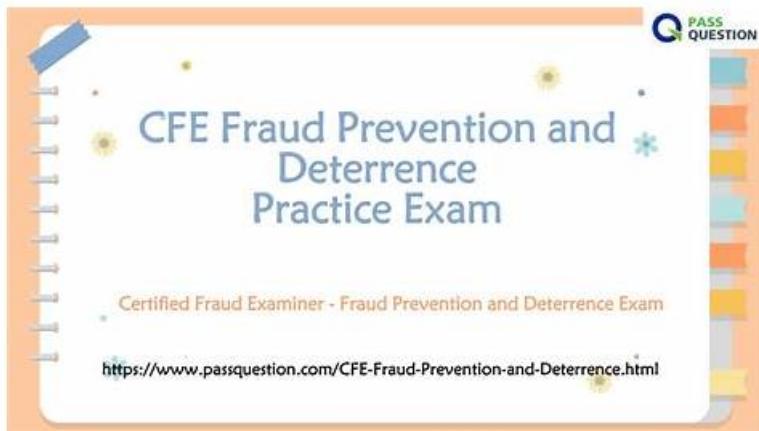


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The CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence Certification Exam is offered by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE), a leading professional organization dedicated to fighting fraud and corruption worldwide. The ACFE has been providing anti-fraud training and education for over 30 years and has certified over 100,000 fraud examiners in more than 150 countries. The CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence certification is one of the most respected credentials in the fraud prevention and detection field, and it is highly valued by employers and clients worldwide.

The Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE) - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence certification is a globally recognized certification designed to equip professionals with the skills and knowledge necessary to identify and prevent fraudulent activities within organizations. The ACFE CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence Certification Exam is a comprehensive test that covers various aspects of fraud prevention and detection. It is designed for professionals who work in fields related to fraud prevention and detection, including auditors, fraud investigators, law enforcement officers, and forensic accountants.

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## 2026 ACFE CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence: High Hit-Rate New Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence Exam Exam Review

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The benefits of passing the CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence Exam are numerous. Individuals who hold this certification are highly sought after by employers in a variety of industries, including finance, banking, and accounting. Additionally, those who hold this certification are often able to command higher salaries and have more opportunities for career advancement.

## ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence Exam

## Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

### NEW QUESTION # 80

Which of the following is TRUE regarding government auditors' responsibilities to report evidence of potential fraud uncovered during an audit of a public-sector organization's financial statements?

- A. The requirements for government auditors to report evidence of potential fraud depend on the jurisdiction and the specific audit mandate.
- B. All government auditors maintain the same requirements for reporting evidence of potential fraud uncovered during a public-sector financial statement audit.
- C. Government auditors are legally prohibited from reporting evidence of potential fraud to any parties outside the organization being audited.
- D. Government auditors' reporting requirements pertaining to fraud are substantially the same as those for external auditors in the private sector.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Government Auditors' Responsibilities:

\* Reporting requirements vary depending on jurisdictional laws, regulations, and the specific audit mandates under which the government auditors operate.

\* Some jurisdictions require direct reporting to oversight agencies, while others may mandate internal reporting within the organization.

Why D is Correct:

\* Government auditors' reporting responsibilities are not uniform globally and are tailored to the legislative frameworks of their jurisdictions and the purpose of the audit.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

\* A: Reporting requirements are not uniform for all government auditors.

\* B: Legal prohibitions on external reporting are uncommon but may vary by jurisdiction.

\* C: Private and public sector reporting standards differ significantly.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. Educating employees about company hotlines and reporting programs increases their perception of detection
- B. Most experts agree that it is harder to detect frauds than to prevent them
- C. Controls are not effective in preventing theft and fraud If those at risk do not know of their presence
- D. Conducting covert audits is among the most effective fraud prevention methods

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Fraud Prevention Methods:

Prevention strategies often focus on education, awareness, and robust controls rather than covert methods.

While covert audits can detect fraud, they are not primarily preventive.

Why D is False:

Covert audits are reactive and focused on identifying existing fraud, not preventing it.

Why Other Options are True:

A, B, and C accurately describe key aspects of fraud prevention, such as the importance of perception of detection and the challenges of detecting fraud.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

Which of the following is a TRUE statement regarding fraud risks?

- A. The objective of anti-fraud controls is to completely eliminate the inherent fraud risk.
- B. The objective of anti-fraud controls is to reduce the residual fraud risk to a level that is significantly lower than the inherent fraud risk.
- C. Inherent risks are risks that remain after efforts are made to mitigate fraud risk.
- D. Residual risks are risks that are present before the effect of internal controls.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION # 83**

Daniela, an independent Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), was hired by Charles, executive director of a nonprofit organization, to investigate a straightforward embezzlement case. During the investigation, Daniela learns that Charles is involved in an unrelated fraud. Under the ACFE Code of Professional Ethics. Daniela should:

- A. Tell the nonprofit's board of trustees about Charles
- B. Resign from the engagement.
- C. Not disclose the information about Charles.
- D. Report Charles to law enforcement

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

ACFE Code of Professional Ethics:

\* CFEs must act with integrity and report material fraud findings to the appropriate authority within the organization.

Why A is Correct:

\* Informing the board of trustees ensures that those responsible for governance can take appropriate action. Reporting to law enforcement (option B) may breach contractual obligations unless legally required.

Why Other Options are Incorrect:

\* B: Reporting to law enforcement may overstep Daniela's authority as an independent investigator.

\* C: Not disclosing the information violates ethical responsibilities.

\* D: Resignation avoids responsibility and does not fulfill ethical obligations.

**NEW QUESTION # 84**

Glenda, an internal auditor, and Bridgette, an accounts receivable clerk, have had several heated disagreements over accounting procedures and policies. Glenda has just been told that she will be the lead on the company's fraud risk assessment. During the fraud risk assessment. Glenda should:

- A. Have someone else perform the fraud risk assessment work related to the accounts receivable department's activities.
- B. Include her disagreements with Bridgette as a factor when assessing the risk of fraud in the accounts receivable department.
- C. Automatically designate the accounts receivable department as a high-risk area.
- D. Confront Bridgette about the disagreements and discuss how they increase the department's risk of fraud.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Impartiality in Fraud Risk Assessment:

\* As the lead on the fraud risk assessment, Glenda must maintain objectivity and avoid the appearance of bias.

\* Her history of disagreements with Bridgette creates a potential conflict of interest, which could compromise the assessment's credibility.

\* Why Option D is Correct:

\* Assigning the accounts receivable department's assessment to another individual eliminates the risk of perceived or actual bias.

\* Analysis of Other Options:

\* A. Confrontation: Not appropriate during a professional assessment.

\* B. Including disagreements: Personal conflicts should not influence risk evaluations.

\* C. Automatic high-risk designation: This lacks a factual basis and undermines objectivity.

\* Conclusion: Option D ensures objectivity and credibility in the fraud risk assessment.

**NEW QUESTION # 85**

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