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ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT OF THE MARKETING OF THE COMMISSION OPERATION OF THE TRADE ENTERPRISES

Об'єктом дослідження є комісійні операції підприємств торгівлі. Під час дослідження наукових праць вчених-економістів, присвячених проблемам обліково-аналітичного забезпечення маркетингу комісійними операціями підприємств торгівлі використовувались методи аналізу та синтезу. А для визначення галузевих проблем обліку та аналізу витрат використовувались методи індукції та дедуції. Також у ході дослідження використовувались методи порівняння та аналогії при аналізі досвіду ведення обліку і аналізу витрат та маркетингових ризиків. А в процесі аналізу порядку формування обліково-аналітичної системи підприємств застосовувались методи абстрагування та конкретизації. Теоретичне же дослідження застосовувалось в процесі поглиблення трактування сутності термінів «торгівля» та «комісійна торгівля». Потрібно відмітити, що запропонований у роботі підхід має ряд особливостей щодо обліково-аналітичного забезпечення управління маркетинговими комісійними операціями підприємств торгівлі. Такий підхід необхідно розглядати як підсистему обліку та аналізу. Це пов'язано з тим, що запропонований у роботі розподіл дає можливість уникнути ризиків під час торгівельної діяльності. Саме підсистеми обліку і аналізу дають повну обліково-аналітичну інформацію. Показано, що важливим моментом в торгівельній діяльності є врахування думки споживачів. Автор роботи погоджується з думкою науковців, які пропонують враховувати корпоративну інформацію і все більше усвідомлюють, якою мірою функціональні сфери діяльності з маркетингу та ланцюга поставок стають все більш інтегрованими. Показано, що функціональна інтеграція передбачає координацію діяльності, орієнтованої на попит та пропозицію, і теоретично передбачає створення двох взаємопов'язаних переваг для споживачів: зниження маркетингового ризику купівлі та, в кінцевому рахунку, більш високого рівня споживчої марки. Завдяки цьому забезпечується можливість отримання необхідної інформації для обліково-аналітичного забезпечення маркетингу комісійними операціями торгівельної діяльності.

Ключові слова: обліково-аналітичне забезпечення, комісійні операції, маркетинговий ризик, підприємства торгівлі.

1. Introduction

The qualitative characteristics of the market environment are influenced by information technologies, namely, accounting and analytical support in the direct sense of the word provides prompt information to trade enterprises with full characteristics of the market environment. An integral element of the assessment of market conditions when conducting marketing research arise marketing risks. Therefore, marketing risks affect the formation of accounting and analytical information, in turn, correctly and effectively optimize the costs of a commercial enterprise.

Accounting and analytical support costs studied in [1, 2]. The study of the theory of accounting and control of marketing costs involved the authors of works [3–5]. The study of risks is devoted to the work [6–8]. In many works of scientists the low-level aspects of the formation and use of accounting information of marketing risk management in trade are revealed. However, the problem of managing accounting and analytical marketing support for commission operations of trade enterprises remains highly relevant. Therefore, *the object of research* is commission operations of trade enterprises. And *the aim of research*

is minimization of marketing risks in the implementation of commission transactions in trade. So, as accounting and analytical support plays an important management function associated with the identification of risks in the implementation of trading activities.

2. Methods of research

The methods are used:

- analysis and synthesis – in the study of scientific works of economists on the problems of accounting and analytical support;
- induction and deduction – to identify industry problems of accounting and cost analysis;
- comparisons and analogies – when analyzing the experience of keeping records and analyzing costs and marketing risks;
- abstraction and specification – in the process of analyzing the order of formation of the accounting and analytical system of enterprises;
- theoretical research – in the process of deepening the interpretation of the essence of the terms «trade» and «commission trade».

3. Research results and discussion

To successfully solve the problem of marketing risk management, first of all it is necessary to clarify the essence of the concept of «marketing risks». Analyzing various points of view of specialists, it is possible to note that there are disagreements in their views, and let's conditionally divide into three groups.

The first group includes authors who consider marketing risks from the perspective of the risks of a particular investment project, they actually identify them with the commercial or marketing risks of its implementation. For example, «marketing risk is the risk of shortfall in profits as a result of a decrease in the volume or price of a product» [6].

The second group of views includes specialists who are engaged in the economy of agriculture. They take into account the fact that «marketing is that part of the business that turns the production results of activities into financial ones» [3]. According to this view, «marketing risks include any activity or event that can lead to fluctuations and unpredictability of prices for both farm products and the factors of production that they use» [4].

