**Forensic Accounting**

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Chapter 2

Careers in Fraud Examination and Financial Forensics

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

**2-1** Discuss employment trends in fraud examination and financial forensics and the reasons for these trends.

**2-2** Identify employment opportunities for fraud examination and financial forensics specialists and other related professions.

**2-3** Define the role of fraud examination and financial forensic skills related to management and those charged with corporate governance responsibilities.

**2-4** List professional organizations that support fraud examination and financial forensics professionals and their certifications.

**2-5** Discuss international opportunities in fraud examination and financial forensics.

**2-6** Describe the role of education in fraud examination and financial forensics.

**2-7** Explain the role of research in the fraud examination and financial forensics professions.

**True/False**

1. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX Act) and the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) both are focused on external controls and auditing practices.

Answer: False

1. As a result of events such as the passing of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX Act) and the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) professionals practicing in the traditional areas of tax, audit, management, information systems, government, not-for-profit, external (independent), and internal audit are expected to have a greater understanding of fraud and financial forensics.

Answer: T

1. Regulatory agencies such the Financial Accounting Standards Board would not employ professionals with specialized knowledge, skills, training, education, and experience in fraud examination and financial forensics.

Answer: F

1. Due to a greater degree of oversight and audits, frauds in not-for-profit organizations generally do not last as long as those in the private sector and usually result in less lost values.

Answer: F

1. Laws such as the RICO Act (racketeering influence and corrupt organizations), money laundering, false claims, bankruptcy fraud, tax evasion, conspiracy, and obstruction of justice require that “reasonable believe” is established prior to intrusive searches in order to comply with the regulatory rules of evidence.

Answer: F

1. Risk assessment is a critical aspect of good corporate governance and the same concept is applicable in an information technology environment.

Answer: T

1. The Department of Justice defines cybercrime as any violation of civil law that involves knowledge of computer technology for its perpetration, investigation, or prosecution.

Answer: F

1. According to Mr. Sam E. Antar (former Crazy Eddie CFO and a convicted felon), too many audit committee members have no formal educational background in accounting and auditing, and no specialized training in fraud detection.

Answer: T

1. An operating style that shows excessive risk-taking to strengthen the balance sheet, for example, is generally a red flag for fraud.

Answer: T

1. The board of directors, as an important internal component of corporate governance, receives its authority from the appointing president/CEO.

Answer: F

1. The board of directors’ primary responsibility is one of gatekeeper, an ultimate internal control mechanism to protect the interests of shareholders, creditors, and other stakeholders. Therefore, one goal is to minimize the ability of management to expropriate shareholder value through financial statement and other forms of fraud and financial malfeasance.

Answer: T

1. Corporate accounting is primarily responsible for the quality, integrity, and reliability of the financial reporting process, as well as the fair presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Answer: F

1. Regulatory reforms in the United States are aimed primarily at improving the financial reporting of companies traded on the capital markets while maintaining their global competitiveness.

Answer: F

1. Much of the recent legislative and regulatory changes within the U.S. such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related SEC rulings are in an effort to hold various corporate governance participants to greater levels of accountability and to create an environment where the risk of fraud is mitigated, at least to levels below the materiality threshold.

Answer: T

1. The Forensic and Valuation Services (FVS) Center is part of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Answer: T

1. ISACA has become a pace-setting global organization for information governance, control, security, and information systems (IS) professionals.

Answer: F

1. The Certified Information Security Manager (CISM) is unique in the information security credential marketplace because it is designed specifically and exclusively for individuals who have experience managing an information security program.

Answer: T

1. The Institute of Internal Auditors’ Financial Forensics Institute (FFI) was established in partnership with some of the nation’s top authorities in forensic accounting, law, economics, valuation theory, expert witnessing, and support fundamentals to offer practitioners comprehensive training in all facets of forensic financial consulting.

Answer: F

1. The Society of Financial Examiners is a professional society for examiners of insurance companies, banks, savings and loans, and credit unions primarily based in the European Economic Community.

Answer: F

1. The Institute for Fraud Prevention (IFP) fulfills the first of its two missions with member organizations supported research by selecting projects and providing funding, guidance, and data that will help us better understand fraud with a long-term goal of reducing its incidence and effects.

