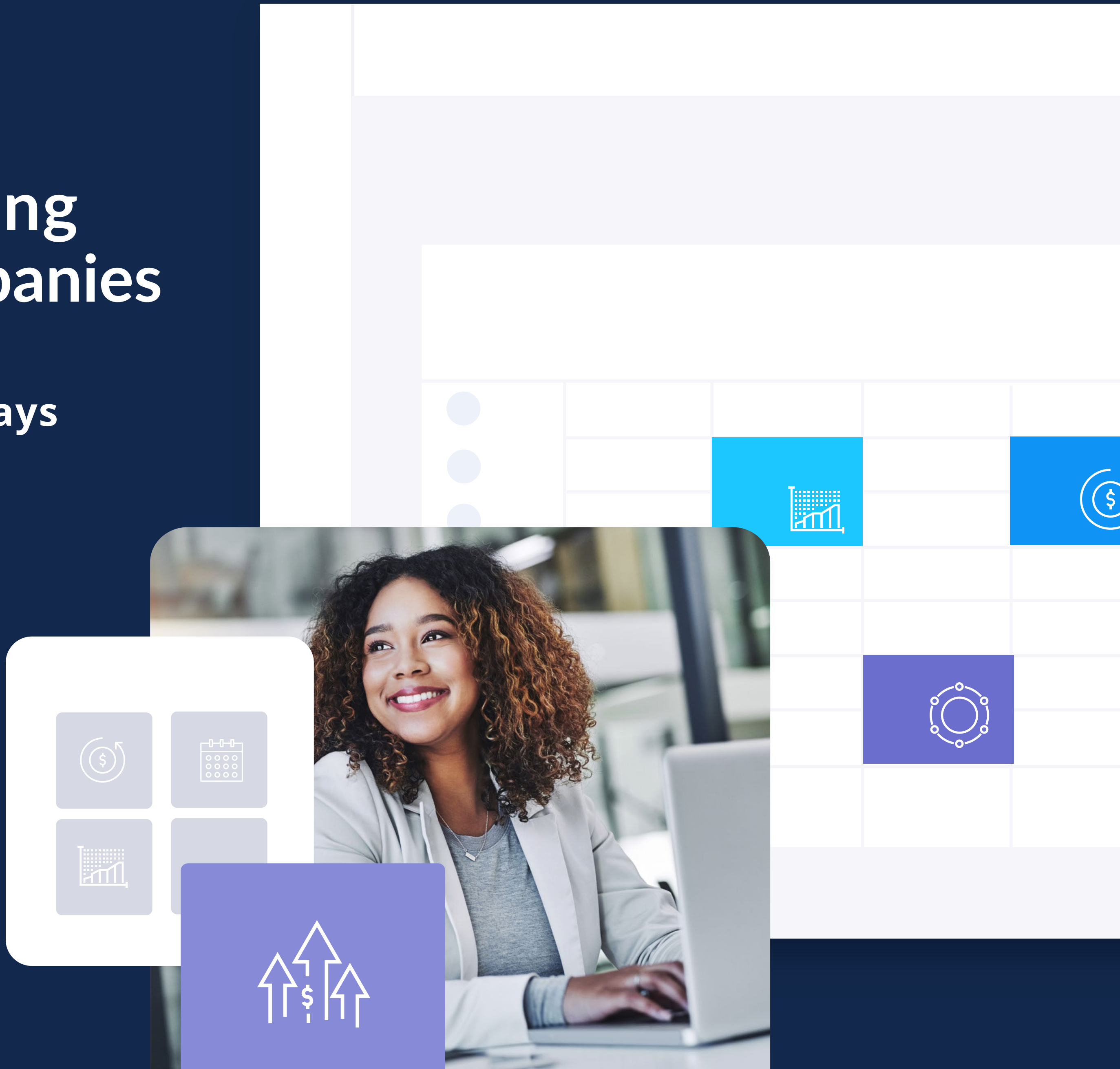
LeaseAccelerator

Lease Accounting for private companies

A guide to the **first 90 days** of the project



Contents

LeaseAccelerator

Navigating the first 90 days

This guide is intended to help private companies prepare for their journey to comply with the ASC 842 lease accounting standard. It will help you navigate the planning phase of the project, which may take anywhere from 30 to 90 days.

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS GUIDE

Executive sponsors

Chief Financial Officers, Chief Accounting Officers, Controllers

THE APPROACH

Assess your situation by answering questions about your current leasing program such as:

- What types of assets do you lease today?
- What processes, policies, and controls exist?
- What systems collect leasing data?
- What is the current accounting process?

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS GUIDE

Project leaders

Technical Accounting, Financial Reporting, Financial Systems

THE APPROACH

Start your project by answering questions such as:

- Who should be on the project team?
- How long will the project take?
- How much will the project cost?

