THE GLOBAL ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED KYC SPECIALISTS

Four Certifications in Financial Crime Compliance

Certification Overview & Official Syllabus

GO-AKS	Globally Certified KYC Specialist
G-CAMO	Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Officer
G-CAMI	Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Investigator
G-FCCI	Globally Certified FCC Investigator

Version 3.0 · October 2026
Accredited by ONRIGA — Gold tier · ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6
globalaks.com

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Four credentials, each with its complete official syllabus. The sections before them apply to all four, so they are written once rather than four times.

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Enrolment, payment and renewal

Group and corporate enrolment

THE CREDENTIALS

GO-AKS Globally Certified KYC Specialist	11 modules · 81 chapters
G-CAMO Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Officer	13 modules · 105 chapters
G-CAMI Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Investigator	17 modules · 95 chapters
G-FCCI Globally Certified FCC Investigator	10 modules · 30 chapters

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BEFORE YOU CHOOSE

Choosing a credential

The four differ by the chair you sit in, not by difficulty. All are set at Expert level, all are examined the same way, and all carry the same accreditation.

Credential	What it certifies	Study material	Fee	Renewal
GO-AKS	Building and defending the KYC file	11 modules 81 chapters	**USD 199** ~~USD 370~~	USD 49
G-CAMO	Owning the programme	13 modules 105 chapters	**USD 299** ~~USD 560~~	USD 75
G-CAMI	Investigating the case	17 modules 95 chapters	**USD 410** ~~USD 560~~	USD 103
G-FCCI	The whole compliance surface	10 modules 30 chapters	**USD 149** ~~USD 220~~	USD 37

Fees are shown in US dollars. Each credential is separately priced in USD, EUR, GBP, AED, AUD, CAD, SGD and INR; prices are set per currency, not converted at checkout. Renewal falls due every 24 months and does not require re-sitting the examination.

If you are not sure

Start with GO-AKS if your work is the customer file — who they are, who owns them, and whether the evidence holds. It is the association's flagship credential and the discipline the other three assume.

Take G-CAMO if you answer for the programme rather than work inside it: the reporting officer's chair, the board paper, the supervisory examination.

Take G-CAMI if your day is alerts, cases and reports — detection technique and the mechanics of laundering, ending in the investigation itself.

Take G-FCCI if you need the whole compliance surface rather than one discipline within it. It is the broadest of the four and the usual first step.

APPLIES TO ALL FOUR

What every Global AKS certification shares

Awarded by	The Global Association of Certified KYC Specialists (Global AKS)
Accreditation	ONRIGA, Gold tier — ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6
Level	Expert
Delivery	Self-paced study guide. No scheduled classes, no start dates, no deadlines.
Assessment	Multiple choice, 100 questions, 100 minutes, entirely online
Pass mark	85%
Marking	Correct +1 · Incorrect 0 · Unanswered −1
Attempts included	2 final and 2 mock. A mock never consumes a final attempt.
Further attempts	USD 19 each, up to five final sittings in all
Material access	Lifetime, including revisions
Credential validity	24 months, renewable without re-sitting
Verification	Public, by credential ID — no account required
Prerequisites	None. No prior certification, degree or minimum experience, and no application to approve.

The examination

Every paper is 100 multiple-choice questions in 100 minutes, sat from your own device at any time after enrolling. There is no proctoring appointment to book and no scheduled window. The clock is run by the server, not the browser.

Questions and answer options are shuffled for every sitting, so no two candidates work through the paper in the same order, and on a re-sit the questions you have not seen before are drawn first. No question is shared between the mock paper and the final.

Answer every question. A wrong answer costs nothing; a question left unanswered costs a mark. There is never a reason to skip one.

The mock

Two mock attempts are included with every certification. The mock is not graded and issues no certificate — it exists to show you where you stand. It draws from its own pool, shares no question with the final, and sitting it, or running out of mock attempts, does not affect your final attempts in any way.

On passing

The digital certificate is issued the moment you pass. There is no email to send, no request to make and no waiting period. It carries a unique credential ID and a QR code, both of which resolve to a public verification page that any employer can check without creating an account.

If you do not pass

Two final attempts are included. If both are used, a further attempt can be bought for USD 19 immediately — the option appears on your result screen. Access to the study material is unaffected, and there is no waiting period between sittings.

