ACAMS.CAMS7-KR.v2026-02-11.q126

□□□□:	CAMS7-KR
□□□□:	Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS7 the 7th edition) (CAMS7 Korean Version)
□□□:	ACAMS
□□ □□ □ □□:	126
□□:	v2026-02-11
# □□ □:	118
# □□ □□ □:	1260

https://www.krdump.com/ACAMS.CAMS7-KR.v2026-02-11.q126.html

NEW QUESTION: 1
AML □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□(FIU)□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
C. FIU□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ AML □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 2
□□ □□ □□ □□(CFT)
□□ □□□□ □319□(a)□:
A. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□, □□ □□ □□, □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□(EDD)□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ 120□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ AML □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□, □□, □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 3
□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□(CDD) □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□(FATF) □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□.
E. □□□ □□ □□ □□.
F. [□□□ □□□ □□.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Verifying a customer's identity is a fundamental CDD requirement under the FATF Recommendations, ensuring you know who your customer is.
Identifying the beneficial owner is required to uncover the natural persons ultimately controlling or benefiting from an account, closing the gap that would allow misuse of corporate vehicles.

NEW QUESTION: 4
□□ □□ □□(CFT)
□□ □□□□□□□(UNSC)□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (2□ □□)

A. □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
C. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □.
D. □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□.

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is authorized under the UN Charter to imposebinding sanctions measureson member states. These sanctions may target countries, entities, or individuals and can include arms embargoes, travel bans, asset freezes, and restrictions on trade or financial services.
Statement Ais correct:
Circumventing or evading UNSC sanctionsmay constitute a criminal offenseif the jurisdiction has incorporated UN obligations into domestic law. While the UNSC does not directly impose criminal penalties, member states must implement these measures locally, andmany jurisdictions have lawsthat make such violations criminal acts.

Statement Bis incorrect:
The UNSC is empowered toimpose broad restrictions, includingtrade bans beyond arms, such as on luxury goods, fuel, or specific commodities. Therefore, the idea that it cannot prohibit exports beyond arms is inaccurate.
Statement Cis correct:
Member countries of the United Nations are expected to implement and enforce UNSC sanctions, in accordance with their obligations under the UN Charter (specifically Chapter VII). Countries are responsible for transposing these sanctions into their national legal frameworks.
Statement Dis incorrect:
Although member countries are required to enforce sanctions,not all countries automatically consider breaches a criminal offense. Whether a violation is criminal depends on how each country enacts UN sanctions domestically.
Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:International AML Standards- Section:
United Nations Initiatives and Global Sanctions Framework

NEW QUESTION: 5
□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□
□ □□ □□, □3□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
A. AML □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□
□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ 12□□□ □ □ □□ AML □□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□(VASP), □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□
□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□, □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□
□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□ □
□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□
□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□
□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The pseudonymous nature of cryptoasset transactions enables criminals to transfer large sums globally while concealing their identities. This lack of transparency poses a

significant money laundering risk, as it hinders efforts to trace the ultimate beneficial owner.

NEW QUESTION: 7

□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ AML/CFT □□□ □□□□□ □□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

A. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□
B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□
C. □3□ □□□□□ □□□□□□
D. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□
E. □□ □□ □ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Before opening for business, a bank must have independent compliance testing to ensure controls are functioning, qualified staff who understand AML/CFT requirements, and documented policies and procedures to guide day-to-day compliance. These are foundational elements of an effective AML/CFT framework.

NEW QUESTION: 8

□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
(□ □□ □□□□□□.)

A. □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□
E. □□□□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □.

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

AML □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

A. □□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□

C. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□
D. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The effectiveness of AML training programs depends on comprehensive content that covers relevant regulatory, risk, and procedural topics, combined with engaging delivery methods that promote retention and practical application by participants.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Wolfsberg □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ AML □□:
A. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□□□□ □□□ □□(PEP) □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
D. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□. □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□, □ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□?
A. □□ □□, □□□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □.
B. □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□(SAR)□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* A: The first step in any suspicious activity investigation is to review the transaction history and other relevant account information to establish context, identify patterns, and determine if the behavior is consistent with known typologies of money laundering.
* "The initial phase of an AML investigation is to review relevant account information and transaction activity to assess whether a SAR filing is warranted."
* This approach ensures that any subsequent decisions, such as escalation, SAR filing, or customer outreach, are based on a comprehensive understanding of the facts.
References:

CAMS 6th Edition, Suspicious Activity Monitoring and Investigation
FFIEC BSA/AML Manual, Suspicious Activity Reporting

NEW QUESTION: 13

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□? (□ □□ □□)

A. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□
B. □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□(ATM)□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□
C. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□
D. P2P □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□(VASP)

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Higher-risk customer profilesoften include businesses that:
Regularly handle large volumes of cash
Operate in sectors withhistorical vulnerabilities to money laundering
Are involved invirtual assets or unregulated financial activities
Option C - A local used car sale lot that allows cash payments:
This business type is consideredcash-intensive, and accepting monthly payments in cash raises concerns about the source of funds, potential structuring, or placement of illicit proceeds.
Option D - A Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP):
VASPs involved inpeer-to-peer crypto transactionspresent elevated AML risks due to theanonymity, speed, and borderless natureof virtual assets. These institutions are often subject toenhanced due diligence requirements.
Option Ais incorrect: A large multinational with documented transactions and transparency typically poseslower inherent risk, though still subject to review.
Option Bmay be reviewed, buton-site ATM replenishment using store cashis not automatically a red flag without other risk indicators.
Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:Customer Risk Profiling- Section:Higher- Risk Business Types and Entities

NEW QUESTION: 14

□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□? (□ □□ □□)

A. □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□
B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □.
C. KYC □□ □□□ □□ □□(SLA) □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□

D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□(PEP)□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Percentage change in transaction monitoring alerts escalated for investigation and number/percentage of senior PEPs onboarded are key risk indicators that can highlight shifts in the inherent risk profile of the customer base, enabling leadership to proactively address emerging financial crime risks.

NEW QUESTION: 15

AML □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ AML□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□.

