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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Executive Management and Board Performance Governance Training Course

8 – 19 March 2027
London

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

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Advanced Executive Management and Board Performance Governance is a 2-week training course for executives, general managers and directors, in which each participant drafts an Executive Management Plan setting enterprise priorities, a small set of KPIs and the governance rhythm that keeps them on track. Boards, investors and regulators now expect leadership teams to show how strategy turns into funded choices and measured results. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for senior executives.

Why Executive Management and Board Performance Governance Matters Now

Three groups shape executive practice today. Boards ask for sharper reporting on strategy, risk and capital, not long operational narratives. Investors and lenders judge leadership teams on whether resources follow stated priorities. And employees watch whether announced change is carried through or quietly abandoned. Organisations whose executives run disciplined planning cycles, clear decision rights and honest performance reviews move capital to the right bets and keep credibility; those that do not spread money thinly and repeat failed initiatives. The course works with established models such as the Balanced Scorecard, Objectives and Key Results OKR, portfolio prioritisation and structured change leadership.

Who Gains Most from Executive Management and Board Performance Governance

- Executives who set enterprise or divisional direction and answer to a board
- Leaders who allocate budgets, headcount and capital across competing units
- Directors who chair management committees and performance reviews
- Heads of strategy or transformation offices who turn plans into initiatives
- Senior leaders preparing to join an executive committee

An executive committee gains most when several of its members attend together and return with one planning calendar, one scorecard logic and one way of presenting to the board.

Executive Management and Board Performance Governance Capabilities

The outcomes follow an executive decision from the strategic choice through funding, measurement and the board pack that reports on it.

- Specify a short list of enterprise priorities with explicit trade-offs — the board and executive committee
- Build a scorecard of leading and lagging KPIs linked to each priority — divisional heads and finance
- Weigh competing investment proposals with portfolio criteria — the capital allocation committee
- Design a governance rhythm of monthly, quarterly and annual reviews — management committee members
- Communicate performance and risk in a concise board pack — directors and non-executive members
- Align structure, talent and incentives behind organisational change — the chief executive and HR leadership

Key Executive Management and Board Performance Governance Terms

- Strategic priority — one of a small number of choices that receive disproportionate resources and attention over a planning period.
- Balanced Scorecard — a performance model linking financial, customer, internal process and learning measures to strategy.
- OKR — Objectives and Key Results, a method pairing a qualitative objective with a few measurable results for a set cycle.
- Decision rights — the agreed allocation of who proposes, decides, approves and is informed on each category of decision.
- Operating rhythm — the recurring calendar of executive meetings, reviews and reports that steers performance through the year.
- Board pack — the set of papers sent to directors before a meeting, summarising performance, risks and decisions required.

Executive Management and Board Performance Governance Day by Day

Day 1: The Executive Agenda and Its Pressures

- Stakeholder Expectations Map — What Boards, Investors and Staff Demand
- Executive Role Charter — Separating Enterprise and Operational Duties
- Environmental Scanning Methods — Signals That Reshape Strategy
- Executive Calendar Audit — Where Senior Time Actually Goes
- Personal Leadership Agenda — Three Shifts for the Coming Year

Day 2: Strategic Choice and Priorities

- Where-to-Play and How-to-Win Logic — Framing Strategic Choices
- Priority Filtering Criteria — Reducing Initiatives to a Vital Few
- Scenario Planning — Testing Choices Against Alternative Futures
- Strategy Map — Linking Objectives Across Perspectives
- Stop-Doing List — Releasing Capacity From Legacy Activity

Day 3: Performance Measurement Architecture

- Balanced Scorecard Design — Translating Strategy Into Measures
- Leading and Lagging Indicators — Predicting Results Before They Arrive
- OKR Cycles — Setting Quarterly Objectives and Key Results
- Target Setting Methods — Stretch Versus Credible Thresholds
- KPI Dictionary — Definitions, Owners and Data Sources

