

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

Student Full Name(s)		
Student Surname		
Student ID Number		
EISA Registration Number		
Assessment Centre Name	Forensic Academy Africa	
Assessment Centre Accreditation #	7-QCTO/AC-TTC110724122242	
Qualification Name	Occupational Certificate: Fraud Examiner	
SAQA ID Number	101868	Part 1: Task 1.2 Total: 110 Marks Page 28
Credits	255	
Paper	Exemplar #1 Paper 1	
Document Type	Exemplar of Non-E-Assessment Paper	
Date Of EISA	DD/MM/YYYY	Grand Total:
Duration	180 minutes	
Total Marks	110	Percentage:
Pass Mark	70% (77 out of 110)	
Marker/Assessor:	Name & Surname	Signature
Moderator (If Applicable):	Name & Surname	Signature

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

EISA CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS

- EISA Candidates must complete all questions in this EISA.
- EISA Candidates must use only a black pen when completing this EISA.
- Should EISA Candidates require additional space to complete their answers, please request additional paper from an invigilator.
- EISA Candidates must ensure they indicate their name, surname and EISA registration number at the top of the additional paper. Also, ensure that the question number is marked on your additional paper.
- EISA Candidates must use the scenarios provided in the External Integrated Summative Assessment (Non-E-Assessment Scenarios) to answer the corresponding questions in the EISA.

Assessment Centre Name: Forensic Academy Africa

Assessment Centre Accreditation #: 07-QCTO-AC-TTC110724122242

Qualification Name: Occupational Certificate Fraud Examiner

SAQA ID Number: 101868

Credits: 255

Component: Exemplar #1 Paper: 1

Start Time of EISA on the EISA date: 09:00 (a.m.)

Duration: 180 minutes

Total Marks: 110

Pass Mark: 70% (77 out of 110)

Attempts: 1

Focus: Part 1: Task 1.2

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

GENERAL EISA RULES

- EISA Candidates are only allowed to use the supplied EISA booklets and additional paper to answer the EISA questions.
- EISA Candidates can only use a black pen for their Non-E-Assessment answers.
- EISA Candidates to ensure that their name, surname and EISA registration number appear on the front of your EISA booklet.
- This is a closed-book examination.
- All EISA booklets must be handed back to the invigilator intact. No pages may be torn off from the EISA booklet. The removal of EISA booklets from the examination room is prohibited.
- EISA Candidates may use a calculator in this EISA.
- The use of any communication devices, including smart watches, cell phones, tablets, iPads, headphones, and Laptops, is prohibited.
- All cell phones are to be switched off for the duration of the EISA.
- Invigilators will not assist EISA Candidates with explaining questions related to the EISA.
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- EISA Candidates may not leave the examination venue within one hour of the start of the examination and in the last 30 minutes of the allotted examination period.
- EISA Candidates found to be disruptive and unruly in the assessment centre will be requested to leave the centre by the invigilator.

I hereby confirm that I have read the above EISA rules and declare that I understand and accept them.

Signature of EISA candidate: _____

Date: _____

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

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External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

Table of Content

1. PART 1.....	6
1.1. Task 1.2.....	6

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1. PART 1

1.1. Task 1.2

SCENARIO #7: FRAUD IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

(Use for Outcomes 1-7)

A CFO at a pharmaceutical company manipulated financial statements to inflate profits and secure performance bonuses. This was achieved by understating liabilities and overstating revenue through fictitious sales. This fraud misled shareholders and artificially inflated the company's stock value.

