

## Part II

# Introduction: Methods to Prevent Fraud and Corruption

The second section of this book focuses on enumerating the ways criminal justice agencies and governments combat corruption and fraud. The strategies and techniques used require the combined efforts of public and private agencies.

In Chap. 9, the authors detail the steps followed by private insurance agencies to detect potential fraud cases and to investigate those cases in which fraud is strongly suspected. The insurance companies rely on their claims from adjusters and investigators during the initial steps of the investigation, but must determine at what point it is appropriate and necessary to enlist the aid of the police and prosecutors in the process.

In Chap. 10, the author focuses on the difficulty of preventing corruption and fraud in developing countries. Such factors as a poor, unstable economy and weak political leaders operating in an unstable environment tend to encourage enticements in the form of bribes from foreign corporations leaders. In some countries, corruption in government is accepted as part of the culture. As a result, the prevention of corruption is difficult. However, the author gives several examples of corruption prevention programs that appear to be effective.

In Chap. 11, the author presents the processes used by private investigators employed by large corporations and businesses that have the sole purpose of detecting and preventing crime within the organization. These private investigators are specifically trained and have experience in investigating the types of fraud and related crimes by which employers are most frequently victimized.

In Chap. 12, the author discusses how civil society (the citizenry) becomes involved in the prevention and control of corruption in government and public service agencies. The author uses Slovenia to provide examples of the interplay of corruption between government leaders, the police, the judiciary, and private business enterprises. However, the main thrust of the civil society involvement is through involvement of global organizations such as non-government organizations (NGOs) connected to the United Nations, EUROPOL, and other international organizations that encourage civil society involvement and request research and recommendations on crime prevention programs.

In Chap. 13, the authors complete a summary of the information presented in the book chapters and make projections on the most threatening crimes relating to fraud and corruption for the future of the global society. Such crimes as Internet frauds of various types, fraud and corruption used by criminal organizations, and the corruption of political leaders and service agencies by terrorist organizations constitute major problems in many countries at the present time and are likely to be even greater problems on a global scale in the future.