



Financial Reporting Controls Training Course

28 March – 1 April 2027
Phuket

Financial Reporting Controls Training Course

Ref: 374_130686 **Date:** 28 March – 1 April 2027 **Location:** Phuket **Fees:** 6000 Euro

Overview

Financial Reporting Controls Training Course is a five-day course for reporting managers, controllers, accountants, internal control specialists, auditors, and finance partners who leave with a Financial Reporting Controls Toolkit. The course connects record-to-report risks with close calendars, reconciliations, journal entries, estimates, consolidation, disclosures, segregation of duties, control evidence, deficiency evaluation, remediation, and management reporting. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on financial reporting controls.

Who Should Attend

- Financial reporting functions responsible for accurate and timely statements
- Controllershship functions responsible for close governance and account integrity
- Accounting functions responsible for journals, reconciliations, estimates, and disclosures
- Internal control functions responsible for control design, evidence, and remediation
- Audit and finance partnering functions responsible for reviewing reporting risk

The course assumes participants work with accounting records, financial close activities, controls, or reporting outputs and leaves out introductory bookkeeping and detailed accounting-standard interpretation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports financial reporting control responsibilities across corporate, institutional, and service environments.

- Financial reporting, accounting, and controllershship functions
- Internal control, internal audit, risk, and compliance functions
- Shared services, consolidation, and finance transformation teams
- Banking, insurance, and professional services
- Manufacturing, energy, and infrastructure organizations
- Healthcare, education, and public-service institutions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Build a record-to-report risk and control map
- Evaluate entity-level and process-level control design
- Apply close, reconciliation, and journal-entry controls
- Analyze controls over estimates, consolidation, and disclosures
- Evaluate control evidence and reporting deficiencies
- Build remediation and management monitoring plans

Course Agenda

Day 1: Reporting Risk and Control Architecture

- Record-to-Report Process and Risk Map
- COSO Component-to-Reporting Control Matrix
- Financial Statement Assertion Linkage Method
- Entity-Level Control Design Checklist
- Reporting Responsibility and Segregation Matrix

Day 2: Close Reconciliation and Journal Controls

- Financial Close Calendar and Dependency Map
- Account Reconciliation Standard Template
- Journal Entry Authorization Workflow
- Cutoff and Period-End Control Checklist
- Close Status and Exception Dashboard

Day 3: Estimates Consolidation and Disclosure Controls

- Accounting Estimate Review Control
- Consolidation Adjustment and Elimination Log
- Intercompany Balance Confirmation Method
- Disclosure Preparation and Review Checklist
- Management Review Control Evidence Sheet

Day 4: Testing Deficiencies and Remediation

- Control Design and Operating Effectiveness Test
- Evidence Sufficiency and Retention Matrix
- Control Deficiency Evaluation Framework
- Root-Cause and Remediation Action Plan
- Management Reporting Control Scorecard

Day 5: Financial Reporting Controls Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Reporting Risk and Control Mapping
- Suggested Exercise: Close and Reconciliation Review
- Suggested Exercise: Estimate and Disclosure Challenge
- Suggested Exercise: Deficiency Evaluation and Remediation
- Capstone Exercise: Financial Reporting Controls Toolkit

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect reporting risks with control operation, evidence, and management action.

- Suggested activity: map record-to-report risks and controls for a manufacturing group with several business units.
- Suggested activity: review close dependencies, reconciliations, and journal approvals in a financial-services case.
- Suggested activity: challenge estimate assumptions, consolidation adjustments, and disclosures for a healthcare organization.
- Suggested activity: evaluate a control deficiency, diagnose its cause, and build an owned remediation and monitoring plan.

FAQs

Who suits financial reporting controls training, and what does the course assume?

Financial reporting controls training suits finance, control, and audit professionals who already work with accounting records, close activities, control evidence, or reporting outputs.

How do financial reporting controls differ from accounting standards training?

Financial reporting controls training focuses on the processes, responsibilities, evidence, and review activities that support reliable reporting, while accounting standards training focuses on recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure requirements.

What are financial reporting controls?

Financial reporting controls are policies, responsibilities, reviews, approvals, reconciliations, system activities, and monitoring steps designed to support complete, accurate, authorized, and timely reporting.

How are financial reporting control deficiencies evaluated?

Control deficiencies are evaluated by considering the control objective, nature of the failure, likelihood and potential effect of misstatement, compensating activities, affected accounts and disclosures, recurrence, and management response.



What evidence supports financial reporting controls?

Control evidence includes approved reconciliations, journal records, review signoffs, exception reports, close dashboards, calculation support, access records, meeting decisions, correction logs, and remediation follow-up.

Conclusion

Participants leave with a Financial Reporting Controls Toolkit linking reporting risks, responsibilities, close activities, reconciliations, journals, estimates, consolidation, disclosures, testing, deficiencies, and remediation. The toolkit changes disconnected finance checks into a traceable control cycle. It provides a working basis for control ownership, evidence review, issue reporting, and management monitoring.