

Latest Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination vce dumps & CCAS prep4sure exam

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">• 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 (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

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

Answer: A

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 # 49

The Financial Action Task Force recommends countries require virtual asset service providers to maintain all records of transactions and customer due diligence measures for a minimum of:

- A. 7 years
- B. 6 months
- C. 2 years
- D. 5 years

Answer: D

Explanation:

FATF standards specify that Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) must keep records related to transactions and customer due diligence for at least 5 years after the completion of the transaction or end of the business relationship. This retention period facilitates effective AML investigations and regulatory reviews.

DFSA AML Module aligns with this timeframe, reinforcing that comprehensive record retention supports audit trails and compliance verification.

NEW QUESTION # 50

In cryptoasset AML programs, "ongoing monitoring" means:

- A. Continuous review of transactions to detect anomalies
- B. Checking customer activity only when onboarding
- C. Only screening customers for sanctions once
- D. Freezing all suspicious accounts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ongoing monitoring is the continuous analysis of customer activity to detect unusual or suspicious patterns over time.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which blockchain feature ensures that once a block is added, it cannot be altered without network consensus?

- A. Tokenization
- B. Peer-to-peer networking
- C. Consensus algorithm
- D. Hash immutability

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hash immutability means that altering any transaction would require changing all subsequent blocks and achieving majority consensus. This security property underpins blockchain integrity and forensic traceability, crucial in AML investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 52

In the context of forensic cryptocurrency investigations, which statement best describes how attribution data are collected?

- A. Obtained automatically from the darknet.
- B. Taken from business-maintained records.
- C. Gathered from a publicly available blockchain.
- D. Derived from public and non-public sources.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Attribution data involves linking blockchain addresses to real-world entities, which is derived from a combination of public sources (blockchain explorers, public databases) and non-public sources (law enforcement databases, commercial analytics, exchange records).

Relying solely on blockchain data (C) or darknet sources (D) is insufficient. Business records (A) are part of non-public sources. DFSA and FATF AML guidance underscore the multi-source approach for effective forensic attribution.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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