# BIG DATA ANALYSIS

THEORY AND PRACTICE FOR TAX INVESTIGATION

### YOUR TUTOR TODAY

#### **ARTHUR MOURA:**

Federal Prosecutor for the National Treasury since 2003

Former Head of the Tax Investigation Unit (5th Region)

Chevening Scholar 2017-2018

Master in Public Administration - University of Nottingham (UK)

Writer and Professor of Tax and Procedure Law

# Thoughts and Opinions ...

Are mine and not necessarily coincide with those of my Agency (PGFN) or the Academy



# Short questions, Big Data

Please answer this quick survey about Big

Data.





### MODULE PLANNING

Focus on Management, rather than statistics or computer science.

First Part: Data Analysis, Big Data, and Management.

Exercise 1: applying Big Data Analysis to the public sector.

Second Part: Practical example of Big Data Analysis in Tax Investigation.

Exercise 2: applying Big Data Analysis to tax and crime investigation.

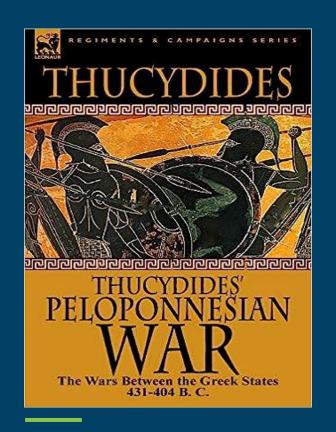
# By the end of this module

#### You will:

- a. have a better understanding of Data Analysis and Big Data and their uses in managing tax investigations
- b. be familiar with the potential of those tools for you and your agency
- c. be aware of some of the risks involved in Big Data

# A bit of history now

Data collection, data protection, cleaning the data, combining data, and finally analysing: helping decision making.



# Data Analysis and Tax Administration

For Good and Evil: The Impact of Taxes on the Course of Civilization (Series...



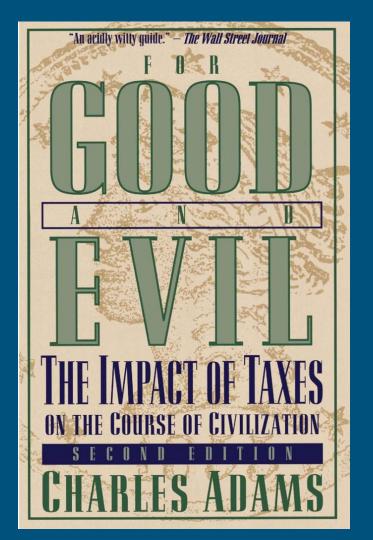
The tax officials of the pharaoh—everywhere snooping, inspecting, recording, and arresting—even surveyed the nests of pigeons to count the eggs, making sure the pharaoh got his 20-percent cut.

For Good and Evil: The Impact of Taxes on the Course of Civilization (Series...



Painting from a Theban tomb of a "Scribe keeping account of the corn of Amun," from tax-immune temple lands of the priesthood. Here corn is being registered along with a flock of geese, as taxes for the priesthood. It

# Recommendation!



## DATA ANALYSIS

The process of collecting, cleaning, combining and formatting data in order to extract useful (valuable) information and insights to help decision making.

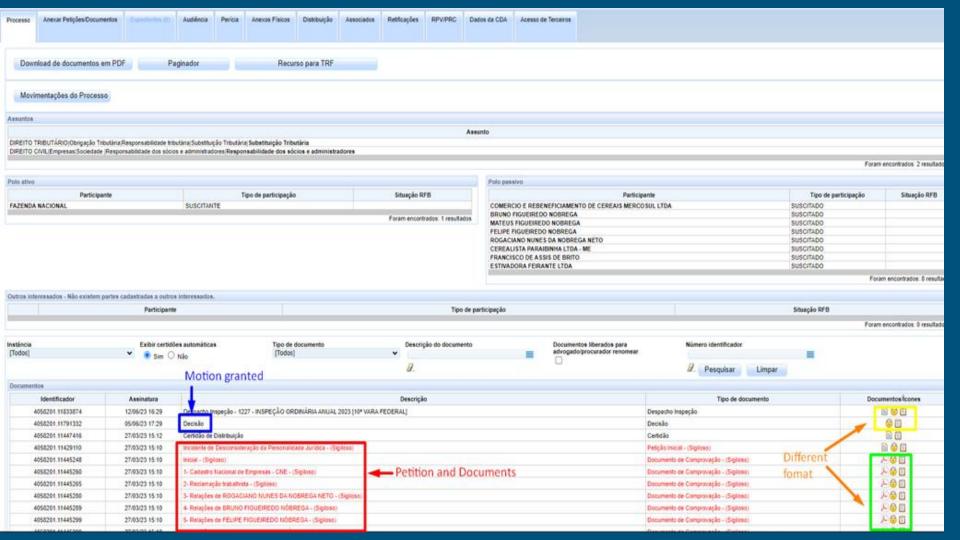
- Collecting: diversity of sources, formats, languages.
- Mining data: too much noise for you to pick a note.
- Cleaning: involves removing duplicate data, correcting errors, and dealing with missing values.
- Combining: data fusion, establishing correlations to better understand the data and identify patterns, trends, and outliers.
- Formatting: visual communications, dashboards etc.



# Why use Data Analysis?

- Data analysis provides valuable insights and information that can help individuals and organizations make better decisions.
- Problem-solving: Data analysis helps identify problems.
- Cost-saving: Data analysis can help identify inefficiencies and waste in processes.
- Innovation: Data analysis can help identify new opportunities.
- Improved performance: Data analysis can help individuals to deliver more.

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# **RESULTADOS DO IF5 2022 PGFN**



**Relatório Geral** 



**Relatório Individual** 



Regularização da Dívida



Valores e Bens



Árvore Hierárquica



Visualizações













































Adicionar os campos de

Drill-through









#### Nº PETIÇÕES PRODUZIDAS



670

14 (2,68%)

#### Nº PROCESSOS ANALISADOS



1.174

#### Nº PROCESSOS PETICIONADOS



592





#### PFN RESPONSAVÉL

- ARTHUR CESAR DE MOURA ...
- MARINA REZENDE ACIOLI LI...
- METONIZA VIEIRA
- PETER JOHN ARROWSMITH ...

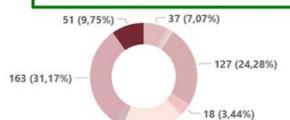
#### VARAS RESPONSÁVEIS

- ☐ ARACAJU
- ARAPIRACA
- □ ARCOVERDE
- AREIA BRANCA

#### LINHA INVESTIGATIVA

- AQUISIÇÕES DOI EMPRESAS ...
- ☐ AQUISIÇÕES DOI GESTORES ...

