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COURSE BROCHURE

International Financial Regulation and Supervisory Change Training Course

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jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

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International Financial Regulation is a 1-week training course for compliance officers, regulatory affairs staff and risk managers in banks, insurers and investment firms, built around a cross-jurisdiction regulatory change impact register. Supervisors now coordinate more closely across borders while rules on capital, liquidity and conduct keep shifting, so firms that operate in several markets need one clear view of what applies where. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on International Financial Regulation.

Why International Financial Regulation Matters Now

Three forces shape this subject today. Standard setters publish international principles that national authorities adopt at different speeds and with local variations, so a group can face several versions of one rule. Supervisors expect boards and senior managers to show how they identify and absorb new requirements, not merely react after an inspection. A firm that handles this well allocates capital sensibly and meets reporting duties on time; one that handles it badly faces remediation orders and reputational damage.

Who Gains Most from International Financial Regulation

- Staff who monitor consultations and supervisory statements
- Specialists who interpret prudential requirements on capital buffers and liquidity coverage for group entities
- Officers responsible for market conduct and client disclosure
- Risk owners who translate new rules into limits, controls and regulatory returns
- Liaison staff who prepare submissions and meetings with supervisory teams

The greatest benefit comes when a regulatory affairs unit attends with colleagues from finance and conduct risk, because they leave sharing one map of obligations.

International Financial Regulation Capabilities

Participants practise turning rule texts from several jurisdictions into owned actions.

- Assess which international principles and local rules apply to each legal entity — group compliance and entity boards
- Calculate the effect of changed capital and liquidity requirements on headroom — treasury and finance
- Map conduct duties for product design, sale and after-sale service — business line heads
- Design a horizon scanning routine with clear triage criteria — regulatory affairs leads
- Specify reporting duties, data owners and submission calendars — regulatory reporting teams
- Communicate a firm position in consultation responses and supervisory meetings — senior management

Key International Financial Regulation Terms

- Prudential regulation — rules that keep a financial firm solvent and liquid, covering capital, liquidity, large exposures and leverage.
- Conduct regulation — rules on how a firm treats clients and markets.
- Home and host supervisor — the authority of the country where a group is based and the authority where a branch or subsidiary operates.
- Equivalence — a decision by one authority that another jurisdiction's rules achieve similar outcomes, easing cross-border access.
- Regulatory horizon scanning — the routine of tracking proposed and final rules early enough to plan changes before they apply.
- Regulatory return — a periodic data submission that shows a supervisor a firm's financial position, risks or conduct indicators.

International Financial Regulation Day by Day

Day 1: How Rules Travel Across Borders

- International Standard Setters and Their Principles — Which Bodies Shape Local Rules
- National Transposition and Local Variations — Where Group Rules Diverge
- Home and Host Supervisory Roles — Who Leads Oversight of Each Entity
- Supervisory Colleges and Information Sharing — What Authorities Know About the Group
- Entity and Activity Perimeter Map — Which Licences Trigger Which Requirements

Day 2: Capital, Liquidity and Prudential Headroom

- Capital Requirements and Buffer Stacking — Room for Growth and Distributions
- Liquidity Coverage and Stable Funding Measures — Funding Mix and Cash Planning
- Large Exposure and Leverage Limits — Concentration Decisions in Lending and Trading
- Insurer Solvency and Asset Valuation Rules — Investment Choices for Policyholder Funds
- Stress Scenarios for New Requirements — Timing of Capital Actions

Day 3: Market Conduct and Client Outcomes

- Product Governance and Target Market Definition — Approval of New Offerings
- Disclosure, Suitability and Advice Rules — Sales Practice Across Distribution Channels
- Market Abuse and Trade Surveillance Duties — Escalation of Suspicious Orders
- Conflicts of Interest and Remuneration Rules — Incentive Design for Sales Staff
- Complaints Data and Fair Value Reviews — Remediation Priorities

Day 4: Tracking Change and Engaging Supervisors

- Horizon Scanning Sources and Triage Criteria — Which Proposals Need Action
- Gap Analysis Against Final Rule Texts — Scope of Implementation Projects
- Regulatory Reporting Calendars and Data Lineage — Accountability for Each Return
- Consultation Response Drafting — Shaping Rules Before They Are Final
- Supervisory Meeting Preparation and Follow-Up Logs — Credibility With Authorities

Day 5: Practising the Regulatory Change Impact Register

- Perimeter Map Applied to a Multi-Entity Group Case — Scoping Obligations
- Prudential Headroom Test on a Proposed Rule — Capital Planning Choices
- Conduct Gap Review for a Retail Insurance Product — Change Ownership
- Engagement Plan for a Lead Supervisor — Sequencing Submissions and Meetings
- Regulatory Change Impact Register Completion — Owners, Deadlines and Escalation

Applying International Financial Regulation After the Course

- Run a triage session on open consultations and final rules using the horizon scanning criteria, assigning an owner to each item.
- Rebuild the entity perimeter map for the group and test one forthcoming prudential change against current headroom.

International Financial Regulation Questions FAQ

What is International Financial Regulation and why does it matter now?

International Financial Regulation is the body of capital, liquidity and conduct rules that apply to firms operating across borders. It matters now because authorities adopt shared principles at different speeds, and supervisors expect firms to show early, organised responses to each change.

Which roles gain most from International Financial Regulation training?

Compliance officers, regulatory affairs staff and risk managers gain most. You benefit most if you interpret new rules or own regulatory returns in a multi-entity group.

How does International Financial Regulation differ from a general compliance course?

A general compliance course covers policies, monitoring and training inside one organisation. This International Financial Regulation course focuses on how rules move between jurisdictions, how prudential and conduct requirements interact and how firms track change.

What do you bring back from International Financial Regulation training?

You bring back a regulatory change impact register for your firm, with an entity perimeter map, prudential headroom tests, conduct gaps and a supervisory engagement plan.

International Financial Regulation: The Way Forward

The regulatory change impact register first informs which forthcoming rules receive budget and project owners this year. Compliance, finance and business heads use it to agree priorities and to brief the board on exposure. After its first use, it is worth revisiting the triage criteria.