JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Fintech and Blockchain Training Course for Finance Professionals

12 – 23 July 2027
Rome

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Fintech and Blockchain Training Course for Finance Professionals

Ref: 329_11241 **Date:** 12 – 23 July 2027 **Location:** Rome **Fees:** 10500 GBP

Fintech and Blockchain for finance professionals is a 2-week advanced training course for banking, payments and treasury specialists who weigh digital wallets, open APIs, tokenised assets and smart contracts, and who leave with a Distributed Ledger Pilot Business Case. Payment rails, lending decisions and settlement cycles are being rebuilt by software firms and shared ledgers at the same time. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on Fintech and Blockchain.

Why Fintech and Blockchain Matters Now

Three groups are reshaping financial services: customers who expect instant, embedded payments inside every app, technology entrants who unbundle lending, remittance and wealth services, and supervisors who now examine crypto-assets, stablecoins and algorithmic credit decisions closely. A bank that reads these shifts early can join tokenised settlement networks and partner with fintechs on its own terms; one that waits sees fee income migrate to wallets and marketplaces. The course connects these choices to ISO 20022, the international messaging standard for payments data, and to recognised distributed ledger design patterns used across trade finance and capital markets.

Who Gains Most from Fintech and Blockchain

- Payments specialists who evaluate wallets, instant rails and cross-border corridors
- Lending and credit specialists assessing alternative data and digital origination
- Trade finance and treasury professionals exploring tokenised documents and settlement
- Innovation and partnership professionals screening fintech collaborators
- Risk and fraud professionals reviewing cyber exposure in new digital channels

A bank or insurer that sends its payments, risk and innovation specialists together gains most, because ledger pilots succeed only when those three views agree.

Fintech and Blockchain Capabilities

Participants learn to separate ledger use cases that cut settlement cost or fraud from those that only add complexity, and to argue each choice in financial terms.

- Assess where a distributed ledger beats a central database for a given process — technology committees
- Design an open banking API partnership with clear consent and data terms — product owners
- Weigh tokenisation, stablecoin and wallet options for settlement and payments — treasury heads
- Test smart contract logic for trade finance and lending workflows — operations leads
-

Specify regtech controls for onboarding, fraud and transaction monitoring — compliance officers
- Build a costed business case for a ledger pilot — investment committees

Key Fintech and Blockchain Terms

- Distributed ledger — a database copied and synchronised across several parties, where records are agreed by a consensus process rather than one owner.
- Smart contract — code stored on a ledger that executes agreed terms automatically when its conditions are met.
- Tokenisation — representing an asset, such as a bond, invoice or deposit, as a digital token that can be transferred on a ledger.
- Stablecoin — a digital token designed to hold a steady value by linking it to reserve assets or another reference value.
- Open banking API — a secure interface that lets authorised third parties access account data or start payments with customer consent.
- Regtech — technology that automates regulatory tasks such as identity checks, reporting and transaction monitoring.

Fintech and Blockchain Day by Day

Day 1: Forces Reshaping Financial Services

- Fintech Market Map — Where Entrants Unbundle Banking Revenue
- Embedded Finance Trends — Payments and Credit Inside Non-Bank Apps
- Customer Expectation Benchmarks — Speed, Cost and Transparency of Transfers
- Incumbent Response Options — Build, Partner, Invest or Acquire
- Supervisory Attention Scan — Areas Under Closer Regulatory Review

Day 2: Digital Payments and Wallets

- Instant Payment Rails — Liquidity and Operating Hours Implications
- Digital Wallet Architectures — Card, Account and Stored Value Models
- ISO 20022 Message Structures — Richer Payment Data for Reconciliation
- Cross-Border Corridor Economics — Correspondent Chains Versus New Networks
- Merchant Acceptance Models — QR, Soft POS and Request-to-Pay

Day 3: Open Banking and Platform Partnerships

- Open Banking API Design — Account Information and Payment Initiation
- Consent Management Flows — Customer Trust and Revocation Rights
- Fintech Partner Due Diligence — Viability, Security and Conduct Checks
- Banking-as-a-Service Models — Revenue Share and Liability Allocation
- API Monetisation Options — Free, Tiered and Premium Access

