Internal Control and Fraud Prevention Training Course

11 – 15 October 2027
Tbilisi

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Training Center

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Ref: 1230_190847 **Date:** 11 – 15 October 2027 **Location:** Tbilisi **Fees:** 5000 Euro

Overview

Internal Control and Fraud Prevention Training Course is a one-week advanced course for internal control, finance, audit, compliance, fraud-risk, operations, and governance professionals who leave with an Internal Control and Fraud Prevention File. The course connects organisation-level fraud-risk governance with process controls, indicators, investigations interfaces, and remediation. Participants assess schemes, map controls, test evidence, analyse exceptions, and report residual exposure. Agile Leaders Training Center presents fraud prevention as a coordinated control and monitoring discipline.

Who Should Attend

- Internal-control functions responsible for control design, ownership, documentation, and effectiveness
- Finance and operations functions responsible for transaction integrity, approvals, assets, and reconciliations
- Compliance and ethics functions responsible for anti-fraud policy, reporting channels, and case coordination
- Fraud-risk functions responsible for programme governance, assessment, prevention, detection, and monitoring
- Internal-audit functions responsible for independent evaluation without assuming management responsibility
- Data and assurance functions responsible for indicators, analytic tests, exceptions, and evidence

The course assumes participants already design, operate, monitor, or assure business controls and leaves out introductory bookkeeping, forensic investigation technique, legal advice, and promises that controls eliminate fraud.

Departments and Industries

The course supports internal control and fraud prevention across:

- Finance, operations, internal control, compliance, ethics, risk, audit, and investigations liaison functions
- Financial services, healthcare, energy, technology, and telecommunications organisations
- Manufacturing, retail, logistics, construction, and professional services
- Education, nonprofit, public-interest, and development organisations
- Procurement, sales, payroll, treasury, inventory, projects, and third-party management

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Learning Objectives

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

- Apply fraud-risk governance and accountability principles
- Build an organisation-level fraud risk assessment
- Analyze schemes, incentives, opportunities, and controls
- Evaluate preventive and detective control design
- Use indicators and analytic tests for monitoring
- Prioritize remediation and assurance reporting

Course Agenda

Day 1: Fraud Risk Governance

- Fraud Risk Management Programme Structure
- Board, Management, Control, and Assurance Roles
- Anti-Fraud Policy and Ethical Expectations
- Risk Appetite, Escalation, and Reporting Lines
- Fraud Risk Governance Maturity Assessment

Day 2: Fraud Risk Assessment

- Objectives, Processes, and Fraud Risk Universe
- Scheme and Scenario Identification
- Incentive, Opportunity, Rationalisation, and Capability Factors
- Likelihood, Impact, Velocity, and Existing Controls
- Residual Fraud Risk and Response Priorities

Day 3: Prevention and Detection Controls

- Control Environment and Management Override
- Segregation of Duties and Approval Architecture
- Access, Master Data, Reconciliation, and Asset Controls
- Reporting Channels and Whistleblowing Interfaces
- Preventive and Detective Control Matrix

Day 4: Analytics and Response Interfaces

- Fraud Risk Indicators and Data Requirements
- Exception Rules and Anti-Fraud Analytic Tests
- Alert Triage and Documentation Controls
- Investigation Referral and Evidence Preservation
- Root Cause and Control Failure Analysis

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Day 5: Monitoring and Remediation

- Control Testing and Sampling Plan
- Programme Monitoring and Self-Assessment
- Corrective-Action Ownership and Verification
- Fraud Risk Reporting to Management and the Board
- Capstone Exercise: Internal Control and Fraud Prevention File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to practise fraud-risk control decisions:

- Suggested activity: develop fraud scenarios for procurement, payroll, revenue, inventory, and third-party processes
- Suggested activity: map preventive and detective controls to schemes, owners, evidence, and residual exposure
- Suggested activity: design analytic tests and triage exceptions without treating every anomaly as fraud
- Suggested activity: present control failures, root causes, remediation, and assurance conclusions to leadership

FAQs

Who does internal control and fraud prevention training suit, and what does it assume?

Internal control and fraud prevention training suits experienced control, finance, operations, compliance, fraud-risk, audit, governance, and data functions and assumes responsibility for designing, operating, monitoring, or independently evaluating business controls.

How does internal control and fraud prevention differ from fraud investigation training?

Internal control and fraud prevention focuses on governance, risk assessment, preventive and detective controls, indicators, monitoring, and remediation, while fraud investigation training focuses on case planning, interviews, evidence examination, attribution, reporting, and referral.

What belongs in a fraud risk assessment?

A fraud risk assessment should record objectives, schemes, actors, incentives, opportunities, consequences, likelihood, impact, velocity, existing controls, control owners, evidence, residual exposure, responses, and monitoring requirements.

How should management override risk be controlled?

Management override risk should be addressed through authority limits, independent approvals, system access controls, journal and adjustment review, conflict declarations, exception analytics, board oversight, protected reporting routes, and follow-up on unusual decisions.

How do data analytics support fraud prevention?

Data analytics support fraud prevention by testing complete or targeted populations for defined anomalies, trends, relationships, duplicates, overrides, timing, access, and threshold breaches, then routing exceptions through documented triage and investigation criteria.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Internal Control and Fraud Prevention File containing a governance map, fraud risk assessment, scheme library, control matrix, indicator catalogue, analytic-test plan, monitoring scorecard, and remediation tracker. The file connects fraud scenarios with accountable controls and evidence. It helps teams strengthen prevention, focus detection, coordinate referrals, verify corrective action, and report residual exposure consistently.