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COURSE BROCHURE

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Training Course

1 – 5 November 2027
Singapore

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Training Course

Ref: 2397_90133 **Date:** 1 – 5 November 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery is a 1-week training course for fraud, security and investigation staff in financial institutions, producing a defensible Fraud Loss Quantification Report. As embezzlement and payment diversion hide in fragmented records, insurers and courts expect losses measured, not estimated. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course in bank fraud loss measurement and insurance claim recovery.

Why Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Matters Now

Two pressures shape this discipline. Insurers scrutinise fidelity and crime claims line by line and reject figures that cannot be traced to source entries. Courts and prosecutors expect accountants to explain their arithmetic plainly and to withstand cross-examination. An institution that quantifies losses rigorously recovers more and repairs controls faster; one that relies on rough totals invites disputed claims. The course rests on the fraud triangle, the occupational fraud classification of asset misappropriation, corruption and statement fraud, and accepted loss quantification practice.

Who Gains Most from Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery

- Fraud examiners who reconstruct ledgers and transaction histories after a suspected embezzlement
- Internal audit staff who test whether controls allowed a loss and how far it spread
- Security and investigation officers who link offender behaviour to accounting anomalies
- Insurance and claims liaison staff who prepare fidelity and crime loss submissions
- Finance controllers who restate balances and approve write-offs after a fraud

Financial crime units gain most when an investigator, an accountant and a claims specialist attend together and share one loss method.

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Capabilities

Outcomes run from why an insider offends to the amount that can be proved and claimed.

- Assess pressure, opportunity and rationalisation behind an insider scheme — the case theory
- Apply ledger reconstruction and Benford analysis to isolate manipulated entries — the scope of inquiry
- Calculate direct loss, consequential loss and recoveries on a defined basis — the insurance claim
- Test the integrity of electronic accounting records and audit trails — evidential weight
- Build schedules and exhibits that trace each figure to its source document — legal counsel

- Communicate findings as an expert witness under questioning — the court or arbitral panel

Key Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Terms

- Fraud triangle — a model explaining insider fraud through pressure, perceived opportunity and rationalisation.
- Asset misappropriation — insider theft or misuse of resources, such as skimming or false invoices.
- Benford analysis — a test comparing leading digits of amounts with their expected distribution to flag fabricated figures.
- Loss quantification basis — the stated method, period and assumptions used to measure a fraud loss.
- Consequential loss — indirect harm from a fraud, such as investigation cost or lost interest.
- Expert report — a written accountant's opinion setting out evidence, method and conclusions for a tribunal.

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Day by Day

Day 1: The Offender and the White-Collar Scheme

- Fraud Triangle Profiling — Explaining Pressure, Opportunity and Rationalisation in Insiders
- Occupational Fraud Classification — Sorting Misappropriation, Corruption and Statement Fraud
- White-Collar Crime Patterns in Lending and Treasury — Spotting Repeat Schemes
- Red Flag Inventories — Linking Lifestyle and Behaviour Signals to Ledgers
- Case Theory Statements — Framing the Scheme Before Counting the Loss

Day 2: Ledger Evidence Behind the Loss

- Ledger and Subledger Reconstruction — Rebuilding Balances From Source Entries
- Benford and Duplicate Payment Tests — Isolating Fabricated or Repeated Amounts
- Journal Entry Testing — Finding Manual Overrides, Round Sums and Odd Timings
- Vendor and Payroll Master File Matching — Exposing Ghost Suppliers and Employees
- Revenue and Expense Cut-Off Analysis — Detecting Shifted or Inflated Figures

Day 3: Digital Accounting Evidence

- Audit Trail and User Log Review — Attributing Entries to Specific Credentials
- Spreadsheet and Report Integrity Checks — Spotting Altered Formulas and Hidden Rows
- Email and Approval Workflow Records — Corroborating Who Authorised Payments
- Hash Values and Forensic Copies — Preserving Accounting Files Unchanged
- Data Extraction Requests to IT — Specifying Fields, Periods and Formats

Day 4: Measuring and Defending the Loss

- Direct Loss Calculation — Choosing Gross, Net and Period Boundaries
- Consequential Loss and Interest — Adding Investigation and Remediation Costs
- Recoveries and Offsets — Deducting Repayments, Seized Assets and Insurance
- Fidelity and Crime Claim Schedules — Meeting Insurer Proof Requirements
- Expert Testimony Preparation — Explaining Arithmetic Under Cross-Examination

Day 5: Practising the Fraud Loss Quantification Report

- Teller Skimming Case — Applying Profiling and Red Flags to a Branch Scheme
- Procurement Kickback Case — Applying Master File Matching to a Supplier Fraud
- Log Attribution Exercise — Applying Audit Trail Review to Disputed Entries
- Mock Cross-Examination Panel — Testing Loss Figures Against Opposing Counsel
- Fraud Loss Quantification Report Assembly — Completing Basis, Schedules and Exhibits

Applying Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery After the Course

- Run Benford and duplicate payment tests on one high-risk payment ledger.
- Restate a recent case's loss on a written quantification basis.

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery Questions FAQ

What is Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery and why does it matter now?

It is the use of accounting methods to explain how a fraud happened and measure its cost. It matters because insurers and courts reject loss figures that cannot be traced and defended.

Which roles gain most from Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery?

Fraud examiners, internal auditors, security investigators, claims liaison staff and finance controllers gain most. Each handles evidence behind a recoverable loss.

How does Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery differ from a general forensic accounting course?

It centres on measuring the money lost and recovering it through insurance and restitution, rather than on running the whole investigation.

What do you bring back from Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery training?

You bring back a loss report built on a practice case, with a written quantification basis, schedules and exhibits. You also bring ledger test routines.

Bank Fraud Loss Measurement and Insurance Claim Recovery: The Way Forward

The Fraud Loss Quantification Report sets out the case theory, the measurement basis, supporting schedules and exhibits in one document. Its first use is deciding the amount to claim from insurers or seek in restitution. Investigators, counsel and claims teams rely on it; revisit the loss period once the first claim settles.