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COURSE BROCHURE

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Training Course

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Geneva

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Training Course

Ref: 251_7948 **Date:** 11 – 22 January 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 11000 GBP

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping is a 2-week training course for GRC managers, compliance heads, internal auditors and board secretaries who must join separate risk, control and compliance activities into one assurance view, and it ends with an Integrated GRC Roadmap. Boards now expect a single, defensible view of principal risks, obligations and assurance rather than parallel reports. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping for senior practitioners.

Why Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Matters Now

Three forces push enterprise GRC up the board agenda. Regulatory expectations multiply across jurisdictions, so compliance obligations change faster than manual registers can track. Investors, lenders and audit committees ask for evidence that risk appetite actually limits decisions. Meanwhile, siloed risk, audit and compliance teams duplicate testing and still leave gaps. Organisations that integrate these activities make faster, better-evidenced decisions; those that do not face surprise losses and assurance fatigue. The course rests on ISO 31000 risk management guidelines, the COSO Enterprise Risk Management COSO ERM framework, the Institute of Internal Auditors Three Lines Model IIA Three Lines Model, ISO 37301 compliance management systems and the OCEG GRC Capability Model.

Who Gains Most from Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping

- Heads of GRC functions who own the enterprise risk framework and its link to strategy
- Compliance leaders responsible for obligations registers, policy frameworks and regulatory change
- Internal audit managers who plan risk-based assurance and report to audit committees
- Board and company secretaries who design committee agendas, charters and escalation routes
- Senior control owners in finance and operations who carry first-line accountability for key controls

The greatest gain comes when a second-line risk lead, a compliance head and an internal audit manager from the same organisation attend together and leave with one shared assurance map.

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Capabilities

Participants move from running risk, control and compliance as separate registers to steering them as one evidence base that a board can rely on.

- Design a GRC operating structure that assigns clear first, second and third line roles — audit committee and executive sponsors
- Calibrate a risk appetite statement with measurable tolerances — strategy and capital allocation decisions
- Build an obligations register linked to policies, controls and owners — regulatory change and compliance officers
- Test key controls and rate their design and operating effectiveness — control owners and external auditors
- Map assurance providers against principal risks to remove gaps and duplication — chief audit executive and board
- Communicate an integrated GRC dashboard that drives escalation — board committees and senior leadership

Key Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Terms

- Risk appetite — the amount and type of risk an organisation is willing to pursue or retain to meet its objectives.
- Three Lines Model — a model separating management ownership, specialist oversight and independent assurance of risk and control.
- Obligations register — a maintained inventory of legal, regulatory and voluntary requirements, each linked to an owner, policy and control.
- Assurance map — a matrix showing which provider gives what level of assurance over each principal risk.
- Key risk indicator — a metric with thresholds that signals a rising exposure before a loss or breach occurs.
- Control self-assessment — a structured process in which control owners rate the design and performance of their own controls.

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Day by Day

Day 1: The Integrated GRC Landscape

- OCEG GRC Capability Model — Defining Principled Performance For The Enterprise
- GRC Maturity Diagnostic — Locating Silos, Overlaps And Unmanaged Exposures
- Stakeholder Expectation Map — Boards, Investors, Supervisors And Auditors Compared
- Integration Business Case — Linking GRC Investment To Strategic Objectives
- Case Contrast From Banking And Energy — Lessons From Control Failures

Day 2: Board Structures and Accountability

- Board And Committee Charters — Allocating Risk, Audit And Compliance Oversight
- Delegation Of Authority Matrix — Clarifying Who Approves Which Exposures
- Board Information Flow — Deciding What Reaches Directors And When
- Conflict Of Interest And Related Party Rules — Protecting Decision Integrity
- Board Evaluation Criteria — Testing Oversight Of Principal Risks

Day 3: Applying the Three Lines Model

- IIA Three Lines Model — Separating Ownership, Oversight And Independent Assurance
- Second Line Mandates — Positioning Risk And Compliance Functions
- Internal Audit Charter — Securing Independence And Unrestricted Access
- RACI For Key Processes — Removing Accountability Gaps Between Lines
- Combined Assurance Principles — Coordinating Providers Without Duplication

