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Certified Cryptoasset AFC Specialist



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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.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Under FATF guidelines, VASPs must file a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) when:

- A. Any transaction is over \$1,000
- B. A politically exposed person makes a deposit
- C. They suspect funds are linked to criminal activity, regardless of amount**
- D. The transaction involves an unhosted wallet

Answer: C

Explanation:

FATF Recommendation 20 mandates that STRs be filed whenever there is suspicion or reasonable grounds to suspect criminal proceeds, regardless of the transaction value. This is mirrored in DFSA and FSRA AML regulations, ensuring that the reporting obligation is triggered by suspicion, not just thresholds.

NEW QUESTION # 67

What is a "token burn"?

- A. Sending tokens to a liquidity pool.
- B. Locking tokens in staking.
- C. Destroying tokens to reduce supply.**
- D. Transferring tokens to an OTC desk.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A token burn is the deliberate removal of tokens from circulation by sending them to an unspendable address. While sometimes legitimate, burns can also be misused for market manipulation.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which Is the general consensus among Jurisdictions who have performed a national risk assessment about cryptoasset activities conducted in their countries?

- A. The level of money laundering risk linked to cryptoasset activities is very dependent on a country's geographical position.
- **B. There Is a rising level of money laundering risks related to cryptoasset activities**
- C. With increased awareness about cryptoasset activities, the money laundering risk levels become lower.

Answer: B

Explanation:

D, Where the adoption rate of digital banking Is high, a decreased level of money laundering risks related to cryptoasset activities is reported Explanation:

National risk assessments conducted across various jurisdictions consistently report that money laundering risks related to cryptoasset activities are rising. The growing adoption, complexity, and use of cryptoassets for illicit purposes contribute to elevated risk levels.

While geography (B), awareness (C), and digital banking adoption (D) can influence risk factors, the overarching trend is an increase in ML risks tied to cryptoassets.

This conclusion is supported by FATF's global guidance and numerous national risk assessment reports reviewed by the DFSA and related authorities

NEW QUESTION # 69

Under FATF guidance, "unhosted wallets" are:

- A. Wallets with multi-sig security.
- B. Custodial wallets held by third parties.
- **C. Wallets where users control private keys directly.**
- D. Wallets managed by regulated exchanges.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Unhosted wallets are self-custody wallets controlled directly by the user without third-party oversight, posing higher anonymity and AML risks.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which consensus mechanism uses staked tokens to validate transactions instead of computational power?

- **A. Proof-of-Stake**
- B. Proof-of-Work
- C. Byzantine Fault Tolerance
- D. Delegated Ledger Approval

Answer: A

Explanation:

Proof-of-Stake (PoS) replaces the energy-intensive mining process of Proof-of-Work by allowing validators to secure the network based on the amount of cryptocurrency they "stake" as collateral. Validators are rewarded for correctly validating transactions and risk losing their stake if they act dishonestly. Regulatory AML/CFT programs must consider validator concentration risks and the jurisdictional exposure of validators in PoS systems.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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