

External Integrated Summative Assessment
EXEMPLAR # 2 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

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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

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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 appears on the front of your EISA booklet.
- This is a close 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, I-Pads, 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.
- EISA Candidates are prohibited from conversing in any manner with each other.
- 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: _____

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1. PART 1:

1.1. Question / Task 1.2

SCENARIO #7: FRAUD IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

(Use for Outcomes 1-7)

A logistics manager at a major retail chain accepted kickbacks from suppliers in exchange for preferential shelf space. These bribes totalled R 2 million over two years and disrupted fair competition among suppliers. It also led to the prioritisation of substandard products.

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 manager's acceptance of supplier kickbacks as a rational choice for financial gain? (1 mark)

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

1.1.1.2 Differential Association Theory suggests the manager committed corruption because: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) They experienced financial strain
- ☐ b) They were influenced by a culture normalising unethical behaviour
- ☐ c) They lacked accountability
- ☐ d) They faced no external pressure

1.1.1.3 Strain Theory indicates the corruption arose from: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) A desire for ethical compliance
- ☐ b) The inability to meet financial goals through legitimate mean
- ☐ c) A lack of routine oversight
- ☐ d) A focus on organisational transparency

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1.1.1.4 Control Theory suggests corruption occurred due to: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Weak internal controls and a lack of consequences for unethical behaviour
- ☐ b) Strict compliance policies
- ☐ c) Financial pressure from external sources
- ☐ d) An emphasis on ethical decision-making

1.1.1.5 Routine Activities Theory explains the corruption as: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Strong monitoring mechanisms in place
- ☐ b) A motivated offender encountering inadequate oversight
- ☐ c) The presence of strict controls
- ☐ d) The absence of any opportunity



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

1.1.2.1 Which prevention strategy would reduce supplier kickbacks? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Simplifying supplier agreements
- ☐ b) Reducing transparency in procurement
- ☐ c) Implementing competitive bidding processes
- ☐ d) Allowing informal agreements

1.1.2.2 A key prevention mechanism is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding conflict of interest policies
- ☐ b) Requiring disclosure of relationships between employees and suppliers
- ☐ c) Simplifying compliance requirements
- ☐ d) Ignoring supplier complaints

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1.1.2.3 What strategy would help ensure fair supplier selection? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Establishing clear evaluation criteria for suppliers
- ☐ b) Allowing personal discretion by managers
- ☐ c) Reducing audits on supplier relationships
- ☐ d) Encouraging exclusivity agreements

1.1.2.4 How can whistleblowing prevent corruption in supplier selection? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) By discouraging employee reporting
- ☐ b) By creating a safe platform for reporting unethical behaviour
- ☐ c) By ignoring whistleblower concerns
- ☐ d) By reducing compliance standards

1.1.2.5 To prevent supplier kickbacks, organisations should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reduce audits on supplier agreements
- ☐ b) Allow exclusive contracts without review
- ☐ c) Perform regular audits of procurement and supplier relationships
- ☐ d) Simplify supplier evaluation processes

(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 supplier corruption by: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Allowing unchecked supplier relationships
- ☐ b) Requiring transparency and accountability in supplier selection
- ☐ c) Delegating decisions entirely to manager
- ☐ d) Avoiding whistleblower protection policies

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1.1.3.2 What governance principle ensures fair supplier relationships?

