



Robo-Advisory and Automated Investment Management Training Course

21 – 25 February 2027
Geneva

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Ref: 461_137087 **Date:** 21 – 25 February 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6200 Euro

Overview

Robo-Advisory and Automated Investment Management Training Course is a five-day professional course for digital wealth, portfolio, fintech, risk, data, and product teams who leave with an Automated Investment Service Design and Governance Plan. Participants connect client profiling, goal-based portfolios, allocation, rebalancing, algorithms, disclosures, resilience, oversight, and performance monitoring. The course replaces disconnected digital features with a controlled service model. Agile Leaders Training Center addresses robo-advisory through client outcomes, investment logic, and operational governance.

Who Should Attend

- Digital wealth teams responsible for online advice propositions and client journeys
- Investment product functions responsible for model portfolios, allocation, and rebalancing
- Fintech and technology teams responsible for automated service design and integration
- Risk and compliance functions responsible for suitability, disclosure, conflicts, and supervision
- Data and model teams responsible for algorithms, inputs, testing, and monitoring
- Leaders responsible for selecting vendors or governing automated investment services

The course assumes participants already work with investment products, digital financial services, data, risk, or governance and leaves out personal investment advice and external certification preparation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that design, operate, procure, or oversee automated investment services.

- Wealth management, private banking, asset management, and investment-advisory teams
- Fintech, digital banking, brokerage, retirement, and savings platforms
- Investment product, portfolio construction, research, and trading functions
- Technology, data science, model risk, cybersecurity, and architecture departments
- Compliance, legal, conduct, operational risk, and internal-audit teams
- Customer experience, operations, vendor management, and transformation functions

Learning Objectives

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



- Analyze robo-advisory service models, clients, goals, and delivery boundaries
- Build profiling, suitability, allocation, portfolio, and rebalancing logic
- Evaluate algorithms, data, fees, conflicts, disclosures, and client outcomes
- Design model governance, testing, human escalation, and vendor controls
- Apply resilience, cybersecurity, monitoring, and incident-response arrangements
- Produce an Automated Investment Service Design and Governance Plan

Course Agenda

Day 1: Client Proposition and Advice Journey

- Robo-Advisory Service Model Canvas
- Target Client and Use-Case Profile
- Goal, Horizon and Constraint Framework
- Risk Capacity and Risk-Tolerance Questionnaire
- Digital Advice Journey and Human-Escalation Map

Day 2: Portfolio Automation and Investment Logic

- Strategic Asset-Allocation Policy
- Model Portfolio Construction Rules
- Product Universe and Selection Criteria
- Portfolio Rebalancing and Drift Controls
- Tax-Aware and Transaction-Cost Decision Rules

Day 3: Algorithms, Data and Model Governance

- Algorithm Decision-Logic Inventory
- Data Lineage and Quality-Control Register
- Model Validation and Outcome-Test Plan
- Bias, Limitation and Exception Assessment
- Change Approval and Version-Control Process

Day 4: Client Protection and Operational Control

- Suitability and Client-Outcome Control Matrix
- Fee, Conflict and Disclosure Review
- Cybersecurity and Data-Protection Control Map
- Operational Resilience and Service-Continuity Plan
- Vendor Due-Diligence and Oversight Scorecard

Day 5: Service Monitoring and Governance Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Test a Client Profiling Journey
- Suggested Exercise: Review Allocation and Rebalancing Rules
- Suggested Exercise: Challenge an Algorithm Control Pack
- Suggested Exercise: Design Monitoring and Escalation Triggers
- Capstone Exercise: Automated Investment Service Design and Governance Plan

Practical Exercises

Suggested activities connect the investment engine, digital client journey, model controls, and operational governance.

- Suggested activity: define target clients, goals, exclusions, profiling questions, risk measures, suitability logic, disclosures, and routes to human assistance.
- Suggested activity: construct a model-portfolio policy covering asset allocation, product eligibility, drift thresholds, rebalancing, transaction costs, tax-aware considerations, and exceptions.
- Suggested activity: challenge data lineage, algorithm rules, validation evidence, bias risks, change controls, cybersecurity, resilience, and third-party dependencies.
- Suggested activity: assemble service ownership, client-outcome measures, portfolio monitoring, incident triggers, vendor review, reporting, escalation, and improvement actions in the capstone plan.

FAQs

What is robo-advisory and automated investment management?

Robo-advisory uses digital journeys and algorithmic rules to collect client information, develop or deliver investment recommendations, and sometimes manage portfolios. Automated investment management can include allocation, portfolio selection, execution, monitoring, rebalancing, and related controls with defined human oversight.

Who is the robo-advisory training course for, and what does it assume?

The course suits digital wealth, investment product, portfolio, fintech, data, risk, compliance, and operational leaders. It assumes practical exposure to investments, digital financial services, analytics, or governance but does not require participants to build production software.

How does robo-advisory differ from an algorithmic trading course?

Robo-advisory centers on client profiling, goals, portfolio recommendations, ongoing management, disclosures, and service governance. Algorithmic trading courses typically focus on market signals, order execution, trading strategies, and market microstructure rather than a client advice relationship.



How should a robo-advisor assess client suitability?

A robo-advisor should collect relevant goals, horizon, circumstances, constraints, knowledge, risk tolerance, and risk capacity through clear questions, test inconsistent answers, explain limitations, preserve evidence, refresh material information, and route cases outside the automated boundary to suitable human review.

How is an automated investment algorithm governed?

Governance defines ownership, intended use, data, decision rules, validation, limitations, outcome tests, approvals, version control, access, monitoring, exceptions, incidents, change triggers, and retirement. Human reviewers should be able to trace decisions and intervene when thresholds or service boundaries are breached.

Conclusion

Participants leave with an Automated Investment Service Design and Governance Plan covering target clients, profiling, investment logic, models, data, disclosures, controls, vendors, resilience, monitoring, and escalation. The plan turns a digital investment concept into a traceable operating model. It supports accountable decisions across product, investment, technology, risk, and operations.