

## The Use of Electronic Business in the Activities of Enterprises

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**Abstract:** This topic provides information about e-business, that is, e-commerce of enterprises

**Keywords:** E-business, Enterprise activity, Marketing

The decrease in economic benefits (money, other property) and (or) the emergence of obligations resulting from the disposal of assets leads to a decrease in the capital of this organization, with the exception of a decrease in contributions by the decision of participants (property owners). Costs for normal activities; other costs;

The costs for normal activities are the costs associated with the production and sale of products, the purchase and sale of goods. Such costs are also considered expenses, the implementation of which is associated with the performance of work, the provision of services.

Reimbursement of the value of fixed assets, intangible assets and other depreciation assets in the form of depreciation deductions is also considered as expenses for ordinary activities. Costs for ordinary activities are formed by: costs associated with the purchase of raw materials, materials, goods and other reserves; production of products, performance of work and provision of services and their sale, also for the sale (resale) of goods, the costs arising in the process of direct processing (revision) of stocks (the costs of maintaining and using fixed assets and other long-term assets, as well as maintaining them in good condition, business costs, administrative costs, etc.). When forming costs for simple activities, it should be ensured that they are grouped by the following elements:

1. Material costs;
2. Payroll costs;
3. Amortization;
4. Other costs.

In accounting, the accounting of expenses for management purposes is organized under the article costs. The list of expenses is determined independently by the organization.

For the purposes of the formation of an organization, Common Types of financial result of its activities are determined by the cost of products, products, works, services for which the activity is sold, which is formed on the basis of expenses for ordinary activities recognized both in the reporting year and in the previous reporting periods, and reimbursement of expenses associated with to take into account adjustments depending on the characteristics of the production of products, the performance of work and the provision of services and their sale, as well as the sale (resale) of goods. At the same time, commercial and administrative costs the cost of sold products, products, works, services in the reporting year can fully recognize them as expenses for ordinary activities.

Expenses related to the provision of funds for the temporary use (temporary possession and use) of the assets of the organization; expenses related to the remuneration of rights arising from patents on inventions, industrial samples and other types of intellectual property; expenses related to the sale, disposal and other write-off of fixed assets and other cash (in addition to foreign currency), goods, products;; Contribution estimated reserves are drawn up in accordance with accounting rules (reserves for dubious debts, expensive valuation papers for depreciation of investments, etc.), as well as rules created in connection with the recognition of unexpected facts economic activity; compensation for losses incurred by the organization; losses in past years recognized in the reporting year; amount expected earnings, expired limitation period, unrealistic other debts for;

- Currency differences;
- The amount of asset downgrading;

Transfer of funds related to expenses for charitable activities, sports activities, recreation, entertainment, cultural and educational activities and other similar activities (contributions, fees, etc.); other expenses (these are expenses resulting from emergencies of economic activity (natural disaster, fire, accident, nationalization of property, etc.). Organizations that carry out industrial and other production activities, including finance, costs non-production or commercial costs. Products (works, costs associated with the sale of services), include costs: for packaging and packaging products in finished goods warehouses; delivery of goods to wagons, ships, cars and other vehicles to the departure

Station (Pier); commission fees paid by trade and other intermediaries, security and other similar costs. Figure 1. Analysis of the composition, objectives and cost of the information base

The main advantages of using electronic business in the activities of enterprises are as follows::

1. Global impact: E-Business enables businesses to reach a global audience by eliminating geographic barriers and expanding their customer base beyond traditional boundaries.

2. Special opportunities have been expanded: E-business provides 24/7 accessibility, which allows customers to view, shop and interact with businesses at a time when they are comfortable with them, which increases the level of customer satisfaction.

3. Economic marketing: online marketing and advertising methods are generally more cost-effective than traditional channels, allowing businesses to reach a wider audience while minimizing costs.

4. Improved efficiency: E-Business simplifies various business processes such as inventory management, order processing and customer service, resulting in increased efficiency and efficiency.

5. Advanced customer understanding: E-Business allows businesses to collect and analyze valuable information such as customer purchasing behavior and preferences, helping them adapt marketing strategies and improve customer experience.

6. More flexibility: E-Business provides flexibility in business hours, location and business models. Enterprises can quickly adapt to market demands and trends, ahead of competitors.

7. Cooperation and cooperation: e-business facilitates cooperation between enterprises, which allows them to establish strategic cooperation, expand the supply of products and reach new markets.

8. Cost reduction: E-Business eliminates or reduces costs associated with physical showcases, paper-based processes, and manual labor, leading to significant cost savings for businesses.

9. Innovation and agility: E-Business encourages innovation and agility, allowing businesses to quickly adapt to changing market conditions, introduce new products or services, and maintain competitiveness.

10. Improved customer service: e-business provides personal customer interactions, efficient order tracking, and quick problem solving capabilities that increase customer satisfaction and loyalty. In general, e-business provides many advantages that contribute to the development of enterprises, the expansion of their participation in the market and the achievement of a competitive advantage in the digital age.

Through e-commerce, consumers can immediately purchase digital products such as music albums, videos, or books, and their stores can sell unlimited copies of these digital products. In addition, it also cuts things like employee payroll costs, because you need a dozen employees a week to sell albums, books, or movies.