C. AML□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□.

D. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ AML□□□ □ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16

□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.
□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □

B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□ □□□ □□□

C. □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□

D. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

* A: The absence of professional oversight or accounting/auditing standards creates a high-risk environment for financial statement manipulation. Without external checks or mandated standards, criminals can more easily falsify statements to hide illicit assets.
* "The lack of regulatory oversight and professional standards in accounting and auditing significantly increases the risk of manipulation and fraud in financial reporting."(CAMS 6th Edition, Professional Service Providers; FATF Guidance on the Risk-Based Approach for Accountants) References:
CAMS 6th Edition, Professional Service Providers
FATF, Risk-Based Approach for Accountants

□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop CAMS7-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/ACAMS/CAMS7-KR-dump.html (**308** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** **Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 17
□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
B. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ EU□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□.
D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY]())

NEW QUESTION: 18
□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□(AML) □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □ AML □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
D. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY]())
Policies outline the guiding principles and objectives of an organization's AML framework, setting the tone for compliance. Procedures translate these policies into detailed, actionable steps that staff must follow. Both are essential for effective AML compliance.

NEW QUESTION: 19
□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
A. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□ SAR □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□(SAR)□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 20

□□ □□□ □□□□(AI)/□□□□(ML) □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□.

□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□

D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□/□□□ □□□ □□□□ AI/ML □□□ □□□ □□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The most effective way to reduce irrelevant results in AI/ML-driven adverse media screening is to fine-tune the models to prioritize high-risk keywords and reliable sources. This improves precision by filtering out noise and directing focus toward content that is more likely to indicate financial crime risk.

NEW QUESTION: 21

□□□□□□□(FATF)□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. (□ □□ □□)

A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□, □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

C. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.

D. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 22

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□(TCSP)□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

A. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□

B. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □

C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□

D. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□

E. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Trust and Company Service Providers (TCSPs) pose the greatest financial crime risks when they use trusts to obscure beneficial ownership, promote complex corporate structures that make tracing ownership difficult, and establish shell companies that can be used to hold and move illicit funds. These activities can facilitate money laundering, tax evasion, and other financial crimes by concealing the true origin and control of assets.

NEW QUESTION: 23

□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□, □□□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. (□ □□ □□)

A. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

B. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□

C. □□□□ □□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

□□ □□(FI)□ □□ □□□ □3□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □ □)

A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□

B. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□

C. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□(PET)

D. □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□(AI)

E. □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Data encryption protects sensitive information from unauthorized access, while privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs) enable secure and compliant data sharing with third parties, helping financial institutions meet privacy and data protection regulations.

NEW QUESTION: 25

□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ AML □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

(□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□

B. □□ □□ □□

C. □□ □□□ □□

D. □□ □□ □□ □□

E. □□□□□□

Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Customer loyalty program tracking and product usage analysis can uncover unusual patterns or behaviors that deviate from expected norms. These insights may help detect suspicious activity or hidden risks, making them valuable tools for supporting AML compliance even if not directly linked to traditional monitoring systems.

NEW QUESTION: 26

□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□? (□ □□ □□)

A. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□.

B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

D. □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□.

E. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Red flags include using personal accounts for business transactions (which can obscure fund tracing), preferring minimal direct interaction (potentially avoiding scrutiny), and unclear ultimate beneficial ownership (which can conceal the true controllers of the entity and facilitate illicit activity).

NEW QUESTION: 27

KYC/CDD □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□(PEP)□ "□□ □□□"□□ "□□ □ □□"□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□.

A. PEP□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. PEP□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ AML □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.

D. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ PEP□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* D: "Family members and close associates of PEPs are often used as intermediaries to launder the proceeds of corruption or conceal illicit assets."(CAMS 6th Edition, Enhanced Due Diligence for PEPs; FATF Guidance on PEPs) References:

CAMS 6th Edition, PEP Risk and EDD

FATF Guidance: PEPs

NEW QUESTION: 28

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □.

B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□
□.
D. □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A risk appetite statement clearly defines the level and type of financial crime risk a financial institution is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. It guides decision-making and ensures consistency in risk-taking across the organization.

NEW QUESTION: 29
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□, □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □
□□ □□□□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
B. □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.
C. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30
□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□
□□.
□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. SAR □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□
B. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□
D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ AI □□ □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
AI-powered dashboards summarizing flagged transactions are the most effective feature for improving investigator efficiency, as they consolidate and present relevant data from multiple sources in a structured, actionable format - reducing time spent on manual data gathering and enabling quicker decision-making.

NEW QUESTION: 31
□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□
AML □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32
□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□
C. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 33
□□ □□ □□□□(TBML) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□ □.)
A. □□ □□
B. □□□□
C. □3□□ □□ □□ □□
D. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□
E. □□□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Trade-based money laundering red flags include third-party involvement in transactions, amended letters of credit without clear justification, and non-standard settlement arrangements, all of which can indicate attempts to disguise illicit fund movements or the true nature of the trade.

NEW QUESTION: 34
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□
C. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□
D. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□

E. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A rules-based approach to transaction monitoring relies on predefined rules that flag specific patterns and on setting thresholds that trigger automated alerts when exceeded. These techniques are fundamental to identifying potentially suspicious activities in a structured, deterministic way.

NEW QUESTION: 35

□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□?

A. □□□ □□ □□ □□□

B. KYC □□□

C. □□ □□□

D. □□ □□□

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 36

□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□(CCO)□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ EU□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□, □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□

D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A proposed EU import ban on refined oil products would be of greatest concern to the bank's trade finance services, as it directly targets a core revenue-generating sector (oil production) of the company's country. This could lead to significant disruptions in trade flows, regulatory risk exposure, and potential sanctions violations.

NEW QUESTION: 37

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□(MSB)□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □?

A. □□ MSB□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ MSB□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ MSB□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ MSB□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Large individual cash transactions pose the highest money laundering risk for money services businesses.
Cash is difficult to trace and, when handled in significant amounts, can be used to introduce illicit funds into the financial system with minimal transparency.

NEW QUESTION: 38
□□ □ □□-□□ □□□□□(PPP)□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?
(□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ PPP□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ PPP □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □3□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: A,B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Public-private partnerships allow public organizations to gain insights from the private sector to shape effective policies and legislation. Additionally, strong data protection and privacy frameworks help create secure information-sharing protocols within PPPs, enhancing collaboration while preventing unauthorized access.

NEW QUESTION: 39
□□ □ □□□□□ □□, □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□, □ □□ □□, □□□□□□□(FIU) □□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. FIU□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□, □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □ □□ AML □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□□.
C. □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□, □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. □□ □□, □ □□ □□ □ □□□□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* D: "Cooperation and coordination between regulatory authorities, law enforcement agencies, and FIUs are essential for effective AML investigations, especially in cross-border cases. This is often accomplished through formal agreements, MOUs, and information-sharing mechanisms."(CAMS 6th Edition, International Cooperation in AML/CFT; FATF Recommendations 36-40) References:
CAMS 6th Edition, International Cooperation
FATF Recommendations 36-40

NEW QUESTION: 40

FATF □□□□ 29□ □□□ □□□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?

A. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□·□□ □□

B. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□

C. □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

FATF Recommendation 29 states that an FIU should serve as a national center for the receipt and analysis of suspicious transaction reports and other information relevant to money laundering and terrorist financing.

"The FIU should serve as a national center for the receipt and analysis of suspicious transaction reports (STRs) and other information relevant to ML/TF, and for the dissemination of the results of that analysis." (CAMS 6th Edition, Role of the FIU; FATF Recommendation 29) References:

CAMS 6th Edition, Financial Intelligence Units

FATF Recommendation 29

NEW QUESTION: 41

□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□? (□ □□ □ □□□□□□.)

A. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□

B. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□

C. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□

D. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

E. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Risks tied to the misuse of gaming accounts include transferring illicit funds between players undetected, structuring transactions to avoid reporting thresholds, and providing false personal information to evade KYC and regulatory oversight, all of which can facilitate money laundering and other financial crimes.

NEW QUESTION: 42

□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ 319(b)

B. □□ 314(b)

C. □□ 319(a)

D. □□ 314(a)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 43

□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□. □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □.

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

A. □□ □□.

B. □□ □□.

C. □□□ □□.

D. □□ □□.

E. □□□ □□.

Answer: A,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The CAMS 6th Edition clearly identifies a risk-based approach as the cornerstone of effective AML/CFT programs. Risk assessments should consider various risk factors that directly influence exposure to ML/TF.

* Product risk (A): Certain products or services may present higher ML/TF risks, such as private banking, correspondent banking, or cash-intensive products."Products and services offered, and their inherent risk levels, must be assessed as part of the risk-based approach."(CAMS 6th Edition, AML Compliance Program, Risk Assessment)
* Geographic risk (C): Jurisdictions where the customer operates or where transactions are conducted may present higher or lower risks due to factors such as weak AML regulations or high corruption.

"Geographic risk considers where a customer is located and/or where transactions occur, referencing countries with increased risk, such as those identified by the FATF."(CAMS 6th Edition, Risk Assessment Factors)

* Customer risk (D): The type of customer, such as PEPs, non-residents, or companies with complex structures, may present higher ML/TF risks."Customer risk assessment is based on the customer's profile, activity, and ownership structure, and is a critical component in risk-based monitoring."(CAMS
6th Edition, CDD/EDD)

Incorrect Options:

* B (Credit risk): Related to creditworthiness, not ML/TF.
* E (Liquidity risk): Refers to a firm's ability to meet financial obligations; not an AML risk factor.

References:

CAMS Study Guide 6th Edition, AML Compliance Program, "Risk-Based Approach" FATF Guidance: National Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment (2013)

NEW QUESTION: 44

□□□ AML □□, □□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ AML □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□ □□ □□

B. □□ □□ □□ □□□
C. □□ □□ □□ □□
D. □□□□□□□ □□□ □□
E. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When developing and maintaining AML policies, standards, and procedures, banks should rely on the National Risk Assessment, regulatory guidance or publications, and guidance issued by international bodies to ensure their frameworks align with both domestic and global best practices and risk considerations.

NEW QUESTION: 45
□□□ AML □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□
□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ AML □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□?
A. □□□□ □□□□
B. □□□ □□
C. □□ □ □□
D. □□□□□ □□ □□
E. □□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Risk assessment is the foundation of an effective AML compliance program. It enables an organization to identify, understand, and prioritize its exposure to money laundering and terrorist financing risks, which in turn informs the development of appropriate controls, including policies, procedures, and customer due diligence measures.

NEW QUESTION: 46
□□ □□ □□(CFT)
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□? (□ □□ □□)
A. □□□ AML/CFT □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□.
B. □□ □□ □□□ AFC(□□□□ □□) □ □□ □□ □□□, □□□, □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□.
D. □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Many jurisdictions lack robust sanctions frameworks, requiring international cooperation and education to improve compliance.
Option B (Correct):Educational initiatives such as AML/sanctions training and workshops help raise awareness and build capacity.
Option D (Correct):Bilateral cooperation allows knowledge-sharing and technical assistance between regulatory authorities.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A (Incorrect):Trade restrictions may pressure non-compliant nations, but they do not directly improve sanctions awareness.
Option C (Incorrect):Enforcing fines without prior education or assistance is ineffective and may create diplomatic tensions.
Best Practices for Sanctions Awareness & Compliance:
Develop international AML/sanctions training programs for emerging markets.
Encourage diplomatic engagement to strengthen legal frameworks.
Leverage FATF's Mutual Evaluation process to assess progress.
Reference:
FATF Recommendation 6 (Sanctions & International Cooperation)
OFAC Guidance on Sanctions Compliance for Emerging Jurisdictions
Egmont Group Guidelines on Information Sharing & Capacity Building

NEW QUESTION: 47
□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
A. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□.
B. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□.
D. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 48
□□□□□ □□□□, □□, □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□?
A. □□-□□
B. □□
C. □□ □□
D. □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Fingerprint is an inherent factor because it is a biometric trait - something the user is. Inherent factors rely on physical or behavioral characteristics such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or voice, which are unique to the individual.

NEW QUESTION: 49

□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ AML □□□ □□□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□?

A. □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □.

C. □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 50

□□ □□□□ □□□□□(LEA)□ □□□□(FI)□ □□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□□□. LEA□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□? (□ □□ □□)

A. LEA□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □.

D. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.

E. □□ LEA □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

□□ □□ □□(CFT)

□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ MSB□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□

B. □□ □□□ □□

C. □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□

D. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□

E. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Money Services Businesses (MSBs)are commonly recognized by regulatory and supervisory authorities as havinghigher inherent AML/CFT risk, particularly due to certain business characteristics.

