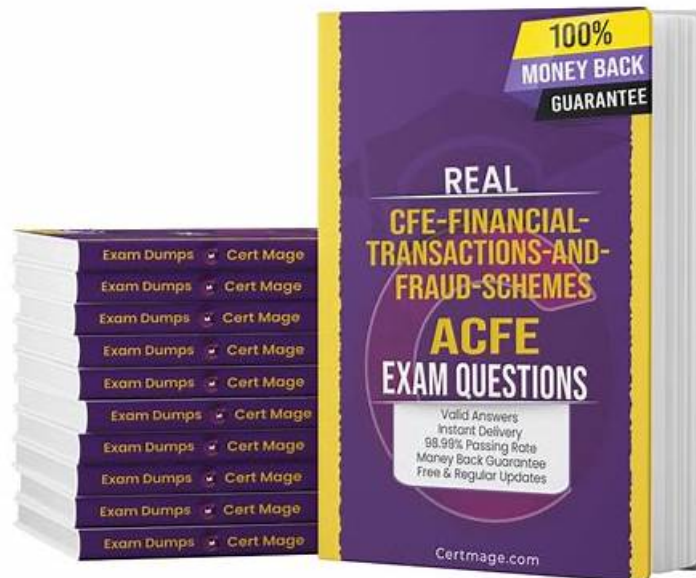


ACFE CFE-Law Dumps For Quick Exam Preparation 2026



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ACFE CFE-Law (Certified Fraud Examiner) Exam is a globally recognized certification program that focuses on identifying, preventing, and detecting fraud in various industries. CFE-Law exam is designed for professionals who are involved in fraud investigation, risk management, auditing, and compliance. The CFE-Law Certification is a testament to a candidate's expertise in the field of fraud examination and provides them with a competitive edge in the job market.

ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116

In jurisdictions that allow for corporate criminal liability, which of the following is typically required for the corporation to be vicariously liable for the acts of one of its employees?

- A. The employee committed the offense with the intention of personal benefit.
- B. The employee was acting outside the scope of their employment.
- C. Management was directly involved in the underlying offense.
- **D. An employee of the corporation committed each element of a criminal offense.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best answer is D. Under corporate criminal liability principles, vicarious liability begins with the requirement that a corporate employee or agent actually committed the underlying criminal offense. The Department of Justice explains that, under respondeat superior, a corporation may be held criminally liable for the acts of its employees or agents when those acts were within the scope of their duties and intended, at least in part, to benefit the corporation.

Among the answer choices, D is the one that captures the necessary starting point: an employee must have committed the offense itself, meaning the conduct satisfied the offense's elements. Option A is incorrect because the required intent is not merely personal benefit; indeed, corporate liability usually turns on some intent to benefit the corporation. Option B is incorrect because acts outside the scope of employment generally weaken, rather than establish, vicarious liability. Option C is also incorrect because direct management participation is not always required; corporations can be liable for employee conduct even when senior management was not personally involved. Thus, while additional requirements often exist, the option that most accurately states what is typically required is that an employee committed each element of a criminal offense, making D the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 117

Which of the following would be direct evidence that an employee committed a cash larceny scheme that resulted in the theft of \$800 from their employer's safe?

- A. A coworker states that the employee appeared to be nervous on the day of the theft.
- B. A diagram is used to display the location of the employer's safe.
- C. A witness testifies that the employee was usually the last person to leave the office.
- **D. A witness testifies that they saw the employee take the money.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 7.

In the context of Individual Rights During Examinations, specifically relating to employee, the question asks about the core concepts in this area.

The correct answer is C: A witness testifies that they saw the employee take the money..

This question relates to individual rights during examinations. The correct answer accurately describes the legal protections, obligations, or privacy considerations that apply in workplace investigations. Fraud examiners must balance investigative needs with legal protections for individuals.

References:

- CFE Exam Content Outline: Domain 7: Individual Rights During Examinations
- employee
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 118

In jurisdictions that allow for corporate criminal liability which of the following is typically required for the corporation to be vicariously liable for the acts of one of its employees?

- A. The corporation had previous violations of a similar nature
- B. Management was directly involved with the offense
- **C. The employee was acting within the scope of their employment**
- D. Management knew of the underlying offense but did not correct it

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 1.

In the context of Overview of the Legal System, specifically relating to criminal, the question asks about the core concepts in this area.

The correct answer is D: The employee was acting within the scope of their employment.

This question relates to the legal system framework. Understanding the distinction between different legal systems and processes is crucial for fraud examiners. The correct answer accurately describes the relationship between different legal entities and their jurisdictions.

References:

- CFE Exam Content Outline: Domain 1: Overview of the Legal System
- criminal
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 119

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's OECD Recommendation on Combating Bribery in International Business, member states are encouraged to combat the bribery of foreign public officials by improving which of the following primary areas within their respective infrastructures?

- A. E-commerce business practices and regulations
- B. Regulations related to the public's health and safety
- C. Criminal, civil, commercial, and administrative laws
- D. Initiatives related to stronger data protection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section, specifically in The Law Related to Fraud and International Initiatives Against Fraud and Corruption, the OECD Recommendation on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions emphasizes strengthening the legal infrastructure of member states.

The Recommendation calls on countries to adopt and enforce effective criminal laws that prohibit the bribery of foreign public officials. It also encourages the enhancement of civil, commercial, and administrative frameworks to support enforcement. This includes corporate liability provisions, adequate sanctions, proper accounting and auditing standards, whistleblower protections, and mechanisms for international cooperation.

The goal is to ensure that bribery is clearly defined as a criminal offense and that enforcement mechanisms are robust, coordinated, and effective.

The focus is not on data protection, e-commerce regulations, or general public health and safety laws. Instead, it centers on harmonizing and strengthening anti-bribery statutes and related legal systems to ensure transparency, accountability, and deterrence in international business transactions.

Therefore, the primary area member states are encouraged to improve is their criminal, civil, commercial, and administrative laws, making option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 120

Which of the following is NOT an element that is generally required to establish a claim alleging the common law civil wrong for intentional infliction of emotional distress?

- A. The defendant acted intentionally or recklessly.
- B. The victim suffered distress due to the defendant's conduct.
- C. The victim's distress occurred for at least two years.
- D. The defendant engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. The CFE Manual explains that to recover for intentional infliction of emotional distress, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct, that the defendant acted intentionally or recklessly, and that the victim actually suffered emotional or mental distress as a result of the defendant's conduct. These core elements match options B, C, and D.

There is no general requirement that the distress must have lasted for at least two years. That time-based condition is not one of the recognized elements listed in the CFE Law section. The Manual instead focuses on the nature of the conduct and the causal

