

Artificial Intelligence in Financial Auditing and Data Analysis Course

31 January – 4 February 2027
Cape town

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

Artificial Intelligence in Financial Auditing and Data Analysis Course

Ref: 1917_242609 **Date:** 31 January – 4 February 2027 **Location:** Cape town **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

Artificial Intelligence in Financial Auditing and Data Analysis Course is a one-week course for internal and external auditors who evaluate general ledgers, journal entries, and financial statements to leave with automated testing routines and predictive risk models. Traditional sampling methods overlook anomalies hidden across high-volume transaction databases, increasing exposure to material misstatements and undetected fraud. Through hands-on data pipelines, Benfords law screening, supervised machine learning, and natural language processing, participants modernize their substantive testing workflows. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this Artificial Intelligence in Financial Auditing and Data Analysis Course to strengthen analytical precision.

Who Should Attend

- Professionals responsible for planning internal audit engagements, evaluating internal controls, and testing transactional populations across enterprise ledgers.
- Assurance practitioners responsible for statutory external financial audits, substantive testing procedures, and balance sheet substantiation.
- Finance personnel responsible for transaction monitoring, continuous accounting controls, and financial risk analysis.
- Forensic specialists responsible for fraud investigation, journal entry testing, and digital evidence extraction.

Departments and Industries

- Internal Audit and Financial Controls Departments
- Forensic Accounting and Corporate Compliance Divisions
- Commercial Banking and Lending Institutions
- Healthcare Providers and Clinical Billing Operations
- Supply Chain, Logistics, and Retail Operations

Learning Objectives

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

- Apply AI Financial Auditing algorithms to identify high-risk manual journal entries across general ledger populations.
- Build Audit Automation workflows to test entire transaction populations without conventional statistical sampling.
- Analyze structured transaction logs using Financial Data Analytics methods and Benfords Law frequency distributions.
- Evaluate machine learning classification models for balance sheet account reconciliations and anomaly scoring.
- Prioritize audit fieldwork findings using automated Financial Risk Analysis matrices and outlier ranking criteria.

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Course Agenda

Day 1: Audit Data Ingestion and ETL Frameworks

- ISA 240 Fraud Risk Assessment Data Pipeline Setup
- General Ledger Extraction and Schema Standardization Protocols
- CRISP-DM Process Model for Financial Data Analytics
- Data Sanitization and Journal Entry Formatting Checklists
- Benfords Law Multi-Digit Frequency Analysis Method

Day 2: Supervised Learning for Transaction Classification

- Random Forest Classifiers for Duplicate Invoice Detection
- Logistic Regression Models for Financial Statement Line-Item Testing
- XGBoost Frameworks for Accounts Payable Anomaly Flagging
- Confusion Matrix Diagnostics for Audit False-Positive Reduction
- Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve Calibration for Audit Assertions

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Day 3: Unsupervised Anomaly Detection and NLP

- Isolation Forest Algorithms for Journal Entry Outlier Identification
- K-Means Clustering Models for Vendor Spend Grouping
- Principal Component Analysis for Balance Sheet Variance Screening
- TF-IDF Vectorization for Audit Trail Narrative Keyword Scoring
- Named Entity Recognition Pipelines for Contract Terms Verification

Day 4: Governance and Continuous Audit Pipelines

- COSO Internal Control Framework Machine Learning Governance Mapping
- Continuous Auditing Architecture Using Apache Airflow Scheduling
- SHAP Value Explanations for Explainable Artificial Intelligence in Auditing
- Data Drift Monitoring Checklists for Model Validation Procedures
- Audit Evidence Documentation Templates for Algorithmic Procedures

Day 5: Applied Practice and Audit Synthesis

- Vendor Master File Screening Simulation using Isolation Forest Models
- Payroll Ledger Anomaly Identification Run using Supervised Classification
- Journal Entry Text Narrative Evaluation using Keyword Scoring Pipelines
- AI Audit Tools Selection and Implementation Strategy Matrix
- Integrated Audit Automation Capstone Model Deployment

Practical Exercises

Participants test algorithms on realistic transaction datasets through practical laboratory scenarios.

- Suggested activity: General ledger anomaly detection using an Isolation Forest script on five hundred thousand transaction rows.
- Suggested activity: Procurement fraud screening using Benfords Law and duplicate payment identification logic.
- Suggested activity: Substantive audit working paper preparation documenting algorithmic rationale and SHAP explainability outputs.

FAQs

Who suits the Artificial Intelligence in Financial Auditing and Data Analysis Course and what does it assume?

Assurance professionals and financial controllers suit this course. It assumes foundational familiarity with financial statements, internal control evaluation, standard ledger accounts, and spreadsheet software, while omitting basic accounting instruction.

How does this course differ from general Financial Audit Training?

General Financial Audit Training centers on manual sample selection, walkthrough interviews, and traditional working paper templates. This course focuses specifically on algorithmic testing of full populations, script-based data ingestion, and statistical anomaly detection.

How do AI Audit Tools improve sample testing in financial audits?

AI Audit Tools evaluate complete transaction populations rather than arbitrary samples, identifying obscure journal entry patterns, unusual transaction timing, and round-sum entries that periodic manual sampling routinely bypasses.

What role does Artificial Intelligence in Auditing play in corporate fraud detection?

Artificial Intelligence in Auditing rapidly correlates unstructured text narratives with quantitative ledger entries, flagging unauthorized override patterns, split purchase orders, and suspicious vendor profiles before period-end closing cycles finalize.

Conclusion

Participants return to their organizations with a fully operational automated audit testing workflow package. This work product enables teams to screen full ledger populations continuously rather than relying on delayed manual transaction samples. Assurance functions consequently achieve higher analytical precision, eliminate repetitive substantive testing, and identify financial reporting risks ahead of reporting deadlines.