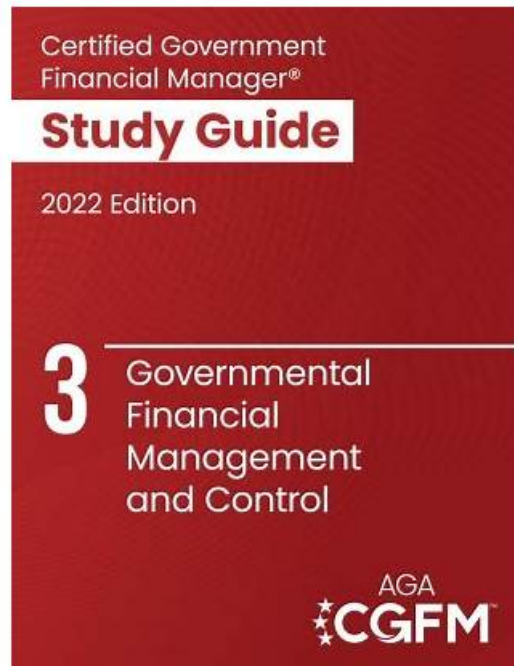


Neueste Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) Prüfung pdf & GFMC Prüfung Torrent



Nun gibt es viele IT-Profis in der ganzen Welt und die Konkurrenz der IT-Branche ist sehr hart. So viele IT-Profis entscheiden sich dafür, an der IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung teilzunehmen, um ihre Position in der IT-Branche zu verstärken. Die GFMC Prüfung ist eine sehr wichtige AGA-Zertifizierungsprüfung. Aber wenn Sie eine AGA-Zertifizierung erhalten wollen, müssen Sie die Prüfung bestehen.

AGA GFMC Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.

Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

>> GFMC Tests <<

AGA GFMC Unterlage - GFMC Dumps Deutsch

Viele IT-Leute sind sich einig, dass AGA GFMC Zertifikat ein Sprungbrett zu dem Höhepunkt der IT-Branche ist. Deshalb kümmern sich viele IT-Experten um die AGA GFMC Zertifizierungsprüfung.

AGA Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) GFMC Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q48-Q53):

48. Frage

Forensic accounting includes performance of all of the following tasks EXCEPT

- A. auditing accounting records to prove or disprove fraud.
- B. interviewing all related parties to fraud.
- **C. preventing fraud.**
- D. serving as an expert witness.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

What Is Forensic Accounting?

* Forensic accounting involves investigating financial records to detect fraud, gather evidence, and support legal proceedings. It focuses on identifying and responding to fraud rather than proactively preventing it.

Tasks Performed in Forensic Accounting:

- * Auditing accounting records (Option A): Forensic accountants review records to uncover irregularities or fraud.
- * Interviewing related parties (Option C): They conduct interviews to gather information and evidence.
- * Serving as an expert witness (Option D): Forensic accountants often testify in court to explain their findings.

Why Prevention Is Not Part of Forensic Accounting:

* Preventing fraud is typically the responsibility of internal controls, management, and auditors, not forensic accountants. Forensic accounting is reactive, addressing fraud that has already occurred.

References and Documents:

- * GAO Forensic Auditing Standards: Highlights the role of forensic accounting in investigating, not preventing, fraud.
- * AICPA Forensic and Valuation Services Practice Aid: Focuses on investigative and litigation support tasks performed by forensic accountants.

49. Frage

What might be a cost-effective solution for a local public school to reduce increasing special education costs without violating federal maintenance of effort requirements?

- A. Shift a portion of the costs in the form of a fee to parents.
- B. Outsource special needs services to a private contractor.
- C. Decrease budget allocation for special education services.
- **D. Develop a shared services agreement with surrounding districts.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Why Shared Services Agreements Are Cost-Effective:

- * A shared services agreement allows multiple school districts to pool resources and share the costs of special education services, such as specialized staff, transportation, or facilities.
- * This reduces duplication of services, increases efficiency, and helps lower costs without reducing the quality of education provided.

