

Free PDF Quiz ACAMS - CCAS - Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Pass-Sure Valid Test Cost

CCAS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Certification Questions and Answers Latest Version (2024/2025) Already Passed

What is the main purpose of anti-financial crime measures in the cryptoasset industry?

- a) To prevent market volatility
- b) To prevent illicit activities like money laundering and fraud
- ✓✓c) To ensure compliance with legal and regulatory standards
- d) To increase market liquidity

How do financial institutions typically identify suspicious transactions in the cryptoasset market?

- a) By tracking high transaction fees
- ✓✓b) By analyzing transaction patterns and connections to high-risk jurisdictions
- c) By monitoring employee activities
- d) By measuring the value of assets held

What is the role of Know Your Customer (KYC) in preventing financial crime in the cryptoasset industry?

1

DOWNLOAD the newest ValidExam CCAS PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OHyxYTgl6J5d5A7wfi0bc6Ft-qF0bZB6>

With the help of CCAS study materials, you can conduct targeted review on the topics which to be tested before the exam, and then you no longer have to worry about the problems that you may encounter a question that you are not familiar with during the exam. With CCAS study materials, you will not need to purchase any other review materials. We have hired professional IT staff to maintain CCAS Study Materials and our team of experts also constantly updates and renew the question bank according to changes in the syllabus.

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.

>> Valid CCAS Test Cost <<

CCAS Discount Code - Reliable CCAS Test Answers

We strive to use the simplest language to make the learners understand our CCAS exam reference and the most intuitive method to express the complicated and obscure concepts. For the learners to fully understand our CCAS test guide, we add the instances, simulation and diagrams to explain the contents which are very hard to understand. So after you use our CCAS Exam Reference you will feel that our CCAS test guide' name matches with the reality.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

A compliance officer is assigned a group of customers. Which action should the officer take to determine the appropriate level of customer due diligence apply to each customer?

- A. Implement the same COD measures for each customer.
- B. Take into account all risk variables such as the purpose of the account or relationship
- C. Examine what Threshold for occasional transactions can be set for each customer.
- D. Assess only the money laundering risks posed by customer location

Answer: B

Explanation:

A risk-based approach to customer due diligence requires considering all relevant risk factors including customer profile, the nature and purpose of the account or relationship, geographic risks, transaction patterns, and other relevant factors. This ensures that CDD intensity is commensurate with assessed risk.

Assessing only location (A) or transaction thresholds (B) is insufficient alone. Applying uniform CDD measures (C) contradicts the risk-based approach advocated by FATF and DFSA regulations.

DFSAs AML guidance explicitly requires comprehensive risk assessment considering multiple variables to determine appropriate due diligence levels.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What is "hash rate" in blockchain?

- A. The speed at which wallets are created.
- B. The transaction fee rate.
- C. The block size limit.
- D. The computational power used for mining.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hash rate measures computational power in Proof-of-Work blockchains; higher hash rates mean more secure networks against 51% attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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 # 47

A compliance officer is conducting a customer risk review. Which statements represent the highest level of customer risk? (Select Two.)

- **A. A customer receiving cryptoassets daily from another virtual asset service provider located in a foreign jurisdiction which are then sent to a private wallet**
- B. A customer located in a foreign country donating 10,000 USD worth of cryptoassets to a charity for veterans in the US
- C. A business customer opting to pay suppliers in cryptoassets
- **D. A student customer depositing 15,000 USD over a period of a month, using the funds to purchase cryptoassets that are sent to another virtual asset service provider**
- E. A customer who uses a virtual private network (VPN) connection to access the customer's account

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

When determining highest-risk customers under a risk-based approach, firms must consider transaction patterns, jurisdictions, counterparties, and destinations:

B: Large deposits by a student, rapidly converting to crypto and sending to another VASP, suggest potential layering and third-party funding risk.

D: Daily inbound transfers from a foreign VASP to a private (unhosted) wallet indicate consistent high-risk exposure - especially cross-border transactions involving unregulated or weakly regulated jurisdictions.

While VPN use (A) can be a red flag, on its own it is lower risk than significant suspicious fund flows. Paying suppliers in crypto (C) can be legitimate for businesses. A large donation to a charity (E) could be flagged depending on jurisdiction and cause, but is generally less inherently suspicious than B and D unless linked to high-risk entities.

FATF, DFSA, and FSRA AML rules stress that ongoing monitoring should identify these high-frequency, high-value, cross-border crypto flows as priority for Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) and possible Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs).

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which of the following are functions of cryptoasset mining? (Select Two.)

- A. Optimizing and improving the functionality of the network
- **B. Validating transactions on the blockchain**
- **C. Generating new cryptoassets**
- D. Ensuring the security of the network