Day 4: Resource and Capital Allocation

- Portfolio Prioritisation Matrix — Ranking Investments by Value and Risk
- Zero-Based Resource Review — Challenging Inherited Budgets
- Business Case Gate Criteria — Approving and Stopping Initiatives
- Headcount and Capability Planning — Matching Talent to Priorities
- Reallocation Triggers — Moving Funds When Evidence Changes

Day 5: Decision Rights and Executive Committees

- Decision Rights Matrix — Who Proposes, Decides and Approves
- Delegation of Authority Schedule — Financial and Operational Limits
- Committee Terms of Reference — Purpose, Membership and Quorum
- Escalation Pathways — Routing Issues to the Right Forum
- Decision Log — Recording Rationale for Later Review

Day 6: Operating Rhythm and Performance Reviews

- Annual Planning Calendar — Sequencing Strategy, Budget and Targets
- Quarterly Business Review Format — Variance, Causes and Actions
- Monthly Performance Dashboard — Exceptions Over Volume
- Corrective Action Protocol — Owners, Deadlines and Follow-Up
- Review Meeting Discipline — Agendas That Force Decisions

Day 7: Board Reporting and Accountability

- Board Pack Structure — Summary, Performance, Risk and Asks
- Executive Summary Writing — One Page for Directors
- Risk Appetite Statement — Framing Exposure for the Board
- Non-Executive Relationship Practices — Challenge Without Conflict
- Accountability Reporting — Commitments Versus Delivered Results

Day 8: Leading Organisational Change

- Change Case Narrative — Why, What and What Stays
- Structural Options Analysis — Centralise, Decentralise or Hybrid
- Stakeholder Coalition Plan — Securing Senior Sponsors
- Change Sequencing Roadmap — Waves, Dependencies and Milestones
- Resistance Diagnostics — Reading Signals in Middle Management

Day 9: Executive Team Effectiveness

- Executive Team Charter — Shared Goals Beyond Functional Silos
- Constructive Conflict Norms — Debating Options Before Committing
- Succession and Bench Strength Review — Securing Leadership Continuity
- Incentive Alignment Check — Rewards That Support Priorities
- Culture Signals Audit — Behaviours Leaders Model and Tolerate

Day 10: Practising the Executive Management Plan

- Priority and Trade-Off Pitch — Applying Strategic Choice Methods
- Scorecard Stress Test — Applying Measurement Architecture
- Capital Allocation Simulation — Applying Portfolio Criteria
- Mock Board Presentation — Applying Board Pack Discipline
- Executive Management Plan With KPIs and Governance Rhythm — Final Draft

Applying Executive Management and Board Performance Governance After the Course

- Run a priority-filtering session with the executive committee and publish a stop-doing list alongside the top priorities
- Redesign the next quarterly business review around the new scorecard, a decision log and a one-page board summary

Executive Management and Board Performance Governance Questions FAQ

What is executive management and board performance governance and why does it matter now?

It is the set of disciplines executives use to choose priorities, fund them, measure progress and report to the board. It matters because boards and investors now expect clear evidence that resources follow strategy and that change is carried through.

Which roles gain most from executive management and board performance governance?

Chief executives, general managers, divisional directors and heads of strategy gain most. Senior leaders preparing to join an executive committee also benefit, since they must soon allocate resources and report to directors.

How does a course on executive management and board performance governance differ from a new manager leadership course?

It works at enterprise level, with strategy, capital, scorecards and boards, rather than supervising a single team. You practise decisions that shape the whole organisation and its accountability to directors and investors.

What do you bring back from a course on executive management and board performance governance?

You bring back a draft plan that sets enterprise priorities, a linked scorecard of KPIs, a decision rights matrix and a governance calendar, ready to test with your executive colleagues.

Executive Management and Board Performance Governance: The Way Forward

The Executive Management Plan first informs which initiatives receive funding in the next planning cycle and which are stopped. The chief executive and executive committee use it to run quarterly reviews and prepare board packs. After its first full quarter, the KPI targets and the decision rights matrix are worth revisiting, since early results usually expose measures that need recalibration.