

# 100% Pass Professional ACAMS - CCAS - Reliable Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Study Materials

## CCAS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Certification Questions and Answers Latest Version (2024/2025) Already Passed

What is the main purpose of anti-financial crime measures in the cryptoasset industry?

- a) To prevent market volatility
- b) To prevent illicit activities like money laundering and fraud
- ✓ c) To ensure compliance with legal and regulatory standards
- d) To increase market liquidity

How do financial institutions typically identify suspicious transactions in the cryptoasset market?

- a) By tracking high transaction fees
- ✓ b) By analyzing transaction patterns and connections to high-risk jurisdictions
- c) By monitoring employee activities
- d) By measuring the value of assets held

What is the role of Know Your Customer (KYC) in preventing financial crime in the cryptoasset industry?

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## ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This domain targets Blockchain Analysts and Crypto Risk Managers. It focuses on understanding cryptoasset technologies, blockchain fundamentals, and their operational characteristics. Candidates learn about cryptoasset transaction flows, wallets, exchanges, smart contracts, and the challenges these present to financial crime prevention.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AML Foundations for Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This section of the exam measures skills of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Officers and Crypto Compliance Specialists. It covers foundational knowledge of AML principles tailored to the cryptoasset and blockchain environment, introducing the regulatory landscape, typologies of financial crime, and the evolving risks associated with cryptoassets.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk Management Programs for Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This section measures expertise of Compliance Managers and Risk Officers in developing and implementing risk management frameworks specifically for the crypto sector. It includes procedures for assessing crypto-related financial crime risks, designing controls, monitoring compliance, and adapting to emerging threats within the cryptoasset ecosystem.</li> </ul>

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## ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

### NEW QUESTION # 97

Which statement regarding cryptocurrencies, digital assets, and blockchain is correct?

- A. Cryptocurrencies use encryption techniques operating independently from a central bank.
- B. Cryptocurrencies, blockchain, and digital assets can all be used as a means of payment.
- C. Cryptocurrencies and blockchain are the same and are terms used interchangeably.
- D. Digital assets can only operate on a blockchain.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies secured by cryptography, operating independently from any central bank or government.

Blockchain is the underlying distributed ledger technology supporting cryptocurrencies and other digital assets.

Cryptocurrencies and blockchain are not the same (B). Digital assets can exist off-blockchain (C), such as tokenized assets on centralized databases. While cryptocurrencies can be used as payment, blockchain itself is a technology, not a payment method (D).

### NEW QUESTION # 98

Which are common red flags that indicate fraudulent activity in a decentralized finance marketplace? (Select Two.)

- A. A crypto entity is launched, has a bustling social media presence, and offers limited free non-fungible token incentives in exchange for new customer trading.
- B. A coin is launched using an untested protocol; only a small number of wallets control the supply.
- C. A coin is launched, has a low social media presence, has many wallet addresses controlling its supply, and has an original white paper published.
- D. A non-fungible token is shared privately among a community of supporters via a non-fungible token airdrop; it is not linked to a specific web address to allow for trading.
- E. A token is introduced, is endorsed by high-profile celebrities, and the price of the coin steadily rises; there is no significant activity of selling the coin.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Red flags include private sharing of NFTs without public trading (A), indicating potential lack of transparency, and new coins with untested protocols controlled by few wallets (C), signaling possible manipulation or fraud. Tokens endorsed by celebrities with price increases (D) or active social media presence (E) are less directly indicative of fraud but require monitoring. Low social media presence with wide ownership and original whitepapers (B) is typically less suspicious.

#### NEW QUESTION # 99

Which scenario most likely indicates potential active involvement of a customer in virtual asset related scam activities?

- A. Indirect sending to a scam cluster
- **B. Direct sending to a scam cluster**
- C. Direct receiving from a scam cluster
- D. Indirect receiving from a scam cluster

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Direct sending to a scam cluster indicates active involvement by the customer in potentially transferring funds associated with fraudulent activities. Sending funds directly to known scam addresses is a strong indicator of complicity or direct engagement. Indirect flows (A and B) could be less conclusive, and direct receiving (D) may indicate victimhood rather than active involvement. AML typologies and DFSA guidance identify direct outgoing transactions to scam clusters as significant red flags.

#### NEW QUESTION # 100

In considering particular virtual asset products, services, or activities, which features should be considered by management?

- **A. Transaction volumes.**
- **B. Ability for other virtual asset service providers (VASPs) to utilize the service to provide services to their own customers.**
- **C. Regulatory expectations.**
- **D. Ability to mingle funds within wider pools.**

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:

Management must consider a comprehensive set of features when evaluating virtual asset products and services, including: Ability for other VASPs to utilize the service (A): This increases risk exposure as services may be used indirectly by unknown parties.

Ability to mingle funds within wider pools (B): Mixing services or pooled wallets increase anonymity and laundering risk.

Regulatory expectations (C): Management must ensure compliance with all applicable laws and guidelines.

Transaction volumes (D): High transaction volumes can increase operational risk and require enhanced monitoring.

The DFSA AML and COB Modules, as well as FATF guidance, stress that a risk-based approach requires consideration of all these features in product/service risk assessments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 101

Which governance function is ultimately responsible for approving AML/CFT policies?

- **A. Board of Directors**
- B. MLRO
- C. Chief Executive Officer
- D. Compliance officer

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for policy approval under DFSA and FSRA AML rules, ensuring senior-level oversight.

#### NEW QUESTION # 102

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