#### TOTAL DE AÇÃO DE PROVIDÊNCIAS POR AÇÃO DE PROVIDÊNCIAS



- Soma de TOTAL MEDIDA CAUTELAR
- Soma de TOTAL NOTA DE NÃO ATUAÇÃO
- Soma de TOTAL OUTRA
- Soma de TOTAL PENHORA
- Soma de TOTAL REDIRECIONAMENTO

#### CONFIRMA LINHA INVESTIGATIVA POR LINHA INVESTIGATIVA



LINHA INVESTIGATIVA • AQUISIÇÕES DOI E... • AQUISIÇÕES DOI ... • FRAUDE EXECU... • FRAUDE EXEC... • INDÍCIOS DE S... • OPERAÇÕES ... • VEÍCULOS E...

97 (18,55%)



42 NÃO

**EM INVESTIGAÇÃO** 



#### **NÚMERO DE INVESTIGAÇÕES**



69







#### PFN RESPONSAVÉ ▽ 🔂 ...

- ARTHUR CESAR DE MOURA ...
- MARINA REZENDE ACIOLI LI...
- METONIZA VIEIRA
- PETER JOHN ARROWSMITH ...

#### VARAS RESPONSÁVEIS

- ☐ CAMPINA GRANDE
- ☐ GUARABIRA
- ☐ JOÃO PESSOA
- NATAL

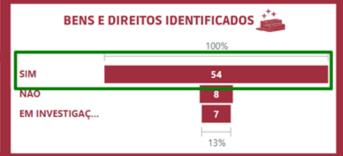
#### LINHA INVESTIGATIVA



AQUISIÇÕES DOI GESTORES ...









# Why use Data Analysis?

- Problem-solving: Corporate group fraud failed in more than 50% of the cases.
- Cost-saving: The 5th Unit did more with less.
- Innovation: Jurimetrics in tax investigation judicial litigation.
- Improved performance: 50%.

## Outcome:

Interpretation and decision-making: optimising operation by focusing on successful typologies, distributing the cases in accordance with each one's abilities and having a better understanding of how each judge/court operates.

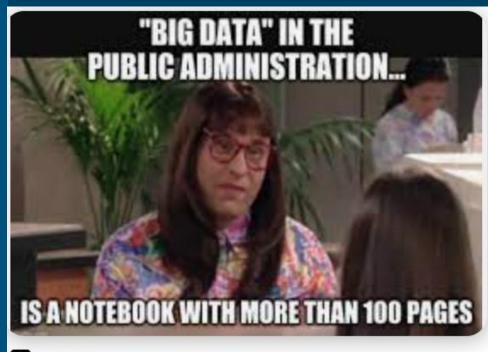
# Was that Analysis Big Data Analysis?

Big Data: the use of large scale computing power (...) to collect, process and analyse data characterised by a large volume, velocity, variety and value (OECD, 2016).



# Massive volume of data

Big data originally referred to the tremendous amount of data digitally generated in the www. That massive amount includes email, photos, texts, podcasts... but also videos, metadata, such as the data produced every time you access your bank account, watch netflix or buy a product in an online store.



9 9GAG

Big data - 9GAG

# Tax administration generates and uses loads of data

- Registry and documentation of transactions, operations, sales, services and assets for tax purposes.
- Financial, commercial and labour registries.
- Tax returns and other tax duties and obligations.
- Audits and inspections.
- Administrative opinions, procedures and decisions.



## Structured, Semi-Structured and Unstructured Data

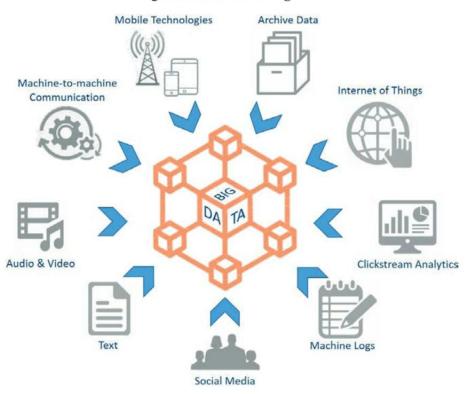
- Structured and tabulated data is relatively easy to manage and is amenable to statistical analysis.
- In contrast, unstructured data is not so easily categorized and includes photos, videos, tweets, and word-processing documents.
- Dealing with unstructured data is challenging: since it cannot be stored in traditional databases or spreadsheets, special tools have had to be developed to extract useful information.

# Challenges!

- Storing absurdly massive amounts of data in an organized way.
- 90% of data is unstructured.
- When the number of variables becomes large, the number of spurious correlations also increases.
- Extraordinary processing capacity: expensive equipment, development of new softwares.



Figure 3.1. Sources of Big Data

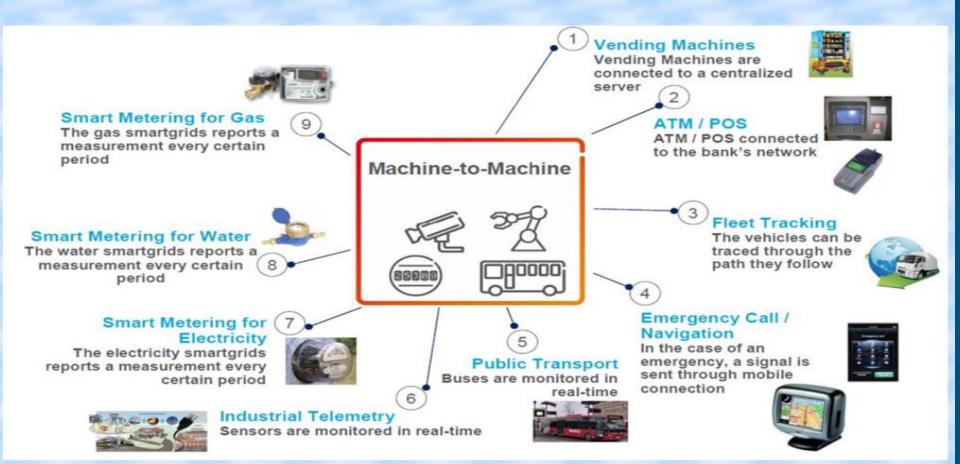


Source: Russian Federal Tax Service.

