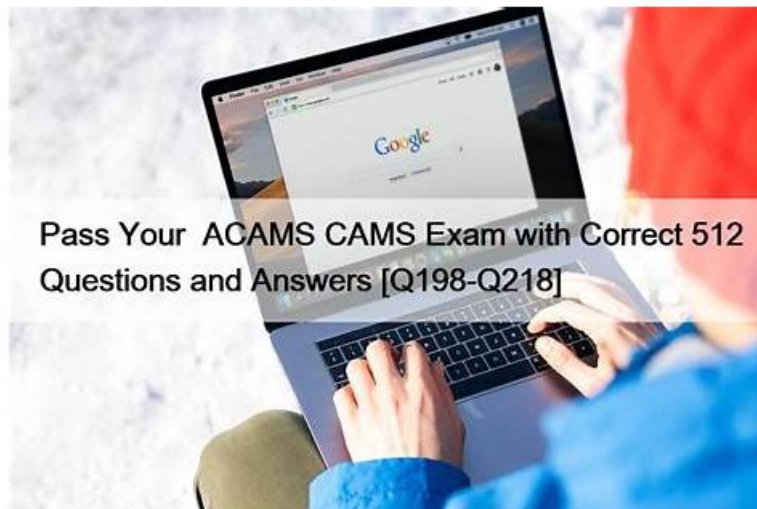


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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

An investigations manager at a cryptoasset exchange is developing an AML risk-rating framework for cryptoassets under consideration for support by the exchange. Which criteria is most important for rating the residual AML risk of a particular cryptoasset?

- A. Whether the blockchain of the asset is public or private
- B. The number of other exchanges that support the cryptoasset
- C. How the cryptoasset will be monitored for unusual activity
- D. The profitability of the cryptoasset for the exchange's business

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ability to monitor the cryptoasset for unusual activity directly impacts the residual AML risk, as effective monitoring enables detection and prevention of illicit transactions. Even if a blockchain is public or private (A), or the asset is profitable (B), the lack of proper monitoring mechanisms increases risk. The number of exchanges supporting the asset (D) is less significant than monitoring capability.

AML frameworks and DFSA guidance stress that risk mitigation depends heavily on effective transaction monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 68

The Financial Action Task Force recommends countries require virtual asset service providers to maintain all records of transactions and customer due diligence measures for a minimum of:

- A. 5 years
- B. 2 years
- C. 6 months
- D. 7 years

Answer: A

Explanation:

FATF standards specify that Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) must keep records related to transactions and customer due diligence for at least 5 years after the completion of the transaction or end of the business relationship. This retention period facilitates effective AML investigations and regulatory reviews.

DFSA AML Module aligns with this timeframe, reinforcing that comprehensive record retention supports audit trails and compliance verification.

NEW QUESTION # 69

According to the Financial Action Task Force report, "Virtual Assets Red Flag Indicators", which activity is a red flag related to anonymity?

- A. Executing multiple high-value transactions after a period of inactivity from the client

- B. Conducting Bitcoin-fiat currency exchanges at a potential loss
- C. Making frequent transfers in a certain period of time (e.g., a day, a week, a month) to the same virtual asset account with a well-known virtual asset service provider
- D. Engaging in abnormal transactional activity of virtual assets cashed out at exchanges from peer-to-peer hosted wallets with no logical business explanation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Red flags related to anonymity include transactions where virtual assets are cashed out at exchanges from peer-to-peer hosted wallets with no clear business rationale. Such behavior indicates attempts to obscure the origin or destination of funds, characteristic of laundering activities.

Executing high-value transactions after inactivity (A) or frequent transfers to known VASPs (C) may be suspicious but are less directly linked to anonymity. Exchanging at a loss (D) is a different type of red flag.

FATF's red flag indicators list (2021) highlights (B) as a key sign of anonymity-related risk.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Based on Financial Action Task Force guidance, when a cryptoasset exchange carries out an occasional transaction, the exchange is required to conduct CDD when the transaction is above:

- A. USD/EUR 5000.
- B. USD/EUR 10000.
- C. USD/EUR 1000.
- D. USD/EUR 15000.

Answer: B

Explanation:

FATF guidance sets the threshold for Customer Due Diligence (CDD) on occasional transactions at USD/EUR 10,000 or equivalent. This means that when a cryptoasset exchange processes a one-off transaction exceeding this amount, it must apply appropriate CDD measures.

This aligns with FATF Recommendation 10 and is adopted by DFSA and FSRA frameworks governing virtual asset service providers, ensuring transactions over this limit are subject to identity verification and risk assessment.

Extracts from AML and COB modules emphasize this threshold as the trigger for CDD on occasional transactions to prevent laundering through high-value single transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which activity should be detected as a red flag during the customer onboarding stage and further investigated?

- A. The use of a foreign identification document by an immigrant
- B. Sharing of the same IP address by multiple customers
- C. Receipt of a law enforcement request to examine transactions on the customer's account
- D. The applicant being located in the same jurisdiction as the virtual asset service provider

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sharing of the same IP address by multiple customers during onboarding can indicate potential fraud, identity manipulation, or collusion, and should be flagged for further investigation. This can be a sign of synthetic identities or multiple accounts controlled by the same person.

Receipt of law enforcement requests (A) usually occurs post-onboarding, while the location (B) or use of foreign IDs (C) is not inherently suspicious.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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