STEP 1

Understand the rules

Understand the lease accounting standards. What are the risks to your business?

STEP 2

Check readiness

Conduct a readiness assessment. Understand the implementation challenges and risks.

STEP 3

Staff the project team

Identify an executive sponsor and project manager. Assign a cross-functional team.

STEP 4

Evaluate your leasing program

Assess the maturity of your current leasing program. What systems, processes, and controls are in place?

STEP 5

Define project strategy & budget

Will this be a strategic or tactical project? Will you focus on initial compliance or take a longer term approach?

STEP 1: UNDERSTAND THE RULES

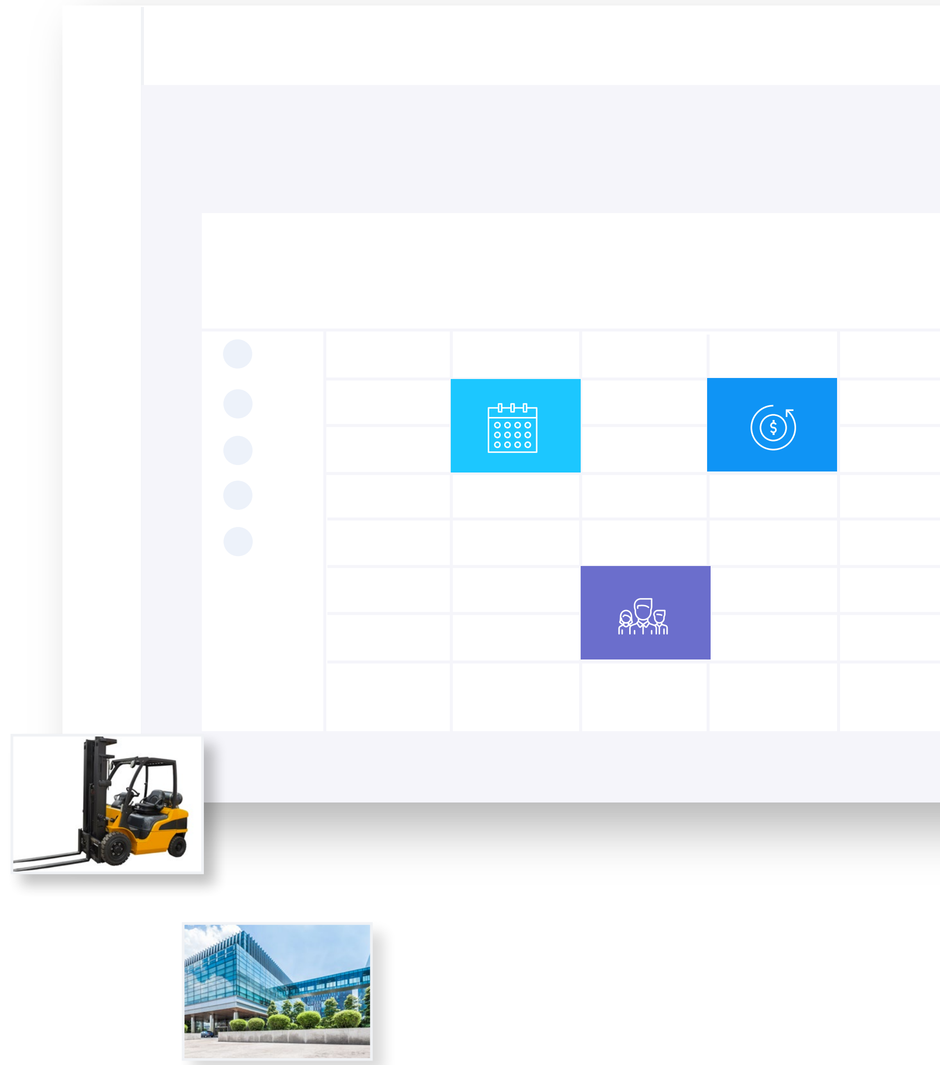
Moving leases onto the balance sheet

The biggest accounting change ever

The end goal of the lease accounting standards is to provide more transparency around the financial impacts of leasing contracts. Operating leases, which have historically been off-balance sheet, are now treated as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet under both US GAAP and IFRS. Numerous studies have found that operating leases represent the majority of company portfolios –often in excess of 90%.

The challenges with adopting these standards should not be underestimated. In fact, some have called the leasing standards the “biggest accounting change ever.”

Public companies that have implemented the standards have found the project to require considerably more resources, budget, and post-adoption effort than expected. While most of the dollar value of these leases is associated with real estate, many companies will have a larger number of leases for non-real estate assets such as vehicles, IT, and other equipment. This is why private companies are starting their transitions early, giving themselves more time to achieve completeness and accuracy.



