

CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Test Collection, Valid CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Exam Fee



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The CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to financial fraud and fraudulent schemes. Some of the key topics covered in the exam include financial statement fraud, asset misappropriation, corruption and bribery, and money laundering. CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Exam also covers topics related to the legal aspects of fraud, including laws and regulations related to fraud investigations and the prosecution of fraud cases.

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The ACFE CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes exam can be taken by professionals from various fields, including accounting, finance, and law enforcement. Certified Fraud Examiner - Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes Exam certification is globally recognized, and it stands as a testament to an individual's knowledge and professionalism in detecting and preventing financial fraud in different industries. The ACFE CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Exam is essential to anyone seeking to make a career in fraud examination, forensic accounting, and risk management. In summary, the ACFE CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Exam makes it possible for professionals to develop a high level of expertise in fraud detection and become certified in a globally recognized qualification.

The CFE-Financial Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes exam is one of the four exams that candidates must pass in order to obtain the CFE designation. CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Exam focuses on financial transactions and fraud schemes, which are common tactics used by fraudsters to deceive individuals and organizations. Some of the topics covered in CFE-

Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes exam include financial statement fraud, asset misappropriation, corruption, money laundering, and cybercrime.

ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner - Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

"Anticipate possible losses and omit potential profits", this results in:

- A. **Asymmetrical accounting**
- B. Playing accounting
- C. Bearing accounting
- D. Symmetrical accounting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

* Rationale for Correct Answer: This description reflects asymmetrical accounting, which is based on the conservatism principle. Possible losses are recorded, but potential gains are omitted until realized.

This creates an asymmetry in recognizing losses versus gains.

* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

* B. Symmetrical accounting - Would recognize gains and losses equally, contrary to conservatism.

* C. Playing accounting - Fraud scheme, not a principle.

* D. Bearing accounting - Not a recognized concept.

* Key Concept: Asymmetry in accounting - conservative recognition of losses versus gains.

Reference: ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual (2020 International Edition), Accounting Concepts - Conservatism and Asymmetric Accounting.

NEW QUESTION # 51

_____ means that traditional bribery statutes proscribe only payments made to influence the decisions of government agents or employees.

Answer:

Explanation:

Commercial bribery

* Rationale for Correct Answer: Traditional bribery laws historically applied only to government officials. When bribery occurs in the private sector (commercial setting), it is known as commercial bribery. Modern laws and internal company codes address this as well.

* Key Concept: Commercial bribery vs. government bribery.

Reference: ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual (2020 International Edition), Corruption - Commercial Bribery.

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following statements describes a best practice for preventing contract and procurement fraud?

- A. Companies should permit the person who maintains the vendor master file to have the authority to approve invoices for payment.
- B. Companies should restrict the monitoring of their procurement activities to once a year to ensure comparability over time.
- C. **Companies should have vendor-monitoring procedures that are based on the red flags of the vendor schemes that pose the greatest risk.**
- D. Companies should not conduct background checks on vendors until after they are added to the vendor master file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.fraudconference.com/31/post-cpf.aspx>

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following is an example of a technical security control that organizations can use to secure computer systems and communication networks?

- A. Human audits
- B. **Encryption**
- C. Cipher locks
- D. Penetration testing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://purplesec.us/security-controls/#:~:text=Examples%20of%20technical%20controls%20include,Firewalls>

At the most basic level,

technical controls, also

known as logic controls, use

technology to reduce

vulnerabilities in hardware

and software. Automated

software tools are installed

and configured to protect these assets.



Examples of technical controls include:

- Encryption
- Antivirus And Anti-Malware Software
- Firewalls
- Security Information And Event Management (SIEM)
- **Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS)**



NEW QUESTION # 54

A tangible asset is one which is:

- A. Neither A nor B
- B. capable of being appraised
- C. capable of being perceived
- **D. Both A & B**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 55

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