Advanced Inventory and Stock Accounting Control Course

4 – 8 January 2027
Dubai

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Training Center

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Advanced Inventory and Stock Accounting Control Course

Ref: 1178_186969 **Date:** 4 – 8 January 2027 **Location:** Dubai **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

Advanced Inventory and Stock Accounting Control Course is a one-week course for accounting managers, inventory controllers, operations finance, warehouse finance, business partners, and control teams that need a Stock Accounting Control and Reporting Pack. Participants connect inventory transaction accounting, inventory costing methods, physical stock reconciliation, net realizable value assessment, and inventory management reporting across manufacturing and distribution flows. Agile Leaders Training Center develops inventory accounting control practice.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for inventory accounting, period-end close, and financial reporting
- Teams responsible for stock records, warehouse controls, and physical counts
- Teams responsible for manufacturing cost, material movements, and production accounting
- Teams responsible for finance business partnering, operations analysis, and management reporting
- Teams responsible for internal control, reconciliation, assurance support, and remediation

The course assumes participants can interpret inventory records, accounting entries, movement documents, and count results; it leaves out warehouse engineering, tax advice, and equity-securities accounting.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that hold, transform, move, or account for physical inventory.

- Accounting, finance, cost control, internal control, and reporting departments
- Inventory control, warehousing, procurement, production, and supply-chain teams
- Manufacturing, industrial equipment, automotive, and consumer-product businesses
- Retail, wholesale, distribution, transport, and logistics organizations
- Healthcare, hospitality, construction, energy, and maintenance operations

Learning Objectives

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

- Build inventory-accounting lifecycle and ownership controls
- Apply purchase, conversion, and movement accounting rules
- Compare specific-identification, FIFO, and weighted-average costing
- Analyze count differences and reconcile stock records
- Evaluate net realizable value, obsolescence, and write-down evidence
- Use controls, analytics, and reports to govern inventory adjustments

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Course Agenda

Day 1: Inventory Lifecycle and Records

- Procure-to-Stock and Stock-to-Consumption Process Map
- Inventory Ownership, Location, and Status Matrix
- Item Master and Unit-of-Measure Control Checklist
- Perpetual Inventory Subledger Architecture
- Document Flow and Accounting Evidence Register

Day 2: Transactions and Costing

- Receipt, Transfer, Issue, and Return Entry Map
- Production Movement and Conversion-Cost Model
- Specific-Identification Cost Assignment Method
- FIFO and Weighted-Average Cost Comparison
- Inventory Cut-Off and Goods-in-Transit Schedule

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Day 3: Counts and Reconciliation

- Physical Count Instruction and Responsibility Plan
- Blind Count, Test Count, and Recount Protocol
- Stock Movement Freeze and Cut-Off Control Log
- Subledger, General Ledger, and Physical Reconciliation
- Inventory Variance Root-Cause Matrix

Day 4: Valuation, Adjustments, and Reporting

- Net Realizable Value Assessment Worksheet
- Slow-Moving, Obsolete, Damaged, and Excess Stock Matrix
- Write-Down, Reversal, and Write-Off Approval Bridge
- Segregation, Access, and Adjustment Control Matrix
- Inventory Close and Management Reporting Dashboard

Day 5: Integrated Stock Accounting Practice

- Exercise: Map Inventory Transactions and Accounting Evidence
- Exercise: Apply Cost Formulas and Conversion Allocation
- Exercise: Reconcile Counts and Investigate Variances
- Exercise: Evaluate Valuation and Govern Adjustments
- Capstone Exercise: Stock Accounting Control and Reporting Pack

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Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that connect warehouse evidence, accounting records, valuation judgments, and management decisions.

- Suggested activity: trace receipts, transfers, production issues, returns, and cut-off entries for a manufacturing operation
- Suggested activity: reconcile perpetual records, general-ledger balances, and physical counts for a distributor
- Suggested activity: assess slow-moving and damaged items using net realizable value evidence
- Suggested activity: present adjustment recommendations with approvals, control findings, and management measures

FAQs

Who suits advanced inventory accounting control training?

Accounting managers, inventory controllers, operations finance, warehouse finance, business partners, and control teams suit the training. Participants should already interpret inventory records, accounting entries, movement documents, and count results.

How does inventory accounting control differ from warehouse management training?

Inventory accounting control focuses on recognition, costing, records, counts, reconciliation, valuation, adjustments, controls, and reporting, while warehouse management training focuses on physical layout, handling, storage, replenishment, and logistics execution.

Which inventory costing methods does stock accounting use?

Stock accounting may use specific identification for suitable items and FIFO or weighted-average cost formulas for ordinarily interchangeable items, with consistent application and documented treatment of purchase and conversion costs.

How are physical stock differences reconciled?

Physical differences are reconciled by validating count instructions and results, controlling movement cut-off, comparing physical quantities with perpetual records, tracing transactions and ownership, investigating causes, approving adjustments, and monitoring repeat variances.

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How is net realizable value used in inventory accounting?

Net realizable value is compared with inventory cost using supportable selling-price, completion-cost, and selling-cost evidence. The assessment identifies required write-downs, documents judgments, governs approvals, and supports later reassessment.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Stock Accounting Control and Reporting Pack containing lifecycle maps, master-data controls, transaction entries, costing models, count procedures, reconciliations, valuation worksheets, adjustment governance, analytics, and reports. The pack makes inventory balances and changes traceable. It also aligns accounting, operations, warehousing, and control owners around evidence and accountability.