BLACKBIRD FOR TRAINING

Mastering Financial Reporting and Accounting

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Paris (France)



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Introduction

Financial reporting and accounting form a fundamental system for recording transactions, organizing data, preparing financial statements, and converting figures into information that management, investors, and regulatory authorities can rely on. The role of financial accounting is not limited to recording transactions in the accounting records. It also involves ensuring data completeness, correct classification, accurate measurement, consistent presentation, and clear disclosure of information relating to financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.

Government and private-sector organizations require accurate financial reports that are issued on time and present actual performance in a clear and comparable manner. Reliable reporting supports the evaluation of profitability and liquidity, the monitoring of financial obligations, the analysis of expenses, the identification of financing sources, and the assessment of how efficiently resources are being used. High-quality reports also improve planning, support budgeting, strengthen accountability, and reduce the risks associated with decisions based on incomplete or outdated information.

The Mastering Financial Reporting and Accounting course is designed to develop participants' ability to manage the accounting cycle, prepare adjustments, close accounts, and produce financial and management reports. The course covers account analysis, balance review, preparation of the income statement, statement of financial position, and cash flow statement, as well as the interpretation of financial indicators and the preparation of clear reports that explain results, variances, and risks.

The course is intended for accountants, chief accountants, finance managers, financial controllers, auditors, reporting and budget analysts, treasury professionals, and employees working in internal control and compliance. It is also suitable for managers and team leaders who need to read financial reports and use them for planning, monitoring, and decision-making.

Course Objectives

The Mastering Financial Reporting and Accounting course aims to strengthen participants' ability to prepare accurate financial information and convert it into clear reports that support monitoring, control, and decision-making. By the end of the course, participants will be able to:



- Understand the role of financial accounting in recording transactions, measuring results, and preparing reports.
- Analyze the stages of the accounting cycle from source documents to final financial statements.
- Apply double-entry bookkeeping rules to basic financial transactions.
- Review accounts and prepare trial balances and accounting adjustments.
- Account for accrued and prepaid expenses and income, depreciation, and provisions.
- Perform monthly and annual closing procedures in an organized manner.
- Prepare the income statement and analyze revenue, costs, and profitability.
- Prepare the statement of financial position and classify assets, liabilities, and equity.
- Prepare the cash flow statement and classify operating, investing, and financing activities.
- Connect accounting data with financial statements, disclosures, and management reports.
- Analyze financial ratios and performance indicators and explain the reasons for changes in results.
- Prepare periodic financial reports that meet management requirements.
- Improve data quality, reconciliation accuracy, and financial close efficiency.
- Detect errors, differences, and indicators of weak accounting or control processes.
- Develop a practical plan to improve financial reporting and accounting within the organization.

Course Outlines

Day One: The Accounting Cycle and Financial Record Organization

- Understand the objectives of financial accounting and the needs of users of financial information.
- Examine source documents, accounting records, and the relationship between the document cycle and the accounting system.
- Analyze the accounting equation and the effect of transactions on its elements.
- Apply debit and credit rules and prepare journal entries.
- Post entries to the general ledger and review account balances.
- Prepare a trial balance and identify possible errors and differences.
- Complete an integrated exercise involving the recording of financial transactions.

Day Two: Accounting Adjustments and Financial Closing

- Understand the purpose of accounting adjustments and their role in accurate reporting.
- Account for accrued and prepaid expenses, accrued income, and income received in advance.
- Calculate depreciation and account for fixed assets and provisions.
- Perform bank reconciliations and reconcile customer and supplier accounts.
- Review suspense accounts, temporary accounts, and unusual balances.
- Prepare adjusting, closing, and reopening entries.
- Complete an exercise involving the preparation of an adjusted trial balance.



Day Three: Preparation of the Main Financial Statements

- Prepare the income statement and determine gross profit, operating profit, and net results.
- Prepare the statement of financial position and classify assets and liabilities.
- Understand the components of equity and the changes that affect them.
- Prepare the cash flow statement using both the direct and indirect methods.
- Link the financial statements and verify the consistency of balances.
- Prepare supporting disclosures for key financial information.
- Complete a case study involving the preparation of a complete set of financial statements.

Day Four: Financial Analysis and Management Reporting

- Analyze financial statements using horizontal and vertical comparisons.
- Calculate liquidity, profitability, efficiency, and leverage indicators.
- Explain the reasons for changes in revenue, expenses, and margins.
- Compare actual results with budgets and prior periods.
- Prepare variance reports and identify material items.
- Design concise management reports that explain results, risks, and required actions.
- Complete an exercise involving financial data analysis and management commentary.

Day Five: Reporting Quality, Improvement, and Integrated Application

- Review the reporting cycle and identify sources of delay and error.
- Develop checklists for monthly closing and financial reporting.
- Evaluate data quality, document completeness, and figure traceability.
- Design a dashboard for key financial and operational indicators.
- Define responsibilities for report preparation, review, approval, and issuance.
- Complete a final case study covering recording, adjustment, closing, and analysis.
- Prepare an improvement plan for financial reporting and accounting, including priorities and responsibilities.

Why Attend this Course: Wins & Losses!

- Develop an integrated understanding of the accounting cycle and financial reporting process.
- Improve the accuracy of journal entries, adjustments, and account reconciliations.
- Strengthen the ability to prepare interconnected financial statements.
- Improve the interpretation of results, indicators, and financial changes.
- Increase the quality of reports provided to management and decision-makers.
- Reduce financial closing time by organizing tasks and responsibilities.
- Improve the detection of errors and differences before reports are issued.
- Develop the ability to connect financial information with operational performance.
- Strengthen coordination among accounting, treasury, budgeting, and other departments.
- Gain practical tools that can be used in monthly and annual reporting.



Conclusion

Mastering financial reporting and accounting depends on the ability to manage financial data from the moment a transaction occurs until it is presented in final statements and reports. The process begins with source documents, journal entries, and accounting records. It then moves through review, adjustments, reconciliations, and closing before ending with reports that explain financial position, performance, and cash flows clearly and accurately.

The course covers the foundations required for correct accounting records, including the application of debit and credit rules, journal posting, ledger review, and trial balance preparation. It also explains how to account for items requiring adjustment, such as accrued or prepaid expenses and income, depreciation, provisions, and bank reconciliation differences.

The course addresses the preparation of the main financial statements as an interconnected set of reports. Participants learn how the result for the period relates to financial position, cash flows, and equity. This understanding helps identify errors, verify balance consistency, and improve the quality of financial statement disclosures.

The value of financial reporting is not determined only by the accuracy of the figures. Management also requires a clear explanation of the reasons for changes, the impact of results, related risks, and required actions. The course therefore focuses on horizontal and vertical analysis, financial ratios, comparisons with budgets and prior periods, and the preparation of concise management commentary.

The course also emphasizes the organization of financial closing and reporting through checklists, assigned responsibilities, deadline monitoring, and data quality review. This approach helps reduce delays, limit late adjustments, and improve the ability to trace figures from reports back to accounting records and supporting documents.

The course explains the importance of designing reports according to user needs. Senior management requires summaries, indicators, risks, and decisions, while finance teams require detailed accounts, adjustments, and reconciliations. Organizing reporting levels ensures that each user receives the necessary information without being overwhelmed by unnecessary detail.

By the end of the course, participants will have a practical framework for managing the accounting cycle, preparing financial statements, analyzing results, and improving reporting processes. This framework helps organizations improve information quality, accelerate financial closing, strengthen control, and support more accurate financial and operational decisions.

