

Procurement Fraud Risk Prevention and Detection Training Course

7 – 11 June 2027
Tbilisi

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Procurement Fraud Risk Prevention and Detection Training Course

Ref: 2092_253266 **Date:** 7 – 11 June 2027 **Location:** Tbilisi **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Procurement Fraud Risk Prevention and Detection Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for procurement, audit, and compliance professionals who leave with a Procurement Fraud Control Pack. Participants apply procurement fraud risk assessment, procurement red flag analysis, bid rigging detection, supplier due diligence controls, and procure-to-pay fraud monitoring. The course uses process maps, conflict declarations, control matrices, bid-pattern reviews, exception tests, and response protocols. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course in procurement fraud risk control.

Who Should Attend

- Procurement teams responsible for transparent requisition, sourcing, and award decisions
- Internal audit teams responsible for testing procurement and payment controls
- Compliance teams responsible for conflicts, misconduct, and reporting channels
- Finance teams responsible for supplier master data, invoices, and payments
- Contract teams responsible for supplier performance, changes, and acceptance evidence

The course assumes participants review procurement transactions or controls at work and leaves out legal advice, covert investigation, forensic evidence seizure, prosecution decisions, and jurisdiction-specific reporting.

Departments and Industries

The course supports functions that prevent, detect, escalate, and remediate fraud risks across purchasing environments.

- Procurement and strategic sourcing
- Internal audit and compliance
- Finance and accounts payable
- Construction and industrial projects
- Healthcare and nonprofit operations

Learning Objectives

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

- Apply a procurement fraud risk assessment across process stages.
- Analyze red flags in specifications, bids, suppliers, and awards.
- Build preventive and detective control matrices.
- Use transaction tests to identify suspicious patterns.
- Diagnose control failures and prioritize escalation actions.
- Evaluate remediation and monitoring plans.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Map Procurement Fraud Risk

- Procurement Fraud Risk Taxonomy
- Procure-to-Pay Process Exposure Map
- Fraud Triangle and Control Environment Lens
- Conflict-of-Interest Declaration Framework
- Procurement Fraud Risk Assessment Matrix

Day 2: Control Planning and Sourcing Risks

- Need and Specification Manipulation Checklist
- Purchase Splitting Threshold Test
- Single-Source Justification Review Tool
- Supplier Due Diligence Evidence File
- Segregation-of-Duties Control Map

Day 3: Detect Bid and Award Irregularities

- OECD Bid Rigging Indicator Checklist
- Bid Similarity and Pricing Pattern Review
- Rotation and Cover-Bidding Analysis
- Evaluation Score Integrity Test
- Award Decision Audit Trail Template

Day 4: Monitor Delivery and Payment Fraud

- Supplier Master Data Exception Test
- Three-Way Match Control Diagnostic
- Duplicate Invoice and Payment Analysis
- Contract Change and Acceptance Review
- Procurement Fraud Response and Referral Protocol

Day 5: Practice Fraud Control Decisions

- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose a Manipulated Specification
- Suggested Exercise: Review a Suspicious Bid Pattern
- Suggested Exercise: Trace a Supplier and Payment Exception
- Suggested Exercise: Design a Corrective Control Plan
- Capstone Exercise: Complete a Procurement Fraud Control Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities with fictional requisitions, bids, supplier files, contracts, invoices, and control evidence.

- Suggested activity: identify conflicts and specification bias in a healthcare purchasing case.
- Suggested activity: compare industrial-project bids for rotation, similarity, and cover-pricing indicators.
- Suggested activity: test supplier-master and invoice records for duplicates and unauthorized changes.
- Suggested activity: document escalation, evidence preservation, remediation, and monitoring actions.

FAQs

Who suits procurement fraud risk control, and what does the course assume?

Procurement, sourcing, audit, compliance, finance, and contract professionals suit procurement fraud risk control. The course assumes experience reviewing purchasing processes, supplier records, transactions, or internal controls.

How does procurement fraud risk control differ from general fraud investigation?

Procurement fraud risk control focuses on process risks, red flags, preventive controls, transaction monitoring, escalation, and remediation, while general fraud investigation covers wider evidence, interviewing, case management, and investigative procedures.

What are common procurement fraud red flags?

Common procurement fraud red flags include restrictive specifications, unexplained single sourcing, bid similarities, rotating winners, shell suppliers, conflicts of interest, split purchases, duplicate invoices, unsupported changes, weak acceptance evidence, and unusual payments.

How can bid rigging detection support procurement integrity?

Bid rigging detection compares bidder participation, pricing patterns, document similarities, winner rotation, subcontracting, and market behavior. A red flag prompts documented review and appropriate referral; it does not by itself prove misconduct.

What should a procurement fraud response protocol contain?

A procurement fraud response protocol should define triage, confidentiality, decision authority, evidence preservation, reporting routes, specialist referral, purchasing-process safeguards, remediation ownership, and follow-up monitoring.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Procurement Fraud Control Pack. It combines a risk taxonomy, process exposure map, red-flag checklists, due-diligence file, control matrix, transaction tests, decision trail, response protocol, and remediation plan. The pack helps teams move from isolated suspicions to consistent prevention, detection, escalation, and control improvement across procurement.