

100% Free CCAS—100% Free Updated Demo | Reliable Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Exam Assessment



P.S. Free 2026 ACAMS CCAS dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpsTests: https://drive.google.com/open?id=14JA_QRBz9dIoZrQ5eIpLrR2_BuNezCxM

We make sure that the ACAMS CCAS exam questions prices are affordable for everyone. All three DumpsTests CCAS exam practice test questions formats are being offered at the lowest price. Just get benefits from this cheap Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination CCAS Exam Questions price and download it right now.

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">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">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.

CCAS Exam Assessment | CCAS Certification

Our CCAS test torrent keep a look out for new ways to help you approach challenges and succeed in passing the Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination exam. An ancient Chinese proverb states that “The journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step”. To be recognized as the leading international exam bank in the world through our excellent performance, our Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination qualification test are being concentrated on for a long time and have accumulated mass resources and experience in designing study materials. There is plenty of skilled and motivated staff to help you obtain the Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination exam certificate that you are looking forward. We have faith in our professional team and our CCAS Study Tool, and we also wish you trust us wholeheartedly.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

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

Answer: B

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 # 65

Which level of an organization is ultimately responsible for risk oversight?

- A. Chief risk officer
- B. 2nd line compliance team
- C. **Board of directors**
- D. 1st line compliance team

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ultimate responsibility for risk oversight lies with the Board of Directors. Senior management and the board have the fiduciary and governance duty to ensure that an effective risk management framework, including AML/CFT controls and cryptoasset-specific risks, is in place and functioning properly.

The DFSA GEN Module and AML Module explicitly allocate the highest accountability for compliance and risk oversight to the Board of Directors, while first and second lines support implementation and oversight respectively. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) supports risk management but the board maintains ultimate accountability.

Key extracts:

GEN Module, Chapter 5: "Responsibility for compliance lies with every member of senior management, with ultimate oversight by the Board." AML Module Section 1.2 & 4.1: "Senior management and Board must ensure appropriate systems and controls for AML/CFT risk management." FATF Recommendation 2 underscores that senior management and boards are accountable for effective AML governance **【 GEN/VER64/05-24: Chapter 5; AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 1.2, 4.1】**.

Thus, D is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which term describes converting one cryptoasset into another without first converting to fiat?

- A. Chain hopping
- B. Layering
- C. Integration
- D. Structuring

Answer: A

Explanation:

Chain hopping involves moving between blockchains to make tracing harder, often exploiting regulatory gaps.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which metric is most relevant for assessing liquidity risk in a cryptoasset exchange?

- A. Number of listed tokens
- B. Order book depth and spread
- C. Wallet address count
- D. Blockchain confirmation times

Answer: B

Explanation:

Liquidity risk assessment focuses on the ability to execute trades without large price swings, which is reflected in order book depth and bid-ask spreads.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which activity should be detected as a red flag during the customer onboarding stage and further investigated?

- A. The use of a foreign identification document by an immigrant
- B. Sharing of the same IP address by multiple customers
- C. The applicant being located in the same jurisdiction as the virtual asset service provider
- D. Receipt of a law enforcement request to examine transactions on the customer's account

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sharing of the same IP address by multiple customers during onboarding can indicate potential fraud, identity manipulation, or collusion, and should be flagged for further investigation. This can be a sign of synthetic identities or multiple accounts controlled by the same person.

Receipt of law enforcement requests (A) usually occurs post-onboarding, while the location (B) or use of foreign IDs (C) is not inherently suspicious.

NEW QUESTION # 69

.....

Do you want to obtain the latest information for your exam timely? Then you can choose us, since we can do that for you. CCAS study guide of us offers you free update for 365 days, so that you can get the latest information for the exam timely. And the latest version for CCAS exam materials will be sent to your email automatically. In addition, CCAS Exam Materials are compiled by experienced experts who are quite familiar with the exam center, therefore the quality can be guaranteed. We have online and offline service, and if you have any questions for CCAS exam dumps, you can consult us.

CCAS Exam Assessment: <https://www.dumpstests.com/CCAS-latest-test-dumps.html>

- Professional Updated CCAS Demo - The Best Guide to help you pass CCAS: Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination □ Download □ CCAS □ for free by simply searching on 「 www.practicevce.com 」 □ Latest

Test CCAS Experience

2026 Latest DumpsTests CCAS PDF Dumps and CCAS Exam Engine Free Share: https://drive.google.com/open?id=14JA_QRBz9dloZrQ5eIpLrR2_BuNezCxM