

# Quiz 2026 Perfect ACAMS Exam CGSS Demo

## ACAMS PRACTICE TEST EXAM QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS 2025/2026

Which of the following is the most common method of laundering money through a legal money services business? - ANSWER- Purchasing structured money instruments

In general, the 3 phases of money laundering are said to be: Placement; - ANSWER- Layering and integration

Which statement is true? - ANSWER- Bust-out schemes are popular in creating large bankruptcy frauds where businesses secure increasing loans in excess of the actual value of the company or property and then run with the money. Leaving the lender to foreclose and take a substantial loss

Which 3 of the following is an indication of possible money laundering in an insurance industry scenario? - ANSWER- -Single-premium insurance bonds, redeemed at a discount  
-Policyholders who are unconcerned about penalties for early cancellation  
-Policyholders who make full use of the "free look" period

Which 2 activities are typically associated with the black market peso exchange (BMPE) money laundering system? - ANSWER- -Converting illicit drug proceeds from dollars or Euros to Colombian pesos  
-Facilitating purchases by Colombian importers of goods manufactured in the United States or Europe through peso brokers

What is the Right of Reciprocity in the field of in the field of international cooperation against money laundering? - ANSWER- A rule in the law of a country allowing its authorities to cooperate with authorities of other countries to the degree that their law allows them to do the same

The greatest risk for money laundering is for casinos that - ANSWER- Allow customers with credit balances to withdraw funds by check in another jurisdiction

Which statement is true regarding the risk of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)? - ANSWER- PEPs have significantly greater exposure to the politically corrupt funds, including accepting bribes or misappropriating government funds

Dirty money, derived from criminal activities of Belgian Criminal A, is sent to a foreign bank account of Corporation B. Then in Belgium, a new investment Company C is incorporated. Criminal A is appointed as a director of Company C. Company C borrows money from the foreign Company B and buys real estate in Belgium. The real estate is rented to third parties. Director (Criminal) A also rents an apartment in the building

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ACAMS CGSS Certification Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals in the areas of global sanctions compliance, including the laws and regulations governing sanctions, risk assessment, and compliance program implementation. CGSS Exam is designed to be rigorous and challenging and is intended to ensure that individuals who pass the exam have a thorough understanding of the complex issues involved in global sanctions compliance.

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## ACAMS Certified Global Sanctions Specialist Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

### NEW QUESTION # 76

A manager of a correspondent bank relationship discovers that a respondent bank has expanded its business operations. Which factors are relevant to identifying and assessing sanctions risk exposure? (Select Three.)

- A. The respondent bank's products and services
- B. The licensing authorities of the respondent bank and its branches
- C. The registration number of the respondent's bank
- D. The business activity of the respondent bank's customers
- E. The location of the respondent bank's operations
- F. The representatives of the respondent's bank

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Sanctions and Compliance Domains specify that correspondent banking relationships require a comprehensive assessment of the respondent bank's sanctions risk exposure. Relevant factors include:

\* Licensing authorities - Banks licensed in jurisdictions with weak sanctions controls, inadequate supervision, or misaligned regulatory frameworks pose heightened risk. Regulatory oversight directly influences sanctions compliance effectiveness.

\* Location of operations - Geographies influence exposure to sanctioned countries, transshipment risks, proliferation financing threats, and proximity to high-risk jurisdictions. Geographic expansion may introduce new sanctions obligations and monitoring requirements.

\* Products and services offered - Certain products (e.g., trade finance, cross-border payments, payable-through accounts) carry inherently higher sanctions risk. As respondent banks expand their service offerings, the correspondent institution must reassess associated risks.

The registration number is not relevant to sanctions exposure. Bank representatives may factor into KYC but are not core sanctions-risk elements. The respondent's customers' business activity is considered indirectly through the respondent bank's controls and risk profile, but primary assessment focuses on the bank's licensing, geography, and product set.

Reference:

Sanctions risk assessment expectations for correspondent banking relationships.

Consideration of licensing, geographic exposure, and product/service risk.

Regulatory requirements for understanding respondent bank activities and oversight.

### NEW QUESTION # 77

Which is accurate guidance that can be applied in a situation where a customer's funds have been blocked or frozen?

- A. The customer cannot be notified but can be directed to the appropriate governmental authority.
- B. The customer may be notified and can be directed to the appropriate government authority.
- C. The customer may be notified but the reason cannot be provided.
- D. The customer cannot be notified because it is prohibited under sanctions regulations.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Sanctions and Compliance Domains state that institutions may notify the customer that their funds have been blocked or frozen, provided the notification does not reveal internal compliance processes or compromise legal obligations.

The customer may also be directed to the competent authority (such as OFAC or a national sanctions regulator) to seek guidance or licensing relief.

There is no blanket prohibition against notifying the customer; however, the institution must provide factual notification without offering legal advice or operational details.

Reference:

Guidance on customer communication after blocking actions.

Requirements to refer customers to competent authorities for inquiries or license requests.

### NEW QUESTION # 78

Economic sanctions are used as a foreign policy tool. UN sanctions are imposed:

- A. to call upon Member States to affect UN decisions.
- B. to freeze assets, and offenders may be barred from entering the territories of Member States.
- C. by a single country against a targeted entity or a bloc of nations.

- D. to maintain international peace, security, and stability.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

UN sanctions are imposed by the UN Security Council as part of its mandate to maintain international peace and security. They are intended to influence behavior, prevent conflict, suppress terrorism, and stabilize global security conditions.

While asset freezes and travel bans are common measures (option D), they are examples, not the fundamental reason for imposing sanctions. Option C describes the overarching purpose.

Reference:

UN Security Council mandate under the UN Charter.

Objectives of UN sanctions in global peace and security.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

Where the financial sanction is an asset freeze, it is generally prohibited to do which of the following:

- A. Make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to, or for the benefit of, a designated person
- B. You gain access to certain exclusive benefits
- C. Deal with the frozen funds or economic resources, belonging to or owned, held or controlled by a designated person
- D. Engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions

**Answer: A,C,D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

Which would be an appropriate tuning of a sanctions screening tool?

- A. Limit the spelling variations of sanctioned target and jurisdiction names being screened against to reduce the generation of false positives.
- B. Limit the customer address and/or name data being screened to reduce the generation of false positives.
- C. Tune the screening tool to only generate matches to exact known spellings of sanctions targets and sanctioned jurisdictions.
- D. Tune the screening tool to generate matches to variations of spellings of sanctions targets and sanctioned jurisdictions.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Appropriate tuning must maintain the tool's ability to capture spelling variations, transliterations, and linguistic differences. This is essential for detecting sanctioned parties that may appear under alternate spellings (e.g., Arabic, Cyrillic transliterations).

Exact-match screening (C) or limiting variations (A, D) leads to missed true positives and violates regulatory expectations for effective sanctions screening.

Reference:

Wolfsberg Guidance on name-matching and spelling-variation recognition.

Importance of fuzzy and variant matching in sanctions screening systems.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

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