JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Training Course

25 October – 5 November 2027
Madrid

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Training Course

Ref: 279_9106 **Date:** 25 October – 5 November 2027 **Location:** Madrid **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance at advanced level is a 2-week training course for AML compliance officers, MLROs and senior financial crime analysts who own customer due diligence, monitoring and reporting, and it ends with an Enterprise-Wide AML Risk Assessment. Criminal networks now move funds through instant payments, trade invoices and layered corporate vehicles, and supervisors judge firms on whether controls match their real exposure. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on anti-money laundering compliance for experienced practitioners.

Why Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Matters Now

Faster payment rails, digital onboarding and virtual assets have shortened the time a firm has to spot suspicious flows. Supervisors and correspondent banks increasingly test whether controls are proportionate to each customer and product rather than applied mechanically. Boards also face personal accountability when programmes fail. Firms that calibrate due diligence and monitoring to genuine exposure detect more and waste less effort on false alerts; firms that do not risk enforcement, de-risking by partner banks and lasting reputational harm. The course follows the Financial Action Task Force FATF Recommendations and their risk-based approach, and Basel Committee on Banking Supervision BCBS guidance on sound management of money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

Who Gains Most from Anti-Money Laundering Compliance

- Money laundering reporting officers who decide on external suspicious transaction reports
- AML compliance leads who design onboarding, due diligence and periodic review standards
- Financial crime analysts who tune monitoring scenarios and investigate alerts
- Sanctions specialists who manage screening lists, matches and escalation
- Assurance and testing leads who evaluate whether the AML framework works in practice

Teams that combine an MLRO, a monitoring analyst and a sanctions specialist from the same institution gain most, as they can recalibrate the whole detection chain together.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Capabilities

Participants move from checklist due diligence to a calibrated, evidence-led framework that targets the customers, products and corridors where laundering is most likely.

- Build an enterprise-wide risk assessment rating customers, products, channels and geographies — board and senior management
- Design customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence triggers proportionate to exposure — onboarding and relationship teams
- Trace beneficial ownership through layered legal structures — corporate banking and trust services
- Calibrate transaction monitoring scenarios and thresholds to cut false positives — alert investigators and technology owners
- Assess red flags of trade-based laundering in documentary trade — trade finance operations
- Test the AML framework with sampling and quality assurance — internal audit and supervisors

Key Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Terms

- Risk-based approach — applying stronger controls where money laundering exposure is higher and simplified measures where it is demonstrably lower.
- Customer due diligence — identifying and verifying a customer, understanding the relationship's purpose and monitoring activity over time.
- Enhanced due diligence — additional checks on source of funds, source of wealth and approvals for higher-exposure customers.
- Beneficial owner — the natural person who ultimately owns or controls a customer or on whose behalf a transaction is made.
- Politically exposed person — an individual entrusted with a prominent public function, along with close family and associates.
- Trade-based money laundering — moving value by misrepresenting price, quantity or quality of goods in international trade.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Day by Day

Day 1: The Financial Crime Landscape

- FATF Recommendations Overview — Setting The International AML Baseline
- Placement, Layering And Integration Stages — Following Illicit Value
- BCBS Guidance On ML And TF Risks — Expectations For Banks
- Typology Comparison Across Banking And Real Estate — Exposure Patterns
- Enforcement Case Lessons — Why Programmes Fail Under Scrutiny

Day 2: Enterprise-Wide Risk Assessment

- Inherent Risk Factors — Customers, Products, Channels And Geographies
- Control Effectiveness Scoring — Deriving Residual Exposure Ratings
- Data Sources For Assessment — Alerts, Reports And Customer Profiles
- Risk Appetite For Financial Crime — Defining Unacceptable Business
- Assessment Documentation — Presenting Results To The Board

Day 3: Customer Due Diligence

- Identification And Verification Standards — Individuals And Legal Entities
- Customer Risk Rating Models — Weighting Factors And Overrides
- Digital Onboarding Controls — Remote Verification And Impersonation Fraud
- Periodic And Trigger-Based Reviews — Keeping Profiles Current
- Simplified Due Diligence Conditions — Justifying Lower Measures

