

EAST AFRICAN SCHOOL OF AVIATION FINAL EXAMINATION ACM 03

SUBJECT: FRAUD PREVENTION

Duration: 2 HRS

DATE: TIME: 0900 – 1100hrs

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL CANDIDATES

1. Answer all questions

1)	Detecting fraud is of paramount importance, as fraud costs airlines valuable revenues and negatively impacts in the airline.
	A) Ethics B) Image
	C) Confidence
	D) Both A) and B)
2)	Which one of the following is the correct definition of Fraud?
	A) Any action that deprives the carrier of the revenue to which it is entitled, undertaken without the carrier's notice or consent
	B) Any action that deprives the carrier of the revenue to which it is entitled undertaken without the carrier's endorsement or consent
	 C) Any action that deprives the carrier of the baggage to which it is entitled undertaken without the carrier's knowledge or consent
	D) Any action that deprives the carrier of the revenue to which it is entitled undertaken without the carrier's
	knowledge or consent
3)	All but one of the following are ways in which fraudsters can target an airline.
	A) Abuse of frequent flier programmeB) Purchasing products with stolen debit cards
	C) Neglecting tariff rules
	D) Theft of baggage
4)	Only airline staff can commit fraud.
	A) True
5)	B) False It is the responsibility to ensure that the airline policies against fraud are applied and that all
٥,	personnel are trained on how to prevent and detect Fraud
	A) Carrier
	B) Shipper
	C) Station manager
6)	D) Airport manager The corporate level of an airline will agree upon and the
O)	A) Fraud policies, Code of ethics
	B) Ethics policies, code of principles
	C) Operation policies, Code of ethics
_,	D) Both A and B
7)	Disciplinary action must be taken whenever the is dis regarded.
	A) Fraud policies, B) Code of ethics
	C) code of principles
	D) Operation policies
8)	The station manager must be up to date on the various types of fraud and which may impact his
	station and his airline's revenue
	A) Conspiracies
	B) Scams C) Theft
	D) Both A and B
9)	The basic concept of the is to reward passengers for brand loyalty by giving them credit for accrued
	mileage travelled on a carrier, or a combination of carriers.
	A) Visiting friends and relatives
	B) Frequent flier programme C) Business travel programme
	D) Both B and C
10)	All but one of the following are ways in which the programme in 9) is abused.
,	A) Broker sales
	B) Fictitious accounts
	C) Use of free tickets from a country where the programme is not authorized.

- D) Internet and phishing
- 11) This type of fraud takes place when certain individuals linked to travel agencies access the airline reservation systems and search for the passenger list of long-haul flights.
 - A) Broker sales
 - B) Fictitious accounts
 - C) Use of free tickets from a country where the programme is not authorized.
 - D) Internet and phishing
- 12) This type of fraud involves buying tickets and getting the mileage credit accrued to an FFP account specifically opened to defraud the airline.
 - A) Broker sales
 - B) Fictitious accounts
 - C) Mileage credit accrued on revenue tickets subsequently refunded.
 - D) Internet and phishing
- 13) One method to counter abuse is to identify the PNR all passengers booked for travel on _____ tickets and profile points that could help identify fraudsters.
 - A) Broker sales
 - B) Fictitious accounts
 - C) Use of free tickets from a country where the programme is not authorized.
 - D) Frequent flier
- 14) One of the following is no among the points that could help identify fraudsters.
 - A) Persons checking in and not travelling
 - B) Passengers with no known address or contact
 - C) Itinerary with no link with an FFP member's home or business address
 - D) Passengers with known addresses or contact
- 15) Airlines that wish to use credit cards for their sales transactions must enter into an agreement with the _____ and abide by their conditions.
 - A) Banks
 - B) Credit card companies
 - C) Credit agencies
 - D) Both A and B
- 16) One of the following is not among the general conditions for credit cards
 - A) Credit card provided prior to the Expiry date.
 - B) Authorization request sent to card issuer
 - C) Credit card number
- 17) For face-to face credit card transactions, one must ensure one of the following.
 - A) Credit card doesn't appear altered
 - B) The card can be read at a point-of-sale terminal
 - C) Obtaining authorization from the credit card company
 - D) All of the above
- 18) All but one of the flowing are the real refer to the meaning of a card authorization.
 - A) Card number has been reported as stolen
 - B) Card number exists
 - C) There are sufficient funds in the card
 - D) Card has been no been reported as lost.
- 19) Authorization of a credit card does not confirm or guarantee that that the genuine cardholder provided the details supplied to the merchant.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 20) Authorization does not guarantee payment for cardholder not present transactions.
 - A) True
 - B) False
- 21) The actual credit card holder will often not know of the _____ of the card until he/she receives the bill next month.
 - A) Missing card B) Fraudulent usage

