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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Course

5 – 16 September 2027
Muscat

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Course

Ref: 477_17428 **Date:** 5 – 16 September 2027 **Location:** Muscat **Fees:** 9900 GBP

Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations is an advanced 2-week training course for loss prevention managers, security officers and supervisors who must cut shrinkage, detect theft and fraud and investigate soundly, ending with an Asset Protection and Loss Prevention Plan. Stock, cash, equipment and sensitive records now move through more hands and channels than ever, widening the gaps that losses exploit. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for practitioners who already handle incidents.

Why Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Matters Now

Three forces shape loss prevention today: omnichannel retail and outsourced logistics that multiply hand-off points, organised theft groups and colluding insiders who target those points, and finance leaders who expect shrinkage to be measured and explained rather than written off. A function that prevents and investigates well protects margin and deters repeat offending, while one that reacts late loses evidence, damages staff relations and invites legal challenge. The course draws on the Enterprise Security Risk Management ESRM guideline for risk ownership and on the fraud triangle model of pressure, opportunity and rationalisation to target controls.

Who Gains Most from Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations

- Loss prevention leads who measure shrinkage and choose countermeasures
- Security supervisors who manage detection, apprehension and incident reporting on shift
- Internal investigators who gather evidence and interview staff in theft or fraud cases
- Inventory control specialists who reconcile stock records and flag unexplained variance
- Records custodians who protect confidential documents and samples

A retail chain or distribution network that sends a regional loss prevention lead, an investigator and an inventory controller together gains most, because they can join shrinkage figures, exception reports and case files into one picture of where losses arise.

Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Capabilities

Participants move from reacting to individual incidents to running a measured loss prevention cycle backed by evidence that stands up to scrutiny.

- Calculate shrinkage by category and location to locate the largest loss drivers — finance leads setting reduction targets
- Design theft and fraud deterrents using the fraud triangle and exception reporting — operations managers adjusting procedures
- Apply interview and evidence-handling methods that respect fairness and chain of custody — human resources and legal advisers
- Specify electronic article surveillance, video analytics and access logs for high-loss areas — store and warehouse leaders
- Build information asset controls for confidential documents and media — records owners classifying what needs protection
- Communicate case findings in clear investigation reports — disciplinary panels and law enforcement referrals

Key Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Terms

- Shrinkage — the difference between recorded and actual stock or cash, caused by theft, fraud, administrative error or supplier shortfall.
- Fraud triangle — a model explaining fraud through pressure, opportunity and rationalisation, used to decide where controls remove opportunity.
- Exception reporting — automated analysis of transactions such as refunds, voids or discounts to flag patterns that suggest abuse.
- Chain of custody — the documented record of who collected, held and transferred each item of evidence, preserving its integrity.
- Electronic article surveillance EAS — tags and gate antennas that trigger an alarm when unpaid merchandise leaves a protected area.
- Organised retail crime — coordinated theft by groups that steal goods in volume for resale through other channels.

Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Day by Day

Day 1: The Economics of Loss

- Shrinkage Measurement Methods — Separating Theft, Fraud, Error and Supplier Loss
- Loss Mapping by Location and Category — Targeting the Largest Drivers
- Cost of Loss Analysis — Linking Shrinkage to Margin and Availability
- ESRM Risk Ownership — Assigning Loss Accountability to Business Owners
- Loss Prevention Maturity Review — Setting the Starting Position

Day 2: Theft and Fraud Typologies

- External Theft Patterns — Recognising Shoplifting, Burglary and Cargo Theft
- Organised Retail Crime Indicators — Spotting Coordinated Group Activity
- Employee Theft and Collusion Schemes — Identifying Insider Opportunity
- Procurement and Refund Fraud Schemes — Tracing Abuse of Business Processes
- Fraud Triangle Analysis — Choosing Where Controls Remove Opportunity

Day 3: Detection Through Data

- Exception Reporting on Point-of-Sale Data — Flagging Voids, Refunds and Discounts
- Inventory Reconciliation and Cycle Counts — Confirming Where Stock Disappears
- Red-Flag Indicators in Expense and Payment Records — Prioritising Reviews
- Case Triage Criteria — Deciding Which Alerts Merit Investigation
- Loss Analytics Dashboards — Tracking Trends for Managers