Day 4: Enhanced Due Diligence and Beneficial Ownership

- EDD Trigger Design — PEPs, High-Exposure Sectors And Complex Structures
- Source Of Funds And Source Of Wealth — Evidence Expectations
- Beneficial Ownership Tracing — Unwrapping Trusts, Foundations And Nominees
- Correspondent Relationship Due Diligence — Assessing Respondent Controls
- Senior Management Approval Records — Documenting Acceptance Decisions

Day 5: Sanctions Screening

- Sanctions Regimes And List Management — Choosing Lists To Screen
- Fuzzy Matching And Name Transliteration — Tuning Match Logic
- Payment Screening Versus Customer Screening — Different Control Points
- Ownership And Control Rules — Detecting Indirectly Sanctioned Parties
- True Match Escalation — Freezing, Rejecting And Reporting Steps

Day 6: Transaction Monitoring

- Scenario Library Design — Linking Rules To Assessed Typologies
- Threshold Tuning And Below-The-Line Testing — Balancing Coverage And Volume
- Customer Segmentation For Monitoring — Comparing Like With Like
- Alert Triage And Investigation Workflow — Consistent Disposition Decisions
- Model Validation Of Monitoring Systems — Evidencing Effectiveness

Day 7: Typologies and Trade-Based Laundering

- Trade-Based Laundering Red Flags — Over And Under Invoicing
- Documentary Trade Review — Letters Of Credit And Shipping Records
- Money Service And Exchange House Typologies — Cash-Intensive Exposure
- Virtual Asset Typologies — Mixers, Chain-Hopping And Exchanges
- Insurance And Real Estate Typologies — Premium And Property Abuse

Day 8: Suspicious Activity Reporting

- Suspicion Threshold Judgement — When Unusual Becomes Reportable
- Report Narrative Writing — Who, What, When, Where And Why
- Tipping-Off Safeguards — Managing Customer Contact After Reporting
- Exit And Retention Decisions — Handling Relationships After Suspicion
- Information Requests From Authorities — Responding Accurately And Promptly

Day 9: AML Programme Assurance

- AML Policy Framework — Aligning Procedures With Assessed Exposure
- Quality Assurance Sampling — Testing Due Diligence And Alert Files
- Management Information For MLROs — Indicators Boards Can Act On
- Staff Training Needs By Role — Targeting Front Line And Specialists
- Independent Audit Of The AML Framework — Scope And Findings

Day 10: Practising the Enterprise-Wide AML Risk Assessment

- Applying Customer Risk Rating — Profiling A Case Bank Portfolio
- Applying Beneficial Ownership Tracing — Resolving A Complex Structure
- Applying Monitoring Calibration — Reviewing Scenario Performance Data
- MLRO Panel Simulation — Defending A Reporting Decision
- Enterprise-Wide AML Risk Assessment — Rating Exposures And Prioritising Remediation

Applying Anti-Money Laundering Compliance After the Course

- Review the customer risk rating model against the latest enterprise-wide assessment and propose weighting changes to the AML committee.
- Run below-the-line testing on two monitoring scenarios with the highest false positive rates and present tuning options to the MLRO.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Questions FAQ

What is advanced anti-money laundering compliance and why does it matter now?

Advanced anti-money laundering compliance is the design and testing of risk-based controls that detect and report illicit funds. It matters now because faster payments, virtual assets and complex ownership structures let criminals move value quickly, and supervisors expect proportionate controls.

Which roles gain most from anti-money laundering compliance training at advanced level?

MLROs, AML compliance leads, financial crime analysts and sanctions specialists gain most. Assurance leads who test the framework also benefit, because the course links each control to the exposure it should address.

How does anti-money laundering compliance differ from an AI fraud detection course?

Anti-money laundering compliance covers the full legal and control framework from due diligence to reporting decisions. An AI fraud detection course focuses on building analytical models to flag suspicious patterns, which is one tool within the wider AML programme.

What do you bring back from anti-money laundering compliance training?

You bring back an assessment rating your institution's customers, products, channels and geographies, with prioritised remediation. You also return with templates for EDD triggers, scenario tuning and suspicious report narratives.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance: The Way Forward

The Enterprise-Wide AML Risk Assessment first informs where enhanced due diligence and monitoring resources should be concentrated next year. The MLRO presents it to the board and uses it to brief supervisors. After its first use, revisit the geography and product ratings, since new payment channels and trade corridors shift exposure faster than annual cycles assume.