

Pass Guaranteed 2026 Updated ACFE CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence: Latest Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence Exam Test Format



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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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ACFE CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence Certification Exam is designed for professionals who want to specialize in fraud prevention and deterrence. It is a globally recognized certification program that provides candidates with the skills and knowledge to prevent, detect, and investigate fraud. CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence exam covers a variety of topics, including fraud prevention and deterrence strategies, fraud risk assessment, fraud investigation techniques, and legal and ethical issues related to fraud.

ACFE CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence (Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence) Exam is a globally recognized certification that is designed for professionals who are interested in preventing, detecting, and deterring fraud. Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence Exam certification is offered by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE), which is the world's largest anti-fraud organization. The ACFE CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence Exam is a comprehensive exam that covers various topics related to fraud prevention and detection, including fraud schemes, financial transactions, investigation techniques, and legal aspects.

ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence Exam Sample Questions (Q131-Q136):

NEW QUESTION # 131

Jane, a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), was hired to conduct a fraud examination at XYZ Company. Her examination did not reveal any conclusive evidence that fraud had occurred or was occurring. Consequently,

XYZ's management asked Jane to state in her official examination report that the company is free of fraud as a means of assuring the board of directors that the company's anti-fraud controls were effective. The ACFE Code of Professional Ethics prohibits Jane from complying with management's request.

- **A. True**
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

ACFE Code of Professional Ethics:

* CFEs must not make definitive statements about the absence of fraud, as such statements can mislead stakeholders and compromise professional integrity.

Why A is Correct:

* Jane cannot state the company is "free of fraud" because no examination can guarantee the complete absence of fraud, only that no evidence was found based on the scope of work.

References:

* ACFE ethical guidelines on reporting and assurance practices.

NEW QUESTION # 132

Aaron, a government auditor, is conducting a financial statement audit of a public-sector entity in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. Which of the following is TRUE regarding Aaron's consideration of fraud during this engagement?

- A. Aaron should remain alert for fraud but does not need to consider the potential for abuse or other misconduct during the audit engagement.
- **B. Aaron likely does not have the ability to withdraw from the engagement even if fraud is identified during the audit.**
- C. Aaron does not need to comply with the requirements found in International Standard on Auditing 240 as they do not apply to the engagement.
- D. Aaron's audit objectives are likely narrower than those of a private-sector financial statement audit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed in Depth Explanation:

Government auditors typically cannot unilaterally withdraw from an audit engagement, even in cases where fraud is identified. Public-sector audits often follow mandates from higher authorities or statutes that require the auditor to continue and report findings to oversight bodies. Additionally, fraud and abuse (including misconduct and misuse of assets) are relevant to government audits under ISSAIs, contrary to A and B.

Option D is incorrect because public-sector audit objectives are often broader, encompassing compliance, performance, and integrity aspects.

NEW QUESTION # 133

Which of the following statements is MOST ACCURATE regarding an effective system of anti-fraud controls?

- A. It focuses more on detective controls than preventive controls.
- **B. It reduces the risk of fraud but does not completely eliminate it.**
- C. It prioritizes implementing preventive controls over detective controls.
- D. It decreases a potential fraudster's belief that misbehavior will be detected.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The manual states that no system of internal controls can fully eliminate the risk of fraud. Even so, well- designed and effective internal controls can greatly reduce an organization's vulnerability to fraud by lowering opportunities and increasing the perception of detection. This means an anti-fraud control system is highly valuable, but it is not absolute. The manual does not say that preventive controls should always be prioritized over detective controls or vice versa; rather, both play important and complementary roles. It also specifically says effective controls increase, not decrease, the perception that misconduct will be detected, which is a key deterrent to potential fraudsters. Therefore, the most accurate statement is that an effective system of anti-fraud controls reduces risk but does not completely eliminate it.

NEW QUESTION # 134

Based on research regarding the criminogenic nature of organizations, employees with strong personal values and ethics will always disobey a superior's direct order to engage in fraudulent behavior, despite an inherent desire to obey authority figures.

- **A. False**
- B. True

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 135

Which of the following statements BEST describes the objectives of a fraud risk management program?

- A. A fraud risk management program should incorporate policies and procedures designed to both prevent and detect fraud but should not address fraud responses.
- B. A fraud risk management program should solely focus on the formal procedures that management should take to address fraud before it occurs rather than after it occurs.
- **C. A fraud risk management program should include formal procedures for management to take in response to fraud, such as remediating control weaknesses.**
- D. A fraud risk management program should prioritize activities that detect fraud while it is occurring over activities that proactively identify and assess fraud risks.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A fraud risk management program should address the full fraud risk lifecycle: prevention, detection, investigation, response, corrective action, and continuous improvement. The CFE material explains that fraud risk management includes steps such as investigating allegations, punishing perpetrators, remediating control weaknesses, and rebuilding stakeholder confidence. Option C is correct because it recognizes that a fraud risk management program must include formal response procedures after fraud is identified. Option A is too narrow because it excludes post-fraud response. Option B is incorrect because proactive identification and assessment of fraud risks are essential. Option D is also incomplete because response procedures are necessary to correct weaknesses and prevent similar future misconduct. Therefore, option C best describes the program's objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 136

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