

Go East B.V.

POLICY

for Prevention and Combatting of Money Laundering and Terrorist
Financing

VERSION CONTROL

Version	Version Date	Approved By
2.0.1	21/05/2025	Chris Brown – Go East MLRO

ABBREVIATIONS

AML, TF & FP	Anti-money laundering, prevention of the terrorist financing & financing of proliferation
BO	Beneficial Owner
CDD	Customer Due Diligence
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFATF	Caribbean Financial Action Task Force
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CO	Compliance Officer
CRA	Customer Risk Assessment
EDD	Enhanced Due Diligence
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
KYC	Know your customer
MLRO	Money Laundering Reporting Officer
NOIS	National Ordinance on Identification of clients when Rendering Services
NOPML	National Ordinance Penalization of Money Laundering Regulations
NORUT	the National Ordinance on the Reporting of Unusual Transactions
NRA	National Risk Assessment
PEP	Politically Exposed Person
RBA	Risk Based Approach
Regulations	Regulations for the combating of Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
SDD	Simplified Due Diligence
SoF	Source of Funds
SoW	Source of Wealth
STR	Suspicious Transaction Report
The Policy	the Policy on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
UBO	Ultimate Beneficial Owner
UTR	Unusual Transaction Report

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The management of Go East B.V. (the “Company”) is committed to combat the abuse of the Company’s services for the purpose of ML, TF, FP. In light hereof the Company is committed to comply with the applicable legislations, in particular regarding the identification of clients and the reporting of unusual transactions.

To facilitate compliance the Company has implemented a risk based compliance program consisting of the following pillars:

1. Establishing policies, procedures and internal controls designed to prevent the business from being used to facilitate ML or other criminal activities and to ensure compliance with applicable reporting requirements.
2. Appointment of a senior CO/MLRO having sufficient knowledge, authority and resources to oversee the Company’s AML program;
3. Employee screening program and ongoing employee training program;
4. A system of independent testing of the AML/CFT/CFP policies and procedures in place to ensure their effectiveness.

2. PURPOSE & LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Policy outlines the general unified standards and procedures of AML, TF & FP which must be adhered to by the Company, its directors, officers and employees.

This policy is based on the following legal provisions:

- The NOIS (N.G. 2017, no. 92);
- The NORUT (N.G. 2017, no. 99);
- Ministerial Decree with general operation of November 11, 2015, laying down the indicators, as mentioned in article 10 of the NORUT
- (Regulation Indicators Unusual Transactions) (N.G. 2015, no. 73);
- Sanctions National Ordinance (N.G. 2014, no. 55);
- Kingdom Sanction Act (N.G. 2016, no. 54);
- National Decree entering into force of Kingdom Sanction Law (N.G. 2017, no. 2);
- National decree for general measures, of the 10th of July 2015, for the implementation of article 2 of the Sanctions National Ordinance, containing implementation of United Nations’ Security
- Council Resolutions concerning Al-Qaeda c.s., the Taliban of Afghanistan c.s., ISIL c.s. ANF c.s. and persons and organizations to be designated locally (N.G. 2015, no. 29);
- National Decree for general measures, of the 10th July 2015, for the implementation of article 2 of the Sanctions National Decree containing implementation of the United Nations’ Security
- Council resolutions concerning Libya (Sanctions Ordinance Libya) (N.G. 2015 no. 28);
- National Decree for general measures, of the 10th of July 2015, for the implementation of article 2 of the Sanctions National Ordinance, containing implementation of Resolutions 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013) of the United Nations Security Council (Sanctions
- Decree People’s Democratic Republic of Korea 2015) (N.G. 2015 no. 30);
- National Ordinance extension of validity sanction decrees 2018 (N.G. 2018, no. 34);
- The Code of Criminal Law (Penal Code) (N.G. 2011, no. 48).

