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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced AI in Banking Training Course for Bank Professionals

7 – 18 June 2027
New York

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced AI in Banking Training Course for Bank Professionals

Ref: 11_301 **Date:** 7 – 18 June 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 17000 GBP

AI in Banking for bank professionals is a 2-week advanced training course for bank managers and risk, credit, operations and digital banking specialists, who leave with a bank AI use-case portfolio and roadmap ready for executive review. Lending, fraud screening and customer channels now depend on models that supervisors, auditors and customers expect banks to justify and explain. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on AI in banking for the people who own those decisions.

Why AI in Banking Matters Now

Three forces shape AI in banking today: instant payments that leave seconds to stop fraud, generative assistants entering customer and relationship channels, and closer scrutiny of every model behind a credit or account decision. A bank that handles them well approves sound borrowers faster, cuts false alerts and keeps supervisors confident; one that handles them badly inherits biased scorecards, opaque vendor models and costly remediation. The same pressures reach payments providers and insurers. The course rests on ISO/IEC 42001, the international standard for an AI management system, and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework AI RMF.

Who Gains Most from AI in Banking

- Credit and underwriting leads who set scorecard policy, approval thresholds and override rules
- Financial crime managers responsible for fraud screening, transaction monitoring and case escalation
- Model risk and validation heads who tier, test and approve models before and after release
- Digital and retail banking managers who own chat, mobile and personalisation journeys
- Treasury and operations managers who forecast liquidity and run high-volume back-office processes

A bank gains most when its credit, financial crime and model risk functions send members together, because the same model decisions cross all three lines.

AI in Banking Capabilities

Participants move from single models to a bank-wide view of where machine learning earns its place in lending, screening, servicing and funding.

- Assess credit scoring and underwriting models for accuracy, stability and bias — credit committee approval
- Design fraud and AML detection tuning that lowers false positives without blind spots — financial crime leadership
- Specify safeguards for conversational and generative assistants in customer channels — digital banking owners
- Apply model inventory, tiering and validation tests to AI models — model risk committee
- Communicate explainability and fairness evidence for automated decisions — supervisors, auditors and customers
- Build a scored bank AI use-case portfolio with sequencing and investment case — executive committee

Key AI in Banking Terms

- Probability of Default PD — the modelled likelihood that a borrower fails to meet repayment within a set horizon, used in pricing and provisioning.
- Model Risk Management — the discipline of inventorying, validating, monitoring and retiring models so faulty outputs do not drive bank decisions.
- Transaction Monitoring — automated screening of payments and account activity to flag patterns that may indicate fraud or money laundering.
- Explainable AI XAI — methods that show which inputs drove a model output, so a decision can be justified to a customer or reviewer.
- Model Drift — the gradual loss of model accuracy as customer behaviour, products or economic conditions move away from the training data.
- Open Banking API — a secure interface through which a customer lets a third party access account data or initiate payments with consent.

AI in Banking Day by Day

Day 1: Forces Reshaping Banking Models

- Banking AI Value Map — Where Models Shift Revenue, Cost and Loss
- Instant Payments and Fraud Pressure — Detection Latency Choices
- Generative Assistants in Customer Channels — Service and Conduct Exposure
- Supervisory Expectations on Models — Board and Second-Line Accountability
- Core Banking, Ledger and Channel Feeds — Data Estate Readiness

Day 2: Credit Scoring and Underwriting

- Logistic Scorecards Versus Gradient Boosting — Accuracy and Transparency Trade-Offs
- PD and Loss Given Default Models — Pricing and Provisioning Inputs
- Alternative Data for Thin-File Borrowers — Inclusion Versus Bias Exposure
- Reject Inference Techniques — Correcting Sample Bias in Loan Books
- Automated Underwriting Workflows — Referral Thresholds and Override Policy

Day 3: Fraud Detection and Anti-Money Laundering

- Anomaly Detection on Card and Wire Payments — Alert Volume Settings
- Graph Analytics for Mule Account Networks — Investigation Priorities
- AML Scenario and Threshold Tuning — False Positive Reduction Targets
- Customer Due Diligence Risk Scoring — Onboarding and Periodic Refresh
- Suspicious Activity Case Triage — Analyst Capacity and Escalation Rules