The third group includes the group of authors whose views on marketing risks are due to the fact that in one way or another they associate them with the marketing function of the enterprise. «Marketing risks arise in the process of selling goods, as a result of the action of many factors caused by the market situation, the situation in the enterprise itself, as well as errors in marketing planning, organization and implementation of marketing activities» [7].

Commercial activity in our time has undergone significant transformational changes, in particular, not only in the expansion of the components that form such a sphere of management, but also in the ways and forms of its implementation. Of particular importance is such a form of activity as commission trading. That is, commission trading is a prime example of mediation. And in the everyday consciousness of citizens, commission trade is the sale of second-hand goods.

Exploring this issue, it is possible to note some authors who in their works examine the term – commission trading.

Thus, the author of [9] notes that «commission trading is a type of trade in which goods that were in use are sold (or at least once sold to a consumer)».

The author of the work [10] defines that «commission trading is a form of trade in which trade organizations or enterprises assume the intermediary function of selling goods or property and other valuables for a corresponding fee on behalf of individuals or legal entities».

The author of the work [11] understands commission trade as «a special type of trading activity, which is that a trade enterprise sells goods that are not its property, but belong to another enterprise or an individual».

Analyzing the definitions, it should be noted that in their writings some scientists identify the concept of commission trading with intermediary trade. Agreeing with the opinion of the author of the work [12], such a combination is not appropriate, since commission trading is one of the components of intermediary operations and has its own differences and specific features (Table 1).

Taking into account the information that is presented in the Table 1, it is possible to note that it is impossible

to identify two such concepts as commission trading and intermediary trading. Since these two categories, as for restrictions on trade, property rights, definition of income and regulations have their limitations in the implementation of trading activities. It should also be noted that the accounting and analytical support for managing marketing commission operations of trade enterprises should be considered as subsystems of accounting and analysis (Table 2).

Table 1

The matrix of common and distinctive features in terms of: trade and commission trading

No.	Feature	Compare concepts	
		Trade	Commission trade
1	Mediation contact	–	–
2	Costs associated with trading activities	+	+
3	Restrictions on trading activities	–	–
4	Property rights	–	–
5	Revenue recognition	–	–
6	Network availability	+	+
7	Indicator characterizing trading activity	+	+
8	Regulatory	–	–

Table 2

Components of the system of accounting and analytical support for marketing management of commission operations of trade enterprises

Accounting and analytical support of marketing management to commission operations of a trade enterprise	
Accounting subsystem	Analysis subsystem
Operational technical accounting of the sale of goods	Recognition of possible items of expenditure and analysis of the distribution of financial resources
Management accounting	Comparison of revenues from sales and gross profit with current costs
Financial accounting	Functional cost analysis
Strategic accounting	Distribution of functional costs according to the marketing classification: – individual product groups; – methods and forms of implementation; – market segments
Strategic analysis	Analysis of the effectiveness of marketing activities: – evaluation of product groups; – implementation methods; – members of sales channels; – sales staff; – promotional activities

The formation of accounting and analytical marketing support for commission operations of trade enterprises depends on significant factors affecting this type of activity. Therefore, the formation of accounting and analytical information on marketing activities should take into account marketing risks (Fig. 1).

This impact of marketing risks is ahead of the submission of false information, which relates directly to commission operations and, in general, to the activities of trade enterprises.

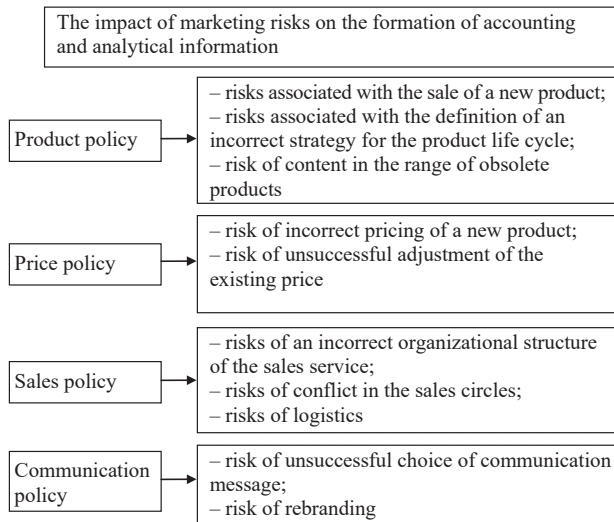


Fig. 1. The impact of marketing risks on the formation of accounting and analytical information

It should also be noted that in the economic life of trade enterprises risks are combined in a single chain. Therefore, minimizing risks and making management decisions on accounting for commission operations can be accomplished by diversifying production and sales, careful selection of areas and activities. So as to maximize the opportunities and minimize the impact of destructive factors. However, if in order to reduce the level of marketing risks of an enterprise, the factors of macroenvironment can only be taken into account, but not influenced by them, then at the micro level there are much more opportunities for influence.