Why Federal Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Requirements Matter:

- * Under federal law, schools must maintain a certain level of funding for special education services to receive federal grants. Cutting budgets or shifting costs directly to parents would likely violate MOE requirements.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Shift a portion of the costs in the form of a fee to parents: This violates federal regulations, as public schools cannot charge parents for special education services.
- * B. Decrease budget allocation for special education services: This would also violate MOE requirements and reduce services for students with special needs.
- * D. Outsource special needs services to a private contractor: While outsourcing can be an option, it may not always reduce costs and could introduce additional risks (e.g., quality concerns or compliance issues).

References and Documents:

- * Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): Mandates federal MOE requirements for special education funding.
- * GAO Report on Shared Services in Education: Highlights cost-saving benefits of shared services agreements.

50. Frage

Efficient inventory management will result in

- A. a low inventory turnover ratio.
- B. high total asset turnover.
- C. high write-offs of obsolete inventory.
- **D. fewer instances of work stoppage.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

What Is Efficient Inventory Management?

- * Efficient inventory management ensures that an organization has the right amount of inventory at the right time to meet operational needs without overstocking or understocking.
- * Proper inventory management minimizes disruptions to operations, including work stoppages due to lack of necessary materials or supplies.

Why Is Fewer Instances of Work Stoppage the Correct Answer?

- * Efficient inventory management ensures that required inventory is available when needed, reducing the risk of work delays or stoppages caused by inventory shortages.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. A low inventory turnover ratio: A low turnover ratio often indicates overstocking or slow-moving inventory, which is not a sign of efficiency.
- * B. High write-offs of obsolete inventory: Efficient management reduces obsolete inventory, leading to fewer write-offs, not more.
- * D. High total asset turnover: While efficient inventory management may contribute to overall asset efficiency, it does not directly result in a high total asset turnover ratio.

References and Documents:

- * GAO Guide on Inventory Management:Emphasizes the role of inventory management in avoiding operational disruptions.
- * Best Practices for Inventory Management (AGA):Highlights reduced work stoppages as a key benefit of effective inventory control.

51. Frage

Which element of an inventory management system includes determining how much stock to have on hand?

- A. supply control
- **B. inventory control**
- C. management control
- D. safeguard control

Antwort: B

Begründung:

What Is Inventory Control?

- * Inventory controlrefers to the processes and systems used to manage stock levels, including determining how much inventory to keep on hand, reordering stock, and maintaining optimal levels to meet operational needs while minimizing costs.
- * Determining stock levels is a central function of inventory control, ensuring the organization has the right amount of inventory to meet demand without overstocking or understocking.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * B. Safeguard control:This refers to protecting inventory from theft, damage, or loss, not determining stock levels.
- * C. Management control:This is a broader term encompassing oversight and governance, not specific to inventory.
- * D. Supply control:This typically refers to managing supply chains and suppliers, not the internal control of inventory levels.

References and Documents:

- * GAO Inventory Management Guide:Defines inventory control as the process of determining and maintaining appropriate stock levels.
- * Best Practices in Government Inventory Management (AGA):Emphasizes the role of inventory control in balancing supply and demand.

52. Frage

Which of the following is an example of an outcome measure?

- A. amount of disability inquiries received during a pandemic
- **B. percentage of disaster claims paid on time**
- C. total environmental impact statements reviewed
- D. number of federal capital territory students that graduated

Antwort: B

Begründung:

What Is an Outcome Measure?

- * Anoutcome measureevaluates the results or impacts of a program or service, focusing on whether objectives were achieved (e.g., efficiency, effectiveness, or quality).
- * Percentage of disaster claims paid on timedirectly reflects the program's ability to meet its goal of providing timely financial assistance to disaster victims, making it an outcome measure.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A. Amount of disability inquiries received during a pandemic:This is aninput measure, as it reflects the demand or workload, not the results.
- * B. Total environmental impact statements reviewed:This is anoutput measure, showing the quantity of work done, not the effectiveness or result.
- * C. Number of federal capital territory students that graduated:While this measures results, it reflects an output rather than an outcome (it doesn't assess the quality or long-term impact of education).

References and Documents:

- * Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA):Emphasizes the use of outcome measures to evaluate program performance.
- * GAO Performance Measurement Guide:Defines and provides examples of outcome, output, and input measures.

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GFMC Unterlage: <https://de.fast2test.com/GFMC-premium-file.html>

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