(1 mark)

- ☐ a) Simplifying reporting requirements
- ☐ b) Promoting transparency and competitive bidding
- ☐ c) Allowing personal discretion in supplier evaluation
- ☐ d) Reducing conflict of interest policies

1.1.3.3 A critical Corporate Governance measure in preventing corruption is:

(1 mark)

- ☐ a) Enforcing strict conflict of interest disclosure policies
- ☐ b) Reducing transparency in procurement
- ☐ c) Avoiding supplier evaluations
- ☐ d) Ignoring whistleblower complaints

1.1.3.4 How can Corporate Governance support ethical procurement? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reducing supplier diversity
- ☐ b) Implementing codes of conduct for procurement processes
- ☐ c) Allowing verbal contracts with suppliers
- ☐ d) Delegating authority without oversight

1.1.3.5 Governance practices should focus on: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding whistleblower reports
- ☐ b) Strengthening independent oversight of procurement activities
- ☐ c) Simplifying auditing processes
- ☐ d) Reducing reporting requirements



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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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 supplier corruption by: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Ignoring supplier complaints
- ☐ b) Delegating authority without monitoring
- ☐ c) Conducting regular reviews of supplier relationships
- ☐ d) Simplifying conflict of interest policies

1.1.4.2 A key management responsibility is to: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Allow exclusive supplier agreements without review
- ☐ b) Enforce compliance with procurement policies
- ☐ c) Ignore whistleblower complaints
- ☐ d) Simplify reporting standards

1.1.4.3 Management should encourage ethical behaviour by: (1 mark)

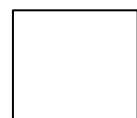
- ☐ a) Avoiding ethics training
- ☐ b) Providing ethics and compliance training for procurement teams
- ☐ c) Ignoring supplier concerns
- ☐ d) Reducing audits on supplier agreements

1.1.4.4 To reduce corruption risks, management should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Establish and monitor supplier evaluation criteria
- ☐ b) Avoid documenting supplier selection processes
- ☐ c) Delegate supplier decisions to a single individual
- ☐ d) Simplify the supplier evaluation standard

1.1.4.5 Management should address corruption by: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Ignoring whistleblower tips
- ☐ b) Allowing informal supplier agreement
- ☐ c) Acting promptly on reports of unethical behaviour
- ☐ d) Reducing oversight on procurement activities



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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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 How should management ensure fairness in supplier selection processes?
(1 mark)

- ☐ a) Allowing verbal agreements with suppliers
- ☐ b) Standardising supplier evaluation criteria and enforcing compliance
- ☐ c) Ignoring complaints about supplier relationships
- ☐ d) Simplifying documentation requirements

1.1.5.2 To discourage supplier kickbacks, management must: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoiding whistleblower reports
- ☐ b) Transparency in financial reporting processes
- ☐ c) Reducing accountability
- ☐ d) Reduce oversight of supplier contracts

1.1.5.3 What key role does management play in creating ethical supplier relationships?
(1 mark)

- ☐ a) Allowing supplier exclusivity agreements
- ☐ b) Avoiding regular supplier evaluations
- ☐ c) Conducting routine checks and monitoring of procurement activities
- ☐ d) Simplifying compliance policies

1.1.5.4 To address supplier corruption, management should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Avoid whistleblower reports
- ☐ b) Delegate supplier relationships to a single person
- ☐ c) Provide regular training on ethical procurement practices
- ☐ d) Reduce the number of supplier evaluations

1.1.5.5 What action should management take upon discovering unethical supplier relationships? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Ignore the issue to maintain relationships
- ☐ b) Simplify supplier agreements for efficiency
- ☐ c) Take immediate corrective actions, such as terminating unethical contracts
- ☐ d) Reduce the frequency of monitoring supplier activities

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

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

- ☐ a) Allowing informal supplier agreements
- ☐ b) Promoting transparency and competitive bidding in procurement
- ☐ c) Simplifying compliance standards
- ☐ d) Ignoring supplier concerns

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

- ☐ a) Simplifying supplier contracts without review
- ☐ b) Implementing mandatory conflict of interest disclosures
- ☐ c) Reducing oversight mechanisms
- ☐ d) Allowing flexibility in compliance

1.1.6.3 Fraud prevention programmes should prioritise: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Establishing whistleblower systems to report unethical behaviour
- ☐ b) Avoiding transparency in procurement
- ☐ c) Simplifying auditing standards
- ☐ d) Reducing supplier diversity

