



Financial Crime Data and Control Integrity Diagnostic

Evidence that decision-critical controls receive complete, correct and controlled data

Monitoring, screening and KYC controls can appear stable while required data is missing, delayed or distorted. NFRisk, using the specialist DQIntegrity proposition, assesses the end-to-end data journey and whether completeness, correctness, ownership, exceptions and control evidence are sufficient to support trusted financial-crime decisions.

THE DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH

1 DEFINE	2 TRACE	3 TEST	4 ASSESS	5 ROADMAP
Agree the expected population, decision use and material data requirements.	Map the journey from source through hand-offs, transformations and decision tooling.	Challenge completeness, correctness, reconciliation and critical-field integrity.	Evaluate controls, ownership, thresholds, exceptions, escalation and evidence.	Prioritise remediation, assurance and sustainable control improvements.

WHEN THIS DIAGNOSTIC IS APPROPRIATE

- The organisation cannot prove that all required customers, transactions or attributes reach monitoring or screening.
- Management information appears healthy, but silent loss, filtering or semantic drift may remain undetected.
- Data issues are repeatedly discovered late, through incidents, audit, remediation or regulatory challenge.
- Ownership is fragmented across source systems, data platforms, technology and financial-crime operations.
- A platform migration, model change or remediation programme depends on data that is not sufficiently evidenced.
- Existing reconciliations, thresholds or exception processes create false confidence.
- AI or automation is being introduced into financial-crime decisions without proven data readiness.

WHAT NFRISK ASSESSES

- Expected source populations, scope and critical data elements.
- Hand-offs, filters, mappings, aggregations and transformations.
- Record, value and key-field reconciliation controls.
- Missing, duplicate, delayed, truncated, invalid or semantically altered data.
- Control thresholds, exceptions, evidence, escalation and remediation.
- Ownership and accountability across the end-to-end journey.

TYPICAL OUTPUTS

- End-to-end financial-crime data journey and critical control points
- Expected population and material data-requirement definition
- Completeness and correctness risk assessment
- Reconciliation, mapping and transformation control findings
- Ownership, exception, escalation and evidence assessment
- Risk-ranked gaps, immediate stabilisation actions and priorities
- Remediation roadmap and target control architecture
- Executive assurance conclusion and presentation

ENGAGEMENT STRUCTURE

- Fixed scope, senior-led and tailored to a defined control environment.
- Evidence-led review across business, data, technology and operations.
- Concludes with executive findings, priorities and a decision point.
- May stand alone or support remediation, migration or programme assurance.

INTENDED OUTCOME

A defensible view of whether financial-crime controls operate on **complete, correct and controlled data - and what must change where they do not.**

WHY NFRISK Financial-crime transformation expertise combined with end-to-end data-control and DQIntegrity methodology.	DISCUSS A CONFIDENTIAL DATA INTEGRITY MANDATE
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TYPICAL SPONSORS MLRO Financial Crime / TM / Screening Heads CDO Data Governance COO Remediation and Programme Sponsors
Beyond generic data quality: completeness, correctness, control evidence and accountability across the full decision-data journey.