

Intellinx Anti Money Laundering Solution

Intellinx can track customer behavior patterns and transactions activity in various platforms and channels and provide a unified view and analysis of customer activity. The monitored platforms include:

- Online activity of employees in the corporate applications running on IBM zSeries and iSeries, MQ, Web and Client-Server.
- Customer activity in Internet Banking applications
- ATM activity transmitted in ISO8583 protocol
- Inter banking activity transmitted in FIX, SWIFT and other protocols.

Intellinx rules can generate alerts and reports required by AML regulations. Following are sample rules:

- Foreign currency purchase that exceeds the amount that require reporting
- Consecutive transactions with amount just below the amount that require reporting
- Deposit followed shortly by withdrawals in high amount
- Many similar amount of deposits / withdrawals for the same account
- Many transactions to the same target account in a month
- New customer (individuals, entities, securities, countries) found in a watch list (OFAC, FATF, NCCT, PEP, etc.)
- Change of address so two unrelated entities have the same address
- Customer Profiling - classify the account into different risk categories (high risk, low risk etc.) for the purpose of activity/ transaction monitoring. The transaction risk can be linked to the product, the industry or the geographical location.
- Change in account activity compared to previous patterns with regard to number and amount of deposits, transfers and withdrawals.
- Currency exchanges and other transactions just under \$X.
- Cash sales of money orders or traveler's checks of just under \$Y.
- A customer or group of customers who attempt to hide the size of a large cash transaction by breaking it into multiple, smaller transactions by, for example, conducting the smaller transactions:
 - At different times on the same day.
 - With different cashiers on the same day or different days.
 - At different branches on the same or different days.
- A customer or group of customers who conduct several similar transactions over several days, staying just under reporting or recordkeeping limits each time. For example, the customer may:
 - Purchase money orders with cash just under \$Y over several days.
 - Purchase traveler's checks with cash just under \$Y over several days.
 - Initiate multiple money transfers to the same receiver, each transfer in an amount under \$Y, over several days.
- A customer sends and receives money transfers in equal amounts at or about the same time.
- A customer sends or receives frequent or large volumes of money transfers to or from persons located in foreign countries, especially countries listed as non-cooperative jurisdictions.
- Major changes in customer behavior, for example:

- An individual money order customer begins to make weekly purchases of money orders in the same amounts (when previously he or she only purchased money orders on pay day for rent, utilities, etc.).
- An individual customer begins to bring in large amounts of cash (when previously he or she cashed his or her paycheck to purchase instruments or transfers).
- Sudden and inconsistent changes in money transfer send or receive transactions.
- Rapid increase in size and frequency of cash used by a particular customer.
- An employee who is associated with unusually large numbers of transactions or transactions in unusually large amounts, which may indicate he/she has agreed, or is being forced, to provide services to one or more customers in violation of law or company policy.
- Unusual transfers from a deposit or investment account to a deposit account of personnel.
- Unusually high frequency of cash withdrawal over a short period
- High cash deposits which are then channeled abroad within a few days
- Escalation in Inactive Account – this scenario generates an alert for accounts that are inactive for a predefined period and then have a sudden escalation in activity. It identifies accounts that may be considered to be at risk based on the number, amount or a large portion of recent transactions in contrast to its previous dormant status. The client's risk exposure is greater for outgoing funds relative to the incoming funds. The system then monitors significant withdrawal activity at more stringent thresholds than deposit activity.