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COURSE BROCHURE

Enterprise IT Governance and Value Delivery Training Course

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Amman

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Enterprise IT Governance and Value Delivery Training Course

Ref: 676_25233 **Date:** 20 – 24 December 2026 **Location:** Amman **Fees:** 4200 GBP

Enterprise IT Governance and Value Delivery is a 1-week training course for CIOs, IT directors, portfolio leads and assurance managers who must prove that technology spending produces measurable business value, and it produces an IT governance blueprint ready for board approval. Investment in digital platforms keeps rising while directors question returns, so clear decision rights and benefit tracking now decide which initiatives survive. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this enterprise IT governance course.

Why Enterprise IT Governance Matters Now

Technology now sits inside every product, channel and back-office process, yet many organisations still approve projects one at a time and rarely check whether promised benefits arrived. Cloud subscriptions, shadow IT and supplier ecosystems spread spending across departments. A governance system built from generic components, namely principles, processes, structures, information, culture, skills and services, gives directors a single view. Security alignment draws on the NIST Cybersecurity Framework 2.0 NIST CSF 2.0 and ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

Who Gains Most from Enterprise IT Governance

- Chief information officers accountable for aligning technology with corporate strategy
- IT directors who chair investment and architecture boards
- Portfolio and transformation office leads who prioritise and track initiatives
- Internal auditors and assurance managers who evaluate technology controls
- Finance partners who review technology business cases and benefit claims

Teams from banking and public utilities gain most when IT and finance attend together, because they leave with one agreed set of decision rights.

Enterprise IT Governance Capabilities

Participants move from approving isolated projects to steering a managed portfolio with clear accountability and value evidence.

- Define governance objectives cascaded from enterprise goals — board of directors
- Design decision rights and committee structures for technology choices — executive committee
- Evaluate investment proposals with consistent value and risk criteria — investment board
- Track realised benefits against business case promises — finance director
- Assess capability levels of governance processes using maturity evidence — internal audit
- Report technology performance through a balanced scorecard — senior management

Key Enterprise IT Governance Terms

- Governance system — the combined components through which directors evaluate, direct and monitor enterprise technology.
- Goals cascade — the method of translating stakeholder needs into enterprise goals, then into technology-related objectives.
- Decision rights matrix — a table showing who proposes, approves and is consulted on each class of technology decision.
- Benefits realisation — the planned tracking of outcomes a technology initiative promised, through to evidence after delivery.
- Capability level — a rating of how well a governance process is defined, performed and measured.
- Design factors — organisation traits such as strategy, size and sourcing that shape a tailored governance system.

Enterprise IT Governance Day by Day

Day 1: Foundations of Governing Technology

- Governance Versus Management — Separating Direction from Execution
- Evaluate, Direct and Monitor Cycle — Framing the Board's Role in Technology
- Stakeholder Needs Analysis — Identifying What Directors Expect from IT
- Goals Cascade Method — Linking Enterprise Goals to Technology Objectives
- Governance Components Model — Mapping Principles, Processes and Structures

Day 2: Structures and Decision Rights

- Committee Design — Choosing Investment, Architecture and Risk Boards
- Decision Rights Matrix — Assigning Approval Authority by Decision Class
- Design Factors Review — Tailoring Governance to Size and Sourcing Model
- Policy Hierarchy — Ordering Principles, Policies and Standards
- Security Alignment — Linking NIST CSF 2.0 and ISO/IEC 27001:2022 to Oversight

Day 3: Portfolio Investment and Value

- Portfolio Categorisation — Separating Run, Grow and Transform Spend
- Business Case Criteria — Scoring Proposals on Value, Risk and Fit
- Benefits Realisation Plan — Assigning Owners and Measures to Promised Outcomes
- Stage Gate Reviews — Deciding to Continue, Reshape or Stop Initiatives
- Cost Transparency — Allocating Technology Spend to Business Services

Day 4: Performance, Maturity and Assurance

- Balanced Scorecard for IT — Selecting Measures Directors Act Upon
- Capability Level Assessment — Rating Governance Processes Against Evidence
- Supplier Governance — Overseeing Cloud and Outsourcing Partners
- Assurance Planning — Coordinating Audit, Risk and Compliance Reviews
- Improvement Roadmap — Sequencing Maturity Gains by Business Priority

Day 5: Practising the IT Governance Blueprint

- Goals Cascade Review — Confirming Objectives Agreed on Day One
- Decision Rights Finalisation — Combining Committees and Approval Authority
- Value Tracking Pack — Merging Benefits Plans with Scorecard Measures
- Board Challenge Simulation — Defending Choices Before Mock Directors
- IT Governance Blueprint — Finalising Components, Owners and Milestones

Applying Enterprise IT Governance After the Course

- Map current technology decisions into a decision rights matrix and close the three largest gaps.
- Add a benefits review to the next stage gate for one major initiative.

Enterprise IT Governance Questions FAQ

What is enterprise IT governance and why does it matter now?

It is the system through which directors evaluate, direct and monitor technology so that it delivers value at acceptable risk. It matters now because technology spending is rising and boards want evidence that investments produce results.

Which roles gain most from enterprise IT governance and value delivery?

CIOs, IT directors, portfolio leads, internal auditors and finance partners gain most. Anyone who approves, funds or assures technology investments benefits from shared decision rights and value measures.

How does enterprise IT governance differ from an AI governance course?

This course governs the whole technology estate, its portfolio, decision rights and value delivery. An AI governance course focuses narrowly on model risk, ethics and oversight of AI systems, whereas here you steer every technology investment.

What do you bring back from enterprise IT governance and value delivery?

You bring back an IT governance blueprint drafted on a case organisation. It links goals, decision rights, investment criteria and scorecard measures, ready to tailor for your own board.

Enterprise IT Governance: The Way Forward

The IT governance blueprint first informs the next annual investment round. The CIO owns it, the executive committee sponsors its decision rights, and the board uses its scorecard to monitor value. After the first cycle, check whether stage gate reviews actually stopped or reshaped weak initiatives, and tighten the business case criteria where nothing changed.