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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting Training Course

16 – 27 August 2027
New York

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting Training Course

Ref: 170_4897 **Date:** 16 – 27 August 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 14000 GBP

Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting is a 2-week training course for financial accountants, reporting managers and auditors who prepare or examine IFRS annual reports, and who leave with a set of annual financial statements with notes and a year-end close checklist built on a realistic case company. Investors, lenders and audit committees read the notes as closely as the primary statements, so weak disclosures now draw challenge and delay sign-off. Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Financial Accounting and Reporting Matters Now

Three pressures shape financial accounting and reporting today. External auditors probe judgements on expected credit losses, fair values and impairment more deeply than before. Lenders and investors compare disclosures across companies and question boilerplate notes. Reporting teams must deliver more information to tighter year-end deadlines with lean staffing. A reporting function that prepares statements carefully earns clean audit opinions and investor confidence; one that does not faces adjustments, restatements and reputational damage. The course follows International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board IASB, including IFRS 9 on financial instruments, IFRS 15 on revenue, IFRS 16 on leases and IAS 36 on impairment.

Who Gains Most from Financial Accounting and Reporting

- Financial accountants who draft the primary statements and supporting schedules
- Reporting managers who own the annual report timetable and note disclosures
- External and internal auditors who test recognition, measurement and presentation
- Technical accounting specialists who write position papers on complex transactions
- Group accountants who prepare entity packs feeding consolidated accounts

A reporting department that sends its preparers and technical specialist together gains most, because they can agree accounting policies, disclosure templates and evidence files before the auditors arrive.

Financial Accounting and Reporting Capabilities

Participants move from posting entries to producing a full annual report whose figures, judgements and notes withstand audit scrutiny.

- Build a statement of financial position, profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows — the audit committee
- Apply IFRS 9 classification and expected credit loss rules to receivables and investments — external auditors
- Calculate deferred tax balances from temporary differences — the tax manager
- Specify fair value hierarchy disclosures and valuation inputs — investors and analysts
- Design note templates for judgements, estimates, related parties and subsequent events — the reporting manager
- Test year-end close steps against a checklist with evidence references — the chief accountant

Key Financial Accounting and Reporting Terms

- Expected credit loss ECL — the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses on financial assets over a defined period
- Amortised cost — a measurement basis where a financial asset or liability is carried using the effective interest method
- Other comprehensive income OCI — gains and losses recognised outside profit or loss, such as certain revaluation and hedging movements
- Deferred tax — tax payable or recoverable in future periods arising from differences between accounting and tax bases
- Fair value hierarchy — a three-level ranking of valuation inputs from quoted prices to unobservable assumptions
- Subsequent event — an event between the reporting date and authorisation of the statements that may require adjustment or disclosure

Financial Accounting and Reporting Day by Day

Day 1: The Annual Report and Its Readers

- IASB Conceptual Framework Elements and Measurement Bases — Choosing Accounting Policies
- Annual Report Architecture — Primary Statements, Notes and Narrative
- Materiality Judgements in Presentation — What Readers Need
- Auditor Expectations and Evidence Requests — Planning the Year-End
- Accounting Policy Manual Review — Consistency Across Entities

Day 2: Presenting the Primary Statements

- Statement of Financial Position Classification — Current and Non-Current Items
- Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income — Function Versus Nature
- Statement of Changes in Equity — Reserves and Distributions
- Statement of Cash Flows Direct and Indirect Methods — Classifying Cash Movements
- Comparative Figures and Reclassifications — Explaining Prior-Period Changes

Day 3: Revenue Recognition in Practice

- IFRS 15 Contract Identification and Modifications — Accounting for Changes
- Performance Obligations and Transaction Price Allocation — Bundled Offers
- Principal Versus Agent Assessment — Gross or Net Revenue
- Contract Costs and Capitalisation — Commissions and Fulfilment Costs
- Revenue Disaggregation Disclosures — Meaningful Revenue Notes

Day 4: Lessee and Lessor Accounting

- IFRS 16 Initial Measurement — Discount Rates and Lease Payments
- Lease Modifications and Remeasurement — Rent Changes and Extensions
- Sale and Leaseback Transactions — Gain Recognition Limits
- Lessor Classification of Finance and Operating Leases — Property Portfolios
- Lease Maturity Analysis Disclosures — Liquidity Information for Lenders

