



Predictive Finance Analytics and Forecast Validation Training Course

7 – 11 March 2027
Nairobi

Predictive Finance Analytics and Forecast Validation Training Course

Ref: 797_160574 **Date:** 7 – 11 March 2027 **Location:** Nairobi **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

Predictive Finance Analytics and Forecast Validation Training Course is a five-day professional course for FP&A professionals, financial analysts, management accountants, controllers, treasury analysts, and finance business partners who leave with a Finance Predictive Forecast Pack. Participants connect decision questions, finance drivers, time patterns, predictive methods, backtesting, error measures, uncertainty, scenarios, governance, monitoring, and executive communication. The course addresses forecasts that provide a single number without credible validation, ranges, assumptions, or response rules. Agile Leaders Training Center develops disciplined predictive analytics for finance.

Who Should Attend

- Financial planning functions responsible for budgets, rolling forecasts, scenarios, and management outlooks
- Financial analysis functions responsible for drivers, trends, predictive evidence, and recommendations
- Management accounting functions responsible for revenue, cost, margin, and performance forecasts
- Treasury functions responsible for liquidity, cash-flow, funding, and risk forecasts
- Controllershship functions responsible for assumptions, reconciliation, governance, and review
- Finance business partnering functions responsible for translating forecasts into operating decisions

The course assumes participants can interpret historical financial data, basic statistics, budgets, forecasts, and spreadsheet outputs, and leaves out introductory accounting, advanced coding, platform administration, and external certification preparation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that forecast financial demand, resources, cash, performance, or risk.

- Corporate finance, FP&A, treasury, and controllershship
- Retail sales, margin, inventory, and cash forecasting
- Manufacturing demand, volume, cost, and capacity forecasting
- Banking revenue, liquidity, credit, and portfolio forecasting
- Energy price, production, operating, and cash-flow forecasting
- Healthcare activity, revenue, cost, and capacity forecasting

Learning Objectives

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

- Build forecast questions, horizons, targets, drivers, and baselines
- Analyze trend, seasonality, cycles, outliers, and structural change
- Compare time-series and driver-based predictive approaches
- Evaluate forecasts through time splits, backtesting, and error measures
- Build uncertainty ranges and decision scenarios
- Apply governance, monitoring, overrides, and forecast communication

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame the Finance Forecast

- Finance Decision, Target, Horizon, and Granularity Canvas
- Forecast Object and Business Driver Map
- Historical Data Readiness and Time Index Check
- Naive, Seasonal, and Judgmental Baseline Models
- Forecast Assumption and Ownership Register

Day 2: Diagnose Time Patterns and Drivers

- Trend, Seasonality, Cycle, and Event Profile
- Missing Value, Outlier, and Structural Break Review
- Revenue, Cost, Margin, Cash, and Balance Driver Tree
- Lag, Lead, and Predictor Selection Matrix
- Correlation, Causation, and Leakage Checklist

Day 3: Build and Validate Predictive Forecasts

- Moving Average and Exponential Smoothing Models
- Excel FORECAST.ETS Model and Seasonality Settings
- Training, Validation, and Test Time Split
- Rolling-Origin Time-Series Cross-Validation
- MAE, RMSE, MASE, and SMAPE Error Scorecard

Day 4: Express Uncertainty and Govern Decisions

- Prediction Interval and Confidence Range Display
- Base, Upside, Downside, and Stress Scenario Table
- Forecast Bias, Drift, and Stability Monitor
- Judgmental Override and Challenge Log
- Forecast Narrative, Decision Trigger, and Response Plan



Day 5: Practice Predictive Finance

- Exercise: Define Targets, Horizons, Drivers, and Baselines
- Exercise: Diagnose Time Patterns and Data Risks
- Exercise: Validate Competing Forecast Models
- Exercise: Present Uncertainty and Scenario Decisions
- Capstone: Finance Predictive Forecast Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on finance forecasts in retail, manufacturing, banking, energy, and healthcare.

- Suggested activity: turn a planning question into forecast targets, horizons, granularity, business drivers, baselines, owners, and decision thresholds.
- Suggested activity: diagnose trends, seasonality, events, missing values, outliers, structural breaks, lags, and data leakage.
- Suggested activity: compare naive, smoothing, and driver-based forecasts using rolling-origin validation and multiple error measures.
- Suggested activity: present ranges and scenarios, document overrides, define monitoring triggers, and link forecast evidence to actions.

FAQs

Who suits predictive analytics for finance, and what does it assume?

FP&A professionals, analysts, management accountants, controllers, treasury teams, and finance business partners suit the course; it assumes they can interpret historical finance data, basic statistics, budgets, forecasts, and spreadsheet outputs.

How does financial forecasting analytics differ from financial modelling?

Financial forecasting analytics estimates future measures from historical patterns, drivers, validation, and uncertainty, while financial modelling structures linked assumptions, statements, cash flows, financing, valuation, and scenarios for broader decision analysis.

How should time series forecasting for finance be validated?

Time series forecasting for finance should preserve chronological order, withhold future periods, use rolling-origin evaluation when suitable, compare against simple baselines, assess multiple error measures, inspect bias and stability, and test performance at the decision horizon.

Which measures show finance forecast accuracy?

Finance forecast accuracy can use MAE, RMSE, MASE, SMAPE, bias, interval coverage, and directional or threshold performance, selected according to scale, zeros, outliers, comparability, horizon, and the decision cost of errors.

How should predictive cash flow forecasting express uncertainty?

Predictive cash flow forecasting should provide ranges, scenarios, assumptions, driver sensitivities, timing risks, confidence or prediction intervals where appropriate, stress cases, liquidity thresholds, and response actions instead of presenting one precise estimate as certain.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Finance Predictive Forecast Pack containing a forecast canvas, driver map, data checks, baselines, time profiles, predictive models, validation record, error scorecard, uncertainty ranges, scenarios, override log, monitoring triggers, and executive narrative. It changes isolated point estimates into tested decision evidence. The pack keeps accuracy, uncertainty, ownership, and response actions visible.