



# Blockchain for Banking and Finance Training Course

31 May – 4 June 2027  
London

## Blockchain for Banking and Finance Training Course

**Ref:** 883\_166648 **Date:** 31 May – 4 June 2027 **Location:** London **Fees:** 5700 Euro

### Overview

Blockchain for Banking and Finance Training Course is a one-week course for banking, payments, treasury, risk, compliance, audit, and transformation professionals who leave with a Financial Blockchain Decision Pack. Participants assess distributed ledgers for payments, settlement, tokenization, trade finance, digital identity, and smart contracts. The course connects institutional use cases with architecture, cybersecurity, compliance risk, governance, and phased implementation. Agile Leaders Training Center develops blockchain for banking and finance practice.

### Who Should Attend

- Banking functions responsible for products, operations, payments, clearing, and settlement
- Finance and treasury functions responsible for liquidity, assets, transactions, and controls
- Risk and compliance functions responsible for financial crime, conduct, privacy, and oversight
- Audit functions responsible for assurance, evidence, access, and control effectiveness
- Technology and transformation functions responsible for architecture, platforms, data, and delivery

The course assumes participants already assess financial processes or technology initiatives; it leaves out software coding, cryptocurrency trading, and platform certification.

### Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries evaluating governed blockchain applications in financial services.



- Retail, corporate, investment, and transaction banking
- Payments, cards, remittances, clearing, and settlement services
- Capital markets, asset management, insurance, and fintech
- Trade finance, supply-chain finance, treasury, and shared services
- Risk, compliance, internal audit, cybersecurity, and enterprise architecture

## **Learning Objectives**

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

- Compare blockchain patterns with conventional financial infrastructure.
- Analyze payments, settlement, tokenization, and trade-finance use cases.
- Build identity, permission, smart-contract, and data-oracle models.
- Evaluate cybersecurity, compliance, legal, liquidity, and operational risks.
- Prioritize initiatives through value, feasibility, control, and readiness evidence.
- Build a Financial Blockchain Decision Pack.



## **Course Agenda**

### **Day 1: Frame Institutional Blockchain Decisions**

- NIST Blockchain Component and Consensus Map
- Financial Value Chain and Stakeholder Canvas
- Centralized versus Distributed Infrastructure Matrix
- Blockchain Suitability Decision Tree
- Institutional Use-Case Value Hypothesis

### **Day 2: Map Financial Services Use Cases**

- Cross-Border Payment Process Map
- Payment-versus-Payment Settlement Model
- Delivery-versus-Payment Securities Flow
- Tokenized Asset Lifecycle Map
- Trade Finance Shared-Ledger Process



### **Day 3: Build the Control Architecture**

- Permissioned Network Governance Blueprint
- Digital Identity and Access Control Matrix
- Smart Contract Rule and Exception Table
- Financial Data Oracle Trust Model
- Core-System Integration Interface Map

### **Day 4: Govern Risk and Implementation**

- FATF Risk-Based Assessment Canvas
- Blockchain Cybersecurity Threat Model
- Privacy, Record, and Audit Evidence Map
- Vendor and Platform Evaluation Scorecard
- Proof-of-Concept Stage-Gate Roadmap

### **Day 5: Practice Financial Blockchain Decisions**

- Exercise: Screen a Banking Use Case
- Exercise: Model a Tokenized Settlement Flow
- Exercise: Diagnose a Smart Contract Control Gap
- Exercise: Prioritize a Financial Blockchain Portfolio
- Capstone: Financial Blockchain Decision Pack



## Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on banking, payments, trade finance, capital markets, and insurance cases.

- Suggested activity: test whether a multi-party financial process needs a shared ledger.
- Suggested activity: map identities, permissions, assets, payment legs, and settlement conditions.
- Suggested activity: assess financial-crime, cybersecurity, privacy, and operational controls.
- Suggested activity: defend a phased proof-of-concept and implementation roadmap.

## FAQs

### Who suits blockchain for banking and finance training, and what does it assume?

Banking, payments, treasury, risk, compliance, audit, technology, and transformation functions suit the training. It assumes experience assessing financial processes or digital initiatives and requires no coding background.

### How does blockchain for banking and finance differ from cryptocurrency training?

Blockchain for banking and finance focuses on institutional payments, settlement, tokenization, trade finance, identity, controls, and implementation, while cryptocurrency training focuses on digital assets, wallets, exchanges, and market operations.

### When is blockchain suitable for a banking process?

Blockchain is suitable when independent parties need a shared, tamper-evident record, coordinated rules, traceability, and reduced reconciliation, and when those benefits justify governance and integration complexity.

### How can tokenization support financial services?

Tokenization can represent money, securities, deposits, funds, or other claims on programmable infrastructure, linking ownership records with transfer conditions, controls, and settlement workflows.



## **What risks affect financial blockchain projects?**

Financial blockchain projects face key-management, smart-contract, identity, privacy, interoperability, settlement, liquidity, compliance, vendor, and operating-model risks that require assigned controls and monitoring.

## **Conclusion**

Participants take back a Financial Blockchain Decision Pack containing use-case screens, process maps, architecture views, risk assessments, scorecards, and a phased roadmap. It changes isolated technology proposals into evidence-based financial decisions. The pack supports governed experimentation, traceable control choices, and practical delivery planning.