1.1.1. Outcome 1: Identify the causes of the crime using at least three theories of crime causation. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.1.1 Which theory explains the CFO's decision to manipulate financial statements for personal gain? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Social Disorganisation Theory
- ☐ b) Rational Choice Theory
- ☐ c) Routine Activities Theory
- ☐ d) Labelling Theory

1.1.1.2 Strain Theory suggests the CFO committed fraud due to: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Influence from their peers
- ☐ b) Pressure to meet unattainable financial targets
- ☐ c) Desire for ethical compliance
- ☐ d) Strong internal controls

1.1.1.3 Differential Association Theory explains the fraud as a result of: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Opportunity from weak internal audits
- ☐ b) Learning unethical practices from the organisational culture
- ☐ c) Financial pressures from personal circumstances
- ☐ d) Strict oversight of financial statements

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.1.4 Control Theory indicates the CFO manipulated financial data because:

(1 mark)

- ☐ a) There were insufficient controls and accountability
- ☐ b) They had strong ethical training
- ☐ c) External pressures did not influence them
- ☐ d) The organisation had strong governance

1.1.1.5 Routine Activities Theory suggests the fraud occurred due to: *(1 mark)*

- ☐ a) Strong financial reporting standards
- ☐ b) The lack of a capable guardian, such as independent audits
- ☐ c) Limited motivation for fraud
- ☐ d) Reduced financial incentives

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

1.1.2. Outcome 2: Identify Prevention Strategies. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.2.1 What prevention strategy could help deter financial reporting fraud? *(1 mark)*

- ☐ a) Allowing flexible reporting standards
- ☐ b) Simplifying performance-based bonus structures
- ☐ c) Implementing mandatory external audits
- ☐ d) Avoiding compliance training

1.1.2.2 To prevent manipulation of financial data, organisations should: *(1 mark)*

- ☐ a) Allow CFOs full discretion over reporting
- ☐ b) Enforce strict compliance with accounting standards
- ☐ c) Avoid independent reviews of financial statements
- ☐ d) Encourage the use of performance bonuses

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.2.3 A key prevention mechanism is to: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Establish whistleblower protection policies
- ☐ b) Avoid auditing financial statements
- ☐ c) Delegate all responsibility for reporting to the CFO
- ☐ d) Reduce transparency in financial operations

1.1.2.4 What internal control can prevent financial reporting fraud? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Simplifying oversight processes
- ☐ b) Reducing accountability mechanisms
- ☐ c) Implementing segregation of duties in financial reporting
- ☐ d) Allowing sole authority for reporting

1.1.2.5 To mitigate fraud, organisations should prioritise: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Flexibility in reporting standards
- ☐ b) Training staff on ethical financial practices
- ☐ c) Ignoring suspicious accounting practices
- ☐ d) Reducing oversight in accounting



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

1.1.3. Outcome 3: Role of Corporate Governance. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.3.1 Corporate Governance can address financial fraud by: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing monitoring of financial statements
- ☐ b) Delegating full reporting responsibility to executives
- ☐ c) Establishing independent audit committees
- ☐ d) Allowing flexible compliance standards

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.3.2 What role does Corporate Governance play in ensuring financial integrity? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing compliance requirements
- ☐ b) Enforcing accountability for financial accuracy
- ☐ c) Allowing relaxed auditing policies
- ☐ d) Simplifying financial reporting

1.1.3.3 Which principle of Corporate Governance is essential in preventing financial reporting fraud? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding transparency
- ☐ b) Promoting unchecked authority
- ☐ c) Ensuring transparency and accountability in financial disclosures
- ☐ d) Ignoring whistleblower concerns

1.1.3.4 How does Corporate Governance promote ethical financial practices? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Delegating authority without oversight
- ☐ b) Allowing performance-based bonuses without review
- ☐ c) Establishing a strong code of ethics for financial reporting
- ☐ d) Simplifying auditing requirements

1.1.3.5 To address fraud risks, Corporate Governance should focus on: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding reporting standards
- ☐ b) Strengthening financial oversight mechanisms
- ☐ c) Ignoring ethical concerns
- ☐ d) Reducing board-level accountability



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.4. Outcome 4: Outline the role of Management in addressing the white-collar crimes in the scenario. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.4.1 Management can prevent financial reporting fraud by: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing internal controls
- ☐ b) Conducting regular reviews of financial data
- ☐ c) Avoiding compliance training
- ☐ d) Delegating all reporting authority

1.1.4.2 A key role of management is to: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Promote a culture of accountability and transparency
- ☐ b) Simplify reporting standards
- ☐ c) Allow CFOs to manipulate reports freely
- ☐ d) Ignore ethical breaches