Day 4: Enterprise Risk Architecture

- ISO 31000 Process — Embedding Risk Thinking Into Business Decisions
- COSO ERM Components — Linking Risk To Strategy And Performance
- Risk Taxonomy Design — Creating A Common Language Across Units
- Inherent And Residual Rating Scales — Making Exposure Scores Comparable
- Principal Risk Profile — Selecting Exposures For Board Attention

Day 5: Risk Appetite and Tolerances

- Risk Appetite Statement — Translating Strategy Into Accepted Exposure Limits
- Tolerance Cascades — Converting Board Appetite Into Unit-Level Thresholds
- Key Risk Indicators — Setting Triggers For Early Escalation
- Appetite Breach Protocol — Deciding Remediation, Acceptance Or Escalation
- Scenario And Stress Testing — Challenging Appetite Under Severe Conditions

Day 6: Compliance Obligations and Policy Lifecycle

- ISO 37301 Compliance Management System — Structuring Obligations Oversight
- Obligations Register Build — Linking Requirements To Owners And Controls
- Regulatory Change Horizon Scanning — Prioritising Impact Assessments
- Policy Hierarchy And Attestation Cycle — Keeping Policies Current And Read
- Compliance Risk Assessment — Ranking Obligations By Breach Likelihood

Day 7: Control Design and Testing

- Process And Control Mapping — Locating Key Controls On Critical Flows
- Control Design Assessment — Judging Whether A Control Addresses Its Risk
- Operating Effectiveness Testing — Sampling, Walkthroughs And Reperformance
- Control Self-Assessment — Engaging First Line Owners In Ratings
- Issue And Action Tracking — Driving Remediation To Verified Closure

Day 8: Assurance Mapping and Internal Audit

- Assurance Map Construction — Plotting Providers Against Principal Risks
- Assurance Gap And Overlap Analysis — Rebalancing Audit And Oversight Effort
- Risk-Based Audit Planning — Prioritising Engagements By Exposure
- Reliance On Other Providers — Setting Criteria For Using Their Work
- Audit Committee Reporting — Presenting Opinions On Control Environments

Day 9: GRC Technology and Reporting

- GRC Platform Selection Criteria — Matching Modules To Maturity And Budget
- Single Data Model — Connecting Risks, Controls, Obligations And Incidents
- Integrated GRC Dashboard — Choosing Measures Directors Actually Use
- Incident And Loss Data Capture — Feeding Lessons Back Into Ratings
- Ethics And Speak-Up Channels — Turning Reports Into Risk Intelligence

Day 10: Practising the Integrated GRC Roadmap

- Applying The Maturity Diagnostic — Setting Target States By Capability
- Applying Appetite And Tolerances — Testing A Case Organisation Profile
- Applying The Assurance Map — Sequencing Coverage For The Next Cycle
- Board Presentation Rehearsal — Defending Priorities Before A Mock Committee
- Integrated GRC Roadmap — Phasing Initiatives, Owners And Milestones

Applying Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping After the Course

- Lead a joint session with risk, compliance and internal audit to draft an assurance map for the five principal risks and agree where coverage is missing.
- Run a gap check of the obligations register against current policies and key controls, then present the resulting remediation list to the executive risk committee.

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping Questions FAQ

What is enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping and why does it matter now?

Enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping joins risk, compliance and audit into one system with a single view of who assures each principal risk. It matters now because boards expect integrated evidence, and fragmented registers leave gaps that surface as losses or breaches.

Which roles gain most from enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping?

Heads of GRC, compliance leaders, internal audit managers and board secretaries gain most. They already run part of the system and need methods to align appetite, obligations, controls and assurance across all three lines rather than within one function.

How does enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping differ from an AI governance course?

Enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping covers the whole organisation's risks, controls and obligations. An AI governance course focuses on the oversight of artificial intelligence models, which is one narrow exposure that would appear as a single line on the enterprise assurance map.

What do you bring back from enterprise GRC integration and assurance mapping training?

You bring back a phased roadmap for integrating risk, compliance and assurance in your organisation. It is supported by a draft appetite statement, an assurance map and dashboard measures you can adapt and present to your executive or audit committee.

Enterprise GRC Integration and Assurance Mapping: The Way Forward

The Integrated GRC Roadmap first informs which capability gaps receive funding in the next planning cycle. Heads of risk, compliance and internal audit use it to sequence initiatives and agree shared owners, while the audit committee uses it to track progress. After its first use, revisit the risk appetite tolerances, as early dashboard results often show thresholds set too loosely.