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# IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTING OF INVENTORY AT TRADE ENTERPRISES

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# ВДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ ОБЛКОВОГО ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ ТОВАРНИХ ЗАПАСІВ НА ПІДПРИЄМСТВАХ ТОРГІВЛІ

*The article deals with the problems of accounting for inventories and substantiates the ways of their improvement in the enterprise management system.*

*It is proved that inventories are one of the key elements of trading activities, affecting the financial performance, turnover and strategic planning of the enterprise.*

*It is proved that improving the accounting of inventories is an important tool for improving the efficiency of management of a trading enterprise. In particular, it is substantiated that a modern approach to accounting, based on the automation of processes and the use of innovative methods of inventory valuation, contributes to improving the accuracy of financial data and the efficiency of management decisions.*

*The article proves that internal audit of employee benefit payments is an important tool for ensuring financial discipline and effective management of an enterprise. It helps to identify errors in payroll, prevent violations of labor and tax laws, and ensure transparency of accounting processes.*

*It is confirmed that the use of modern methods of inventory valuation ensures more accurate preparation of financial statements, which is important for investors, creditors and internal managers. A rational approach to inventory accounting avoids surpluses and deficits, improves capital turnover and contributes to the overall competitiveness of the enterprise.*

*It is proved that the improvement of inventory accounting is not only a technical task, but also a strategic tool that increases the efficiency and sustainability of a trade enterprise in a dynamic market environment.*

*It is stated that improvement of inventory accounting is a key factor in the effective management of trade enterprises. Inventories not only ensure the continuity of the trading process, but also play a strategic role in shaping the competitiveness and financial stability of an enterprise.*

*It is noted that improving the accounting treatment of inventories allows trade enterprises to improve the accuracy of financial accounting, reduce costs, accelerate adaptation to changing market conditions and ensure a high level of* *customer satisfaction. This creates prerequisites for achieving long-term economic stability and competitive advantages.*

*У статті проблемам облікового відображення товарних запасів та обґрунтуванню шляхів їх вдосконалення в системі управління підприємствами.*

*Доведено, що товарні запаси є одним із ключових елементів торговельної діяльності, впливаючи на фінансові показники, оборотність і стратегічне планування підприємства.*

*Доведено, що вдосконалення обліку товарних запасів є важливим інструментом підвищення ефективності управління торговельним підприємством. Зокрема, обґрунтовано, що сучасний підхід до обліку, заснований на автоматизації процесів і застосуванні інноваційних методів оцінки запасів, сприяє підвищенню точності фінансових даних і оперативності управлінських рішень.*

*доведено, що внутрішній аудит розрахунків за виплатами працівникам є важливим інструментом забезпечення фінансової дисципліни та ефективного управління підприємством. Він сприяє виявленню помилок у нарахуванні заробітної плати, запобіганню порушенням трудового і податкового законодавства, а також забезпеченню прозорості облікових процесів.*

*Підтверджено, що використання сучасних методів оцінки товарних запасів забезпечує більш точне формування фінансової звітності, що важливо для інвесторів, кредиторів і внутрішніх управлінців. Раціональний підхід до обліку запасів дозволяє уникнути надлишків і дефіцитів, покращує оборотність капіталу і сприяє підвищенню загальної конкурентоспроможності підприємства.*

*Доведено, що вдосконалення обліку запасів є не лише технічним завданням, а й стратегічним інструментом, який підвищує ефективність і* *стійкість торговельного підприємства в умовах динамічного ринкового середовища.*

*Констатовано, що вдосконалення облікового відображення товарних запасів є ключовим чинником ефективного управління підприємствами торгівлі. Товарні запаси не лише забезпечують безперервність торговельного процесу, але й відіграють стратегічну роль у формуванні конкурентоспроможності та фінансової стабільності підприємства.*