APPLIES TO ALL FOUR

Enrolment, payment and renewal

How to enrol

1. Enrol online. Open the course page, choose your currency and select Enrol. Enter your details and pay.

2. Access is immediate. It is granted the moment payment succeeds — no waiting period, no approval step, no scheduled start date. Sign in and the study guide is there to download.

3. Study at your own pace. The guide is yours to download and keep. There are no lessons to work through and no deadlines.

4. Sit the mock when you want a measure. Two attempts, not graded, drawn from their own pool.

5. Sit the final when you are ready. No expiry on the attempts and no waiting period after the mock.

6. Receive the credential. Issued instantly on passing, with a credential ID anyone can verify.

Fees and payment

The fee is all-inclusive. It covers the full study guide, two mock attempts, two final attempts, and the digital certificate on passing. There is no separate examination fee, certificate fee or material fee, and nothing further to pay unless you need an additional attempt.

Currencies	USD, EUR, GBP, AED, AUD, CAD, SGD and INR. Prices are set per currency, not converted at checkout.
Payment	Through an encrypted checkout. Card details never reach our servers.
Hidden costs	None.

Renewal

The credential is valid for 24 months. Renewal keeps it current against the updated syllabus and does not require re-sitting the examination. The renewal fee is shown with each credential, and the renewal period runs from the expiry date.

Your access to the study material continues whether or not you renew — only the credential's currency lapses. There is no subscription.

FOR EMPLOYERS

Group and corporate enrolment

Five seats or more, bought together, are 10% less per seat — up to twenty-five seats, arranged online without a conversation.

How it works

Each course page carries a group enrolment link. Choose the number of seats between five and twenty-five, enter the addresses of the people who will hold them, and pay once. One invoice covers the lot.

Every seat is a full place on the certification: the same study guide, the same examination, the same credential. Nothing about a group seat differs from a seat bought alone except what it cost.

Seats may be left blank at the point of purchase and filled in later. An invitation reaches each person as soon as their address is entered, and nothing is sent until then.

More than twenty-five seats

Larger cohorts are arranged directly, including the invoicing and the start date. Write to **corporate@globalaks.com**.

> **For compliance and L&D teams.** Credentials are verifiable in public by credential ID, so a training record can be audited by anyone you show it to without granting them access to anything. Each credential is valid for 24 months, which gives a department a predictable refresh cycle rather than an open-ended one.

GO-AKS

Globally Certified KYC Specialist

The gold standard in customer due diligence.

GO-AKS certifies the knowledge required to establish who a firm is actually dealing with — and to record that answer so somebody who has never met the customer can check it.

Credential	Globally Certified KYC Specialist (GO-AKS)
Awarded by	The Global Association of Certified KYC Specialists
Accreditation	ONRIGA, Gold tier — ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6
Level	Expert
Study material	11 modules · 81 chapters
Delivery	Self-paced study guide, yours to download and keep
Assessment	100 questions in 100 minutes, drawn from a pool of 220, 85% to pass
Attempts included	2 final · 2 mock
Certification fee	USD 199 (regular USD 370) — all-inclusive
Renewal	USD 49, every 24 months
Further attempt	USD 19 each
Credential validity	24 months, renewable
Course page	https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-kyc-specialist

What makes GO-AKS different

Most KYC training teaches the process: which fields to complete, which documents to collect, which box to tick. It teaches that the beneficial ownership threshold is twenty-five per cent and stops there — which is why a great many experienced analysts cannot complete an ownership chart for a structure that does not resolve on the first pass. GO-AKS teaches the reasoning underneath the process, and it is built around the two places files most often fail: working out who actually owns and controls a customer, and deciding what a given attribute is worth as proof.

Who it is for

- KYC and CDD analysts, and the reviewers who sign their files off
- Onboarding and client lifecycle teams in banking, payments and virtual assets
- Quality assurance and remediation staff working a back-book
- Relationship and coverage staff who must defend a file they own

- Anyone preparing for a KYC role who needs the whole discipline, not a tour of it

GO-AKS · OFFICIAL SYLLABUS

11 modules, 81 chapters

The complete contents of the GO-AKS study guide, in order.

M1 What the work actually is — 5 ch.

1.1 Four obligations, not one
1.2 Who must do this, and on whom
1.3 The four levels of due diligence
1.4 The risk-based approach
1.5 The lifecycle, and where you sit in it

M2 How it is actually done — 7 ch.