Option B - The prevalence of international wire transfers:
MSBs often facilitatecross-border transactions, which present a higher money laundering and terrorist financing risk due to challenges in verifying customer identity, the origin of funds, and the end destination- especially when dealing with higher-risk jurisdictions.
Option D - The cash-intensive nature of the services offered:
Many MSBs deal primarily incash, which increases the risk ofanonymous transactionsandfunds layering, making it harder to trace illicit activity. Cash is the most vulnerable medium for placement of illicit funds into the financial system.
Option AandOption E, while involving modern technologies,can actually reduce riskwhen implemented with proper controls (e.g., secure digital onboarding and traceable payments enhance auditability).
Option Cdoes not in itself signal high AML risk unless combined with other red flags.
Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:Industry-Specific Risks- Section:Money Services Businesses (MSBs) and Their Risk Characteristics

NEW QUESTION: 52
□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (4□ □□)
A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□.
B. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□, □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□□□.
E. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
F. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□, □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: A,B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Real estate companies face key financial crime risks due to the ability to move large sums in a single transaction, the use of property by criminal networks for illicit operations, the opacity of beneficial ownership structures, and the involvement of professional gatekeepers - such as lawyers and financial institutions - who may unknowingly facilitate money laundering.

NEW QUESTION: 53
□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
□□□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □ □□□□□□□(AML) □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY]())
In situations involving significant AML concerns, especially with high-risk clients, thecompliance officer must follow proper escalation procedureswithin the institution. The appropriate course of action is toescalate the matter to a senior governance body, such as ahigh-risk client committee, which is typically tasked with balancing AML risk against business considerations.
Unilateral offboarding (Option B)may violate internal protocols.
Persuading the relationship manager (Option C)bypasses formal governance.
Delaying action (Option D)risks further exposure to regulatory or reputational damage.
This escalation ensuresdocumented risk-based decision-makingand demonstrates to regulators that the institution appliesstructured and objective AML governance.
Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:Compliance Governance and Risk Escalation Processes- Section:Governance Structures for High-Risk Customers

NEW QUESTION: 54
□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□, □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□, □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□(SAR)□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □□)
A. □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□(FinCEN)□ □□□□, □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□.
B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY]())

NEW QUESTION: 55
□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □□)
A. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□
B. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□

C. □□□□ □ □□
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□
Answer: B,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56
□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □?
A. □□ □□□
B. □□ □□□
C. □□ □□□
D. □□ □□ □□□
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))
The relationship manager is in the best position to identify and report money laundering risks due to their direct and ongoing interaction with clients. They have detailed knowledge of clients' profiles, financial behaviors, and any unusual activities that may raise red flags.

NEW QUESTION: 57
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ (□ □□ □□)□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
A. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□.
C. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))
The susceptibility of a company or jurisdiction to ML/TF abuse is significantly increased by:
* Permissibility of bearer shares (B):"Bearer shares make it easy to hide ownership and control, presenting a major risk for misuse by criminals."(CAMS 6th Edition, Beneficial Ownership and Company Transparency)
* Rules governing the disclosure of beneficial ownership by the jurisdiction (C):"Weak requirements or loopholes in beneficial ownership disclosure are frequently exploited to conceal criminal involvement in corporate structures."(CAMS 6th Edition, Chapter: Legal Persons and Arrangements) Incorrect Options:
* A: High or low fees are not a significant ML/TF risk driver.
* D: Ease of travel is unrelated to ML/TF risk related to company structures.
References:
CAMS 6th Edition, Beneficial Ownership and Transparency
FATF Recommendations 24, 25

NEW QUESTION: 58
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□

C. □□ □ □3□□ □□
D. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
An adequate organizational policy must be up to date with all relevant regulatory developments to remain compliant, and it must be clearly communicated and understood by staff to ensure proper implementation and adherence.

NEW QUESTION: 59
□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□, □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□? (2□ □□)
A. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□.
D. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ AML □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
E. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60
□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□(FATF)□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□ □□
C. □□□ □□
D. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a mutual evaluation, a country must demonstrate to the FATF that it has an effective framework to protect its financial system from abuse. This process assesses both technical compliance with FATF Recommendations and the effectiveness of the country's AML/CFT measures.

NEW QUESTION: 61
□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□(OFAC) □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ OFAC □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□
C. □□□
D. □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62

□□ □□□ AML □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ AML □□□ □□□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

AML □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

C. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

□□□□(F1)□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. (5□ □□)

A. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□.

B. □□□□ □□□ □□.

C. FI□ □□ □ □□.

D. □ □□ □□□□ □□

E. □□ □□ □□

F. □□ □□□ □□□.

G. □□ □□.

Answer: C,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 64

□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□.

C. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The CAMS 6th Edition highlights that a risk-based approach enables organizations to efficiently allocate compliance resources, focusing efforts on areas presenting the highest risk, thereby ensuring both regulatory compliance and operational effectiveness.
"A risk-based approach allows firms to concentrate resources and controls where the risk of ML/TF is highest, while applying simplified measures to lower-risk areas. This enhances both effectiveness and efficiency." (CAMS 6th Edition, AML Compliance Program: Risk-Based Approach) Incorrect Options:
* A: Cost savings may occur, but it is not the main advantage.
* B: Audits may still be required, just less frequently for low-risk customers.
* D: Risk-based approaches are tailored, not standardized, across regions.
References:
CAMS Study Guide 6th Edition, AML Compliance Program, "Risk-Based Approach" FATF Recommendation 1: Assessing risks and applying a risk-based approach

NEW QUESTION: 65
□□(UN), □□□□□□□(OFAC), □□□□(EU) □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□
B. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□
C. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Using multiple sanctions lists ensures that financial institutions meet international regulatory obligations and can identify sanctions-related risks across different jurisdictions. This comprehensive approach strengthens compliance and reduces the likelihood of exposure to sanctioned individuals or entities.

NEW QUESTION: 66
□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. 2001□ □□ □□□(USA PATRIOT Act)□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.
2001□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□?
(□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□
B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
C. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□
D. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□(PEP)□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 67
□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□
B. □□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □ IT □□
D. □□□
E. □□ □□ □□
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Accounting can help detect irregular financial patterns, technology solutions and IT security provide systems for monitoring and data protection, and fraud risk management identifies and mitigates suspicious activities - all of which are essential to supporting AML and sanctions compliance programs.

