20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **The AML KYC exam is conducted online by IIBF in remote-proctored mode from the candidate's own location.**
   Candidates appear via webcam and stable internet rather than at a physical centre.

2. **Candidates choose their own AML KYC exam date and time slot during registration on iibf.org.in.**
   Slot selection happens at the time of online registration, subject to availability.

3. **Candidates must log in at least 30 minutes early for the AML KYC exam with a valid original photo ID.**
   This buffer allows time for identity verification before the exam window opens.

4. **AML controls aim to stop criminals from moving money earned through illegal activity, including terror financing.**
   Anti-Money Laundering measures target the proceeds of crimes such as fraud and trafficking.

5. **KYC is a component within the wider AML framework, used to confirm customer identity and assess risk.**
   KYC procedures feed directly into a bank's broader anti-money laundering controls.

6 **Banks use a risk-based approach to AML, applying Enhanced Due Diligence to high-risk customers.**

EDD means deeper checks and closer monitoring for higher-risk accounts.

7 **Low-risk customers may qualify for Simplified Due Diligence under the KYC risk-based approach.**

SDD allows lighter, proportionate checks for customers assessed as low risk.

8 **The AML KYC exam is open to Class 12 pass candidates in any stream, including IIBF BC/BF qualifiers.**

Eligibility is not restricted to bank employees or specific academic streams.

9 **Passing marks for the AML KYC exam are typically 60 out of 100.**

This is the commonly cited qualifying score, subject to official confirmation.

10 **AML KYC digitally signed certificates are emailed within roughly three weeks of the result, with no paper certificate issued.**

IIBF has moved to digital-only certificate issuance for this exam.

11 **Only a basic battery-operated calculator with up to 8 functions is allowed in the AML KYC exam.**

Scientific or programmable calculators are not permitted during the exam.

12 **The AML KYC exam is not permitted on mobile phones or tablets; only a desktop or laptop can be used.**
System requirements restrict the exam to desktop or laptop devices.

13 **The three classic stages of money laundering are Placement, Layering, and Integration.**
These stages describe how illicit funds are introduced, obscured, and reintegrated into the economy.

14 **FIU-IND, the Financial Intelligence Unit of India, is covered under the Anti-Money Laundering module of the syllabus.**
Its role and functions are part of the AML syllabus content.

15 **FATF recommendations and India's compliance with them are part of the AML KYC syllabus.**
FATF guidance shapes the risk-based approach tested in the exam.

16 **The Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) is covered under the Anti-Money Laundering module.**
PMLA's objectives and key provisions are a core AML syllabus topic.

17 **RBI's Master Direction on KYC is a key reference within the Know Your Customer module of the syllabus.**
It sets out the framework provisions tested under the KYC module.

18 **Accounts of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) residing outside India are covered under the KYC module.**

PEP accounts require specific due diligence procedures discussed in this module.

19 **Structuring refers to splitting transactions to dodge detection under anti-money laundering rules.**

This technique breaks large sums into smaller transactions to avoid reporting thresholds.

20 **A proctor verifies a candidate's identity by matching the live webcam feed against the registered photo and an original photo ID.**

This identity check happens before the exam begins in remote-proctored mode.