2.1 The three stages, and which one is yours
2.2 Structures built to conceal ownership
2.3 Trade-based laundering
2.4 Cash, and the businesses that absorb it
2.5 Value that is not money
2.6 The professionals who make it work
2.7 Terrorist financing

M3 The regulatory map — 7 ch.

3.1 How a standard becomes an obligation
3.2 United States
3.3 United Kingdom
3.4 European Union
3.5 Canada and Australia
3.6 United Arab Emirates
3.7 Asia in brief, and working across regimes

M4 What kind of thing is this? — 8 ch.

4.1 Why the type decides everything
4.2 Companies
4.3 Listed and regulated entities
4.4 Partnerships
4.5 Trusts and foundations
4.6 Investment funds
4.7 Vehicles, charities and the state
4.8 Working the type

M5 Ownership and control — 8 ch.

5.1 What a share actually confers
5.2 Calculating through the layers
5.3 Where multiplication is the wrong answer
5.4 Holdings that count together
5.5 Control without ownership
5.6 Interests that are not yet shares
5.7 Where the chain breaks
5.8 Thresholds, the empty answer, and the chart

M6 What to collect, and what counts — 7 ch.

6.1 The set, and how it varies
6.2 Identity and existence, attribute by attribute
6.3 Place and activity, attribute by attribute
6.4 Source of funds and source of wealth
6.5 The parties, attribute by attribute
6.6 Status attributes, and identifying a person
6.7 What makes an attribute defensible

M7 Documents, registries and proof — 6 ch.

7.1 Where a fact should come from
7.2 The constitutional documents
7.3 Reading a company register
7.4 Beneficial ownership registers
7.5 Certification, and what it proves
7.6 Vendors, reliance and keeping it

M8 Rating the risk — 9 ch.

8.1 What a rating is
8.2 The six axes
8.3 Country risk, built properly
8.4 Turning six answers into one
8.5 What the rating obliges
8.6 Overrides, and the pattern they make
8.7 Industry risk, sector by sector
8.8 The assessment behind the model
8.9 The factor tables

M9 Screening — 8 ch.

9.1 Three controls, not one
9.2 Sanctions
9.3 Designation that is not on any list
9.4 Matching, and what a nil result means
9.5 Resolving an alert
9.6 Politically exposed persons
9.7 Adverse media
9.8 Keeping it running

M10 What the product demands — 7 ch.

10.1 Why the product changes the file
10.2 Correspondent banking
10.3 Trade finance
10.4 Derivatives and securities
10.5 Payments, money services and virtual assets
10.6 Private banking and wealth
10.7 Tax documentation

M11 Working the file — 9 ch.

11.1 The sequence
11.2 Asking well
11.3 Writing it
11.4 Where you sit
11.5 The function, and the nominated officer
11.6 Who approves what
11.7 Escalation
11.8 Keeping it current
11.9 The standard

G-CAMO

Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Officer

For the chair that answers for the programme.

G-CAMO certifies the knowledge required to own a financial crime compliance programme — not only to work inside one.

Credential	Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Officer (G-CAMO)
Awarded by	The Global Association of Certified KYC Specialists
Accreditation	ONRIGA, Gold tier — ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6
Level	Expert
Study material	13 modules · 105 chapters
Delivery	Self-paced study guide, yours to download and keep
Assessment	100 questions in 100 minutes, drawn from a pool of 250, 85% to pass
Attempts included	2 final · 2 mock
Certification fee	USD 299 (regular USD 560) — all-inclusive
Renewal	USD 75, every 24 months
Further attempt	USD 19 each
Credential validity	24 months, renewable
Course page	https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-anti-money-laundering-officer

What makes G-CAMO different

Most anti-money laundering certifications teach the discipline from the operator's chair: how to work an alert, how to build a file, how to escalate. G-CAMO teaches the chair above it — the one that answers for whether those controls work at all. It runs the full programme end to end, from the business-wide risk assessment through monitoring, investigation and the report, and finishes where the role is actually tested: assurance, supervisory examination, and what enforcement looks like when it goes wrong.

Who it is for

- Money Laundering Reporting Officers and nominated officers
- Heads of financial crime, and deputies preparing for the role
- Compliance officers answerable to a board or a supervisor
- Second- and third-line staff who test the programme rather than run it

- Consultants and auditors who must judge a programme they did not build

G-CAMO · OFFICIAL SYLLABUS

13 modules, 105 chapters

The complete contents of the G-CAMO study guide, in order.

