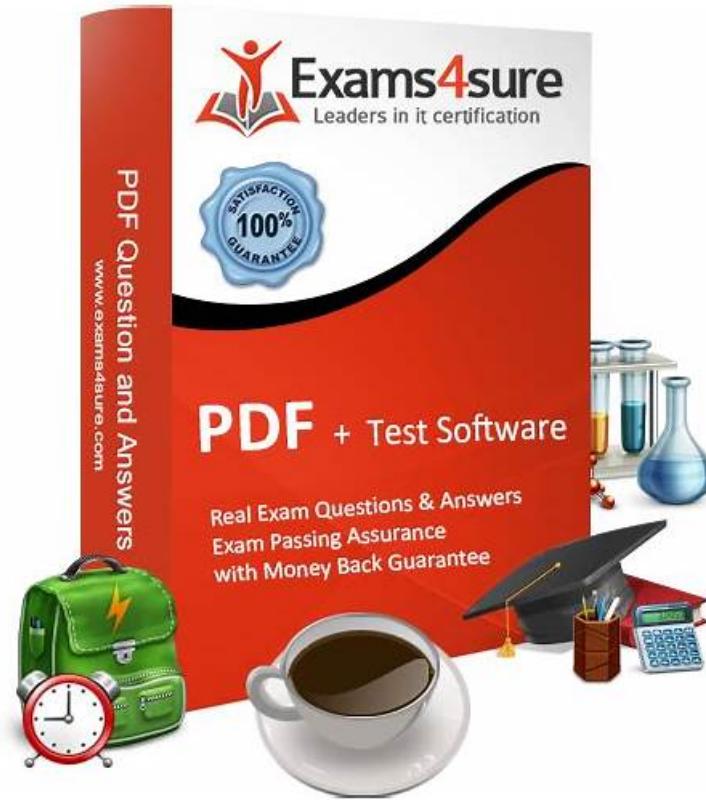


With Exam4PDF ACAMS CCAS Real Questions Nothing Can Stop You from Getting Success



BTW, DOWNLOAD part of Exam4PDF CCAS dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1F5qbGWbyiMi0aZnlttPhF5XxqylqQs-U>

The authority of ACAMS CCAS exam questions rests on its being high-quality and prepared according to the latest pattern. Exam4PDF is proud to announce that our ACAMS CCAS Exam Dumps help the desiring candidates of ACAMS CCAS certification to climb the ladder of success by grabbing the ACAMS Exam Questions.

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.

CCAS Exam Duration - Test CCAS Voucher

There are different ways to achieve the same purpose, and it's determined by what way you choose. A lot of people want to pass ACAMS certification CCAS exam to let their job and life improve, but people participated in the ACAMS Certification CCAS Exam all knew that ACAMS certification CCAS exam is not very simple. In order to pass ACAMS certification CCAS exam some people spend a lot of valuable time and effort to prepare, but did not succeed.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

Answer: C

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 # 25

What Is the purpose of applying learning (ML) or artificial Intelligence (AI) within a compliance framework? (Select two.)

- **A. To focus skilled resource on higher value activity**
- B. To reduce the requirement for risk assessment
- **C. To enhance efficiency**
- D. To reduce headcount

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) are applied within compliance frameworks to enhance the efficiency of monitoring and detection processes and to allow skilled compliance resources to focus on higher-value activities such as complex investigations and strategic decision-making. ML/AI tools can process vast amounts of transaction data to identify suspicious patterns faster than manual processes.

They do not reduce the fundamental requirement for risk assessment (A) nor are they intended primarily to reduce headcount (C), but rather to optimize resource allocation.

AML and DFSA guidance emphasize leveraging technology to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of AML controls while maintaining robust risk management.

NEW QUESTION # 26

How should an investigator use transaction history to determine whether cryptoassets were previously involved in money laundering?

- A. Assess the jurisdiction where the transactions took place.
- B. Assess the identity of the cryptoasset owner.
- C. Assess other assets held by the cryptoasset owner.
- **D. Assess the cryptoasset addresses' receiving exposure to illicit activity.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of AML/CFT frameworks for cryptoassets, the investigation of transaction histories involves blockchain analysis tools to trace the flow of funds to and from crypto addresses. Specifically, it is essential to assess whether the addresses involved have had prior exposure to illicit activities such as known darknet marketplaces, ransomware payments, or sanctioned entities. This form of "address screening" helps identify potentially tainted cryptoassets.

The DFSA AML Module and associated guidance emphasize that transaction monitoring for cryptoassets requires analyzing the provenance of funds, not just ownership. While identifying the owner is part of customer due diligence (CDD), the transactional exposure itself reveals laundering risks embedded in the chain of transfers.

Extract from DFSA AML Module and COB Module on Crypto Business Rules:

"Transaction monitoring systems must include blockchain analysis to detect suspicious activity related to crypto tokens, including tracing transactions against known illicit sources."

"Enhanced due diligence (EDD) is required when a cryptoasset transaction involves addresses or wallets with a history of illicit activity."

"Risk-based approaches must integrate forensic review of transaction histories to assess financial crime risks in crypto asset transfers" **【 AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 6.3, 7.3, 13.3; COB/VER45/05-24: Sections 6.13, 15】**.

Therefore, assessing the receiving exposure of cryptoasset addresses to illicit activity (Option C) is the most direct and effective method to detect laundering.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

Answer: D

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 # 28

Based on Financial Action Task Force guidance, when a cryptoasset exchange carries out an occasional transaction, the exchange is required to conduct CDD when the transaction is above:

- A. **USD/EUR 10000.**
- B. USD/EUR 1000.
- C. USD/EUR 5000.
- D. USD/EUR 15000.

Answer: A

Explanation:

FATF guidance sets the threshold for Customer Due Diligence (CDD) on occasional transactions at USD/EUR 10,000 or equivalent. This means that when a cryptoasset exchange processes a one-off transaction exceeding this amount, it must apply appropriate CDD measures.

This aligns with FATF Recommendation 10 and is adopted by DFSA and FSRA frameworks governing virtual asset service providers, ensuring transactions over this limit are subject to identity verification and risk assessment.

Extracts from AML and COB modules emphasize this threshold as the trigger for CDD on occasional transactions to prevent laundering through high-value single transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 29

In order to make you be rest assured to buy our CCAS exam software, we provide the safest payment method –PayPal payment. PayPal is one of the biggest international security payment systems. And we protect your personal information not be leaked. If you have any problem of CCAS Exam Dumps or interested in other test software, you can contact us online directly, or email us. We will try our best to help you pass the CCAS exam.

CCAS Exam Duration: <https://www.exam4pdf.com/CCAS-dumps-torrent.html>

What's more, part of that Exam4PDF CCAS dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1F5qbGWbylMi0aZnltPhF5XxqylqOs-U>