1.1.6.4 What impact do fraud prevention programmes have? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Increased corruption risks
- ☐ b) Reduced financial and reputational risks
- ☐ c) Simplified reporting standards
- ☐ d) Limited accountability

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

- ☐ a) Simplify reporting requirements
- ☐ b) Reduce transparency
- ☐ c) Strengthen oversight of procurement and supplier activities
- ☐ d) Delegate full authority to procurement managers

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

1.1.7.1 A key fraud risk in supplier kickbacks is: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Transparent supplier evaluations
- ☐ b) Preferential treatment of suppliers in exchange for bribes
- ☐ c) Independent supplier audits
- ☐ d) Whistleblower protection system

1.1.7.2 What is a significant fraud risk in this scenario? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Lack of oversight in supplier relationships
- ☐ b) Strong conflict of interest policies
- ☐ c) Transparent bidding processes
- ☐ d) Frequent supplier evaluations

1.1.7.3 To mitigate fraud risks, the organisation should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Simplify reporting requirements
- ☐ b) Allow verbal contracts with suppliers
- ☐ c) Implement competitive bidding and supplier evaluations
- ☐ d) Reduce conflict of interest disclosures

1.1.7.4 What prevention mechanism can mitigate supplier corruption? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Delegating decisions without monitoring
- ☐ b) Requiring detailed documentation for all supplier agreements
- ☐ c) Reducing audits on procurement processes
- ☐ d) Allowing flexible procurement standards

1.1.7.5 To address fraud risks, organisations should: (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Reduce whistleblower channels
- ☐ b) Allow supplier discretion by managers
- ☐ c) Conduct regular audits of procurement activities
- ☐ d) Simplify reporting processes



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

SCENARIO #8: REASONABLE BASIS FOR OPINIONS

Maria, a Johannesburg-based fraud examiner, investigates allegations of payroll fraud at a construction firm. After gathering evidence, she identifies discrepancies in employee records and payment systems but refrains from accusing any individual without irrefutable proof. Instead, she provides the client with evidence-based findings, highlighting areas requiring further scrutiny. Her commitment to forming opinions grounded in evidence helps the client take appropriate actions while minimising legal risks.

1.1.8.1 How does Maria demonstrate a reasonable basis for opinions? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Accusing employees without substantial evidence
- ☐ b) Forming conclusions based on solid evidence
- ☐ c) Ignoring evidence of payroll discrepancies
- ☐ d) Offering opinions on employee guilt

1.1.8.2 What principle of the ACFE Code does Maria follow? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Full disclosure of material matters
- ☐ b) Reasonable basis for opinions
- ☐ c) Confidentiality of information
- ☐ d) Avoidance of unethical conduct

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

- ☐ a) Gathering sufficient evidence
- ☐ b) Expressing opinions without adequate evidence
- ☐ c) Documenting payroll discrepancies
- ☐ d) Advising the client to review processes

1.1.8.4 Why is a reasonable basis for opinions important? (1 mark)

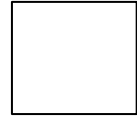
- ☐ a) It simplifies the investigation
- ☐ b) It eliminates the need for evidence
- ☐ c) It ensures findings are credible and defensible
- ☐ d) It accelerates decision-making

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1.1.8.5 How does Maria's adherence to this principle benefit the client? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) It creates a biased investigation
- ☐ b) It minimises legal risks and ensures appropriate actions
- ☐ c) It limits the scope of the investigation
- ☐ d) It undermines the examiner's credibility



(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: STANDARDS OF REPORTING

After concluding a fraud investigation, a CFE drafts a report highlighting the evidence pointing towards a senior employee's involvement in fraudulent activities. The client requests the inclusion of a statement that declares the senior employee guilty of fraud, citing a desire to strengthen their legal case.

