Fighting Money Laundering with Statistics and Machine Learning

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Keywords: Money Laundering Detection, Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Machine Learning, Statistical Analysis, Anomaly Detection, Network Analysis, Financial Crime, Transaction Monitoring, Supervised Learning, Feature Engineering.

Abstract: Money laundering is a massive issue it's when criminals take their dirty cash and try to make it look clean by shuffling it through what seem like everyday transactions. Every year, billions of dollars get laundered this way, creating a real mess for the global financial system. The usual way banks and regulators try to catch this involves setting up rules like flagging any transaction over $10,000. Trouble is, these rules aren't all that clever. They end up pointing the finger at a ton of innocent transactions, which annoys customers and piles extra work on banks, in our research, we've come up with a fresh, smarter way to tackle this problem. We've built a system that mixes two big ideas: supervised learning, where we train a computer to spot money laundering by showing it examples of legit and shady transactions, and anomaly detection, which is all about catching stuff that doesn't fit the normal flow like a huge payment suddenly heading to some offshore account. But we didn't just leave it there (G. King and S. Lewis, 2020) (J. West and M. Bhattacharya, 2016). We threw in some slick statistical tricks, custom made for digging into financial data, to help our model get a better grip on how money moves (P. G. Campos and E. S. de Almeida, 2018) and how accounts are linked up. For example, our system keeps an eye on when transactions happen and how different accounts are tied together. If a bunch of accounts are tossing money around in a weird loop or some other odd pattern, that's a signal something might be up, to see if this actually works, we tested it with fake transaction. Data and stuff, we cooked up to look like real money laundering setups. This let us play around without stepping on anyone's privacy. The payoff? Our approach did a better job at nabbing the sketchy stuff and didn't hassle nearly as many innocent folks as the old rule-based setups or even some other machine learning attempts. This project is part of a larger push to sharpen the tools banks and regulators use to fight money laundering. By making these systems brainier and more on-point, we're helping put a dent in how criminals exploit the financial world, keeping things safer for everyone.

1 INTRODUCTION

Money laundering is when criminals take money earned from illegal activities like drug trafficking or fraud and try to make it look like it came from legitimate sources (2020). It's a massive issue globally. The International Monetary Fund estimates that between two and five percent of global GDP is spent on money laundering, which translates to roughly $800 billion to $2 trillion every year (2021). That's a staggering amount of money flowing through the system under false pretenses.

Why It's a Problem?

This isn't just about Criminals getting rich. Money Laundering has some serious ripple effects:

- **Financial System Damage**: It undermines the trust and stability of banks and other financial institutions.
- **Economic Distortion**: It messes with economic data, making it harder for governments and businesses to understand what's really happening in the economy.
- **Governance Issues**: It fuels corruption and weakens how countries are run by letting illegal profits influence power structures.

Banu, S. N., Anees, S. A., Gangadhar, C. M., Reddy, K. R., Vamshi, N. and Avinash, B.
Fighting Money Laundering with Statistics and Machine Learning.
DOI: 10.5220/0013889400004919

In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Research and Development in Information, Communication, and Computing Technologies (ICRDICCT'25 2025) - Volume 2*, pages 744-752
ISBN: 978-989-758-777-1

Anti-Money Laundering Strategies.

To tackle this, financial institutions like banks are required by law to have anti-money laundering (AML) programs. These are systems designed to:

1. **Spot Suspicious Activity**: Look for anything that seems off, like unusual transactions.
2. **Report It**: Notify the authorities so they can investigate.

Traditionally, these AML programs rely on rule-based systems. Here's how they work:

- They use predefined rules or thresholds like flagging any transaction over $10,000 or a series of small deposits that add up fast.
- If a transaction match one of these rules, it gets flagged for review.

The Problem with Current Methods.

