



Advanced Crypto-Asset Tax Controls and Reporting Course

8 – 12 February 2027
Sharm El-Sheikh

Advanced Crypto-Asset Tax Controls and Reporting Course

Ref: 1060_178181 **Date:** 8 – 12 February 2027 **Location:** Sharm El-Sheikh **Fees:** 4100 Euro

Overview

Advanced Crypto-Asset Tax Controls and Reporting Course is a one-week advanced course for tax managers, finance teams, accountants, controllers, digital asset compliance specialists, and transaction advisers, who leave with a Crypto-Asset Tax Control Pack. Participants build crypto-asset tax records, a transaction classification model, wallet and exchange records, a cost-basis ledger, digital asset reconciliations, and reporting governance. The course connects evidence from acquisition through disposal, income events, transfers, and reporting. Agile Leaders Training Center develops crypto-asset tax control capability.

Who Should Attend

- Tax teams responsible for classifying digital asset events and supporting reporting positions
- Finance and accounting teams responsible for valuation, recognition, ledgers, and reconciliations
- Controllers responsible for evidence standards, close controls, and exception resolution
- Digital asset compliance teams responsible for wallet, exchange, counterparty, and transfer records
- Transaction advisers responsible for reviewing acquisitions, disposals, income events, and cross-border facts

The course assumes participants already review digital asset transactions or financial records at work, and it leaves introductory taxation, investment decisions, and jurisdiction-specific return preparation outside its scope.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that hold, transact, safeguard, process, advise on, or report crypto assets.



- Tax, finance, accounting, controllership, and treasury
- Digital asset exchanges, custody services, payment services, and financial technology
- Banking, investment services, professional services, and internal audit
- Technology, software, online commerce, and shared services
- Legal operations, data governance, risk, and compliance

Learning Objectives

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

- Build a crypto-asset taxonomy and transaction-event catalogue
- Apply acquisition, disposal, income, transfer, staking, and mining classifications
- Analyze wallet, exchange, counterparty, valuation, and cost-basis evidence
- Diagnose breaks across ledgers, wallets, exchanges, and reporting records
- Evaluate cross-border risk and service-provider data requirements
- Design reporting governance, exception, and evidence controls



Course Agenda

Day 1: Asset and Event Architecture

- Crypto-Asset Taxonomy and Scope Matrix
- Transaction-Event Classification Catalogue
- Wallet, Exchange, and Custodian Inventory
- Ownership and Counterparty Evidence Map
- Transaction Data Lineage Diagram

Day 2: Acquisition, Disposal, and Income Records

- Acquisition and Disposal Ledger Design
- Cost-Basis Identification and Allocation Workbook
- Fiat Valuation Evidence Schedule
- Staking, Mining, and Reward Event Register
- Fees, Forks, Airdrops, and Adjustments Log



Day 3: Transfers and Cross-Border Risk

- Wallet-to-Wallet Transfer Matching Method
- Exchange and Service-Provider Data Request
- Cross-Border Transaction Risk Screen
- Missing Counterparty Data Decision Tree
- Asset Movement Evidence File

Day 4: Reconciliation and Reporting Governance

- Wallet-Exchange-Ledger Reconciliation
- Duplicate and Unmatched Transaction Test
- Valuation and Cost-Basis Exception Log
- Reporting Responsibility and Approval Matrix
- Crypto-Asset Tax Control Dashboard

Day 5: Crypto-Asset Tax Control Practice

- Exercise: Classify a Multi-Event Crypto-Asset Record
- Exercise: Rebuild Cost Basis from Exchange Evidence
- Exercise: Match Transfers Across Wallets and Custodians
- Exercise: Resolve Reconciliation and Valuation Exceptions
- Capstone Exercise: Crypto-Asset Tax Control Pack



Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that connect transaction facts, asset classifications, evidence, valuation, reconciliations, and reporting decisions.

- Suggested activity: classify trading, payment, reward, custody, and transfer events for technology and financial services cases
- Suggested activity: reconstruct an acquisition-disposal ledger from wallet and exchange records
- Suggested activity: reconcile wallet movements, exchange statements, accounting entries, and reporting totals
- Suggested activity: assemble an exception file with evidence ownership and approval routes

FAQs

Who suits advanced crypto-asset tax controls training?

Tax, finance, accounting, controllership, compliance, and transaction advisory teams suit the training. The course assumes practical exposure to crypto-asset transactions, wallets, exchanges, accounting records, or reporting processes.

How does crypto-asset tax controls training differ from general digital asset accounting training?

Crypto-asset tax controls training focuses on taxable event classification, cost-basis evidence, transaction records, reconciliations, cross-border risk, and reporting governance. General digital asset accounting training focuses more broadly on recognition, measurement, presentation, and financial statement processes.

What records support crypto-asset tax reporting?

Crypto-asset tax reporting uses wallet addresses, exchange statements, transaction identifiers, timestamps, counterparties, acquisition values, disposal proceeds, fees, transfer links, valuation sources, accounting entries, and approval records.

How are wallet-to-wallet transfers distinguished from disposals?

Wallet-to-wallet transfers are distinguished through ownership evidence, matching transaction identifiers, timing, quantities, fees, destination records, and reconciliations. Unresolved movements remain exceptions until the evidence supports a classification.



How should staking and mining events be controlled for tax records?

Staking and mining events are controlled through event definitions, receipt records, wallet evidence, valuation support, expense records, asset tracking, review thresholds, and reconciliations to accounting and reporting totals.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Crypto-Asset Tax Control Pack containing the taxonomy, event catalogue, wallet inventory, transaction ledger, valuation schedule, transfer matching, risk screen, reconciliation, exception log, and governance matrix. It makes classifications and evidence traceable. Teams can use it to coordinate records and reporting decisions across tax, finance, custody, and compliance.