AI and Generative AI Governance in Banking Training Course

3 – 7 May 2027
Addis Ababa

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 193_223409 **Date:** 3 – 7 May 2027 **Location:** Addis Ababa **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

AI and Generative AI Governance in Banking Training Course is a one-week advanced course for banking executives, business-line leaders, risk managers, operations heads, product owners, and transformation leaders, who leave with a Governed Banking AI Portfolio Roadmap. Participants classify generative AI use cases, evaluate data and model dependency risks, define human oversight controls, prioritize a banking AI portfolio, plan workforce adoption, and establish banking value indicators. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers training in governed artificial intelligence for banking.

Who Should Attend

- Banking leadership personnel responsible for strategy, investment, and accountable AI adoption
- Retail and corporate banking personnel responsible for customer, credit, and product decisions
- Risk and compliance personnel responsible for model, conduct, privacy, and financial-crime controls
- Operations personnel responsible for service workflows, resilience, and third-party dependencies
- Transformation and product personnel responsible for use-case portfolios, adoption, and value evidence

The course assumes participants can assess banking processes, risks, and investment proposals at work, and it leaves out coding, model building, prompt engineering, and vendor-platform configuration.

Departments and Industries

The course supports banking, finance, risk, operations, technology, and transformation functions across retail banking, corporate banking, payments, lending, and financial services.

- Retail and corporate banking
- Credit, lending, and product management
- Risk, compliance, and financial-crime control
- Operations, customer service, and payment services
- Data, technology, and digital transformation

Learning Objectives

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

- Analyze banking AI use cases and decision boundaries
- Evaluate data, model, and third-party dependency risks
- Prioritize a governed AI use-case portfolio
- Apply human oversight and escalation controls
- Build adoption and operating-resilience actions
- Use benefit and risk indicators for portfolio review

Course Agenda

Day 1: Banking AI Use Cases and Value

- Banking AI Use-Case Classification Map
- Customer Service and Product Opportunity Canvas
- Credit and Risk Decision-Support Boundary
- Operations and Financial-Crime Application Matrix
- Banking Outcome and Value Hypothesis Register

Day 2: Data, Models, and Dependencies

- Banking Data Readiness Scorecard
- Generative AI Information-Flow Map
- Model Limitation and Hallucination Register
- Bias, Privacy, and Explainability Risk Grid
- Third-Party Model Dependency Assessment

Day 3: Governance and Human Oversight

- Banking AI Inventory and Ownership Register
- Use-Case Risk Classification Matrix
- Human Oversight and Decision-Rights Framework
- Three Lines of Defense Accountability Map
- Incident Escalation and Control-Evidence Checklist

Day 4: Portfolio, Adoption, and Measurement

- AI Use-Case Value and Feasibility Matrix
- Governed Banking AI Portfolio Board
- Workforce Role and Adoption Impact Map
- Operational Resilience Dependency Checklist
- Benefit, Risk, and Adoption Indicator Tree

Day 5: Banking AI Governance Practice and Capstone

- Suggested Exercise: Classify a Customer-Service Use Case
- Suggested Exercise: Challenge a Credit Decision-Support Boundary
- Suggested Exercise: Test Human Oversight and Escalation
- Suggested Exercise: Reprioritize the AI Portfolio Under Constraints
- Capstone Exercise: Governed Banking AI Portfolio Roadmap

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that turn banking AI proposals into reviewable governance and investment evidence.

- Suggested activity: compare customer, credit, operations, and financial-crime use cases by value and decision sensitivity
- Suggested activity: trace data, model, vendor, and operational dependencies for a generative AI application
- Suggested activity: assign ownership, human review, control evidence, and escalation paths
- Suggested activity: construct a portfolio review pack with adoption, benefit, risk, and resilience indicators

FAQs

Who suits the AI and Generative AI Governance in Banking Training Course, and what does it assume?

The course suits banking leaders who assess use cases, risks, operations, products, and investments and who can interpret business and control evidence without building models or configuring platforms.

How does AI governance in banking training differ from prompt-engineering training?

AI governance in banking training focuses on use-case decisions, banking risks, ownership, oversight, dependencies, adoption, and value measurement rather than prompt construction, software development, or model implementation.

How should banks prioritize generative AI use cases?

Banks should compare outcome value, decision sensitivity, data readiness, model limitations, customer impact, control effort, third-party dependencies, operational resilience, reversibility, and the evidence required before wider adoption.

What human oversight belongs in banking AI governance?

Human oversight should define accountable owners, review points, decision limits, challenge roles, exception handling, escalation paths, evidence retention, and authority to pause or change a use case.

How should banking AI value and risk be reviewed?

Banking AI portfolios should be reviewed against benefit hypotheses, adoption evidence, customer and operational outcomes, model performance signals, control exceptions, resilience dependencies, and documented decisions to continue, adjust, scale, or stop.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Governed Banking AI Portfolio Roadmap linking use cases, data readiness, model dependencies, human oversight, adoption, and indicators. It changes how banking teams compare proposals and document accountable deployment decisions. The roadmap supports staged investment, visible ownership, control evidence, resilience planning, and portfolio review based on value and risk.