# In Brazil: big numbers.

- 1. In 2022 alone, 3.838.063 new companies opened up, and 1.695.763 went bankrupt in Brazil. There are 20.191.290 companies regularly functioning in the country.
- 2. There are more than 30 million judicial cases (tax foreclosure, legal actions disputing taxation, etc).
- 3. 40 million individuals to fill a tax return each year.
- 4. Federal tax arrears: 500 billion Dollars.
- 5. 20.000 whistleblowing cases in 3 years.
- 6. 25.000 large taxpayers to be investigated.

# Potential M2M services



# The Vs of Big Data

Gartner's big data definition is not much longer than a tweet:

"Big data" is high-volume, velocity and variety information assets that demand cost-effective, innovative forms of information processing for enhanced insight and decision making."



#### **40 ZETTABYTES**

( 43 TRILLION GIGABYTES )

of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005



It's estimated that

#### 2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES

[ 2.3 TRILLION GIGABYTES ]

of data are created each day





have cell phones



WORLD POPULATION: 7 BILLION

Volume SCALE OF DATA



100,000 DIGABYTES I

of data stored

SI prefixes									
Prefix		Base	Decimal	Adoption					
Name	Symbol	10	Decimal	[nb 1]					
quetta	Q	10 <sup>30</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2022 <sup>[3]</sup>					
ronna	R	10 <sup>27</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2022[-]					
yotta	Y	10 <sup>24</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	1991					
zetta	Z	10 <sup>21</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000	1991					
exa	E	10 <sup>18</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000 000	1975 <sup>[4]</sup>					
peta	Р	10 <sup>15</sup>	1 000 000 000 000 000	1975					
tera	Т	10 <sup>12</sup>	1 000 000 000 000	1960					
giga	G	10 <sup>9</sup>	1 000 000 000	1960					
mega	M	10 <sup>6</sup>	1 000 000	1873					
kilo	k	10 <sup>3</sup>	1 000						
hecto	h	10 <sup>2</sup>	100	1795					
deca	da	10 <sup>1</sup>	10						

The New York Stock Exchange captures

# 1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION

during each trading session





Modern cars have close to 100 SENSORS

that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure

# Velocity

ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

By 2016, it is projected there will be

#### 18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS

 almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

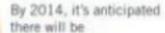
#### 150 EXABYTES

[ 161 BILLION GIGABYTES ]





DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA



WEARABLE, WIRELESS **HEALTH MONITORS** 

#### 4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO

are watched on YouTube each month



#### **400 MILLION TWEETS**

are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users

#### 30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT

are shared on Facebook every month











#### 1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS

don't trust the information they use to make decisions



.

27% OF RESPONDENTS

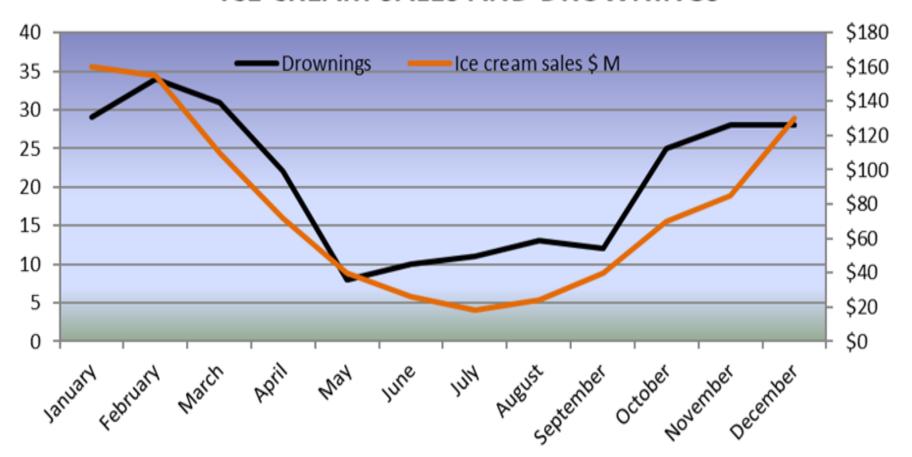
in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate Veracity

UNCERTAINTY OF DATA Poor data quality costs the US economy around

\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR



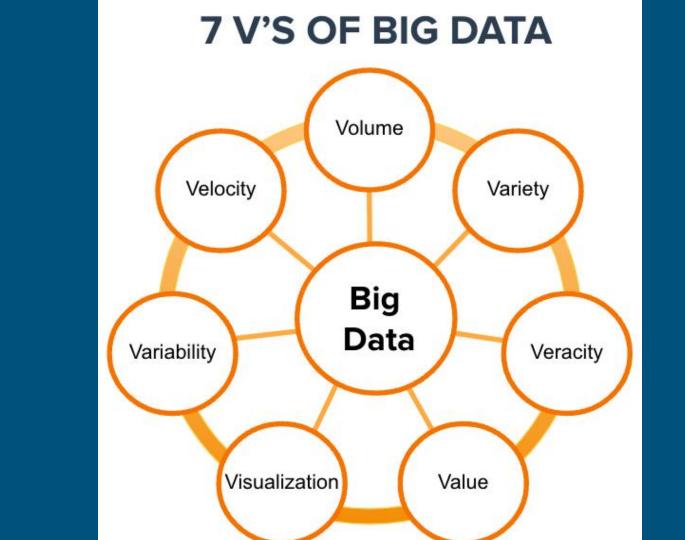
### ICE CREAM SALES AND DROWNINGS







◆ Nicholas Cage ◆ Swimming pool drownings



#### VALIDATION: my personal contribution to the "V - trend"

## Big data and Tax and Crime Investigation: beyond the 7 Vs.

Can it be used as intelligence, as evidence, or both?

Is it legal according to your jurisdiction data protection act?



## Big Data Analytics



## Activity 1.

Discuss in which areas of the public sector Big Data Analysis could improve public service delivery within tax administration.

- Breakout room.
- Duration: 5 minutes.
- Groups of 5 participants. Choose a spokesperson to tell us the main ideas of the group.

SOURCE: FTA SECRETARIAT.

