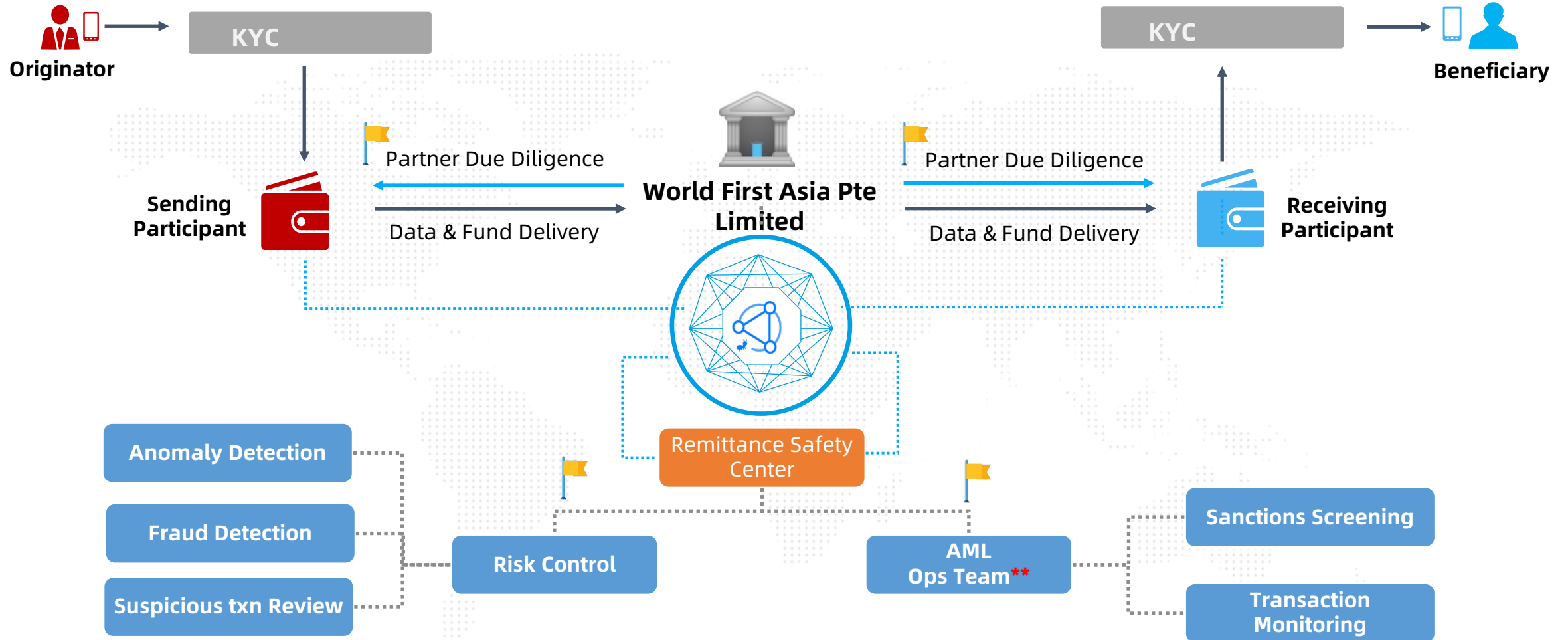


Remittance Safety Center – Risk Management System



*RSC are centralized platform implemented for Risk, AML transaction surveillance, sanctions screening and fraud detection purposes.

**AML Ops Team is the AML Operations Team that conducts investigation associated with the sanctions screening and transaction monitoring processes.

Global Remittance Risk Management-Machine Learning / Large Language Model

Risk Detection

Anomaly Detection

Identifying transactions that deviate significantly from the expected patterns or behaviors in money transfers.

Clustering Model / Unsupervised Model

Fraud Ring Identification

Detecting and identifying groups of individuals or entities that are collaborating to commit financial fraud.

Graph Model / Embedding Model

Suspicious txn Review

Document Review

Payee needs to provide documentation to prove that the remittance aligns with its remit purpose. Risk operation team will review and make final decision.

Declare Review

Payee needs to provide statement to describe their relationship or industry they working for. Risk operation team will review and make final decision.

Q & A

Please briefly explain what factors are being considered for verifying the family relationship. Who (Alipay? WF UK/NL/SG) is going to manually verify if the system cannot verify such relationship?

Due to receivers are Alipay's customers, so Alipay will verify the family relationship and inform WFSG in real time.

What support doc is requested to be provided?

If users choose Family Support purpose, the documents we currently collect include the household registration book, birth certificate, marriage certificate, and other documents that can prove direct kinship relations.

If users choose Salary purpose, the documents we currently collect include pay slips, tax statements, employment verification, and bank statements of income, among other materials that can prove the remitter's source of funds.

Any consideration of multiple sender (located in EEA/UK) to the same payee (located in mainland China) or vice versa.

Yes, we have deployed the related risk control strategy on multiple sender and receiver. If we identify the transaction hit the case that the multiple senders to one receiver or one sender to multiple receivers, then we will suspend the transaction and require receiver to provide supporting materials or even reject directly.

Any limits for the payee for “Request to pay” service? For example, total frequency and amount per year?

Yes, the limit for payee is as below:

Single txn limit is 50,000CNY, i.e 6500 EUR

Monthly txn counts limit: 10 times;

Annual limit is 600,000CNY, i.e 78000 EUR

Any distinguishment between a standard risk VS higher risk transaction? If yes, how they are defined and what are the risk mitigating measures? (like obtaining support doc..etc?)]

Yes

Standard risk:

risk assessment strategies for transaction amount, frequency, and payee/remitter behavior, when the purpose of the remittance seems to be inconsistent with the actual purpose. If any of these exceed the threshold set in the strategy, Global Remittance Risk team will ask receivers to provide documents to prove the rationality of transactions.

High risk: risk assessment strategies for transaction hit black lists, or the stated purpose of the remittance appears to be inconsistent with the actual purpose, or the recipient has been reported, etc. Global Remittance Risk team will reject transactions and refund.