Day 5: Financial Instruments

- IFRS 9 Classification by Business Model and Cash Flow Characteristics — Measurement Choice
- Expected Credit Loss Staging and Provision Matrices — Receivable Impairment
- Effective Interest Method — Loans, Bonds and Transaction Costs
- Hedge Accounting Basics — Matching Hedging Gains and Losses
- Derecognition and Factoring — When Assets Leave the Balance Sheet

Day 6: Assets, Impairment and Fair Value

- Property, Plant and Equipment Componentisation — Depreciation Accuracy
- Intangible Assets and Development Costs — Capitalisation Criteria
- IAS 36 Value-in-Use Testing and Goodwill — Write-Down Decisions
- Fair Value Hierarchy and Valuation Inputs — Level 3 Disclosures
- Investment Property Measurement — Cost or Fair Value Models

Day 7: Taxes, Provisions and Employee Benefits

- Current and Deferred Tax Computation — Temporary Differences and Recoverability
- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets — Recognition Thresholds
- Employee End-of-Service and Defined Benefit Obligations — Actuarial Assumptions
- Share-Based Payments — Expense Recognition for Incentive Schemes
- Onerous Contracts and Restructuring Provisions — Measuring Expected Outflows

Day 8: Group Reporting and Investments

- Control, Joint Control and Significant Influence — Scope of the Group
- Business Combinations and Purchase Price Allocation — Goodwill Measurement
- Equity Method for Associates and Joint Ventures — Share of Results
- Consolidation Adjustments and Unrealised Profits — Group Figures
- Segment and Related Party Disclosures — Transparency on Group Dealings

Day 9: Notes, Judgements and the Year-End Close

- Critical Judgements and Estimation Uncertainty Notes — Explaining Key Assumptions
- Subsequent Events and Going Concern Assessment — Authorisation Decisions
- Changes in Policies, Estimates and Errors — Restatement Rules
- Year-End Close Checklist With Evidence References — Audit-Ready Files
- Disclosure Checklists and Tie-Out Reviews — Consistency Between Notes and Statements

Day 10: Practising the Annual Financial Statements

- Primary Statements for the Case Company — Applying Days 2 to 4
- Financial Instrument and Impairment Notes — Applying Days 5 and 6
- Real Estate Developer and Logistics Group Cases — Peer Review of Judgements
- Tax, Provisions and Group Disclosures — Applying Days 7 and 8
- Annual Financial Statements With Notes and Close Checklist — Ready for Audit

Applying Financial Accounting and Reporting After the Course

- Rewrite the critical judgements and estimation uncertainty note for your organisation and agree it with the external auditor before year-end
- Introduce a year-end close checklist with evidence references for each balance and review it with the reporting team

Financial Accounting and Reporting Questions FAQ

What is Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting and why does it matter now?

Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting is the preparation of IFRS annual statements, notes and disclosures through a controlled year-end close. It matters now because auditors probe judgements more deeply and investors compare disclosures across companies.

Which roles gain most from Financial Accounting and Reporting?

Financial accountants, reporting managers, auditors, technical accounting specialists and group accountants gain most. Cases from a real estate developer and a logistics group show how fair value, leases and financial instruments shape different annual reports.

How does Advanced Financial Accounting and Reporting differ from a shorter close automation course?

It covers the full content of IFRS annual statements and notes over two weeks rather than close tools alone. A shorter automation course speeds bookkeeping and reconciliations; here you apply recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements across a complete annual report.

What do you bring back from Financial Accounting and Reporting?

You bring back a complete set of annual financial statements with notes for a case company and a year-end close checklist with evidence references. Both can be adapted to your organisation's reporting cycle.

Financial Accounting and Reporting: The Way Forward

The annual financial statements with notes and close checklist give the reporting team a tested template for its next year-end. Its first decision is which judgements and estimates need new evidence before auditors arrive, and reporting managers use it to plan the close timetable. After the first audit cycle, revisit disclosure templates against auditor comments and peer annual reports.