Advanced Forensic Accounting and Financial Investigation Training Course

28 March – 1 April 2027
Bali

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Ref: 1134_183750 **Date:** 28 March – 1 April 2027 **Location:** Bali **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Advanced Forensic Accounting and Financial Investigation Training Course is a one-week course for forensic accountants, internal auditors, finance managers, fraud investigators, compliance professionals and legal-support teams who leave with an accounting-led investigation file and forensic findings report. Participants convert allegations into scoped inquiries through evidence control, transaction tracing, forensic data analysis, interview planning, asset tracing, loss quantification and findings evaluation. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers advanced forensic accounting and financial investigation training.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for examining accounting records and reconstructing financial activity
- Functions responsible for internal investigations, allegation triage and evidence control
- Finance leaders responsible for evaluating unusual transactions and quantified losses
- Compliance and risk teams supporting inquiries into suspected misconduct
- Legal-support teams responsible for organizing financial evidence and defensible findings

The course assumes participants can analyze ledgers, financial statements and transaction records, and it leaves out general fraud awareness, routine internal audit, anti-money-laundering operations and digital forensics.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that investigate financial activity, preserve accounting evidence and communicate supported findings.

- Finance, accounting and controllership functions
- Internal audit, compliance and enterprise risk teams
- Legal, ethics and corporate investigation functions
- Banking, insurance and payment services
- Energy, construction, manufacturing and logistics organizations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply allegation triage and investigation-scope methods
- Build an evidence-control file and working-paper index
- Analyze ledgers, payments, relationships and transaction paths
- Use forensic data analysis to identify and test exceptions
- Evaluate interviews, assets, losses and alternative explanations
- Build a defensible forensic findings report

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Course Agenda

Day 1: Investigation Scope and Evidence Control

- Allegation Intake and Triage Matrix
- Investigation Hypothesis and Scope Plan
- Fraud Scheme and Indicator Map
- Evidence Preservation and Chain-of-Custody Log
- Investigation Working-Paper Index

Day 2: Accounting Records and Transaction Tracing

- General Ledger and Journal-Entry Test Plan
- Bank and Payment Transaction Trace
- Vendor, Customer and Employee Link Analysis
- Related-Party and Conflict Mapping
- Source-to-Ledger Evidence Reconciliation

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Day 3: Forensic Data Analysis

- Data Acquisition and Integrity Checklist
- Duplicate, Split and Round-Value Test Suite
- Sequence, Timing and User-Access Analysis
- Anomaly and Exception Testing Matrix
- Investigation Lead Register and Link Visualization

Day 4: Interviews, Quantification and Findings

- Interview Objective and Question Plan
- Evidence-to-Interview Corroboration Matrix
- Asset Tracing and Funds-Flow Map
- Loss Quantification and Assumption Schedule
- Findings Evaluation and Alternative-Explanation Test

Day 5: Forensic Investigation Practice

- Exercise: Triage an Allegation and Scope Evidence
- Exercise: Trace Transactions through Accounting Records
- Exercise: Analyze Exceptions and Related Parties
- Exercise: Quantify Loss and Test Findings
- Capstone Exercise: Accounting-Led Investigation File and Forensic Findings Report

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Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to convert accounting records and allegations into controlled investigation decisions.

- Suggested activity: build an evidence register and transaction chronology from a construction payment case
- Suggested activity: test banking and manufacturing ledger extracts for linked exceptions and related parties
- Suggested activity: prepare an interview plan that corroborates accounting and documentary evidence
- Suggested activity: quantify a supported loss range and document alternative explanations

FAQs

Who suits advanced forensic accounting and financial investigation training?

Forensic accountants, auditors, finance managers, investigators, compliance professionals and legal-support teams suit the training. Participants should already be able to analyze ledgers, financial statements and transaction records.

How does forensic accounting and financial investigation differ from internal audit training?

Forensic accounting and financial investigation follows allegations, preserves evidence, traces transactions, evaluates competing explanations and reports supported findings. Internal audit training focuses more broadly on assurance over governance, risk and controls.

What belongs in an accounting-led investigation file?

An accounting-led investigation file contains scope, hypotheses, evidence logs, working papers, transaction traces, relationship maps, interview records, loss schedules, chronology, findings tests and review sign-offs.

How does forensic data analysis support a financial investigation?

Forensic data analysis identifies exceptions, sequences, relationships and unusual values that become investigation leads. Each lead requires corroboration through accounting records, documents, interviews or other reliable evidence.

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What makes a forensic findings report defensible?

A defensible forensic findings report separates facts, analysis, assumptions and conclusions; links each finding to controlled evidence; addresses alternative explanations; and states scope limits without overstating what the records establish.

Conclusion

Participants take back an accounting-led investigation file and forensic findings report containing controlled evidence, transaction analysis, interview records, quantified loss and tested conclusions. The work product turns fragmented allegations and financial records into a reviewable investigation trail. It supports consistent decisions, legal coordination and clear communication of what the evidence does and does not establish.