#### **MANAGEMENT:**

- Produce more accurate revenue estimates for the jurisdiction, to better plan government spending
- Support tax administration management, finance ministry and parliament in evaluation of potential policy changes through forecasting and what-if-analysis, including possible introduction of new revenue sources
- Uncover opportunities for increasing effectiveness and efficiency within the administration

#### **TAXPAYER SERVICES:**

- Uncover opportunities for reducing taxpayer burden
- Improve the accuracy and efficiency of taxpayer information campaigns
- Improve the quality of chatbots
- Discover tax administration reputation through sentiment analysis of social media

#### **COMPLIANCE:**

- Uncover fraud attempts that involve a range of factors that otherwise would not be considered together
- Uncover fraud attempts through network analysis and integration of data sources
- Discover trends in tax fraud through linking social media data with taxpayer data where legislation allows
- Uncover risk of taxpayer bankruptcy in order to take pre-emptive measures
- Improve the accuracy of audit case selection
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of compliance management through automated auditing
- Produce more accurate taxpayer risk segmentation, in order to target taxpayer measures according to risk of and expected reasons for noncompliance
- Use patterns in tax administration data sources to reduce the probability of future delays or lack of filing or payment

#### **TAX FUNCTIONS:**

- Uncover lack of registration and improve registration completeness
- Improve debt management

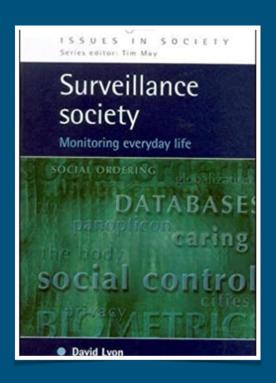
## Examples in other areas:

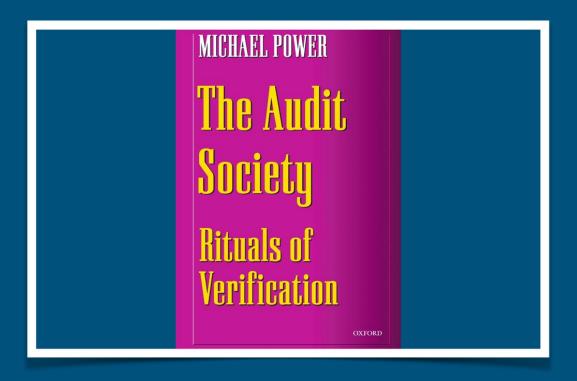
- 1. Health services: Pandemic control and vaccination.
- 2. Education: monitoring quality of schools and students' performance.
- 3. Social Services: tailored/customised services according to individual needs: migrants, homeless etc.
- 4. Procurement: competition and fairness.
- 5. Police: reuse of public open data to provide predictive policing
- 6. Emergency response: use of data from cars' sensors and social media to provide quick response.

#### BIG DATA ANALYTICS AND INVESTIGATION

- 1. Connectivity creates a paradox of modern times: "The more we know or learn through connected networks, the more is known and learned about us" (Schmidt et al. 2013).
- 2. Surveillance is part of every bureaucratic organisation. It entails collection, processing, analysing and sharing data.
- 3. Surveillance is related to control and governance.
- 4. Big Data Analytics took Surveillance to a whole new level.

#### STRONGLY RECOMMENDED





#### DISCUSSION:

What are the risks of using Big Data Analysis, considering:

- a. your agency
- b. tax crime investigation
- c. the use of BDA as evidence before the courts



## Emerging risks from the use of Big Data Analysis

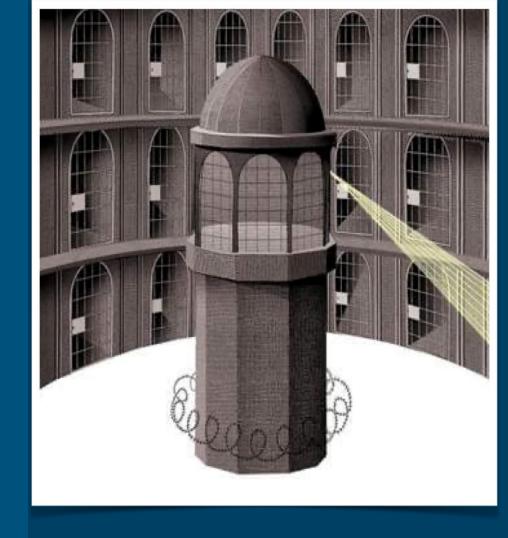
- Security protocols for access, etc.
- Representativeness and relevance of data: The former relates to whether data used provide an exhaustive representation of the population under study, with balanced representation of all relevant subpopulations. (avoiding bias). Data relevance involves the contribution of data used to describe the phenomenon at hand without including exogenous (misleading) information.
- Data privacy and confidentiality.
- Bias and discrimination.
- Explainability (to the general public, to taxpayers and to audit courts).
- Auditability of the algorithms and accountability.

## Emerging risks from the use of Big Data Analysis

- Disclosure and transparency (a critical issue when applying BDA in tax investigations: how to be transparent without revealing your investigative technique and strategy?).
- Outsourcing, third party providers.
- Inter agency exchange of information (especially between tax investigation teams and criminal prosecution services; for them tax data is classified and access depends on a court order).
- Regulatory considerations: investigative powers x taxpayers rights.
- Staff: training, ownership.
- Technical issues: storage, processing capacity, the right tool, keeping up with new technologies, etc.

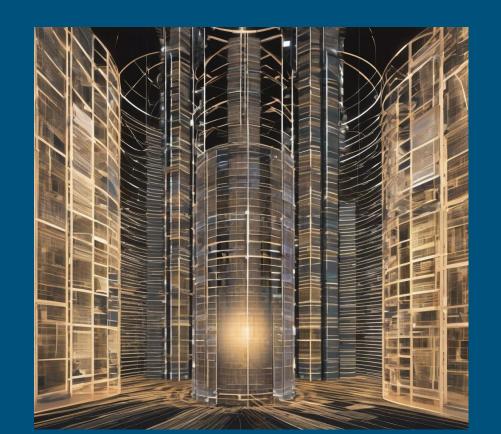
## **PANOPTICON**

- 1. Bentham / Foucault
- 2. 24/7 Surveillance.
- 3. You never know when and who is monitoring, only that you're being watched.



#### I - PANOPTICON

- 1. Doesn't require physical presence.
- 2. Not just monitoring, but also collecting, processing, analysing, influencing.
- 3. Always on, everywhere.



#### I-PANOPTICON AND VALIDATION

The use of Big Data for surveillance must observe the legal procedures and respect taxpayers' rights if the operation is to be considered legal.

A good example is the EU GDPR - General Data Protection Regulation





# The GDPR includes the following rights (Information Commissioner's Office, 2018):

- Right to be informed about surveillance
- Right of access
- Right to rectification
- Right to erasure
- Right to restrict processing
- Right to data portability
- Right to object
- Rights related to automated decision making including profiling

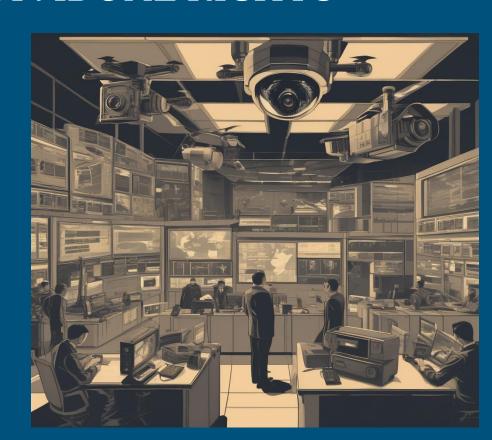
#### SURVEILLANCE X INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Regulation: limitation surveillance or restricting civil rights?

