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COURSE BROCHURE

Accounting Judgements and Estimates for Financial Controllers Training Course

29 March – 9 April 2027
Milan

Accounting Judgements and Estimates for Financial Controllers Training Course

Ref: 1648_60414 **Date:** 29 March – 9 April 2027 **Location:** Milan **Fees:** 11100 GBP

Accounting Judgements and Estimates for Financial Controllers is a 2-week advanced training course for senior accountants, financial controllers and finance managers, and each participant builds a judgements and estimates file that documents the key policy choices, estimate methods and cash assumptions behind their statements. Auditors, audit committees and lenders now probe estimates more closely than reported figures. Jupiter Prime Training shaped the course around the controller who signs those positions.

Why Accounting Judgements and Estimates Matter Now

Three pressures meet on the controller's desk: audit committees and external auditors who challenge management estimates line by line, volatile interest rates and trading conditions that move impairment and credit loss figures between quarters, and lenders who read cash forecasts alongside the balance sheet. A controller who can defend each assumption keeps the close calm and credible; one who cannot faces restatements, qualified opinions and lost trust. The course rests on International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS, notably IFRS 15 on revenue, IFRS 16 on leases, IFRS 9 on financial instruments and IAS 36 on impairment.

Who Gains Most from Accounting Judgements and Estimates

- Controllers who sign off the period-end estimates and policy positions
- Technical accounting leads who interpret new contracts and unusual transactions
- Finance managers who own cash forecasts used in impairment and going-concern assessments
- Senior accountants who prepare provisions, credit loss and useful-life calculations
- Reporting managers who draft the disclosure notes on significant judgements

A group finance function that sends its controller with the technical and treasury leads gains most, because the same forecast drives impairment, credit loss and liquidity conclusions.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates Capabilities

Participants learn to turn uncertain facts into defensible numbers, consistent across the ledger, the cash forecast and the investment case.

- Assess complex contracts against the five-step revenue model — revenue timing positions for the audit committee
- Calculate lease liabilities, discount rates and modification effects — lease portfolio decisions
- Build expected credit loss matrices from receivables ageing — collection and credit policy
- Test asset carrying amounts with value-in-use cash flow models — impairment conclusions
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Weigh capital projects with net present value, internal rate of return and payback — investment committees
- Communicate estimate uncertainty through sensitivity disclosures — auditors, lenders and boards

Key Accounting Judgements and Estimates Terms

- Accounting Estimate — a monetary amount in the statements that is subject to measurement uncertainty, such as a provision or useful life.
- Critical Judgement — a decision on applying a policy that has the most significant effect on recognised amounts.
- Expected Credit Loss — the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses on receivables over a defined horizon.
- Value in Use — the present value of future cash flows expected from an asset or cash-generating unit.
- Incremental Borrowing Rate — the rate a lessee would pay to borrow funds to obtain a similar asset over a similar term.
- Position Paper — a written analysis of a transaction, the options considered, the policy applied and the conclusion reached.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates Day by Day

Day 1: The Controller's Judgement Landscape

- Judgement Versus Estimate Distinction — Classification of Uncertain Balances
- Audit Committee Expectations — Evidence Needed for Management Positions
- Estimate Inventory Across the Ledger — Priority Areas for Scrutiny
- Professional Scepticism and Bias Indicators — Neutral Assumption Setting
- Manufacturing and Telecoms Restatement Cases — Lessons on Weak Estimates

Day 2: Revenue Contracts Under IFRS 15

- Five-Step Revenue Model — Performance Obligation Identification
- Variable Consideration and Constraint — Rebates, Penalties and Bonuses
- Principal Versus Agent Assessment — Gross or Net Presentation
- Over-Time Recognition Measures — Input and Output Method Choice
- Contract Modification Analysis — Prospective or Cumulative Catch-Up

Day 3: Lease Judgements Under IFRS 16

- Lease Identification Tests — Embedded Leases in Service Contracts
- Lease Term and Extension Options — Reasonable Certainty Assessment
- Incremental Borrowing Rate Derivation — Discount Rate Evidence
- Lease Modification Accounting — Remeasurement of Liabilities
- Sale and Leaseback Treatment — Gain Recognition Limits

