



Auditing Corporate Governance Training Course

23 November – 4 December 2026
Brussels (Belgium)



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Introduction:

Corporate Governance is now one of the hottest topics in the business world. This corporate governance audit course is both a regulatory requirement and a business enabler.

But do you know whether your Corporate Governance activities are extracting maximum value? If not, this is probably because your Internal Audit team still needs to assess this key topic.

This audit approach is crucial as the Board and the Audit Committee need comprehensive assurance about this strategic business process. This corporate governance audit course will provide all the tools and techniques essential to audit the complex and wide-ranging field of Corporate Governance.

The corporate governance audit training course will help you ensure that you are applying the very best practices and meeting all regulatory requirements.

What is Corporate Governance?

In this corporate governance audit course, we explore the essence of corporate governance and why it is critically important to any organization. Well, clarify the definition and explain corporate governance's role in maintaining the health and integrity of a company's structure and operations. Understanding these principles is foundational before earning a corporate governance certificate.

Targeted Groups:

- Managers need a broader understanding of how to review Governance maturity.
- Lead Auditors.
- Senior Auditors.
- Audit Managers and those about to be appointed to that role.
- Assurance providers need a greater understanding of Corporate Governance.

Course Objectives:

At the end of this corporate governance training program, participants will be able to:

- Audit the risk management process.
- Meet stakeholder expectations regarding Corporate Governance CG.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of business continuity planning.
- Assist the Audit Committee in their Corporate Governance CG role.
- Evaluate sustainability and environmental governance.

- Audit joint ventures and partnerships.

Targeted Competencies:

At the end of this corporate governance training program, participants competencies will be able to:

- The Techniques for Assessing Governance Risks.
- A Proven Method for Analyzing Governance Controls.
- The 15 Key Governance Board Risks to be Reviewed.
- The Ways to Audit IT Governance.
- The Approach to Review Keys Issues of Corporate Social Responsibility and Reputation Management.

Course Content:

Unit 1: The Key Aspects of Corporate Governance:

- What is Corporate Governance?
- 6 Core Principles of Governance.
- The Governance Warning Signs.
- A new Corporate Governance Insights Paper will be Shared.
- Auditing Corporate Governance - new guidance.
- Meeting Stakeholder Requirements.
- How is the organization managed on behalf of the stakeholders?
- The Key Parties within Governance.
- Audit Committee.
- The Board.
- Regulators.
- Customers.
- Suppliers.
- A New Governance and Accountability Tool will be Shared.
- Developing a Terms of Reference for the Assignment.
- A New Audit Programme will be Shared.
- New Guide on IA Standard 2120.
- Corporate Governance Statements.

Unit 2: Governance Assessment Techniques:

- COSO Advisory Paper - Improving Organizational Performance and Governance.
- Governance and Strategy.
- Governance Models.
- Codes of Governance Requirements.
- Financial Reporting Implications.
- International vs. National Governance Criteria.
- The 3 Lines of Defence.
- Who should cover what?

Unit 3: The Business Environment:

- The Standards, Processes, and Structures.
- The Tone at the Top Regarding the Importance of Internal Control.
- Expected Standards of Conduct.
- Management Reinforcement of Expectations across the Organization.
- The Integrity and Ethical Values of the Organization.
- The Governance Oversight Responsibilities.
- The Assignment of Authority and Responsibility.
- The Process for Attracting, Developing, and Retaining Staff.
- Establishment of Performance Measures, Incentives, and Rewards.

Unit 4: Analyzing and Assessing the Effectiveness of Governance Controls:

- Business Process Analysis Techniques.
- Process Objectives and Risk.
- The Need to Understand the Business Objectives.
- Developing a Programme to Reflect on These Objectives.
- Defining and Measuring Strategic Objectives.
- Determining Process Components.
- The Link between Objectives and Risk.
- The Link between Risks and Controls.
- Process and Business System Controls.
- The Link between Inputs and Outputs.
- Trigger Events.

Unit 5: Scoping a Governance Audit:

- Governance Structure.
- Reporting Lines.
- Strategy and Risk Appetite.
- Leadership and Culture.
- 3 Lines of Defence Process.
- Communication with Regulators.
- Escalation.
- Delegated Authorities.
- Whistleblowing.
- Accountabilities.
- Data Integrity.
- Commitment to Governance.
- Policies.