3. AUDIENCE

This policy applies to all activities, services, products, and Employees of the Company, including the Company's officers, directors, full-time Employees, part-time Employees, temporary Employees, or contractors employed by the Company or affiliates of the Company, as well as the Company's third-party service providers as relevant. Such individuals will be provided with regular training to ensure awareness of this policy and their obligations under it, at least on an annual basis or more frequently as required. All employees are also expected to familiarize themselves with the third-party vendors engaged by the Company to assist in AML activities related to fiat currency and crypto currency. The Company processes transactions in crypto currency, and intends to process transactions via credit card and other forms of fiat currency; to these endeavors, the Policy and Program is intended to address the scope and breadth of all such transactions and ensure that the Company does not engage, foster, aid, or otherwise encounter any forms of illicit money laundering or terrorism financing.

4. DEFINITION OF ML, TF & FP

Money laundering is generally defined as engaging in acts designed to conceal or disguise the true origins of criminally derived proceeds so that the proceeds appear to have derived from legitimate origins or constitute legitimate assets. Money laundering may generally occur in three phases.

Cash first enters the financial system at the "placement" stage, where the cash generated from illegal or criminal activities is converted into monetary instruments, such as money orders or traveler's checks, or deposited into accounts at financial institutions.

At the "layering" stage, the funds are transferred or moved into other accounts or other financial institutions to further separate the money from its criminal origin.

At the "integration" stage, the funds are reintroduced into the economy and used to purchase legitimate assets or to fund other criminal activities or legitimate businesses.

Broadly, the international AML, TF & FP provisions are aimed at requiring firms to:

- identify customers and suspicious transactions at the placement and layering stages
- keep adequate records which should prevent the integration stage being reached, and also provide an audit trail for investigators, and
- report suspicious activity or behavior to the relevant regulatory or legislative authority.

Terrorist financing may not always involve funds derived from criminal activities; instead, it often seeks to hide the origin or intended use of funds, which could be for illicit purposes. The primary distinction between terrorist financing and money laundering lies in the source of the funds. Unlike traditional criminal organizations, terrorist financiers may rely on legitimate sources of funding. These sources can include charitable donations, foreign government support, business ownership, and personal employment. Despite differing motivations, the methods used to finance terrorism can be similar to those employed by criminals to launder money. Terrorist operations may not require large sums, as funding can be accumulated over time, with transactions that are relatively simple and not immediately suspicious.

FP is the provision of funds for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, transshipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials.

TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS

Targeted financial sanctions require countries to freeze funds and assets, ensuring that no funds or assets are made available, directly or indirectly, to designated persons or entities. In Curaçao, all individuals and legal entities must promptly and without prior notice freeze the funds or assets of designated persons and entities. This obligation aligns with United Nations Security Council resolutions and the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. Compliance with UN Security Council sanctions is mandatory under the United Nations Charter, while EU sanctions are binding on Curaçao through the Kingdom Sanctions Act.

Mechanisms must be in place to verify the sanction status of withdrawing participants to prevent sanctioned individuals or organizations from accessing funds that should be frozen.

5. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The Company will follow applicable directives issued in conjunction with the necessary regulatory bodies to prevent ML, TF, FP, sanction violations, and other criminal activity. The Company will not engage in activities related to these activities or involving any person or business who is under US, UN, or EU sanctions or a partner's prohibited countries or watchlists or involving any country or region subject to comprehensive US sanctions.

The Company has a four-stage risk-based approach to combatting ML, TF, FP sanctions violations, and other criminal activity:

A. Identification: Identifying the Company's products and services could be used for money laundering and/or terrorist financing;

B. Documentation: Ensuring that the Company has clear and well documented policies and procedures in place for employees to understand the risks, to know what to look for, and to know how to report any unusual activity;

C. Mitigation: Implementing strong measures and defense mechanisms to prevent money laundering, terrorist financing, and other criminal activity from occurring in the first place or enabling the Company to detect and report such occurrences if they do happen; and

D. Monitoring: Closely monitoring identified risks and mitigating them by using the established measures on an ongoing basis and, where necessary, adjusting to any changes.

