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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Basel III Capital and Liquidity Training Course

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Basel III Capital and Liquidity Training Course

Basel III Capital and Liquidity is a 2-week training course for bank risk, capital and treasury managers who build a capital and liquidity stress plan for their institution. Supervisors, rating agencies and investors now read capital buffers and funding resilience as the clearest signal of a bank's strength, so capital and funding choices sit at the centre of board discussion. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on Basel III Capital and Liquidity.

Why Basel III Capital and Liquidity Matters Now

Three forces shape bank capital and funding today. Volatile interest rates reprice securities portfolios and deposit behaviour within weeks. Investors and depositors move funds faster through digital channels, which shortens survival horizons. Boards and supervisors expect forward-looking evidence that buffers hold under severe but plausible shocks. A bank that calibrates capital and liquidity well can lend through a downturn; one that misjudges them may face forced asset sales or restrictions on distributions. The course rests on the Basel III framework issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision BCBS and on enterprise risk principles from ISO 31000 and COSO ERM.

Who Gains Most from Basel III Capital and Liquidity

- Capital management staff who calculate ratios and forecast buffer headroom
- Treasury and asset-liability specialists who manage funding mix and liquid asset holdings
- Credit and market risk analysts who produce risk-weighted asset figures
- Finance and regulatory reporting staff who prepare prudential returns
- Internal audit and validation staff who challenge capital and liquidity models

A bank gains most when its capital, treasury and reporting staff attend together and leave with one shared view of buffers, drivers and stress results.

Basel III Capital and Liquidity Capabilities

Participants move from ratio mechanics to the funding and buffer choices that follow from them.

- Calculate common equity tier 1, tier 1 and total capital ratios — capital adequacy reporting to the board
- Assess risk-weighted asset drivers across credit, market and operational exposures — balance sheet growth decisions
- Weigh liquidity coverage and stable funding positions — treasury funding strategy
- Design severe but plausible stress scenarios — internal capital adequacy assessment
- Build a forward capital and funding forecast — distribution and issuance decisions
- Communicate buffer headroom and contingency actions — senior management and supervisors

Key Basel III Capital and Liquidity Terms

- Common Equity Tier 1 — the highest quality capital, mainly ordinary shares and retained earnings, which absorbs losses first while the bank keeps operating.
- Risk-Weighted Assets — exposures scaled by their riskiness, forming the denominator against which a bank's capital ratios are measured.
- Leverage Ratio — tier 1 capital divided by total exposure, a simple backstop that ignores risk weights and limits balance sheet size.
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio — stock of high-quality liquid assets compared with net cash outflows over a short, severe stress period.
- Net Stable Funding Ratio — available stable funding compared with required stable funding, encouraging longer-term funding of longer-term assets.
- ICAAP — the internal capital adequacy assessment process through which a bank judges the capital it needs for all material risks.

Basel III Capital and Liquidity Day by Day

Day 1: The Prudential Landscape

- Basel Accord Evolution From Basel I To III — Why Capital Rules Tightened
- Three Pillar Structure — Linking Minimum Capital, Supervision And Disclosure
- Bank Balance Sheet Anatomy — Where Solvency And Funding Risks Sit
- Stakeholder Map Of Supervisors, Investors And Raters — Who Reads Ratios
- Risk Appetite Statement For Capital — Setting Board Tolerance Levels

Day 2: Quality and Composition of Capital

- Common Equity Tier 1 Components — Recognising Loss-Absorbing Capital
- Regulatory Deductions And Adjustments — Goodwill, Deferred Tax And Intangibles
- Additional Tier 1 And Tier 2 Instruments — Issuance Choice And Cost
- Capital Conservation And Countercyclical Buffers — Distribution Restriction Triggers
- Systemic Importance Surcharges — Calibrating Extra Loss Absorbency

Day 3: Credit Risk-Weighted Assets

- Standardised Approach Risk Weights — Pricing Corporate And Retail Lending
- Internal Ratings-Based Parameters PD, LGD And EAD — Model Use Decisions
- Credit Risk Mitigation And Collateral Haircuts — Recognising Protection
- Output Floor Mechanics — Limiting Model-Driven Capital Relief
- Counterparty Credit Risk And CVA — Derivative Desk Capital Charges

Day 4: Market and Operational Risk Capital

- Trading Book Boundary Rules — Allocating Positions Between Books
- Sensitivities-Based Method For Market Risk — Desk Capital Planning
- Expected Shortfall Concepts — Capturing Tail Losses In Trading
- Standardised Approach For Operational Risk — Business Indicator Calculation
- Internal Loss Data Collection — Strengthening Operational Capital Estimates

