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COURSE BROCHURE

# Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification Training Course

15 – 26 March 2027
Barcelona

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**Ref:** 256_8126 **Date:** 15 – 26 March 2027 **Location:** Barcelona **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification is a 2-week training course for enterprise risk managers, chief risk officers and senior risk analysts who carry exposures from first identification through numerical estimation, treatment and executive reporting, and it ends with a Quantified Enterprise Risk Profile. Executives increasingly reject colour-coded heat maps and ask how large a loss could be and how likely. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on the enterprise risk lifecycle and its quantification.

## Why Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification Matters Now

Volatile input prices, supply interruptions and climate-related events now hit earnings faster than annual risk workshops can register them. Executive committees and lenders want ranges and probabilities rather than adjectives, while finance teams expect risk figures that reconcile with budgets and forecasts. Organisations that quantify their exposures allocate contingency and insurance spend with confidence; those that rely on qualitative scores misprice threats and are surprised by correlated events. The course follows the ISO 31000 risk management guidelines for the lifecycle and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management COSO ERM framework for linking exposures to strategy and performance.

## Who Gains Most from Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification

- Enterprise risk leads who run identification cycles and maintain the corporate exposure inventory
- Chief risk officers who present loss ranges and treatment choices to executive committees
- Senior risk analysts who build probability estimates, simulations and sensitivity tests
- Finance and planning heads who fold risk-adjusted figures into budgets and capital requests
- Business unit risk champions who own treatment actions and early warning metrics

The strongest result comes when a chief risk officer attends with two analysts from the same function, so the modelling skill and the executive narrative return together.

## Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification Capabilities

Participants replace scoring by opinion with calibrated estimates, simulated loss distributions and treatment choices justified by cost and residual exposure.

- Apply structured identification techniques to surface strategic, operational and emerging exposures — executive horizon discussions
- Calibrate expert probability and impact estimates using ranges and reference classes — analysts and business owners
- Build a Monte Carlo model that aggregates correlated exposures into a loss distribution — contingency and capital decisions
- Design bow-tie diagrams linking causes, preventive barriers and recovery measures — control owners and operations leads
- Weigh treatment options by cost against reduction in expected and tail loss — budget holders and insurers
- Communicate risk ranges and early warning metrics in executive reports — executive committee and board risk committee

## Key Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification Terms

- Monte Carlo simulation — a method that runs thousands of random trials of uncertain inputs to produce a distribution of possible outcomes.
- Bow-tie analysis — a diagram placing a risk event at the centre, with causes and preventive barriers on one side and consequences and recovery measures on the other.
- Value at risk — the loss level not expected to be exceeded at a stated confidence over a stated horizon.
- Calibrated estimate — an expert judgement expressed as a range whose stated confidence has been tested against known answers.
- Residual exposure — the level of risk remaining after existing controls and treatments are taken into account.
- Risk culture — the shared attitudes and behaviours that shape how people recognise, discuss and act on uncertainty.

## Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification Day by Day

## Day 1: Uncertainty and the Risk Lifecycle

- ISO 31000 Principles And Process — Framing The End-To-End Risk Cycle
- COSO ERM Strategy Link — Tying Exposures To Performance Targets
- Context Setting And Risk Criteria — Defining What Counts As Material
- Heat Map Limitations — Why Ordinal Scores Mislead Executive Choices
- Lifecycle Maturity Self-Check — Locating Weak Stages In Current Practice

## Day 2: Identifying Exposures

- PESTLE And Horizon Scanning — Detecting External And Emerging Threats
- Process Walkthroughs And Interviews — Surfacing Operational Failure Points
- Pre-Mortem Technique — Challenging Optimism In Strategic Initiatives
- Risk Statement Syntax — Writing Cause, Event And Consequence Clearly
- Exposure Inventory Structure — Avoiding Duplicates And Vague Entries

## Day 3: Cause and Consequence Modelling

- Bow-Tie Construction — Mapping Threats, Barriers And Escalation Factors
- Root Cause Trees — Separating Symptoms From Underlying Drivers
- Interdependency Mapping — Revealing Chains Between Business Units
- Barrier Criticality Rating — Ranking Which Defences Matter Most
- Utilities And Logistics Cases — Comparing Cascading Failure Patterns

## Day 4: Expert Judgement and Calibration

- Cognitive Bias Checklist — Countering Anchoring And Overconfidence In Estimates
- Three-Point Range Elicitation — Capturing Low, Likely And High Impacts
- Calibration Exercises — Testing Estimator Confidence Against Known Answers
- Delphi Rounds — Converging Group Estimates Without Dominant Voices
- Reference Class Forecasting — Using Historical Analogues For Probabilities