Answer: T

**Multiple Choice**

1. The USA PATRIOT (Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism)Act is focused on:

A. blue-collar crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing.

B. white-collar crime, money laundering, and aggressive terrorist acts.

C. white-collar crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing.

D. white-collar crime, identity theft, and terrorist financing.

Answer: C

1. The need for competent staffing in fraud and financial forensics is expected to outpace supply:

A. at the Securities and Exchange Commission.

B. at the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

C. in private industry.

D. At all of the above.

Answer: D

1. Continued professional development will be required:

A. only by entry-level personnel concerning task-specific and organization-specific issues.

B. by entry-level and experienced staff concerning task-specific and organization-specific issues.

C. by experienced staff only concerning task-specific and organization-specific issues.

D. by entry-level and experienced staff concerning only task-specific issues.

Answer: B

1. As part of legal and regulatory oversight to prevent misconduct, including fraud, professionals are checking for compliance and doing risk analysis for:

A. the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX Act).

B. environmental.

C. health and safety (OSHA) issues.

D. All of the above are correct.

Answer: D

1. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) agents are involved in all of the taxation actions listed except:

A. excise tax.

B. sales tax.

C. personal income tax.

D. corporate income tax.

Answer: B

1. Select the incorrect sentence continuation. Professionals with financial forensic and fraud examination skills may also work at federal government agencies such as the Government Accountability Office (GAO). This work:

A. may also be very political.

B. can have a significant impact on the public good.

C. will not work with the creation of budgets.

D. is subject to bureaucratic obstruction.

Answer: C

1. White-collar criminals are losing their fear of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) primarily because:

A. the agency’s job has shifted its entire terrorism issues.

B. the agency has lost much of its brain trust to the private sector.

C. the economic woes of the country have nothing to do with white-collar crime.

D. All of the above are correct responses.

Answer: A

1. The perpetrators of white-collar crime today:

A. are aware that the FBI thoroughly investigate and document any possible cases due to the attention created by cases such as Enron and WorldCom.

B. are aware that the FBI is understaffed and inadequately trained for fraud investigations.

C. have a great fear of the FBI for its reputation and tenacity in completion of investigations.

D. are fearful of the Securities and Exchange Commission due to its increased power in the prosecution of white-collar crime since passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in 2002.

Answer: B

1. Forensic accountants working for a law firm would most likely investigate all of the following except:

A. uncover instances of companies cooking the books to falsely inflate company profits.

B. minimize losses.

C. divert large amounts of money to company managers.

D. tortuous interference.

Answer: D

1. Select five actions most likely to be associated with forensic psychology.

1. The legal issue of competency and whether a defendant was sane at the time the crime occurred.

2. The profiling of offenders.

3. Unlawful discrimination.

4. When treating mentally ill offenders.

5. Spousal abuse.

6. Consulting with attorneys when picking a jury.

7. Emphasizes the relationship between the standards of validity and reliability and the rules of evidence.

8. Pornography.

9. Analyzing a criminal’s mind and intent.

10. How to improve interrogation methods.

11. Toxic torts.

12. How to evaluate eyewitness testimony.

13. Help design effective correctional facilities.

14. Can help us to understand who commits fraud and why.

A. 1, 2, 4, 9, and 11.

B. 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9.

C. 1, 6, 10, 12, and 14.

D. 3, 6, 9,12, and 13.

Answer: C

1. Select five actions most likely to be associated with forensic sociology.

1. The legal issue of competency and whether a defendant was sane at the time the crime occurred.

2. The profiling of offenders.

3. Unlawful discrimination.

4. When treating mentally ill offenders.

5. Spousal abuse.

6. Consulting with attorneys when picking a jury.

7. Emphasizes the relationship between the standards of validity and reliability and the rules of evidence.

8. Pornography.

9. Analyzing a criminal’s mind and intent.

10. How to improve interrogation methods.

11. Toxic torts.

12. How to evaluate eyewitness testimony.

13. Help design effective correctional facilities.

14. Can help us to understand who commits fraud and why.

A. 2, 5, 7, 8, and 11.

B. 2, 3, 6, 10, and 9.

C. 1, 4, 6, 9, and 10.

D. 3, 5, 7, 8, and 12.

Answer: A

1. One of the most important contributions of criminology to the study of fraud is:

A. the M.I.C.E. concept.

B. the fraud triangle.

C. the relationship of punishment to remediation.

D. Another choice is the most important contribution of criminology.

Answer: B

1. All of the following are elements of the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) definition of IT governance as a set of principles to assist enterprise leaders in their responsibilities except:

A. the organization’s information technology needs are aligned with the business’s goals and deliver value.

B. the organization’s performance is measured,

C. the organization’s resources are properly allocated.

D. the organization’s risks are unmitigated.

Answer: D

1. Cyberforensics would generally not involve:

A. capture and preservation.

B. Identification and extraction.

C. operating system identification.

D. documentation and case preparation related to digital data.

Answer: C

1. Digital evidence would not include:

A. voicemails.

B. bank statements.

C. DVDs.

D. XM/Sirius radio players.

Answer: B

1. M/C Most data extraction and analysis tools can:

A. retrieve, sort, and filter data.

B. extract, and analyze data from accounting databases.

C. identify gaps, duplicates, missing information, and statistical anomalies.

D. All of the above are correct answers.

Answer: D

1. In crime scene investigation, the investigator has three primary goals. Each of the follow is one of those primary goals except:

A. preservation of evidence.

B. validation of evidence.

C. collection of evidence.

D. protection of evidence.

Answer: B

1. According to Mr. Sam E. Antar (former Crazy Eddie CFO and a convicted felon),

A. internal audit committees are adequately independent but need better training.

B. a board of directors has an appropriate level of education and curiosity but needs better training for their posting.

C. external auditors have adequate training but need continued professional education for their task.

D. while legal and acceptable, stock compensation and stock ownership by board members may be inappropriate to the board’s tasks and responsibilities.

Answer: D

1. According to Mr. Sam E. Antar (former Crazy Eddie CFO and a convicted felon),

A. CPAs must maintain their current level of stress in continuing professional education on white-collar crime.

B. he feared the FBI and SEC but has lost that fear over time.

C. oversight by the board of directors on the corporation would be increased if board members served longer terms.

D. the president of the corporation should be empowered to select and appoint appropriately trained and educated board members.

Answer: B

1. Corporate governance means:

A. the integrity and quality of the corporation’s trading value on the market.

B. the way a corporation is governed through proper accountability for managerial and financial performance.

C. the reliability, vigilance, and objectivity of the corporate.

D. All of the above are correct answers.

Answer: B

1. There has been a great deal of concern about the issue of corporate governance and accountability of publicly traded companies because of:

A. internal audit failures such as those associated with Enron, Crazy Eddie, and WorldCom.

B. board of director involvement in the external audit process.

C. financial statement fraud.

D. None of the above are correct answers.

Answer: C

1. Which individual or group of individuals has a primary role in corporate America of creating a system of checks and balances in an organization through its authority to hire and monitor management and evaluate their plans and decisions and the outcomes of their actions?

A. The board of directors.

B. The president/chief executive officer.

C. The personnel department.

D. The shareholders through the annual shareholders meeting and voting their shares.

Answer: A

1. The separation of ownership and control in corporations requires the board of directors to do all of the following except:

A. allocate rewards in ways that encourage shareholder value creation.

B. assess managerial performance.

C. divest themselves of corporate stock and future ownership rights.

D. review and approve important management decisions.

Answer: C

1. The board of directors’ primary responsibility is:

A. financial reporting to meet SEC requirements.

B. internal control to protect the interests of shareholders, creditors, and other stakeholders.

C. to minimize the ability of management to expropriate shareholder value through financial statement and other forms of fraud and financial malfeasance.

D. All of the above are correct answers.

Answer: B

1. The audit committee is:

A. independent of the board of directors.

B. is a subcommittee of the board of directors.

C. is responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of internal controls.

D. Both B and C are correct answers.

Answer: D

1. The audit committee oversees the adequacy and effectiveness of the company’s internal control structure to ensure all of the following except:

A. the efficiency and effectiveness of operations.

B. the timeliness of financial reporting.

C the reliability of financial reporting.

D. compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Answer: B

1. In February 2005, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) issued a report titled “Management Override of Internal Controls: The Achilles’ Heel of Fraud Prevention.” It notes that management may override internal controls and engage in financial statement fraud by all of the following except:

A. channel stuffing.

B. recording fictitious business transactions and events or altering the timing of recognition of legitimate transactions.