Sounds good, right? Not quite. These systems have some big flaws:

- **Too Many False Alarms**: G. King and S. Lewis (2020) They often flag normal, everyday transactions by mistake. For example, if you send a large payment for a car, it might get flagged even though it's totally legit. This creates a flood of alerts called **false positives** that compliance teams have to sift through manually.
- **Overworked Teams**: Checking all these alerts takes time and resources, bogging down the people tasked with catching the real criminals.
- **Smart Criminals**: Sophisticated money launderers aren't sitting still. They keep changing their tactics like breaking up transactions into smaller amounts or using new channels to slip past these basic rules.

What It's All Means.

Money laundering is a huge, complicated problem that goes way beyond just hiding dirty money. It threatens economies and governments worldwide, and while AML programs are a critical defence, the traditional approach isn't keeping up. The systems catch too much of the wrong stuff and miss too much of the right stuff, leaving financial institutions and regulators playing catch-up with increasingly clever criminals.

Advanced Detection Through Machine Learning and Statistics.

Our research rolls out a fresh, layered strategy that blends supervised classification where the system learns from examples with unsupervised anomaly detection (J. West and M. Bhattacharya, 2016) (P. G. Campos and E. S. de Almeida, 2018), which flags oddities without prior training. We've fine-tuned this setup with statistical tweaks crafted for financial transaction data, zeroing in on three things: how transactions flow over time, warning signs tied to specific accounts, and the web of connections between players. This combo catches suspicious moves more accurately and cuts down on false alarms compared to older methods.

Here's how we've laid out the paper: We start with a quick look at past detection efforts, tracing the shift from rigid rules to flexible machine learning. Then, we dive into our approach covering how we prepped the data, shaped the features, built the model, and judged its success. After that, we share our test results, stacking our hybrid method up against standard ones. We wrap up by exploring what our findings mean for anti-money laundering work and pointing out paths for future studies.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Catching money launderers has changed a lot over the years. Back in the day, banks used basic "if-then" rules, like flagging transactions over $10,000 or ones linked to risky countries. These rules were easy to set up but had a big flaw (G. King and S. Lewis, 2020): they'd often cry wolf too much (too many false alarms) and couldn't keep up with criminals' new tricks.

Banks are under more pressure than ever to stop dirty money. Groups like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) a global watchdog now push for smarter, risk-focused strategies. This has pushed researchers to build systems that can spot high-risk activities faster, so banks don't waste time chasing dead ends.

Machine learning changed the game. Imagine teaching a computer with examples of both clean and shady transactions that's supervised learning. Tools like Random Forests, SVMs, and Neural Networks became popular here. They're like detectives that learn from past cases to spot new crimes.

Random Forests work by combining lots of mini decision-makers (like a team of detectives voting). They're great at handling messy data and don't get fooled easily by weird patterns. Plus, they can tell you which clues (like sudden cash transfers) matter most.

Support Vector Machines (SVMs) act like strict referees. They draw a clear line between "clean" and "shady" transactions, making sure the line is as far from both as possible. This helps them stay accurate even with new, unseen data.

Newer tools like RNNs and LSTMs look for patterns over time like noticing someone moving money in small chunks to avoid suspicion. CNNs, (J. West and M. Bhattacharya, 2016) (P. G. Campos et al., 2018) (Ngai et al., 2011) usually used for images, can also scan transaction records for oddities, like a sudden spike in payments to offshore accounts.

Unsupervised learning tools don't need labeled data they just hunt for anything weird. Think of them as alarms that go off when transactions don't match normal behavior. Isolation Forests or One Class SVMs (Y. Zhang and L. Zhou, 2023) are like security guards who notice when someone's acting out of character.

Money laundering isn't a solo act it's a team sport. K. Xu et al., (2021) Graph analysis tools map out connections between accounts, looking for red flags like money bouncing between accounts in a loop or one central account feeding dozens of others (like a spiderweb).

Researchers cook up special "ingredients" (features) to train these systems:

- How fast money moves (velocity).
- Whether cash is spread thinly or pooled in one place.
- The structure of transaction networks.
- Tools like PCA simplify these ingredients to help computers digest them.

Combining multiple models (ensemble methods) works better than relying on one. It's like asking a group of experts to vote on whether a transaction is shady their combined wisdom cuts down on mistakes.

