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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Training Course

4 – 15 January 2027
Singapore

Advanced Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Training Course

Ref: 157_4409 **Date:** 4 – 15 January 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 12000 GBP

Advanced Corporate Risk and Crisis Management is a 2-week training course for chief risk officers, enterprise risk managers and crisis management team members, built around a risk-to-crisis escalation map that each participant completes and presents to colleagues. Exposures that sit quietly in registers can turn into crises within days, so organisations need a visible bridge between appetite, warning signals and crisis activation. Jupiter Prime Training offers Corporate Risk and Crisis Management for leaders who own that bridge.

Why Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Matters Now

Three forces shape the link between corporate exposure and crisis today: tightly connected markets and supply networks where shocks travel quickly, boards and investors who expect evidence that warning signs were seen and acted upon, and emerging threats that arrive with little precedent. A bank that ignores liquidity indicators, or a petrochemical producer that misses maintenance warnings, can move from a manageable exposure to a public crisis in a single week. Organisations that tie appetite limits to activation triggers act early; those that keep the two disciplines apart react late. The course draws on ISO 22361, the international guideline for crisis management.

Who Gains Most from Corporate Risk and Crisis Management

- Leaders who set risk appetite and report exposure to boards and audit committees
- Enterprise risk specialists who design indicators and maintain the corporate risk profile
- Crisis management team members who activate and run the response when thresholds are crossed
- Finance and treasury leads who model crisis costs, liquidity and insurance recovery
- Business unit heads who apply corporate tolerance limits to local decisions

A risk function gains most when its chief risk officer, an indicator owner and a crisis team coordinator attend together and agree the triggers that connect their work.

Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Capabilities

Participants leave able to turn appetite statements into early signals, activation triggers and lasting improvements to the exposure profile.

- Design appetite and tolerance limits for severe disruption — board approval of exposure boundaries
- Specify early warning indicators with calibrated amber and red levels — executive monitoring
- Test exposures with severe but plausible and reverse stress scenarios — capital and contingency decisions
- Align escalation thresholds with crisis team activation rules — crisis management team readiness

- Calculate crisis costs and match insurance cover to severe scenarios — finance and treasury
- Apply post-crisis lessons to the corporate risk profile — directors and audit committees

Key Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Terms

- Risk appetite — the amount and type of exposure an organisation is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives.
- Key risk indicator — a measurable signal that shows rising exposure early enough for management to act.
- Escalation threshold — a defined indicator level or event that moves an issue to a higher authority or activates the crisis team.
- Reverse stress testing — working backwards from business failure to identify the events that could cause it.
- Horizon scanning — a structured search for emerging developments that could create new exposures or opportunities.
- Crisis activation — the formal declaration that mobilises the crisis management team, facilities and decision procedures.

Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Day by Day

Day 1: The Risk-to-Crisis Continuum

- Risk-to-Crisis Continuum Model — Locating Where Managed Exposures Become Crises
- Enterprise Risk Architecture — Connecting Corporate Exposure Data to Crisis Readiness
- ISO 22361 Crisis Principles — Aligning Crisis Structures With Corporate Oversight
- Board Oversight Duties — Clarifying Director Responsibilities Before and During Crises
- Banking and Petrochemical Case Studies — Tracing Missed Warning Signs

Day 2: Risk Appetite and Tolerance

- Risk Appetite Statement Design — Expressing Tolerance for Severe Disruption
- Tolerance Limits per Exposure Category — Translating Appetite Into Measurable Boundaries
- Appetite Breach Protocols — Deciding Who Acts When Limits Are Exceeded
- Reputational Exposure Appetite — Setting Limits for Hard-to-Quantify Harm
- Appetite Cascading to Business Units — Keeping Local Choices Within Corporate Limits

Day 3: Early Warning Indicators

- Key Risk Indicator Selection — Choosing Signals That Predict Crisis Conditions
- Leading Versus Lagging Signals — Prioritising Indicators That Allow Time to Act
- Indicator Threshold Calibration — Setting Amber and Red Trigger Levels
- Early Warning Dashboards — Presenting Signals to Executives in Decision-Ready Form
- Indicator Ownership Rules — Ensuring Every Warning Reaches an Accountable Owner

Day 4: Scenario Analysis and Stress Testing

- Severe but Plausible Scenario Design — Testing Exposure Beyond Normal Operating Ranges
- Reverse Stress Testing — Identifying Events That Would Break the Business Model
- Scenario Impact Quantification — Estimating Financial, Operational and Reputational Consequences
- Interconnected Exposure Mapping — Revealing Cascades Across Linked Exposures
- Facilitated Scenario Sessions — Drawing Executive Judgement Into Exposure Estimates

