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COURSE BROCHURE

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Training Course

21 – 25 November 2027
Sharm El-Sheikh

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Training Course

Ref: 2252_83566 **Date:** 21 – 25 November 2027 **Location:** Sharm El-Sheikh **Fees:** 4500 GBP

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting is a 1-week training course for finance officers and accountants in ministries, municipalities, agencies and state-owned bodies, built around a public entity reporting calendar and statement set. Oversight bodies now expect public money to be tracked from appropriation to outcome, and on an accrual basis. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for the people who prepare those public accounts.

Why Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Matters Now

Three groups shape public financial reporting today. Legislatures and oversight committees want budget execution explained line by line, not just totals. Supreme audit bodies expect accrual-based statements that show assets, debts and long-term obligations alongside cash. An entity that closes on time with reconciled budget-to-actual figures earns credibility and room to manage; one that overspends commitments or cannot explain variances faces qualified audit opinions and tighter controls. The course rests on internationally accepted public sector accounting standards on an accrual basis.

Who Gains Most from Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting

- Accountants responsible for recording appropriations, commitments and payments in the ledger
- Finance officers responsible for in-year budget execution reports to management
- Treasury and cash officers responsible for forecasting and releasing funds to spending units
- Reporting staff responsible for annual financial statements and their notes
- Internal control staff responsible for testing commitment and payment approvals

Finance directorates of a single ministry or agency gain most when budget, accounting and treasury staff attend together.

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Capabilities

Participants move from posting transactions to explaining public money, from authorisation to year-end accounts.

- Apply accrual recognition to grants, transfers, taxes and fixed assets — the year-end statement of financial position
- Build budget-to-actual comparison statements with variance explanations — the oversight committee
- Design commitment control checks that stop spending beyond appropriation — the accounting officer
- Calculate cash forecasts and fund release schedules for spending units — the treasury function
- Prepare annual financial statements and disclosure notes ready for external audit — the audit body
- Specify a reporting calendar with owners and cut-off dates — the chief finance officer

Key Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Terms

- Appropriation — legal authority from the legislature to spend up to a stated amount for a stated purpose
- Commitment — an obligation recorded when an order or contract is approved
- Accrual basis — recognising revenue and expenses when the underlying event occurs
- Budget-to-actual statement — a statement comparing the original and final approved budget with actual amounts
- Non-exchange revenue — inflows such as taxes, grants and fines received without giving approximately equal value in return
- Treasury single account — a unified structure of government bank accounts

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Day by Day

Day 1: The Public Finance Cycle and Its Stakeholders

- Public Financial Management Cycle — Linking Budget Formulation, Execution and Audit
- Appropriation Structures and Budget Classifications — Coding Spending by Function and Economy
- Cash Basis Versus Accrual Basis — Choosing the Reporting Foundation
- Accountability Lines Within Public Bodies — Accounting Officers and Delegated Authority
- Fiscal Transparency Expectations — What Legislatures and Citizens Ask to See

Day 2: Accrual Accounting for Public Bodies

- Non-Exchange Revenue Recognition — Taxes, Grants and Transfers
- Property, Plant and Equipment Registers — Valuation, Depreciation and Heritage Items
- Employee Benefits and Provisions — Recognising Long-Term Public Obligations
- Payables, Receivables and Accrual Cut-Off — Closing the Period Accurately
- Opening Balance Sheet Preparation — Moving From Cash to Accrual

Day 3: Budget Execution, Commitments and Cash

- Commitment Control Registers — Preventing Spending Beyond Appropriation
- Virements and Supplementary Budgets — Authorising In-Year Changes
- Treasury Single Account and Cash Pooling — Releasing Funds to Spending Units
- Cash Flow Forecasting for Public Entities — Timing Payments and Receipts
- Arrears Monitoring and Ageing — Reporting Unpaid Obligations to Management

Day 4: Accountability Reporting to Oversight Bodies

- Budget-to-Actual Comparison Statement — Explaining Material Variances
- In-Year Budget Execution Reports — Monthly and Quarterly Information to Leadership
- Statement of Financial Position and Performance — Presenting the Public Entity
- Disclosure Notes and Accounting Policies — Meeting External Audit Expectations
- Audit Findings Response Plans — Clearing Qualifications and Management Letters

Day 5: Practising the Public Entity Reporting Calendar and Statement Set

- Year-End Closing Checklist — Applying Day 2 Accrual Cut-Off Rules
- Commitment and Cash Reconciliation — Applying Day 3 Registers and Forecasts
- Variance Commentary Drafting — Applying Day 4 Budget-to-Actual Statements
- Reporting Roles and Sign-Off Matrix — Assigning Owners Across Finance Desks
- Public Entity Reporting Calendar and Statement Set — Completed Draft for Leadership

Applying Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting After the Course

- Map every open commitment against remaining appropriation for the current period and present unfunded items to the accounting officer
- Draft the next quarterly budget-to-actual statement with variance commentary and agree cut-off dates with spending units

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting Questions FAQ

What is Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of controlling, recording and reporting public money from appropriation to the annual accounts. It matters now because oversight bodies and citizens expect accrual-based statements and clear budget-to-actual explanations, not only cash totals.

Which roles gain most from Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting training?

Accountants, budget execution officers, treasury staff and statement preparers in public bodies gain most.

How does Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting differ from a public sector budgeting course?

Budgeting courses cover preparing the budget; this one starts after approval: recording commitments, controlling cash, applying accrual rules and reporting results to oversight bodies and auditors.

What do you bring back from Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting training?

You bring back a public entity reporting calendar and statement set: a closing timetable with owners, reconciled commitment and cash schedules, and a draft budget-to-actual statement with variance notes.

Public Entity Financial Management and Accountability Reporting: The Way Forward

The public entity reporting calendar and statement set gives the chief finance officer a tested basis for the first decision of the closing season: which cut-off dates and owners to confirm with spending units. Accountants, treasury and budget staff then use it each quarter. After its first use, revisit the accrual policies for grants and assets, since audit findings often shift them.