The big picture – issues and risks

Impact on financial reporting

For many private companies, tens, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars worth of leases could transition onto your balance sheets as a result of the lease accounting rules. Financial executives need to consider:

- How the changes to your balance sheet impact existing debt covenants and borrowing ability and how should existing and potential debt holders respond
- How financial metrics such as EBITDA and return on assets are affected and how existing and potential equity holders will respond
- Changes required to executive performance and compensation plans that are tied to financial metrics

Administrative reporting burden

How much effort is required to comply with the accounting rules? Is this another burdensome compliance project that creates administrative complexity for the accounting departments of big companies? Or is it just a few months' worth of work for the accountants and IT department?

Implementation timeframe

The FASB and IASB have defined implementation deadlines for the lease accounting standards which vary based upon your fiscal year.

Most US private companies will start adopting in 2021, to be ready for 2022 deadlines. December 31st filers are the first wave starting January 1, 2022. Other non-calendar companies follow at the start of their respective fiscal years. Some private companies with US SEC filing requirements already started adoption in 2019.

> **Most** US private companies should start adopting in 2021, to be ready for 2022 deadlines.

A substantial amount of work may be required to implement the standards, particularly for those with larger lease portfolios and relatively immature leasing processes. Most public companies have underestimated the level of effort required to:

1. Take an inventory of all your leases
2. Gather key data about each lease
3. Apply the accounting standards
4. Upload the data into a lease accounting subledger
5. Generate the updated journal entries
6. Produce updated balance sheets and income statements

Top accounting challenges

The standards provide an updated definition of a lease; specific principles for initial recognition, measurement, modifications, and reassessments; and additional requirements for presentation and disclosure. There are a number of practical expedients and policy elections that technical accounting organizations need to consider. Public companies that have adopted the standard have found three areas particularly challenging and time consuming during the adoption process.

1. Asset-level accounting

While most companies have historically accounted for leases at a schedule level, the standard calls for asset-level accounting. Most real estate leases have one asset per schedule. However, a single equipment lease may have three or more assets on it, one of which may be renewed at end of term, the second bought out, and the third terminated. Such scenarios can create high levels of complexity.

2. Determining discount rates

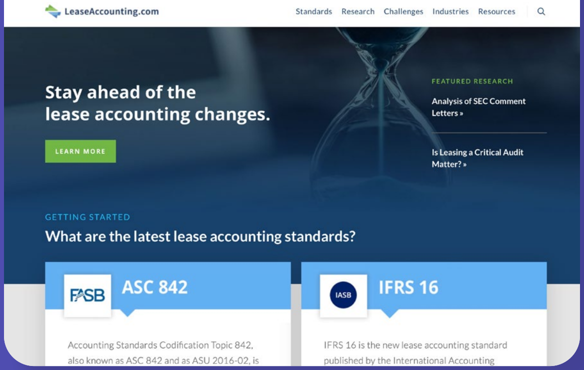
To calculate the present value of the lease, most companies use incremental borrowing rates (IBR). However, determining the appropriate benchmark and methodology for IBRs can be quite challenging. Project teams have to go through a complex process considering a mix of variables, including government bonds, yield curves (think LIBOR), lease term, and the economic environment.

3. Embedded leases

The lease accounting standards consider some outsourcing and service contracts to have embedded leases. In other words, contracts that a lawyer or a banker might not call a lease could be deemed leases by accountants if they meet certain criteria. Reviewing the population of contracts for potential embedded leases can be extremely time consuming and requires a certain level of lease accounting expertise.

STEP 1: UNDERSTAND THE RULES

Education on the standards



This guide is not intended to provide a technical accounting overview of FASB and IASB standards. Instead, the focus of this guide is on how to implement the standards. However, the standards boards as well as the leading audit, advisory, and tax firms have produced a comprehensive set of educational materials on how to interpret the ASC 842 and IFRS 16 standards. We encourage you to consult the resources available on their websites, as well as our resources below.

Visit our **www.leaseaccounting.com** website to see a comprehensive list of all the best documents on ASC 842 and IFRS 16 organized by topic, which include:

- Debt covenants
- Embedded leases
- Lease vs non-lease components
- Incremental borrowing rates
- Tax accounting
- Sale-leaseback

ASC 842 Lease Accounting Standard Handbook

Read now

IFRS 16 Lease Accounting Compliance Standard Handbook

Read now

Summary

- Operating leases move onto the balance sheet, which represent more than 90% of the lease portfolios for many companies.
- The updated balance sheet assets and liabilities could impact various financial metrics, debt covenants, and even executive compensation plans at some firms.
- The implementation deadlines start in January 2022 for most private companies. Non-calendar year companies follow at the start of their fiscal years.
- Public companies that have adopted the standard have found the most challenging aspects to be asset-level accounting, determining incremental borrowing rates, and identifying embedded lease contracts.

