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## **RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR INTERNATIONAL DIGITAL PAYMENTS OF CORPORATIONS**

The article develops an integrated risk scoring model for international digital payments of corporations.

The active implementation of FinTech solutions, open banking and embedded payments significantly increases the efficiency of international corporate payments, while forming a complex multi-component risk profile that is not covered by traditional isolated control methods [1]. Digital payments are made in conditions of minimal human intervention and high speed, which limits the possibilities of post-facto correction and increases the importance of preventive risk management. The scale of the problem is significant: 79% of corporations experienced payment fraud in 2024 [2]; global AML fines amounted to \$6.6 billion in 2023 [3]; 55% of B2B invoices are overdue [4]. Critically, most incidents are the result of a dangerous combination, not an isolated factor - for example, a new counterparty combined with a recent change in details and an atypical amount. It is this nonlinearity that determines the architecture of the proposed model.

The formula  $R = \min(100, R_{base} \cdot M)$  with six risk blocks is proposed; weights are derived from incident frequency and irreversibility of consequences (ISO 31000). A nonlinear stress multiplier captures the combinatorial nature of BEC and IBAN-substitution attacks. Model verification against eight Ukrainian corporations confirmed Pearson  $r > 0.97$  between  $R$  and the independently calculated Integrated Risk Index.

The proposed model can serve as the basis for automated payment risk scoring systems in TMS/Payment Hub platforms, ensuring real-time AML/KYC compliance, proactive BEC detection, and the formation of an audit evidence base.

**Keywords:** risk management; digital payments; corporate finance; BEC; AML; stress multiplier.