*Відзначено, що удосконалення облікового відображення товарних запасів дозволяє підприємствам торгівлі підвищити точність фінансового обліку, знизити витрати, прискорити адаптацію до змін ринкових умов та забезпечити високий рівень задоволеності клієнтів. Це створює передумови для досягнення довгострокової економічної стабільності та конкурентних переваг.*

***Keywords:*** *analytical accounting, inventory, accounting reflection, inventory, enterprise management.*

***Ключові слова:*** *аналітичний облік, запаси, облікове відображення, товарні запаси, управління підприємством*

**Formulation of the question:** Inventory accounting is a key element of a trading company’s management system, as it affects financial stability, operational efficiency, and customer satisfaction. In today’s business environment, characterized by growing competition, high market dynamism, and the need to quickly adapt to changes, improving inventory accounting is becoming an important task for enterprises. Detailing analytical accounting is another area of improvement. The introduction of additional subaccounts allows for a deeper analysis of the movement of goods, which helps to optimize management decisions. It is also important to implement tools for monitoring and analyzing inventories, which allow timely detection of deviations from targets and prompt response to changes.

Efficient inventory accounting provides a company with competitive advantages, reduces the risks of shortages or surpluses, promotes the rational use of resources, and improves financial results. Thus, improving inventory accounting is a prerequisite for improving the efficiency of a trading company's management in today's economy.

**Analysis of recent research and publications:** The topic of inventory accounting at enterprises has been actively studied by numerous economists, in particular: Bakun Y.V., Bilukha M.T., Butynets F.F., Valuev B.I., Gerasymovych A.M., Golov S.F., Hutsailuk Z.V., Efimenko V.I., Zavgorodnyi V.P., Zadorozhnyi Z.V., Kuzhelnyi M.V., Kuzminskyi A.M., Lyshylenko V.I., Napadovska L.V, Pylypenko I.I., Pushkar M.S., Sakhartseva I.I., Suk L.K., Tkachenko N.M., Chebanova N.V., Shevchuk V.O. Despite the significant scientific achievements, the problems of improving inventory accounting in the field of trade remain relevant. Many issues related to improving the accuracy and efficiency of accounting processes require further study and practical implementation of modern approaches.

**The purpose of the article:** The aim of the article is to substantiate the theoretical foundations and develop practical recommendations for improving the accounting reflection of inventories in the management system of trade enterprises. This will help to improve the accuracy of accounting, ensure efficient use of inventories, optimize management processes and create a reliable information base for making informed decisions.

**Presentation of the main material:**

In today's development environment, the trade industry is one of the most important areas of economic activity, the main indicator of which is retail and wholesale turnover. In this regard, the role of accounting, which is an integral part of the information system of a trade enterprise, covering numerous production operations, is growing. Correct accounting at trade enterprises depends entirely on a clear and competent management organization, as well as the availability of a reliable and detailed information base that is sufficient for accounting. Accounting is an important element that shapes the economic policy of an organization and is the main management mechanism in the trading process. This accounting contributes to the improvement of operational and long-term planning, as well as the formation of an information base for analyzing business activities and forecasting its financial results.

Improving inventory accounting at trade enterprises is a key factor in increasing management efficiency and optimizing costs. An effective accounting system allows you to control the movement of goods, analyze balances, and plan purchases, which ultimately contributes to the growth of the company's profitability and customer satisfaction.

Inventories are the main asset of trade enterprises, and accurate accounting of their availability and movement is essential to ensure the continuity of trade processes. The main objectives of improving inventory accounting include optimizing accounting processes, reducing inventory maintenance costs, reducing losses due to write-offs of expired or substandard products, and improving customer service.

Improving Account 28 "Goods" for trade companies is an important aspect of optimizing accounting processes, which contributes to more accurate control of inventory, reduction of losses and increased efficiency of commodity resources management. Account 28 in accounting is intended to reflect the value of goods in stock or on sale, so improving its use has a direct impact on the financial performance of trading companies.

