



AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operations Course

27 September – 1 October 2027
Prague

AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operations Course

Ref: 272_123336 **Date:** 27 September – 1 October 2027 **Location:** Prague **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operations Course is a five-day foundation course for fraud analysts, risk managers, compliance teams, internal auditors, operations managers, and financial-crime professionals, who leave with an AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operating Framework. Participants map fraud risks, organize transaction and behavioral evidence, define detection logic, prioritize alerts, investigate cases, document decisions, govern AI use, monitor performance, and coordinate response. Agile Leaders Training Center provides training in AI-assisted risk and fraud detection operations.

Who Should Attend

- Fraud teams responsible for detection, triage, and investigation
- Risk teams responsible for scenarios, controls, and treatment
- Compliance teams responsible for monitoring and case evidence
- Audit teams responsible for assurance and traceability
- Operations teams responsible for alerts and response coordination
- Financial-crime teams responsible for typologies and escalation

The course assumes participants contribute to risk, fraud, compliance, audit, or operational decisions and leaves out model coding, forensic accounting qualifications, credit scoring, cybersecurity incident response, and legal advice.

Departments and Industries

The course supports fraud and risk detection operations across transaction-intensive and service organizations.

- Fraud prevention and financial-crime functions
- Enterprise risk and compliance teams
- Banking, payments, insurance, and fintech organizations
- Retail, e-commerce, and telecommunications operations
- Healthcare claims and public-service payment teams
- Internal audit and operational assurance functions

Learning Objectives

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



- Apply fraud-risk hypotheses to detection requirements
- Analyze transaction, behavioral, and contextual evidence
- Build alert logic, thresholds, and prioritization criteria
- Evaluate cases through documented investigation workflows
- Use governance and monitoring controls for AI-assisted detection
- Build an AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operating Framework

Course Agenda

Day 1: Fraud Risk and Evidence

- Fraud Risk and Typology Map
- Transaction and Behavior Evidence Inventory
- Data Provenance and Quality Checklist
- Risk Hypothesis and Indicator Register
- Detection Scope and Decision-Rights Canvas

Day 2: Detection Logic and Alerts

- Rule, Feature, and Anomaly Logic Matrix
- Alert Threshold and Sensitivity Table
- Risk Scoring and Priority Grid
- Network and Relationship Review Map
- False-Positive and Missed-Case Register

Day 3: Investigation and Response

- Alert Triage and Assignment Workflow
- Case Evidence and Decision Record
- Investigation Question and Test Plan
- Escalation and Response Protocol
- Feedback-to-Detection Improvement Loop

Day 4: Governance and Monitoring

- AI Detection Use-Case Governance Sheet
- Explanation and Human Review Checklist
- Bias, Fairness, and Stakeholder Impact Review
- Detection Performance Monitoring Scorecard
- Model, Rule, and Threshold Change Control

Day 5: Risk and Fraud Detection Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Map Fraud Risks and Evidence
- Suggested Exercise: Design Alert Logic and Priorities
- Suggested Exercise: Investigate and Document a Case
- Suggested Exercise: Establish Governance and Monitoring Controls
- Capstone Exercise: AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operating Framework

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that convert fraud-risk evidence into traceable detection and response operations.

- Suggested activity: define fraud typologies, hypotheses, indicators, data sources, ownership, and evidence limitations
- Suggested activity: design rules, anomaly features, thresholds, risk scores, priorities, and false-positive review
- Suggested activity: triage an alert, assemble evidence, record decisions, escalate findings, and feed outcomes back into detection
- Suggested activity: assign human review, explanation, fairness, performance, monitoring, and change controls

FAQs

Who suits AI-assisted risk and fraud detection training?

AI-assisted risk and fraud detection training suits fraud, risk, compliance, audit, operations, and financial-crime teams. It assumes responsibility for monitoring or decisions and requires no programming or model development.

How does AI-assisted fraud detection differ from cybersecurity incident response training?

AI-assisted fraud detection focuses on fraud scenarios, transaction and behavior signals, alerts, investigations, and case response. Cybersecurity incident response focuses on threats to systems, networks, identities, and digital services.

How can AI prioritize fraud alerts?

AI can prioritize fraud alerts by combining indicators, anomaly signals, relationships, historical outcomes, risk severity, and confidence. Human investigators remain responsible for context, evidence, escalation, and final decisions.



How should false positives be managed in fraud detection?

False positives should be measured by scenario and threshold, reviewed for root causes, compared with missed-case risk, documented, and used to revise data, rules, features, priorities, and investigator guidance.

What belongs in an AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operating Framework?

The framework includes typologies, hypotheses, evidence, detection logic, thresholds, alert priorities, investigation records, response routes, human oversight, explanation, fairness, monitoring, and change controls.

Conclusion

Participants take back an AI-Assisted Risk and Fraud Detection Operating Framework connecting risks, evidence, alerts, cases, governance, and response. The framework makes detection assumptions, investigator decisions, ownership, performance, and change visible across teams. It supports traceable fraud operations, focused review effort, and controlled improvement as patterns and evidence change.