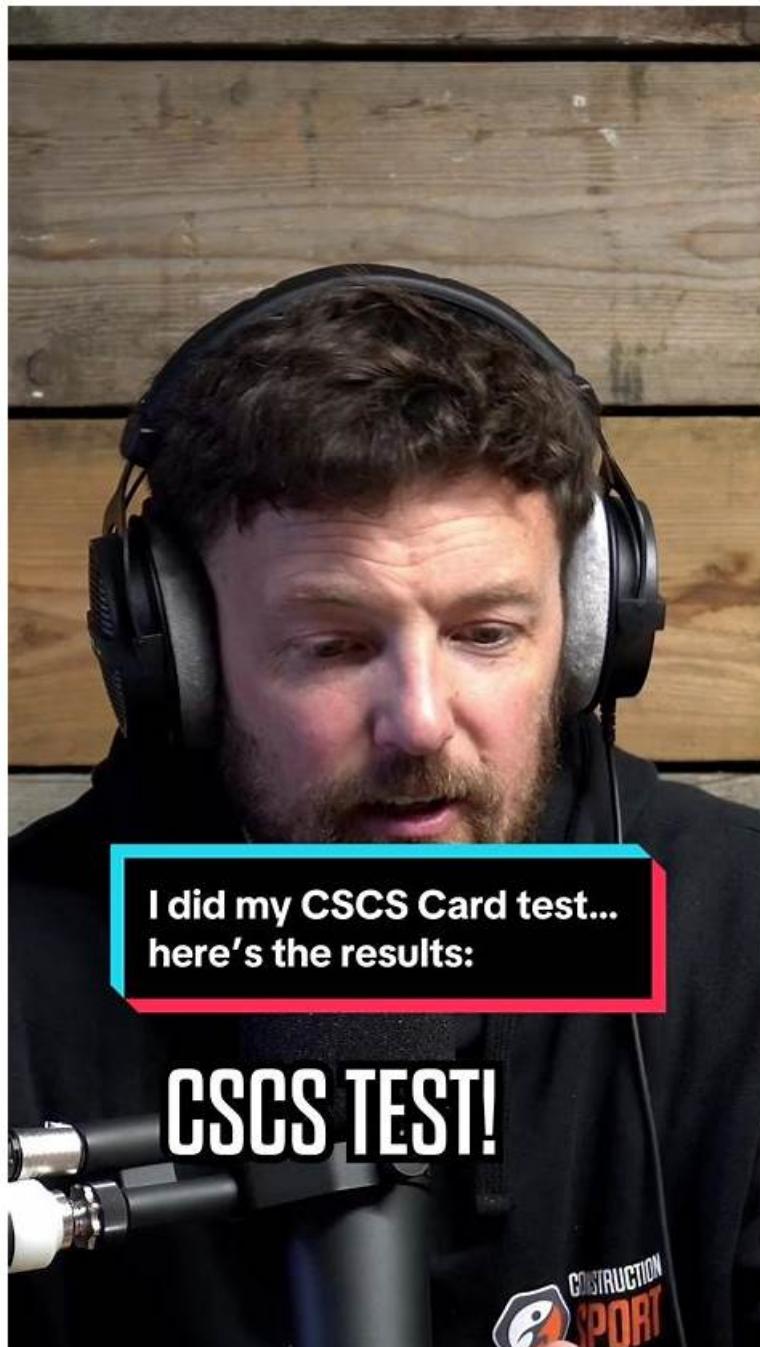


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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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.

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

What is the intention of the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) Travel Rule?

- A. To enhance customer due diligence (CDD) procedures to ensure high quality data
- B. To mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risk by increasing the ability to follow funds via different financial institutions
- C. To slow down cryptoasset transactions to allow law enforcement to intervene

Answer: B

Explanation:

The FATF Travel Rule requires Virtual Asset Service Providers to share originator and beneficiary information for virtual asset transfers exceeding a certain threshold. Its purpose is to mitigate ML/TF risks by increasing transparency and enabling authorities to trace the movement of funds across institutions and jurisdictions.

It does not aim to slow transactions (B) or directly enhance CDD (A), although it supports the overall AML framework including CDD.

This rule is a cornerstone of FATF's efforts to regulate virtual asset transfers effectively and is adopted by DFSA and other regulators.

NEW QUESTION # 38

In considering particular virtual asset products, services, or activities, which features should be considered by management?

- A. Regulatory expectations.
- B. Ability to mingle funds within wider pools.
- C. Ability for other virtual asset service providers (VASPs) to utilize the service to provide services to their own customers.

- D. Transaction volumes.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Management must consider a comprehensive set of features when evaluating virtual asset products and services, including:
Ability for other VASPs to utilize the service (A): This increases risk exposure as services may be used indirectly by unknown parties.

Ability to mingle funds within wider pools (B): Mixing services or pooled wallets increase anonymity and laundering risk.

Regulatory expectations (C): Management must ensure compliance with all applicable laws and guidelines.

Transaction volumes (D): High transaction volumes can increase operational risk and require enhanced monitoring.

The DFSA AML and COB Modules, as well as FATF guidance, stress that a risk-based approach requires consideration of all these features in product/service risk assessments.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Under DIFC AML rules, which governance body must approve the firm's business-wide risk assessment?

- A. Board of Directors
- B. Internal audit team
- C. Chief Technology Officer
- D. Compliance department

Answer: A

Explanation:

DFSA AML Module requires the Board to approve and oversee the firm's business-wide risk assessment, ensuring accountability at the highest governance level.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which risk category best reflects the risks associated with payment methods (e.g., cash, wires, credit cards, virtual assets)?

- A. Customers
- B. New technologies
- C. Geographical
- D. Products and services

Answer: D

Explanation:

The risks posed by different payment methods fall under the products and services risk category because payment methods are specific services and products offered by financial institutions or businesses. This category assesses inherent risks linked to how products are designed and used.

Geographical (A) relates to location risks; customers (B) relates to the nature of customers; new technologies (C) covers emerging tools but payment methods are classified under products/services.

NEW QUESTION # 41

What is "hash rate" in blockchain?

- A. The transaction fee rate.
- B. The computational power used for mining.
- C. The block size limit.
- 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 # 42

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