



Financial Accounting Fraud Review Training Course

31 January – 4 February 2027
Geneva



AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Financial Accounting Fraud Review Training Course

Ref: 1268_193717 **Date:** 31 January – 4 February 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6200 Euro

Overview

Financial Accounting Fraud Review Training Course is a one-week course for finance controllers, accounting managers, internal auditors, and fraud-risk specialists who need a Financial Accounting Fraud Review File. The course connects financial statement analysis, accounting anomaly detection, fraud risk assessment, evidence evaluation, and review reporting across manufacturing and service organizations. Participants distinguish errors from fraud indicators and document fact-based escalation. Agile Leaders Training Center presents financial accounting fraud review as a controlled evidence process.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for financial reporting quality and account review
- Teams responsible for internal audit and assurance testing
- Functions responsible for fraud-risk assessment and control monitoring
- Teams responsible for financial planning and business performance analysis
- Functions responsible for compliance investigations and evidence coordination

The course assumes participants already interpret financial statements and accounting records and leaves out introductory bookkeeping and criminal investigation procedures.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that review financial records for anomalies, manipulation indicators, and fraud risks.

- Financial accounting, controllership, and reporting functions
- Internal audit, risk, compliance, and investigation teams
- Financial planning, treasury, and business-partnering functions
- Manufacturing, distribution, and industrial service organizations
- Banking, healthcare, technology, and professional service companies

Learning Objectives

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



- Analyze links among statements, accounts, and disclosures
- Apply analytical review to identify financial anomalies
- Evaluate journal entries, estimates, revenue, and expense patterns
- Build fraud-risk hypotheses and evidence logs
- Diagnose control gaps and management-override indicators
- Prioritize findings for escalation and documented response

Course Agenda

Day 1: Accounting Review Architecture

- IAS 1 Financial Statement Review Map
- Statement Linkage and Reconciliation Matrix
- Material Account Risk-Scoping Method
- Accounting Policy and Disclosure Review Checklist
- Fraud-Risk Hypothesis Register

Day 2: Analytical Anomaly Detection

- Horizontal and Vertical Analysis Worksheet
- Ratio, Trend, and Peer Outlier Dashboard
- Cash Flow and Earnings Reconciliation Test
- Related-Party and Disclosure Exception Scan
- Financial Anomaly Triage Matrix

Day 3: Transaction and Estimate Testing

- Journal-Entry Population Risk Filter
- Management-Override Test Design
- Revenue Recognition and Cutoff Exception Test
- Accounting Estimate Bias Review
- Asset-Misappropriation Transaction Trail

Day 4: Evidence and Review Response

- COSO Fraud Risk Control Map
- ISA 240 Professional Skepticism Checklist
- Evidence Log and Source-Reliability Matrix
- Issue Escalation Decision Tree
- Financial Review Finding Report



Day 5: Financial Fraud Review Practice

- Exercise: Statement Linkage and Disclosure Exception Review
- Exercise: Analytical Outlier and Fraud-Hypothesis Test
- Exercise: Journal Entry and Estimate Bias Assessment
- Exercise: Evidence Evaluation and Escalation Decision
- Capstone Exercise: Financial Accounting Fraud Review File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that connect accounting anomalies with risk hypotheses, evidence, controls, and reporting decisions.

- Suggested activity: reconcile statements and disclosures for a manufacturing case.
- Suggested activity: investigate ratio and cash-flow anomalies in a service company.
- Suggested activity: test journal entries, revenue cutoff, and estimate bias.
- Suggested activity: document evidence and prepare a fact-based escalation report.

FAQs

Who should attend financial accounting fraud review training?

Financial accounting fraud review training suits professionals responsible for financial reporting, account review, internal audit, fraud risk, compliance, or evidence coordination. It assumes working knowledge of financial statements and accounting records.

How does financial accounting fraud review differ from general fraud investigation training?

Financial accounting fraud review concentrates on records, statements, anomalies, accounting estimates, journal entries, controls, and documented escalation, while general fraud investigation training addresses broader evidence collection, interviews, legal processes, and case management.

Which financial accounting indicators may require fraud-risk review?

Fraud-risk review may be warranted by unexplained statement relationships, unusual journal entries, cutoff exceptions, estimate bias, revenue or expense anomalies, related-party gaps, disclosure inconsistencies, and weak supporting evidence.

How should accounting anomalies be documented for review?

Accounting anomalies should be documented with the affected account, assertion, period, transaction population, expected pattern, observed exception, supporting source, alternative explanation, control link, owner, and escalation decision.



Does financial accounting fraud review prove that fraud occurred?

Financial accounting fraud review identifies and evaluates indicators, misstatements, control gaps, and evidence for escalation; it does not by itself make a legal determination that fraud occurred.

Conclusion

The course integrates statement review, analytical testing, transaction analysis, fraud-risk hypotheses, control mapping, evidence evaluation, and reporting. Participants take back a Financial Accounting Fraud Review File linking each anomaly to its accounting basis, evidence, control, conclusion, and response. The file improves the consistency and traceability of financial review decisions.