Financial Fraud Prevention and Examination Training Course

29 August – 2 September 2027
Bali

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Training Center

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Ref: 1213_189590 **Date:** 29 August – 2 September 2027 **Location:** Bali **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Financial Fraud Prevention and Examination Training Course is a one-week course for fraud risk managers, finance leaders, compliance functions, internal auditors, investigators, and control owners who leave with a Fraud Prevention and Examination File. The course connects fraud-risk assessment and preventive controls with allegation triage, examination planning, evidence handling, findings, reporting, and remediation. Participants move from risk scenarios to defensible case conclusions without covering introductory fraud awareness, cyber forensics, or financial intelligence methods. Agile Leaders Training Center presents financial fraud prevention and examination practice.

Who Should Attend

- Fraud-risk functions responsible for prevention frameworks and control oversight
- Finance functions responsible for transaction integrity and loss prevention
- Compliance functions responsible for allegations, escalation, and corrective action
- Internal-audit functions responsible for fraud-risk assurance and examination support
- Investigation functions responsible for case planning, evidence, and findings
- Control owners responsible for closing weaknesses identified through examinations

The course assumes participants already assess fraud risks, operate controls, review allegations, or support examinations and leaves out fraud fundamentals, cyber forensics, AML-only controls, and intelligence-analysis methods.

Departments and Industries

The course supports financial fraud prevention and examination across:

- Fraud risk, compliance, internal audit, finance, and investigation departments
- Banking, insurance, payment, and investment-service organizations
- Retail, telecommunications, technology, and digital-platform businesses
- Energy, logistics, manufacturing, and construction groups
- Healthcare, education, nonprofit, and professional-service organizations

Learning Objectives

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

- Build fraud-risk and control maps for defined business processes
- Evaluate preventive and detective controls against fraud scenarios
- Analyze allegations and prioritize examination responses
- Use evidence-preservation and examination-planning tools
- Diagnose control weaknesses from supported case findings
- Build a Fraud Prevention and Examination File

Course Agenda

Day 1: Fraud Risk and Prevention Architecture

- Fraud Risk Governance Responsibility Map
- Fraud Scheme Exposure Assessment Matrix
- Fraud Scenario and Vulnerability Register
- Preventive and Detective Control Catalogue
- Residual Fraud Risk Rating Method

Day 2: Detection, Intake, and Triage

- Red Flag Indicator Register
- Fraud Reporting Intake Form
- Allegation Credibility Screening Matrix
- Case Triage and Priority Decision Tree
- Escalation and Conflict Check Protocol

Day 3: Examination Planning and Evidence

- Known-Facts and Hypothesis Worksheet
- Examination Scope and Objective Charter
- Evidence Source and Custodian Map
- Document Preservation and Chain-of-Custody Log
- Interview Sequence and Question Plan

Day 4: Findings, Reporting, and Remediation

- Evidence-to-Allegation Analysis Matrix
- Financial Transaction Reconstruction Method
- Control Weakness Root-Cause Analysis
- Examination Findings Quality Checklist
- Remediation Action and Validation Tracker

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Day 5: Fraud Examination Practice

- Exercise: Map Fraud Scenarios and Preventive Controls
- Exercise: Triage an Allegation and Set Priorities
- Exercise: Build an Evidence and Examination Plan
- Exercise: Draft Findings and Remediation Actions
- Capstone Exercise: Fraud Prevention and Examination File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to practice financial fraud prevention and examination:

- Suggested activity: map procurement-fraud scenarios to controls in a manufacturing process
- Suggested activity: triage a payment allegation and preserve evidence in a financial-services case
- Suggested activity: reconstruct transactions and test competing explanations in a retail case
- Suggested activity: present supported findings and validate corrective actions for a healthcare organization

FAQs

Who does financial fraud prevention and examination training suit, and what does it assume?

Financial fraud prevention and examination training suits fraud-risk, finance, compliance, audit, investigation, and control functions that already assess risks, operate controls, review allegations, or support case work.

How does financial fraud prevention and examination differ from introductory fraud awareness?

Financial fraud prevention and examination applies risk maps, controls, triage, evidence plans, findings, and remediation, while introductory fraud awareness explains common schemes, warning signs, and reporting responsibilities.

How should a financial fraud examination begin?

A financial fraud examination should begin with known facts, allegation scope, objectives, conflicts, evidence sources, custodians, preservation steps, responsibilities, and a documented examination plan.

What makes financial fraud examination findings defensible?

Financial fraud examination findings are defensible when each conclusion traces to preserved evidence, documented analysis, tested alternative explanations, consistent criteria, review, and clear separation between facts and inference.

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How do financial fraud examinations improve prevention controls?

Financial fraud examinations improve prevention controls by connecting supported findings to control weaknesses, root causes, accountable actions, validation evidence, and continued monitoring.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Fraud Prevention and Examination File containing risk maps, control catalogues, allegation records, examination plans, evidence logs, analysis matrices, findings, and a remediation tracker. The file changes fragmented case activity into a traceable prevention and examination process. It supports consistent triage, evidence-based conclusions, accountable correction, and validated closure.