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## ACAMS Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

### NEW QUESTION # 56

What is an example of the integration stage of money laundering involving a bank or another deposit-taking institution?

- A. Using illicit funds that had previously been deposited to purchase a luxury vehicle
- B. Depositing illicit funds into an account set up for a front company
- C. Directing third parties to exchange illicit cash for negotiable instruments
- D. Wiring illicit funds from an account at one bank to an account at another bank

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: [https://www.moneylaundering.ca/public/law/3\\_stages\\_ML.php](https://www.moneylaundering.ca/public/law/3_stages_ML.php)

### NEW QUESTION # 57

A compliance officer is looking to modify procedures covering correspondent banking relationships. Which three would be recommended under the Wolfsburg Principles on Correspondent Banking? Choose 3 answers

- A. Risk-based rating of central banks and regional development banks
- B. Prohibition on offering products or services to shell banks
- C. Assessing the regulatory status and history of the client
- D. Periodic risk-based reviews of clients

Answer: B,C,D

### NEW QUESTION # 58

Your company has a data team of Transact-SQL experts.

You plan to ingest data from multiple sources into Azure Event Hubs.

You need to recommend which technology the data team should use to move and query data from Event Hubs to Azure Storage. The solution must leverage the data team's existing skills.

What is the best recommendation to achieve the goal? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal.

- A. Apache Kafka streams
- B. Azure Notification Hubs
- C. Azure Stream Analytics
- D. Azure Event Grid

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## ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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>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>

## ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

### NEW QUESTION # 60

An investigations manager at a cryptoasset exchange is developing an AML risk-rating framework for cryptoassets under consideration for support by the exchange. Which criteria is most important for rating the residual AML risk of a particular cryptoasset?

- A. Whether the blockchain of the asset is public or private
- B. The number of other exchanges that support the cryptoasset
- C. How the cryptoasset will be monitored for unusual activity
- D. The profitability of the cryptoasset for the exchange's business

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The ability to monitor the cryptoasset for unusual activity directly impacts the residual AML risk, as effective monitoring enables detection and prevention of illicit transactions. Even if a blockchain is public or private (A), or the asset is profitable (B), the lack of proper monitoring mechanisms increases risk. The number of exchanges supporting the asset (D) is less significant than monitoring capability.

AML frameworks and DFSA guidance stress that risk mitigation depends heavily on effective transaction monitoring.

### NEW QUESTION # 61

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

- A. A coin is launched using an untested protocol; only a small number of wallets control the supply.
- B. A coin is launched, has a low social media presence, has many wallet addresses controlling its supply, and has an original white paper published.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

- 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: A,C**

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 # 62

According to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's Guidance 2019-G0001 pertaining to convertible virtual currencies, a money transmitter includes companies that:

- A. Act as payment processors to facilitate the purchase of, or payment of a bill for, a good or service through a clearance and settlement system.
- B. Operate a clearance and settlement system or otherwise act as intermediaries solely between Bank Secrecy Act-regulated institutions.
- **C. Exchange digital tokens.**
- D. Provide the delivery, communication, or network access services to only support money transmission services.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The FinCEN 2019 guidance clarifies that money transmitters include entities that exchange digital tokens or convertible virtual currencies as part of their business activities. This includes exchanges and platforms that transfer virtual currencies.

Providing infrastructure services (B), operating clearance systems solely among regulated institutions (C), or acting as payment processors for goods/services (D) without handling value transfer do not fall under the money transmitter definition per this guidance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 63

What is the correct risk assessment equation used in AML/CFT compliance frameworks, including for cryptoasset risk evaluations?

- A. Residual Risk + Control Effectiveness = Inherent Risk
- B. Inherent Risk + Control Effectiveness = Residual Risk
- C. Inherent Risk - Residual Risk = Control Effectiveness
- **D. Inherent Risk - Control Effectiveness = Residual Risk**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In risk-based AML/CFT programs - including those applied to Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) - risk assessment determines the remaining exposure after applying mitigating measures.

Inherent Risk: The natural level of risk before applying any controls, based on factors like customer profile, transaction patterns, and jurisdiction.

Control Effectiveness: The degree to which implemented controls (e.g., CDD, EDD, sanctions screening, blockchain analytics) reduce risk.

Residual Risk: The risk that remains after controls are applied and is the level an organization must either accept, reduce further, or avoid.

The standard formula is:

$\text{Inherent Risk} - \text{Control Effectiveness} = \text{Residual Risk}$

This equation is emphasized in FATF's risk-based approach guidance and reinforced in DIFC (DFSA) and ADGM (FSRA) AML rules to ensure ongoing monitoring and governance oversight of remaining risks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

If a VASP suspects a transaction involves a sanctioned entity, it must:

- A. Wait for law enforcement confirmation