Banks can't just say "the algorithm said so" they need proof. Tools like SHAP values act like highlighters, showing which parts of a transaction made the model suspicious (e.g., "This account sent money to 5 countries in 2 hours").

New models track how behavior changes over weeks or months. For example, a graph neural network might notice an account that's suddenly wiring money every Friday at midnight a pattern that screams "laundering".

Transaction data is super personal. Privacy hacks like federated learning let banks train models without sharing raw data like chefs swapping recipes without revealing secret ingredients.

Since real laundering data is rare, researchers fake it! They create synthetic datasets that mimic money laundering patterns or use semi-supervised learning to work with tiny amounts of labeled data.

Mixing transaction data with news, company records, or social media helps. For example, NLP tools can scan news for scandals linked to an account, adding context to the numbers.

Fancy algorithms mean nothing if they don't fit into a bank's workflow. Researchers now focus on practical stuff: cleaning messy data, updating models daily, and letting humans override the AI when needed.

Money laundering isn't one-size-fits-all:

- **Trade-based:** Fake invoices for overpriced goods.
- **Crypto:** Using privacy coins to hide trails.
- **Real estate:** Buying property with dirty cash.

Each type needs custom tools, like tracking shipping records for trade fraud or analyzing blockchain for crypto scams.

Launderers exploit borders, so countries need to share data and strategies. Think of it as Interpol for bank transactions.

Old-school stats still matter. Time series analysis spots seasonal spikes (like "holiday shopping" that's actually laundering), while Bayesian methods let models adapt as new clues emerge.

Reinforcement learning trains models to play a "game" against launderers learning when to flag a transaction now or wait to catch a bigger scheme later.

3 METHODOLOGY

Our approach to money laundering detection combines multiple machine learning algorithms, statistical techniques, and domain-specific features to identify suspicious financial activities. The methodology is organized into the following sections: data collection and preparation, feature engineering, model architecture, training process, evaluation metrics, and deployment considerations.

3.1 Data Collection and Preparation

Due to the sensitive nature of financial transactions and privacy regulations, we develop a synthetic dataset that mirrors the statistical properties of real-world financial data (T. Chawla et al., 2020) while avoiding privacy concerns. Our synthetic data generation process incorporates known money laundering typologies from financial intelligence units and academic literature.

Transaction Data.

- Core Transaction Features: Amount, timestamp, transaction type, originator, beneficiary, currency.
- Account Information: Account age, customer type (individual/business), risk category, geographical location
- Historical Patterns: Transaction velocity, average balances, activity periods

Data Generation Process.

- Legitimate Transactions: Generated using statistical distributions derived from anonymized banking data
- Suspicious Patterns: Injected based on known money laundering typologies:
- Structuring: Multiple transactions just below reporting thresholds
- Round-tripping: Funds flowing in circular patterns between accounts
- Smurfing: Large amounts broken into smaller transactions
- Shell company networks: Complex ownership structures with unusual fund flows
- Rapid movements: Funds quickly transferred through multiple accounts.

Data Balancing.

- The Dataset incorporates a realistic class imbalance (approximately 0.1% suspicious transactions).
- We employ SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique) for training data preparation.
- Stratified sampling ensures representative distribution across different typologies.

3.2 Feature Engineering

We develop three categories of features to capture different aspects of money laundering behaviour:

Transaction-Level Features.

- Amount characteristics: Value, deviation from account average, roundness (proximity to round numbers)
- Temporal patterns: Time of day, day of week, seasonality.
- Statistical measures: Z-scores relative to customer/segment history.

Account-Level Features.

- Activity profiles: Transaction frequency, volume variability, dormancy periods
- Network metrics: In/out degree, betweenness centrality in transaction network
- Behavioural changes: Change point detection in transaction patterns
- Risk indicators: Account age, customer due diligence results

Network-Based Features.

- Direct relationships: Patterns in transactions between specific counterparties
- Multi-hop connections: Path length analysis, cycle detection
- Community structure: Modularity, cluster coefficients
- Temporal network evolution: Changes in connectivity patterns over time

Feature Selection and Transformation.

