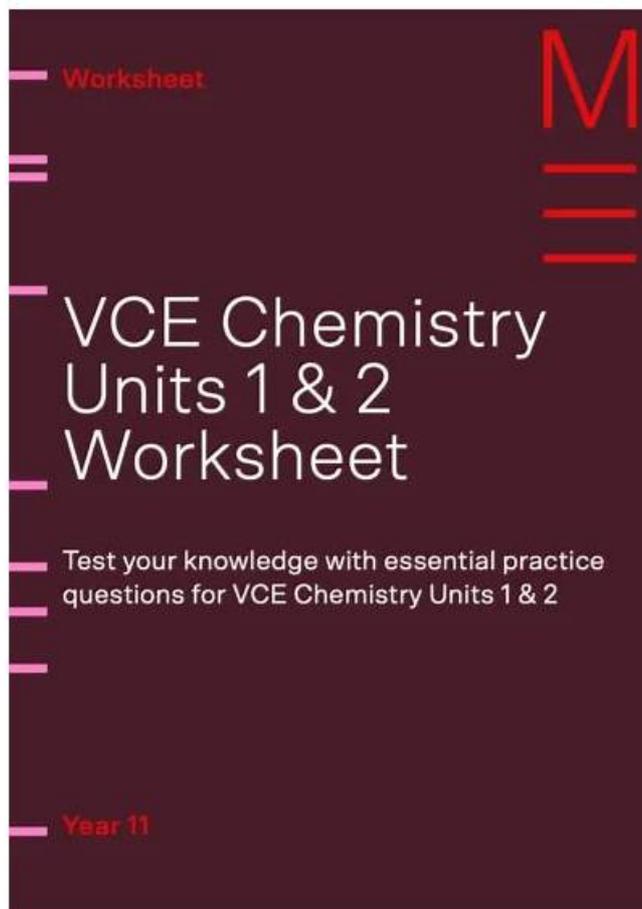


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ACAMS Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS7 the 7th edition) Sample Questions (Q291-Q296):

NEW QUESTION # 291

Which of the following are part of a risk-based approach? (Select Three.)

- A. Focusing monitoring primarily on previously flagged customers while using standard controls for others
- **B. Choosing and applying effective controls that align with the identified risk levels**
- **C. Determining detailed risk profiles for customers based on their activities and relationships**
- D. Allocating resources equally across all customer segments to ensure fairness
- **E. Performing a comprehensive risk assessment to identify customer, transaction, and geographic risks**

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

A risk-based approach is central to AML/CFT programs and includes:

- * A: Creating detailed risk profiles for customers based on their behaviors and connections.
- * C: Applying controls that are tailored to the actual risk (not a one-size-fits-all approach).
- * D: Performing a thorough risk assessment, considering customer, transaction, and geographic factors.

"A risk-based approach involves risk profiling, tailored controls, and comprehensive risk assessment across key risk factors." (CAMS 6th Edition, Risk-Based Approach and Risk Assessment) Incorrect:

- * B: Monitoring only flagged customers is not sufficient.
- * E: Equal allocation of resources ignores differing risk levels.

References:

CAMS 6th Edition, AML Compliance Program
FATF Recommendation 1: Risk-Based Approach

NEW QUESTION # 292

Which of the following statements is true regarding tipping off?

- A. When an unusual transaction is detected, an AFC professional can instruct the relationship manager to communicate with the customer to decide whether a SAR should be filed.
- B. Tipping off is not committed when detailed inquiries are made with a customer whose transactions have been flagged by a transaction monitoring system.
- C. Tipping off is an obligation only applied to AFC professionals and bank staff because they are required to file a Suspicious Activity Report (SAR).
- **D. Tipping off is a criminal act whereby confidential information about a financial crime investigation is disclosed in an unauthorized manner to a third party who may be the subject of the investigation or able to prejudice it.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

"Tipping off" is a serious offense under AML/CFT legislation in many jurisdictions and is consistently addressed in FATF standards. It occurs when confidential information relating to a suspicious transaction, SAR, or ongoing investigation is disclosed without authorization to a person who is the subject of the report or whose knowledge could compromise the investigation.

Such disclosures may alert criminals, allowing them to conceal evidence, move funds, or evade law enforcement. For this reason, tipping off is typically a criminal offense, not merely a breach of internal policy.

The prohibition applies broadly—not only to AFC professionals but to anyone with access to sensitive AML information. Making detailed or targeted inquiries with a customer after a transaction has been flagged can constitute tipping off if it reveals suspicion or investigative activity. Relationship managers must be carefully controlled and should not be instructed to probe customers in a way that signals suspicion.

Therefore, the correct statement is that tipping off is an unauthorized disclosure that can prejudice an investigation.

NEW QUESTION # 293

Non-compliance with relevant anti-money laundering laws and regulations can result in: (Select Two.)

- A. inclusion on the UN Consolidated List.
- B. delisting of public filing status.
- C. civil and criminal penalties
- D. increased reputation risk.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 294

Which attributes are typically used to assess the vulnerability to money laundering risk of products offered by an insurer? (Choose three.)

- A. Liquidity
- B. Customer anonymity or third-party transactions
- C. Purpose and intended use
- D. Length of waiting period
- E. Age of the beneficiary

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

The vulnerability of insurance products to money laundering is typically assessed based on purpose and intended use, liquidity (how easily funds can be accessed or moved), and customer anonymity or use of third- party transactions, as these factors can be exploited to disguise illicit funds.

NEW QUESTION # 295

Challenges in the implementation of new technologies for AML/CFT include: (Select Four.)

- A. data quality.
- B. data privacy.
- C. regulatory.
- D. complexity.
- E. the Travel Rule.
- F. enhanced due diligence (EDD) policies.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:

Key challenges in adopting new AML/CFT technologies are:

- * A: Data privacy-new tech often requires processing more personal data, raising privacy/regulatory concerns.
- * C: The Travel Rule-meeting global standards for information sharing in payments is a technology challenge.
- * D: Data quality-effective systems rely on accurate, comprehensive, timely data.
- * E: Complexity-integrating and managing new technology can increase operational complexity.

(CAMS 6th Edition, Technology in AML/CFT; FATF Guidance on Digital ID and Fintech) References:

CAMS 6th Edition, AML/CFT Technology and Implementation Challenges

FATF, "Opportunities and Challenges of New Technologies for AML/CFT" (2021)

NEW QUESTION # 296

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