Unit 6: The Need for Governance Audit of the Board:

- The Key Role of the Board in Governance.
- The Need to Assess the Risks at this Level.
- Determining the Key Risks and Causes.
- The Audit Approach in this Sensitive Area.
- How do we gather the evidence?

Unit 7: The 15 Key Governance Board Risks to be Reviewed:

- The actions of the Board are taken without due consideration of the impact on the organization and the stakeholders.
- Independent members of the Board cannot give a robust challenge to the executive/senior management.
- The Board needs to complete timely information on which to base its decisions.
- The Board is not monitoring or taking action on the most significant risks to the organization.
- Evidence of the decisions made by the Board, including the challenge process, needs to be more transparent.
- Actions agreed by the Board should be implemented on a timely basis.
- Committees set up by the Board may not fulfill their obligations, or there are too many committees. Hence, the oversight needs to be more cohesive.
- The Board is ineffective in covering the risks relating to remote sites or does not have responsibility/oversight for all parts of the organization.
- Policies, procedures, and projects are not aligned with the organization's objectives.
- The organization's culture must be sufficiently defined and supported to achieve its objectives.
- Risks are accepted or taken outside the organization's risk appetite.
- The organization's risk appetite may conflict with its objectives and values.
- In the event of a significant incident, there is an adverse effect on the wider economy or society.
- The governance requirements of any regulatory or legislative requirements are not met, leading to increased regulatory sanction, censure, or closure of a business.
- Communications from the Board are ineffective, so parts of the organization may need to align with board expectations. They may not support the organization in achieving its objectives.

Unit 8: Auditing the Overall Risk Management Process:

- Establishing the Position Regarding RM in the Business.
- Establish Corporate Targets and Monitor Overall Progress.
- Risk Management using ISO 31000 Paper from IIA.
- Keeping the Board Apprised of the Most Significant Risks.
- Assessment of RM Capabilities.
- Strategic Risk Assessment.
- Review of Risk Evaluations in each Function.
- Ensuring Actions to Treat Exposures Implemented.
- Ensuring All Functions Evaluate their Risks Consistently.
- Evaluating the Results and Challenging Where Necessary.
- Identification of Exposures.
- Reviewing Risk Registers.
- Imperatives for Change - RBA Planning.
- Basing Audit Programme on Most Significant Risks.
- Comparing Perceived vs. Actual Controls.
- A Risk Management Evaluation Tool will be provided.

Unit 9: Evaluating Risk Appetite:

- Evaluating the Risk Appetite Statement.
- Defining Risk Limits.
- The Risk Profiling.
- Ensuring the Risk Appetite is defined for each type of risk.
- Ensuring Target Risk for Each Event.

Unit 10: Auditing the Audit Committee Process:

- The Audit Committee's Role.
- Structure and Independence.
- Does the Committee approve but not direct the internal audit strategy, plan, and performance?
- Does the Committee review summary IA reports and the main issues arising and seek assurance that action has been taken?
- How does the Committee consider the reports of external audits and other external agencies?
- How is the effectiveness of relationships between IA and EA and other bodies reviewed?
- How is the effectiveness of the risk management environment and anti-fraud arrangements assessed?
- The Audit Committee / IA Relationship.
- New Paper on How the Audit Committee Should Assess IA.
- How does the Committee satisfy itself that assurance statements and the annual statement of accounts properly reflect the risk?
- Audit Committee Report Example.

Unit 11: Auditing Reputation:

- The Rise of Reputation as a Key Risk.
- The Increasing Importance of a Positive Image - the need to be admired.
- Where does reputation come from?
- How do you measure it?
- The Magnifying Effect on Reputation of Business Failures
- Global Brands.
- How do you judge reputation?
- The Explosion of Regulation and External Assurance.
- Identifying Reputational Risks.

Unit 12: Corporate Social Responsibility:

- The Increasing Importance of Corporate Social Responsibility CSR.
- New IIA Standard 2110 Re-auditing of Ethics.
- What constitutes CSR?
- The Wider Aspects of CSR and the Implications for IA.
- Doing Responsible Things Responsibly.
- A Paper on Auditing Ethics will be provided.
- Redefining IA Role with CSR in Mind.
- An Audit Framework.
- How to audit CSR? - Key Steps: Is communication with main stakeholders taken seriously?
- Are the expectations of these stakeholders accurately understood, and what are the risks that these will not be met?
- Are opportunities taken to develop the ethical reputation of the business?
- How do we ensure that staff have and display the right attitudes?
- Has the business assessed its reputation for social responsibility and its impact on our business prosperity?
- Is the Board, particularly the Chief Executive, sensitive and responsive to customers' concerns?