5.1 RISK BASED APPROACH

Based on the FATF Recommendations, gaming companies are required to apply a Risk-based Approach to ensure that measures to prevent or mitigate money laundering, financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons are commensurate with the risks identified.

Applying Risk-based Approach means that the Company:

- Assess the risks that money laundering or terrorist financing may occur within its organization beforehand;
- Design and implement appropriate policies, procedures and controls to manage and mitigate the identified and assessed risks;
- Monitor and improve the effective operation of these policies, procedures and controls;
- Document their risk assessments, including everything that has been done and the reason for this being done.

Given that risks are dynamic, the Company subscribes to continuously monitor the effectiveness of these policies, procedures, and controls, making necessary adjustments as needed. The risk assessment must also be made available to the CGA upon request.

5.1.1. BUSINESS RISK ASSESSMENT

The Company conducts a comprehensive Business Risk Assessment (BRA) to identify and evaluate its exposure to ML, TF, FP and sanctions risks. The assessment ensures that AML/CFT controls are commensurate with the risks associated with the Company's operations, products, services, customer base, and geographical footprint.

The BRA is reviewed annually and upon any material change to business operations or regulatory obligations. The BRA includes the following key areas:

Product and Service Risk: Evaluation of the ML/TF risks inherent in the Company's gaming offerings (e.g., online poker, sports betting, and virtual currency). Particular focus is placed on features allowing for rapid fund movement or cashout without proportional gameplay.

Customer Risk: Classification of customers by risk levels based on geographic origin, payment behavior, funding methods, and whether they are high-net-worth individuals, Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs), or associated with high-risk industries.

Geographic Risk: Analysis of exposure to countries listed by FATF, OFAC, or other relevant authorities as non-cooperative or high-risk, as well as jurisdictions with weak AML/CFT systems or under international sanctions.

Transactional Behavior Risk: Detection of patterns such as minimal gaming activity before large withdrawals, unusual use of bonuses, or frequent account top-ups followed by inactivity.

Findings from the BRA are documented and used to inform risk-based procedures and customer due diligence protocols. The effectiveness of controls derived from this assessment is validated through internal audits, transaction monitoring results, and independent testing.

5.1.2. CUSTOMER RISK ASSESSMENT

The Customer Risk Assessment (CRA) is an essential element of the Company's risk-based approach, aimed at evaluating the ML/TF risk posed by individual customers. It informs the level of due diligence, ongoing monitoring, and other controls applied to each customer.

Each customer is assigned a risk rating (Low, Medium, High, or Very High) based on a set of risk indicators:

Identification and Verification Data: Including full name, address, date of birth, and documentary or non-documentary verification.

Behavioral Factors: Transaction volumes, frequency of deposits and withdrawals, and patterns of gameplay versus monetary activity.

Geographic Indicators: Whether the customer is based in or connected to high-risk or sanctioned jurisdictions.

Payment and Funding Sources: Use of crypto-assets, pre-paid cards, or anonymous funding methods increase risk; documented employment income or regulated bank transfers lower risk.

Third-party Data: Alerts or insights from vendors (sanctions and PEP screening, blockchain transaction tracing).

CRA is initiated at account creation and continuously updated based on the customer's activity and external inputs. Triggers for re-evaluation include:

- Cumulative deposits exceeding defined thresholds (e.g., \$2,000 or Cg. 4,000, whichever is less).
- Document KYC Verification.
- Attempted withdrawals or redemptions.
- Alerts from internal or third-party systems.

High-risk customers undergo Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD), including documentation on source of wealth and intended usage of the platform.

The CRA informs decisions on whether to escalate accounts, impose restrictions, or file unusual transactions to the FIU.

5.2. CUSTOMER ACCEPTANCE POLICY

The Customer Acceptance Policy (CAP) sets forth the onboarding requirements and thresholds for escalating due diligence procedures based on CRA outcomes. The Company uses a three tiered Customer Identification and Verification system:

Level 1: Account Creation Required: Email address. Purpose: Establish account credentials and provide CIP notification. Limitations: No monetary transactions permitted.

