FRAUD INVESTIGATION CHECKLIST

A STEP BY STEP CHECKLIST TO GUIDE YOUR FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS

Case IQ

Step 1: Decide to Investigate

ASSESS THE SITUATION

Figure out what happened, possible suspects and which policies, laws or regulations the potential fraud violates.

BRUSH UP ON PROTOCOL

Review investigation procedures. Secure template documents (such as an investigation plan) you'll need to conduct the investigation.

INTERVIEW THE REPORTER

Determine, based on the information they share, whether or not you have a reasonable factual basis for investigation.

TAKE INTERIM ACTION

Temporarily suspend the accused with full pay. Change passwords or locks. Take necessary steps to stop the fraud while you investigate.

Step 2: Plan the Investigation

DETERMINE THE SCOPE

Identify what you are trying to learn through the investigation. Keep it as narrow as possible to protect the innocent.

MAKE AN INTERVIEW LIST

Create a list of individuals (family, friends, colleagues, experts) who may have knowledge that can help the investigation. Determine what order to interview them in.

OUTLINE YOUR STRATEGY

Define what you already know as well as what you need to find out and how you will go about uncovering those facts.

CREATE A TIMELINE

Set deadlines for investigation steps, such as interviews, document retrieval and reaching a conclusion.

Step 3: Conduct Strong Interview

START WITH AN EXPLANATION

Begin each interview with an explanation of what is going on and what you are expecting from the interviewee.

BUILD RAPPORT

Use a friendly tone, stay positive and make the witness feel comfortable. They are more likely to open up to you this way.

USE AN INTERVIEW OUTLINE

A rough outline of questions, rather than a script, lets the interview flow more naturally.

PHRASE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY

Ask straightforward questions in clear, plain language. Make questions open-ended to avoid leading the witness.

Step 4: Review Records

RETAIN DOCUMENTS

Keep copies of records in a case management system for easy retrieval. Having all the investigation data in one place makes the process faster, easier and more organized.

ONLY REVIEW RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

Ensure that you only use records that fall within the investigation's scope to stay on track and reduce liability.

LOOK AT THE PERSONNEL FILES

Review the accused's personnel file to look for performance problems, unused leave or other indicators of fraud.

REVIEW EMAIL RECORDS

Emails offer a more accurate snapshot of the fraudulent actions and behavior leading up to them than witness recollections can.

Step 5: Analyze Evidence

DETERMINE QUALITY

All investigation data should be relevant to the scope, material, competent and authentic. If it's not, don't use it.

SEPARATE FACTS & OPINIONS

Do not let your personal inferences or opinions affect the investigation outcome. Only use facts to draw a conclusion.

Step 6: Write the Investigation Report

AVOID INFLAMMATORY LANGUAGE

Present only the facts in your report, not your judgements about what happened. Avoid words like "supposedly" and "presumably."

LIMIT JARGON

Avoid jargon, acronyms and technical terms where you can. If you must include them, define them clearly.

KEEP EVIDENCE SECURE

Confidentiality is key. Lock up physical evidence and protect digital data through encryption or a secure case management system.

CHECK EVIDENCE AGAINST ALLEGATIONS

You should be able to prove or disprove each element of the fraud allegation with evidence you've gathered. If you can't, keep working.

USE DIRECT QUOTES

Wherever possible, cite direct quotes from witnesses. This keeps the investigation report objective.

REFER TO DOCUMENTS

Describe any documents you used as evidence and what you found in them. Note policies, procedures, laws or regulations that were violated by the accused.

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