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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Training Course

28 February – 11 March 2027
Online

Advanced Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Training Course

Ref: 705_26394 **Date:** 28 February – 11 March 2027 **Location:** Online **Fees:** 3200 GBP

Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership is a 2-week training course for managers stepping into the head of a financial crime function, who leave with a financial crime function business plan covering strategy, budget, staffing, technology and investigations. Boards now expect anti-fraud, sanctions and money laundering defences to be run as a costed business unit with clear returns. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership.

Why Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Matters Now

Three forces push financial crime leaders toward business thinking. Alert volumes and case backlogs grow faster than headcount, so every new analyst must be justified against automation. Boards and audit committees ask for evidence that spending reduces residual exposure, not just activity counts. Supervisors expect a risk-based approach backed by sound operational risk practice. The course draws on Basel Committee on Banking Supervision BCBS principles, ISO 31000 risk management guidelines, COSO Enterprise Risk Management COSO ERM, ISO 37301 compliance management systems and the IIA Three Lines Model.

Who Gains Most from Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership

- Managers taking charge of an anti-money laundering, sanctions or fraud unit and its budget
- Investigation leads who allocate case capacity and report outcomes to senior committees
- Compliance managers asked to merge separate crime disciplines into one operating model
- Risk managers who set appetite statements and key risk indicators for illicit finance

Organisations gain most when the incoming function head attends with the finance business partner and the technology sponsor who will co-own the resulting plan.

Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Capabilities

Participants move from running alerts and cases to running an accountable unit with a mandate, a cost base and measurable outcomes.

- Design a target operating model for a financial crime unit — chief risk officer and board
- Build a zero-based budget with cost per alert and cost per case — finance director
- Weigh build, buy and outsource options for monitoring technology — technology steering committee
- Specify headcount, skills and career paths for analysts and investigators — human resources partner
- Calculate the business case for automation and case triage — investment committee
- Communicate residual exposure and unit performance in board language — audit committee

Key Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Terms

- Target operating model — the planned structure of people, processes, technology and governance through which the unit delivers its mandate.
- Cost per alert — total monitoring spend divided by alerts reviewed, used to compare efficiency across periods and units.
- Risk appetite statement — the board-approved level and type of illicit finance exposure the organisation is prepared to accept.
- Typology — a recurring pattern of criminal behaviour used to design detection scenarios.
- Residual exposure — the threat remaining after controls operate.
- Managed service — an outsourced arrangement where an external provider performs defined screening or review tasks under agreed service levels.

Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Day by Day

Day 1: The Financial Crime Business Landscape

- Threat Horizon Scan — Which Typologies Will Consume Unit Capacity Next
- Stakeholder Map of Board, Business and Supervisor — Whose Expectations Shape the Mandate
- Basel Committee Sound Management Principles — Minimum Shape of a Credible Function
- Cost of Failure Analysis — How Enforcement and Reputation Losses Justify Spend
- Mandate Charter Drafting — Scope Boundaries Between Fraud, Sanctions and Laundering

Day 2: Strategy and Risk Appetite

- Enterprise-Wide Illicit Finance Assessment — Where Strategic Priorities Should Sit
- COSO ERM Strategy Alignment — Linking Unit Goals to Corporate Objectives
- Appetite Statement and Tolerance Metrics — What the Board Signs Off
- ISO 31000 Risk Treatment Options — Choosing Avoid, Reduce or Accept Positions
- Strategic Roadmap Canvas — Sequencing Initiatives Across a Three-Year Horizon

Day 3: Operating Model Design

- IIA Three Lines Model Mapping — Who Owns Detection, Oversight and Assurance
- Centralised Versus Federated Structures — Fit With Group and Business Line Shape
- Process Inventory and Handoffs — Removing Duplicate Reviews Between Teams
- Service Catalogue for Business Lines — What the Unit Provides and Charges
- ISO 37301 Compliance Management Elements — Embedding Controls Into Routine Operations

