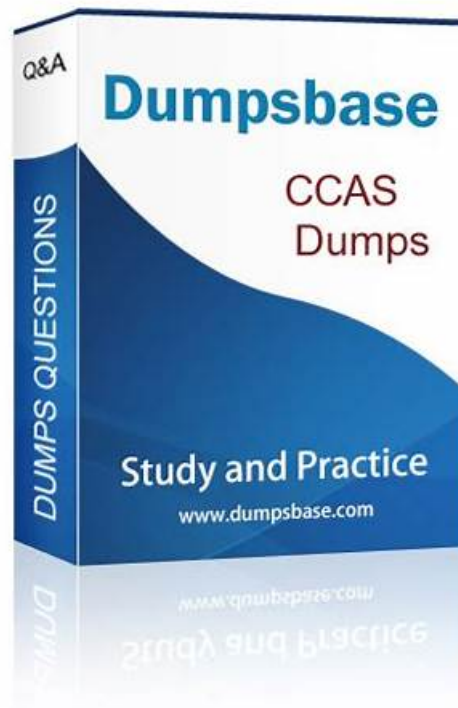


High Pass-Rate CCAS Exam Dumps.zip - Authorized & Latest Updated CCAS Materials Free Download for ACAMS CCAS Exam



BONUS!!! Download part of TestPassKing CCAS dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=13qJPgSyimHf2S60B9nmP3PhVqtT4BmEc>

Once you have used our CCAS exam training in a network environment, you no longer need an internet connection the next time you use it, and you can choose to use CCAS exam training at your own right. Our CCAS Exam Training do not limit the equipment, do not worry about the network, this will reduce you many learning obstacles, as long as you want to use CCAS test guide, you can enter the learning state.

ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.

Topic 3	<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.
---------	--

>> CCAS Exam Dumps.zip <<

Latest CCAS Training, CCAS Valid Vce Dumps

Customers of TestPassKing will also receive updates for 1 year after purchase. A lot of students have prepared from the for the Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination (CCAS) certification test and passed it in a single try. They have rated the Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination (CCAS) as one of the best in the market to prepare for the CCAS exam in minimum time. Try a free demo now and start your journey towards your dream certification!

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which statement describes what a staff member should do If suspicious activity is identified?

- A. Inform the customer of concerns about the suspicious activity to obtain clarification.
- **B. Report the suspicious activity immediately to the designated Money Laundering Reporting Officer**
- C. Monitor the customer's transactions for the next 6 months to analyze the customer's behavior
- D. Report the suspicious activity immediately to the financial investigation unit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Staff must report any suspicious activity immediately to the designated Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) or equivalent within their organization. The MLRO is responsible for assessing the suspicion and deciding on escalation to the relevant authorities. Informing customers (A) could compromise investigations. Reporting directly to financial investigation units (B) is not the staff member's role. Monitoring transactions without reporting (D) delays required action and risks regulatory non-compliance. DFSA AML Module and FATF Recommendations emphasize timely internal reporting to designated officers as the first step in managing suspicious activity.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 21

Why should firms monitor "dusting" attacks?

- A. They can link anonymous wallets to known identities.
- B. They inflate token supply.
- C. They slow blockchain performance.
- D. They increase transaction fees.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dusting involves sending tiny amounts of crypto to many addresses to later analyze transaction patterns, potentially deanonymizing users - a privacy and AML concern.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which type of blockchain is jointly operated by multiple pre-approved organizations?

- A. Private
- B. Public
- C. Consortium
- D. Hybrid

Answer: C

Explanation:

Consortium blockchains are semi-private networks where governance is shared among authorized participants, offering a balance between decentralization and access control.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the most pertinent item for a cryptoasset money services business to include in a suspicious activity report?

- A. The subject's account onboarding information not otherwise included in the counter-party information section
- B. All types of cryptocurrencies purchased by the subject, including aggregate total of each and fiat currency equivalent
- C. The names of every owner of the destination wallet address(es) to which the subject sent transactions during the review period
- D. The aggregate total amount of fiat currency used by the subject to purchase cryptocurrency

Answer: B

Explanation:

SARs should include detailed transactional information to support investigations, including all types and aggregate amounts of cryptocurrencies purchased, along with fiat currency equivalents. This information provides a clear picture of the subject's activity and financial scale.

Owner names of destination wallets (B) may not be available; onboarding info (D) is supplementary, and fiat aggregate totals (C) alone are insufficient.

FATF and DFSA guidance recommend comprehensive transactional data inclusion in SARs to facilitate law enforcement.

NEW QUESTION # 24

.....

Many students often feel that their own gains are not directly proportional to efforts in their process of learning. This is because they have not found the correct method of learning so that they often have low learning efficiency. If you have a similar situation, we suggest you try CCAS practice materials. CCAS test guide is compiled by experts of several industries tailored to CCAS exam to help students improve their learning efficiency and pass the exam in the shortest time. Experts conducted detailed analysis of important test sites according to the examination outline, and made appropriate omissions for unimportant test sites. At the same time, CCAS Exam Dump made a detailed description of all the incomprehensible knowledge points through examples, forms, etc., so that everyone can easily understand.

Latest CCAS Training: <https://www.testpassking.com/CCAS-exam-testking-pass.html>

- [illegible]

BONUS!!! Download part of TestPassKing CCAS dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=13qJPgSyimHf2S60B9nmP3PhVqtT4BmEc>