1.1.4.3 How should management encourage ethical reporting practices? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Ignore financial discrepancies
- ☐ b) Provide regular ethics and compliance training
- ☐ c) Allow flexible financial practices
- ☐ d) Simplify performance bonuses

1.1.4.4 To deter fraud, management should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Delegate financial oversight to a single individual
- ☐ b) Reduce monitoring mechanisms
- ☐ c) Enforce compliance with strict reporting standards
- ☐ d) Avoid whistleblower reports

1.1.4.5 Management must implement: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reduced financial oversight
- ☐ b) Strong internal controls and segregation of duties
- ☐ c) Unchecked reporting mechanisms
- ☐ d) Flexible compliance policies



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.5. Outcome 5: Outline the role of Management in addressing the white-collar crimes in the scenario. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.5.1 Fraud prevention programmes should focus on: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing financial reporting requirements
- ☐ b) Independent auditing of financial statements
- ☐ c) Delegating reporting responsibility without checks
- ☐ d) Simplifying compliance standards

1.1.5.2 A critical focus area in fraud prevention is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding whistleblower reports
- ☐ b) Transparency in financial reporting processes
- ☐ c) Reducing accountability
- ☐ d) Allowing flexible reporting standards

1.1.5.3 What is the key impact of effective fraud prevention programmes? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Increased financial losses
- ☐ b) Improved organisational credibility and reduced fraud risks
- ☐ c) Reduced transparency in reporting
- ☐ d) Simplified manipulation of the report

1.1.5.4 Fraud prevention should prioritise: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Delegating authority without oversight
- ☐ b) Ignoring financial training
- ☐ c) Training staff on ethical financial practices
- ☐ d) Simplifying reporting mechanisms

1.1.5.5 A key area of focus to prevent financial reporting fraud is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding documentation of financial activities
- ☐ b) Conducting regular risk assessments of financial operations
- ☐ c) Ignoring discrepancies in reporting
- ☐ d) Simplifying performance-based bonus systems



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.6. Outcome 6: Specific Focus Areas for Fraud Prevention Programmes. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.6.1 A critical focus area for fraud prevention programmes in financial reporting is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding independent audits
- ☐ b) Allowing flexibility in compliance requirements
- ☐ c) Conducting regular independent audits of financial statements
- ☐ d) Reducing the training of finance staff

1.1.6.2 Fraud prevention programmes should prioritise: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing compliance with accounting standards
- ☐ b) Strengthening transparency in financial reporting processes
- ☐ c) Allowing discretion in reporting standards
- ☐ d) Eliminating whistleblower systems

1.1.6.3 What impact do effective fraud prevention programmes have on financial reporting? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Increased financial manipulation
- ☐ b) Enhanced stakeholder trust and reduced fraud risks
- ☐ c) Simplified accounting standards
- ☐ d) Reduced oversight of financial practices

1.1.6.4 A specific focus area for fraud prevention in this scenario is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing the frequency of financial reviews
- ☐ b) Establishing strict internal controls for revenue and expense reporting
- ☐ c) Allowing sole responsibility for reporting to CFOs
- ☐ d) Simplifying performance-based bonus structures

1.1.6.5 Fraud prevention programmes should aim to: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Minimise financial training requirements
- ☐ b) Ignore financial reporting anomalies
- ☐ c) Promote ethical behaviour through compliance and ethics training
- ☐ d) Allow unchecked reporting discretion

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.7. Outcomes 7: Fraud Risks and Prevention Mechanisms. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.7.1 A key fraud risk in this scenario is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Transparent reporting standards
- ☐ b) Strong internal audits
- ☐ c) Manipulation of revenue and expense records
- ☐ d) Simplified compliance training

1.1.7.2 What is a significant risk in financial reporting? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Delegating oversight responsibility
- ☐ b) Overstating revenue to inflate profits
- ☐ c) Strong compliance policies
- ☐ d) Transparent audits

1.1.7.3 Which mechanism is most effective in mitigating financial reporting fraud? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Allowing flexibility in reporting
- ☐ b) Requiring independent audits and strict compliance
- ☐ c) Avoiding segregation of duties
- ☐ d) Simplifying accounting standards