C. recording and reversing biased reserves through unjustifiable estimates and judgments.

D. changing the records and terms of significant or unusual transactions.

Answer: A

1. To be proactive, the audit committee should ensure that:

1. Audit committee members have knowledge, education, awareness, and sophistication concerning the various fraudulent management override and collusive schemes that may be perpetrated by management.

2. Only the external audit group needs have knowledge, education, awareness, and sophistication concerning the various fraudulent management override and collusive schemes that may be perpetrated by management.

3. The audit committee has reviewed the comprehensive fraud risk assessment provided by management and also considers how collusive fraud and management override schemes are mitigated and detected.

4. The audit committee periodically participates in continuing education programs that can prepare its members to appraise management’s fraud risk assessment.

5. The audit committee identifies who has the specific responsibility for the collusive and management override fraud risk assessment process: its members, the internal audit group, or the independent audit group?

6. The audit committee is interacting with personnel beyond executive management and asking the tough questions of knowledgeable employees, financial managers, internal auditors, and external auditors.

7. The audit committee has a protocol for acting on proven unethical and potentially fraudulent conduct.

Select the answer which is most correct.

A. 1, 2, 3, and 5.

B. 1, 3, 4, and 6.

C. 3, 4, 6, and 7.

D. 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Answer: B

1. Pick the incorrect continuation: To effectively discharge its financial reporting responsibility, management should:

A. ensure that published financial statements are not misleading and are free of material errors, irregularities, and fraud.

B. assess and manage the risk of fraud associated with the identified circumstances, conditions, and factors.

C. identify and assess the circumstances, conditions, and factors that can lead to fraud.

D. design and implement an adequate and effective internal control process for prevention and detection of fraud.

Answer: A

1. Auditors in identifying and assessing the risks of material financial statement fraud should do all but which of the following?

A. Make inquiries of the board of directors, senior executives, legal counsel, and others charged with government governance within the client organization to gather sufficient information about the risk of the fraud.

B. Communicate with legal counsel about the allegations of fraud and how they are addressed.

C. Consider all evidence gathered through analytical procedures that is considered unusual, unexpected, or even suspiciously normal based on the financial condition and results of the business.

D. Consider evidence gathered only through the audit of internal control of financial reporting that may suggest the existence of one or more fraud risk factors, and that adequate and effective internal controls did not address and account for the detected risk.

Answer: D

1. The Certified Information Systems Analyst (CISA) designation is:

A. considered to have a growing demand for those possessing IS audit, control, and security skills.

B. considered to be a diminishing opportunity due to the increased role of external and internal auditors as mandated by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX Act).

C. primarily an academic accreditation designed to establish educational institutions curriculum building blocks.

D. None of the above are correct answers.

Answer: A

1. This accreditation has been approved by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) for information management.

A. Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA)

B. Certified Information Security Manager (CISM).

C. Certified Information Systems Analyst (CISA)

D. Each of the above is accredited by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Answer: B

1. The Certified Internal Auditor (CIA) designation is:

A. recognized primarily in the United States.

B. the only globally accepted certification for internal auditors.

C. recognized primarily within the European Economic Community.

D. recognized primarily within Great Britain and Ireland.

Answer: B

1. Which society was established in 1973 to establish a strict code of professional standards for members engaged in the examination of financial institutions?

A. National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts

B. Association of Certified Fraud Examiners,

C. Financial Forensics Institute

D. Society of Financial Examiners

Answer: D

1. The long-term success of any professional endeavor is derived from several sources. In proper order they are:

A. Education, practice, and research.

B. Identify the problem, research, education, and practice.

C. Education, practice, and research.

D. Research, practice, and education.

Answer: D

**Short Answer Essay**

1. The statement is frequently made that the financial statements are “not misleading and are free of material errors, irregularities, and fraud.” What does this statement mean?

Answer: The financial statements are seldom perfect and frequently contain estimates, approximations, and minor errors that would not generally not have an effect on the decision making process of the reader. For example, in a firm with annual revenues of five million dollars unintentionally overstating office supplies expense and understating freight-out expense by five hundred dollars has no real affect on the net income, retained earnings, total assets of the company, total liabilities, or owners’ equity. Such an error is minor, approximately one hundredth of one percent of revenues, obviously a greater percentage of net income. And during the audit the auditors, exercising due diligence and care, found no evidence supporting intentional or unintentional misstatements and no deviations from GAAP not addressed in the text of the financial reports.

