

# IT-Tests CCAS Test Study Guide, Answer ACAMS CCAS Practice Exam Questions

## ACAMS PRACTICE QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS 2025

The USA PATRIOT Act was passed in:

- A) 1970
- B) 1985
- C) 2001
- D) 2007 - CORRECT ANSWER - C

The three stages of money laundering are:

- A) Layering, Placement, Refining
- B) Placement, Refining, Integration
- C) Refining, Integration, Layering
- D) Integration, Layering, Placement - CORRECT ANSWER - D

Which of the following would be satisfactory elements of an Anti-Money Laundering Program?

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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>• 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>
Topic 3	<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>

>> CCAS Valid Exam Sample <<

## CCAS - Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Newest Valid Exam Sample

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## ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

Which is the discipline of risk management related to the risk of algorithms, machine learning, and artificial intelligence within the transaction monitoring and screening software that a virtual asset service provider acquires from a vendor?

- A. Operational risk management
- B. Vendor risk management
- C. IT security risk management
- **D. Model risk management**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Model risk management is the discipline focused on managing risks arising from the use of models, including those based on algorithms, machine learning, and AI in transaction monitoring and screening software.

DFSA and global AML frameworks highlight the need for strong model risk governance to ensure accurate detection and compliance.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

In cryptoasset compliance, "integration" refers to:

- A. Transferring crypto between wallets.
- **B. Converting illicit crypto into fiat or legitimate assets.**
- C. Staking assets to earn rewards.
- D. Mixing crypto to hide origins.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Integration is the final stage of money laundering, where illicit funds re-enter the economy appearing legitimate - e.g., converting crypto into fiat via exchanges or buying assets.

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

Which blockchain features built-in privacy measures to prevent tracing and conceal ownership and flow of illicit funds?

- A. Monero
- B. Polygon
- C. Ethereum
- D. Cardano

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Monero is a privacy-focused blockchain designed with built-in features like ring signatures, stealth addresses, and confidential transactions to obfuscate sender, receiver, and transaction amounts, making tracing difficult.

Cardano, Polygon, and Ethereum are not designed primarily with these privacy features and have publicly traceable ledgers, although privacy solutions may be layered on.

#### NEW QUESTION # 95

Which privacy-enhancing feature hides both the sender and receiver in a transaction?

- A. Token swap
- B. Ring signatures
- C. Proof-of-Authority
- D. Multi-sig

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Ring signatures, used in Monero, blend a sender's transaction with others to obscure sender identity, increasing AML risk.

#### NEW QUESTION # 96

To identify and assess the money laundering risks emerging from virtual assets, countries should ensure that virtual asset service providers are: (Select Two.)

- A. Maintaining effective monitoring systems.
- B. Evaluated for beneficial ownership of virtual asset clients
- C. Located in a jurisdiction with increased regulatory expectations
- D. Connected with a regulated financial institution.
- E. Subjected to AML regulations

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

To effectively mitigate money laundering risks in the virtual asset sector, countries must ensure that Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) are subject to AML regulations (B), which provide the legal framework for risk-based customer due diligence and reporting suspicious activities. Additionally, VASPs must maintain effective monitoring systems (C) that enable the detection and reporting of suspicious transactions.

While connection to regulated financial institutions (A) and beneficial ownership evaluation (E) are important components of AML frameworks, the foundational requirements per FATF and DFSA guidance focus on regulatory oversight and operational controls. Jurisdictional regulatory expectations (D) influence enforcement but do not replace the need for direct AML regulatory application on VASPs.

#### NEW QUESTION # 97

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