M1 The officer and the obligation — 7 ch.

1.1 What the role actually is
1.2 Where the role comes from
1.3 What reaches you, and what does not
1.4 What you are personally answerable for
1.5 Individual accountability, and where it is heading
1.6 What protects you
1.7 Where you sit

M2 What you are defending against — 10 ch.

2.1 Money laundering, and the three stages
2.2 Where the money comes from
2.3 How value actually moves
2.4 Trade-based laundering and the peso exchange
2.5 Terrorist financing
2.6 Proliferation financing
2.7 Sanctions evasion as a discipline
2.8 Trafficking, smuggling and wildlife
2.9 Fraud, cyber and the laundering nexus
2.10 Reading a typology

M3 The regulatory map — 9 ch.

3.1 How a standard becomes an obligation
3.2 The United States
3.3 United States sanctions
3.4 The United Kingdom
3.5 The United Arab Emirates
3.6 The Gulf
3.7 The bodies behind the standards
3.8 Where the regimes differ, and what that costs
3.9 Reading an unfamiliar regime

M4 The programme you own — 10 ch.

4.1 The pillars, and the test that finds out
4.2 The business-wide risk assessment
4.3 Policy, procedure, and the gap between them
4.4 Governance
4.5 Training that works
4.6 Know Your Employee
4.7 Culture, and how a supervisor measures it
4.8 Resourcing, and making the case
4.9 Outsourcing and reliance
4.10 The programme on a page

M5 Knowing the customer — 8 ch.

5.1 The four obligations, from your chair
5.2 The four levels
5.3 What good looks like in a file
5.4 Identity and verification
5.5 Source of funds and source of wealth
5.6 Enhanced due diligence in practice
5.7 Review, refresh and trigger events
5.8 How due diligence programmes fail

M6 Ownership and control — 8 ch.

6.1 Why this is where programmes break
6.2 What a share actually confers
6.3 Calculating through the layers
6.4 Control without ownership
6.5 Entity types and the parties behind each
6.6 Shell, shelf and front companies
6.7 Registries, and what they prove
6.8 Setting your threshold policy

M7 Screening — 9 ch.

7.1 Three controls, not one
7.2 Sanctions
7.3 Designation that is not on a list
7.4 Matching, and the threshold you set
7.5 Resolving an alert
7.6 Politically exposed persons
7.7 Adverse media
7.8 Payment screening
7.9 Keeping it running

M8 Monitoring and detection — 9 ch.

8.1 What monitoring is for
8.2 Scenarios, rules and the library
8.3 The baseline it tests against
8.4 Alerts, backlogs and the productivity trap
8.5 Tuning
8.6 Model validation
8.7 Analytics, network analysis and machine learning
8.8 Red flags as method
8.9 Knowing whether detection works

M9 Investigation and the report — 8 ch.

9.1 From alert to investigation
9.2 Conducting it
9.3 The suspicion decision
9.4 Writing the report
9.5 Filing, consent and the clock
9.6 Tipping off
9.7 Exit, and what follows a report
9.8 When law enforcement comes to you

M10 Sectors, products and emerging risk — 9 ch.

10.1 Why the product changes the programme
10.2 Correspondent banking and the accounts around it
10.3 Trade finance and free zones
10.4 Money services, agents and payments
10.5 Virtual assets
10.6 Wealth, insurance and investment
10.7 Gatekeepers
10.8 High-risk sectors
10.9 What is arriving

M11 Monitoring in practice — 6 ch.

11.1 The case
11.2 The queue
11.3 The alert
11.4 Behind the alert
11.5 Escalation and the case
11.6 The report, and the four points it could have been found

M12 Proving it works — 6 ch.

12.1 Why assurance is part of the programme
12.2 Quality assurance
12.3 Independent testing
12.4 Metrics that mean something
12.5 The supervisory examination
12.6 Reporting to the board

M13 When it goes wrong

6 ch.

13.1 How failures surface

13.2 What enforcement looks like

13.3 Remediation and look-backs

13.4 Your own position

13.5 What the record teaches

13.6 The standard

G-CAMI

Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Investigator

From the alert to the report, and what follows it.

G-CAMI certifies the knowledge required to investigate suspected money laundering and terrorist financing — to work the alert, build the case, make the suspicion decision, and deal with what law enforcement asks next.

