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AML Risk Standard Report for ETH address



b3aaaaae47070264f3595c5032ee94b620a583a39

● Used ● Multisig ● Owner with multiple addresses

Address belongs to an inactive cryptocurrency exchange.

CURRENT BALANCE

10 015.997443 ETH

USD VALUE

1 851 216.74 USD
at 184.826 USD/ETH rate

TOKENS

128 types

TOTAL INCL TOKENS

1 863 173.14 USD

PROFILE



Name:

WEX

Type:

Cryptocurrencies exchange + 3 other types

C-SCORE



Risk level:

HIGH

Key Risk indicator:

Hack related

NETWORK MEMBERSHIP



Status:

NOT A NETWORK MEMBER



 **WEX** HTTPS://WEX.NZ

OWNERSHIP DETAILS

OWNER

Name WEX

Legal name World Exchange Services Pte., Ltd.

- Profiles
- Cryptocurrencies exchange
 - Dormant service
 - Extensive user address
 - Address owned by a company
-

 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

TOTAL TRANSACTIONS

408386

TURNOVER

2 751 723.074942 ETH

\$508 589 969.05

 TOTAL INPUT

1 380 956.635306 ETH
\$255 236 691.08

 TOTAL OUTPUT

1 370 766.439636 ETH
\$253 353 277.97

AVG INPUT

4.693587 ETH
\$867.50

AVG OUTPUT

12.015308 ETH
\$2 220.74

LARGEST

30 000 ETH
\$5 544 780.00

LARGEST

100 000 ETH
\$18 482 600.00

SMALLEST

0 ETH
\$0.00

SMALLEST

0.01 ETH
\$1.85

INPUT COUNT

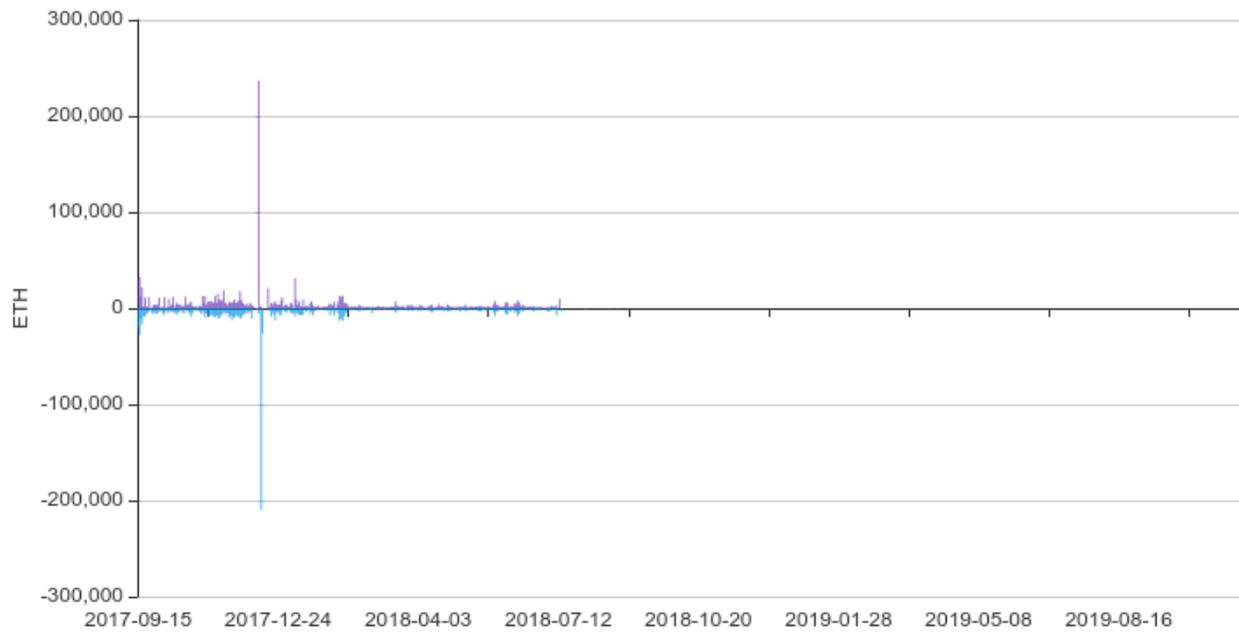
294222

OUTPUT COUNT

114085

INPUT / OUTPUT

Input Output



BALANCE



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Address an address is like a bank account and for example a Bitcoin address starts with either a '1' or a '3' or a 'bc1' and is 26-35 alphanumeric characters in length. The address is generated from the private key, which is required to move assets assigned to this address to another address(es).

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) the process of systems and controls that are applied to deter, disrupt and detect the flow of illicit value between collusive criminals that represents the proceeds of crimes and predicate offences such as tax evasion, sanctions evasion, theft, counterfeiting and fraud.

Blockchain is a public ledger that records transactions that are performed. This is achieved without any trusted central authority as the maintenance of the blockchain is performed by a network of communicating nodes running the software. Network nodes validate transactions, add them to their copy of the ledger, and then broadcast these ledger additions to other nodes.

Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) the process of deterring and disrupting the financing of terrorism and proliferation. It is increasingly difficult to distinguish from money laundering activity due to the collusive conduct of terrorist financiers and transnational organized criminals, but it is typically distinguished from money laundering on the grounds that the sources of money laundering must be criminal, whereas the sources of finance for terrorism include donations from lawfully earning income. The goal of money laundering is typically a financial gain, while the goal of terrorism financing is typically ideological activity.

