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International Trade Compliance, Risk and Supply Chain Resilience Training Course

30 August – 3 September 2027
New York

International Trade Compliance, Risk and Supply Chain Resilience Training Course

Ref: 1652_60572 **Date:** 30 August – 3 September 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 7900 GBP

International Trade Compliance, Risk and Supply Chain Resilience is a 1-week training course for compliance, risk, supply chain and export managers who must keep cross-border flows lawful and uninterrupted, ending with a trade risk register and an initial compliance and continuity plan. Expanding sanctions lists, tighter dual-use controls and sudden route closures now hit the same shipments at once. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on international trade compliance.

Why International Trade Compliance Matters Now

Three pressures converge on trading firms: sanctions and restricted-party lists that change weekly, export controls that catch everyday industrial items with dual civil and military use, and supply shocks from conflict, weather or single-source failures. A firm that screens counterparties, classifies controlled items and maps critical suppliers keeps licences, banking relationships and customer deliveries intact; one that treats compliance and continuity as separate silos discovers the gaps when a shipment is seized or a plant stops. The course rests on ISO 31000 for risk management guidelines and ISO 37301 for compliance management systems.

Who Gains Most from International Trade Compliance

- Compliance leads who own sanctions screening and export licence decisions
- Risk managers who maintain the enterprise view of trade and supply exposures
- Supply chain managers who qualify alternative sources and buffer stock
- Export managers who must clear orders before shipment and payment
- Continuity coordinators who prepare responses to route or supplier failure

Manufacturers and distributors that source and sell across several jurisdictions gain most when compliance, supply chain and export leads attend together and agree one shared view of trade exposure.

International Trade Compliance Capabilities

Participants connect legal screening with operational resilience so that one register drives both stop-ship and continuity decisions.

- Classify trade exposures into regulatory, counterparty, route and supplier categories — the scope of the register
- Apply sanctions and restricted-party screening with escalation rules — the decision to release or hold an order
- Assess products and technology for dual-use export control — the licence application decision
- Build disruption scenarios with impact and recovery times — the continuity priorities agreed with operations
- Specify alternative suppliers, routes and buffer stock — the resilience investment case

- Design early-warning indicators and monitoring routines — the monthly review held by senior management

Key International Trade Compliance Terms

- Restricted party — a person, company or vessel named on a sanctions or denial list with whom dealings are prohibited or limited.
- Dual-use item — goods, software or technology with both civil and military applications that may need an export licence.
- End-use statement — a written declaration from the buyer confirming how and where controlled goods will be used.
- Single point of failure — a supplier, route or site whose loss alone would halt a product line or customer delivery.
- Recovery time objective — the target period within which a disrupted activity must be restored to avoid unacceptable impact.
- Early-warning indicator — a measurable signal, such as supplier delivery slippage or new listings, that a trade risk is rising.

International Trade Compliance Day by Day

Day 1: Mapping Trade Exposures

- ISO 31000 Risk Process — Context, Identification, Evaluation and Treatment
- Trade Risk Taxonomy — Regulatory, Counterparty, Route and Supplier Categories
- Supply Network Mapping — Tier Visibility and Single Points of Failure
- Disruption Scenario Building — Conflict, Climate and Supplier Insolvency
- Likelihood and Impact Scoring — Ranking Exposures for Action

Day 2: Sanctions and Restricted-Party Screening

- Sanctions Regimes in General Terms — Asset Freezes, Sectoral and Trade Bans
- Restricted-Party Screening Workflow — Customers, Suppliers, Banks and Vessels
- Ownership and Control Checks — Looking Through Intermediaries
- Red-Flag Indicators — Unusual Routing, Payments and End Users
- Escalation and Hold Procedure — Stopping Orders Without Breaching Contracts

Day 3: Export Controls and Documentation

- Dual-Use Classification Approach — Matching Items to Control Lists
- Licence Determination and Applications — Destination, End Use and End User
- End-Use Statements and Catch-All Controls — Evidence Before Shipment
- Technology and Software Transfers — Controls Beyond Physical Goods
- ISO 37301 Compliance Controls — Policies, Training and Record Keeping

Day 4: Continuity and Supply Alternatives

- Business Impact Assessment — Critical Products, Customers and Recovery Times
- Alternative Supplier Qualification — Dual Sourcing and Regional Options
- Route and Mode Diversification — Contingency Corridors for Key Lanes
- Buffer Stock and Capacity Reserves — Cost of Resilience Versus Disruption
- Early-Warning Indicators and Dashboards — Triggering Pre-Agreed Responses

Day 5: Practising the Trade Risk Register

- Exposure Mapping Applied — Populating Entries for a Real Product Line
- Screening and Export Control Checks Applied — Testing Three Live Orders
- Continuity Options Applied — Choosing Treatments for Top Exposures
- Initial Compliance and Continuity Plan — Owners, Controls and Triggers
- Trade Risk Register — Ratings, Treatments, Indicators and Review Cycle

Applying International Trade Compliance After the Course

- Rescreen the active customer and supplier list against restricted-party lists, including ownership checks, and record every hold or clearance decision.
- Run a business impact assessment on the most critical imported input and name one qualified alternative supplier or route.

International Trade Compliance Questions FAQ

What is international trade compliance and why does it matter now?

International trade compliance is screening counterparties, controlling sensitive exports and keeping supply flowing within the law. It matters now because sanctions, dual-use controls and supply shocks shift quickly and often hit the same shipments together.

Which roles gain most from international trade compliance training?

Compliance and risk managers gain most, together with supply chain managers who qualify alternative sources. Export managers and continuity coordinators also benefit because one register guides both release decisions and recovery plans.

How does international trade compliance training differ from an export controls and sanctions screening course?

International trade compliance training combines screening and controls with supply chain resilience in one risk register. An export controls and sanctions screening course goes deeper into licensing and screening technique without continuity planning or alternative sourcing.

What do you bring back from international trade compliance training?

You bring back a trade risk register for one product line, a screening and escalation procedure, a dual-use classification checklist, a business impact assessment and an initial compliance and continuity plan with early-warning triggers.

International Trade Compliance: The Way Forward

The trade risk register and initial compliance and continuity plan first inform which orders need holds and which suppliers need backups this quarter. Compliance and supply chain managers use them together in monthly reviews. After the first disruption or list update, revisit the indicators to see which warned early enough and adjust the triggers.