1.1.9.1 What is the primary requirement for fraud examination reports? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) They must include the investigator's opinion on legal guilt or innocence
- ☐ b) They must be based on sufficient, reliable, and relevant evidence
- ☐ c) They must satisfy all of the client's specific request
- ☐ d) They must highlight the suspected guilt of individuals involved

1.1.9.2 How should the CFE respond to the client's request to declare an individual guilty of fraud? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Refuse the request, citing the Standards of Reporting
- ☐ b) Comply with the request to support the client's legal case
- ☐ c) Include the statement with a disclaimer about its accuracy
- ☐ d) Avoid mentioning the individual in the report altogether

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1.1.9.3 What is the risk of including a declaration of guilt in the report? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) It may lead to legal action against the client
- ☐ b) It could be considered outside the CFE's professional scope
- ☐ c) It would undermine the credibility of the investigation
- ☐ d) It could delay the release of the report

1.1.9.4 What content should the report focus on? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Evidence that supports the client's goals
- ☐ b) Reliable evidence and professional methodologies
- ☐ c) Personal opinions about the individuals involved
- ☐ d) Speculations about the case's outcome

1.1.9.5 Which action aligns with the Standards of Reporting? (1 mark)

- ☐ a) Presenting a factual report based solely on reliable evidence
- ☐ b) Speculating on possible motivations for the fraud
- ☐ c) Including subjective opinions to strengthen the findings
- ☐ d) Rewriting the report based on the client's preferences



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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SCENARIO #10: LAND ALLOCATION FAVOURITISM

(Use for Outcomes 10-14)

In Mpumalanga, a senior land affairs official accepts payment from a developer to expedite land rezoning applications. This falls under the general offence of corruption as outlined in Section 3 of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004, with potential civil actions for nullifying the rezoning decision. The investigation must respect the constitutional right to access information (Section 35 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996) and ensure transparency in compliance with the Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000, as amended. Critical evidence includes rezoning application documents, bank records showing illicit payments, and internal communications highlighting procedural breaches. Documented irregularities in rezoning approvals strengthen the case, but proving a direct quid pro quo without admissions from the involved parties poses challenges. Evidence must meet the requirements for admissibility and relevance in South African law to support a legally robust investigation and prosecution.

**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 Analyse the scenario and identify the relevant legal cause of action (Civil or Criminal). Additionally, explain the elements required to prove 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)

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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 Evaluate the evidence required to prove corruption in the scenario and determine if it meets the legal standards under South African laws of evidence.

(5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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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 Evaluate the constitutional rights that may be affected in the land allocation favouritism scenario and discuss mechanisms to ensure compliance during the investigation. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

1.1.13.1 Determine the financial crime committed in the land allocation favouritism scenario and describe its specific elements in the South African context. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

1.1.14.1 Design an investigation plan for the land allocation favouritism scenario, highlighting the steps to be followed and rationales for management approval in the South African context. (5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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SCENARIO #11: INVESTIGATING SOCIAL MEDIA ACTIVITY
(Use for Outcomes 15-16)

A company experienced a data leak that appeared to involve an employee's social media activity. Lebo, the forensic investigator, discovered several publicly available posts that hinted at insider knowledge. She documented these posts, ensuring to capture URLs, timestamps, and screenshots. When Lebo needed access to private messages that could not be viewed publicly, she sought legal advice on obtaining a subpoena. Once granted, she worked with the platform's legal compliance team to retrieve the information. All evidence was securely stored and logged, ready for use in potential disciplinary or legal proceedings.