Level 2: Customer Due Diligence (CDD) Triggered by: First attempted deposit or wager. Required Information:

- First and Last Name
- Phone Number
- Full Residential Address (no P.O. Boxes; APO/FPO acceptable)
- Date of Birth
- Government-issued ID Verification (subject to specific policies and management's discretion); The user-provided information must be verifiable by third-party vendors (including Sardine A.I. and Chainalysis) prior to transacting above the prescribed limits and can be provided in two ways: either as photos of government issues, unexpired IDs/selfie uploads (documentary), or as text inputs (non-documentary) when made available.

Level 3: Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) Triggered by:

- Withdrawal attempts or redemptions
 - Cumulative deposits exceeding \$2,000 or (Cg. 4,000, whichever is less)
 - Behavioral red flags or vendor alerts
- Additional Requirements:
- Documentary proof of address (e.g., utility bill or bank statement)
 - Source of wealth/income documentation for high-risk accounts, if applicable
 - Explanation of transactional behavior or relationships, if applicable
- All KYC information must be verifiable via approved third-party providers before the customer is allowed to transact beyond set limits

Restricted Jurisdictions

The Company prohibits customers from countries under comprehensive sanctions and on the FATF's High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action list (e.g., Iran, North Korea, Syria, Myanmar) and maintains:

- A Non-Supported Countries List
- A Prohibited Jurisdictions List for monitoring and reference

Account Escalation and Review

High-risk accounts are subject to Compliance approval.

Customers that are classified as PEP are per default considered high risk customers. PEPs are subject to management approval.

The term "Politically Exposed Persons" is broad and generally includes all persons who fulfill a prominent public function. This includes:

- i. Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers, Deputy and Assistant Ministers, and Parliamentary Secretaries;
- ii. Members of Parliament;
- iii. Members of the Courts of other high-level judicial bodies whose decisions are not subject to further appeal, except in exceptional circumstances;
- iv. Members of courts of auditors, Audit Committees or of the boards of central banks;
- v. Ambassadors, charge d'affaires and other high-ranking officers in the armed forces; and
- vi. Members of the administration, management or boards of State-owned corporations.

The term "immediate family members" of PEPs includes:

- i. The spouse, or any partner recognized by national law as equivalent to the spouse;
- ii. The children and their spouses or partners; and
- iii. The parents.

Sanctions screening

The Company is committed to complying with all applicable sanctions, including U.S. UN, and EU sanctions

Document Retention

All customer information and due diligence records are maintained for at least seven years from the date of collection or account closure, whichever is later.

5.3 CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

The Company is prohibited from keeping anonymous accounts or accounts in obviously fictitious names. It must identify the player and ask for the player's name and other relevant information to determine the purpose and nature of the business relationship. Without sufficient knowledge, the Company may not establish or maintain a business relationship or carry out occasional transactions. A sound CDD program is the best way to prevent AML, TF & FP.

The customer's risk profile is essential to apply a certain level of CDD commensurate to the identified ML/TF risk. The purpose of collecting information is to assess the risk that may be associated with the player and to build a customer profile to assess how the player is going to act within the framework of the business relationship. Such an assessment is necessary in order to detect deviations from the expected behavior, which are reported to the FIU.

The obligation to undertake CDD measures when:

- When players engage in financial transactions equal to or above Cg 4,000 or equivalent EUR 2,000;
- carrying out occasional transactions above the monetary equivalent of EUR 2,000;
- there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing; or
- there are doubts about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data.

Note: a transaction may be a single transaction, but may also be a series, combination or pattern of transactions involving a total amount in excess of the monetary equivalent of EUR 2,000.

For transaction above the monetary equivalent of EUR 2,000, CDD measures are applied immediately. Whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked. Transactions are considered as linked if they are carried out by the same customer through the same game or in one gaming session. A transaction consists of the wagering of a stake or the collection of winnings.

