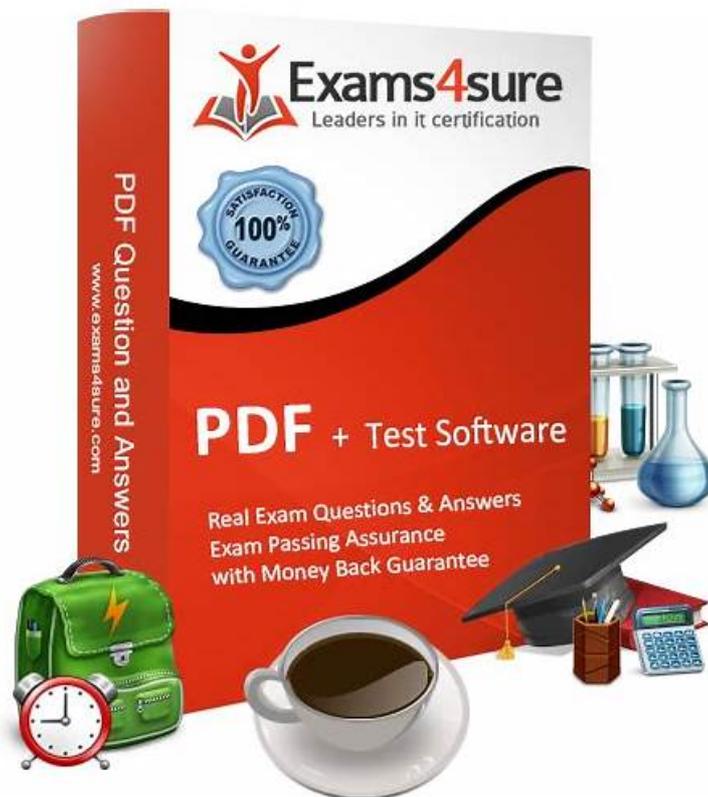


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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 24

An analyst at a virtual asset service provider (VASP) that white-labels its exchange solution to other cross-border VASPs is developing a VASP onboarding procedure. Under Financial Action Task Force Recommendation 13, which CDD practices should be applied to such relationships? (Select Three.)

- A. Obtain approval from the local supervisory authority
- B. Assess the profitability of the VASP relationship
- C. Assess the VASP's supervision and if a license/registration is needed
- D. Obtain approval from senior management
- E. Assess the nature and purpose of the VASP relationship

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

FATF Recommendation 13 (Correspondent Banking and Similar Relationships) and its application to VASP-VASP relationships require enhanced due diligence before onboarding. This is because such arrangements carry elevated ML/TF risk, especially in cross-border settings.

Required CDD practices include:

Assess the nature and purpose of the VASP relationship (C): Understand why the relationship is being established and the expected services/products.

Obtain approval from senior management (D): Senior management oversight ensures risk is accepted at the appropriate governance level.

Assess the VASP's supervision and if a license/registration is needed (E): Confirm regulatory oversight, licensing, and compliance with AML/CFT obligations.

Options A and B are not core FATF requirements for CDD in this context - local authority approval may be a domestic regulatory requirement in some countries, but not a FATF baseline, and profitability assessment is a business decision, not an AML measure.

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is "hash rate" in blockchain?

- A. The speed at which wallets are created.
- B. The computational power used for mining.
- C. The block size limit.
- D. The transaction fee rate.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hash rate measures computational power in Proof-of-Work blockchains; higher hash rates mean more secure networks against 51% attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which governance function is ultimately responsible for approving AML/CFT policies?

- **A. Board of Directors**
- B. Chief Executive Officer
- C. MLRO
- D. Compliance officer

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for policy approval under DFSA and FSRA AML rules, ensuring senior-level oversight.

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. Collect and assess the data on transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets to determine if it is within its risk appetite.**
- B. Freeze accounts with records of transactions related to P2P transactions or unhosted wallets.
- C. 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.
- D. Enhance existing risk-based control framework to account for specific risks posed by transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets.

Answer: A

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

Which operational risk mitigation practice by virtual asset service providers (VASPs) is most effective when considering their relationships with other VASPs?

- A. Assigning all such relationships as high risk and conducting enhanced due diligence on all of them
- **B. Gathering sufficient information on the counterpart VASP to determine the quality of the supervision it receives for transactional activities**
- C. Having no requirement to establish a correspondent relationship and build a risk assessment framework among other cryptoasset exchanges prior to transferring for or on behalf of another person
- D. Developing cross-border correspondent relationships with cryptoasset exchanges in jurisdictions that have weak or non-existent anti-money laundering (AML) regulation or supervision