Additional actions to consider

Consider having a financial advisory firm conduct a diagnostic to assess the impact on your financial statements and potential areas of greatest risk to debt or equity holders.

Learn more about the technical standards by reviewing guides from the Big Four firms. A collection of the best articles is available at www.leaseaccounting.com

Before you make your first move

Assess the situation

Many executives make the mistake of jumping into the lease accounting project without really understanding the key challenges. It is tempting to start building spreadsheets to perform the necessary accounting calculations. But there is more complexity than might be expected around data, processes, and controls with the standards.

Look before you leap

We encourage you to start by asking tough questions up front. Understand the hidden complexities with the accounting standards including what is expected to be the top implementation challenge – collecting the data. Performing diligence up front mitigates your risk of project delays and compliance issues.

Consider the complete leasing picture

Financial metrics

Financial ratios (EBITDA under IFRS & ROA) impacted by move of leases onto the balance sheet as assets and liabilities.

Credit impact

Credit ratings, existing debt covenants, and future borrowing abilities.

Asset-level tracking

Current real estate systems do not track at the asset level. Much of the data needed for accounting is not captured in any system.

Embedded service contracts

Outsourcing agreements and other service contracts may now be considered leases for accounting purposes.

Accuracy

There are over 100 billion different combinations of variables driving the accounting. Testing the accuracy of calculations is time consuming.

IT, fleet, equipment

Often, no one owns equipment leases, often resulting in weak processes, controls, and systems. There is be a significant effort required to collect data.

Completeness

To ensure completeness, you will need processes to track all lease contracts, rent changes, floor space expansions, equipment returns, renewals, and more. These processes are immature at most companies.

STEP 2: CHECK READINESS

Conduct a quick assessment

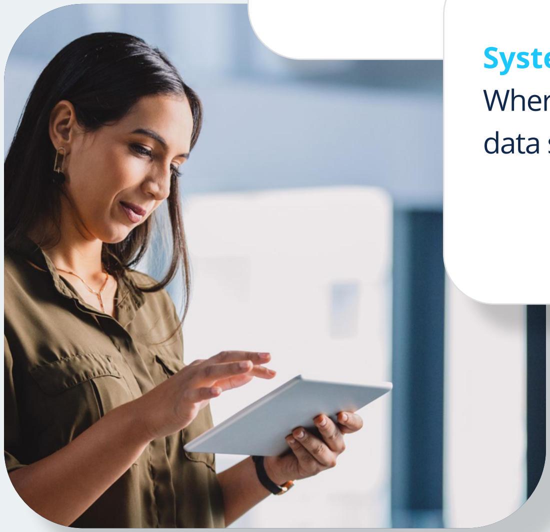
Assessing the maturity of your leasing program

Ask these questions of key stakeholders. Then ask them what their confidence level is in the current accounting for operating leases. Would the numbers stand up to scrutiny by an auditor?

The responses you get will provide you with a sense of the maturity of your leasing program and the scope of the challenge ahead.

Ownership
Who owns the leasing program?

Data
How many leases do we have?



Systems
Where is leasing data stored?

Accuracy
When was the last time lease accounting was audited?

Visibility
Do we track changes to leases and end-of-lease activity?

Consider the most common mistakes

Process – The business processes for lease administration are immature at most companies, particularly for IT, fleet, plant, machinery, and equipment leases. Project teams need to address the shortcomings. Success at lease accounting requires strong lease administration.

Data – Applying the accounting rules is not the complex part of ASC 842. The hardest part of implementation is gathering the various data attributes needed for the calculations.

Systems – Existing ERP and real estate applications won't suffice. You need to purchase additional modules for existing systems or purchase a dedicated lease accounting application.

Team – Unlike many accounting change projects, leasing cannot be limited to the controller's organization. Success requires participation from Procurement, Treasury, IT, Real Estate, and much of the rest of the business.

Talent – There is a shortage of leasing expertise available in the market. Even consultants from financial advisory firms are learning as they go along. Plan to invest in building talent in-house.

Summary

- Before rushing into the implementation of the project, take a few weeks to gain situational awareness about leasing at your company.
- Look beneath the surface to identify the true challenges with the standards. For most companies the heavy lifting is not the accounting, but gathering the data and putting the necessary controls and processes in place.
- Find out if a financial audit has been performed on your lease accounting recently. If so, were there any findings, deficiencies, or material weaknesses discovered?
- Avoid the most common implementation mistakes. Get control of equipment leases early in the process. Think beyond the initial deadline by designing repeatable business processes to ensure lease accounting continues to be performed accurately.

