



## **Advanced Fixed Asset Accounting and Lifecycle Control Training Course**

16 – 20 May 2027  
Kuwait

## Advanced Fixed Asset Accounting and Lifecycle Control Training Course

**Ref:** 1096\_180927 **Date:** 16 – 20 May 2027 **Location:** Kuwait **Fees:** 5500 Euro

### Overview

Advanced Fixed Asset Accounting and Lifecycle Control Training Course is a one-week course for fixed asset accountants, controllers, finance managers, capital accounting specialists and internal control professionals, who leave with a Fixed Asset Lifecycle Control Pack. Participants apply fixed asset accounting and control to capitalization, component records, depreciation, verification, impairment indicators, transfers, disposals and ledger reconciliation. Agile Leaders Training Center develops advanced fixed asset lifecycle accounting capability.

### Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for asset recognition, capitalization and accounting records
- Functions responsible for financial control, reconciliations and period-end assurance
- Managers responsible for capital expenditure, asset custody and reporting
- Specialists responsible for asset registers, depreciation and transaction evidence
- Professionals responsible for internal controls, physical verification and audit support

The course assumes participants can process journal entries and interpret financial statements, and it leaves out property valuation, maintenance engineering, tax computation and introductory bookkeeping.

### Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that manage asset-intensive operations and require reliable accounting records.



- Financial accounting, controllership, capital accounting and internal audit
- Procurement, projects, facilities, engineering and asset management
- Manufacturing, energy, construction and transportation
- Healthcare, hospitality, education and telecommunications
- Utilities, technology, professional services and public organizations

## **Learning Objectives**

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

- Apply recognition and capitalization rules to asset expenditure
- Build component-level asset registers and control records
- Analyze depreciation estimates, changes and reconciliation effects
- Evaluate physical verification results and custody exceptions
- Diagnose impairment indicators, transfers and disposal entries
- Build audit-ready asset rollforwards and evidence files



## **Course Agenda**

### **Day 1: Recognition and Capitalization Controls**

- IAS 16 Recognition Decision Tree
- Asset Cost Build-Up Schedule
- Capital-versus-Expense Assessment Matrix
- Ready-for-Use Evidence Checklist
- Capital Project Closure Control

### **Day 2: Asset Register and Component Accounting**

- Fixed Asset Master Data Dictionary
- Component Accounting and Useful-Life Map
- Asset Tagging and Custodian Matrix
- Transfer, Location and Status Workflow
- Register-to-General-Ledger Reconciliation

### **Day 3: Depreciation and Measurement Controls**

- Depreciable Amount and Residual Value Schedule
- Straight-Line and Usage-Based Method Analysis
- Useful-Life and Estimate Review Log
- Cost Model and Revaluation Control Comparison
- Depreciation Posting and Exception Report

### **Day 4: Verification, Impairment and Derecognition**

- Physical Verification Plan and Count Sheet
- Register Exception and Investigation Tracker
- IAS 36 Impairment Indicator Checklist
- Asset Disposal and Gain-or-Loss Calculation
- Retirement, Write-Off and Approval Evidence File

### **Day 5: Fixed Asset Control Practice**

- Exercise: Assess Capitalization Evidence
- Exercise: Build and Reconcile Component Records
- Exercise: Review Depreciation and Impairment Indicators
- Exercise: Resolve Verification and Disposal Exceptions
- Capstone Exercise: Fixed Asset Lifecycle Control Pack



## Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn asset transactions and verification evidence into controlled accounting records.

- Suggested activity: classify expenditure and assemble a documented asset cost build-up
- Suggested activity: create component records and reconcile the asset register to the general ledger
- Suggested activity: investigate count exceptions and evaluate impairment indicators
- Suggested activity: prepare disposal entries, approvals and an asset rollforward

## FAQs

### Who suits advanced fixed asset accounting training, and what does it assume?

Asset accounting, control, finance, capital expenditure and internal assurance practitioners suit the training. It assumes experience with journal entries, reconciliations and financial statements.

### How does fixed asset lifecycle accounting differ from basic depreciation training?

Lifecycle accounting controls recognition, capitalization, components, custody, verification, impairment, transfers, disposals and reconciliation, while basic depreciation training usually concentrates on periodic cost allocation.

### What belongs in a controlled fixed asset register?

A controlled register records asset identity, cost, components, dates, location, custodian, useful life, depreciation, status, movements and links to supporting transaction evidence.

### Why is physical verification important in fixed asset control?

Physical verification compares recorded assets with items at their locations, identifies missing, idle, damaged or unrecorded items, confirms custody and produces exceptions for investigation and correction.

### When should fixed asset impairment indicators be reviewed?

Impairment indicators should be reviewed when external or internal evidence suggests that carrying amounts may not be recoverable, including adverse changes, obsolescence, physical damage, idling or performance below expectations.



## Conclusion

Participants take back a Fixed Asset Lifecycle Control Pack containing decision trees, cost schedules, register controls, component maps, depreciation reviews, count sheets, impairment checklists, disposal files and reconciliations. The pack makes asset records traceable across their lifecycle. It supports cleaner period-end close, clearer custody and audit-ready evidence.