The CDD measures to be taken are as follows:

- a. Identifying the player documents, data or information;
- b. Identifying the beneficial owner, and taking reasonable measures to verify the identity of the beneficial owner, such that the casino is satisfied that it knows who the beneficial owner is. For legal persons and legal arrangements this should include understanding the ownership and control structure of the customer;
- c. Understanding and, as appropriate, obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship;
- d. Conducting ongoing due diligence on the business relationship and scrutiny of transactions

undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the casino's knowledge of the player, its business and risk profile, including, where necessary, its source of funds.

5.3.1 IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE PLAYER

Identification refers to the collection of personal details of the player to establish the identity of the player. Verification, on the other hand, consists of confirming the personal details collected for identification purposes using reliable, independent source documents, data or information. The personal information required and extent of verification to be carried out, will vary depending on risk of the customer.

When identifying the player, at a minimum the following information must be collected:

- i. full name;
- ii. permanent residential address;
- iii. date of birth;
- iv. place of birth;
- v. nationality; and
- vi. identity number.

However, in low risk scenarios a limited identification to the three personal details set out in (i) to (iii) above. On the other hand, in high risk situations, it is possible to collect additional personal details as necessary to mitigate the higher risk of ML/FT.

5.4 ONGOING MONITORING

The Company will conduct ongoing monitoring to identify concerning transactions and, on a risk basis, maintain and update customer information, including information regarding the beneficial ownership of legal entity customers, using the customer risk profile as a baseline against which customer activity is assessed for concerning transaction reporting.

The Company will utilize a combination of automated and manual monitoring methods applying internal tools, the vendor reports, and referrals from Partners (card networks, financial institutions, etc.).

By monitoring transactional activity through the combined use of technology and manual analysis. The objectives of an effective transaction monitoring process include:

- A. A risk-based monitoring methodology;
- B. A proficient review process;
- C. A competent escalation process; and
- D. The prompt reporting of unusual activity.

The Compliance department will be responsible for this monitoring, will review any activity that our monitoring system detects, will determine whether any additional steps are required, and will document when and how this monitoring is carried out.

5.5 RELIANCE ON THIRD PARTIES TO PERFORM CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

The Company has employed JW Entertainment B.V, a third-party company, to manage the website backoffice software in which player information is stored. This includes all the required information listed in section 5.3.1 previously mentioned. In addition to the storing of information, the backoffice software stores the documents submitted by players when they are required to perform the due diligence after meeting the criteria set out in section 5.3. All documentation submitted by players is stored on their database and is only accessible to those with approved access from The Company. Player information and documentation will not be deleted without consent from The Company MLRO. The Company has employed CrunchEquation LDA, a third-party company, to conduct the CDD checks

on players after KYC documentation has been submitted. CrunchEquation are providing agents who will check the submitted documents by players against the information submitted on their account once they have triggered the necessary CDD check thresholds. The agents will then approve the account has met the requirements if all documentation matches the information listed for the respective account and list the account as KYC approved. If the CDD documents submitted do not match that on the player account, then the account will remain suspended until adequate documentation has been provided. Any adverse findings will be reported to Chris Brown, the MLRO for Go East B.V, to have a more detailed look for any unusual activity that may need reporting or looking further into.

Both third-parties will be regularly updated and checked to make sure that their systems continue to satisfy the requirements in this AML policy on a monthly-basis as a minimum. The agents at CrunchEquation will continue to be monitored and training provided on a regular basis to make sure that they are upholding the requirements in this AML policy.

If there are any doubts about the suitability or quality of third-party providers then the sole responsibility of the continuation of their services will be at the hands of The Company's MLRO.

5.6 REPORTING OF UNUSUAL TRANSACTIONS

The Company will report any unusual transactions to the Curacao FIU if they're believed to be involved in potential money laundering. To protect the Compliance department, the AML Compliance Person ensures The Company personnel can report violations of the Program anonymously. Employees engaging with customers or accessing customer information will receive anti-money laundering (AML) training to recognize unusual or potentially suspicious behaviors. If employees suspect involvement with proceeds of crime, they must submit an Internal Unusual Activity Report (IUAR) to the AML Compliance Person within 24 hours. The AML Compliance Person will investigate and determine if a report to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of Curaçao is warranted within 48 hours.