Taking away governmental powers of monitoring and auditing isn't feasible, since both are inherent to government..

These powers can be restricted in two ways: either the scope of government action is reduced, or limits are imposed on the collection, processing and sharing of data.

The EU GDPR chose the second alternative.



#### **GDPR - Recital 31**

- 1. Public authorities to which personal data are disclosed in accordance with a legal obligation for the exercise of their official mission, such as tax and customs authorities, financial investigation units, independent administrative authorities, or financial market authorities responsible for the regulation and supervision of securities markets should not be regarded as recipients if they receive personal data which are necessary to carry out a particular inquiry in the general interest, in accordance with Union or Member State law.
- 2. The requests for disclosure sent by the public authorities should always be in writing, reasoned and occasional and should not concern the entirety of a filing system or lead to the interconnection of filing systems.
- 3. The processing of personal data by those public authorities should comply with the applicable data-protection rules according to the purposes of the processing

#### GDPR - Recital 71

1The data subject should have the right not to be subject to a decision, which may include a measure, evaluating personal aspects relating to him or her which is based solely on automated processing and which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her, such as automatic refusal of an online credit application or e-recruiting practices without any human intervention.

- 2Such processing includes 'profiling' that consists of any form of automated processing of personal data evaluating the personal aspects relating to a natural person, in particular to analyse or predict aspects concerning the data subject's performance at work, economic situation, health, personal preferences or interests, reliability or behaviour, location or movements, where it produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her.
- 3However, decision-making based on such processing, including profiling, should be allowed where expressly <u>authorised by Union or Member State law</u> to which the controller is subject, including for fraud and tax-evasion monitoring (...)

#### GDPR - Recital 112

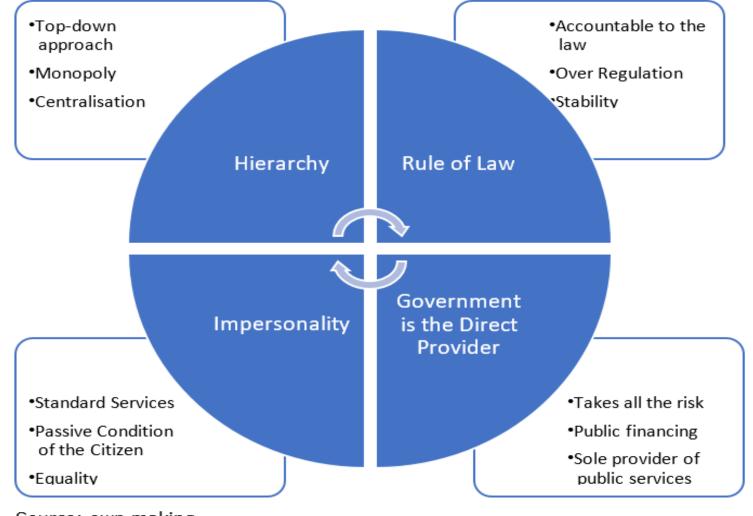
Those derogations should in particular apply to data transfers required and necessary for important reasons of public interest, for example in cases of international data exchange between competition authorities, tax or customs administrations, (...)

## Management considerations

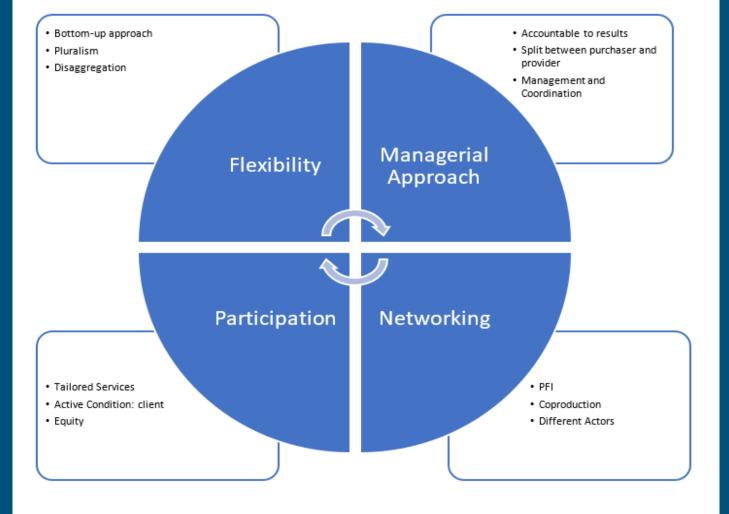
Besides the legal issues and expected costs, is your Agency ready to implement Big Data Analytics in tax investigation?

Two different models: Bureaucratic Administration x Mix Economy Management





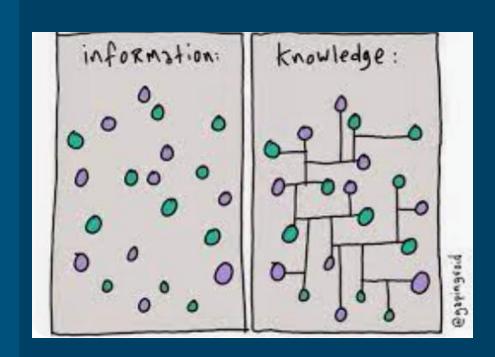
Source: own making.



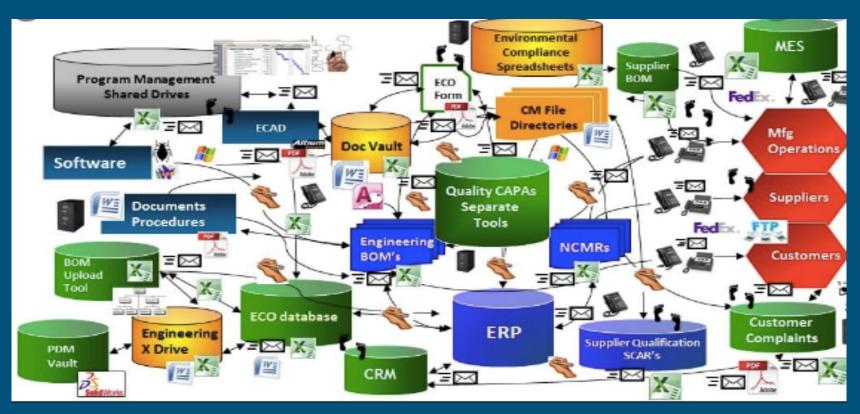
Source: own making.