NEW QUESTION: 68
□□ □ □□□□□□(FATF)□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. FATF □□□□ □□□□□□ □□
B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□
C. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
D. □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* The FATF's core role is to enhance international cooperation against money laundering and terrorist financing through setting global standards ("Recommendations") and issuing guidance.
* "The FATF is an intergovernmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of national and international policies to combat money laundering and terrorist financing."
* The FATF does not have authority to oversee FIUs, nor does it regulate financial markets directly.
References:
CAMS 6th Edition, FATF's Role and Structure
FATF Recommendations (Introduction section)

NEW QUESTION: 69
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□, □ □□□ □□□□
□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□ □□
B. □□
C. □□ □□ □□

D. □□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The CAMS 6th Edition specifically lists environmental crime as a predicate offense for money laundering.
Environmental crimes include activities such as illegal logging, illegal mining, and illegal trade in wildlife.
"Environmental crime, including illegal logging and mining, is recognized as a predicate offense to money laundering. Such crimes often involve complex corporate structures to hide the illicit origin of the proceeds." (CAMS 6th Edition, Chapter: Risks and Methods of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing; FATF Recommendations, Predicate Offenses)
Incorrect Options:
* A: Trade-based ML refers to manipulating trade transactions, not the underlying crime.
* B: Corruption may be involved, but the primary crime is environmental.
* C: Illicit resource trade describes the act, but the official predicate crime category is environmental crime.
References:
CAMS Study Guide 6th Edition, Predicate Crimes for Money Laundering
FATF Recommendation 3: Money laundering offense and predicate offenses

NEW QUESTION: 70
□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□?
A. □□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□
C. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□
D. □□ □□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The first step in designing an effective controls framework using a risk-based approach is conducting a risk assessment. This identifies and evaluates inherent risks, providing the basis for determining which controls are necessary and how they should be prioritized.

NEW QUESTION: 71
□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ (PPP)□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□, □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ PPP□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□?
A. PPP□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□.
B. PPP□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ (SAR) □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.
C. PPP□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□.

D. PPP□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

□ □□ □□, □□ □□ □□(FIU) □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□-□□ □□ □□(PPP)□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. (□ □□ □□)

A. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□

B. FIU□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□

C. □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□

D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ FATF□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)are collaborative initiatives involvinglaw enforcement, FIUs, and financial institutions. Their objective is to improve theefficiency and effectivenessof the fight against money laundering, terrorist financing, and other financial crimes bysharing both operational and strategic intelligence.

Option A - Exchange operational information between public authorities and obliged entities:

PPPs often facilitate real-time or near-real-time information sharing that supportsspecific investigations and the detection of suspicious activity, helping financial institutions respond quickly and accurately to ongoing threats.

Option B - Exchange strategic information between FIUs and obliged entities:

Strategic-level intelligence sharing helps financial institutionsunderstand typologies, risk trends, and evolving criminal methods, thereby strengthening their risk assessments and transaction monitoring frameworks.

Option Cis incorrect: Strategic information exchange between private institutions is limited and heavily regulated.

Option Dis incorrect: FATF does not collect or manage databases of suspicious activity reports; it sets standards and reviews national frameworks.

Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:Public-Private Partnerships and Information Sharing- Section:Purpose and Function of PPPs in AML/CFT

NEW QUESTION: 73

AML/CFT □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□? (□ □□□ □□ □□□.)

A. □□ □□, □□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□

B. □□ □□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□

C. □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□

D. □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□

E. □□□ □□, □□ □□, □□, □□ □ □□□□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
AML/CFT (Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism) applications are heavily influenced by various laws and regulations. The most impactful areas include:
Information security, data privacy, and cybersecurity - AML/CFT compliance relies on collecting and analyzing financial data. Data protection laws (e.g., GDPR) impact how financial institutions store, share, and protect sensitive customer information while ensuring that AML measures remain effective.
Foreign exchange control, and precious gemstone and metal dealing - Criminals often launder money through foreign currency transactions, gold, diamonds, and other high-value assets. Regulations governing these sectors help prevent financial crime.
Consumer protection, financial inclusion, and ESG - AML/CFT frameworks must balance risk mitigation with ensuring access to financial services (financial inclusion). Additionally, ESG policies play a growing role in identifying illicit financial.

NEW QUESTION: 74
□□□ KYC □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
KYC □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□□(SAR)□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ KYC □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□.
C. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
D. KYC □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75
□□ □□□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□□ □□□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)
A. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□.
C. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
D. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □ □□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□
E. □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76

□□□□□□□(FATF)□ "□□"□ □□ □□□ □□□, □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□
□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□(SAR)□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □
□ □3□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □
□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□(SAR)□ □□□ □□
□□□□ □□□ □□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □
□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to FATF Recommendations, reporting entities are strictly prohibited from disclosing to clients or third parties that a suspicious activity report (SAR) has been filed or that an investigation is ongoing. This prohibition, known as "tipping off," is designed to preserve the integrity of investigations and prevent suspects from taking evasive actions.

NEW QUESTION: 77
□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
A. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□□ □□.
C. □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□.
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The First Line of Defense (1LoD) consists of customer-facing business units (e.g., relationship managers, front-office staff, and operational teams). Their primary responsibility in financial crime risk management is to implement AML/CFT controls as part of daily operations. This includes Collecting complete customer information.
The First Line of Defense is responsible for conducting Know Your Customer (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD) during onboarding and throughout the customer relationship. Ensuring that all relevant customer details (e.g., identity, business purpose, ownership structure) are accurately collected and documented is crucial for mitigating financial crime risks.

NEW QUESTION: 78
□□ □ □□ □□(FI)□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □
□ FinCEN □□ 314(b)□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □3□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
B. □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □
□□ □ □□□□.
C. □□□□□□ FinCEN□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□
□□ □□□ FinCEN□ □□□□ □□□.
D. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□
□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □ □ □□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Under FinCEN Section 314(b), financial institutions are permitted to share information with other financial institutions about suspected money laundering or terrorist financing activities. This collaboration helps identify and report suspicious transactions while complying with legal safeguards and privacy requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 79
□□ □□ □□(NRA)□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□(FL)□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□
□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.
A. FI□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
D. AML □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A National Risk Assessment (NRA) provides valuable guidance on which customers, products, services, and transactions pose the highest risk for money laundering and terrorist financing, enabling financial institutions to tailor their risk-based approach and allocate resources more effectively.

NEW QUESTION: 80
□□ □ □□□□□□□(FATF)□ □□ □□ □ FATF □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□
AML/CFT/CPF □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ 11□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□
□□ □□□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)
A. □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□.
B. □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ AML□ □□□□□□.
/CFT □□□□□
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ FATF□ □□□□□□.
E. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 81

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□(AML), □□□□□□□□□(CFT), □□, □□, □□□□ □ □ □□□(ABC), □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□ □□□ □□□ □, □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □. □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□ □□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□ □□ □□

D. AML □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Conducting a periodic enterprise-wide risk assessment (EWRA) is the most effective approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating financial crime risks. It ensures all inherent risks across areas like AML, CFT, sanctions, fraud, ABC, and tax evasion are evaluated, existing controls are assessed, and residual risks are identified. This comprehensive view enables a cohesive and proactive risk management strategy aligned with regulatory expectations.

