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Fraud Risk Self-Assessment and Preventive Control Design Training Course

26 – 30 July 2027
Madrid

Fraud Risk Self-Assessment and Preventive Control Design Training Course

Ref: 3033_115057 **Date:** 26 – 30 July 2027 **Location:** Madrid **Fees:** 5600 GBP

Fraud Risk Self-Assessment and Preventive Control Design is a 1-week training course for finance managers, internal controllers and auditors who build a fraud risk self-assessment register linking each ranked scheme to a preventive control. Fraud schemes now move faster than detection teams can follow them, so organisations gain most by designing them out of purchasing, payroll and inventory early. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this subject.

Why Fraud Risk Self-Assessment Matters Now

Three forces push preventive design up the agenda. Digital approval workflows widen who can release a payment or change supplier bank details. Audit committees and external auditors increasingly ask management to show how fraud exposure was assessed, not only how incidents were handled. Finance staff turnover erodes the informal knowledge that kept conflicting duties apart. An organisation that assesses scheme exposure cycle by cycle closes gaps cheaply; one that waits for a whistleblower pays for recovery and lost customer trust.

Who Gains Most from Fraud Risk Self-Assessment

- Finance managers accountable for the payment run and supplier master data
- Internal controllers who write control narratives and delegation schedules
- Internal auditors who plan fraud-focused testing of finance cycles
- Procurement and stores supervisors who release orders, receive goods and count inventory
- Payroll and human resources officers who maintain employee records and pay changes

The greatest gain comes when a finance function sends its controller, its payroll lead and an internal auditor together.

Fraud Risk Self-Assessment Capabilities

Participants turn scheme scenarios into ranked exposures and matched preventive checks.

- Assess inherent exposure for each scheme scenario — the ranking the audit committee reviews
- Design segregation of duties for requisition, approval, receipt and payment steps — the access decisions system owners sign off
- Specify approval limits and dual authorisation thresholds for payments — the delegation schedule the finance director approves
- Build preventive checks on supplier creation and payroll amendments — the master data owners
- Test whether a designed control stops a scheme before loss — internal audit planning
- Communicate residual exposure and control gaps — management and the audit committee

Key Fraud Risk Self-Assessment Terms

- Fraud risk self-assessment — an exercise in which process owners identify and rate how fraud could occur in their area.
- Scheme scenario — a short account of how one person could commit and conceal a fraud within a process.
- Segregation of duties — splitting approving, recording and paying so no one person controls a whole transaction.
- Approval limit — the maximum value a named role may authorise alone before a second or senior approver is required.
- Preventive control — a check that stops an improper transaction before it completes.
- Residual exposure — the fraud risk that remains after existing controls are taken into account.

Fraud Risk Self-Assessment Day by Day

Day 1: Fraud Exposure in the Finance Cycle

- Pressure and Opportunity Analysis — Where Preventive Design Has Most Leverage
- Process Walkthrough Maps — Locating Hand-Offs Where Schemes Enter
- Scheme Scenario Writing — Turning Vague Concerns Into Testable Exposures
- Likelihood and Impact Scales — Consistent Ranking Across Business Units
- Self-Assessment Session Design — Who Rates Exposure and Who Challenges

Day 2: Purchasing and Payment Controls

- Supplier Master Data Controls — Blocking Fictitious Vendors and Bank Detail Changes
- Three-Way Match Rules — Stopping Payment Without Order and Receipt
- Split Purchase Detection Rules — Preventing Orders Sized Under Approval Limits
- Payment Run Release Controls — Dual Authorisation and Independent Review
- Petty Cash and Card Spending Limits — Narrowing Low-Value Leakage

Day 3: Payroll and Inventory Controls

- Starter and Leaver Reconciliation — Preventing Ghost Employees on the Payroll
- Pay Change Authorisation — Separating Requester, Approver and Payroll Processor
- Overtime and Allowance Caps — Limiting Inflated Claims Before Payment
- Stock Receipt and Issue Controls — Stopping Diversion at the Stores Counter
- Blind Counts and Write-Off Approval — Protecting Inventory Adjustments From Abuse

Day 4: Duties, Limits and Access Design

- Incompatible Duties Matrix — Deciding Which Tasks One Role Must Never Combine
- Delegation of Authority Schedule — Setting Value Bands for Each Approver
- System Access Role Design — Aligning User Profiles With Separated Duties
- Compensating Controls for Small Teams — Where Full Separation Is Not Possible
- Control Walkthrough Testing — Proving a Preventive Check Works as Designed

Day 5: Practising the Fraud Risk Self-Assessment Register

- Cross-Cycle Scenario Ranking — Applying Day 1 Scales to Purchasing and Payroll
- Control Mapping Against Scenarios — Linking Day 2 and Day 3 Checks to Exposures
- Duties and Limits Gap Review — Testing Day 4 Designs Against Live Cases
- Control Owner Assignment — Naming Accountability and Review Frequency
- Completed Self-Assessment Register — Residual Exposure and Design Actions Signed Off

Applying Fraud Risk Self-Assessment After the Course

- Lead a two-hour self-assessment session with purchasing and payables owners, writing and rating five scheme scenarios.
- Run the incompatible duties matrix against current system access for the payment run and payroll and propose compensating controls.

Fraud Risk Self-Assessment Questions FAQ

What is fraud risk self-assessment and why does it matter now?

Fraud risk self-assessment is a structured way for process owners to rate how fraud could occur in their area. It matters now because faster approvals and staff turnover create openings, in sectors from retail chains to utilities.

Which roles gain most from fraud risk self-assessment and preventive control design?

Finance managers, internal controllers and internal auditors gain most. Payroll officers and stores supervisors also benefit, because they own many of the preventive checks.

How does fraud risk self-assessment differ from a fraud investigation course?

Fraud risk self-assessment looks forward and designs controls that stop schemes before money leaves. An investigation course looks back, gathering evidence and tracing funds after a fraud has happened. This course stays with duties, limits and access design.

What do you bring back from fraud risk self-assessment and preventive control design?

You bring back a self-assessment register that ranks scheme scenarios across purchasing, payments, payroll and inventory. Each exposure carries a preventive control, an owner and a residual rating.

Fraud Risk Self-Assessment: The Way Forward

The fraud risk self-assessment register first informs which control gaps the finance director funds in the next budget cycle. Controllers use it to assign owners, auditors use it to plan testing, and process owners use it to refresh their ratings. After its first use, revisit the scenarios whenever a system or team structure changes.