Day 5: Emerging Risk Horizon Scanning

- Horizon Scanning Methods — Detecting Emerging Threats Before They Mature
- External Signal Sorting — Grouping Political, Economic and Technological Developments
- Emerging Risk Velocity Rating — Judging How Fast New Threats Could Strike
- Expert Elicitation Techniques — Capturing Specialist Views on Uncertain Developments
- Emerging Risk Watchlist — Deciding Which Signals Deserve Executive Attention

Day 6: Escalation Thresholds and Crisis Activation

- Incident Severity Matrix — Grading Events for Proportionate Response
- Escalation Threshold Agreement — Linking Indicator Levels to Crisis Team Activation
- Crisis Team Activation Protocol — Mobilising Members and Facilities Without Delay
- Invocation Authority Rules — Defining Who Can Declare a Crisis
- False Alarm and Under-Reaction Trade-Offs — Balancing Speed Against Disruption

Day 7: Crisis Team Structure and Operations

- Crisis Management Team Roles — Assigning Risk, Operations, Legal and Communication Leads
- Crisis Room Information Flow — Feeding Live Exposure Data Into Decisions
- Risk Function Role in Crises — Providing Real-Time Exposure Assessment
- Status Boards and Impact Trackers — Supporting Crisis Decisions With Current Facts
- Tabletop Exercise Design — Testing Activation Against Indicator Triggers

Day 8: Financial and Insurance Dimensions

- Crisis Cost Modelling — Estimating Response, Recovery and Lost Revenue
- Insurance Cover Alignment — Matching Policies to Severe Scenario Exposures
- Crisis Liquidity Planning — Protecting Cash Flow During Prolonged Disruption
- Claims Evidence Preparation — Documenting Losses for Recovery From Insurers
- Funding Contingency Options — Securing Resources for Extended Crisis Response

Day 9: Embedding Crisis Lessons in the Risk Profile

- Post-Crisis Root Cause Method — Extracting Causes and Control Failures
- Risk Profile Update Cycle — Reflecting Crisis Lessons in Exposure Ratings
- Control Effectiveness Reassessment — Strengthening Defences Shown Weak in Practice
- Cross-Unit Lessons Library — Sharing Insights Across Business Units and Subsidiaries
- Crisis Readiness Board Report — Demonstrating Improvement to Directors

Day 10: Practising the Risk-to-Crisis Escalation Map

- Indicator-Driven Simulation — Applying Warning Thresholds to a Developing Scenario
- Crisis Activation Drill — Testing Invocation Authority and Team Mobilisation
- Threshold Defence Panel — Justifying Appetite and Trigger Choices to Directors
- Peer Critique of Watchlists — Refining Emerging Threat Priorities
- Risk-to-Crisis Escalation Map — Assembling Appetite Limits, Indicators, Thresholds and Activation Steps

Applying Corporate Risk and Crisis Management After the Course

- Lead a calibration session that sets amber and red levels for the ten indicators most likely to precede a crisis.
- Run a tabletop exercise in which an indicator breach triggers crisis team activation, and record gaps in invocation authority.

Corporate Risk and Crisis Management Questions FAQ

What is corporate risk and crisis management and why does it matter now?

Corporate risk and crisis management connects enterprise exposure, appetite and warning signals with the activation and running of a crisis response. It matters now because connected markets let exposures escalate quickly, and boards expect proof that early signals were acted upon.

Which roles gain most from advanced corporate risk and crisis management?

Chief risk officers, enterprise risk managers and crisis management team members gain most. You benefit if you set appetite, own indicators, report exposure to directors or help decide when a crisis is declared.

How does advanced corporate risk and crisis management differ from a general enterprise risk course?

Advanced corporate risk and crisis management concentrates on the point where exposures become crises: warning thresholds, activation and post-crisis learning. A general enterprise risk course covers identification and assessment across all exposures without this crisis bridge.

What do you bring back from corporate risk and crisis management training?

You bring back a risk-to-crisis escalation map linking appetite limits, early warning indicators, escalation thresholds and crisis activation steps. It gives your organisation one agreed route from a warning signal to a mobilised crisis team.

Corporate Risk and Crisis Management: The Way Forward

The risk-to-crisis escalation map gives risk and crisis teams one shared route from signal to response. Its first use is agreeing which indicator breaches trigger automatic crisis team activation. Chief risk officers, indicator owners and crisis coordinators use it together. After its first live escalation, the indicator thresholds deserve another look, since real events show whether warnings arrived early enough to act.