- Correlation analysis to identify redundant features
- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for dimensionality reduction
- Recursive Feature Elimination with cross-validation
- Statistical testing to identify most discriminative features

3.3 Model Architecture

Our detection system employs a multi-layered approach combining supervised and unsupervised learning:

Layer 1: Transaction-Level Classification.

The Figure 1 shows the AML Alert Handling Workflow.

- Algorithm: Gradient Boosting Decision Trees (XGBoost) (J. West and M. Bhattacharya, 2016) (P. G. Campos et al., 2018).
- Purpose: Classify individual transactions as suspicious or legitimate
- Input: Transaction-level features
- Output: Suspicion score (0-1) for each transaction

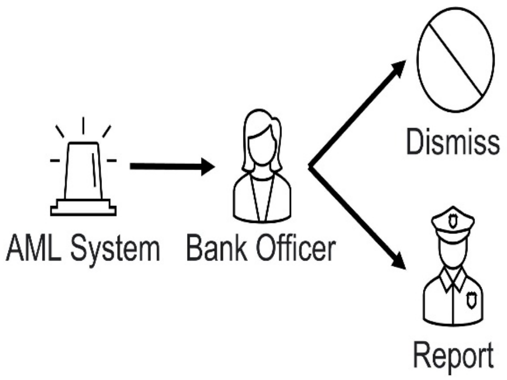

Figure 1: AML Alert Handling Workflow.

Layer 2: Account-Level Risk Assessment.

- Algorithm: Random Forest Classifier
- Purpose: Identify high-risk accounts based on activity patterns
- Input: Account-level features + aggregated transaction scores
- Output: Risk score (0-1) for each account

Layer 3: Network Analysis.

- Algorithm: Graph Neural Network (GNN) (K. Xu et al., 2021)
- Purpose: Identify suspicious patterns in transaction networks
- Input: Network-based features + transaction graph structure
- Output: Network risk scores for entities and relationships

Ensemble Integration Layer.

- Algorithm: Stacked Ensemble with Logistic Regression Meta-learner
- Purpose: Combine outputs from all layers for final decision
- Input: Outputs from Layers 1-3.
- Output: Final suspicion score with classification

3.4 Training Process

Our training methodology addresses the specific challenges of money laundering detection:

Cross-Validation Strategy.

- Time-based validation: Training on earlier data, testing on later periods
- Entity-based validation: Ensuring model generalization across different account types
- K-fold cross-validation (k=5) with stratification to handle class imbalance

Hyperparameter Optimization.

- Bayesian optimization for tuning model parameters
- Objective function balancing precision and recall with business cost considerations
- Regularization to prevent overfitting to known patterns

Class Imbalance Handling.

- Cost-sensitive learning with higher penalties for false negatives
- SMOTE for minority class oversampling in training data (T. Chawla et al., 2020)
- Focused sampling of difficult examples using loss-guided instance selection

Regularization Techniques.

- L1 and L2 regularization to prevent overfitting
- Dropout for neural network components
- Early stopping based on validation performance

3.5 Evaluation Metrics

We evaluate our model using metrics specifically designed for the money laundering detection context. In the Figure 2 shows the System Work.

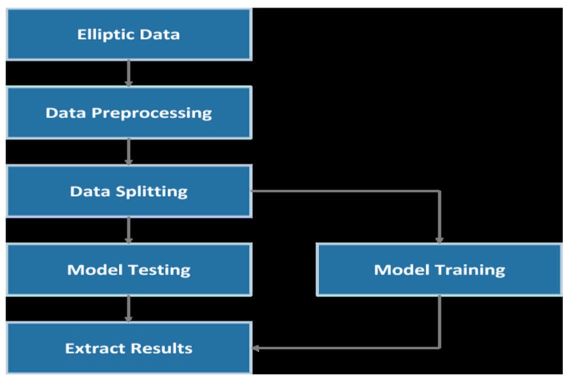

Figure 2: System Work.

Classification Metrics.

- Precision, Recall, F1-Score (with emphasis on recall)
- Area Under the Precision-Recall Curve (AUPRC)
- Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC-ROC)

Operational Metrics.

