

GFMC덤프샘플문제인증시험



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AGA GFMC 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Management Functions: This section of the exam measures the competencies of public sector finance officers and treasury analysts in managing financial operations in government environments. It covers essential areas such as cash flow practices, investment strategy, debt recovery, and procurement processes. Candidates are expected to understand property and inventory systems, evaluate IT-based financial systems, and apply emerging technologies. Shared services and project management principles are also included as foundational knowledge areas.

주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Control: This section of the exam measures the capabilities of compliance officers and internal auditors in implementing and evaluating internal control systems. It includes knowledge of COSO frameworks, OMB standards, and audit procedures aimed at fraud prevention and legal compliance. Candidates must understand roles and responsibilities related to internal control, risk assessment, reporting mechanisms, and enterprise risk management frameworks.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditing: This section of the exam measures the auditing knowledge of financial controllers and government auditors. It focuses on audit standards, types of audits, the audit process, and the responsibilities of both auditors and auditees. Key topics include audit preparation, follow-up, independence, materiality, and the scope of the Single Audit Act. Candidates are also expected to be familiar with fieldwork, reporting, and confidentiality concerns relevant to public sector audits.
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Measurement • Metrics • Service Efforts and Accomplishments: This section of the exam measures the ability of program managers and strategic planners to align performance indicators with organizational outcomes. It covers the integration of financial and non-financial metrics with strategic goals, the importance of transparency and accountability, and how performance data informs budgetary decisions. Candidates must understand stakeholder engagement, baseline setting, legal compliance, and benchmark creation.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and Managerial Analysis Techniques: This section of the exam measures the skills of budget analysts and financial managers in using quantitative tools and data to assess financial decisions. It includes techniques like trend and ratio analysis, forecasting, regression, and data analytics. It also tests understanding of data sources, reliability, and how forensic auditing can be used for deeper insight into financial activities.

>> GFMC덤프샘플문제 <<

최신버전 GFMC덤프샘플문제 덤프는 Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) 시험을 단번에 패스하는 필수 자료

AGA GFMC인증시험은 전문적인 관련지식을 테스트하는 인증시험입니다. ITDumpsKR는 여러분이 AGA GFMC인증시험을 통과할 수 있도록 도와주는 사이트입니다. 여러분은 응시 전 저희의 문제와 답만 잘 장악한다면 빠른 시일 내에 많은 성과가 있을 것입니다.

최신 Government Financial Manager GFMC 무료샘플문제 (Q23-Q28):

질문 # 23

The four general government auditing standards are

- A. supervision, planning, management controls and evidence.
- B. planning, internal controls, independence and irregularities.
- C. compliance, timeliness, qualifications and due professional care.
- D. qualifications, independence, due professional care and quality control.

정답: D

설명:

What Are the Four General Government Auditing Standards?

* These standards, as defined in the GAO Yellow Book (Government Auditing Standards):

* Qualifications: Auditors must have the necessary professional skills and competence to perform their work.

* Independence: Auditors must remain free from personal, external, and organizational impairments to maintain objectivity.

* Due Professional Care: Auditors must exercise care and diligence, adhering to professional standards and ethical requirements.

* Quality Control: Auditors must establish and maintain a system of quality control to ensure audit work meets professional standards.

Why Is Option D Correct?

* These four elements are explicitly outlined in the GAO Yellow Book as the core principles of government auditing standards.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Compliance, timeliness, qualifications, and due professional care: Timeliness and compliance are not part of the four general standards; they are components of audit objectives.

* B. Supervision, planning, management controls, and evidence: These are aspects of audit performance, not general standards.

* C. Planning, internal controls, independence, and irregularities: Planning and internal controls are part of the audit process, not general standards.

References and Documents:

* GAO Yellow Book (Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards - GAGAS): Lists qualifications, independence, due professional care, and quality control as the four general standards.

* AICPA Audit Standards: Aligns with GAGAS in emphasizing these four principles.

질문 # 24

What type of analysis should a finance director use to determine if there will be enough funds available to cover bills due within the next 30 days?

