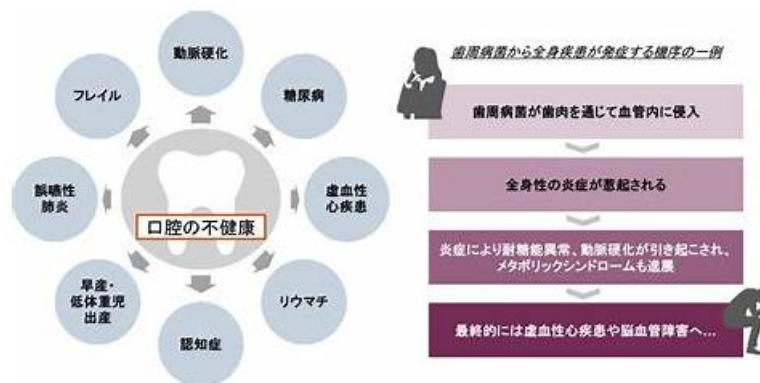


効果的なCKYCA資格専門知識 & 合格スムーズ CKYCA無料サンプル | 素晴らしいCKYCA復習教材



さらに、JPNTest CKYCAダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=12UnPHBIG9DDfYKLhZXl5pzxmiXB3mBDm>

業界の他の製品と比較して、CKYCA実際の試験の合格率は高くなっています。本当に試験に合格したい場合、これはあなたが最も感じさせるものでなければなりません。当社は、コンテンツやサービスなどのさまざまな側面からこの合格率を保証します。もちろん、ユーザーのニーズも考慮します。CKYCA試験問題は、すべてのユーザーが夢を実現するのに役立つことを願っています。CKYCAスタディガイドの99%合格率は、私たちにとって非常に誇らしい結果です。CKYCA学習ガイドを今すぐ購入してください。お手伝いします。すぐにそれが信じられます、あなたは成功した人です！

CKYCA認定試験を受験するためには、AMLまたは関連分野で最低1年の経験が必要です。また、ACAMS KYC / AML Fundamentalsコースを修了するか同等の経験を持っている必要があります。試験自体は120問の多肢選択問題から構成され、3時間以内に完了する必要があります。

>> CKYCA資格専門知識 <<

便利-正確的なCKYCA資格専門知識試験-試験の準備方法CKYCA無料サンプル

JPNTestのACAMSのCKYCA問題集は100パーセント検証とテストを通過したもので、認定試験に合格する専門的な指導者です。JPNTestのACAMSのCKYCA「Association of Certified Anti Money Laundering」練習問題集と解答は実践の検査に合格したソフトウェアで、最も受験生に合うトレーニングツールです。JPNTestで、あなたは一番良い準備資料を見つけられます。その資料は練習問題と解答に含まれています。弊社の資料があなたに練習を実践に移すチャンスを差し上げ、あなたはぜひACAMSのCKYCA試験に合格して自分の目標を達成できます。

認定されたアンチマネーロンダリングスペシャリスト（ACAMS）協会は、アンチマネーロンダリング（AML）分野で個人や機関の専門的なニーズに応える世界的に認められた組織です。ACAMS認定を受けていることは、顧客アソシエイト（CKYCA）認定試験は、AMLおよび顧客デューデリジェンス（CDD）の分野の専門家の知識とスキルを評価するために設計されています。CKYCA認定は、AML業界で最も権威のある厳格な認定の1つとして広く認識されています。

ACAMS Association of Certified Anti Money Laundering 認定 CKYCA 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22

Which factor would be a reason for concern when corroborating the source of wealth of an individual client?

- A. The client has no online presence, despite significant wealth.
- B. The client's online career profile does not mention their significant property investments.
- C. The client is unable to provide bank statements relating to a redundancy pay-out 15 years ago.

- D. The client amends their narrative as they are unable to provide supplementary information.

正解: D

解説:

Inconsistent or changing explanations from a client when asked for supplementary information about their wealth can indicate potential misrepresentation or concealment, making it a key red flag during source of wealth verification.

質問 # 23

In which circumstance must a KYC analyst obtain source of wealth information on a client subject to CDD?

- A. The client's senior manager is deemed to be an ultimate beneficial owner.
- B. The client is establishing a business relationship with a private company whose benefit surpasses 10 million USD.
- C. The number of business relationships involving high-risk third countries or politically exposed persons increases.
- D. Information on source of wealth for CDD clients must always be collected.

正解: C

解説:

FATF requires obtaining and verifying source of wealth information in higher-risk situations, such as when there is increased involvement with high-risk jurisdictions or Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs), as part of enhanced due diligence.

質問 # 24

As part of the source of wealth investigation of a high-net-worth individual, the compliance department at a private bank is tasked with obtaining documentary evidence pertaining to a family trust, through which the client's assets are controlled. KYC identification efforts should primarily include the:

- A. details of nominees (if any) and trust intermediaries.
- B. trust deed including trustees, settlors, and beneficiaries.
- C. client asset declaration, open source, and public databases.
- D. bank statements for investigation of transaction patterns.

正解: B

解説:

The trust deed is the primary legal document that establishes the trust and identifies the trustees, settlors, and beneficiaries, making it essential for verifying the structure, control, and legitimacy of the client's assets.

質問 # 25

The minimum level of Customer Due Diligence that is required when opening a new account includes the following? (SELECT 4)

What type of locations is the account going to be transacting with. (Correct)

Why this account is being opened? (Correct)

What type of people does the customer associate with?

- A. The frequency and expected amounts of those transactions?
- B. What sorts of transactions you should anticipate?

正解: B

質問 # 26

According to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Risk-Based Approach Guidance, institutions should

- A. incorporate only higher risk customers into its risk profile.
- B. adjust customers' EDD processes independent from the institution's risk profile.
- C. incorporate customer risks into the business line risk profiles, but not into the institutional risk profile
- D. adjust the extent and depth of EDD monitoring in line with their risk profile.

正解： D

解説:

FATF's Risk-Based Approach Guidance advises that the scope and intensity of Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) should be proportionate to the institution's overall risk profile, ensuring resources are directed where risks are greatest.

質問 #27

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CKYCA無料サンプル: <https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/CKYCA-mondaishu>

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BONUS!!! JPNTest CKYCAダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=12UnPHBIG9DDfYKLhZXl5pzxmiXB3mBDm>