# Connecting the dots!

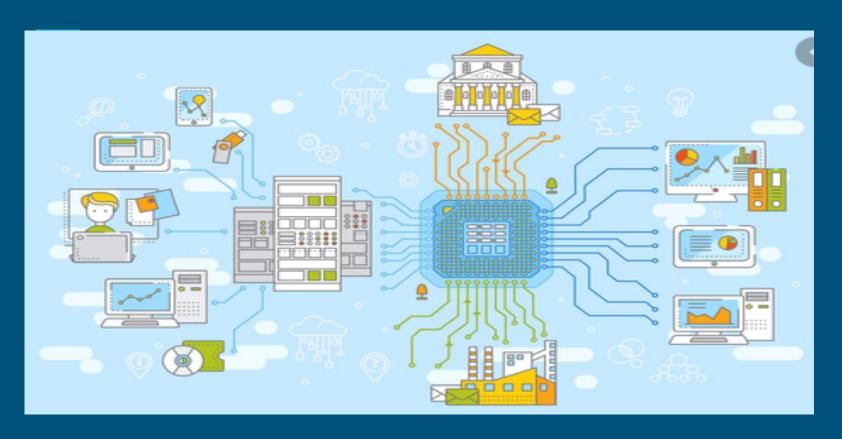
Example of massive use of Big Data Analytics: The PGFN case.



#### How it used to be



## How it is now





#### DÍVIDA ABERTA APP

QR CODE SCAN to check invoices (is the company owing taxes?)

Check company's tax compliance using id number

Find local debtors (using georeferencing)

Whistleblower channel

Tax compliance services

PGFN news!

## Big Data Analysis in Tax Investigation

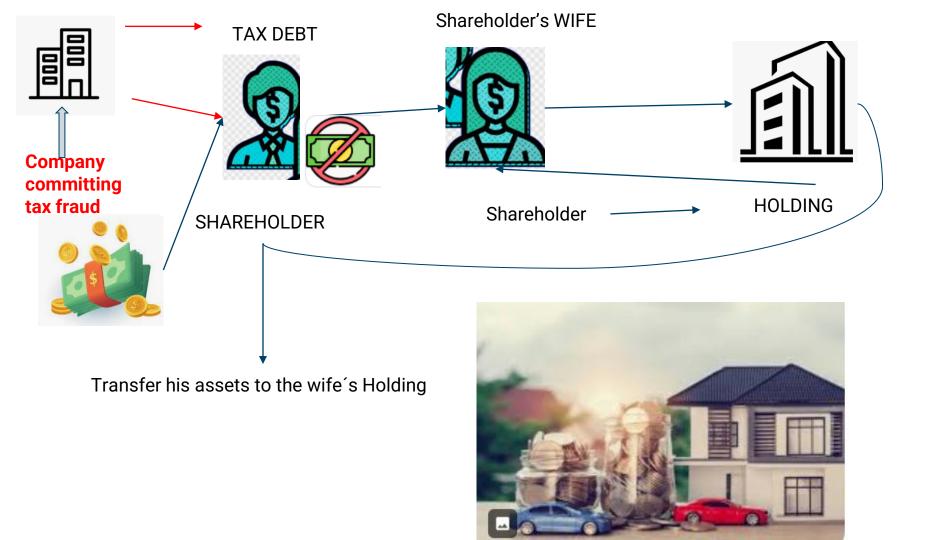
Mining data from 80+ different databases.

Structured and semi-structured data.

Writing the algorithm to search for patterns.

Combining and analysing data.

Expected result: Identification of shell companies + tax debt + assets transferred to a holding + beneficial owner = shell company shareholder.



## A needle in a haystack!

- 5 million taxpayers in debt
- 300.000 Large Taxpayers in debt
- How many of these are shell companies?

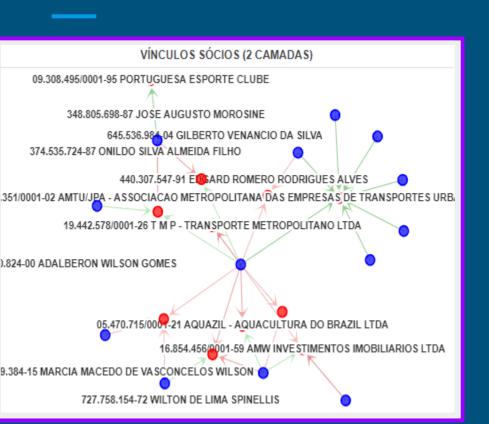
- Shareholder identified
- Shareholders without assets
- How many of these are connected to a holding?

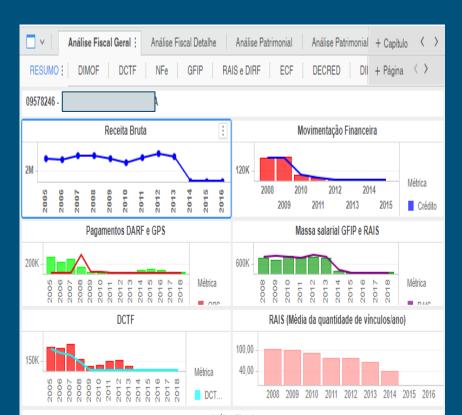
- Family member owns a holding
- Spouse/kids own holding concentrating all the assets
- Had the relatives the financial means to keep the holding?

