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The AGA GFMC practice test software also keeps a record of attempts, keeping users informed about their progress and allowing them to improve themselves. This feature makes it easy for GFMC desktop-based practice exam software users to focus on their mistakes and overcome them before the original attempt. Overall, the Windows-based Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) (GFMC) practice test software has a user-friendly interface that facilitates candidates to prepare for the AGA GFMC exam without facing technical issues.

AGA GFMC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

Topic 5	• 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.

Latest AGA GFMC Test Preparation & Updated GFMC Demo

ValidDumps is one of the leading platforms that has been helping Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) (GFMC) exam candidates for many years. Over this long time period we have helped Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) (GFMC) exam candidates in their preparation. They got help from ValidDumps AGA GFMC Practice Questions and easily got success in the final AGA GFMC certification exam. You can also trust AGA GFMC exam dumps and start preparation with complete peace of mind and satisfaction.

AGA Examination 3: Governmental Financial Management and Control (GFMC) Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106
A city decides to invest in a new piece of equipment and wants to know how long it will take to recover the amount invested by using the payback analysis technique. The city uses the following assumptions in its analysis:
* The cost of the equipment is $500,000.
* The equipment will generate $200,000 in revenue per year.
* The variable costs of operating the equipment will be $100,000 per year.
* The depreciation on the equipment will be $20,000 per year.
How long will it take the city to recover the amount invested in the new equipment?

- A. 6 years and 3 months
- B. 2 years and 6 months
- C. Syears
- D. 2 years and 9 months

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 107
Using Benford Digital Analysis, an auditor can identify potential fraud when

- A. a higher-than-expected number of payment amounts to one vendor start with the number three.
- B. a large number of contracts are awarded to one vendor.
- C. a large contract is awarded to the director's close relative.
- D. an employee receives kickbacks from real estate developers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Benford's Law and Fraud Detection:
* Benford's Lawis a statistical principle that predicts the frequency of leading digits in naturally occurring datasets.
* Deviations from the expected distribution (e.g., a higher-than-expected frequency of a specific leading digit) can indicate manipulation or fraud.
* For example, if too many payments start with the number "3," it suggests potential tampering.
* Explanation of Answer Choices:
* A. A higher-than-expected number of payment amounts to one vendor start with the number three: Correct. This aligns with how Benford's Law is used to detect anomalies in numerical data.
* B. A large number of contracts are awarded to one vendor: While concerning, this is not related to Benford's Law.

* C. A large contract is awarded to the director's close relative: This indicates a conflict of interest but is unrelated to Benford's Law.
* D. An employee receives kickbacks from real estate developers: This is fraud but cannot be identified using Benford's Law.
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Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE),Fraud Detection Using Benford's Law.
GAO,Fraud Risk Management Framework.

NEW QUESTION # 108
Business process re-engineering typically addresses all of the following EXCEPT the

- A. organizational mission.
- B. key processes.
- C. human environment.
- D. technical environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR):
* BPR focuses onredesigning key processesto achieve dramatic improvements in efficiency, effectiveness, and performance.
* It typically involves addressing technical systems, human factors, and process workflows, but it does not involve redefining the organization's mission, which is a strategic activity outside the scope of BPR.
* Explanation of Answer Choices:
* A. Key processes: Incorrect. Key processes are the primary focus of BPR.
* B. Human environment: Incorrect. BPR often addresses human factors, such as roles and responsibilities.
* C. Organizational mission: Correct. The mission is a strategic element and not typically redefined as part of process re-engineering.
* D. Technical environment: Incorrect. BPR often involves rethinking technical systems and workflows.
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Hammer & Champy,Reengineering the Corporation: A Manifesto for Business Revolution.
GAO,Business Process Re-Engineering for Government Efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 109
Performance measures that relate program inputs to program outcomes are called

- A. efficiency measures.
- B. activity measures.
- C. cost-effectiveness measures.
- D. process measures.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Definition of Cost-Effectiveness Measures:
* Cost-effectiveness measures assess therelationship between inputs (resources used)and outcomes (results achieved)to determine whether a program delivers value for the resources invested.
* Explanation of Answer Choices:
* A. Efficiency measures: Incorrect. These relate inputs to outputs, focusing on how efficiently resources are used to produce services, but not directly tied to outcomes.
* B. Process measures: Incorrect. These measure activities or steps within a program but do not assess outcomes.
* C. Cost-effectiveness measures: Correct. These directly link inputs to outcomes, measuring the program's effectiveness in achieving its objectives relative to costs.
* D. Activity measures: Incorrect. These track the level of activity or effort but not outcomes or effectiveness.
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GASB,Performance Measurement and Reporting for Government Programs.
GAO,Best Practices in Measuring Program Effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION # 110
A performance measurement that is measured the same way over several periods is

- A. reliable.
- B. timely.
- C. relevant.
- D. consistent.

Answer: B

Explanation:
What Is Consistency in Performance Measurement?
Aconsistentperformance measure is one that is calculated and reported in the same way over several periods. Consistency allows for meaningful comparisons and trend analysis, making it easier to evaluate performance over time.
Why Consistency Is the Correct answer:
Performance metrics must remain consistent in methodology, definitions, and scope to ensure the results are comparable across time periods. Without consistency, the reliability and usefulness of the data are diminished.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
B). Timely:Timeliness refers to how quickly the information is reported, not whether it is measured consistently.
C). Relevant:Relevance ensures the measure is meaningful to the decision-making process, but it does not address consistency.
D). Reliable:Reliability refers to the accuracy and trustworthiness of the data, not its consistency over time.
References and Documents:
GAO Performance Measurement Guide:Stresses the importance of consistency in tracking and reporting metrics over time.

NEW QUESTION # 111
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