JUPITER PRIME
Consulting • Training • Advisory
جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting and Month-End Close Training Course

31 October – 11 November 2027
Dubai

jupiterprime.uk
info@jupiterprime.uk
Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting and Month-End Close Training Course

Ref: 1685_61756 **Date:** 31 October – 11 November 2027 **Location:** Dubai **Fees:** 8000 GBP

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting and Month-End Close is a 2-week advanced training course for finance analysts and finance transformation leads, and each participant builds a controlled model use register covering close, commentary and disclosure tasks. Finance functions are already testing text models on reconciliations and narrative drafting, and controllers need evidence that outputs can be trusted. Jupiter Prime Training built large language models for financial reporting around that control question.

Why Large Language Models for Financial Reporting Matter Now

Three pressures meet in this subject. Chief financial officers want faster closes and shorter reporting cycles. External auditors ask how machine-drafted commentary and journal support were checked. Internal control owners must extend existing frameworks to cover prompts, retrieved documents and model versions. A finance function that handles this well frees analysts for judgement work; one that handles it badly risks misstatements that nobody can trace. The course rests on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations COSO internal control concepts, model risk management practice and International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS disclosure logic.

Who Gains Most from Large Language Models for Financial Reporting

- Analysts who prepare variance commentary, flux reviews and management reporting packs
- Transformation leads who select and sequence finance automation initiatives
- Controllers who own close checklists, reconciliations and journal approval
- Reporting specialists who draft notes and narrative sections of financial statements
- Internal audit and control testers who assess new technology in finance processes

A close and reporting group that attends with its control owner gains most, because prompt design and control evidence must be agreed by both sides before any output enters the ledger.

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting Capabilities

Participants learn to treat a text model as a junior preparer whose drafts need sources, tests and sign-off, not as an oracle.

- Design prompt templates for variance explanations and flux reviews — the monthly reporting pack
- Build retrieval over policies, contracts and prior filings with source citations — disclosure drafting
- Test model outputs against ledger balances and tolerance thresholds — the controller's sign-off
- Specify control points, evidence logs and human review steps — external auditors
-

Assess hallucination, data leakage and bias exposures by use case — the model risk owner
- Weigh which close tasks to automate first by effort, risk and benefit — the finance leadership team

Key Large Language Models for Financial Reporting Terms

- Large Language Model — a statistical text model trained on large corpora that predicts and generates language from a written instruction.
- Retrieval-Augmented Generation — a method that feeds the model selected source documents so answers cite and stay within approved material.
- Prompt Template — a reusable, version-controlled instruction with fixed structure and variable fields for a recurring finance task.
- Hallucination — a fluent model output that states facts, figures or references not supported by the source material.
- Human-in-the-Loop Review — a control step where a named preparer checks and approves a model output before it is used.
- Model Use Register — an inventory of approved model use cases with owners, data sources, controls and review frequency.

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting Day by Day

Day 1: Text Models and the Finance Function

- Model Capabilities and Limits — Matching Language Tasks to Finance Needs
- Close Calendar Pain Points — Locating Text-Heavy Bottlenecks
- Stakeholder Map of Controllers, Auditors and IT — Setting Expectations
- Vendor Versus Internal Deployment Options — Data Residency and Cost Trade-Offs
- Use Case Long List — Reporting, Analysis and Audit Candidates

Day 2: Prompt Design for Finance Tasks

- Instruction, Context and Output Format Blocks — Structuring Reliable Prompts
- Few-Shot Examples From Prior Commentary — Anchoring Tone and Depth
- Chain-of-Thought Requests for Calculations — Exposing Model Reasoning
- Prompt Version Control — Keeping Templates Auditable
- Prompt Libraries by Process — Sharing Templates Across Entities

Day 3: Retrieval Over Financial Documents

- Document Chunking for Policies and Contracts — Preserving Clause Meaning
- Embedding and Vector Search Basics — Finding the Right Passage
- Source Citation in Answers — Tracing Every Statement to Evidence
- Access Rights on Retrieved Content — Protecting Restricted Ledgers
- Retrieval Quality Tests — Precision and Recall on Finance Questions