Customer Due Diligence (CDD) a process to assess all of the risks associated with a client or relationship, including KYC, and that requires that the overall client conduct, and transactions are assessed to determine if this is unusual and reportable. CDD requires that obliged entities assess the risks before entering in to a relationship, and continuously thereafter in response to trigger events or suspicious activity for example. It is a continual process that is designed to assess and monitor changes in customer risks.

Decentralised Virtual Currencies (cryptocurrencies) are distributed, open-source, mathematically-based peer-to-peer virtual currencies that have no central administering authority, and no central monitoring or oversight. Examples include: Bitcoin, Ethereum, Litecoin and Namecoin.

Distributed Ledger (Shared Ledger) 'Ledgers', or put simply, records of activity, were historically maintained on paper, more recently these were transferred to bytes on computers, and are now supported by algorithms in blockchains. They are essentially an asset database that can be shared across a network of multiple sites, geographies or institutions. All participants within a network can have their own identical copy of the ledger. Any changes to the ledger are reflected in all copies in minutes, or in some cases, seconds. The assets can be financial, legal, physical or electronic. The security and accuracy of the assets stored in the ledger are maintained cryptographically using 'keys' and signatures to control who can do what within the

shared ledger. Entries can also be updated by one, some or all of the participants, according to rules agreed by the network. (Taken from UK Government: 'Distributed Ledger Technology: beyond block chain').

Electronic money (e-money)	is an electronic store of monetary value, based on technological mechanism for holding and accessing fiat currency.
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Enhanced Customer Due Diligence (EDD)	a higher standard of due diligence, including identity verification and investigation that is required to be performed for those clients and relationships that have been identified as presenting the greatest risk of financial crimes. These risks include among others PEPs, Correspondent Banking, non-face-to-face activities such as virtual currency and private banking.
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Exchanger / virtual currency exchange	is a website service, or an entity, engaged as a business in the exchange of virtual currency for real currency, funds, or other forms of virtual currency and also precious metals, and vice versa, for a fee (commission). Exchangers generally accept a wide range of payments, including cash, wire payments, credit cards, and other virtual currencies. Individuals typically use exchangers to deposit and withdraw money from virtual currency accounts. Examples include: Bitstamp, GDAX, Kraken, OKCoin and ItBit.
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Fiat Currency	is legal tender that is backed by the central government who issued it. Examples are the US Dollar, Japanese Yen and UK Sterling.
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'Fifth' EU Money Laundering Directive (5MLD)	an amendment to the 4MLD that was agreed in response to the terrorist attacks across Europe in 2015 and 2016. The new law must be transposed by member states by 10th January 2020, and new measures include the requirement for virtual currency exchange services and virtual currency custodian wallet providers to be treated as 'obliged entities'.
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FinTech	refers to new applications, processes, products or business models that are being applied to improve the efficiency and security of financial services.
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Fourth EU Money Laundering Directive (4MLD)	European response to the FATF 40 Recommendations from February 2012 and was required to be transposed by EU member states by 26th June 2017.
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Hash	A hash value (or simply hash), also called a message digest, is a string of characters generated from a string of digital data, e.g. a pdf file. The hash is substantially smaller than the text itself and is generated by a formula in such a way that it is extremely unlikely that some other text will produce the same hash value and it is extremely difficult to reverse to identify the source message.
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Know Your Customer (KYC) the identification and verification of the natural person, legal entity or legal arrangement through identifying information, such as name and address, and the verification of these details to identify fraud, misrepresentation etc.

Money Laundering a process to disguise the illicit source of value, either by self-laundering or through the placement, layering or integration process, conducted by criminals who ultimately wish to use this value for self-gratification, or to continue to finance their illicit activities.

Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) the chief compliance officer responsible for all AML/CFT activities and responsible for ensuring that an obliged entity is not used by criminal or the financiers of terrorism.

Nodes are computers in the blockchain network which receive new transactions and blocks, validate these transactions and blocks and spread valid transactions and blocks to connected nodes and ignore invalid transactions and blocks. It is generally considered that the more nodes exist in the network, the more secure the system is.

Politically Exposed Person (PEP) a person of high public office who may be able to influence the misappropriation of public funds whilst in office, or the awarding of public contracts. Include members of government, ruling classes such as Presidents, Royalty, Ministers of the Government and military and judiciary. The families of PEPs, and their close business associates, are also included due to the close affinity and trust that they may enjoy in their relationship, and which may lead to the PEP using these relationships as 'front' or 'informal' nominees.

Private Key a private key is a cryptographic code that functions as a secret password that allows the user to sign a cryptocurrency transaction and transfer funds to another cryptocurrency address. Using the private key proves ownership of cryptocurrency.

Sanctions when applied to financial services, represent a prohibition on providing regulated services to the subject of the sanction, and the requirement to freeze and report any assets that are held to the local jurisdiction sanctions administrator, such as OFAC or HMT.

Simplified Due Diligence (SDD) a lower level of customer due diligence verification that can be performed where there is no, or a lesser, risk of money laundering.

Trading platforms function as marketplaces, bringing together buyers and sellers of virtual currencies by providing them with a platform on which they can offer and bid among themselves. In contrast to exchanges, the trading platforms do not engage in the buying and selling themselves. Some trading platforms give

their customers the option of locating potential customers nearby. Examples include LocalBitcoins.com and Mycelium Local Trader.

Transaction Fee

Is earned by miners when a transaction is completed. The minimum transaction fee required is determined by the "size" (kilobytes) of the transaction data. Most small transactions require a fee of about 0.0001 BTC and transactions with larger fees are given priority to be added to the block, so they are usually confirmed faster than transactions with low fees.