Additional actions to consider

Consider getting an executive briefing on the lease accounting standards from a trusted advisor. The Big Four and various software firms have developed significant expertise in the standards over the past few years of public company implementations.

Identify project leadership

The executive sponsor

Perhaps the most critical role in the project is that of the executive sponsor. At most companies, the controller or chief accounting officer is the likely candidate. However, the CFO adds even more weight to the project if their time can be secured.

The executive sponsor's role is not to manage the day-to-day aspects of the project, but to act as the advocate for the project – championing and communicating the rationale for a lease accounting initiative to the various stakeholders in the business. Initially, the sponsor can help to secure budget and resources. Throughout the project, the sponsor can help clear obstacles that put milestones or project goals at risk.

The project manager

The project manager works in concert with the executive sponsor, but at a more tactical level. The project manager hosts recurring meetings, issue weekly status reports, and monitor project risks. S/he develops the initial implementation plan, onboards new project members, and prepares for quarterly executive meetings.

For a lease accounting project, you want someone who has prior experience with a global, cross-functional initiative as well as prior knowledge of finance and accounting.

The key stakeholders

Appoint a cross-functional team

Many groups in your company touch a lease during its lifecycle. As a result, you need to assemble a cross-functional team to participate in the project. Plan to include:

Technical Accounting – Critical to lease accounting software selection, policy strategy, and identification and assessment of controls for the standards.

Corporate Real Estate – The definitive source for property lease terms, payments, and future plans. They understand complex sublease and sale-leaseback arrangements.

Procurement – Responsible for negotiating the pricing and business terms for all new leases, extensions, and end-of-term buyouts/purchases.

Treasury – Typically owns the financial strategy and policies for leasing to ensure the company is making optimal use of its cash.

IT – Needed to scope upgrades of existing systems and define requirements for purchases of lease accounting software. IT is also be a key stakeholder as the owner of desktop, network, and data center assets under lease.

Tax – Needed to evaluate the impacts of accounting standards to sales, property, and income taxes.

Lease Administration – Not every company has a dedicated lease admin team, but these individuals have critical insights on the current portfolio, lessor community, and business processes.

Depending upon the types of assets you lease, you may also want to include your logistics, fleet, or operations teams. Some may include Accounts Payable and Human Resources (think comp plans) as well.

Summary

- Identify an executive sponsor who is the champion for the lease accounting project across the business, clearing obstacles that pose a risk to the schedule or budget.
- Appoint a strong project manager to own the tactical day-to-day execution of the lease accounting effort. Experience in financial or accounting projects is a must.
- Nominate representatives from key stakeholder groups to participate in the project. Include back office teams such as Procurement, Treasury, and Accounting as well as the owners of leased assets such as Real Estate, IT, Fleet, and Operations.

Additional actions to consider

Identify external business partners that are critical to the project success. These might include commercial real estate firms, IT, and business process outsourcing firms who are closely involved in the day-to-day operations of your leasing program.

Consider outsourcing the management aspect of the initiative to a financial advisory firm that can quickly scale up resources to accelerate project timelines.

Understanding your lease portfolio

A critical first step in your journey towards compliance is obtaining a high level understanding of the size and scope of your leasing program today. Some questions to consider include:

Portfolio size and scope - How many leases do you have? What types of assets are leased? What is the mix of real estate versus IT, fleet, plant, machinery, and other equipment? How many lessors do you work with?

Portfolio complexity – Do you have leases with multiple assets on the same schedule? Do you have many subleases, intercompany leases, or international leases in foreign currencies? How frequently do sale-leaseback transactions occur?

It is also important to understand your past, present, and future approaches to leasing:

Past and present strategy – Why does your company lease? Is there a defined leasing strategy? Have there been any recent changes? Are business units leasing to navigate around budget or CAPEX limits? Is any lease versus buy analysis performed?

Future strategy – Do you anticipate the dollar value of your leasing portfolio increasing or decreasing in the next five years? Are there certain asset categories in which leasing will decline? Will IT leases be replaced by cloud computing? Will real estate leases by supplanted by co-working arrangements?

Lease accounting process assessment

Conduct an assessment of the business processes, policies, and controls in place for your lease accounting program.

Policies – What is defined as in or out of scope for lease accounting? Are journal entries recorded at an asset or contract level? How are discount rates being calculated?

Record-to-Report – Who performs lease classification today? How are rent changes and contract modifications reviewed? Are end-of-term recordations occurring in a timely manner?

Invoice-to-Pay – Who approves lease invoices? What validation is performed prior to approval? What is being recorded in journal entries – actual disbursements or estimated rents calculated from contract terms?

Financial Reporting – How are capital lease assets and liabilities being calculated? What is the process for operating leases?