Unit 13: Sustainability and Environment Audit:

- The Need for Environmental Auditing.
- The Key Requirements for Sustainability of Resources.
- Why is an environmental audit valuable even if you need to comply with ISO 14001?
- Carrying out an Environmental Site Review.
- Reviewing the Audit Trails.
- Meeting Regulatory Requirements.
- Ensuring Consistency.

Unit 14: Auditing IT Governance:

- Global Technology Audit Guides GTAG's.
- The Need to Determine the Boundaries.
- Defining the IT Audit Universe.
- Focus on High-Risk Areas.
- Assess IT Vulnerabilities.
- Target Areas Where You are Focusing on Process rather than Technical Aspects.
- Use of Audit Frameworks such as CoBIT and ISO 27000.
- IIA New Standard on IT Governance.
- Risk-Based Audit of General Controls GAIT.
- IIA Guidance re GAIT.

Unit 15: Auditing Joint Ventures and Partnerships:

- Ensuring that there is a Risk Strategy for JV's.
- What protocol is in place?
- What is the review mechanism?
- Is it effective?
- What frequency is there for management to review?
- What mechanism is there to guide management in attending JV meetings?
- Does anyone know the number of JVs and partnerships you are involved in and how much money and other resources are invested?
- Has each JV been risk-reviewed?

Unit 16: Auditing Business Continuity Planning:

- The Importance of BCP.
- The Need to Recognize BCP is not just about IT Recovery.
- Reviewing the Different Types of Disaster - Have all of them been considered?
- Does the organization's leadership understand the current business continuity risk level and the potential impacts of likely degrees of loss?
- Can the organization prove that the business continuity risks are mitigated to an acceptable approved level?
- Are they tested effectively?
- Is the Board well set up to respond swiftly and capably in a crisis?
- The Transition from an Emergency to a Disaster and the Questions to Ask at Each Stage.
- Is there an appropriate contingency plan ready to be used to manage a crisis?
- Communication Testing.
- Alternative Site Testing.

Unit 17: Reviewing Key Controls Over Technology:

- Risk and Control Matrices to Document Technology Dependencies
- Evaluating End-User Computing.
- Implementing or Monitoring Control Activities when Outsourcing IT Functions.
- Configuring the IT Infrastructure to Support Restricted Access and Segregation of Duties.
- Configuring IT to Support the Complete and Accurate Processing of Transactions and Data.
- Administering Security and Access.
- Applying a System Development Life Cycle over Packaged Software.

Unit 18: Assessing Management Information Governance:

- Inventory of Information Requirements.
- Validating Information from External Sources.
- Information from Non-Finance Management.
- Creating and Maintaining Information Repositories.
- Enhancing Information Quality Through a Data Governance Program.
- Identifying, Protecting, and Retaining Financial Data and Information.
- Adoption of ISO 27000.

Unit 19: Communication Internally and Externally:

- External Financial Reporting Disciplines.
- Responsibilities and Guidelines for Communication with the Board of Directors.
- Communicating a Whistle-Blower Program to Company Personnel.
- Communicating through Alternative Reporting Channels.
- Establishing Cross-Functional and Multi-directional Internal Control Communication.
- Surveys for External Parties.

Unit 20: Ongoing Evaluations to Ascertain Whether the Components of Internal Control are Present and Functioning:

- Develop a Baseline for Effective Internal Control Processes.
- Have a Mix of Evaluations from Different Sources.
- Use the Most Knowledgeable Personnel.
- Adjust Scope and Frequency.
- Change the Monitoring Processes as the Business Activities and Risk Profile Changes.
- Develop Metrics.
- Consider a Continuous Monitoring / Audit Approach.

Conclusion:

Upon completion of this comprehensive corporate governance training program, participants will be eligible to receive a corporate governance certificate, which will underscore their understanding of the auditing and corporate governance relationship and equip them with skills to effectively conduct a corporate governance audit.