Day 4: Receivables and Credit Loss Estimates

- IFRS 9 Simplified Approach — Provision Matrix by Ageing Band
- Forward-Looking Adjustments — Economic Scenarios in Loss Rates
- Significant Increase in Credit Risk — Staging of Financing Balances
- Write-Off and Recovery Policy — Derecognition of Bad Debts
- Credit Loss Back-Testing — Accuracy of Prior Estimates

Day 5: Working Capital and Cash Forecasting

- Cash Conversion Cycle Analysis — Debtor, Creditor and Stock Days
- Thirteen-Week Direct Cash Forecast — Short-Term Liquidity Decisions
- Indirect Monthly Forecast From the Budget — Covenant Headroom
- Forecast Variance Tracking — Reliability of Cash Assumptions
- Going-Concern Assessment Inputs — Management Conclusions on Liquidity

Day 6: Impairment Testing Under IAS 36

- Cash-Generating Unit Definition — Level of Impairment Testing
- Impairment Indicator Review — Triggers Beyond the Annual Test
- Value-in-Use Cash Flow Model — Forecast Period and Terminal Growth
- Discount Rate Build-Up — Pre-Tax Rate Consistency
- Goodwill Allocation and Headroom — Reversal and Disclosure Effects

Day 7: Capital Investment Appraisal and Asset Estimates

- Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return — Capital Project Approval
- Payback and Discounted Payback — Liquidity-Constrained Choices
- Capitalisation Criteria for Project Costs — Asset or Expense Decisions
- Useful Life and Residual Value Reviews — Depreciation Charge Accuracy
- Post-Investment Audit — Comparing Approved and Actual Returns

Day 8: Provisions, Contingencies and Complex Transactions

- Recognition Criteria for Provisions — Present Obligation and Probability
- Expected Value and Most Likely Outcome — Measurement of Claims
- Onerous Contract Assessment — Unavoidable Cost Calculation
- Restoration and Decommissioning Estimates — Long-Dated Discounting
- Business Combination Fair Values — Purchase Price Allocation Choices

Day 9: Sensitivity, Disclosure and Audit Defence

- Sensitivity and Scenario Tables — Reasonably Possible Changes
- Significant Judgement Disclosure Notes — Clear Language for Readers
- Position Paper Structure — Facts, Options, Analysis and Conclusion
- Auditor Challenge Rehearsal — Evidence Packs for Key Estimates
- Policy Change Versus Estimate Change — Retrospective or Prospective Effect

Day 10: Practising the Judgements and Estimates File

- Revenue Position Paper for a Live Contract — Day 2 Methods Applied
- Credit Loss Matrix for Own Receivables — Day 4 Methods Applied
- Value-in-Use Model for One Unit — Day 6 Methods Applied
- Thirteen-Week Cash View Linked to Impairment — Day 5 Methods Applied
- Judgements and Estimates File — Final Assembly and Peer Challenge

Applying Accounting Judgements and Estimates After the Course

- Map every material estimate in the ledger to an owner, a method and evidence, then present the inventory to the audit committee before the next close.
- Rebuild the receivables provision matrix with forward-looking adjustments and back-test it against the last four quarters of write-offs.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates Questions FAQ

What are accounting judgements and estimates and why do they matter now?

Accounting judgements and estimates are the policy choices and uncertain measurements behind reported figures. They matter now because auditors, audit committees and lenders challenge revenue timing, impairment, credit loss and lease assumptions more closely than ever.

Which roles gain most from accounting judgements and estimates training?

Financial controllers, technical accounting leads, reporting managers and senior accountants gain most. You benefit most if you sign period-end estimates, draft disclosure notes or own the cash forecast used in impairment and going-concern work.

How does accounting judgements and estimates training differ from a general IFRS reporting course?

It focuses on the decisions behind the numbers rather than statement presentation. A general reporting course walks through each standard; this course builds position papers, credit loss matrices, value-in-use models and cash forecasts that defend management conclusions.

What will I bring back from accounting judgements and estimates training?

You bring back a judgements and estimates file: a revenue position paper, credit loss matrix, value-in-use model, linked cash forecast and sensitivity disclosures, ready for your next audit committee meeting.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates: The Way Forward

The judgements and estimates file first informs the year-end audit planning meeting, where the controller agrees with auditors which estimates carry most risk. Technical leads maintain its position papers, treasury updates its cash views and reporting managers draw its disclosure wording. After the first close, revisit the discount rates and credit loss inputs, because market conditions shift them fastest.