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## ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## CCAS Latest Version & Trustworthy CCAS Exam Content

The clients can use the shortest time to prepare the exam and the learning only costs 20-30 hours. The questions and answers of our CCAS study materials are refined and have simplified the most important information so as to let the clients use little time to learn. The clients only need to spare 1-2 hours to learn our CCAS Study Materials each day or learn them in the weekends. Commonly speaking, people like the in-service staff or the students are busy and don't have enough time to prepare the exam. Learning our CCAS study materials can help them save the time and focus their attentions on their major things.

### ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

Which type of blockchain is jointly operated by multiple pre-approved organizations?

- A. Private
- B. Public
- C. Hybrid
- **D. Consortium**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Consortium blockchains are semi-private networks where governance is shared among authorized participants, offering a balance between decentralization and access control.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 82

In a blockchain 51% attack, what does 51% refer to?

- A. Governance tokens
- B. Wallets
- C. Exchanges
- **D. Computational power required for mining**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A 51% attack refers to a situation where a single miner or group controls more than 50% of the blockchain network's computational (hashing) power. This majority control allows them to manipulate the blockchain ledger by double-spending or blocking transactions. This term is widely recognized in blockchain security contexts and is referenced in typology papers on crypto financial crime risks, including those issued by UAE authorities and FATF.

Supporting extracts:

DFSA AML thematic reviews mention the risk of manipulation and double spending in blockchains susceptible to 51% attacks. Typology reports on cryptoasset risks highlight computational power concentration as a core vulnerability. "51% refers to the percentage of total mining power or computational power in the network" is the standard definition across crypto AML/CFT frameworks 【31.92.\_TFS\_Typology\_Paper\_Eng\_4.pdf; AMLCFT\_Guidance\_for\_FIs.pdf】 . Thus, C is correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 83

Which features are used by anonymity-enhanced cryptoassets to reduce transparency of transactions and identities? (Select Two.)

- A. MetaMask wallet
- **B. Cryptographic enhancements**
- C. Proof-of-stake mining
- **D. Automatic mixing**
- E. Secure hashing algorithm 256

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

Anonymity-enhanced cryptoassets employ specific technical features to obfuscate the details of transactions and the identities of users to reduce traceability and increase privacy. These include:

Automatic mixing (B): This refers to mechanisms such as coin mixers or tumblers that combine multiple transactions from different users into one batch and redistribute them, breaking the direct transaction link and obscuring the audit trail.

Cryptographic enhancements (D): Techniques such as zero-knowledge proofs, ring signatures, stealth addresses, and confidential transactions are cryptographic protocols that conceal sender, receiver, and transaction amount information, making the blockchain ledger less transparent.

Other options explained:

Proof-of-stake mining (A) is a consensus mechanism and not related to anonymity features.

Secure hashing algorithm 256 (C) is a cryptographic hash function standard but does not directly enhance anonymity.

MetaMask wallet (E) is a non-custodial wallet used mainly for Ethereum and tokens but is not an anonymity tool.

Reference from official crypto AML guidance and typology papers:

DFSA AML Module and thematic reviews highlight these anonymity techniques as high-risk indicators requiring enhanced due diligence (EDD).

UAE typology papers and FATF virtual asset guidance emphasize the risk posed by anonymity-enhanced cryptoassets using automatic mixing and cryptographic enhancements to circumvent AML controls 【AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 6.4, 7.3; 31.92.\_TFS\_Typology\_Paper\_Eng\_4.pdf】 .

### NEW QUESTION # 84

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. There is a failure to cooperate with the source of funds requests.**
- D. Virtual asset service providers outside of the EU are being relied upon.

**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 # 85

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