



Banking Fraud AI Detection and Control Course

29 March – 2 April 2027
Amsterdam

Banking Fraud AI Detection and Control Course

Ref: 245_121341 **Date:** 29 March – 2 April 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Banking Fraud AI Detection and Control Course is a five-day course for banking fraud managers, financial crime teams, transaction monitoring personnel, risk managers, compliance officers, and banking analytics coordinators, who leave with a Banking Fraud AI Control Plan. Participants map fraud typologies, prepare transaction and customer data, review rules and anomaly signals, triage alerts, control false positives, support human investigations, explain evidence, check bias, monitor models and rules, and escalate cases. Agile Leaders Training Center provides training in banking fraud AI detection and control.

Who Should Attend

- Fraud management personnel responsible for detection strategy and case outcomes
- Financial crime personnel responsible for typologies and investigative support
- Transaction monitoring personnel responsible for alerts and escalation
- Risk personnel responsible for controls, thresholds, and model risk
- Compliance personnel responsible for evidence and accountable reporting
- Banking analytics personnel responsible for data quality and monitoring

The course assumes participants contribute to banking fraud detection or investigation and leaves out technical model development, cybersecurity operations, tax fraud, and specialist anti-money-laundering legal training.

Departments and Industries

The course supports governed AI use in fraud detection across banking and payment operations.

- Bank fraud and financial crime operations
- Transaction monitoring and payment controls
- Enterprise risk and model governance
- Compliance and internal audit functions
- Retail, commercial, and digital banking
- Payment services and financial technology organizations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Analyze fraud typologies and detection use cases
- Evaluate transaction and customer data readiness
- Build alert triage and investigation flows
- Apply false-positive, explainability, and bias controls
- Use model, rule, and drift monitoring measures
- Build a Banking Fraud AI Control Plan

Course Agenda

Day 1: Fraud Typologies and Data Readiness

- Banking Fraud Typology Map
- Detection Use-Case Suitability Matrix
- Transaction Data Source Register
- Customer Signal Quality Checklist
- Fraud Data Access and Lineage Map

Day 2: Signals and Alert Triage

- Fraud Rule and Anomaly Signal Inventory
- Alert Risk Scoring Framework
- Alert Priority and Routing Matrix
- False-Positive Review Sample
- Case Intake Evidence Checklist

Day 3: Investigation and Explainability

- Human Fraud Investigation Workflow
- Transaction Pattern Evidence Timeline
- Alert Explanation Quality Standard
- Bias and Segment Outcome Review
- Investigator Override and Rationale Log

Day 4: Monitoring and Escalation

- Fraud Model Performance Scorecard
- Rule Effectiveness Review Table
- Detection Drift Alert Thresholds
- Case Escalation Decision Tree
- Fraud Detection Governance Report



Day 5: Banking Fraud Control Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Map Typologies and Data Sources
- Suggested Exercise: Score and Route Fraud Alerts
- Suggested Exercise: Review Evidence and Explanations
- Suggested Exercise: Set Monitoring and Escalation
- Capstone Exercise: Banking Fraud AI Control Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that turn transaction signals into controlled and reviewable fraud decisions.

- Suggested activity: map typologies, select use cases, register data, and review lineage
- Suggested activity: inventory rules and anomalies, score alerts, route cases, and sample false positives
- Suggested activity: build evidence timelines, assess explanations, check segments, and record overrides
- Suggested activity: define performance measures, drift thresholds, escalation, and governance reporting

FAQs

Who suits banking fraud AI detection training, and what does it assume?

Banking fraud AI detection training suits personnel responsible for fraud, financial crime, transaction monitoring, risk, compliance, or banking analytics. It assumes familiarity with banking operations and requires no programming.

How does banking fraud AI detection differ from cybersecurity training?

Banking fraud AI detection focuses on transaction behavior, customer signals, alerts, investigations, false positives, explainability, and case escalation, while cybersecurity training protects systems, networks, identities, and technical assets.

How should banks reduce false positives in fraud alerts?

Banks should review typologies, data quality, rule overlap, thresholds, segment effects, alert explanations, investigator outcomes, confirmed cases, missed fraud, and changes in customer behavior before adjusting controls.

How should banks explain an AI fraud alert?

Banks should provide the triggering signals, relevant transactions, comparison baseline, rule or model contribution, uncertainty, data limitations, review steps, investigator decision, and recorded rationale.



What belongs in a Banking Fraud AI Control Plan?

The plan should include typologies, use cases, data sources, rules and signals, scoring and routing, investigation steps, explanation standards, bias checks, override logs, performance measures, drift thresholds, escalation, owners, and reporting.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Banking Fraud AI Control Plan connecting typologies, data, signals, alerts, investigations, explanations, monitoring, and escalation. It changes how teams govern AI-supported fraud detection decisions. The plan provides a basis for better alert quality, traceable evidence, human accountability, visible model limits, and controlled response.