Completeness – Who tracks the portfolio of assets being leased? How are new leases tracked? How timely and complete is end-of-lease recordation?

Audit – What types of documentation, policies, and controls exist for leasing? How do you assert completeness of the lease population or accuracy of the accounting?

Lease administration process assessment

Conduct an assessment of the business processes used to administer leases. The accuracy and completeness of the accounting requires a strong lease administration program. For each phase of the lifecycle, understand the processes, organizations, and systems involved.

New Leases – Who negotiates new leases? How are decisions about leasing versus buying made? What approvals are required to enter a lease?

Mid-Term Events – How are changes to leases tracked? What is the process for managing adjustments to variable rent? Who owns real estate lease floor expansions and contractions? Who tracks changes to location and cost centers for equipment?

End-of-Term Events – How are end-of-term decisions about whether to renew, terminate, or purchase the leased asset managed? How is the decision communicated to other organizations?

Also explore how the processes vary by region and asset category.

Geography – Do the processes vary across regions? What level of consistency exists across North and South America, Europe, and Asia Pacific?

Asset Category – Do the maturity of processes vary by type of lease? How do real estate lease administration processes compare to those for IT, fleet, plant, or machinery?

Data and systems assessment

Consider how you plan to integrate and automate the data across these systems to reduce cost and risk throughout your leasing process.

Contracts

Are leases housed in the contract management system? Are documents kept up-to-date with the latest amendments?

Accounting

How is accounting for capital leases and operating leases performed today? On spreadsheets?

Real estate

Do you have a real estate system? Is leasing information kept up-to-date as rent and contract terms change?

Fixed assets

Are leased property, plant, and equipment tracked in the financial system? Where are depreciation and tax calculated?

Accounts payable

Are leasing invoices easily identifiable in the accounts payable system?

Asset management

Are leases tracked in fleet management or IT asset management systems? Is data kept current as changes occur?

Best practices

Look to proven approaches throughout the leasing process that ensure your leasing program can achieve the expected savings.

Approvals

Lease vs. Buy analyses should be conducted for all major capital expenditures. Leases exceeding a dollar threshold require C-Level approval.

Booking

Strong processes and controls should be in place to ensure the complete lease population is properly recorded in a dedicated subledger.

Reporting

Eliminate the manual judgments and risk of spreadsheets. All accounting should be managed in an enterprise application that performs the required calculations.

Mid-term events

Changes may trigger remeasurement events. All rent changes, contract additions, early terminations, and buyouts should be tracked.

End of term

Accounting organizations should be notified by the contractual deadline of intent to renew or terminate the lease (or to purchase the asset).

Invoicing

Disbursements should be compared to forecasted expenses calculated from the lease contract. Discrepancies should be researched and potentially disputed with vendors.

Summary

- Gain a high level understanding of the size and scope of your leasing program. Get a handle on the sources of complexity in your portfolio that could be driven by subleases, sale-leasebacks, inter-company leases, or multi-asset schedules.
- Assess the maturity of your current accounting processes. Identify the weaknesses in current record-to-report and invoice-to-pay processes.
- Assess the maturity of your current lease administration processes. Identify the weaknesses in the real estate lease lifecycle. Understand the level of maturity that exists for equipment lease processes. Strong lease administration is necessary for lease accounting success.

Additional actions to consider

Conduct a leasing maturity assessment with a consultant or software vendor. Compare your processes, systems, and controls to the best practices used by recognized leaders in corporate leasing programs.

Request a demo of an enterprise lease accounting software application from a vendor to gain a high-level understanding of the potential for automation and reporting.

Define your project strategy

Strategic vs tactical approaches

The cross-functional project team should review the results of the current state assessment (Step 4) with the executive sponsor to recommend how to approach the lease accounting project. Depending upon resources, timing, and risk, most companies choose either a short-term or long-term approach.

