

The Best CCAS Valid Test Preparation & Leading Offer in Qualification Exams & Correct ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination



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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which blockchain analysis red flag is linked to terrorism financing?

- A. Smart contract creation
- B. Proof-of-Stake staking
- C. Large OTC trades
- D. Microtransactions to donation addresses

Answer: D

Explanation:

Small-value repeated payments to known extremist donation wallets are a terrorism financing indicator noted in FATF typology reports.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Under DIFC AML regulations, enhanced due diligence (EDD) is mandatory when:

- A. The transaction is above USD 1,000.
- B. The customer is from a high-risk jurisdiction.
- C. A customer is a domestic bank.
- D. The customer is a retail investor.

Answer: B

Explanation:

EDD is required when dealing with customers or transactions from jurisdictions identified as high-risk for ML/TF. This aligns with FATF Recommendation 19 and local UAE regulations.

NEW QUESTION # 60

What methods do criminals use to avoid clustering of crypto wallet addresses?

- A. The cryptoassets are moved to the exchange after a large number of hops within a short period of time.
- B. The address receives a large amount of cryptocurrency from another wallet address.
- C. A small portion of cryptoassets is moved to an exchange, and the rest remain in the wallet.
- D. After receiving a large volume of crypto payments in the wallet, they are left there for a long period of time.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Criminals often move cryptoassets through multiple intermediary wallets (many "hops") rapidly to obfuscate the transaction trail and avoid clustering, which blockchain analytics use to link related addresses.

Simply receiving large amounts (A), holding assets (B), or splitting movements (D) are less effective at preventing clustering.

NEW QUESTION # 61

What is "hash rate" in blockchain?

- A. The computational power used for mining.
- B. The block size limit.
- C. The transaction fee rate.
- D. The speed at which wallets are created.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hash rate measures computational power in Proof-of-Work blockchains; higher hash rates mean more secure networks against

51% attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which type of wallet poses the highest AML risk?

- A. Exchange hot wallet
- **B. Unhosted wallet**
- C. Custodial wallet
- D. Multi-signature wallet

Answer: B

Explanation:

Unhosted wallets allow direct user control without third-party oversight, making them harder to monitor and more vulnerable to misuse.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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