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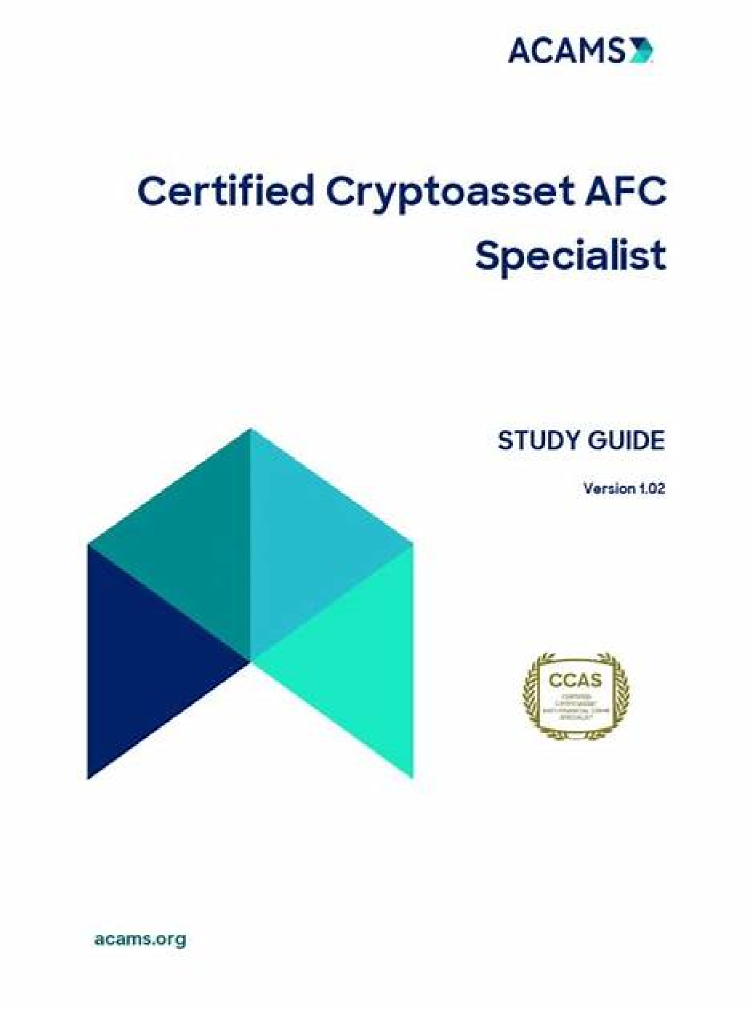

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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
A compliance officer at an exchange who is conducting an annual risk assessment identifies an increased volume of transactions to and from unhosted wallets. Based on Financial Action Task Force guidance, which inherent risk rating would be most appropriate for the compliance officer to assign to such activities?

- A. Low
- B. Negligible
- C. Moderate
- D. High

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) guidance on Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) explicitly highlights that transactions involving unhosted wallets (wallets not held or controlled by a regulated entity) pose a high inherent risk for money laundering and terrorist financing. This is because unhosted wallets are more difficult to monitor and control, lack identifiable customer information, and are often exploited for illicit activities.
The DFSA AML Module, aligned with FATF recommendations, mandates that Relevant Persons incorporate this risk into their business-wide risk assessments. The increased volume of transactions to and from unhosted wallets should therefore be assigned a high inherent risk rating to trigger enhanced controls such as enhanced due diligence (EDD) and transaction monitoring.
Supporting extracts include:
FATF Guidance on Virtual Assets (October 2021) states: "Unhosted wallets or transactions with them represent a high risk of ML/TF due to limited or no access to identifying information." DFSA AML Module (AML/VER25/05-24) Section 4.1 & 6.1 on Risk-Based Approach: mandates firms to assess and rate risks posed by customers and products, explicitly including virtual assets and unhosted wallets as high risk.
COB Module also requires heightened controls and disclosures when dealing with transactions involving unhosted wallets【AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 4.1, 6.1, COB/VER45/05-24: Sections 6.13, 15.6】.
Thus, option D (High) is the correct risk rating.

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which is a type of restricted blockchain?

- A. Public
- B. Hybrid
- C. Private
- D. Consortium

Answer: D

Explanation:
A restricted blockchain is one where participation-either in transaction validation, data access, or both-is limited to selected entities rather than being open to the public.
Consortium blockchain (D) is a common type of restricted blockchain in which multiple pre-approved organizations collectively manage the network. It offers partial decentralization but with controlled membership, making it suitable for regulated environments such as financial services, supply chain tracking, and interbank settlements.
Other options explained:
Hybrid (A): Combines elements of public and private chains, but not necessarily "restricted" in the strict governance sense.
Public (B): Open to anyone to join, read, and write data; not restricted.
Private (C): While private blockchains are also restricted, in AML/CFT guidance, "restricted blockchain" generally refers to consortium arrangements involving multiple vetted participants, rather than a single organization's closed chain.
Regulatory and technical literature in DIFC/ADGM contexts note that consortium blockchains allow for compliance controls, participant vetting, and transaction monitoring-making them particularly suitable for financial ecosystems where controlled access is essential.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Under FATF guidance, "unhosted wallets" are:

- A. Custodial wallets held by third parties.
- B. Wallets with multi-sig security.
- 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 # 53
Which blockchain feature ensures that once a block is added, it cannot be altered without network consensus?

- A. Peer-to-peer networking
- B. Hash immutability
- C. Consensus algorithm
- D. Tokenization

Answer: B

Explanation:
Hash immutability means that altering any transaction would require changing all subsequent blocks and achieving majority consensus. This security property underpins blockchain integrity and forensic traceability, crucial in AML investigations.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which privacy-enhancing feature hides both the sender and receiver in a transaction?

- A. Multi-sig
- B. Token swap
- C. Proof-of-Authority
- D. Ring signatures

Answer: D

Explanation:
Ring signatures, used in Monero, blend a sender's transaction with others to obscure sender identity, increasing AML risk.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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