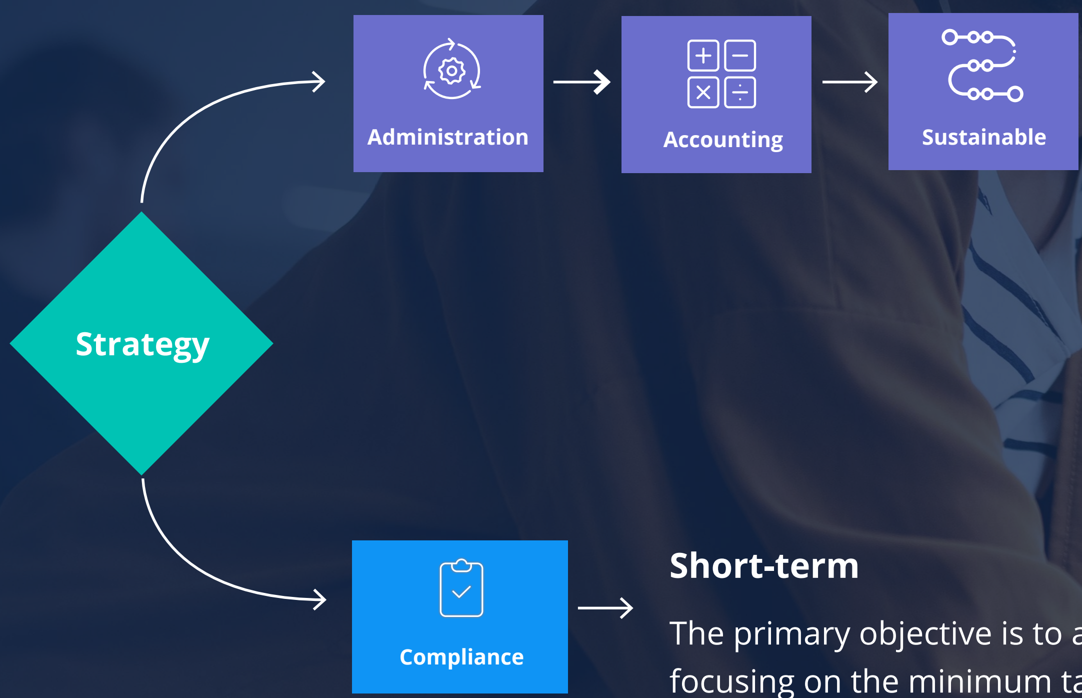
Initial compliance (short-term focus)

Many companies are starting the lease accounting project so late that they cannot properly update systems, processes, and controls in advance of the deadline. These companies will focus on achieving basic compliance in advance of the deadline, then revisit additional changes after adoption. Spreadsheets, manual processes, and consultants may be a key part of the solution to start.

Year one and beyond (long-term focus)

Companies with more lead time or less complex portfolios often adopt a longer-term mindset. The appropriate systems, processes, and controls can be implemented to achieve a sustainable compliance program sufficient for the next five to ten years. Higher levels of automation, stronger financial controls, and process transformation can be implemented for both lease administration and accounting processes. The choice of strategy influences the level of investment required for the implementation project.

Define your project scope



Long-term

The objective is to build a longer-term, sustainable approach to both administration and accounting for leases throughout their lifecycle.

Short-term

The primary objective is to achieve compliance by the deadline – focusing on the minimum tasks required to perform the accounting.

How long will it take?

The length of time it will take you to complete your lease accounting project depends upon a number of factors:

1

Perhaps the most important factor influencing your timeline is the complexity of your leasing program:

- How many leases do you have? More than 500?
- How big is your lease portfolio? More than $50M?
- How long have you been leasing? More than 3 years?
- How many lessors do you work with? More than 20?
- How many countries do you lease in? More than 5?

2

The maturity of your current lease accounting is also a key factor impacting the timeline:

- How long does it take you to collect operating lease data for the accounting standard? Is your data stored in electronic format or paper?

3

As with any project, the schedule is influenced by how busy the key stakeholders are:

- Do you have a large Rev Rec project underway?
- Are you planning major ERP upgrades?

Projects with less complex leasing portfolios and more mature accounting processes can take 2-3 months on average. Projects with more complex leasing portfolios and less mature accounting processes can have a 4-6 month implementation timeframe.

Estimating the budget components

There are four key elements of the lease accounting project that require budget:

Strategic consulting

Many larger companies are hiring public accounting firms upfront to understand the impacts to key financial metrics and debt covenants. Others hire management consultants to advise on future state design to optimize lease administration processes, controls, and systems for long-term compliance.

Implementation consulting

Nearly all companies with a lease portfolio of $50M or more are hiring outside advisors or augmenting staff to complete the project on time. Consultants are assisting with inventorying leases, collecting data, configuring software, testing outputs, documenting processes, and training employees.

Lease accounting software

You will need to budget for software licenses (or subscriptions) and maintenance fees, as well as costs for the associated server hardware, storage, and database licenses.

Accounting staff

Most companies are having to hire additional staff to support post-adoption lease accounting activities in the record-to-report lifecycle. Small teams will form centers of excellence for leasing.

Underestimating costs

62%

companies had to revise their original budgets upward

35%

of public companies had spent more than they originally anticipated on the lease accounting implementation.

Various surveys conducted since the introduction of the standards have confirmed that many companies have underestimated the budget required for compliance. KPMG found that 62% of companies had to revise their original budgets upward. KPMG found that almost 1 in 4 companies expected the lease accounting project to cost more than $500K.1 A more recent PwC study found that 35% of public companies had spent more than they originally anticipated on the lease accounting implementation.2

Some of the most common areas that are under-budgeted include:

Buying new software – Spreadsheets don't scale for larger portfolios. Investments in enterprise software are required.

