

CCAS考題套裝和NewDumps -認證考試材料的領導者和 CCAS: Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination

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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通過ACAMS CCAS 認證考試的方法有很多種，花大量時間和精力來復習ACAMS CCAS 認證考試相關的專業知識是一種方法，通過少量時間和金錢選擇使用NewDumps的針對性訓練和練習題也是一種方法。

ACAMS CCAS 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.

主題 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.
主題 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考題套裝 <<

全面覆蓋的CCAS考題套裝，優秀的學習資料幫助妳輕鬆通過CCAS考試

NewDumps是個為ACAMS CCAS認證考試提供短期有效培訓的網站。ACAMS CCAS 是個能對生活有改變的認證考試。拿到ACAMS CCAS 認證證書的IT人士肯定比沒有拿人員工資高，職位上升空間也很大，在IT行業中職業發展前景也更廣。

最新的 AML Certifications CCAS 免費考試真題 (Q28-Q33):

問題 #28

A customer who runs a cryptoasset automated teller machine (ATM) comes into a financial institution and deposits a larger than usual amount. When asked about the deposit, the customer answers there has been broader adoption of cryptoassets in the region where the ATM is located. Which additional information about the business would indicate high risk for money laundering? (Select Two.)

- A. The cryptoasset ATM supports a variety of cryptoassets.
- B. The volume and the number of users increase.
- C. The region is located within a high-risk jurisdiction.
- D. The region is neighboring with a narcotic-producing jurisdiction.
- E. The cryptoasset ATM was recently licensed.

答案： C,D

解題說明：

Money laundering risk increases if the business operates in or near high-risk jurisdictions (D) or regions associated with narcotics production (C), as these are common sources of illicit funds.

An increase in volume and users (A) or supporting various cryptoassets (B) alone does not necessarily increase ML risk. Recent licensing (E) may indicate regulatory compliance, potentially lowering risk.

問題 #29

In a blockchain 51% attack, what does 51% refer to?

- A. Exchanges
- B. Computational power required for mining
- C. Governance tokens
- D. Wallets

答案： B

解題說明：

A 51% attack refers to a situation where a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the blockchain network's computational (hashing) power. This majority control allows them to manipulate the blockchain ledger by double-spending or blocking transactions. This term is widely recognized in blockchain security contexts and is referenced in typology papers on crypto financial crime risks, including those issued by UAE authorities and FATF.

Supporting extracts:

DFSA AML thematic reviews mention the risk of manipulation and double spending in blockchains susceptible to 51% attacks. Typology reports on cryptoasset risks highlight computational power concentration as a core vulnerability. "51% refers to the percentage of total mining power or computational power in the network" is the standard definition across crypto AML/CFT frameworks 【31.92._TFS_Typology_Paper_Eng_4.pdf; AMLCFT_Guidance_for_FIs.pdf】 . Thus, C is correct.

問題 #30

Which blockchain features built-in privacy measures to prevent tracing and conceal ownership and flow of illicit funds?

- A. Polygon
- B. Ethereum
- C. Cardano
- **D. Monero**

答案： D

解題說明：

Monero is a privacy-focused blockchain designed with built-in features like ring signatures, stealth addresses, and confidential transactions to obfuscate sender, receiver, and transaction amounts, making tracing difficult. Cardano, Polygon, and Ethereum are not designed primarily with these privacy features and have publicly traceable ledgers, although privacy solutions may be layered on.

問題 #31

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. Monitor the customer's transactions for the next 6 months to analyze the customer's behavior
- **C. Report the suspicious activity immediately to the designated Money Laundering Reporting Officer**
- D. Report the suspicious activity immediately to the financial investigation unit.

答案： C

解題說明：

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.

問題 #32

Which of the following are functions of cryptoasset mining? (Select Two.)

- **A. Generating new cryptoassets**
- B. Optimizing and improving the functionality of the network
- **C. Validating transactions on the blockchain**
- D. Ensuring the security of the network

答案： A,C

解題說明：

Mining generates new cryptoassets (A) by rewarding miners for solving complex cryptographic puzzles. It also validates transactions on the blockchain (D) by confirming and recording them in blocks, ensuring the integrity of the ledger. While mining indirectly contributes to network security, the core security mechanisms involve consensus protocols beyond mining alone (B). Optimizing network functionality (C) is usually a development task rather than a mining function.