## Explaining the Table

PATRIMONU	ATRIMONIAIS EM NOME DE PARENTES DE SÓCIO OU EX-SÓCIOS DE EMPRESAS DEVEDORAS																			
ocial	Federal State	City	Company ID Number		Copany's current Situation	Cause of the situation	Total Tax Debt	Shareholder Capacity	Social Security Number	Shareholder's name	Shareholder entry	Shareholder's exit	Family Direcao Connection Relacao	Connection's Social Security Number	Connection's name	Connection's capacity	Shareholder's situation	Shareholder entry	Shareholder exit	Holding's ID number
3º REGÃO	SP	PAILEMA	02270067	BOMM PETRO DISTRIB DE DERIVADO S DE PETROLEO E ALCOOL		PREXISTEN CIA DE FATO	372 769 409,20	SOCIO GERENTE	020114958 30	LUZ CARLOS MONTEIRO	1998-09-01 00:00:00:0	1999-08-11 00:00:00:0	Companher <>> o(a) contrib tenha filho, viva hal mars de 5 ands ou cônjuge	04346325890	MARIA DE FATIMA MERINHO PAIS MONTERIO	SOCIO ADMINISTRAD OR	Ahvedo	1999-10-11-00:00:00:0	9999-01-01 00:00:00:0	\$3441931
or REGIÃO	SP	PAULINA	<b>1</b> 0270967	LTDA BOMM PÉTRO DISTRIB DE DERVADO S DE PETROLEO E ALGOOL	BAXADA	INEXISTEN CIA DE FATO	372.769.409.20	SOCIO GERENTE	1020114958 30	LUZ CARLOS MONTEIRO	1998-09-01 00:00:00:0	1999-08-11 00:00:00:0	Companher >>> o(a) contrib. tenha tiho, wa ha mais de 5 anos ou cônjuge	04346325660	MARIA DE FATIMA MERINHO PAIS MONTEIRO	SOCIO ADMINISTRADI OR	Alivedo	1999-10-11 00 00 00 0	9999-01-01 00:00:00:0	10441901
3º REGIÃO	SP	PAULINA	<b>1</b> 0270967	LTDA BOMM PETRO DISTRIB DE DERIVADO S DE PETROLEO E ALGOOL		NEXISTEN CIA DE FATO	372.769.409.20	SOCIO GERENTE	438247658 53	ROBERTO LUZ BICUDO FERRARO	1997-12-08 00:00:00:0	1999-08-11 00:00:00:0	Companheir ««« o(a) contrib. tenha filho, w/w hil mais de 5 anos ou cônjuge	12496015836	MARTA MAOUNE CHAVES	5000	Atvado	2015-07-31 00 00 00 0	9999-01-01 00:00:00:0	\$3464098
3*REGIÃO	\$P	PAULINA	*02270967	LTDA BOMM PETRO DISTRIB DE DERIVADO S DE PETROLEO E ALCOOL LTDA		INEXISTEN CIA DE FATO	372.769.409,20	SOCIO GERENTE	438247658 53		1997-12-08 00:00:00:0	1999-08-11 00:00:00:0	Companheir >>> o(a) contrib. tenha filho, wwa ha mars de 5 anos ou cônjage	102496015636	MARTA MAQUINE CHAVES	\$000	Alivedo	2015-07-31-00-00-00-0	9999-01-01 00:00:00:0	103454098

## Making it visual: Visual Law.





## A brief tour through some PGFN Big Data systems

- RELATÓRIOS DE APOIO
- ANALYTICS
- SNIPER / TRACKER/ RAPTOR
- DW



## Is it expensive?

Implementation: hardware, storage system, high speed internet, processing capacity.

Training the staff: post-graduation on Big Data Analysis, Data Science, courses on AI etc.

Costs of maintenance.

Becoming digital, Digital Governance.

Reaching for databases

Discussion: is it safe to outsource (storage, processing, cloud etc)?

## What if the "system" got it wrong?

- 1. Can the algorithm be held accountable?
- 2. Using digital evidence as supporting evidence, never as the sole basis for conviction.
- 3. Bad Data: error when collecting, sampling, storing.
- 4. Spurious relations: poor interpretation.
- 5. Babel Tower infatuation.



### Fraud or divorce?

System programmed to find asset transfer fraud: to simulate a legal transfer of assets to a trusted party (usually family member) to avoid lien, confiscation etc.

Target located: Mister Love, owing \$500,000 in taxes, transferred 4 \$2 million worth flats to wife.

However, further investigation revealed that he got divorced and his former wife got the flats in the deal.

# Fraudulent corporate group?

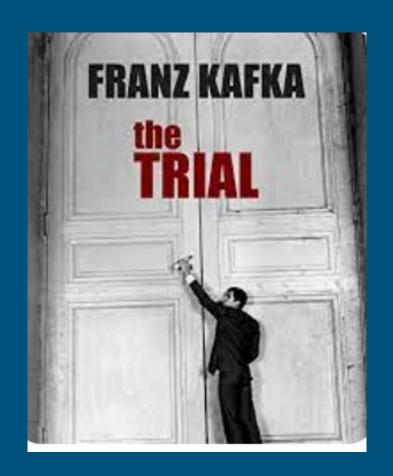
According to BDA report, 5 different agribusiness companies were operating in the same place (small room in an old building in town). They all had the same accountant, who registered the companies statutes in the Commercial Bureau. Each company owned around \$200,000. The accountant might be the enabler.



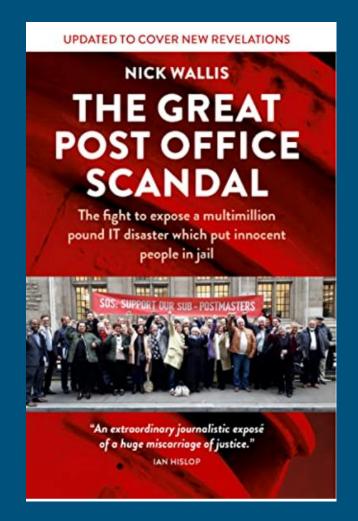
However....

### The Post Office Scandal

- A story of how overconfidence in data analysis ruined almost 900 lives: "The SYSTEM can do no wrong"!!
- Algorithm and accountability.
- The weight of electronic processed data as judicial evidence.
- Explainability: do judges and lawyers really understand big data?
- Big Data Analytics and credibility: transparency, open data, taxpayers rights.

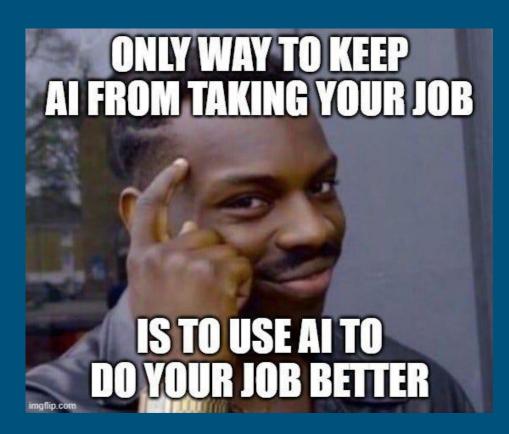


### Recommendation!



### What about AI?

- 1. Al and big data are complementary technologies that work together to unlock the potential of data.
- 2. Al provides the intelligence to analyze and interpret big data, while big data provides the fuel for Al to learn and improve.
- 3. The combination of AI and big data is driving innovation and transforming industries across various sectors.



