

Only The Best Reliable CCAS Exam Testking Can Provide Highest Pass Rate of 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?

2026 Latest PassReview CCAS PDF Dumps and CCAS Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AEQkDXr8O9o3ln-casY0c1daW-5uLItM>

We have accommodating group offering help 24/7. It is our responsibility to aid you through those challenges ahead of you. So instead of focusing on the high quality CCAS latest material only, our staff is genial and patient to your questions of our CCAS real questions. It is our obligation to offer help for your trust and preference. Besides, you can have an experimental look of demos and get more information of CCAS Real Questions. The customer-service staff will be with you all the time to smooth your acquaintance of our CCAS latest material.

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.

>> **Reliable CCAS Exam Testking** <<

Get Newest Reliable CCAS Exam Testking and Pass Exam in First Attempt

If you purchase CCAS exam questions and review it as required, you will be bound to successfully pass the exam. And if you still don't believe what we are saying, you can log on our platform right now and get a trial version of CCAS study engine for free to experience the magic of it. Of course, if you encounter any problems during free trialing, feel free to contact us and we will help you to solve all problems on the CCAS practice engine.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78

What is "hash rate" in blockchain?

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

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 # 79

A suspicious activity report was filed in the EU for a local company account that held funds generated by the sale of product coupons. A review of the account highlighted a login from an unconnected IP address. Despite repeated requests, the customer failed to provide information on the origins of the funds. Which is the main red flag here?

- A. Virtual asset service providers outside of the EU are being relied upon.
- B. An IP address is being used that is not previously connected to that customer.
- C. Funds are generated by the sale of coupons which are connected to a physical product.
- **D. There is a failure to cooperate with the source of funds requests.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The main red flag is the customer's failure to cooperate with requests to provide information on the origin of funds, which undermines

transparency and raises suspicion regarding the legitimacy of the funds.

While an unconnected IP address (D) is suspicious, non-cooperation (C) is a stronger indicator of potential money laundering.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which FATF Recommendation specifically addresses virtual assets and VASPs?

- A. R.20
- B. R.22
- C. R.15
- D. R.12

Answer: C

Explanation:

FATF Recommendation 15 requires countries to regulate VASPs for AML/CFT purposes, applying the same preventive measures as financial institutions.

NEW QUESTION # 81

What is the "Travel Rule" under FATF guidance?

- A. A requirement to freeze funds sent across borders
- B. A rule for declaring crypto holdings at customs
- C. A requirement to transmit originator and beneficiary information with crypto transfers above a threshold
- D. A requirement to record customer addresses for all crypto transfers

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Travel Rule, part of FATF Recommendation 16, requires VASPs to share sender and recipient information for virtual asset transfers above USD/EUR 1,000. The aim is to enable tracing and detection of illicit funds.

NEW QUESTION # 82

According to the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) definition of virtual asset service provider (VASP), for which activity is an entity required to be licensee or registered as a VASP in the jurisdiction(s) where they are created?

- A. Cryptocurrency mining operations
- B. Operating blockchain nodes
- C. Virtual money service businesses
- D. Safekeeping and/or administration of virtual assets and exchange between one or more forms of virtual assets

Answer: D

Explanation:

FATF defines VASPs as entities that conduct certain specified activities involving virtual assets. Licensing or registration as a VASP is required primarily for entities engaged in activities such as safekeeping and/or administration of virtual assets or conducting exchanges between one or more forms of virtual assets.

Cryptocurrency mining operations (A) and operating blockchain nodes (C) are generally excluded from the VASP definition because they do not involve handling customer funds or providing financial services. Virtual money service businesses (D) is a broader term that may include VASPs but not all such businesses fall under VASP regulations unless they meet the activity criteria. This aligns with the DFSA AML Module and FATF Recommendation 15, which regulate entities providing virtual asset custody or exchange services to customers and require them to be licensed or registered.

NEW QUESTION # 83

.....

With the development of artificial intelligence, we have encountered more challenges on development of the CCAS exam materials.

