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COURSE BROCHURE

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring and Assurance Training Course

8 – 12 February 2027
Munich

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring and Assurance Training Course

Ref: 2392_89921 **Date:** 8 – 12 February 2027 **Location:** Munich **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring and Assurance is a 1-week training course for governance, legal and compliance officers who must show, with evidence, that licence terms, contract obligations and anti-bribery controls are working, and who leave with a compliance monitoring plan. Partners and lenders now expect proof of control, not policy statements. Jupiter Prime Training presents this course on oil and gas compliance monitoring.

Why Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring Matters Now

Three forces raise the stakes. Host governments attach detailed work, reporting and local-content obligations to licences and production sharing contracts. Joint venture partners and lenders ask for assurance that bribery and third-party risks are controlled across agents, contractors and community payments. Boards want a single view of breaches, near misses and corrective actions rather than scattered reports. Organisations that monitor well detect slippage early; those relying on annual attestations discover failures through audits or disputes.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring

- Compliance functions responsible for anti-bribery controls, third-party screening and gifts and hospitality registers
- Legal teams tracking licence conditions, production sharing terms and contractual reporting deadlines
- Company secretariat and governance staff preparing board and audit committee compliance packs
- Joint venture coordinators who monitor partner obligations and operating committee decisions
- Internal audit and assurance staff testing whether compliance controls operate as designed

Legal, compliance and joint venture coordination staff from the same asset gain most when they attend together and agree one obligations register.

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring Capabilities

Participants turn licence clauses and anti-bribery policies into monitored controls with owners and tests.

- Build an obligations register from licences, contracts and partner agreements — operating committee and asset leadership
- Design control tests and key compliance indicators for high-exposure obligations — audit committee assurance
- Assess third-party and intermediary bribery exposure through due diligence tiers — contract award decisions
- Specify breach logging, investigation triggers and corrective action tracking — legal and compliance leadership
- Align joint venture audit rights and non-operator oversight with monitoring cycles — partner relations
- Communicate compliance status through dashboards and board reporting packs — directors and lenders

Key Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring Terms

- Obligations Register — a controlled list of every licence, contract and legal requirement, with owner, deadline and evidence.
- Key Compliance Indicator — a measurable signal that warns of a weakening control before a breach.
- Three Lines Model — the split of duties between operational owners, compliance and risk oversight, and independent internal audit.
- Third-Party Due Diligence — structured checks on agents, contractors and partners covering ownership and public-official exposure.
- Non-Operator Audit Right — the contractual power of a joint venture partner to inspect the operator's books, controls and spending.
- Continuous Control Monitoring — frequent testing of transactions to confirm a control works between audits.

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring Day by Day

Day 1: Obligations, Owners and Board Oversight

- Licence and Production Sharing Terms — Mapping Enforceable Host Government Obligations
- Obligations Register Structure — Assigning Owners, Deadlines and Evidence
- Board and Audit Committee Charters — Defining Compliance Oversight Duties
- Three Lines Model — Separating Ownership, Oversight and Independent Assurance
- Compliance Exposure Heat Map — Ranking Obligations for Monitoring Depth

Day 2: Anti-Bribery and Third-Party Controls

- Anti-Bribery Policy Architecture — Setting Gifts, Hospitality and Facilitation Rules
- Third-Party Due Diligence Tiers — Deciding Screening Depth Before Contract Award
- Agent and Intermediary Payments — Testing Commissions Against Services Delivered
- Community Investment and Sponsorship Reviews — Separating Social Spending From Inducements
- Customs, Permits and Logistics Touchpoints — Identifying Public Official Contact Points

Day 3: Joint Venture and Contractor Oversight

- Joint Operating Agreement Clauses — Using Audit Rights and Compliance Covenants
- Operating Committee Minutes — Tracking Partner Decisions and Approval Thresholds
- Non-Operator Oversight Routines — Requesting Evidence Without Duplicating Operator Work
- Contractor Compliance Flow-Down — Embedding Obligations in Service Contracts
- Partner Breach Notification Protocols — Escalating Concerns Between Venture Parties

Day 4: Testing, Indicators and Reporting

- Key Compliance Indicators — Selecting Early Warnings for High-Exposure Obligations
- Control Test Scripts — Sampling Payments, Permits and Filings for Evidence
- Continuous Control Monitoring — Automating Checks on Vendor Master and Payments
- Breach Log and Investigation Triggers — Deciding When Matters Escalate
- Board Compliance Dashboard — Presenting Status, Trends and Corrective Actions

Day 5: Practising the Compliance Monitoring Plan

- Exposure Heat Map Refresh — Setting Monitoring Frequency for Each Obligation
- Third-Party Screening Case — Applying Due Diligence Tiers to a Drilling Contractor
- Joint Venture Audit Simulation — Rehearsing a Non-Operator Evidence Request
- Dashboard Drafting Exercise — Converting Test Results Into Board Messages
- Compliance Monitoring Plan — Finalising Owners, Tests, Indicators and Reporting Cycle

Applying Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring After the Course

- Lead a review of one asset's licence and contract terms to populate an obligations register with named owners and evidence requirements.
- Run a first round of control tests on agent payments and permit-related spending, and report the findings through key compliance indicators.

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring Questions FAQ

What is oil and gas compliance monitoring and why does it matter now?

Oil and gas compliance monitoring is the routine testing of whether licence, contract and anti-bribery obligations are being met. It matters because partners and lenders now ask for evidence of working controls.

Which roles gain most from oil and gas compliance monitoring training?

Compliance officers, in-house lawyers, governance staff and joint venture coordinators gain most. Internal auditors also benefit from the link between ownership and control testing.

How does oil and gas compliance monitoring training differ from a broader governance, risk and compliance course?

It focuses on proving obligations are met rather than on enterprise risk appetite or risk registers. You work on obligation ownership, control tests, third-party screening and partner audit rights, applied to petroleum licences and joint ventures.

What do you bring back from oil and gas compliance monitoring training?

You bring back a compliance monitoring plan for your asset or function. It sets owners, testing frequency, key compliance indicators and escalation triggers.

Oil and Gas Compliance Monitoring: The Way Forward

The compliance monitoring plan first informs which obligations receive frequent testing and which can rely on periodic attestation. Compliance officers, asset leaders and joint venture coordinators use it to schedule tests and escalate findings. After its first quarter of use, revisit the indicators; new contracts or licence variations create exposures the original heat map missed.