Day 4: Customer Analytics and Personalisation

- Customer Lifetime Value Models — Segment Investment and Pricing Choices
- Churn Propensity Scoring — Retention Offers for Deposit and Card Holders
- Next-Best-Action Engines — Cross-Sell Suitability and Conduct Exposure
- Behavioural Segmentation From Transaction Histories — Product Design Decisions
- Consent and Purpose Limitation Checks — Personal Data in Marketing

Day 5: Conversational and Generative Banking

- Retrieval-Augmented Chatbots on Product Terms — Answer Accuracy Controls
- Voice Analytics in Contact Centres — Complaint and Vulnerability Signals
- Generative Drafting for Relationship Managers — Credit Memo Quality Checks
- Prompt Injection and Data Leakage Risks — Channel Security Settings
- Human Handover Design — Escalation Paths for Vulnerable Customers

Day 6: Treasury, Trading and Liquidity Analytics

- Machine Learning Liquidity Forecasting — Funding Buffer Decisions
- Algorithmic Execution Strategies — Market Impact and Best Execution Evidence
- Interest Rate Scenario Generation — Asset-Liability Committee Inputs
- Corporate FX Cash Flow Prediction — Client Hedging Advice
- Market Abuse Surveillance Models — Trade Alert Review Workflows

Day 7: Model Risk Management and Validation

- Model Inventory and Materiality Tiering — Validation Depth Decisions
- Benchmarking, Back-Testing and Stability Tests — Independent Validation Findings
- Model Drift and Performance Monitoring — Recalibration Triggers
- Vendor Model Due Diligence — Contract, Access and Audit Rights
- ISO/IEC 42001 AI Management System — Bank-Wide Controls Mapping

Day 8: Explainability, Fairness and Regulatory Compliance

- SHAP and Counterfactual Explanations — Adverse Action Reasons for Applicants
- Fairness Metrics Across Customer Groups — Credit Policy Adjustments
- NIST AI RMF Govern, Map, Measure, Manage — Risk Register Entries
- Regulatory Compliance Evidence Packs — Supervisor and Internal Audit Requests
- Complaint Analytics on Automated Decisions — Remediation Priorities

Day 9: Open Banking Data and AI Platforms

- Open Banking APIs and Account Aggregation — Affordability Assessment Design
- Feature Stores and Data Lineage — Reusable Signals Across Risk Models
- MLOps Pipelines for Regulated Models — Release Approval Gates
- Build, Buy or Partner With Fintechs — Platform Sourcing Decisions
- Cloud Concentration and Outsourcing Risk — Operational Resilience Choices

Day 10: Practising the Bank AI Roadmap

- Use-Case Scoring Matrix — Ranking Credit, Fraud and Customer Initiatives
- Validation and Fairness Test Results — Go and No-Go Criteria
- Open Banking and Platform Dependencies — Initiative Sequencing
- Loss, Cost and Revenue Effects — Investment Committee Business Case
- Bank AI Use-Case Portfolio and Roadmap — Executive Committee Presentation

Applying AI in Banking After the Course

- Run a materiality tiering exercise on the bank's existing credit, fraud and customer models and flag those lacking current validation or drift monitoring
- Lead an AML threshold tuning review with the financial crime team, comparing alert volumes and false positives before and after recalibration

AI in Banking Questions FAQ

What is AI in banking and why does it matter now?

AI in banking is the use of machine learning and generative models in lending, fraud screening, customer service and treasury. It matters now because instant payments, digital channels and model scrutiny reward banks that deploy models with sound validation and clear explanations.

Which roles gain most from AI in banking training?

Credit, financial crime, model risk, digital banking and treasury managers gain most. These roles approve, challenge or operate the models that decide loans, alerts and customer offers, so they need shared vocabulary and tests to judge them.

How does advanced AI in banking training differ from a general AI for business course?

It works on banking-specific models rather than general use cases. You examine scorecards, AML scenarios, liquidity forecasts and validation evidence, at a depth suited to managers who already know banking operations and now own model-driven decisions.

What do you bring back from AI in banking training?

You bring back a scored bank AI use-case portfolio and roadmap. It ranks credit, fraud, customer and treasury initiatives, shows validation and fairness gates, and sets out the data dependencies and business case your executive committee needs.

AI in Banking: The Way Forward

The bank AI use-case portfolio and roadmap first informs which credit, fraud or customer initiative receives funding and validation capacity next. Executive committees, model risk heads and product owners use it to sequence work against data readiness. After the first release, revisit the fairness and drift evidence, since live customer behaviour often shifts the ranking of later initiatives.