Day 4: Finance and Budgeting

- Zero-Based Budget Build — Justifying Every Line of Unit Spend
- Activity-Based Costing of Alerts and Cases — True Unit Cost Drivers
- Capital Versus Operating Expenditure Choices — Funding Platforms and Licences
- Cost Allocation to Business Lines — Who Pays for Screening Volumes
- Budget Variance Dashboard — Early Signals of Overspend or Backlog

Day 5: People and Team Design

- Workforce Demand Model — Analyst Numbers Driven by Alert Forecasts
- Skills Matrix for Analysts and Investigators — Gaps to Close by Hire or Training
- Career Ladder and Retention Levers — Keeping Experienced Investigators
- Quality Assurance Sampling Plan — Consistent Decisions Across Reviewers
- Location Strategy and Shared Service Centres — Cost and Control Trade-Offs

Day 6: Technology and Data

- Monitoring and Screening Architecture Review — Gaps in Current Platform Coverage
- Build, Buy or Outsource Evaluation — Selecting the Right Delivery Route
- Vendor Due Diligence Scorecard — Comparing Suppliers on Fit and Exit Terms
- Data Lineage and Quality Controls — Trust in Customer and Transaction Feeds
- Machine Learning Model Validation — When Scoring Models Can Replace Static Rules

Day 7: Investigations Management

- Case Triage and Prioritisation Matrix — Directing Effort to Highest Harm
- Investigation Lifecycle Standards — Evidence, Escalation and Closure Criteria
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Workflow — Timeliness and Quality of Filings
- Internal Fraud and Insider Case Handling — Coordination With Human Resources and Legal
- Recovery and Asset Tracing Options — When Pursuit Justifies Its Cost

Day 8: Performance and Value

- Key Performance and Key Risk Indicators — Measuring Output Versus Exposure
- Automation Business Case Model — Payback From Triage and Robotic Processing
- Benchmarking Against Peer Functions — Testing Whether Costs Are Proportionate
- Control Effectiveness Evidence — Showing Spend Reduces Residual Exposure
- Board Reporting Pack Design — Concise Messages for Audit Committees

Day 9: Leading Change

- Transformation Portfolio Prioritisation — Which Initiatives Receive Funding First
- Change Impact Assessment on Business Lines — Friction for Customers and Sales Teams
- Remediation Plan Oversight — Steering Backlog Clearance After Findings
- Supervisory Relationship Management — Preparing for Inspections and Review Visits
- Culture and Conduct Signals — Embedding Ownership in the First Line

Day 10: Practising the Financial Crime Function Business Plan

- Strategy and Appetite Recap — Applying Day 2 Choices to the Plan
- Operating Model and Workforce Sizing — Applying Days 3 and 5 Designs
- Budget and Technology Investment Case — Applying Days 4 and 6 Figures
- Peer Challenge Panel — Stress-Testing Assumptions Before Sponsor Review
- Financial Crime Function Business Plan — Final Draft for Executive Approval

Applying Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership After the Course

- Run an activity-based costing exercise on the current alert and case pipeline to establish a baseline cost per alert.
- Present the strategic roadmap canvas and appetite metrics to the chief risk officer for comment before the next budget cycle.

Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership Questions FAQ

What is a Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership and why does it matter now?

It is a business management view of running a financial crime unit. Board scrutiny means leaders must justify spend, staffing and technology like any commercial division.

Which roles gain most from a Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership?

Managers moving into leadership of anti-money laundering, sanctions, fraud or investigation units gain most. Risk and technology leads who co-own its budget also benefit.

How does a Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership differ from a technical anti-money laundering course?

It focuses on running the unit rather than reviewing cases. It covers strategy, budgeting, workforce sizing, vendor choices and board reporting rather than detection techniques.

What do you bring back from a Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership?

You bring back a draft plan for your own unit. It sets out mandate, appetite, structure, costed budget, technology route and performance measures, ready for challenge by your chief risk officer and finance partner.

Mini MBA in Financial Crime Leadership: The Way Forward

The financial crime function business plan first informs the next budget round, where it sets how much goes to people, platforms and investigations. The chief risk officer, finance director and technology sponsor use it to agree priorities. After its first full year in use, revisit the operating model and cost per alert, since typologies and automation options shift faster than structures.