	C)	Card transactions		D)	Both A and C	
22)	Whe	en the requirements laid out in the	e card acceptance n	nerchan	it agreement are neglec	ted, the airlines
		d agents are exposed to at				
		Loss, payment	•			
		Liability, payment				
		Liability, charge back				
		Loss, charge back				
231		cost implication of a major breac	h and fraud occurring	a can re	esult in organizations carr	ving the cost of
_0,		, the investigation required by		-	_	
		Compensation, payments		71110 011110		
	,	Remediation, penalties				
		Remediation, fines				
		Compensation, fines				
241		le non-face-to-face sales are	changing this mod	e of doi	na husiness would cause	areater loss of
24)	V V I III	le non-race-ro-race sales are	_, changing inis mod	e or do	ing business would cause	gleater loss of
		Confidential customers				
		Confidential, customers				
	•	Riskier, revenue				
		Riskier, customers				
۰.		Both A and B				
		a practical suggestion to combat		compu	ilsory authorization reque	st must contain
		he information that can be gather	ed.			
	•	True				
		False				
26)		a non-face-to-face transaction, au	uthorization requests n	nust con	tain all but one of the fol	owing items.
		Card number				
		Expiration date				
	•	Amount of ale				
		Authorization passcode				
27)	For (a non-face-to-face transaction, th	e card security code	is made	up of digits and is	located on the
		side of the card.				
	A)	4, back				
	B)	3, front				
	C)	5, back				
	D)	3, back				
28)	The	AVS code for credit card transact	ions taking place in th	e USA a	nd Canada stands for	
	A)	Address Verification System Comp	oany			
	B)	Address Verification System Code	;			
	C)	Address Verification System Conc	ept			
	D)	Address Verification Service Code	e			
29)	For f	face-to-face transactions when the	e customer is present o	at the p	oint of sale, ensure that a	Il but one of the
		owing re complied with.	·	•		
) The card does not appear altere	ed			
	,	The card bears the signature of t		ne is em	bossed on its face	
) The card can be swiped the ma				
) An ID is not necessary for such tro		· · · -		
301		en passengers use cards to pay, th		nge of	and an exchange	of that
		crupulous employees can take ad		.900		
		Funds, Passcodes		C.) Fu	nds, information	
		Passcodes, patterns			th A and C	
311		out one of the following are some o	of the controls against	,		
J 1 J) Do not accept any bookings wit		11 40 401	om cara osago.	
		Do not accept third party bookings will				
) Obtain an authorization code	193			
	•) Signature on the card is not nece	2007V			

32)	The	following are incidents of tariff applicability abuse, which one is not.
	A)	Special offers and seasonality
	B)	
		Application of adult fares for infants or children.
		Application of infant or children rates for adults
33)		ting an authorization code via the reservation system payment but merely that the card has not
		n reported and the funds are available
		Guarantees, missing
		Doesn't guarantee, compromised
		Guarantees, lost
2 41		Allows for, compromised gage mishandling only affects only the passenger whose baggage is delayed or damaged
34)	_	gage mishandling only affects only the passenger whose baggage is delayed or damaged. True
	,	False
351	•	_ fees are a common practice in the industry. Some estimates suggest that the revenues are times
55)		ner today compared to 2007 estimates, as a result of this growing trend.
	_	Parking, 4
		Ancillary, 5
		Storage, 4
		Ancillary, 4
36)		is theft of only some of the contents of a checked baggage:
·		Robbery
	B)	Pilferage
	C)	Fraud
		Corruption
37)		le most passengers use their as a form of payment, a transaction represents a temptation
		nethical employees.
		Debit cards, cash
		Credit cards, mobile
	•	Cash, mobile
201		Credit cards, cash
38)		en dealing with credit cards, all but one of the following are situations that would alert the station manager
		his staff of a possibility of fraudulent purchase. Too easy sale, customers disinterested in prices
		Short booking or "booking to flying" time frame
		One-way trip
		Urgent departure for sort haul destinations
39)		abuse is the application of incorrect fare levels, by intent or error.
<i>-</i> ,		Credit card
	,	Tariff
	•	Pilferage
	-	Electronic Ticket
40)		nplete the sentence: Deviations that are made (outside of airline policy guidelines that are allowed by
		ne personnel) represent
	,	Fraudulent transactions
	•	Pseudo bookings
	-	Deliberate under fairing
	DΙ	Forged documents

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