## Day 5: Quantitative Assessment Foundations

- Probability Distributions — Choosing Triangular, Lognormal Or PERT Shapes
- Expected Loss And Tail Measures — Contrasting Average And Extreme Outcomes
- Loss Event Data — Fitting Frequency And Severity From Records
- Value At Risk Concepts — Stating Losses At A Confidence Level
- Sensitivity And Tornado Charts — Finding Inputs That Drive Results

## Day 6: Simulation and Scenario Analysis

- Monte Carlo Model Build — Aggregating Exposures In A Spreadsheet Engine
- Correlation Assumptions — Avoiding Understated Combined Losses
- Scenario Narratives — Designing Plausible Severe Business Disruptions
- Reverse Stress Testing — Identifying Events That Break The Business Model
- Model Validation Checks — Documenting Assumptions For Independent Challenge

## Day 7: Treatment Economics

- Treatment Option Set — Avoid, Reduce, Transfer, Accept Or Exploit
- Cost-Benefit Of Controls — Comparing Spend With Reduction In Expected Loss
- Insurance And Risk Transfer Structures — Setting Retentions And Limits
- Contingency Sizing — Using Simulated Percentiles For Reserves
- Treatment Action Plans — Assigning Owners, Milestones And Evidence

## Day 8: Monitoring and Early Warning

- Key Risk Indicator Design — Selecting Leading Rather Than Lagging Measures
- Threshold Calibration — Setting Amber And Red Limits From Model Outputs
- Control Performance Metrics — Tracking Barrier Health Over Time
- Near-Miss And Incident Feedback — Updating Estimates With New Evidence
- Bayesian Updating Basics — Revising Probabilities As Signals Arrive

## Day 9: Risk Culture and Executive Reporting

- Risk Culture Diagnostic Survey — Measuring Openness To Bad News
- Incentive And Accountability Review — Aligning Rewards With Prudent Behaviour
- Executive Risk Report Design — Presenting Ranges, Trends And Actions
- Visualising Uncertainty — Exceedance Curves And Fan Charts For Leaders
- Committee Challenge Sessions — Preparing For Director Questions On Models

## Day 10: Practising the Quantified Enterprise Risk Profile

- Applying Bow-Tie Mapping — Structuring A Case Company's Top Exposures
- Applying Calibrated Estimates — Populating Ranges For Each Exposure
- Applying The Simulation Model — Producing Aggregate Loss Percentiles
- Treatment Prioritisation Panel — Defending Investments Before Peer Reviewers
- Quantified Enterprise Risk Profile — Finalising Ranges, Treatments And Indicators

## Applying Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification After the Course

- Run a calibrated estimation session with owners of the three largest exposures, replacing their heat map scores with low, likely and high loss ranges.
- Build a first Monte Carlo aggregation of those exposures and present the resulting percentile table to the finance lead to inform contingency sizing.

## Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification Questions FAQ

### What is enterprise risk lifecycle and quantification and why does it matter now?

Enterprise risk lifecycle and quantification is the practice of carrying each exposure from identification to treatment while estimating it in numbers. It matters now because executives and lenders want loss ranges and probabilities, not colour scores, before committing capital.

### Which roles gain most from enterprise risk lifecycle and quantification training?

Chief risk officers, enterprise risk managers and senior risk analysts gain most. Finance heads who build risk-adjusted budgets and business unit risk champions who own treatment actions also benefit from the shared modelling language.

### How does enterprise risk lifecycle and quantification differ from a GRC integration course?

Enterprise risk lifecycle and quantification goes deep into estimating and treating exposures with simulation and bow-tie methods. A GRC integration course looks across risk, compliance and audit functions and how their assurance fits together, with less numerical modelling.

## What do you bring back from enterprise risk lifecycle and quantification training?

You bring back a profile of your organisation's leading exposures expressed as loss ranges, with treatment options and early warning indicators. It includes a working simulation template your analysts can reuse in the next planning cycle.

## Enterprise Risk Lifecycle and Quantification: The Way Forward

The Quantified Enterprise Risk Profile first informs how much contingency and insurance cover the next budget should carry. The chief risk officer presents it to the executive committee, and analysts refresh it as indicators move. After its first use, revisit the correlation assumptions, because early runs often understate how exposures cluster in a downturn.