



AI-Enabled Operational Risk Monitoring Course

29 March – 2 April 2027
Barcelona

AI-Enabled Operational Risk Monitoring Course

Ref: 253_121926 **Date:** 29 March – 2 April 2027 **Location:** Barcelona **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

AI-Enabled Operational Risk Monitoring Course is a five-day foundation course for operational risk managers, risk and control teams, compliance personnel, internal control specialists, process owners, and business continuity personnel, who leave with an Operational Risk Monitoring and Action Pack. Participants connect risk identification, risk and control self-assessment, loss events, key risk indicators, control evidence, scenarios, signal confidence, human validation, issues, owners, due dates, and escalation. Agile Leaders Training Center provides training in AI-enabled operational risk monitoring.

Who Should Attend

- Operational risk personnel responsible for risk profiles and monitoring
- Risk and control personnel responsible for self-assessment and evidence
- Compliance personnel responsible for breaches, issues, and escalation
- Internal control specialists responsible for control design and testing records
- Process owners responsible for operational exposure and corrective action
- Business continuity personnel responsible for disruption scenarios and response links

The course assumes participants contribute to operational risk, controls, compliance, processes, or continuity and leaves out enterprise risk strategy, financial market risk, cybersecurity operations, fraud investigation, continuity certification, and technical model development.

Departments and Industries

The course supports governed monitoring of operational exposure across regulated and operating environments.

- Operational risk and internal control functions
- Governance, risk, and compliance departments
- Quality, assurance, and process management teams
- Banking, insurance, and financial service operations
- Healthcare, energy, logistics, and public-sector operations
- Shared services and business continuity functions

Learning Objectives

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



- Structure operational risk identification and ownership records
- Review risk and control self-assessments with traceable evidence
- Analyze loss events, causes, and operational-risk signals
- Define key risk indicators, thresholds, and escalation paths
- Apply scenario testing, human validation, and action tracking
- Build an Operational Risk Monitoring and Action Pack

Course Agenda

Day 1: Operational Risk Identification and Ownership

- Operational Risk Taxonomy Sheet
- Process and Exposure Mapping Canvas
- Risk Cause-Event-Impact Record
- Risk Owner and Control Owner Matrix
- Risk Source and Evidence Register

Day 2: Risk and Control Self-Assessment

- Inherent Risk Assessment Card
- Control Design and Evidence Review
- Control Effectiveness Rating Guide
- Residual Risk Decision Record
- RCSA Review and Challenge Log

Day 3: Loss Events and Risk Indicators

- Operational Loss Event Capture Form
- Root-Cause and Contributing-Factor Map
- Key Risk Indicator Definition Sheet
- Indicator Threshold and Breach Matrix
- False Signal and Missed Signal Log

Day 4: Scenarios, Issues, and Escalation

- Operational Risk Scenario Card
- Scenario Assumption and Impact Table
- AI Signal Confidence and Limitation Record
- Issue Priority and Escalation Matrix
- Corrective Action Owner and Due-Date Tracker

Day 5: Operational Risk Monitoring Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Map Risks, Causes, and Ownership
- Suggested Exercise: Review RCSA Evidence and Ratings
- Suggested Exercise: Test Indicators and Loss-Event Signals
- Suggested Exercise: Validate Scenarios and Escalate Issues
- Capstone Exercise: Operational Risk Monitoring and Action Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that turn operational-risk records into traceable monitoring and accountable action.

- Suggested activity: map processes, exposures, causes, impacts, owners, and evidence
- Suggested activity: assess inherent risk, review controls, rate effectiveness, and document residual risk
- Suggested activity: capture loss events, analyze causes, define indicators, and test thresholds
- Suggested activity: build scenarios, record signal limits, prioritize issues, and assign corrective action

FAQs

Who suits AI-enabled operational risk monitoring training, and what does it assume?

AI-enabled operational risk monitoring training suits personnel responsible for operational risk, controls, compliance, processes, or continuity. It assumes familiarity with operational records and requires no programming.

How does operational risk monitoring differ from enterprise risk strategy?

Operational risk monitoring focuses on process exposures, control evidence, loss events, indicators, scenarios, issues, and corrective action, while enterprise risk strategy addresses the broader portfolio, appetite, and strategic decision context.

How should teams validate an AI-supported risk signal?

Teams should verify the source, period, process context, definition, threshold, control evidence, loss-event history, confidence, limitations, false-signal risk, missed-signal risk, and accountable human reviewer before escalating it.

What makes a key risk indicator usable?

A usable indicator has a defined risk link, source, calculation, frequency, owner, threshold, tolerance, breach response, evidence trail, limitation record, and review cycle.



What belongs in an Operational Risk Monitoring and Action Pack?

The pack should include the risk taxonomy, process maps, risk records, RCSA evidence, control ratings, residual risks, loss events, causes, indicators, thresholds, scenarios, signal limitations, issues, escalation, owners, due dates, and review records.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Operational Risk Monitoring and Action Pack connecting exposures, assessments, controls, loss events, indicators, scenarios, issues, ownership, and escalation. It provides a practical basis for traceable monitoring, responsible validation, timely corrective action, and accountable operational-risk review.