

ACCOUNTING FOR TRANSACTION COSTS IN THE SUPPLY PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

One of the necessary conditions today is to study the role of determining the exact location of logistics costs in the processes of transportation, supply and construction during the construction of houses at construction enterprises and the pricing mechanism. This article examines the composition and structure of transaction costs at construction enterprises, and provides proposals and recommendations for their accounting.

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In the context of globalization of the economy, the issues of generating and processing information in business entities, creating a reliable and operational information base leading to the adoption of effective management decisions become relevant. Therefore, the effective organization of cost accounting and the reduction of unproductive costs in business entities is of particular importance in order to see income and achieve profitability in their activities. It is advisable for economists to conduct a study of the subject's cost structure, in particular, the issues of accounting for transaction costs and the development of its organization.

In addition to reflecting expenses in regulatory documents used in accounting, it is necessary to take into account the principles of formation and disclosure of information on transaction costs. Having a complete information base is not allowed by the fact that the procedure and theoretical and methodological aspects of accounting for transaction costs in organizations are not fully understood.

The complexity and versatility of this problem, the inconsistency of approaches to transaction costs, and even the fact that the definitions of transaction costs are not highlighted, mean that it is advisable to conduct a number of studies in this direction.

In practice, as a result of the invisibility of accounting for transaction costs, they are not reflected in regulatory documents formalized in the financial and economic activities of enterprises, which makes their correct and accurate assessment difficult. In enterprise management, it is necessary to find ways to effectively manage and evaluate and reduce transaction costs. In our opinion, the above problems are relevant, especially for the construction industry, since at construction enterprises a number of actions and transactions for the implementation of transaction costs have become traditional.

The category of transaction costs was first used by Ronald Coase, who described transaction costs in his scientific works "The Nature of the Firm" and "The Problem of Social Costs." In his opinion, transaction costs are nothing more than the costs associated with the functioning of the market; the

existence of a company is explained by the presence of significant costs for the functioning of the price mechanism [1, 66-82].

To date, there is no generally accepted unified classification of transaction costs. Transaction costs: explicit and implicit; measurable and immeasurable; reflected and not reflected in accounting; absolute and average; can be divided into pre-contract and post-contract. [2, 70-79].

The following table shows the opinions expressed on this matter by a number of economists.

Table 1 Economists' Definitions of Transaction Costs

№	Author	Source	Description
1.	Radaev V.V.	Formation of new Russian markets: transaction costs, forms of control and business ethics. – M.: Center for Political Technologies, 1998. - 328s.	Transaction costs are costs associated with the use of resources, transfer of technical specifications and protection of property rights, establishment and maintenance of business relationships [3, 328].
2.	Malakhov S.	Transaction costs and macroeconomic equilibrium//Economy issues. - 1998. - No. 11. - P.78-96.	Transaction costs are the difference between the offer price and the lowest price paid by the buyer. [4.78-96]
3.	Oleinik A.N.	Institutional economy. Tutorial. – M.: INFRA-M, 2000. - 416 p..	Transaction costs are time and other valuable company resources for various relations with the external environment, as well as internal relations: relations with tax and other government authorities, relations with customers, suppliers, partners, etc.[5, 416]
4.	Nureyev R.M.	The theory of development of the institutional concept of the formation of market economy // Issues of Economics - 2000 - No. 6. - pp. 126-145.	Transaction costs are transactions associated with the transfer of property rights carried out in the sphere of exchange[6 126-145]

In our opinion, transaction costs are the costs incurred before purchases are made, when the transit of goods for the purpose of supply processes is carried out on a large scale. It is advisable to include these costs in the initial cost of the acquired assets.

Effective management decision-making on the production or purchase of products in construction organizations ensures the absence of non-production costs. In the management decision-making process, an organization needs to compare its opportunity with a number of other opportunities, such as searching for the best price, waiting, etc. When management makes a purchasing decision, it wants the supplier to bear the transaction costs, but Naturally, there will be costs associated with searching for or waiting for other necessary information.

According to S. Malakhov, “A possible overpayment for a low price is transaction costs. Transaction costs for the buyer are the difference between the price offered and the lower price paid by him as an alternative to higher costs of searching for information, waiting or own production, that is, transaction costs for the seller are the price that could be offered to the buyer as an alternative to higher the cost of searching for information and waiting is the difference between a high price” [7, 78-96].