NEW QUESTION: 82

□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. (□ □□□ □□ □□□.)

A. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □.

C. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

E. □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cryptocurrency and convertible virtual currencies present common financial crime risks such as obscuring the origin of illicit funds, being used to layer transactions for money laundering, and facilitating payments for illegal goods and services due to their pseudo-anonymous and borderless nature.

NEW QUESTION: 83

□□ □□(FI)□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□
□ □□□? (□ □□ □□)

A. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□

B. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□

C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□

D. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□

E. □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□.

A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

B. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

D. □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85

□□ □ FATF□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□(DNFPB)□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□(PEP)□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. PEP□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□.

C. PEP □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□ □□□□□ PEP □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 86

□□ □□(FI)□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

D. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□
□□□ □□□□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□□
C. □□□□□□
D. □□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 88
□□ □ □□□□□(ML)□ □□□, □□□, □□□ □□□ AFC □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □
□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□□□(ML)□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□
□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
B. □□□□(FI)□ ML□ □□□□□□ AFC □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □
□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□□□, □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□
□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□
□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
D. ML □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□
□□□ □ □□□, □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □
□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Money laundering corrodes financial-system integrity, eroding investor confidence and impeding sustainable economic growth.
Illicit funds entering legitimate economies can finance terrorism and organized crime, skew resource allocation, and stifle development.

NEW QUESTION: 89
□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□
□ □□□ □□□, □□□ KYC □□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
□ □□□ □□□□□□□(AML) □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □
□□□□□.
□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?
A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□
□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□ KYC □□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

D. □□□ AML □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□.
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY]()**)**

NEW QUESTION: 90
□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □□)
A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□, □ □□□□ □□ □3□□□ □□□ □□.
D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□.
Answer: A,C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY]()**)**

NEW QUESTION: 91
□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□ □□ □□ □□□
B. □□□ □□ □□□
C. □□ □ □□
D. □□□ KYC □□ □ □□
Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY]()**)**
Weak KYC policies and procedures represent a broader and more systemic risk specific to casinos and gambling. Without strong KYC, it becomes easier for individuals to engage in money laundering by exploiting anonymity and lack of oversight, regardless of transaction size or method.

NEW QUESTION: 92
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ BSA/AML □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □ □□□□?
A. 1□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ BSA/AML □□ □□ □□ □□
B. BSA/AML □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. BSA/AML □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ 2□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□ □□
D. BSA/AML □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
BSA/AML compliance staff should report to the compliance function or another second line of defense internal control function to maintain independence from business line management, ensuring objective oversight and effective compliance controls.

NEW QUESTION: 93
□□ □□□ □□(MSB)□ □□ □□□ □□□ □, □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□? (□ □□ □□)
A. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□
B. □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□
E. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When reviewing business operations of a Money Services Business (MSB), it is critical to identify behaviors that indicate potential money laundering activity. TheCAMS Study Guide - 6th Editionoutlines severalred flagscommonly associated with MSBs.
Option Ais correct:
A customer beinghesitant to provide beneficiary information, such as the name or address, is a red flag. It may indicate attempts to hide the true purpose or recipient of the funds and could suggeststructuring or layering activity.
Option Dis correct:
A customer usingmultiple accounts under different namesto conduct transactions is a strong red flag. This could indicate efforts toobscure ownership, avoid detection, or conductsuspicious structuringbehavior to stay below reporting thresholds.
Option Bis incorrect:
While large cash deposits from cash-intensive businesses may require further review, they are not inherently suspicious unlessinconsistent with the nature of the business or transaction volume.
Option Cis incorrect:
Currency exchanges under the reporting threshold, even from high-risk jurisdictions, are not in themselves red flags unless they show a pattern ofstructuringor are part oflarger suspicious behavior.
Option Eis incorrect:
Frequent small-dollar transfers to a native country may benormal remittance behaviorand only become suspicious if tied to additional indicators such asstructuring or third-party involvement.
Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:Recognizing and Reporting Suspicious Activity- Section:Red Flags for Money Services Businesses

NEW QUESTION: 94

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □ □□□□.)
A. □□ □□□ □□
B. □□
C. □3□ □□□ □□□
D. □□ □□□
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference data screening is a core element of AML/CFT programs and typically covers:
* Customers (B):"All customers must be screened against sanctions, PEP, and adverse media lists as part of onboarding and ongoing due diligence."(CAMS 6th Edition, Due Diligence and Screening)
* Third-party service providers (C):"Screening should extend to relevant third parties, such as agents and service providers, to prevent indirect exposure to sanctioned entities."(CAMS 6th Edition, Third-Party Screening; FATF Recommendations) Incorrect Options:
* A: Types of payment messages are not screened; the entities/individuals are.
* D: Customer spouses may be screened in some KYC processes but are not a standard dataset for reference screening.
References:
CAMS 6th Edition, Due Diligence and Screening
FATF Recommendations 10, 13, and 16

NEW QUESTION: 95
□□ □□ □□ □□(CFT)
□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. □□, □□, □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□
C. □□□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□
D. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Proliferation financingrefers to the act of providing financial services or funds for thedevelopment, acquisition, or delivery of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. The core threat involvesnetworks of individuals and entities using the financial systemto obtain sensitive technologies, materials, or knowledge forweapons of mass destruction (WMDs). TheFinancial Action Task Force (FATF)identifies this as a major international security threat and requires institutions to assess and mitigate such risks.
Reference: ACAMS CAMS Study Guide - 6th Edition, Chapter:Sanctions and Proliferation Financing- Section:Understanding and Identifying Proliferation Risks

NEW QUESTION: 96

□□□ □□□ □□□□.

A. □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□.

C. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

D. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Tax evasion is the deliberate and illegal act of not paying taxes that are legally owed. It is a criminal offense that can have serious consequences, including penalties, fines, and imprisonment.

NEW QUESTION: 97

□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□?

A. □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Preventing financial crime is essential because it protects society by maintaining market integrity and public confidence, reducing the harm caused by illicit activities such as money laundering, fraud, and corruption.

NEW QUESTION: 98

□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(due diligence) □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □3□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ AML □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□, □□ □□ □ □3□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□□?

