JUPITER PRIME
Consulting • Training • Advisory
جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Training Course

31 May – 11 June 2027
New York

Advanced AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Training Course

Ref: 27_701 **Date:** 31 May – 11 June 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 17000 GBP

AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies is a 2-week advanced training course for risk managers, internal auditors and senior executives who want machine learning and predictive analytics to sharpen how enterprise risks are found, scored and treated, and who leave with a risk treatment playbook. Organisations now face faster, more connected exposures than periodic risk reviews can track. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for leaders replacing static registers with evidence-driven risk decisions.

Why AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Matters Now

Three forces shape this subject today: risks that spread quickly across supply chains, markets and digital channels; boards demanding forward-looking evidence rather than colour-coded grids; and regulators and auditors scrutinising any algorithm that influences control decisions. An organisation that uses analytics well detects exposures earlier, targets treatment spending and explains residual risk clearly; one that adopts models carelessly creates false comfort and new model risk. The course rests on ISO/IEC 42001, the international standard for an artificial intelligence management system, and the NIST AI Risk Management Framework NIST AI RMF for governing the models that drive risk scores.

Who Gains Most from AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies

- Leaders who own the enterprise risk framework, registers and board reporting
- Internal audit heads who plan assurance using data on control weaknesses
- Executives who set risk appetite and approve major treatment investments
- Specialists responsible for fraud, operational resilience or supply continuity
- Analytics leads who build or validate scoring and early-warning models

Risk functions gain most when a risk lead, an internal auditor and an analytics specialist attend together, because each treatment decision depends on all three viewpoints.

AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Capabilities

Participants leave able to turn scattered loss data and signals into scored, simulated and treated exposures that withstand board and audit challenge.

- Assess where machine learning improves risk identification and classification — chief risk officers designing the framework
- Calculate predictive risk scores with explainable drivers — risk committees ranking exposures
- Design key risk indicators and anomaly alerts with escalation owners — operational leaders responding to signals
- Test exposures through Monte Carlo and reverse stress scenarios — executive committees setting contingency plans
- Align treatment choices with risk appetite and residual risk evidence — boards approving responses
- Specify validation and oversight for AI-driven risk models — internal audit and model risk reviewers

Key AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Terms

- Key risk indicator — a measurable signal that warns of rising exposure before a loss event occurs.
- Anomaly detection — techniques that flag data points or behaviours differing sharply from normal patterns, often revealing fraud or failure.
- Monte Carlo simulation — repeated random sampling that produces a range of possible loss outcomes rather than a single estimate.
- Reverse stress testing — starting from a failure outcome and working back to identify the conditions that would cause it.
- Risk appetite — the amount and type of risk an organisation is willing to pursue or retain to meet its objectives.
- Residual risk — the exposure remaining after treatment actions and controls have been applied.

AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Day by Day

Day 1: The Changing Enterprise Risk Landscape

- Emerging Risk Radar — Spotting Interconnected Threats Earlier with Machine Signals
- Limits of Heat Maps — Why Static Likelihood-Impact Grids Mislead Boards
- Risk Data Inventory — Loss Events, Incidents, Controls and External Feeds
- AI Readiness of the Risk Function — Skills, Platforms and Data Gaps
- Executive Risk Questions — What the Board Expects Analytics to Answer

Day 2: AI-Assisted Risk Identification

- Text Mining of Audit Reports and Incident Logs — Surfacing Hidden Exposures
- Natural Language Scanning of Regulatory and News Feeds — External Horizon Signals
- Process Mining — Detecting Control Bypasses in Transaction Flows
- Generative AI Risk Brainstorming — Structured Prompting to Surface Emerging Exposures
- Risk Register Enrichment — Linking New Findings to Existing Entries

Day 3: Risk Classification and Taxonomy

- Machine Learning Classifiers — Assigning Events to Risk Categories Consistently
- Risk Taxonomy Design — Strategic, Operational, Financial and Compliance Tiers
- Clustering Techniques — Revealing Risk Families Not in the Taxonomy
- Root Cause Tagging — Connecting Symptoms to Underlying Drivers
- Taxonomy Governance — Who Approves Category Changes

Day 4: Predictive Risk Scoring

- Probability of Event Models — Logistic Regression and Gradient Boosting Compared
- Severity Estimation — Loss Distribution Approaches for Impact Scoring
- Composite Risk Scores — Weighting Likelihood, Impact and Velocity
- Score Explainability — SHAP Values for Challenging Model Outputs
- Score Calibration — Aligning Model Outputs with Expert Judgement