Day 4: Month-End Close Applications

- Reconciliation Exception Summaries — Prioritising Unmatched Items
- Accrual Support Narratives — Explaining Estimates to Reviewers
- Journal Description Quality Checks — Detecting Vague Entries
- Close Checklist Assistants — Tracking Task Status and Blockers
- Intercompany Mismatch Explanations — Speeding Elimination Reviews

Day 5: Reporting and Commentary Drafting

- Variance Commentary Generation — Linking Movements to Business Drivers
- Board Pack Narrative Drafts — Balancing Brevity and Completeness
- Disclosure Note Comparison With Prior Year — Spotting Required Changes
- Consistency Checks Between Numbers and Text — Avoiding Contradictions
- Style Guides for Machine Drafts — House Tone and Terminology

Day 6: Analysis and Forecast Support

- Driver Extraction From Management Reports — Feeding Forecast Models
- Scenario Narrative Drafting — Explaining Plan Assumptions
- Spreadsheet Formula Explanation — Reviewing Inherited Workbooks
- Supplier and Customer Contract Term Extraction — Cash Flow Timing
- Analyst Question Answering on Results — Investor Relations Preparation

Day 7: Audit and Assurance Use Cases

- Sample Selection Rationales — Documenting Audit Choices
- Evidence Matching Against Invoices and Contracts — Faster Vouching
- Control Narrative Drafting — Keeping Process Documentation Current
- Audit Query Response Packs — Retrieving Supporting Documents
- Assurance Over Model Outputs — What External Auditors Will Ask

Day 8: Controls and Model Risk

- COSO Control Activities for Model Use — Mapping Existing Frameworks
- Model Risk Tiering by Use Case — Proportionate Review Effort
- Output Testing Protocols — Tolerance Thresholds and Spot Checks
- Data Leakage and Confidentiality Controls — Masking and Redaction
- Evidence Logs for Prompts and Outputs — Supporting Audit Trails

Day 9: Prioritising and Sequencing Adoption

- Effort, Risk and Benefit Scoring — Ranking Close Use Cases
- Pilot Success Criteria — Accuracy, Time Saved and Reviewer Load
- Change Impact on Preparer Roles — Redesigning Review Duties
- Cost Tracking for Model Usage — Token Spend Against Hours Saved
- Roadmap Gates for Scaling — When to Extend Beyond a Pilot

Day 10: Practising the Controlled Model Use Register

- Prompt Template Set for Two Close Tasks — Applying Earlier Prompt Design
- Retrieval Test on Policy Documents — Applying Retrieval Quality Checks
- Control and Evidence Design per Use Case — Applying Model Risk Tiering
- Peer Challenge From an Auditor's View — Stress-Testing the Controls
- Controlled Model Use Register — Completing the Participant Deliverable

Applying Large Language Models for Financial Reporting After the Course

- Run a two-cycle pilot of machine-drafted variance commentary with a prompt template, a tolerance test and a named human reviewer, then report accuracy and time saved to the controller.
- Tier the finance function's current and proposed model use cases by risk and agree evidence logging requirements with internal audit.

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting Questions FAQ

What are large language models for financial reporting and why do they matter now?

They are text models applied to close, commentary, disclosure and audit tasks under finance controls. They matter now because finance teams are already using them and auditors expect evidence that every output was checked.

Which roles gain most from large language models for financial reporting?

Finance analysts, transformation leads, controllers, reporting specialists and control testers gain most. You benefit most if you draft commentary, own close tasks or must approve new technology in finance processes.

How do large language models for financial reporting differ from a general generative AI awareness course?

The focus is finance-specific and control-led. A general awareness course explains what text models can do; this course designs prompts, retrieval and evidence logs for real close and reporting tasks that auditors will test.

What will I bring back from large language models for financial reporting?

You bring back a controlled model use register: tested prompt templates, a retrieval check on policy documents, risk tiers and control designs per use case, ready to support a pilot in your next close.

Large Language Models for Financial Reporting: The Way Forward

The controlled model use register first informs which close task enters a pilot next month, a decision the controller and transformation lead take together. Analysts maintain its prompt templates, control owners its evidence rules, and internal audit reviews it each quarter. After the first pilot, revisit the risk tiers, because measured accuracy often moves a use case up or down.