1.1.7.4 To mitigate fraud risks, organisations should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Ignore financial anomalies
- ☐ b) Monitor and review financial data regularly
- ☐ c) Delegate unchecked authority
- ☐ d) Reduce compliance training

1.1.7.5 What is a relevant prevention mechanism for financial reporting fraud? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Allowing CFOs unchecked authority
- ☐ b) Simplifying reporting processes
- ☐ c) Implementing whistleblower protection systems
- ☐ d) Reducing audit requirements



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.8. Outcome 8: Apply the ACFE Code of Professional Ethics to the conduct of the examiners. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

SCENARIO #8: CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

During a high-profile investigation of embezzlement in a Pretoria-based NGO, CFE Kagiso uncovers sensitive financial data linked to the CEO. Although reporters attempt to pressure him for information, Kagiso refuses to disclose any details. Instead, he advises the client on how to manage the public narrative without compromising the integrity of the investigation. His strict adherence to confidentiality not only preserves the client's reputation but also underscores his professionalism.

1.1.8.1 Sipho, upon discovering sensitive information about Diamond Dynamics, should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Sharing findings with reporters.
- ☐ b) Publishing sensitive details to protect the NGO
- ☐ c) Refusing to disclose information without authorisation
- ☐ d) Providing the CEO with advance notice of findings

1.1.8.2 Which principle of the ACFE Code does Kagiso demonstrate? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Commitment to diligence
- ☐ b) Confidentiality of information
- ☐ c) Avoidance of conflicts of interest
- ☐ d) Full disclosure

1.1.8.3 What would have violated the ACFE Code in this scenario? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Refusing to disclose findings prematurely
- ☐ b) Sharing confidential data with the media
- ☐ c) Advising the client on public communication
- ☐ d) Documenting findings comprehensively

1.1.8.4 Why is confidentiality crucial in Kagiso's role? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) It limits the client's access to findings
- ☐ b) It prevents effective fraud detection
- ☐ c) It preserves the integrity of the investigation
- ☐ d) It simplifies the examination process

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.8.5 What is a key takeaway from this scenario? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Confidentiality undermines the examiner's credibility
- ☐ b) Protecting sensitive information is vital to professionalism
- ☐ c) Media engagement is an essential part of fraud examination
- ☐ d) Public disclosure enhances investigation outcomes

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

**1.1.9. Outcome 9: Apply the ACFE Code of Professional Standards to the
conduct of the examiners. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)**

SCENARIO #9: DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE IN EXAMINATION

A financial institution hires a CFE to investigate suspected money laundering. The investigation involves analysing thousands of financial transactions over several years. In an effort to meet the client's deadlines, the CFE relies solely on summary data provided by the client's staff, without verifying its accuracy or completeness.

1.1.9.1 What is the key principle of due professional care that the CFE has neglected in this scenario? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Communicating findings effectively
- ☐ b) Ensuring conclusions are based on verified and reliable evidence
- ☐ c) Following the client's deadlines and priorities
- ☐ d) Avoiding conflicts of interests

1.1.9.2 What is the correct approach when dealing with large volumes of transactions? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Analyse a small, random sample and generalise findings
- ☐ b) Use advanced analytical tools to review the data comprehensively
- ☐ c) Rely on summaries provided by the client's staff
- ☐ d) Request the client narrow the scope to simplify the work

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.9.3 If a CFE fails to verify the accuracy of the data provided, what risk does this pose? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Delayed reporting
- ☐ b) Inaccurate or unsupported findings
- ☐ c) Violations of confidentiality
- ☐ d) Reduced client satisfaction

1.1.9.4 How should a CFE ensure due professional care in a time-constrained investigation? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Prioritise speed over accuracy to meet deadlines
- ☐ b) Request additional resources or time to maintain quality
- ☐ c) Delegate all detailed work to the client's internal team
- ☐ d) Reduce the scope of the investigation without informing the client