Table 2 Composition and structure of transaction costs

Types of expenses	Cost structure
Registration of a legal entity (enterprise)	Notary expenses (preparation of the charter and resolution on the meeting of the foundation), state aid service, customs duty and other similar expenses
Event selection costs	Specific type of activity, related information and consulting services, costs of obtaining a license for certification of products
Attracting credits and loans	Expenses for repayment of credit debt, exchange information and consulting services, payment of bank commissions, payment of fines and penalties.
Preparation, approval and control of contracts	Other expenses related to the preparation and approval of contracts, payment for consulting and legal services, entertainment expenses, insurance and monitoring of counterparties
Advertising and after-sales service	Payment for all types of advertising, warranty and warranty service
Starting a business	Fees for independent experts (appraisers), consultants, auditors, information services, other expenses related to business integration
Business protection	Agency fees, corporate resource management and other similar expenses

Some authors point to the incompleteness and limited information and resources available to transaction participants as the reason for the occurrence of transaction costs. Undoubtedly, the growth of transaction costs in countries with developed market economies is influenced by the complexity of transactions, in contrast to countries with transition economies and developing countries, the growth of transaction costs is a factor in the expansion of activities, the replacement of the legal market instead of the illegal one.

Transaction costs in construction companies include:

- use of resources and property rights (registration of enterprises, licensing of activities, the right to rent premises and access to communication networks, loans and leasing of equipment);
- obtaining the right to use resources and property rights (rights of production, sale, transfer, consumption);
- assessment of resources and property rights (changes in organizational and legal forms, accounting, auditing services, marketing services);
- protection of resources and property rights (exclusion of competitors, legal services, business protection);
- search and selection of partners (advertising, presentations, collecting information about partners, checking their solvency);
- drawing up business contracts and monitoring their compliance (contracts, transactions and agreements);
- Support of business contracts and application of sanctions to violators (coordination and adjustment of contracts, provision of additional benefits, appeal to the arbitration court, debt collection).

Currently, accounting for transaction costs in the activities of enterprises, in our opinion, is of an individual nature. The creation of sources of information that describe the structure, volume, dynamics of growth of transaction costs, and an attempt to minimize them is typical for all departments of the management apparatus.

To generate information about transaction costs in the accounting and reporting of enterprises, it is necessary to substantiate the structure of transaction costs and develop methods for their assessment, as well as summarize the relevant information.

Systematization of accounting information is ensured through primary observation, cost measurement, current grouping and final generalization of the facts of economic life associated with transaction costs. Primary monitoring is carried out by maintaining primary accounting documents developed by the enterprise and containing mandatory additional information to satisfy the needs of various users for information on transaction costs.

Based on primary accounting data, costs are estimated and information is systematized in accounting registers. Disclosure of information on transaction costs is carried out in financial reporting forms developed and approved jointly with accounting registers and accounting policy documents.

To bridge the gap between practice and theory, according to our research, it is necessary to implement the following in practice:

- development of methods for accounting for transaction costs, systematization of information about them in financial statements and reports;
- accounting for the composition of operating costs taking into account their coefficients;
- study of factors influencing changes in transaction costs;
- Formation of transaction cost accounts at enterprises.

In general, when carrying out primary accounting procedures at enterprises, it is recommended to maintain the following transaction costs:

- registration of an enterprise - the following expenses are taken into account: fees for notary services, expenses for state registration, expenses for paying state fees associated with registration with tax authorities, extra-budgetary funds and other similar expenses;
- licensing (selection) of types of activities - obtaining licenses to carry out certain types of activities, costs of certification of works, services, products, costs of obtaining information, consulting services, costs of using outsourcing services and other costs;
- expenses when recognizing assets - payment of state and patent duties, payments for the right to use the results of activities in the field of intellectual property, customs duties and fees, other expenses associated with the use of assets;
- costs of attracting loans and bonds - costs of information and consulting services for concluding credit and loan agreements, bank commissions, interest, fines, fees, additional costs associated with obligations;
- registration and support of contracts - preparation and execution of contracts, payment for consulting and legal services, entertainment expenses, costs of checking counterparties, other costs associated with the execution and control of contracts;
- liquidation, reorganization, merger and consolidation of enterprises - costs for independent experts for the revaluation of assets and liabilities, costs for consultants, audit services, other costs associated with the liquidation, reorganization, merger and amalgamation of enterprises;
- Ensuring the business security of the enterprise - expenses for the services of security agencies, the enterprise's own security and other expenses related to business security.

When reflecting transaction costs in the account, if we switch to a system for recording them in accounting, in our opinion, the conduct of business transactions in accounting registers should be carried out in accordance with the accounting policy of the enterprise.

The formation of a system for maintaining registers is one of the accounting methods, reflecting the system of creating various records and keeping them on record. Currently, enterprises can independently develop forms of accounting registers, that is, records.

First of all, it is necessary to summarize the information contained in the primary accounting documents of the enterprise, or to compile the content of the summarized information, the form of the register (record) and the characteristics of the accounts in it. Systematization of information on the transaction costs of enterprises for maintaining synthetic accounts in accounting makes it possible to develop forms of accounting registers containing objects of analytical accounting, settlement correspondence and forms of internal reporting of the enterprise, as well as generate information on the balance sheet and financial results statement.

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