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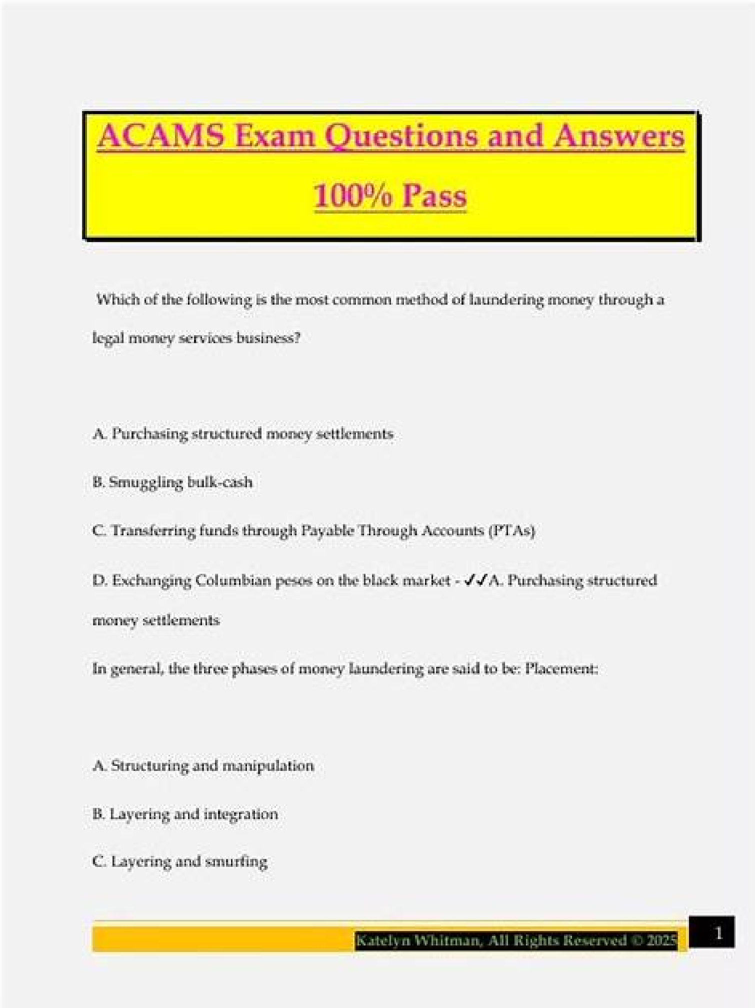

ACAMS Exam Questions and Answers

100% Pass

Which of the following is the most common method of laundering money through a legal money services business?

A. Purchasing structured money settlements

B. Smuggling bulk-cash

C. Transferring funds through Payable Through Accounts (PTAs)

D. Exchanging Columbian pesos on the black market - ✓✓A. Purchasing structured money settlements

In general, the three phases of money laundering are said to be: Placement:

A. Structuring and manipulation

B. Layering and integration

C. Layering and smurfing

Katelyn Whitman, All Rights Reserved © 2025 1

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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	- 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	- 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.

CCAS Actual Questions Update in a High Speed - Real4Prep

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
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 # 35
Which is the first action a virtual asset service provider (VASP) should take when it finds out that its customers are engaging in virtual asset (VA) transfers related to unhosted wallets and peer-to-peer (P2P) transactions?

- A. Collect and assess the data on transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets to determine if it is within its risk appetite.
- B. Freeze accounts with records of transactions related to P2P transactions or unhosted wallets.
- C. Enhance existing risk-based control framework to account for specific risks posed by transactions related to P2P or unhosted wallets.
- D. Allow VA transfers related P2P or unhosted wallets below 1,000 USD or the equivalent amount in local currency, or per defined thresholds in local regulations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Upon identifying customer engagement with unhosted wallets or P2P transfers, the first step a VASP should take is to collect and assess data on such transactions. This assessment helps determine if these activities fall within the firm's risk appetite and what enhanced controls or actions may be needed.
Immediate account freezing (B) is not the first step without assessment; neither is allowing transfers (A) without risk consideration.
Enhancing risk frameworks (D) is important but follows from an initial data-driven risk assessment.
Relevant guidance:
FATF Recommendations and DFSA AML Module require VASPs to maintain a risk-based approach that begins with data collection and risk assessment on unhosted wallet transactions.
The DFSA's 2023 Dear MLRO letters and thematic reviews stress proportionality and evidence-based responses rather than immediate punitive measures.
Enhanced due diligence (EDD) and risk mitigation measures, including potentially freezing accounts, come after assessment of the risk level【AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 4.1, 6.4, 13; 20230406Dear_MLRO_Letter_re_IEMS.pdf】.
Hence, C is the appropriate first action.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which consensus mechanism uses staked tokens to validate transactions instead of computational power?

- A. Proof-of-Work
- B. Byzantine Fault Tolerance
- 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 # 37
What is "hash rate" in blockchain?

- A. The transaction fee rate.
- B. The speed at which wallets are created.
- 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 # 38
A compliance officer Is assigned a group of customers. Which action should the officer fake to determine the appropriate level of customer due diligence apply to each customer?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION # 39
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In today's competitive technology sector, the ACAMS CCAS certification is a vital credential. Many applicants, however, struggle to obtain up-to-date and genuine ACAMS CCAS exam questions in order to successfully prepare for the exam. If you find yourself in this circumstance, don't worry since Real4Prep has you covered with their real ACAMS CCAS Exam Questions. Let's look at the characteristics of these ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination test Questions and how they can help you pass the ACAMS CCAS certification exam on the first try.

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