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CAMS Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist Exam

CAMS Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist Exam is designed by the Association of certified anti-money laundering specialist (ACAMS) is a global membership organization that provides training and certification, of anti-money laundering professionals worldwide. ACAMS is supporting financial AML professionals through knowledge sharing and skills development. CAMS exam tests candidates basic knowledge on setting up an AML compliance program, money laundering schemes, various international AML regulations, and how to handle AML investigations. CAMS exam is internationally recognized and a good designation for those who are looking to work in the AML field.

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and we do put our customers' interest as the first thing to consider.

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.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

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

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 # 48

What is indirect exposure in regards to blockchain analytics transaction monitoring?

- A. **The cryptoassets have a connection to risky activity via another crypto address or addresses.**
- B. The cryptoassets are absolutely linked to a specific user and identity on the blockchain.
- C. The fiat currency is not immediately linked to a known bank account.
- D. The cryptoassets went through a mixing protocol to conceal source of funds.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Indirect exposure refers to a situation where cryptoassets are not directly associated with illicit activity but have transactional links through other addresses that are associated with risky or illicit behavior. Blockchain analytics tools detect these indirect links to flagged addresses, allowing firms to assess risk based on network connections rather than direct ownership or activity.

The DFSA AML guidance and international FATF Virtual Assets guidance explain that indirect exposure is a critical concept for transaction monitoring as it broadens the detection scope beyond direct transactions, flagging assets that might be "tainted" through

intermediary addresses.

Reference:

FATF Guidance on Virtual Assets and VASPs emphasizes monitoring both direct and indirect exposure of wallets to illicit activity. DFSA AML Module Section 13 on Suspicious Activity Reports requires firms to incorporate indirect exposure assessments in their monitoring systems **【 AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 4.1, 6.3, 13.3; FATF VA Guidance 2021】**. Therefore, B is the correct definition.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which scenario most likely indicates potential active involvement of a customer in virtual asset related scam activities?

- A. Indirect receiving from a scam cluster
- B. Direct receiving from a scam cluster
- C. Indirect sending to a scam cluster
- D. **Direct sending to a scam cluster**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Direct sending to a scam cluster indicates active involvement by the customer in potentially transferring funds associated with fraudulent activities. Sending funds directly to known scam addresses is a strong indicator of complicity or direct engagement. Indirect flows (A and B) could be less conclusive, and direct receiving (D) may indicate victimhood rather than active involvement. AML typologies and DFSA guidance identify direct outgoing transactions to scam clusters as significant red flags.

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which is the most important consideration when assessing compromise risks when creating a decentralized finance protocol or smart contract?

- A. Security token standard
- B. **Code uniqueness**
- C. Dual authentication protocols
- D. Government regulation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Code uniqueness is critical because reuse or replication of vulnerable code exposes protocols to known exploits. Unique, well-audited, and secure code minimizes compromise risk in decentralized finance (DeFi) and smart contracts.

Security standards (A), authentication (B), and regulation (C) are important but secondary to the fundamental security of the code itself.

NEW QUESTION # 51

What is a "smart contract"?

- A. A legal agreement stored offline.
- B. A cold storage wallet type.
- C. A compliance monitoring tool.
- D. **A self-executing code stored on blockchain.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Smart contracts execute predetermined conditions automatically on blockchain, enabling decentralized applications and services.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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