1.1.9.5 Why is professional scepticism critical in this scenario? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) It ensures compliance with client expectations
- ☐ b) It minimises reliance on unverified information
- ☐ c) It allows the CFE to trust the client's staff implicitly
- ☐ d) It speeds up the investigation process



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

SCENARIO #10: TRAFFIC FINE MANIPULATION
(Use for Outcomes 10-14)

A traffic officer in KwaZulu-Natal accepts cash bribes to reduce or eliminate fines for speeding violations. This conduct amounts to bribery under Section 3 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, with additional administrative penalties for the officer possible under civil law. Investigators must respect the right to a fair trial (Section 35 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996) while employing lawful undercover operations authorised by the Hawks. Evidence required includes witness testimonies from individuals who paid bribes and covert recordings of transactions. While undercover recordings and multiple witness accounts strengthen the case, witness reluctance due to fear of self-incrimination is a potential weakness. Judicially authorised covert evidence must comply with legal standards to be admissible in court.

1.1.10. Outcome 10: Identify the relevant legal cause of action (Civil or Criminal) and identify the specific elements that need to be proven. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.10.1 Determine the relevant legal cause of action (Criminal) in the scenario and outline the elements necessary to establish corruption under Section 3 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004. (5 marks)

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.11. Outcome 11: Verify that evidence meets the required criteria of the specific laws of evidence. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.11.1 Assess the evidence presented in the scenario and determine if it adheres to the requirements of South African laws of evidence for proving corruption. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

11

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.12. Outcome 12: Identify the appropriate sections of subjects' constitutional rights that may be affected by the specific situation and identify mechanisms to be applied to ensure compliance. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.12.1 Analyse the scenario to identify the constitutional rights affected by the traffic fine manipulation and describe mechanisms to ensure compliance with South African constitutional protections during the investigation. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.13. Outcome 13: Identify the financial crime committed and its specific elements. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.13.1 Analyse the traffic fine manipulation scenario and identify the financial crime committed and its specific elements under South African law. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.14. Outcome 14: Develop an investigation plan with rationales/narratives for management approval. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.14.1 Formulate an investigation plan for the traffic fine manipulation scenario, detailing the steps and justifying management approval in a South African context.
(5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

SCENARIO #11: REVIEWING CCTV FOOTAGE
(Use for Outcomes 15-16)

Following a theft report at a warehouse, Naledi, the forensic investigator, requested access to the facility's CCTV footage. She collaborated with the security manager, who guided her to the relevant recordings. They reviewed footage from the specified timeframes and identified suspicious activity involving an employee. Naledi ensured the footage was extracted in original format with all timestamps intact. The security team provided her with a copy of the footage on an encrypted hard drive, which she stored securely. To maintain compliance with South Africa's privacy laws, Naledi documented the extraction process and ensured access was restricted to authorised personnel only.

1.1.15. Outcome 15: Identify the specific ways to legally obtain and preserve documentary [evidence]. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.15.1 Detail Naledi's procedure for obtaining and preserving the CCTV footage by outlining how she ensured compliance with South African privacy laws. (5 Marks)

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.16. Outcome 16: Identify the various strengths and weaknesses in the way in which evidence was obtained. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.16.1 Evaluate Naledi's process for obtaining and preserving CCTV footage. Discuss both strengths and weaknesses, ensuring reference to South African privacy laws. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.17. Outcome 17: Identify online information sources that can be applied to the scenario. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

SCENARIO #12: THE HR COMPLIANCE PUZZLE

As the HR manager of a Johannesburg-based company, Zanele has been asked to update the company's employment policies to align with South African labour laws. Her responsibilities include ensuring compliance with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Act 75 of 1997 as amended, understanding recent changes to the minimum wage, and drafting a new policy on workplace diversity and inclusion. To get this done, Zanele must stay informed about the latest amendments to labour regulations. However, with so much information online, she's unsure which sources are credible and up to date.

