Financial Crime Intelligence Analysis Training Course

15 – 19 March 2027
Istanbul

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Ref: 1211_189406 **Date:** 15 – 19 March 2027 **Location:** Istanbul **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

Financial Crime Intelligence Analysis Training Course is a one-week course for financial crime analysts, compliance investigators, fraud intelligence specialists, risk investigators, and liaison professionals who leave with a Financial Crime Intelligence Case File. The course converts scattered records into structured judgments through intelligence requirements, source reliability, transaction tracing, network analysis, hypothesis testing, and analytical reporting. Participants build defensible products that support escalation and investigation handoffs without making legal determinations. Agile Leaders Training Center presents financial crime intelligence analysis.

Who Should Attend

- Financial crime functions responsible for triage, analysis, and case support
- Compliance investigation functions responsible for suspicious activity assessment
- Fraud intelligence functions responsible for entity, transaction, and pattern analysis
- Risk investigation functions responsible for evidence development and escalation
- Law-enforcement liaison functions responsible for analytical handoffs and feedback
- Assurance functions responsible for intelligence quality and control improvement

The course assumes participants already review financial activity, alerts, cases, or intelligence sources and leaves out legal opinions, investigative powers, software administration, and foundational compliance instruction.

Departments and Industries

The course supports financial crime intelligence analysis across:

- Financial crime, compliance investigation, and fraud intelligence departments
- Risk, internal control, assurance, and investigation-support functions
- Banking, insurance, payment, and investment-service organizations
- Retail, technology, telecommunications, and digital-platform businesses
- Energy, logistics, manufacturing, and professional-service groups
- Public-service analysis and law-enforcement liaison functions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build intelligence requirements and collection plans for financial crime cases
- Evaluate source reliability and information relevance
- Analyze entities, transactions, relationships, and financial activity
- Use network analysis and hypothesis testing to develop judgments
- Prioritize leads, indicators, and escalation decisions
- Build a Financial Crime Intelligence Case File

Course Agenda

Day 1: Intelligence Direction and Sources

- Financial Crime Intelligence Requirement Matrix
- Priority Intelligence Question Design Method
- Source Reliability and Information Credibility Grid
- Collection Plan and Data-Gap Register
- Analytical Assumption and Bias Check

Day 2: Entities and Transaction Trails

- Entity Resolution and Identity Attribute Table
- Transaction Trail Reconstruction Method
- Account, Asset, and Counterparty Link Map
- Activity Timeline and Event Sequencing Chart
- Financial Flow Anomaly Indicator Register

Day 3: Networks, Patterns, and Hypotheses

- Relationship Network and Cluster Analysis Map
- Financial Crime Typology Comparison Matrix
- Pattern, Trend, and Outlier Analysis Method
- Competing Hypotheses Evaluation Table
- Indicator Corroboration and Confidence Scale

Day 4: Judgments and Intelligence Products

- Analytical Judgment and Evidence Chain Template
- Lead Prioritization and Case Triage Model
- Intelligence Product Structure and Key Findings Sheet
- Escalation Threshold and Dissemination Decision Matrix
- Investigation Handoff and Feedback Record

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Day 5: Financial Crime Intelligence Practice

- Exercise: Frame Intelligence Requirements and Collection Gaps
- Exercise: Resolve Entities and Reconstruct Transactions
- Exercise: Map Networks and Test Competing Hypotheses
- Exercise: Draft Judgments and an Escalation Brief
- Capstone Exercise: Financial Crime Intelligence Case File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to apply financial crime intelligence methods:

- Suggested activity: assess source reliability and information gaps in a payment-services case
- Suggested activity: reconstruct transactions and entity links for a retail fraud scenario
- Suggested activity: compare typologies and test hypotheses for an industrial procurement pattern
- Suggested activity: prepare an intelligence product and investigation handoff for a cross-border relationship network

FAQs

Who does financial crime intelligence analysis training suit, and what does it assume?

Financial crime intelligence analysis training suits analysts, investigators, risk specialists, compliance functions, and liaison teams that already examine financial activity, alerts, cases, or intelligence sources.

How does financial crime intelligence analysis differ from fraud investigation training?

Financial crime intelligence analysis develops structured requirements, source evaluation, linkage, pattern, hypothesis, and analytical-product methods, while fraud investigation training focuses more directly on investigative procedures, interviews, evidence gathering, and case disposition.

How are intelligence requirements used in financial crime analysis?

Intelligence requirements define the questions an analysis must answer, guide collection, expose information gaps, focus entity and transaction review, and provide criteria for judging whether an analytical product is ready for escalation.

What makes a financial crime intelligence judgment defensible?

A financial crime intelligence judgment is defensible when it separates facts from assumptions, evaluates source reliability, links evidence to conclusions, tests alternatives, states uncertainty, and records the reasoning behind escalation.

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How does network analysis support financial crime intelligence?

Network analysis supports financial crime intelligence by revealing relationships among people, organizations, accounts, assets, transactions, and events that may remain hidden when each record is reviewed separately.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Financial Crime Intelligence Case File containing requirements, a source assessment, entity records, transaction trails, a network map, tested hypotheses, judgments, and an escalation brief. The file changes disconnected records into a traceable analytical narrative. It supports focused collection, reasoned prioritization, documented uncertainty, and investigation handoffs.