Existing system upgrades – Existing ERP and real estate systems are not enough for compliance. Upgrades to newer versions is required.

Data collection – Up to 100 attributes per lease need to be collected. It's critical to set aside enough time to review contracts, then abstract and cleanse the necessary data.

Embedded leases – Each service contract and outsourcing agreement must be reviewed to identify potential leases.

Strategic consulting – Outside advisors and management consultants are being hired to redesign processes, controls, and systems for long-term compliance.

[1] KPMG Global Lease Accounting Survey 2019 | [2] PwC 2019 Lease Accounting Survey

Summary

- Define your strategy as either short-term or long-term. Some companies focus on ensuring compliance and producing the necessary accounting outputs. Others focus on longer term processes, systems, and controls for sustainable compliance.
- Estimate the timeframe that is required for implementation. Three primary factors influence the timing: 1) the complexity of your lease portfolio, 2) the maturity of your leasing program, and 3) the other corporate priorities competing for resources.
- Develop a project budget for implementation. Consider four types of costs: 1) strategic consulting to redesign processes, controls, and systems; 2) project consulting to collect data, configure software, and test outputs; 3) software for lease accounting and administration; and 4) additional accounting staff for post-adoption.

Additional actions to consider

Conduct a total cost of ownership analysis to compare a low-automation/high staffing approach to a high-automation/low staffing approach, which could be helpful to determine project strategy.

Study the actual costs and timelines of other major accounting change projects, such as revenue recognition, to understand the flaws in assumptions that drove project overruns.

Implementation

With budget secured, you are ready to start the implementation phase of the project. Some of the key tasks in the remainder of the project include:

Selecting a software vendor – Evaluate the various lease accounting and administration applications on the market. Watch demos and review RFP responses and pricing to select the best fit for your needs.

Selecting an implementation partner – Decide if you want to implement with in-house resources or an outside firm. Review the expertise, pricing, and implementation approaches of various firms to identify the best fit for your project. Look for rapid deployment options based on best practices to minimize risk.

Data capture and upload – Locate each of the leases, translate them into English, capture the necessary data, validate data accuracy, and resolve any discrepancies.

Software testing – Perform functional testing on the lease accounting software to ensure that it produces proper accounting results for both the legacy and current standard.

Updating policies and controls – As necessary, update the policies and controls associated with lease administration to ensure they meet the criteria of external auditors, board directors, and other stakeholders.

Accounting transition – Apply the lease accounting rules to your portfolio. Identify contracts which meet the expanded definition of a lease, perform the accounting classification, and calculate the appropriate journal entries.

Training and communications – Train the end-user community that will be accessing the lease accounting application on new systems and processes.

NEXT STEPS

Implementation journey

Data upload
- Identify data sources
- Abstract data from contracts
- Clean up data

Software implementation
- Select software vendor & implementation partner
- Install & configure software

Accounting & policies
- Apply accounting rules to leasing data
- Define policies & controls

Final
- Training
- Communications
- System go live

How LeaseAccelerator can help

Understand the rules

Your reading list

Visit www.leaseaccounting.com for a curation of the resources available on the standards.

Check readiness

Accounting diagnostic

Our expert team and network of trusted partners at Big Four and financial advisory firms can help assess the pro forma impact to financials and highlight key risks.

Staff the project team

Best practices

Consult our library of leasing resources to compare your processes to industry best practices. See www.leaseaccelerator.com/resources

Evaluate your leasing program

TCO analysis

Compare the costs of a low automation, high staff approach to a high automation, low staff model before developing a budget.

Define project strategy & budget

Solution workshop

Our experts help you define your requirements and decide whether you need a lease accounting system or a broader Lease Lifecycle Automation application.

About LeaseAccelerator

LeaseAccelerator provides a global Lease Lifecycle Automation platform that improves free cash flow and ensures long-term compliance across equipment and real estate assets. Thousands of users rely on our Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) platform to manage and automate 700,000 leases valued at $200 billion across 5 million assets in 172 countries.

The LeaseAccelerator platform includes integrated asset-level accounting, reporting, governance, and stakeholder performance management, along with a competitive leasing marketplace fueled by a unique global lessor network of more than 500 bidders. Using this strategic financial platform, customers gain business insights about decentralized assets and stakeholders from centrally managed, rich lease data. On average, customers save 7% on lease financing in our lease marketplace and 10% on lease costs through better end-of-term management. Customers can leverage expert training or choose to outsource the leasing process using one of our trusted managed service providers.

Contact us to start your compliance journey today.