



Fixed Asset Audit and Analytics Training Course

7 – 11 February 2027
Tashkent

Fixed Asset Audit and Analytics Training Course

Ref: 344_128622 **Date:** 7 – 11 February 2027 **Location:** Tashkent **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

The Fixed Asset Audit and Analytics Training Course is a five-day advanced course for auditors, asset accountants, finance managers, controllers, risk professionals, and capital project assurance teams who leave with a Fixed Asset Audit Work Program. The course connects lifecycle risks, capitalization, asset registers, physical verification, depreciation, impairment, construction in progress, disposals, sampling, fraud indicators, and data analytics. Agile Leaders Training Center delivers this course on fixed asset audit and analytics.

Who Should Attend

- Internal audit functions responsible for fixed asset risk assessment, testing, and reporting
- Fixed asset accounting functions responsible for registers, capitalization, depreciation, and reconciliation
- Finance control functions responsible for subledgers, approvals, impairment evidence, and disposals
- Capital project assurance functions responsible for construction costs, transfers, and commissioning evidence
- Risk and operations functions responsible for custody, physical controls, and corrective actions

The course assumes participants review fixed asset transactions or controls and leaves out valuation opinions, legal title advice, and organization-specific accounting policy approval.

Departments and Industries

The course supports fixed asset assurance decisions across asset-intensive and service organizations.

- Finance, accounting, internal audit, and risk departments
- Capital projects, engineering, maintenance, and operations
- Manufacturing, energy, utilities, and infrastructure
- Healthcare, education, hospitality, and public services
- Logistics, transportation, telecommunications, and real estate

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Analyze fixed asset lifecycle risks and assertions
- Evaluate capitalization, componentization, and transfer evidence
- Apply register reconciliation and physical verification methods
- Use analytics and sampling to identify exceptions
- Evaluate depreciation, impairment, and disposal controls
- Build a Fixed Asset Audit Work Program

Course Agenda

Day 1: Lifecycle Risk and Audit Scope

- Fixed Asset Lifecycle Process and Risk Map
- Audit Objective Assertion and Control Matrix
- IAS 16 Recognition and Cost Evidence Checklist
- Asset Class Location and Custodian Risk Profile
- Fixed Asset Audit Scope and Materiality Plan

Day 2: Registers Additions and Transfers

- General Ledger and Asset Subledger Reconciliation Method
- Capitalization and Expense Classification Decision Tree
- Component Asset and Replacement Part Test
- Construction-in-Progress Transfer Evidence Pack
- Acquisition Approval Invoice and Commissioning Audit Trail

Day 3: Physical Verification and Analytics

- Asset Register Completeness and Accuracy Test
- Physical Existence Location and Condition Verification Sheet
- Risk-Based Asset Sampling and Selection Matrix
- Duplicate Missing and Dormant Asset Analytics
- Asset Tag Custody and Movement Exception Register

Day 4: Measurement Impairment and Disposal

- Depreciation Method Useful Life and Residual Value Test
- IAS 36 Impairment Indicator and Evidence Review
- Asset Revaluation and Carrying Amount Audit Trail
- Disposal Derecognition and Proceeds Reconciliation
- Fraud Indicator Finding and Corrective Action Protocol



Day 5: Fixed Asset Audit Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Lifecycle Risk and Scope Review
- Suggested Exercise: Register Reconciliation and Addition Test
- Suggested Exercise: Physical Verification and Analytics Challenge
- Suggested Exercise: Impairment Disposal and Finding Simulation
- Capstone Exercise: Fixed Asset Audit Work Program

Practical Exercises

The course includes suggested activities for turning fixed asset evidence into traceable audit conclusions.

- Suggested activity: map lifecycle risks, assertions, controls, and procedures for an asset class.
- Suggested activity: reconcile register and ledger data and test additions, components, and project transfers.
- Suggested activity: select a sample, perform a physical verification, and analyze exceptions.
- Suggested activity: present a Fixed Asset Audit Work Program with findings and corrective action follow-up.

FAQs

Who suits the Fixed Asset Audit and Analytics Training Course?

Auditors, fixed asset accountants, finance managers, controllers, risk professionals, and project assurance teams suit the course; it assumes responsibility for asset transactions, registers, controls, or assurance.

How does fixed asset auditing differ from fixed asset accounting training?

Fixed asset auditing evaluates risks, assertions, controls, evidence, exceptions, and corrective actions, while accounting training focuses primarily on recognition, measurement, depreciation, impairment, and derecognition decisions.

How is a fixed asset register tested?

A fixed asset register is tested through ledger reconciliation, field validation, duplicate and gap analysis, transaction tracing, physical inspection, custody confirmation, location testing, condition review, and exception follow-up.

What evidence supports fixed asset impairment and disposal testing?

Relevant evidence can include impairment indicators, cash-flow support, valuations, approvals, condition reports, disposal authorization, sale documents, receipts, register updates, derecognition entries, and gain or loss calculations.



What belongs in a Fixed Asset Audit Work Program?

A Fixed Asset Audit Work Program links scope, risks, assertions, controls, samples, analytics, procedures, evidence, exceptions, findings, owners, corrective actions, and follow-up steps.

Conclusion

Participants leave with a Fixed Asset Audit Work Program linking lifecycle risks, register tests, physical verification, measurement evidence, analytics, and findings. The work product turns asset-audit objectives into procedures, samples, evidence requirements, and follow-up steps. It supports consistent testing and traceable conclusions across fixed asset classes and locations.