A. □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ AML □□ □□□ □□□□ □.

B. AML □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□, □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□, □□□□ □ □3□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□

C. □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □3□ □ □ □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Establishing a surveillance program with periodic risk assessments, access controls, and regular compliance reviews for employees, vendors, and third parties is the most effective way to mitigate insider threats and ensure ongoing adherence to AML regulations. This proactive approach continuously monitors risk rather than relying solely on initial checks or self-certifications.

NEW QUESTION: 99
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□(AFC) □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□ AFC □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□? (2□ □□)
A. □□□□□□□□(ISO)
B. □□□ □ □□
C. □□□(HR)
D. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□(DPO)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* A (ISO): Ensures information security controls are aligned with AFC efforts, protecting sensitive data and reducing the risk of cyber-enabled financial crime.
* D (DPO): Helps ensure compliance with data privacy laws and enables secure, lawful information- sharing for AML purposes.
* "Collaboration with the ISO and DPO is critical to maintaining data security and privacy within AFC compliance frameworks."(CAMS 6th Edition, Governance and Cross-Functional Collaboration) References:
CAMS 6th Edition, Governance and Controls
FATF Guidance on Data Protection and Information Sharing

NEW QUESTION: 100
□□□□ □□(AFC)□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□(RBA)□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
A. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□
C. □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
D. AFC □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A risk-based approach to anti-financial crimes means allocating resources and implementing controls proportionate to the level of identified risk. This ensures that higher-risk areas receive more focus and resources, improving both effectiveness and efficiency in mitigating financial crime risks.

NEW QUESTION: 101

□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

A. □□□□□ □ □□

B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□

C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□

D. □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Best practices for senior management involvement include setting the tone from the top to promote a strong compliance culture and establishing clear criteria for escalations, ensuring that significant financial crime issues are promptly brought to their attention for action.

NEW QUESTION: 102

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□, □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

A. □□ □□(□: □□□□□(AI) □ □□ □□)□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□(□: □□ □□ □□□□ □□)□□ □□□□□ □

D. □□□ □□□ □□ First Line of Defense □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Policies, controls, and procedures must be proportionate to the size and nature of the firm, approved by senior management, and regularly reviewed to ensure they remain effective in preventing and mitigating financial crime risk while aligning with regulatory expectations.

NEW QUESTION: 103

□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

A. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

C. □□ □□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.

D. □□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Terrorist financing can be facilitated on gaming platforms particularly through the trading of in-game items for fiat currency. This mechanism allows for the movement of value outside the formal financial system, potentially evading detection and reporting requirements.
"One of the key ML/TF risks in online gaming is the ability to convert virtual assets or in-game items into real-world (fiat) currency, thereby providing a channel for laundering money or funding terrorist activities." (CAMS 6th Edition, Chapter: Risks and Methods of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing; FATF, Virtual Assets Guidance 2019) Incorrect Options:

* A: Buying in-game items with in-game currency does not in itself facilitate terrorist financing.
* B: Exchanging items between players may be a step in layering but is not direct TF unless items are traded for fiat.
* D: Obtaining items by in-game activity is standard gameplay and not a TF method.

References:
CAMS Study Guide 6th Edition, Risks in Gaming and Virtual Worlds
FATF Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach to Virtual Assets (2019)

NEW QUESTION: 104
□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□. (□ □□□ □□ □□□.)
A. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□.
B. □□ □ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□.
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□.
E. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□.
Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario-based systems use algorithms to detect suspicious behaviors, such as transactions occurring at unusual times, those exceeding specified thresholds, or those taking place in locations inconsistent with a customer's typical activity. These anomalies help identify potential financial crime risks.

NEW QUESTION: 105
□□□□□□□□(FIU)□ □□□□□□□(SAR)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□, □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.
A. □□□□.
B. □□ □□.
C. □ □□.
D. □□□□ □□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) functions as the central hub for receiving and analyzing suspicious activity reports and can obtain additional information from reporting entities to support law enforcement in investigating and combating financial crimes.

NEW QUESTION: 106
□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (4□□ □□)
A. □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
B. □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□

C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□
D. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
E. □□□□□ □□ P2P □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
F. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* A, B, C, D are all identified by CAMS 6th Edition and FATF as primary financial crime risks for e- commerce platforms:
* A: Platforms can be exploited to launder money by processing the movement of criminal proceeds under the guise of legitimate sales.
* B: Use of stolen credit/debit cards for online purchases is a common fraud and ML technique.
* C: Fraud schemes (such as chargebacks or fake listings) are widespread on e-commerce platforms.
* D: E-commerce platforms can serve as fronts for illicit goods or services, masking the true nature of transactions.
* E and F are not commonly cited as principal inherent risks in AML/CTF guidance.
References:
CAMS 6th Edition, E-commerce ML/TF Risks
FATF, "Money Laundering Risks Arising from E-commerce Activities"

NEW QUESTION: 107
□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□, □□□□□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□, □, □□, □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □, □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □. □□□□□□, □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□, □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□?
A. □□-□□ □□□□□
B. □□□ □□□
C. □□ □□
D. □ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 108
FATF □□□ □□ □□(FSRB)□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. FSRB □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□.
B. FSRB □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
C. FSRB □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
D. FSRB □□□ □ □□□ □□ FATF 40 □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
E. FSRB □□□ □□ □□□ AML/CFT □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
F. □□□□ FSRB □□□ □□□ □□ AM L/C FT □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,C,F ([LEAVE A REPLY]())

NEW QUESTION: 109
□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ KYC □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□?
A. □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY]())

NEW QUESTION: 110
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □ □ □□)
A. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□
C. □□□□ □□□ □□□
D. □□□ □□□□
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER]())

NEW QUESTION: 111
□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□?
A. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ AFC □□□ □□ □□
B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER]())

A key benefit of machine learning in identifying suspicious transactions is its adaptability to new anti- financial crime typologies through continuous model training, enabling the system to evolve with emerging threats and patterns.

NEW QUESTION: 112
□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
A. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□.
B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□.
C. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□.
D. □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□□ □□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When setting a fuzzy matching threshold for sanctions screening, it is crucial to consider the reliability and accuracy of the data being screened. High-quality, verified data supports more effective matching and reduces both false positives and the risk of missing true matches.

