

Financial Audit and Control Testing Training Course

29 November – 3 December 2026
Istanbul

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 382_229018 **Date:** 29 November – 3 December 2026 **Location:** Istanbul **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

Financial Audit and Control Testing Training Course is a one-week course for internal auditors, financial controllers, and assurance professionals who leave with a Financial Audit and Control Testing File. The course converts financial-process risks into scoped tests, analytical procedures, samples, control evidence, findings, and remediation. Participants examine journals, revenue, expenditure, reconciliations, fraud indicators, design effectiveness, operating effectiveness, and continuous monitoring. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on financial audit and control testing.

Who Should Attend

- Internal audit functions responsible for financial-process assurance
- Financial control functions responsible for control design and operation
- Finance functions responsible for journals, reconciliations, revenue, and expenditure controls
- Assurance functions responsible for evidence, findings, and remediation
- Monitoring functions responsible for financial anomalies and recurring control failures

The course assumes participants already work with financial processes or controls and leaves out introductory accounting, external-audit certification preparation, and full fraud investigations.

Departments and Industries

The course supports financial audit and control testing across regulated, industrial, service, and public-interest environments.

- Internal audit, finance, controllership, and compliance departments
- Financial services, insurance, and professional services
- Manufacturing, energy, and infrastructure organizations
- Healthcare, education, and technology organizations
- Public service and nonprofit institutions

Learning Objectives

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

- Build financial process and risk-control maps
- Apply analytical procedures and sampling methods
- Use journal, revenue, expenditure, and reconciliation tests
- Evaluate control design and operating effectiveness
- Build evidence, findings, and remediation records
- Evaluate continuous monitoring and reporting arrangements

Course Agenda

Day 1: Financial Processes Risks and Controls

- Financial Process and Control Flow Map
- Risk and Control Matrix for Financial Cycles
- Control Objective and Assertion Alignment Grid
- Inherent and Residual Risk Assessment Scale
- Data-Driven Audit Scope and Test Plan

Day 2: Analytics Sampling and Journal Testing

- Financial Trend and Ratio Analytical Procedure
- Population Profiling and Exception Analysis Method
- Audit Sampling Design and Selection Sheet
- Journal Entry Risk Indicator Test
- Evidence Sufficiency and Reliability Checklist

Day 3: Revenue Expenditure and Reconciliation Controls

- Revenue Recognition and Receivable Control Test
- Procure-to-Pay and Expenditure Control Test
- Payroll and Master-Data Change Test
- Bank and General Ledger Reconciliation Review
- Financial Fraud Indicator and Escalation Matrix

Day 4: Effectiveness Findings and Monitoring

- Control Design Effectiveness Assessment
- Operating Effectiveness Test-of-Control Record
- Financial Audit Finding and Root-Cause Structure
- Remediation Ownership and Follow-Up Tracker
- Continuous Control Monitoring Indicator Set

Day 5: Financial Audit and Control Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Process Risk and Control Mapping
- Suggested Exercise: Analytics Sampling and Journal Test Design
- Suggested Exercise: Revenue Expenditure and Reconciliation Testing
- Suggested Exercise: Findings Remediation and Monitoring Review
- Capstone Exercise: Financial Audit and Control Testing File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect financial-process risks with defensible control-testing decisions.

- Suggested activity: map revenue risks and controls for a technology service provider.
- Suggested activity: profile journals and select samples for a manufacturing finance function.
- Suggested activity: test expenditure and reconciliation controls in a healthcare organization.
- Suggested activity: report a control failure and design a monitoring indicator for follow-up.

FAQs

Who suits financial audit and control testing training, and what does it assume?

Financial audit and control testing training suits auditors and controllers who already work with financial processes and need applied methods for scoping, testing, evidence, findings, and monitoring.

How does financial audit and control testing differ from general internal audit training?

Financial audit and control testing concentrates on financial cycles, journals, analytical procedures, sampling, reconciliations, and control effectiveness rather than the full range of internal audit governance and engagement topics.

How is financial control design effectiveness evaluated?

Financial control design effectiveness is evaluated by testing whether the control objective, responsible role, timing, information source, decision rule, evidence, and escalation path can address the identified risk.

What evidence supports financial control operating effectiveness?

Operating-effectiveness evidence includes complete populations, selected samples, performed procedures, retained records, exception evaluation, reviewer conclusions, and consistent operation across the period examined.

How does continuous monitoring support financial control testing?

Continuous monitoring supports financial control testing by applying defined indicators to recurring data, identifying exceptions, assigning review responsibility, recording disposition, and escalating unresolved control failures.

Conclusion

Participants leave with a Financial Audit and Control Testing File containing process, risk, scope, analytics, sampling, journal, transaction, reconciliation, effectiveness, finding, remediation, and monitoring records. The file changes isolated checks into a traceable testing approach. It provides a working basis for defensible conclusions, assigned corrective action, and recurring control oversight.