Day 4: Digital Lending and Credit Decisions

- Alternative Data Scoring — Cash Flow and Transaction Signals
- Digital Origination Journeys — Approval Speed Versus Credit Quality
- Buy Now Pay Later Economics — Merchant Fees and Default Exposure
- Algorithmic Credit Explainability — Justifying Decisions to Applicants
- Collections Automation — Early Warning and Restructuring Prompts

Day 5: Blockchain Foundations for Finance

- Ledger Types — Public, Permissioned and Consortium Networks
- Consensus Mechanisms — Finality, Throughput and Energy Trade-Offs
- Cryptographic Keys and Custody — Protecting Signing Authority
- Database Versus Ledger Test — When Shared Records Add Worth
- Interoperability Approaches — Bridges, Messaging and Common Standards

Day 6: Tokenisation and Digital Assets

- Tokenised Deposits and Bonds — Settlement Speed and Collateral Mobility
- Stablecoin Reserve Models — Backing Quality and Redemption Risk
- Digital Asset Custody — Segregation and Key Recovery Controls
- Delivery Versus Payment on Ledger — Removing Settlement Gaps
- Fractional Ownership Products — Investor Access and Liquidity Questions

Day 7: Smart Contracts in Trade Finance and Capital Markets

- Smart Contract Logic Mapping — Turning Terms Into Executable Rules
- Digital Trade Documents — Bills of Lading and Letters of Credit
- Supply Chain Finance on Ledger — Invoice Verification and Early Payment
- Corporate Actions Automation — Coupons, Dividends and Voting
- Smart Contract Audit Checklist — Code Flaws and Oracle Dependence

Day 8: Regtech, Cyber and Fraud Risk

- Digital Identity and eKYC — Onboarding Speed With Assurance
- Transaction Monitoring Analytics — Detecting Mule and Laundering Patterns
- Wallet and API Threat Models — Account Takeover and Credential Abuse
- Blockchain Analytics Tools — Tracing Illicit Token Flows
- Third-Party Fintech Risk Register — Concentration and Exit Plans

Day 9: Business Cases for Ledger Pilots

- Use Case Scoring Matrix — Pain Point, Network Need and Feasibility
- Consortium Formation — Membership Rules and Cost Sharing
- Pilot Cost Model — Build, Run and Integration Spending
- Success Metrics for Ledger Pilots — Settlement Time, Errors and Fraud
- Scale Decision Gates — From Proof of Concept to Production

Day 10: Practising the Distributed Ledger Pilot Business Case

- Use Case Selection Review — Confirming the Ledger Fit Test
- Partner and Consortium Plan — Roles, Data Sharing and Fees
- Risk and Control Overlay — Cyber, Fraud and Custody Safeguards
- Investment Committee Simulation — Peer Challenge on Costs and Benefits
- Distributed Ledger Pilot Business Case Completion — Ready for Approval

Applying Fintech and Blockchain After the Course

- Run the database versus ledger test on three proposed use cases and share a ranked shortlist with the technology committee.
- Review one live fintech partnership against the due diligence and third-party risk checklist and record gaps for the risk owner.

Fintech and Blockchain Questions FAQ

What is Fintech and Blockchain for finance professionals and why does it matter now?

Fintech and Blockchain covers the software, APIs and shared ledgers that are rebuilding payments, lending, trade finance and settlement. It matters now because customers expect instant digital services and new entrants are capturing fee income that banks once held.

Which roles gain most from Fintech and Blockchain training?

Payments, lending, trade finance, treasury, innovation and risk specialists gain most. Each must judge whether a wallet, API partnership or ledger network suits their business line and how to control the new risks it brings.

How does Fintech and Blockchain training differ from a digital currency policy course?

Fintech and Blockchain training focuses on commercial use cases inside banks, insurers and corporates. A digital currency policy course studies monetary design questions; this course covers wallets, open banking, tokenised assets, smart contracts and the business case for a ledger pilot.

What do you bring back from Fintech and Blockchain training?

You bring back a costed pilot proposal for a distributed ledger or fintech use case in your organisation, with partner roles, risk controls and success metrics ready for an investment committee.

Fintech and Blockchain: The Way Forward

The Distributed Ledger Pilot Business Case first informs whether the investment committee funds a proof of concept or redirects spending to API partnerships. Payments, treasury and risk specialists use it to align partners and controls before any build begins. After its first use, revisit the use case scoring matrix and stablecoin assumptions, since supervisory positions and network membership change quickly.