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COURSE BROCHURE

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Training Course

1 – 5 March 2027
Munich

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Training Course

Ref: 2393_89963 **Date:** 1 – 5 March 2027 **Location:** Munich **Fees:** 5600 GBP

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing is a 1-week training course for fraud and financial crime investigators in banks and financial institutions, who leave with a case referral file ready for law enforcement. Payment fraud, mule networks and layered transfers now move value faster than paper trails can follow. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course on Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing for investigators.

Why Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Matters Now

Instant payments, digital wallets and cross-border transfers let criminal proceeds move through many accounts within hours. Prosecutors expect referrals with intact exhibits and traced flows. An investigation unit that preserves evidence properly and follows the money recovers more assets and secures stronger outcomes. One that loses the trail sees cases rejected and losses written off.

Who Gains Most from Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing

- Fraud investigators who examine customer, card and payment fraud cases
- Financial crime analysts who reconstruct transaction flows between accounts, wallets and counterparties
- Anti-money laundering case officers who escalate suspicious activity for deeper inquiry
- Security and loss prevention staff who secure physical and digital exhibits on site
- Legal liaison officers who package findings for police and prosecuting authorities

A fraud investigation unit gains most when its investigators, analysts and legal liaison staff attend together.

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Capabilities

Participants move from a fraud alert to a traced, evidenced case an outside agency can act on.

- Apply continuity of evidence procedures to documents, devices and system extracts — prosecuting authority
- Design an interview plan for suspects and witnesses using open, probing and challenge questions — case lead
- Build a fund flow chart that follows proceeds through accounts, wallets and cash points — asset recovery decision
- Test bank statements and payment messages for gaps, alterations and hidden beneficiaries — evidential reliability
- Assess when a case meets the threshold for external referral — head of financial crime
- Communicate findings in a structured referral package with exhibit schedules — police investigators

Key Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Terms

- Chain of custody — The documented record of who held an exhibit, when and why, from seizure to court.
- Exhibit schedule — A numbered list describing each item of evidence, its source and the person who produced it.
- Fund tracing — Following proceeds of crime through accounts and instruments to identify where value went and who controls it.
- Money mule — A person whose account is used, knowingly or not, to receive and pass on criminal funds.
- Layering — Moving illicit funds through repeated transfers or conversions to distance them from their source.
- Case referral — The formal handover of an internal investigation's evidence and findings to an outside law enforcement agency.

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Day by Day

Day 1: The Financial Crime Investigation Landscape

- Fraud and Laundering Typologies — Recognising Schemes Behind Unusual Account Activity
- Investigation Mandate and Legal Boundaries — Deciding What Internal Teams May Do
- Alert Triage and Case Opening Criteria — Prioritising Limited Investigator Time
- Investigation Planning Matrix — Setting Hypotheses, Lines of Inquiry and Deadlines
- Stakeholder Map for Fraud Cases — Coordinating Legal, Security and Operations

Day 2: Securing Documentary and Digital Evidence

- Scene Preservation for Branch and Office Incidents — Protecting Physical Exhibits
- Chain of Custody Records — Keeping Evidence Admissible From Seizure Onwards
- Core Banking and Log Extracts — Capturing System Evidence Without Contamination
- Document Examination Basics — Spotting Forged Signatures and Altered Instruments
- Exhibit Labelling and Storage — Linking Every Item to Its Source

Day 3: Interviewing Suspects and Witnesses

- Interview Planning and Disclosure Strategy — Choosing What to Reveal and When
- Witness Account Techniques — Drawing Out Accurate Recall From Staff and Customers
- Suspect Interview Structure — Testing Explanations Against Transaction Evidence
- Verbal and Behavioural Indicators — Weighing Credibility Without Overreliance
- Statement Recording Formats — Producing Signed Accounts Fit for Prosecutors

Day 4: Following the Money

- Bank Statement Reconstruction — Building Timelines From Account Movements
- Fund Flow Charting — Visualising Proceeds Across Mule and Shell Accounts
- Payment Message and Wallet Tracing — Following Value Through Electronic Channels
- Net Worth and Source of Funds Tests — Exposing Unexplained Wealth
- Asset Freezing and Recovery Options — Deciding When to Request Restraint

Day 5: Practising the Case Referral File

- Mock Mule Network Case — Applying Triage and Planning to a Payment Fraud
- Exhibit Handling Drill — Applying Custody Records to Seized Devices and Documents
- Paired Interview Exercise — Applying Questioning Structure to a Retail Lending Fraud
- Referral Threshold Panel — Judging Evidential Sufficiency for External Handover
- Case Referral File Assembly — Completing Summary, Fund Chart and Exhibit Schedule

Applying Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing After the Course

- Audit three open fraud cases against chain of custody records and close any evidential gaps.
- Rebuild one recent payment fraud as a fund flow chart.

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing Questions FAQ

What is Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of securing admissible evidence and following criminal proceeds through accounts and payment channels. It matters now because instant payments and mule networks move stolen value faster than ever.

Which roles gain most from Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing?

Fraud investigators, financial crime analysts, laundering case officers, security staff and legal liaison officers gain most.

How does Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing differ from a staff misconduct investigation course?

It targets external criminal schemes rather than internal employee conduct. A misconduct course centres on disciplinary fairness; this one centres on tracing proceeds and criminal-standard exhibits.

What do you bring back from Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing training?

You bring back a completed referral package built on a realistic case. It holds a case summary, interview records, a fund flow chart and an exhibit schedule.

Financial Crime Evidence Gathering and Fund Tracing: The Way Forward

The case referral file built on the final day first informs the decision on whether a matter is ready for police handover. Investigators, analysts and legal liaison staff use it as a shared template for future cases. After its first live use, feedback from the receiving agency deserves close attention, since it shows which evidential links need strengthening next time.