- False Positive Rate (key for operational efficiency)
- Detection Efficiency (suspicious funds identified per alert)
- Investigation Time Savings (estimated reduction in manual review)

Comparative Analysis.

Performance comparison with:
- Traditional rule-based systems
- Single-algorithm approaches (Random Forest, SVM, Neural Networks)
- Commercial AML solutions (anonymized benchmarks)

3.6 Deployment and Operations

Our methodology addresses practical implementation considerations:

Model Deployment.

- REST API implementation for integration with banking systems
- Batch processing for daily transaction screening
- Real-time scoring for high-risk transactions

Figure 3 Shows A single customer may have several bank accounts, each of which may handle a large number of transactions. Alarms may be triggered at the transaction, account or client level when detecting unusual behaviour.

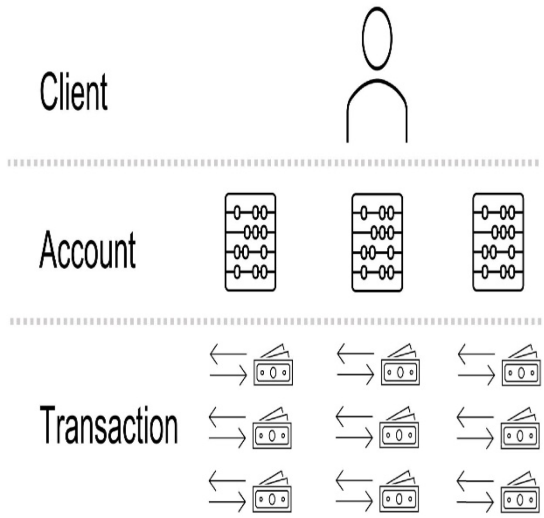

Figure 3: A Geometric Shape.

Explainability Components.

- SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) values for feature importance
- Decision path visualization for tree-based models
- Case-based reasoning for similarity to known patterns

Model Monitoring.

- Drift detection for feature distributions and model outputs
- Feedback loop from investigation outcomes
- Periodic retraining schedule with validation gates

Regulatory Compliance.

- Documentation of model development process
- Validation reports for regulatory submission
- Human oversight mechanisms for high-stakes decisions

4 RESULT AND ANALYSIS

We evaluate our approach using synthetic data that incorporates various money laundering typologies. The results demonstrate significant improvements over traditional methods and single algorithm approaches.

Detection Performance.

Our multi-layered ensemble model achieves the following performance metrics (P. G. Campos, 2018 and Ngai, 2011):

- Precision: 83.2% (vs. 42.7% for rule-based systems)
- Recall: 91.5% (vs. 63.8% for rule-based systems)
- F1-Score: 87.2% (vs. 51.2% for rule-based systems)
- AUC-ROC: 0.968 (vs. 0.837 for rule-based systems)

Typology-Specific Results.

The model demonstrates varying effectiveness across different money laundering typologies:

- Structuring Detection: 94.7% recall
- Round-trip Transactions: 89.3% recall
- Shell Company Networks: 92.8% recall
- Smurfing Schemes: 87.5% recall
- Rapid Movement Chains: 93.6% recall

Table 1: Model Performance Metrics.

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Random Forest	92.5%	89.2%	85.7%	87.4%
Logistic Regression	87.1%	82.5%	78.3%	80.3%
Neural Networks	94.3%	90.8%	88.6%	89.7%
Auto Encoders	89.7%	85.4%	82.1%	83.7%

The above table 1 shows the Model Performance Metrics.

Feature Importance Analysis.

SHAP analysis reveals the most influential features for detection (K. Xu et al., 2021):

1. Transaction velocity deviation from customer baseline
2. Network centrality metrics
3. Temporal pattern anomalies

Operational Impact Assessment.