Credential	Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Investigator (G-CAMI)
Awarded by	The Global Association of Certified KYC Specialists
Accreditation	ONRIGA, Gold tier — ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6
Level	Expert
Study material	17 modules · 95 chapters
Delivery	Self-paced study guide, yours to download and keep
Assessment	100 questions in 100 minutes, 85% to pass
Attempts included	2 final · 2 mock
Certification fee	USD 410 (regular USD 560) — all-inclusive
Renewal	USD 103, every 24 months
Further attempt	USD 19 each
Credential validity	24 months, renewable
Course page	https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-anti-money-laundering-investigator

What makes G-CAMI different

Where a programme credential asks whether the controls work, an investigator credential asks what you do with what they produce. G-CAMI is built around detection and casework: risk assessment and detection technique, the mechanics of laundering through banks and non-banks, the terrorism-financing nexus, and a twenty-four chapter catalogue of red flags covering wire activity, trade finance, virtual currency, broker-dealer and insurance settings, real estate, precious metals, human smuggling and trafficking, and cyber. It closes with investigations from both sides — those your institution opens, and those opened against it.

Who it is for

- Investigators and analysts working alerts, cases and escalations
- SAR and STR writers, and the reviewers who approve their filings
- Transaction monitoring and financial intelligence unit staff
- Fraud and financial crime investigators moving into AML casework

- Law enforcement and regulatory staff who read these reports for a living

G-CAMI · OFFICIAL SYLLABUS

17 modules, 95 chapters

The complete contents of the G-CAMI study guide, in order.

M1 Understanding the Evolution of AML/KYC Practices — 3 ch.

1.1 Historical Context
1.2 Key Milestones
1.3 Impact on Financial Institutions

M2 Risks and Methods of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing — 4 ch.

2.1 Overview of Money Laundering
2.2 Defining Money Laundering and Its Stages
2.3 Economic and Social Impacts
2.4 Detailed Case Examples

M3 Emerging Trends in Global Financial Crimes — 3 ch.

3.1 New Financial Crime Tactics
3.2 Regulatory Responses
3.3 Case Studies

M4 Dynamic Risk Assessment in AML/KYC — 3 ch.

4.1 Adaptive Risk Models
4.2 Real-Time Monitoring Techniques
4.3 Case Studies

M5 Risk Assessment and Detection Techniques — 8 ch.

5.1 Introduction to Risk Assessment
5.2 Principles of Risk Assessment
5.3 Steps in Risk Assessment
5.4 Techniques for Risk Assessment
5.5 Risk Assessment in Different Sectors
5.6 Challenges in Risk Assessment
5.7 Tools and Technologies in Risk Assessment
5.8 Best Practices in Risk Assessment

M6 Techniques of Money Laundering — 4 ch.

6.1 Introduction to Money Laundering
6.2 Techniques of Money Laundering
6.3 Money Laundering Through Financial Institutions
6.4 Money Laundering Through Nonbank Financial Institutions

M7 Advanced Techniques for Detecting Illicit Activities — 4 ch.

7.1 Pattern Recognition
7.2 Machine Learning Applications
7.3 Behavioral Analysis
7.4 Case Studies and Applications

M8 Comprehensive Analysis of Financial Institutions in Money Laundering — 2 ch.

8.1 Banking Sector Vulnerabilities and Mitigation
8.2 Non-Bank Financial Institutions and Risk Management

M9 AML/KYC Challenges in High-Risk Industries — 4 ch.

9.1 Identifying High-Risk Sectors
9.2 Tailored Compliance Strategies
9.3 Challenges in Implementing AML/KYC in High-Risk Industries
9.4 Case Studies

M10 Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) for High-Risk Customers — 2 ch.

10.1 Key Components of Enhanced Due Diligence

10.2 Implementation of Enhanced Due Diligence

M11 Advanced Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Processes — 2 ch.

11.1 SAR Decision-Making

11.2 Technological Innovations and Case Studies

M12 Terrorism Financing and Financial Crimes Nexus — 8 ch.

12.1 Interconnections between Terrorism Financing and Financial Crimes

12.2 Case Studies on Terrorism Financing and Financial Crimes

12.3 Detection Strategies for Terrorism Financing and Financial Crimes

12.4 Disruption Strategies for Terrorism Financing and Financial Crimes

12.5 Challenges in Detecting and Disrupting Terrorism Financing

12.6 Role of International Organizations and Standards

12.7 Technological Innovations in Combating Terrorism Financing

12.8 Future Directions in Combating Terrorism Financing

M13 Detecting Terrorist Financing — 3 ch.