The Company staff will be trained to identify unusual transactions based on customer profiles and specific indicators. All unusual transactions must be reported to the CO in an approved format, accompanied by supporting documentation.

Unusual transactions include:

- a. A transaction, which is reported to the police or judicial authorities in connection with money laundering or the financing or terrorism;
- b. An intended transaction carried out by or for the benefit of a natural person, legal person, group or entity which is on a list compiled by virtue of the Sanctions National Ordinance (N.G. 2014 no. 55);
- c. A transaction amounting to Cg. 5,000.00 or more (equivalent EUR 2,450), regardless of whether this transaction is carried out in cash, via a check or another payment instrument or electronically or in any other non-physical manner. This includes but is not limited to:
 1. A cashless transaction in the amount of Cg. 5,000.00 or more.
 2. Accepting or releasing a deposit in the amount of Cg. 5,000.00 or more at the request of the customer;
 3. Sale to a customer of chips in the amount of Cg. 5,000.00 or more. "Chips" include but is not limited to tokens and credits.
 4. A cash out in the amount of Cg. 5,000.00 or more;

d. Transactions where there is cause to presume that they can be related to money laundering or terrorist financing.

Please note that indicators (a) to (c) are referred to as “objective indicators”, while (d) is referred to as “subjective indicator”. While the objective indicators are based on measurable facts and do not require interpretation automatically classifying a transaction as unusual, the subjective criterion involves a more nuanced assessment, considering the context and behavior of the client. For the purposes of reporting unusual transactions under the objective indicators above, it is noted that the threshold of Cg. 5,000.00 resets per game day of the user.

The AML Compliance Person further ensures that this mechanism is well publicized to all personnel and will take necessary steps to ensure reports of potential violations remain anonymous and confidential. Regardless of whether a report is made anonymously, The Company has zero tolerance for retaliation against an employee for reporting a potential violation up to and including termination. All reports and investigations must be handled with the highest level of confidentiality in accordance with Article 20 of NORUT. Unauthorized disclosure of information related to unusual activity reports is strictly prohibited and may lead to legal and disciplinary action.

Further, the Company will retain copies of all actions, decisions, and processes outlined in this document for a minimum of seven years. The records will be electronically stored, to be printed as a hard copy when necessary. The records will also be organized in a manner that facilitates easy retrieval to enable reporting to the Curacao FIU without undue delay.

5.7 ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

The Company maintains proper internal controls to mitigate risks targeted by the Program with focus on customer identification and transaction monitoring. The Company has implemented the following internal controls to mitigate risks targeted by the Program: (i) KYC Program; (ii) Transaction Monitoring; (iii) Sanctions and Prohibited Jurisdictions; (iv) Fraud Prevention; (v) Employee training; (vi) Independent Testing.

- i. **Know Your Customer Program** – The Company has established, documented, and maintains a KYC Program. The Company will: (1) collect certain identification information from each customer; (2) utilize risk-based measures to verify the identity of each customer; (3) record customer identification information and the verification methods and results.
Each customer of the Company will be initially screened at onboarding and periodically thereafter for as long as they remain a customer.
- ii. **Transaction Monitoring** – is executed to prevent involvement of the Company with ML/TF and to safeguard the reputation of the Company. While in conducting ongoing scrutiny of transactions there are transactions that are not consistent with what it is expected from the customer, the Company establishes the source of the funds used for that transaction. The Company must obtain sufficient information and documentation with regard to the transaction to determine the reason for this deviation. If needed, the risk profile of the customer may have to be revised. After receiving this information, the Company decides whether the transaction is an unusual and needs to be reported to the FIU.

The level of on-going monitoring depends on the risk profile of the customer, but even in low-risk situations there is a degree of oversight to ensure that the business relationship is still considered as a low risk one.