Analytical accounting should be more meaningful, sufficient and consistent with its purpose - to provide an opportunity for prompt analysis of income from the sale of goods and serve as a reliable basis for effective inventory management.

Since the company independently chooses approaches to analytical accounting and opening of lower-level accounts for disaggregation of information, analytical accounts will be opened in accordance with the information needs for decision-making. At present, the practice of analytical itemization of goods does not fully meet the information needs of users, so there is a need to improve it, in particular, to provide more detailed accounting of goods.

The activities of a trading company require a clear distinction between accounting data for internal and external users (primarily for reporting), as well as increased efficiency in managing sales of goods. This can be achieved by improving the analytical accounting system.

For a more detailed accounting of goods at trade enterprises, analytical accounts of the fourth order to account 28 “Goods” can be introduced. These subaccounts can be created depending on the specifics of the company’s activities, the range of goods, storage locations, and other important aspects. The above proposals are grouped in Table 1.

**Table 1. Proposed analytical accounts to account 28 “Goods”**

| Subaccounts (first and second order accounts) | Analytical accounts (third-order subaccounts) | Analytical accounts for management accounting (fourth-order subaccounts) |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2811 “Goods in stock – main warehouse”. This subaccount is intended to account for goods stored at the main warehouse of the enterprise. It can be used to track the balances of the main products |
| | | 2812 2812 “Goods in stock – reserve warehouse”. Accounting for goods stored in a reserve warehouse or additional storage facilities. This can be convenient for companies with multiple storage locations |
| | | 2813 “Goods in transit – internal deliveries”. A subaccount for goods that are in transit from internal suppliers but have not yet been accepted into the warehouse |
| | | 2814 “Goods in transit – internal deliveries”. A subaccount for goods that are in transit from internal suppliers but have not yet been accepted for storage |
| | | 2815 “Goods in transit – international deliveries”. This account records the cost of goods in transit from international suppliers |
| | | 2816 “Goods on order – paid by customers”. Used to account for goods that have already been paid for by customers and are awaiting shipment |
| | | 2817 “Goods on order - awaiting payment”. This sub-account includes goods that are reserved for order, but awaiting receipt of funds from customers |
| | | 2818 “Goods with a limited shelf life”. An analytical account for accounting for goods that have a short shelf life. It helps to control the write-off and sale of such goods |
| | | 2819 “Goods of reduced quality”. Used to account for goods that are damaged, defective, or have lost some of their quality, but are still available for sale at a reduced price |
| | | 2820 “Goods of seasonal assortment”. To account for seasonal goods (for example, clothing or decorations) that are stored in anticipation of the upcoming sales season |
| | | 2821 “Goods to be returned to the supplier”. This sub-account is intended to account for goods that must be returned to the supplier due to defects, excessive deliveries or other reasons |
| | | 2822 “Goods in the company’s outlets”. Includes goods that are placed directly on the shelves of the company’s stores or outlets where retail sales are made |

The development of fourth-order analytical accounts enables an enterprise to more accurately control and analyze balances, their movement, and compliance with the information needs of accounting data users. This helps to make informed management decisions and improve the company's performance.

Improving the accounting reflection of inventories in the management system of trade enterprises is an important component of their effective operation. Increasing the detail of accounting data and introducing innovative approaches to inventory valuation and control will allow enterprises to adapt more quickly to changes in the market environment, increase their competitiveness and ensure financial stability.

**Conclusion**

Improving the accounting treatment of inventories is a key factor in the effective management of trade enterprises. Inventories not only ensure the continuity of the trading process, but also play a strategic role in shaping the competitiveness and financial stability of the enterprise. Their accounting should be adapted to modern conditions, taking into account the dynamism of the market, the increase in information and the need for detailed analytics.

Improving inventory accounting allows trade enterprises to increase the accuracy of financial accounting, reduce costs, accelerate adaptation to changing market conditions, and ensure a high level of customer satisfaction. This creates the preconditions for achieving long-term economic stability and competitive advantages.

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