4. Conclusions

The proposed approach has a number of peculiarities in accounting and analytical support for managing marketing commission operations of trade enterprises. This approach should be considered as accounting and analysis subsystems. This is due to the fact that the distribution proposed in the work makes it possible to avoid risks in trading activities. It is the accounting and analysis sub-

systems that provide complete accounting and analytical information.

The data in the course of the research offers in further studies to improve the methodological approaches to the accounting display of measures to minimize the negative consequences of risks and the formation of information support for the analysis of business risks.

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ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT OF THE MARKETING OF THE COMMISSION OPERATION OF THE TRADE ENTERPRISES

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The object of research is commission operations of trade enterprises. In the course of research of scientific works of economists, devoted to the problems of accounting and analytical support of marketing, commission operations of trade enterprises used the methods of analysis and synthesis. And to determine the industry problems of accounting and cost analysis, induction and deduction methods were used. In the course of the study, methods of comparison and analogy were used when analyzing the experience of accounting and cost analysis and marketing risks. And in the process of analyzing the order of formation of the accounting and analytical system of enterprises, abstraction and concretization methods were used. The theoretical research was applied in the process of deepening the interpretation of the essence of the terms «trade» and «commission trade». It should be noted that the approach proposed in the work has a number of features for accounting and analytical support for managing marketing commission operations of trade enterprises. This approach should be considered as accounting and analysis subsystems. This is due to the fact that the distribution proposed in the work makes it possible to avoid risks in trading activities. It is the accounting and analysis subsystems that provide complete accounting and

analytical information. It is shown that an important point in trading activity is taking into account the views of consumers. The author agrees with the opinion of scientists who offer to take into account corporate information and are increasingly aware of the extent to which the functional areas of marketing and supply chains are becoming increasingly integrated. It is shown that functional integration provides for the coordination of activities oriented to supply and demand, and theoretically provides for the creation of two interrelated advantages for consumers: reduction of the marketing risk of buying and, ultimately, a higher level of consumer brand. This ensures the possibility of obtaining the necessary information for accounting and analytical support for marketing commission operations of trading activities.

Keywords: accounting and analytical support, commission operations, marketing risk, trading enterprises.

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ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS OF ACCOUNTING RELIABILITY PROVISION IN CLUSTERS

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The object of research is theoretical and practical aspects of the formation of management reporting and the problematic issues of preventing accounting distortions in clusters. The question of assessing the quality of accounting information in particular, the nature and place of accounting information in cluster management, accounting in the management information system

of enterprises participating in the cluster, accounting and reporting tools are not sufficiently developed. The order of formation of accounting information and the preparation of management accounting reports in clusters are investigated, and the specifics of the quality of accounting information and the effectiveness of the accounting system are determined. In the process of research methods of generalization, systematization, and system analysis were used. Using these methods, the definition of the concepts «intracorporate management reporting», «unreasonable classification of expenses», and «accounting information» has been proposed. Also the main problems hampering the need to implement and automate a full-fledged management accounting system are grouped that would meet all the challenges and needs of modern business and suggested ways to solve them. Special attention is paid to the formation of information support for solving specific management problems. Despite some progress in the development (in particular, the basic principles of standardization) of accounting and reporting, there are serious problems regarding the adequacy of the methodological foundations of accounting for the current state of the market environment and the needs of users. Accounting systems do not fully ensure the proper quality and reliability of the information they form, which significantly limits the usefulness of this information. In the work, reliable financial statements are analyzed as an important tool for making sound and important management decisions in clusters. The research results will be useful when conducting an audit, including when planning an audit, as the accountant and the head of the company need to take into account the possible presence of distortions in the financial statements. And, on this basis, assess the risk of misstatement of financial statements and take measures to prevent such violations in the future.

Keywords: management reporting, cost accounting, falsification of financial indicators, accounting information, effectiveness of management decisions.

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