The Company conducts ongoing due diligence on the business relationship and scrutinize the transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that they are consistent with the Company's knowledge of the customer, the customer's business and risk profile.

- iii. **Sanctions and Prohibited Jurisdictions** - The Company is committed to complying with all applicable sanctions, including U.S. UN, and EU sanctions, by taking the following measures:
 - a. prohibition of individuals or entities listed on applicable assets freeze lists, such as the US list of specially designated nationals and block persons, the EU consolidated list of financial sanctions targets, or any list maintained by any relevant authority;
 - b. prohibition of entities owned or controlled by entities on the lists referred above;
 - c. we prohibit and restrict Users in certain countries or territories. For example, US Persons are generally prohibited from dealing with Cuba, Iran, Syria, North Korea, and Crimea ("**Restricted Territories**")The Company will have in place a process to freeze and block accounts of all customers that are a confirmed sanctions match, and will escalate those customers to business partners requiring such escalations within 24 hours.

Iv **Fraud Prevention** – the compliance program is focused to systemically detect, deter, and mitigate fraudulent activities. Involving a combination of policies, procedures, technology, and education to protect against fraud and related crimes.

v. Employee Training and Reporting Guide

It is required that all new employees subject to this policy, receive AML/OFAC training at least annually. New Employees are assigned to the training as a part of the onboarding process. Employees that are delinquent may be subject to disciplinary actions. Relevant employees include those responsible for the following:

- i. customer onboarding and due diligence (including high-risk customer monitoring;
- ii. monitoring customer transactions and electronic fund transfers;
- iii. addressing customer queries or concerns (customer service teams); and
- iv. technology functions related to AML activities.

The AML Compliance Person is responsible for developing a risk-based training program and ensuring that staff members requiring advanced training due to their job description and/or responsibilities within the Company receive such training. A training log will be maintained.

vi. Independent Testing

The Company will conduct independent testing on the Company's AML program on a periodic basis, and no less than twice annually. When conducted, the review will assess the implementation and effectiveness of the Company's AML/OFAC program and the adequacy of controls over any related risks. The Compliance Officer is responsible for updating the Company's risk assessment in regards to any issues raised during the independent testing and taking necessary corrective actions and remediate findings. Independent testing has not yet been conducted on the program but the decision to test will be determined at a later date.

6. COMPLIANCE & CONSEQUENCES OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Failure to comply with AML legislation may result in sanctions being brought against employees such as fines and imprisonment or the Company including criminal prosecutor, and/or fines. These could affect the Company's ability to operate as well as seriously damage the Company's reputation.

Separate and in addition to the foregoing, an employee may also be liable for failure to meet record keeping and client identification responsibilities and requirements, failure to provide assistance or provide information during a compliance examination, or disclosing the fact that a unusual transaction report was made, or disclosing the contents of such a report with the intent to prejudice a criminal investigation.

"Tip Off" shall be defined as revealing to a third party that an internal or FinCEN report has been filed. Similarly, **"prejudicing an investigation"** involves disclosing to a third party that law enforcement is either investigating or preparing to investigate an individual. Disclosing to a suspected money launderer that a disclosure has been made will almost certainly undermine any subsequent investigation,

"Assist"

An employee commits an offense if he or she: (i) enters an arrangement which he or she knows, or suspects facilitates (by whatever means) the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person; (ii) acquires, uses or has possession of criminal property; and (iii) conceals, disguises, converts, transfers or removes criminal property.

7. CONTACT INFORMATION

For any questions regarding this policy, please contact:

- Chris Brown – Go East B.V MLRO – chris@goeastbv.com
- Mika Brown – Go East B.V CEO – mika@lotteryworld.com

8. POLICY HISTORY

This policy is an updated version of the previous AML policy used by Go East B.V up to November 2023. This policy was titled 1.0.5 and was used from November 2020 to November 2023. The Company ceased operating between November 2023 until May 2025 and this new policy titled 2.0.1 was enacted in accordance with new requirements from the GCB and for the launch of the new website in May 2025.



Signed by e-Managment N.V. (Managing Director)