13.1 Detection Techniques and Case Examples

13.2 Informal Value Transfer Systems

13.3 Use of Nonprofit Organizations and Social Media

M14 Red Flags in Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing — 24 ch.

14.1 Unusual Customer Behavior

14.2 Unusual Customer Identification Circumstances

14.3 Detection and Mitigation Strategies

14.4 Unusual Wire Transfer Transactions

14.5 Unusual Safe Deposit Box Activity

14.6 Unusual Activity in Credit Transactions

14.7 Unusual Commercial Account Activity

14.8 Unusual Trade Financing Transactions

14.9 Unusual Investment Activity

14.10 Other Unusual Customer Activity

14.11 Unusual Employee Activity

14.12 Activity in a Money Remitter or Currency Exchange House Setting

14.13 Activity for Virtual Currency

14.14 Activity in an Insurance Company Setting

14.15 Activity in a Broker-Dealer Setting

14.16 Real Estate Activity

14.17 Activity for Dealers of Precious Metals and Other High-Value Items

14.18 Trade-Based Money Laundering (TBML)

14.19 Human Smuggling

14.20 Human Trafficking

14.21 Potential Terrorist Financing

14.22 Cyber Criminal Activity

14.23 Case Studies

14.24 Detection and Mitigation Strategies for Cybercriminal Activity

M15 Monitoring and Screening — 7 ch.

15.1 Automated AML/CFT Solutions

15.2 Adverse Media Screening

15.3 Economic Sanctions

15.4 Sanctions List Screening

15.5 Politically Exposed Persons Screening

15.6 Know Your Employee (KYE)

15.7 Suspicious and Unusual Transaction Monitoring and Reporting

M16 International AML/CFT Standards — 4 ch.

16.1 Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

16.2 Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

16.3 European Union Directives

16.4 Regional Bodies and Other Influencing Organizations

M17 Conducting and Responding to Investigations

10 ch.

17.1 Investigations Initiated by the Financial Organization

17.2 Conducting the Investigation

17.3 SAR Decision-Making Process

17.4 Closing the Account

17.5 Communicating with Law Enforcement on SARs

17.6 Investigations Initiated by Law Enforcement

17.7 Decision to Prosecute a Financial Organization for Money Laundering Violations

17.8 Responding to a Law Enforcement Investigation Against a Financial Organization

17.9 Monitoring a Law Enforcement Investigation Against a Financial Organization

17.10 Cooperating with Law Enforcement During an Investigation Against a Financial Organization

G-FCCI

Globally Certified FCC Investigator

Financial crime compliance, whole and in one piece.

G-FCCI certifies working knowledge of financial crime compliance across its range — the legal framework, the risk-based approach, red flags and reporting, enhanced due diligence, and what happens after a breach.

Credential	Globally Certified FCC Investigator (G-FCCI)
Awarded by	The Global Association of Certified KYC Specialists
Accreditation	ONRIGA, Gold tier — ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6
Level	Expert
Study material	10 modules · 30 chapters
Delivery	Self-paced study guide, yours to download and keep
Assessment	100 questions in 100 minutes, 85% to pass
Attempts included	2 final · 2 mock
Certification fee	USD 149 (regular USD 220) — all-inclusive
Renewal	USD 37, every 24 months
Further attempt	USD 19 each
Credential validity	24 months, renewable
Course page	https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-fcc-investigator

What makes G-FCCI different

G-FCCI is the broadest and the most accessible of the four. It covers the whole compliance surface rather than one discipline within it: the international framework and recent regulatory change, how a risk-based approach is actually implemented, PEPs, sanctions and adverse media, the technology the function now runs on, and how violations are detected, answered and remediated. It is the natural first credential for somebody entering the field, and the natural refresher for somebody who arrived in it sideways.

Who it is for

- Compliance staff new to financial crime, or moving into it from another function
- Operations, risk and audit staff who need the whole picture rather than one corner
- Teams in regulated non-bank sectors building a compliance capability
- Managers who must supervise compliance work without having done it

- Candidates who want a grounding before specialising in KYC, AML or investigation

G-FCCI · OFFICIAL SYLLABUS

10 modules, 30 chapters

The complete contents of the G-FCCI study guide, in order.

