

CCAS Test Dumps & Testking CCAS Exam Questions

Answer: B, D

SAP Activate Methodology

Question: 10

What is the most granular level of the methodology you can view in the SAP Roadmap Viewer?

- A. Task
- B. Activities
- C. Workstream
- D. Deliverable

Answer: A

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They work together and put all their expertise, knowledge, and experience and make sure the top standard of TorrentValid CCAS exam questions all the time. So we can say that the TorrentValid CCAS exam practice test questions are the ideal study material for quick Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination (CCAS) exam preparation. The TorrentValid CCAS exam questions are real, valid, and updated as per the latest ACAMS CCAS exam syllabus and you can trust it and start ACAMS CCAS exam preparation right now.

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.
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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85

Which term describes converting one cryptoasset into another without first converting to fiat?

- A. Layering
- B. Integration
- **C. Chain hopping**
- D. Structuring

Answer: C

Explanation:

Chain hopping involves moving between blockchains to make tracing harder, often exploiting regulatory gaps.

NEW QUESTION # 86

Which business category below is considered to present the highest risk of money laundering?

- A. Pharmaceutical company
- **B. Art dealer**
- C. Registered hedge fund
- D. Law firm

Answer: B

Explanation:

Art dealers present a high money laundering risk due to the subjective valuation of art, ease of transferring assets, and the potential for using art as a vehicle to conceal illicit funds.

Registered hedge funds (A) and law firms (C) have AML obligations but are generally more regulated. Pharmaceutical companies (B) are less associated with high ML risk.

The DFSA AML and FATF typology papers specifically identify art dealing as a sector with heightened ML risk.

NEW QUESTION # 87

Which of the following are red flag indicators specifically related to anonymity? (Select Two.)

- A. Users exhibiting unusual sign-on activity
- **B. Users utilizing mixing services**
- C. Use of cryptoassets that are linked to fraudulent schemes

- D. Use of decentralized or hardware wallets to transport cryptoassets across borders
- E. Use of privacy-orientated email services

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Anonymity red flags in crypto include the use of:

Decentralized or hardware wallets (A): These wallets are often unhosted and can facilitate anonymous transfers across borders, complicating AML controls.

Mixing services (B): These obscure transaction trails by blending multiple users' funds, enhancing anonymity and increasing ML risk. Privacy-oriented email services (C), fraudulent scheme-linked assets (D), and unusual sign-on activity (E) are also risk indicators but not specifically tied to anonymity in cryptoasset transactions.

AML guidance and thematic reviews emphasize A and B as key anonymity-related red flags.

NEW QUESTION # 88

To identify and assess the money laundering risks emerging from virtual assets, countries should ensure that virtual asset service providers are: (Select Two.)

- A. Connected with a regulated financial institution.
- B. Maintaining effective monitoring systems.
- C. Located in a jurisdiction with increased regulatory expectations
- D. Evaluated for beneficial ownership of virtual asset clients
- E. Subjected to AML regulations

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

To effectively mitigate money laundering risks in the virtual asset sector, countries must ensure that Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) are subject to AML regulations (B), which provide the legal framework for risk-based customer due diligence and reporting suspicious activities. Additionally, VASPs must maintain effective monitoring systems (C) that enable the detection and reporting of suspicious transactions.

While connection to regulated financial institutions (A) and beneficial ownership evaluation (E) are important components of AML frameworks, the foundational requirements per FATF and DFSA guidance focus on regulatory oversight and operational controls. Jurisdictional regulatory expectations (D) influence enforcement but do not replace the need for direct AML regulatory application on VASPs.

NEW QUESTION # 89

In cryptoasset AML programs, "ongoing monitoring" means:

- A. Freezing all suspicious accounts
- B. Only screening customers for sanctions once
- C. Continuous review of transactions to detect anomalies
- D. Checking customer activity only when onboarding

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ongoing monitoring is the continuous analysis of customer activity to detect unusual or suspicious patterns over time.

NEW QUESTION # 90

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