Day 5: Leverage and Large Exposures

- Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure — Treating Derivatives And Off-Balance Items
- Leverage Buffer Interaction With Risk-Based Ratios — Binding Constraint Analysis
- Large Exposures Framework — Concentration Limits For Connected Counterparties
- Interest Rate Risk In The Banking Book — Economic Value Sensitivity
- Pillar 3 Disclosure Templates — Market Discipline Through Transparency

Day 6: Liquidity Coverage

- High-Quality Liquid Asset Levels And Haircuts — Building The Liquidity Buffer
- Outflow And Inflow Rates By Funding Type — Deposit Run-Off Assumptions
- Intraday Liquidity Monitoring — Payment System Settlement Needs
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio Calculation — Daily Treasury Positioning
- Monitoring Metrics And Concentration Of Funding — Early Warning Signals

Day 7: Stable Funding and Balance Sheet Structure

- Available And Required Stable Funding Factors — Product Funding Profiles
- Net Stable Funding Ratio Calculation — Long-Term Structural Funding Choices
- Funds Transfer Pricing — Charging Business Lines For Liquidity Usage
- Asset-Liability Maturity Gap Analysis — Repricing And Rollover Exposure
- Contingency Funding Plan — Actions Under A Funding Squeeze

Day 8: Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment

- ICAAP Structure And Pillar 2 Risks — Capturing Concentration And Reputation
- Economic Capital Versus Regulatory Capital — Aligning Internal Measures
- ILAAP Liquidity Self-Assessment — Survival Horizon Judgement
- Capital Allocation To Business Lines — Return On Risk-Weighted Assets
- Board Challenge And Sign-Off Evidence — Documenting Adequacy Conclusions

Day 9: Stress Testing and Forward Planning

- Macroeconomic Scenario Design — Severe But Plausible Downturn Narratives
- Credit Loss And Migration Projection — Impairment Effect On Capital
- Reverse Stress Testing — Identifying Business Model Failure Points
- Management Actions And Recovery Options — Restoring Buffers Under Stress
- Multi-Year Capital Forecast Model — Dividend And Issuance Planning

Day 10: Practising the Capital and Liquidity Stress Plan

- Applying Risk-Weighted Asset Drivers To A Case Bank — Growth Limits
- Applying Liquidity Coverage And Stable Funding Tests — Funding Mix Choice
- Applying Stress Scenarios To Buffer Headroom — Trigger Calibration
- Peer Challenge Of Assumptions — Strengthening Model Credibility
- Capital And Liquidity Stress Plan — Final Board-Ready Submission

Applying Basel III Capital and Liquidity After the Course

- Lead a reconciliation of risk-weighted asset drivers against last quarter's growth to flag the portfolios consuming most capital.
- Run a combined capital and funding stress scenario and present buffer headroom with contingency actions to the asset-liability committee.

Basel III Capital and Liquidity Questions FAQ

What is Basel III Capital and Liquidity and why does it matter now?

It is the set of global bank standards on capital quality, risk-weighted assets, leverage and liquidity. It matters now because faster deposit movement and rate volatility test buffers sooner, and supervisors expect forward-looking evidence that a bank can absorb losses and keep funding itself.

Which roles gain most from Basel III Capital and Liquidity training?

Capital, treasury and risk staff gain most. Those who calculate ratios, manage liquid assets, model exposures or prepare prudential returns use the methods directly, while auditors and validators gain the vocabulary to challenge capital and funding models with confidence.

How does Basel III Capital and Liquidity differ from a general bank risk course?

It concentrates on prudential ratios and their stress behaviour. A general bank risk course surveys credit, market and operational risk broadly, whereas this course works through capital composition, risk-weighted assets, liquidity metrics and the internal adequacy assessment that ties them together.

What do you bring back from Basel III Capital and Liquidity training?

You bring back a tested stress plan for capital and funding. It combines ratio forecasts, scenario results, buffer triggers and contingency actions in a form your asset-liability committee and board can review and adopt.

Basel III Capital and Liquidity: The Way Forward

The capital and liquidity stress plan first informs how much buffer headroom a bank keeps before distributing profits or growing lending. Treasury, capital and finance staff use it at each asset-liability committee and internal adequacy cycle. After its first use, the perspective worth revisiting is deposit behaviour, since run-off assumptions drawn from calmer periods may understate how quickly funding now moves.