NEW QUESTION: 113
PinCEN□ □□□ □□ □□(PI)□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ (SAR)□ □□□□ □□ □□, SAR□ □□□□□ □□□ (□ □□ □□)□□□ □□□.
A. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□, □□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
C. FI□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114
□□ □ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ AML □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□ □□)
A. □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□
B. □□□□□ □□□ □□(PEP)□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □ □□ □□
D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□
E. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Understanding the source and origin of assets (C):According to the CAMS 6th Edition (Chapter:
Customer Due Diligence and Enhanced Due Diligence) and the EU 4th & 5th AML Directives, regulated entities are required to take adequate measures to understand the source of funds and the origin of assets of their customers, especially when there are higher risk factors such as large transactions or PEPs."Firms must identify the source and

origin of assets to ensure they are not the proceeds of crime or corruption, particularly for higher-risk customers."(CAMS 6th Edition, CDD/EDD Requirements; EU Directive 2015/849, Article 20)
* Performing negative news checks of prospective customers (D):Adverse media screening is an essential part of the onboarding process for identifying potential risks related to money laundering, terrorist financing, or reputational harm."Negative news or adverse media checks form a vital component of the due diligence process, helping organizations detect links to criminal or suspicious activities."(CAMS
6th Edition, CDD/EDD Requirements)
Incorrect Options:
* A: Onboarding interviews may be part of EDD, but are not a standard or required AML control.
* B: PEPs are not to be automatically rejected; instead, enhanced due diligence should be applied.
* E: Producing financial stability reports is not an AML control, but may be relevant for credit or investment assessment.
References:
CAMS Study Guide 6th Edition, Customer Due Diligence
EU 4th AML Directive (Directive 2015/849/EU)
EU 5th AML Directive (Directive 2018/843/EU)

NEW QUESTION: 115
□□ □□□□□ □□ AFC □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ UN□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ AFC □ □□ □□ □□
D. □ □□□ □□ AML □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Global organizations must ensure their policies and procedures comply with local laws and regulations in each country where they operate, even when maintaining group-wide consistency. Relying solely on international or U.S. standards does not ensure compliance with all local requirements, which may be more stringent or specific.
"A global group-wide program should ensure adherence to local AML and sanctions laws and regulations in every jurisdiction in which it operates. Local adaptation of policies is essential to address jurisdiction-specific risks and legal requirements." (CAMS 6th Edition, International AML/CFT Standards; FATF Recommendations 18, 35; EU & US Sanctions Regulations) References:
CAMS 6th Edition, Compliance Across Jurisdictions

FATF Recommendation 18: Internal Controls and Foreign Branches
Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) Guidance

NEW QUESTION: 116
□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)
A. □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□.
D. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□
E. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□
Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Adverse media screening seeks to identify reputational or financial crime risk by:
* B: Identifying links to criminal activity or sanctions.
* C: Monitoring regulatory actions and updates for risk associations.
* D: Regularly scanning news and public records for negative information.
"Adverse media screening involves collecting and reviewing publicly available information, news, and regulatory actions to detect links to criminal activity or reputational risks." (CAMS 6th Edition, Adverse Media Screening; FATF Guidance) Incorrect:
* A and E: Customer sentiment and credit scores are not core to adverse media screening.
References:
CAMS 6th Edition, Customer Due Diligence and Screening
FATF Guidance on Customer Due Diligence

NEW QUESTION: 117
□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □ □□□□□?
A. □□ □ □□ □ □□, □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□
B. □□ □ □□ □ □□, □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□
C. □□ □□, □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□
D. □□ □□, □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
An effective supervision regime includes both onsite and offsite reviews, cooperation on international and domestic levels, and access to a range of sanctions and outreach programs. This combination allows regulators to detect and address risks comprehensively while promoting compliance through engagement and enforcement.

NEW QUESTION: 118
□□ □□□□(FI)□ □□□□□□(AML) □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□, □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ FI□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□
D. □□□□ □□ □3□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 119
EU□ □□□□ □□ EU □□□ □□□ □3□□ □□□ □ □□□ AML/CFT □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□(RBA)□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □3□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □3□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
As part of a risk-based approach, the bank should apply tailored due diligence measures based on the assessed risk level of each customer. This ensures resources are focused where they are most needed, rather than applying uniform enhanced measures to all customers, which can be inefficient and unnecessary.

NEW QUESTION: 120
□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□?
A. □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 121
□□□□□□□(FATF)□ □□□ □□□□□ AML □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ FATF□ □□□ □□□□□□.
A. □□□□□□□(AML) □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□.
B. □□□□□□□(AML) □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. AML □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□ □□ □□□□ AML □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The FATF conducts mutual evaluations-a peer review process-whereby member countries assess each other's AML/CFT systems. This includes on-site visits and reviews by international experts, with public reports containing recommendations for improvement. The process is not punitive and does not impose sanctions.

"FATF mutual evaluations are peer reviews in which experts from member countries assess another member's AML/CFT system and provide recommendations." (CAMS 6th Edition, International AML/CFT Standards; FATF Methodology, Recommendation 40)

References:

CAMS 6th Edition, FATF Mutual Evaluations

FATF Methodology for Assessing Technical Compliance and Effectiveness

NEW QUESTION: 122

□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ (AI) □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□

B. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□

C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□

D. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□

E. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□

Answer: A,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Transitioning to AI and machine learning in transaction monitoring offers benefits such as long-term reduction in false positives, improved adaptability to evolving financial crime risks, and enhanced detection of complex or emerging patterns and anomalies that rules-based systems may miss.

NEW QUESTION: 123

□□ □□□ □□(MSB), □□ □□□ □□□□, □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□.)

A. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ KYC □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ KYC □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□.
E. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,D ([LEAVE A REPLY])
E-commerce platforms face KYC challenges due to a global and diverse customer base, making due diligence complex, while criminals may exploit identity fraud to pass KYC checks and facilitate layering in money laundering schemes. These factors increase the financial crime risks for such businesses.

NEW QUESTION: 124
□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□(FIU) □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□.
A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□□ □□□□□□, □□□□ □□, □□□□□ □□.
C. □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ FIU□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY])

NEW QUESTION: 125
□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□?
A. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ IT □□ □□ □□□□ □□
B. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□(ROI)
D. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□
Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY])

NEW QUESTION: 126
□□□□□□□(FATF)□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. (□ □□□□ □□□□□□.)
A. FATF □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
B. EU, UN □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
C. □□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
E. □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER])

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) develops and promotes international standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and it evaluates and monitors countries' compliance with these standards while providing recommendations for improvement.