1.1.17.1 Zanele is tasked with updating HR policies based on South African employment laws. Identify one online source for each of these tasks: (a) understanding the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, (b) recent changes to the minimum wage, (c) workplace diversity policies, and (d) tracking labour law amendments. Explain how one source ensures compliance in a South African context. (5 Marks)

Step 1: Identification and description of credible online sources: (4 Marks)
Step 2: Justifying the appropriateness of one source for compliance in South Africa: (1 Mark)

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.18. Outcome 18: Identify data analysis software that can be applied to the scenario. (5 Marks: 7 Minutes)

SCENARIO #13: CREDIT CARD FRAUD ON CLICKS4U E-COMMERCE PLATFORM

Clicks4U, a popular e-commerce platform, has been inundated with complaints of unauthorised credit card transactions. Preliminary investigations suggest these transactions might be linked to a phishing attack targeting the platform's users. As a Digital Forensic Investigator, you are asked to scrutinise transaction logs, identify suspicious patterns, and trace the origin of fraudulent activities. You must use advanced data analysis software to cross-reference customer complaints with transaction records and pinpoint the breach. The company's management is eager to restore customer trust by addressing this issue immediately.

1.1.18.1 Suggest a suitable software tool to investigate fraudulent credit card transactions on the Clicks4U platform and explain how the tool can assist in detecting suspicious transaction patterns and tracing the source of fraudulent activity.

Responses should include the following elements:

- 1) Identification of software: (1 Mark)**
- 2) The role of the selected tool in the Investigation: (1 Mark)**
- 3) Identification of fraud detection features: (1 Mark)**
- 4) Application to tracing sources of fraudulent activity: (1 Mark)**
- 5) Consideration of South Africa's e-commerce environment: (1 Mark)**

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

SCENARIO #14: CORPORATE ESPIONAGE IN A MINING COMPANY
(Use for Outcomes 19-20)

A leading mining company based in Cape Town suspects that sensitive financial information, including details of an upcoming major merger, has been leaked to competitors. A whistleblower discloses that a senior executive may have shared classified data via email and phone. Forensic analysis uncovers encrypted files sent from the executive's work email to a personal account, alongside suspicious financial transactions linked to their personal finances.

The forensic team collects and examines call logs, email exchanges, and financial transaction records to substantiate the allegations and applies advanced communication analysis and transaction monitoring techniques. Risk assessment tools are deployed to identify company process vulnerabilities, ensuring a thorough evaluation of internal safeguards. Legal compliance and data protection protocols are strictly followed throughout the investigation to adhere to South African laws and safeguard employee privacy. Maintaining confidentiality remains paramount to protecting the company's reputation during this sensitive operation.

1.1.19. Outcome 19: Identify the relevant digital forensic principles that should be applied (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

1.1.19.1 Explain how the five (5) principles of Digital Forensics can be applied in investigating suspected corporate espionage in the scenario. (5 Marks)

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

1.1.20. Outcome 20: Identify the specific principles applicable to tracking illicit financial transactions (10 Marks: 15 Minutes)

1.1.20.1 Explain how you would investigate the suspected corporate espionage in the mining company by discussing how the principles below align with Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) efforts in the South African context. (10 Marks)

Responses should include the following principles:

- 1) Communication Analysis:** (3 Marks)
- 2) Transaction Monitoring:** (3 Marks)
- 3) Risk Assessment:** (2 Marks)
- 4) Legal Compliance:** (2 Marks)

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(Sub-Total: 10 Marks)

Turn the Page To Continue

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 1 OF NON-E-ASSESSMENT PAPER 1

**1.1.21. Outcome 21: Identify relevant sections/ headings that must be included
in the report. (5 Marks: 7 Minutes)**

SCENARIO #15: DATA BREACH INVESTIGATION

A mining company in Pretoria suffers a data breach involving the theft of employee personal data and confidential geological reports. IT security logs show unauthorised access to the company server from an external IP address. Investigators review access logs, system configurations, and email exchanges for potential phishing attempts. Employees are interviewed to understand cybersecurity practices. The report identifies vulnerabilities in password management and provides recommendations for improved security protocols and staff training.

1.1.21.1 Identify the relevant sections or headings and summarise their function that should be included in the forensic investigation report for this case. (5 Marks)

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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(Part 1: Question / Task 1.2 Total: 110 Marks)

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