



Accounting Concepts and Reporting Constraints Foundations Course

7 – 11 June 2027
Tbilisi



Accounting Concepts and Reporting Constraints Foundations Course

Ref: 1136_183881 **Date:** 7 – 11 June 2027 **Location:** Tbilisi **Fees:** 5000 Euro

Overview

Accounting Concepts and Reporting Constraints Foundations Course is a one-week course for junior accountants, finance officers, accounting technicians, budget staff, business analysts and non-finance managers who leave with a structured accounting-judgment memo. Participants apply financial reporting concepts to recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure decisions through accrual accounting, materiality judgments, faithful representation, prudence, accounting estimates and the cost constraint. Agile Leaders Training Center develops accounting concepts and reporting-judgment capability.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for preparing or reviewing routine accounting information
- Finance staff responsible for classifications, estimates and reporting judgments
- Budget and analysis teams responsible for interpreting reported financial information
- Business managers responsible for decisions based on accounting reports
- Accounting support staff progressing beyond transaction processing

The course assumes participants can read basic financial statements and journal entries, and it leaves out bookkeeping procedures, standards-specific technical rules, exam preparation and advanced valuation.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries where accounting judgments affect the preparation, interpretation and use of financial information.



- Finance, accounting and controllership teams
- Budgeting, planning and business analysis functions
- Banking, insurance and professional services
- Manufacturing, retail and logistics organizations
- Public service and nonprofit finance teams

Learning Objectives

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

- Apply accrual, going-concern and consistency concepts
- Analyze relevance, materiality and faithful representation
- Evaluate financial statement elements and recognition decisions
- Compare measurement bases and estimate uncertainty
- Apply presentation, disclosure and cost-benefit constraints
- Build a structured accounting-judgment memo



Course Agenda

Day 1: Reporting Purpose and Underlying Concepts

- General-Purpose Financial Reporting Objective Map
- Primary User and Information-Need Matrix
- Accrual Accounting Transaction Timeline
- Going-Concern Assumption Assessment
- Consistency and Comparability Decision Log

Day 2: Information Quality and Materiality

- Relevance and Decision-Usefulness Test
- Entity-Specific Materiality Assessment
- Faithful Representation Evidence Checklist
- Neutrality and Prudence Judgment Guide
- Verifiability, Timeliness and Understandability Review



Day 3: Elements and Recognition Decisions

- Financial Statement Element Classification Matrix
- Asset and Liability Definition Test
- Income and Expense Recognition Map
- Recognition and Derecognition Decision Tree
- Recognition Uncertainty Evidence Register

Day 4: Measurement, Estimates and Reporting Constraints

- Measurement Basis Comparison Matrix
- Accounting Estimate Assumption Schedule
- Measurement Uncertainty Disclosure Checklist
- Presentation and Disclosure Decision Map
- Cost-Benefit and Reporting-Limitation Assessment

Day 5: Accounting Judgment Practice

- Exercise: Apply Accrual and Consistency Concepts
- Exercise: Assess Materiality and Information Quality
- Exercise: Test Elements and Recognition Criteria
- Exercise: Compare Measurement and Disclosure Choices
- Capstone Exercise: Structured Accounting-Judgment Memo



Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn accounting concepts into traceable reporting judgments.

- Suggested activity: classify retail transactions using element and recognition tests
- Suggested activity: assess materiality for a manufacturing reporting scenario
- Suggested activity: compare measurement bases and estimation assumptions for a service business
- Suggested activity: document a recognition, measurement and disclosure decision in a judgment memo

FAQs

Who suits accounting concepts and reporting constraints training?

Junior accountants, finance officers, accounting technicians, budget staff, analysts and non-finance managers suit the training. Participants should be able to read basic financial statements and journal entries.

How does accounting concepts training differ from bookkeeping training?

Accounting concepts training explains why information is recognized, measured, presented and disclosed under defined qualities and constraints. Bookkeeping training concentrates on recording transactions, maintaining ledgers and completing processing routines.

How does materiality affect an accounting judgment?

Materiality focuses judgment on whether omitting, misstating or obscuring information could influence report users. The assessment depends on the item's nature, size and reporting context rather than one universal numeric threshold.

What role does prudence play in accounting estimates?

Prudence applies caution when uncertainty affects estimates without deliberately overstating or understating assets, liabilities, income or expenses. Assumptions and limitations should be documented so the estimate remains neutral and reviewable.



What belongs in a structured accounting-judgment memo?

A structured accounting-judgment memo contains the transaction facts, reporting question, relevant concepts, alternatives, recognition and measurement analysis, materiality assessment, estimate assumptions, presentation and disclosure effects, constraints, conclusion and review evidence.

Conclusion

Participants take back a structured accounting-judgment memo containing facts, concepts, alternatives, assumptions, constraints and a supported conclusion. The memo changes undocumented accounting choices into a traceable reasoning process. It helps finance teams explain how recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure decisions reflect useful information and reporting limitations.