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ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following is most likely to affect the rights that an employee may have during an internal investigation?

- A. Whether the employee has signed a noncompetition agreement
- B. Whether the employee has signed a union contract
- C. The length of the employee ' s tenure at the organization
- D. The likelihood of the employee ' s guilt or innocence

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Whether an employee is covered by a union contract can significantly affect the employee's rights during an internal investigation because unionized employees may have representation rights during investigatory interviews. In the United

States, the National Labor Relations Board explains that employees in unionized workplaces can have Weingarten rights, meaning they may request union representation during an interview the employee reasonably believes could lead to discipline. That makes a union or collective bargaining agreement far more relevant to investigation rights than the other choices. Option A, the employee's length of service, might matter in some human-resources settings but does not usually determine the employee's legal investigation rights. Option B, a noncompetition agreement, concerns post-employment competition restrictions rather than representation, questioning, or procedural protections during an internal inquiry. Option D, the likelihood of guilt or innocence, is likewise not what determines the employee's rights; legal protections apply based on the governing employment relationship and applicable labor law, not the employer's suspicion level. For fraud examiners, this distinction matters because interview procedures can change depending on whether the employee is unionized or otherwise contractually protected. Therefore, the factor most likely to affect the employee's rights is whether the employee has signed a union contract.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Smith, a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), works for the ABC Company, a private entity that operates w\ a jurisdiction with civil laws for defamation, invasion of privacy, and conflict of interest. Smith seizes and searches the personal smartphone of Green, an employee of ABC, even though Green was not suspected of any wrongdoing. Assuming that Green had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the smartphone and Smith conducted the search without a legitimate interest or authority, under which of the following claims would Green MOST LIKELY be able to recover damages against Smith?

- A. Public disclosure of private facts
- B. Slander
- C. Conflict of interest
- D. Intrusion into Green's private matters

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 7.

In the context of Individual Rights During Examinations, specifically relating to employee, privacy, the question asks about CFE, MOST LIKELY, ABC.

The correct answer is B: Intrusion into Green's private matters.

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
- privacy
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following is an example of a trade-based money laundering scheme?

- A. An accountant overstates a restaurant's revenues to hide illegal funds that are secretly laundered through the business
- B. An importer and an exporter conspire to conceal illicit funds by creating invoices that understate the quantity of goods shipped internationally
- C. A drug cartel outside of the United States launders illicit funds by hiring runners to deposit small amounts of money in bank accounts throughout the United States
- D. A businessperson deposits illicit funds into the bank account of a company they secretly own which then lends the funds back to them

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following is one of the three basic options by which organizations can legitimize cross-border transfers of personal information?

- A. Establish a contract between the entities exchanging the information

- B. Obtain a warrant granting permission to transfer the data
- C. Use a third-party transferring service
- D. Obtain approval from a Certified Information Privacy Professional (C PP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 7.

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

The correct answer is C: Establish a contract between the entities exchanging the information.

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
- privacy
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following statements concerning money services businesses MSBs is MOST ACCURATE?

- **A. A currency exchange is classified as an MSB.**
- B. MSBs are generally at a lower risk of money laundering than consumer banks.
- C. A depository investment bank is classified as an MSB.
- D. MSBs generally have stricter regulations than other financial institutions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section, specifically in the Money Laundering chapter, money services businesses MSBs are non-bank financial institutions that provide services such as currency exchange, money transmission, check cashing, issuing or selling money orders, and dealing in stored value.

These entities are specifically recognized in anti-money laundering frameworks because of their exposure to cash-based and cross-border transactions.

A currency exchange clearly falls within the definition of an MSB because it engages in the exchange of one currency for another, often involving large volumes of cash transactions. Such businesses are subject to anti-money laundering compliance requirements, including customer identification procedures, recordkeeping, and reporting of suspicious transactions.

Depository institutions, including commercial or investment banks, are generally regulated as banks rather than MSBs. Furthermore, MSBs are often considered higher risk for money laundering due to the volume of cash transactions and international transfers they process. While MSBs are regulated, they do not typically have stricter regulations than full-service banks, which are subject to comprehensive prudential and AML supervision.

Therefore, the most accurate statement is that a currency exchange is classified as an MSB.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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