

CCAS Study Plan & CCAS Guaranteed Success

CCAS 1001 Academic Plan Worksheet	
Name: GWD:	
Major: Minor:	
Other considerations:	

Instructions:

1. For each semester or summer course, fill in the class subject and number for the classes you intend to take under "Course" (ex: BISC 1111, PSYC 1002). Write which degree requirement(s) each course will fulfill under "Requirements" (ex: GPAC: Lab #1, Major Elective 14, etc.). Finally, write in the number of credits you will earn for each class under "Credits" and total up the semester's credits next to "Credit Total."
2. If you have pre-matriculation transfer credit (AP, IB, Dual Enrollment) fill in the GW Course Equivalent in that section under "Course" and follow the same procedure as above for Requirement & Credits. Remember, if you are unsure what the GW equivalent would be, check the [website](#) and/or your DegreeMap.
3. Once you have filled in your plan, fill in the GPAC Tracker & Complete the Self-Check on page 3. 4. Save your file with the file name "Last Name_First Name_Four Year Plan_Date" and submit along with your reflection!

First Year	
Fall 20__	
Course	Requirement
Credit Total	

Second Year	
Fall 20__	
Course	Requirement
Credit Total	

Third Year	
Fall 20__	
Course	Requirement
Credit Total	

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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.
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>> CCAS Study Plan <<

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

Answer: B

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 # 24

A politically exposed person (PEP) opens a crypto account. What is the required action?

- **A. Apply EDD and senior management approval.**
- B. Treat as standard customer.
- C. Request a travel rule exemption.
- D. Decline onboarding.

Answer: A

Explanation:

PEPs require enhanced scrutiny under FATF Recommendation 12, including senior management approval and source of funds verification.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

- **A. Obtained automatically from the darknet.**

- B. Gathered from a publicly available blockchain.
- **C. Derived from public and non-public sources.**
- D. Taken from business-maintained records.

Answer: C

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 # 26

The "indirect exposure" concept in blockchain analytics means:

- A. Funds held in a cold wallet.
- B. Funds directly linked to illicit addresses.
- **C. Funds linked via intermediary addresses.**
- D. Funds sent to OTC brokers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Indirect exposure refers to connections through one or more hops to illicit addresses. This requires robust transaction chain analysis to detect hidden ML/TF risk.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which is the first action a virtual asset service provider (VASP) should take when it finds out that its customers are engaging in virtual asset (VA) transfers related to unhosted wallets and peer-to-peer (P2P) transactions?

- A. Allow VA transfers related P2P or unhosted wallets below 1,000 USD or the equivalent amount in local currency, or per defined thresholds in local regulations.
- **B. Collect and assess the data on transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets to determine if it is within its risk appetite.**
- C. Enhance existing risk-based control framework to account for specific risks posed by transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets.
- D. Freeze accounts with records of transactions related to P2P transactions or unhosted wallets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Upon identifying customer engagement with unhosted wallets or P2P transfers, the first step a VASP should take is to collect and assess data on such transactions. This assessment helps determine if these activities fall within the firm's risk appetite and what enhanced controls or actions may be needed.

Immediate account freezing (B) is not the first step without assessment; neither is allowing transfers (A) without risk consideration. Enhancing risk frameworks (D) is important but follows from an initial data-driven risk assessment.

Relevant guidance:

FATF Recommendations and DFSA AML Module require VASPs to maintain a risk-based approach that begins with data collection and risk assessment on unhosted wallet transactions.

The DFSA's 2023 Dear MLRO letters and thematic reviews stress proportionality and evidence-based responses rather than immediate punitive measures.

Enhanced due diligence (EDD) and risk mitigation measures, including potentially freezing accounts, come after assessment of the risk level **【AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 4.1, 6.4, 13; 20230406Dear_MLRO_Letter_re_IEMS.pdf】** .

Hence, C is the appropriate first action.

NEW QUESTION # 28

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