1. What are the major differences between internal auditors and external auditors. What strengths and weaknesses require both to exist?

Answer: An internal auditor is an employee of the firm and is therefore part of the corporate governance involved in day-to-day operations, financial reporting systems, and internal control structure. An external auditor is a contractor of the firm being audited and is usually required to have a government recognized accreditation for the task. While both the internal and external auditors may report to the board of directors, the internal auditor will be more familiar with the firm’s operations and see slightly out of the norm events and processes. However, the external auditor may be the fresh eyes who look at an in place process and perceive a problem not seen by the internal auditors who see the same events day after day. Internal auditors will normally learn through limited exposure provided within the firm and continued professional training. The external auditor will normally learn through exposure to many firms and his continued professional training.

1. There are many accreditations mentioned in the chapter. Why are such accreditations considered important?

Answer: Accreditations by a recognized and respected body such as the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) or Society of Financial Examiners (SOFE) indicates that individual presenting those credentials has gone through a defined educational, experience, a testing cycle, and most likely a continuing professional education program to maintain a high degree of effectiveness in the area identified by the credential. This gives the individual or firm needing the services some degree of assurance and it gives the individual or firm a mediation body, the credentialing body, if questions arise during the engagement that cannot be answered to the individual or firm’s satisfaction by the individual presenting the credential.

1. While there have been numerous failures to detect fraud, abuse, violations of ethics, the perpetrators of the scheme at Crazy Eddie’s have been some of the most forth coming individuals about how it was done and how it was covered up. What techniques or processes would you be looking for and how would you counter them in an audit of a firm like Crazy Eddie’s after reading the articles?

Answer: The answers are numerous.

Presentation of the same inventory at two locations as two different caches of value – Conduct all off site and remote inventory site audits at the same time by a team of auditors which precludes Crazy Eddie presenting the inventory at Warehouse A on Monday afternoon to “Bob” and then presenting it Tuesday morning at Warehouse B to “Charlie.” The inventory can only be presented once if presented to “Bob” and “Charlie” at the same time at two locations.

Cash sales skimmed from the company – Beginning balance plus purchases equals goods available for sale less goods sold equals ending balance. The purchase orders, receiving documents, vendors’ independent records, trucking company bills of lading, and inventory on hand are all required to support this false presentation. Presentation of the same inventory twice aids in covering this skimming.

1. One of the primary roles of the board of directors in corporate America is to create a system of checks and balances in an organization through its authority to hire and monitor management and evaluate their plans and decisions and the outcomes of their actions. The audit committee is one of their tools. Discuss three issues the audit committee oversees and explain them.

Answer: The audit committee is theoretically independent of any influence by department heads or managers and is responsible to the board of directors. Their first responsibility is for the efficient and effective operation of the firm. Days of inventory on hand, manufacturing loss rates, and an appropriately hired and trained staff to carry out the functions of the company. The second is the reliability of the financial statements. With the ability to move throughout the company and additional training in specific areas the audit committee ensures correct recording of financial events reducing intentional and unintentional errors which may reduce the degree of correctness of the released financials. The third issue is compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Many laws are established to protect the worker and the environment. Violations of many of these laws and regulations can not only result in fines, wasting firm revenues, but substantial legal actions due to damages incurred.

**Critical Thinking Exercise**

Why are manhole covers round?

Answer: Manhole covers are round because other shaped covers can be maneuvered to fall through the hole (e.g., try a square box).

**Text Review Questions**

1. According to this chapter, what employment trends are expected for professionals in the fields of fraud examination and financial forensics? Why?

Answer: There is also a growing demand for forensic and litigation advisory services related to damages, divorce, valuations, construction delays, antitrust, lost wages, business interruption, intellectual property infringement, insurance claims, environmental issues, tax evasion, wrongful death, reconstruction, and litigation consulting, to name a few.

Another area is the increasing victimization of individuals targeted in fraud schemes (e.g., identity theft). While the most common victims of such fraud are the fraudster’s family and friends, international criminal organizations have developed identity theft and similar frauds into “big business.” Raising awareness of fraud prevention techniques and assisting in remediation procedures are crucial to effectively addressing this growing problem in our global society.