### Al Techniques for Tax Crime Investigation

#### **Machine Learning:**

- Supervised Learning: Training models on labeled data to predict outcomes (e.g., identifying fraudulent tax returns).
- Unsupervised Learning: Discovering patterns in unlabeled data (e.g., clustering taxpayers with similar behaviors).

#### **Deep Learning:**

 Neural Networks: Complex algorithms that can learn from large datasets (e.g., analyzing unstructured data like emails or documents).

#### **Natural Language Processing (NLP):**

 Text Analysis: Extracting information from textual data (e.g., identifying keywords related to tax evasion in documents).



### AI Applications in Tax Crime Investigation

#### **Risk Assessment:**

- Predictive Modeling: Identifying high-risk taxpayers based on historical data and behavioral patterns.
- Anomaly Detection: Identifying unusual activities or transactions that may indicate fraudulent behavior.

#### **Data Analysis and Visualization:**

- Data Mining: Discovering hidden patterns and relationships within large datasets.
- Data Visualization: Presenting complex data in a clear and understandable manner.

#### **Audit Selection and Prioritization:**

- Risk-Based Auditing: Focusing on taxpayers with the highest likelihood of non-compliance.
- Intelligent Audit Scheduling: Optimizing audit resources based on risk and workload.

#### **Fraud Detection:**

- Pattern Recognition: Identifying fraudulent schemes and patterns of behavior.
- Real-time Monitoring: Detecting fraudulent activities as they occur.

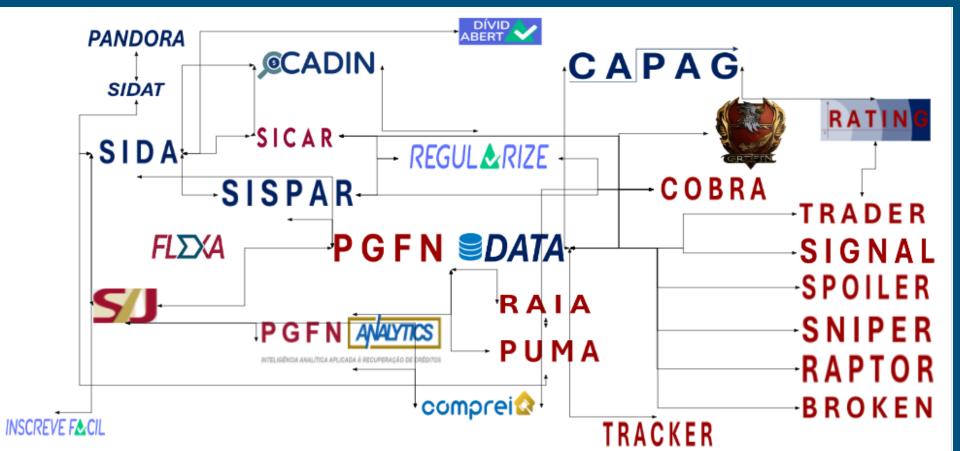
#### **Money Laundering Investigation:**

- Network Analysis: Analyzing financial transactions to identify suspicious networks.
- Behavioral Analysis: Identifying unusual spending patterns or asset transfers.

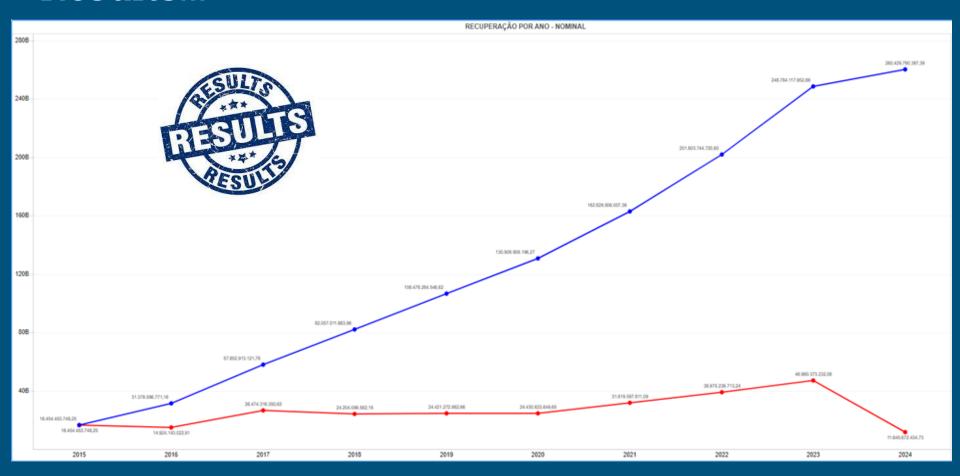
# What PGFN has been doing with AI + Big Data

FERRAMENTAS X DAU RAPTOR comprei COBRA SNIPER RAIA PUMA SISPAR **PANDORA CADIN** PGFN *■DATA* PGFN AVALYTICS **REGUL▲RIZE** INTELIGÊNCIA ANALÍTICA APLICADA À RECUPERAÇÃO DE CRÉDITOS FERRAMENTAS X FRAUDE BROKEN CAPAG SIGNAL TRACKER

# Systems and Apps "converse" with each other



### Results!!!



### The Palantír Problem

- When using a Palantír to gaze further abroad, you don't know who else is looking? (privacy issues)
- The Palantír may show only what you want to see or what someone wants you to see (bias / interference/ behavioural engineering)
- You may see things and situations that do not exist but are presented as real (hallucination)





# **□** ChatPGFN

# Activity 2.

You were hired as Tax and Big Data consultant to advise Digitopolis City Council on how to improve data collection of City Council tax and VAT, to spot potential tax offences concerning evasion and to improve asset recovery. In the city of Digitopolis e-government is a trend, so the following areas within the government are 100% digital:

- Citizens, business, and properties (e.g. base registries, transactions)
- transactions between taxpayers and the government, including invoices



### Activity 2

- Public procurement and public expenses
- Public bodies and employees
- Registry of companies and employees
- Geographical data mainly related to cadastral
- Geospatial data
- Content related to traffic and vehicles ownership
- Real estate ownership and other rights over immovable property

# Activity 2

Advise the City Council on how Big Data could be used to:

- 1.Improve City Council Tax collection:
- 2. Improve VAT collection:
- 3. Spot tax offences:
- 4. Improve asset recovery:

Breakout room. Duration: 15 minutes. Groups of 5 or 10 participants. Choose a spokesperson to tell us the main ideas of the group.

# Discussion and Wrap up

- 1. Big Data Analytics/Al and Tax Investigation.
- 2. Further reading.
- 3. Making connections.

# Arthur Moura

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WhatsApp: 55 83 99350-4334