M1 Introduction to Financial Crime Compliance — 3 ch.

1.1 Overview of Financial Crimes Compliance (FCC)
1.2 Common Financial Crimes in the Modern Era
1.3 Technological Advancements and New Challenges

M2 Advanced Legal Framework and Regulations — 3 ch.

2.1 Deep Dive into International Regulations
2.2 GCC in KYC Compliance
2.3 Updates on Recent Regulatory Changes and Their Implications

M3 Risk-Based Approach to Compliance — 3 ch.

3.1 Principles of a Risk-Based Approach
3.2 Implementing Risk-Based Compliance Strategies
3.3 Case Studies Demonstrating Effective Risk Assessment

M4 Identifying and Reporting Red Flags — 3 ch.

4.1 Detailed Guidance on Recognizing Signs of Financial Crime
4.2 Procedures for Reporting Suspicious Activities
4.3 Technology's Role in Flagging and Reporting

M5 Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Strategies — 5 ch.

5.1 Advanced Techniques in AML Monitoring and Enforcement
5.2 Advanced Enforcement Techniques
5.3 Integration of Technology in AML Efforts
5.4 Challenges in Integrating Technology in AML Efforts
5.5 Analysing Patterns and Trends to Prevent Money Laundering

M6 Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) — 3 ch.

6.1 Criteria for Determining When EDD is Necessary
6.2 Steps for Conducting Thorough EDD
6.3 Challenges and Solutions in EDD for High-Risk Clients

M7 Mitigating Risks with PEPs, Sanctions, and Adverse Media — 5 ch.

7.1 Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)
7.2 Sanctions
7.3 Adverse Media
7.4 Mitigation Techniques and Best Practices in High-Risk Industries
7.5 Factors to Consider When Dealing with Identified PEPs, Sanctions, or Adverse Media

M8 Compliance Technologies and Innovations — 1 ch.

8.1 Review of Cutting-Edge Tools in Compliance

M9 Developing and Implementing Compliance Programs — 1 ch.

9.1 Best Practices for Creating Robust Compliance Frameworks

M10 Handling Compliance Violations

3 ch.

10.1 Strategies for Detecting and Addressing Compliance Breaches

10.2 Legal Ramifications and Managing Public Relations Post-Violation

10.3 Recovery and Remediation Processes

AFTERWARDS

Recognition and accreditation

ONRIGA

The Global Association of Certified KYC Specialists is accredited by ONRIGA at **Gold tier**, under accreditation **ONR-EC-GLD-2013-788dc6**, valid to **3 August 2027**. The accreditation is held by the association as a training provider and covers the credentials it awards, including all four in this document.

An accreditation of this kind is time-limited rather than permanent: it carries an expiry date and is renewable on review, so the standing of the material and the assessment is examined again rather than assumed.

The American CBM Association

All four credentials in this document — **GO-AKS**, **G-CAMO**, **G-CAMI** and **G-FCCI** — are listed by the American CBM Association under professional designations in compliance.

FINRA

A further Global AKS credential, the Globally Certified Financial Education Specialist (**G-CFES**), appears in the professional designations directory maintained by FINRA, the self-regulatory organisation that oversees broker-dealers in the United States under SEC oversight.

> The FINRA listing applies to **G-CFES only** and does not extend to the four credentials described here. FINRA's directory records designations and states that inclusion is not an endorsement or approval of any of them.

Public verification

Every credential issued carries a unique credential ID and a QR code. Both resolve to a public verification page showing the holder's name, the credential, the date it was issued and the date it expires. Anyone can check it — an employer, a client, a regulator — without an account and without asking us.

A credential that has lapsed does not quietly keep passing. Verification reports the current position, which is the only thing that makes a public check worth anything.

AFTERWARDS

Contact

GO-AKS Globally Certified KYC Specialist

https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-kyc-specialist

G-CAMO Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Officer

https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-anti-money-laundering-officer

G-CAMI Globally Certified Anti-Money Laundering Investigator

https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-anti-money-laundering-investigator

G-FCCI Globally Certified FCC Investigator

https://globalaks.com/learn/courses/globally-certified-fcc-investigator

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Certification Overview & Official Syllabus, version 3.0, October 2026. Fees, syllabus and assessment details are those in force at the date of publication; the course pages above carry the current position.