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Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination

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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.

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Exam ACAMS CCAS Answers & CCAS Valid Exam Blueprint

The Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination (CCAS) certification exam is one of the top-rated and career-oriented certificates that are designed to validate an ACAMS professional's skills and knowledge level. These Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination (CCAS) practice questions have been inspiring those who want to prove their expertise with the industrial-recognized credential. By cracking it you can gain several personal and professional benefits.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

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. An IP address is being used that is not previously connected to that customer.
- B. Virtual asset service providers outside of the EU are being relied upon.
- **C. There is a failure to cooperate with the source of funds requests.**
- D. Funds are generated by the sale of coupons which are connected to a physical product.

Answer: C

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 # 33

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. Compliance department
- D. Chief Technology Officer

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 # 34

Which consensus mechanism uses staked tokens to validate transactions instead of computational power?

- A. Byzantine Fault Tolerance
- B. Proof-of-Work
- **C. Proof-of-Stake**
- D. Delegated Ledger Approval

Answer: C

Explanation:

Proof-of-Stake (PoS) replaces the energy-intensive mining process of Proof-of-Work by allowing validators to secure the network based on the amount of cryptocurrency they "stake" as collateral. Validators are rewarded for correctly validating transactions and risk losing their stake if they act dishonestly. Regulatory AML/CFT programs must consider validator concentration risks and the jurisdictional exposure of validators in PoS systems.

NEW QUESTION # 35

An exchange uses blockchain analytics to identify high-risk wallet clusters. This is an example of:

- **A. On-chain forensic analysis**
- B. Transaction screening
- C. Custodial control
- D. KYC

Answer: A

Explanation:

On-chain forensic analysis uses blockchain data to detect illicit wallet patterns and cluster associations.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which statement describes what a staff member should do if suspicious activity is identified?

- A. Monitor the customer's transactions for the next 6 months to analyze the customer's behavior
- B. Inform the customer of concerns about the suspicious activity to obtain clarification.
- **C. Report the suspicious activity immediately to the designated Money Laundering Reporting Officer**
- D. Report the suspicious activity immediately to the financial investigation unit.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Staff must report any suspicious activity immediately to the designated Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) or equivalent within their organization. The MLRO is responsible for assessing the suspicion and deciding on escalation to the relevant authorities. Informing customers (A) could compromise investigations. Reporting directly to financial investigation units (B) is not the staff member's role. Monitoring transactions without reporting (D) delays required action and risks regulatory non-compliance. DFSA AML Module and FATF Recommendations emphasize timely internal reporting to designated officers as the first step in managing suspicious activity.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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