- A. debt burden ratio
- B. receivables turnover ratio
- C. budgetary cushion ratio
- D. quick/current ratio

정답: D

설명:

* Purpose of the Analysis: A finance director needs to assess whether the organization has enough funds available to cover short-term obligations (bills due within 30 days). This requires evaluating liquidity.

* Explanation of Key Ratios:

* Quick/Current Ratio: Measures an entity's ability to pay its short-term liabilities using liquid assets.

* Current Ratio = $\text{Current Assets} \div \text{Current Liabilities}$.

* Quick Ratio excludes less liquid assets (e.g., inventory), focusing on assets that can quickly convert to cash. This is the appropriate measure for assessing immediate liquidity.

* Receivables Turnover Ratio: Measures how efficiently receivables are collected but doesn't directly evaluate liquidity for bills due within 30 days.

* Budgetary Cushion Ratio: Refers to financial reserves relative to annual spending, not short-term liquidity.

* Debt Burden Ratio: Evaluates debt relative to revenues but does not address immediate cash flow needs.

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Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA), Liquidity Management Best Practices.

Association of Government Accountants (AGA), Financial Statement Analysis for Government Finance Officers.

질문 # 25

Management's ability to monitor for financial control weakness is most compromised if

- A. theft has occurred.
- B. performance data is inaccurate.
- C. collusion is present.
- D. financial data is inaccurate.

정답: C

설명:

* Collusion as a Threat to Monitoring:

* Collusion occurs when two or more individuals work together to circumvent internal controls.

* Even with strong controls in place, collusion can undermine monitoring because it allows individuals to bypass controls without detection.

* Explanation of Answer Choices:

* A. Theft has occurred: Incorrect. While theft is a problem, it is often detected if controls and monitoring are functioning properly.

* B. Financial data is inaccurate: Incorrect. Inaccurate financial data can compromise decision-making, but strong monitoring can help detect and correct errors.

* C. Performance data is inaccurate: Incorrect. While inaccurate performance data is problematic, it does not directly compromise

the monitoring of financial control weaknesses.

* D. Collusion is present: Correct. Collusion is the most significant threat because it undermines the effectiveness of internal controls and makes monitoring ineffective.

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GAO, Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government (Green Book).

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE), Fraud Risk Management Framework.

질문 # 26

One of the minimum components of a government financial system is

- A. automated transaction processing.
- B. performance management reporting.
- C. debt-reduction analysis.
- D. general ledger account definition.

정답: D

설명:

* Minimum Components of a Government Financial System:

* A general ledger is the foundation of any financial system, providing a complete record of all financial transactions.

* The definition of general ledger accounts ensures proper classification, tracking, and reporting of financial activities.

* Explanation of Answer Choices:

* A. Automated transaction processing: Incorrect. While automation is beneficial, it is not a "minimum" requirement. Manual systems can still exist.

* B. Debt-reduction analysis: Incorrect. This is a financial management activity, not a core component of the financial system.

* C. Performance management reporting: Incorrect. Performance reporting is separate from the foundational financial system.

* D. General ledger account definition: Correct. This is a fundamental element of any government financial system.

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GAO, Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government (Green Book).

GASB, Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards.

질문 # 27

GPRA requires agencies to prepare and submit a strategic plan, an annual performance plan and

- A. a SEA report.
- B. a five-year performance plan.
- C. an annual performance report.
- D. the prior year's audited financial report.

정답: C

설명:

What Does GPRA Require?

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) mandates that federal agencies prepare:

* A strategic plan outlining long-term goals.

* An annual performance plan detailing the objectives and performance measures for the upcoming year.

* An annual performance report evaluating the agency's success in meeting the goals outlined in the annual performance plan.

Why Is the Annual Performance Report Important?

* The annual performance report provides accountability and transparency by comparing actual results to planned goals. It allows Congress and the public to assess how effectively the agency is achieving its mission.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. A five-year performance plan: GPRA requires a strategic plan (updated every four years), not a separate five-year performance plan.

* C. SEA Report: This refers to Service Efforts and Accomplishments reporting, which is not mandated by GPRA.

* D. The prior year's audited financial report: While financial reports are important, they are separate from the performance reporting requirements of GPRA.

References and Documents:

* Government Performance and Results Act (1993): Requires agencies to submit strategic plans, annual performance plans, and annual performance reports.