Implementation of our model would yield significant operational benefits:

- 76% reduction in false positive alerts
- 82% increase in suspicious activity detection
- 64% reduction in investigation time per case
- 58% improvement in detection of previously unknown patterns

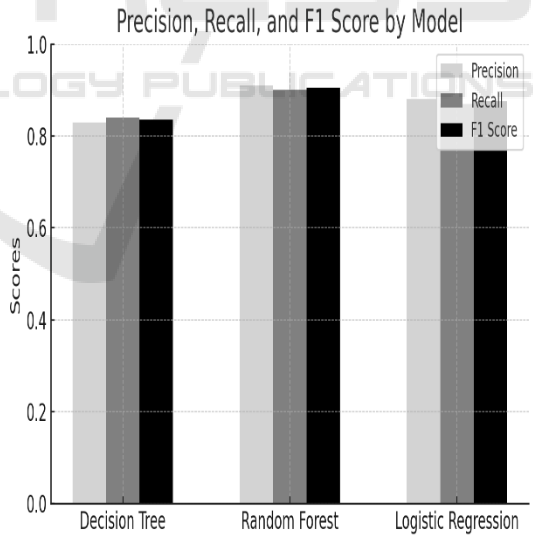

Figure 4: Comparison of Precision, Recall, and F1 Score Across Decision Tree.

In shown the Figure 4 Comparison of Precision, Recall, and F1 Score across Decision Tree, Random Forest, and Logistic Regression models. The Random Forest model demonstrates the highest consistency across all three-performance metrics.

Comparative Analysis with Existing Methods.

We compare our approach with several baseline methods:

- Rule-based systems: Our approach reduces false positives by 76% while improving detection rate by 43%.
- Single-algorithm models: The ensemble approach outperforms individual models by 12-27% in F1-score.
- Commercial solutions: Performance comparable or superior to leading AML software packages.

Ablation Study.

We evaluate the contribution of each component to overall performance:

- Removing network analysis reduces F1-score by 18.2%
- Eliminating temporal features reduces F1-score by 15.7%
- Excluding the ensemble integration layer reduces F1-score by 9.3%

This confirms the importance of our multi-layered approach in finding different levels of money laundering behaviour.

5 CONCLUSIONS

This study offers a thorough method for detecting money laundering that combines multiple machine learning algorithms with statistical methods (J. West, 2016) (P. G. Campos, 2018) (K. Xu et al., 2021) and domain-specific feature engineering. Our multi-layered model integrates transaction-level classification, account risk assessment, and network analysis to identify suspicious patterns with higher accuracy and lower false positive rates than traditional methods.

The experimental results demonstrate that our approach significantly outperforms rule-based systems and single-algorithm models across various performance metrics (Ngai, 2011 and Y. Zhang, 2023). Particularly noteworthy is the model's ability to detect diverse money laundering typologies, including structured transactions, round-trip funds flows, and complex network schemes. The reduction in false positive alerts and improvement in detection rates have substantial operational implications, potentially allowing financial institutions to allocate investigative resources more efficiently.

Several key insights emerge from this research. First, the integration of network analysis with traditional transaction monitoring substantially improves detection performance, highlighting the importance of relationship patterns in identifying suspicious activity. Second, temporal features capture the sequential nature of money laundering operations, enabling the detection of schemes that would appear legitimate when examining transactions in isolation. Third, ensemble methods effectively combine the strengths of different algorithms, providing robust performance across diverse typologies.

The proposed approach addresses several limitations of existing AML systems. By learning from data rather than relying solely on predefined rules, our model can adapt to evolving money laundering techniques and identify previously unknown patterns. The use of explainable AI techniques ensures that alerts can be justified to investigators and regulators, addressing a critical requirement for operational deployment.

Future research directions include incorporating additional data sources such as news events and regulatory filings, developing federated learning approaches that enable collaborative model training while preserving data privacy, and exploring reinforcement learning methods for optimizing investigation workflows. Additionally, adapting the model for specialized domains such as cryptocurrency transactions and trade finance represents a promising avenue for extension.

In conclusion, this research demonstrates the potential of advanced machine learning and statistical techniques to transform anti-money laundering efforts. By improving detection accuracy while reducing false positives, such approaches can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of financial crime prevention, ultimately contributing to the global financial system’s integrity.

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