Day 5: Anomaly Detection and Early Warning

- Isolation Forests and Autoencoders — Detecting Unusual Transactions and Behaviours
- Key Risk Indicator Design — Leading Versus Lagging Signals
- Threshold Setting — Balancing Alert Fatigue Against Missed Events
- Fraud and Supply Disruption Cases from Banking and Manufacturing
- Early-Warning Dashboards — Escalation Routes and Response Owners

Day 6: Scenario Simulation and Stress Testing

- Monte Carlo Simulation — Modelling Ranges of Loss Outcomes
- Scenario Generation with AI — Plausible Severe but Credible Events
- Reverse Stress Testing — Finding Conditions That Break the Business
- Correlation and Contagion Mapping — How Risks Compound Across Units
- Scenario Results Briefings — Framing Ranges for Executive Committees

Day 7: Risk Appetite Alignment

- Risk Appetite Statements — Translating Tolerance into Measurable Limits
- Limit Breach Analytics — Tracking Exposure Against Appetite in Near Real Time
- Risk-Adjusted Return Measures — Weighing Opportunities Against Exposure
- Appetite Cascading — From Board Statements to Business Unit Thresholds
- Appetite Dialogue Packs — Preparing Evidence for Board Risk Committees

Day 8: Selecting Treatment Strategies

- Avoid, Reduce, Transfer or Accept — Decision Criteria for Each Response
- Control Effectiveness Scoring — Using Data to Rate Existing Safeguards
- Cost-Benefit Modelling of Treatments — Residual Risk Per Unit Spent
- Insurance and Contractual Transfer Analytics — Pricing Risk Shifts
- Treatment Prioritisation Matrices — Sequencing Actions by Exposure Reduction

Day 9: Governing AI-Driven Risk Models

- ISO/IEC 42001 Controls — Managing Risk Models Within an AI Management System
- NIST AI RMF Functions — Govern, Map, Measure and Manage Applied to Risk Analytics
- Model Validation and Back-Testing — Independent Challenge for Audit Committees
- Bias and Data Quality Checks — Preventing Distorted Risk Signals
- Human Oversight Points — Where Expert Judgement Overrides Algorithms

Day 10: Practising the Risk Treatment Playbook

- Risk Identification Applied — Mining a Sample Incident Set from Participants' Sectors
- Predictive Scoring and Early-Warning Set-Up — Combining Earlier Methods on One Risk
- Scenario and Appetite Test — Stressing the Chosen Risk Against Agreed Limits
- Treatment Selection Decision — Justifying the Response with Residual Risk Evidence
- Risk Treatment Playbook — Completing and Presenting the Final Document

Applying AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies After the Course

- Build a key risk indicator set with anomaly thresholds for one priority risk and present it to the risk committee
- Run a Monte Carlo scenario on one treatment option and compare residual risk against the agreed appetite limit

AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies Questions FAQ

What is AI-powered risk analysis and treatment strategies, and why does it matter now?

It is the use of machine learning and predictive analytics to identify, score, simulate and treat enterprise risks. It matters now because exposures move faster than periodic reviews, and boards expect forward-looking evidence for every treatment decision.

Which roles gain most from AI-powered risk analysis and treatment strategies?

Risk managers, internal auditors and senior executives gain most. You set appetite, plan assurance or approve treatment spending, so you need analytics that rank exposures and explain residual risk credibly.

How does AI-powered risk analysis and treatment strategies training differ from a general enterprise risk management course?

It adds predictive scoring, anomaly detection, simulation and model governance to the familiar risk cycle. A general course covers frameworks and registers, whereas this subject shows how data and algorithms change identification, prioritisation and treatment choices.

What do you bring back from AI-powered risk analysis and treatment strategies training?

You bring back a treatment playbook for one priority risk. It combines identification evidence, a predictive score, early-warning indicators, scenario results and a justified treatment choice aligned with appetite.

AI-Powered Risk Analysis and Treatment Strategies: The Way Forward

The risk treatment playbook first informs which priority exposure receives funding and which response is chosen. Risk leads, auditors and executives use it to agree indicators, thresholds and residual risk targets. After the first reporting cycle, revisit the score calibration and indicator thresholds, because real alerts reveal where the model over- or under-reacts to emerging conditions.