Consequently, the demand for students who have specialized qualifications in fraud and financial forensics has grown significantly and is likely to continue to grow. Many large firms have been seeking to recruit accounting students with some exposure to financial forensics. The need for competent staffing at the SEC, at PCAOB, and in private industry is outpacing the supply. Anticipated growth in the field is expected to be nearly 25 percent over the next ten years.

1. What employment opportunities currently exist for fraud examiners and financial forensics specialists?

Answer:Fraud examiners and financial forensic specialists work in accounting and professional service firms which provide fraud deterrence, detection, investigation and remediation services to a variety of organizations. In addition, internal audit, corporate compliance, security and internal investigation units all operate within public and private companies and utilize the skills of the fraud examiner and the financial forensic professional. Regulatory agencies, government and not-for-profit, and law enforcement agencies also hire specialists in these areas.

1. What role do fraud examination and financial forensic skills have in the corporate governance area?

Answer: Corporate governance can play an important role in preventing and detecting financial statement and other types of fraud and corporate malfeasance. Fraud examiners and financial forensic professionals help to identify risks and understand how the organization’s internal controls might be exploited during fraud acts.

1. Which professional organizations support fraud examination and financial forensics professionals? What certifications do they offer?

Answer: **Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)**

Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE)

**American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)**

Accredited in Business Valuation (ABV)

Certified Information Technology Professional (CITP)

Certified in Financial Forensics (CFF)

**Forensic CPA Society (FCPAS)**

Forensic Certified Public Accountant (FCPA)

**Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA)**

Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)

Certified Information Security Manager (CISM)

Certified in the Governance of Enterprise IT (CGEIT)

**Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA)**

Certified Internal Auditor (CIA)

**National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts (NACVA)**

Certified Forensic Financial Analyst (CFFA)

Accredited Valuation Analyst (AVA)

Certified in Fraud Deterrence (CFD)

Certified Valuation Analyst (CVA)

**Society of Financial Examiners (SOFE)**

Accredited Financial Examiner

Certified Financial Examiner

Automated Examiner Specialist

1. What international opportunities exist in fraud examination and financial forensics?

Answer: Chartered Accountant (CA), one equivalent of the CPA around the globe, is the title used by members of certain professional accountancy associations in the British Commonwealth countries and Ireland.

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, which administers the certified fraud examiner (CFE) credential, has international activities in more than 120 countries around the world.

Other international certifications related to the fraud examination and forensic accounting specializations include the following:

AAFM The American Academy of Financial Management offers 16 separate financial certifications recognized worldwide.

MFP Master Financial Professional

CWM Chartered Wealth Manager

CTEP Chartered Trust and Estate Planner

CAM Chartered Asset Manager

RFS Registered Financial Specialist in Financial Planning

CPM Chartered Portfolio Manager

RBA Registered Business Analyst

MFM Master Financial Manager

CMA Chartered Market Analyst and FAD - Financial Analyst Designate

CRA Certified Risk Analyst and CRM - Certified in Risk Management

CVM Certified Valuation Manager

CCC Certified Cost Controller offered in the Middle East, Europe, Asia and Africa

CCA Certified Credit Analyst offered in Asia and Middle East Africa

CCA Chartered Compliance Analyst

CITA Certified International Tax Analyst (for Lawyers or LLM holders)

CAMC Certified Anti-Money Laundering Consultant (for Lawyers or LLM holders)

Ch.E. Chartered Economist - For PhDs and Double Masters Degree Holders.

CAPA Certified Asset Protection Analyst

1. Other than accounting, which disciplines do fraud examination and financial forensics encompass?

Answer: In addition to accounting, fraud examination and financial forensics include finance, economics, law, psychology, sociology, criminology, information technology, business management, and communications.

1. What is the role of research in the fraud examination and financial forensics professions?

Answer: Research drives professional innovation. Practitioners in the field implement the products of research (concepts, ideas, theories and evidence) by applying, testing and refining theory and research findings in the “real world.” Finally, educators create learning frameworks through which students benefit from the combined efforts of practice and research. For fraud examination and forensic accounting to be a viable specialization over the long term, research opportunities and recognition are required to take the profession to the highest levels.