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

1.1.15.1 Explain how Lebo legally gathered and preserved social media evidence. What steps ensured the evidence was admissible in potential proceedings? (5 Marks)

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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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 Critically analyse Lebo's approach to collecting and preserving social media evidence. Discuss its strengths and weaknesses in the South African legal context.
(5 Marks)

[illegible]

(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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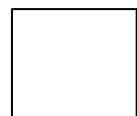
1.1.17. Outcome 17: Identify online information sources that can be applied to the scenario. (5 Marks: 5 Minutes)

SCENARIO #12: THE WATER CRISIS PROJECT

Mandla, an environmental consultant, has been hired to address water scarcity issues in Gauteng. His project involves researching government regulations on water use and finding innovative techniques for urban water conservation. Mandla also needs to present case studies of successful water management projects implemented in other parts of South Africa. To strengthen his proposal, he wants to include data on how climate change is exacerbating water scarcity in the region. Mandla is determined to make a positive impact, but he needs reliable and accurate information to guide his recommendations.

1.1.17.1 Mandla is researching water scarcity solutions in Gauteng. Suggest two credible sources for each of these areas: (a) water usage regulations, (b) conservation techniques, and (c) climate change impact. Justify the relevance of one source to Mandla's project in a South African context. (5 Marks)

Step 1: Identification and description of credible online sources: (3 Marks)
Step 2: Justifying the appropriateness of one source for compliance in South Africa: (2 Marks)



(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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

SCENARIO #13: INTERNAL ESPIONAGE AT INNOVATETECH SOLUTIONS

InnovateTech Solutions, a Cape Town-based technology firm, suspects one of its employees is leaking sensitive data to competitors. The employee in question has been accessing highly confidential files outside of normal working hours and using external storage devices in violation of company policy. You are assigned to investigate these activities using digital forensic tools to monitor network traffic, analyse device logs, and identify unauthorised data transfers. By uncovering the truth, you will help the company protect its intellectual property and take necessary legal action.

1.1.18.1 Recommend a data analysis tool suitable for investigating internal espionage at InnovateTech Solutions. Explain how the tool can help monitor network traffic, analyse employee device logs, and detect unauthorised data transfers.

Responses should include the following elements:

- 1) Identification of software: (1 Mark)**
- 2) Explanation of network traffic monitoring capabilities: (1 Mark)**
- 3) Details on analysing device logs or file transfer records: (1 Mark)**
- 4) Application to detecting unauthorised activity: (1 Mark)**
- 5) Contextualisation to a South African technology firm: (1 Mark)**

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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SCENARIO #14: PHISHING SCANDAL TARGETING BANK CLIENTS

(Use for Outcomes 19-20)

A South African bank is inundated with complaints from clients whose accounts were drained following phishing attacks. Investigators identify a fake website that mimicked the bank's online portal and captured customer credentials. An analysis of fraudulent transactions reveals that funds were transferred to high-risk countries.

The bank applies transaction monitoring tools to identify patterns associated with the phishing attack, such as rapid, high-value withdrawals. Compliance with Anti-Money Laundering (AML) regulations involves filing Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) for fraudulent transactions. The forensic team collaborates with international partners to trace funds and protect the data of affected customers while complying with privacy laws.

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 to investigate the phishing scandal targeting bank clients in a South African context.

(5 Marks)

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(Sub-Total: 5 Marks)

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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 Transaction Monitoring, Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR), and Data Protection principles are applied in investigating the phishing scandal targeting bank clients. Relate these principles to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) practices in South Africa. (10 Marks)

Responses should include the following principles:

- 1) Transaction Monitoring:** *(3 Marks)*
- 2) Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR):** *(3 Marks)*
- 3) Data Protection:** *(2 Marks)*
- 4) Alignment with AML and CFT:** *(2 Marks)*

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(Sub-Total: 10 Marks)

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

SCENARIO #15: EMBEZZLEMENT AT A NON-PROFIT ORGANISATION

A Cape Town non-profit discovers that significant funds intended for community development projects are missing. The organisation's director is suspected of embezzlement. Financial records show unauthorized transfers to personal accounts over two years. Investigators conduct a detailed review of bank statements, project budgets, and expenditure records. The investigation also includes interviews with board members and staff to understand oversight mechanisms. Recommendations focus on improving financial controls, implementing audits, and taking legal action against the director.

1.1.21.1 Identify the relevant sections or headings 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)