Day 4: Physical Deterrence Systems

- Electronic Article Surveillance Placement — Protecting High-Theft Merchandise
- Video Analytics for Loss Hotspots — Linking Footage to Transactions
- Cash Office and Safe Controls — Reducing Opportunity at Counting Points
- Goods Receiving and Dispatch Controls — Closing Warehouse Leakage Paths
- Key and Seal Control Registers — Tracking Access to Secure Stock

Day 5: Investigation Fundamentals

- Investigation Planning Templates — Defining Allegation, Scope and Evidence Needs
- Evidence Types and Admissibility — Selecting Documents, Footage and Witnesses
- Chain of Custody Records — Preserving Evidence Integrity
- Surveillance and Test Purchase Methods — Confirming Suspected Activity
- Legal and Ethical Boundaries — Protecting Employee Rights During Inquiries

Day 6: Interviewing and Statements

- Interview Planning and Sequencing — Ordering Witnesses Before Suspects
- Rapport-Based Interview Techniques — Gaining Accurate Accounts
- Statement Taking and Recording — Producing Reliable Written Evidence
- Behavioural Indicators and Their Limits — Avoiding Unfounded Conclusions
- Handling Admissions and Denials — Deciding Next Investigative Steps

Day 7: Protecting Information Assets

- Information Asset Classification — Grading Confidential Documents and Media
- Clean Desk and Secure Storage Rules — Limiting Exposure of Sensitive Records
- Document Destruction and Disposal Controls — Preventing Leakage From Waste
- Visitor and Contractor Confidentiality Measures — Guarding Plans and Samples
- Information Loss Incident Handling — Containing Leaks of Physical Records

Day 8: Reporting and Case Resolution

- Investigation Report Structure — Presenting Facts, Evidence and Findings
- Disciplinary and Recovery Options — Choosing Proportionate Outcomes
- Law Enforcement Referral Packs — Preparing Cases for External Action
- Root Cause Feedback Loops — Fixing Control Gaps After Each Case
- Case Management Registers — Tracking Status and Lessons

Day 9: Building a Loss Prevention Culture

- Staff Awareness Campaigns — Making Loss Everyone's Concern
- Whistleblowing and Reporting Channels — Encouraging Early Disclosure
- Recognition for Loss Reduction — Reinforcing Positive Behaviour
- Supplier and Contractor Loss Clauses — Sharing Responsibility for Shortfalls
- Loss Prevention Audits — Verifying Controls Store by Store

Day 10: Practising the Asset Protection and Loss Prevention Plan

- Applying Shrinkage Analysis — Setting Loss Targets for a Chosen Site
- Applying Detection and Deterrence Measures — Matching Controls to Loss Drivers
- Applying Investigation Procedures — Defining Case Handling Standards
- Applying Information Asset Controls — Protecting Confidential Records
- Asset Protection and Loss Prevention Plan — Combining Targets, Controls and Owners

Applying Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations After the Course

- Lead an exception reporting review of three months of refunds, voids and discounts for one site and open investigations on the highest-risk patterns.
- Run a shrinkage mapping exercise across stock categories and present the top loss drivers with proposed deterrence controls to the operations manager.

Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations Questions FAQ

What is loss prevention and asset protection investigations and why does it matter now?

Loss prevention and asset protection investigations measures shrinkage, deters theft and fraud, and investigates losses with sound evidence. It matters now because more hand-off points and organised theft groups widen the gaps that drain margin.

Which roles gain most from loss prevention and asset protection investigations training?

Loss prevention leads, security supervisors and internal investigators gain most from loss prevention and asset protection investigations training.

How does loss prevention and asset protection investigations differ from a security planning course?

Loss prevention and asset protection investigations focuses on measuring loss, detecting theft and fraud, and running investigations. A security planning course focuses on designing site layouts, barriers and integrated systems before facilities are built.

What do you bring back from loss prevention and asset protection investigations training?

You bring back an Asset Protection and Loss Prevention Plan for a real site. It sets shrinkage targets, controls, investigation standards and owners.

Loss Prevention and Asset Protection Investigations: The Way Forward

The Asset Protection and Loss Prevention Plan first informs which loss drivers receive controls and investigation effort this quarter. Loss prevention leads, investigators and operations managers use it to coordinate countermeasures and case handling. After the first stock count, revisit the shrinkage targets against measured results, whether in a supermarket chain or a hospital pharmacy store, so effort follows where losses actually occur.