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ACAMS PRACTICE QUESTIONS WITH CORRECT ANSWERS 2025

The USA PATRIOT Act was passed in:

- A) 1970
- B) 1985
- C) 2001
- D) 2007 - CORRECT ANSWER - C

The three stages of money laundering are:

- A) Layering, Placement, Refining
- B) Placement, Refining, Integration
- C) Refining, Integration, Layering
- D) Integration, Layering, Placement - CORRECT ANSWER - D

Which of the following would be satisfactory elements of an Anti-Money Laundering Program?

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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"> 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 (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which is the first action a virtual asset service provider (VASP) should take when it finds out that its customers are engaging in virtual asset (VA) transfers related to unhosted wallets and peer-to-peer (P2P) transactions?

- A. Freeze accounts with records of transactions related to P2P transactions or unhosted wallets.
- B. **Collect and assess the data on transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets to determine if it is within its risk appetite.**
- C. Allow VA transfers related P2P or unhosted wallets below 1,000 USD or the equivalent amount in local currency, or per defined thresholds in local regulations.
- D. Enhance existing risk-based control framework to account for specific risks posed by transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Upon identifying customer engagement with unhosted wallets or P2P transfers, the first step a VASP should take is to collect and assess data on such transactions. This assessment helps determine if these activities fall within the firm's risk appetite and what enhanced controls or actions may be needed.

Immediate account freezing (B) is not the first step without assessment; neither is allowing transfers (A) without risk consideration. Enhancing risk frameworks (D) is important but follows from an initial data-driven risk assessment.

Relevant guidance:

FATF Recommendations and DFSA AML Module require VASPs to maintain a risk-based approach that begins with data collection and risk assessment on unhosted wallet transactions.

The DFSA's 2023 Dear MLRO letters and thematic reviews stress proportionality and evidence-based responses rather than immediate punitive measures.

Enhanced due diligence (EDD) and risk mitigation measures, including potentially freezing accounts, come after assessment of the risk level **【AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 4.1, 6.4, 13; 20230406Dear_MLRO_Letter_re_IEMS.pdf】** .

Hence, C is the appropriate first action.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which cryptoasset type is most associated with anonymity risk?

- A. Stablecoin
- **B. Privacy coin**
- C. Governance token
- D. Security token

Answer: B

Explanation:

Privacy coins like Monero use cryptographic features to obscure transaction details, increasing AML risk and regulatory scrutiny.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which is an accurate description of a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO)?

- A. DAOs are decentralized blockchain organizations that require managerial activity by humans.
- B. DAOs are cryptocurrency funds in which the board of directors submit their votes using blockchain technology.
- **C. DAOs are organizational structures through which how a protocol will operate is determined by a group of actors.**
- D. DAOs are decentralized blockchain technologies that use traditional contracts instead of smart contracts.

Answer: C

Explanation:

DAOs are decentralized organizational structures where protocol governance and operational decisions are made collectively by token holders or participants rather than centralized management. This group voting and consensus determine how the protocol functions.

DAOs do not rely on traditional contracts (D) nor necessarily require ongoing human managerial control (A). They are not simply funds with boards voting (C) but represent decentralized governance mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 69

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. Funds are generated by the sale of coupons which are connected to a physical product.
- B. An IP address is being used that is not previously connected to that customer.
- C. Virtual asset service providers outside of the EU are being relied upon.
- **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 # 70

In cryptoasset compliance, "integration" refers to:

- A. Transferring crypto between wallets.
- B. Staking assets to earn rewards.
- C. Mixing crypto to hide origins.
- **D. Converting illicit crypto into fiat or legitimate assets.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Integration is the final stage of money laundering, where illicit funds re-enter the economy appearing legitimate - e.g., converting crypto into fiat via exchanges or buying assets.