E-commerce also allows your business to be made easier than physical retailers because they are not related to physical limitations such as inventory space. Of course, logistics will go deeper with the growth of the business, but the expansion of the logistics sector will also give the opportunity to choose a third-party logistics provider.

Since e-commerce trader captures contact information in the form of e-mail, it is very easy to send automatic and special e-mails. In addition, these businesses and metrics make it possible to

customize a high-end store by using cookies and other methods of monitoring the behavior of the consumer.

Since all supply chains can be associated with entrepreneurship-related e-commerce systems, purchases will be fast, transparent and cheaper, and the currency will not need to be processed in cash or cash, which will reduce the costs and capabilities of accounting errors. Finally, e-commerce is the key to your own successful e-commerce company that allows you to track logistics, as well as sell low-volume goods. While focused on fast moving traditional retail, e-commerce economics allows for gradual and even outdated products that can be cataloged. Ecommerce is the perfect choice for solving problems in your business, but there are a number of drawbacks to the transition from email sales to online retail.

Many consumers still prefer to visit brick-and-mortar stores because of their personal relationships and the way buyers have a retail position. In addition, many customers want to talk before buying a product, especially about clothing, but e-commerce eliminates this luxury.

Security and credit card fraud also pose a major risk in contact with online shoppers, as businesses manage phishing attacks and other types of fraud risks if personal details are captured in e-commerce ; both may suffer from credit card fraud.

As a result, consumers are also afraid of their ability to identify fraudsters and deceivers, which means that your website must be reliably protected and approved for most consumers.

In the case of something that immediately satisfies the purchase, consumers are left empty for a while after shopping on the e-commerce website, as they often have to pay more for Fast shipping or wait a few days while the Postal Service does its job. In addition, if they are unsatisfactory from their order, many retailers of e-commerce must return payments that require the expansion of their reversible logistics functions, that is, provide for the shipment of goods and reimbursement of expenses. Speaking of costs, there are many procedures and taxation associated with opening an e-commerce store, and regulatory authorities are still unclear about the tax consequences of e-commerce transactions. This is especially true when the seller and the buyer are different regions.

Good for consumers, bad for businesses. Some concerns simply do not fit into the proxy or the concept - these unique problems have advantages for buyers and consumers, exacerbating difficulties for businesses, that is, more buyers can come to the store, while the business suffers in another way. Despite the fact that it is easier for consumers to sell prices due to several shopping searches and websites, sellers may feel that they are too limited for their business income, as most are out of consumer feedback. There is no information about e-commerce, which in turn is discount-oriented, and the development of online business has led to a decrease in online prices, which serves as an advantage for the buyer, but a disadvantage for the seller. The consumer experiences the convenience of having what is brought in at home, but the logistics involved in the delivery of each item puts a serious barrier on the e-commerce business, which is great for profit and customer retention, but terrible for logistics and management.

E-commerce, also known as e-commerce, refers to the purchase and sale of goods and services over the Internet. It has become an increasingly popular way for businesses to reach a wider audience and for consumers to buy products comfortably in their homes. With the rise of digital platforms and technologies, e-commerce has become more accessible and easier to use than ever before.

The Internet has revolutionized our way of shopping and doing business, and e-commerce has played an important role in this change. E-commerce, from small businesses to large corporations, opened up new opportunities for companies to expand their capabilities and increase their customer base. Using digital platforms such as websites, mobile apps, and social media, businesses can easily offer their products and services to a global audience. In addition, e-commerce allowed consumers to compare prices and purchase products from different retailers, all of which provided comfort in their homes.

E-commerce or e - commerce is the purchase and sale of goods and services over the Internet. It involves the transfer of funds and information over an electronic network, primarily the internet. E-commerce can be carried out between businesses known as B2B or between businesses and consumers known as B2C. This can also occur between consumers, known as C2C, or between consumers and businesses, known as C2B.

In recent years, e-commerce has become increasingly popular due to the growth of the Internet and the rise of online markets. Small businesses can now easily create an e-commerce website or e-commerce site to sell their products and services online. Online stores have become popular due to their convenience, accessibility, and ability to offer a wider range of products than brick stores.

The history of e-commerce can be traced back to the 1960s, when e-business transactions were first introduced. However, only in the 1990s, with the growth of the Internet and the development of e-commerce platforms, e-commerce began to gain wide popularity.

Today, e-commerce has become an important part of the distribution channels of many businesses, with many companies relying solely on e-commerce for their sales. Dropshipping, a popular e-commerce business model, allows businesses to sell products without inventory, while e-business transactions have made it easier for businesses to carry out transactions with suppliers and customers.

In conclusion, e-commerce has revolutionized the way businesses work, allowing them to reach a wider audience and make transactions more efficient. Whether you are a small business owner or a consumer, e-commerce offers a convenient and convenient way to buy and sell products and services.

There are several types of e-commerce, each serving different customers and business models. Four main types of e-commerce:

B2B e-commerce includes businesses that sell products or services to other businesses. This type of e-commerce often involves large-scale transactions, with an average order value higher than other types of e-commerce. B2B e-commerce can take many forms, including online markets, shopping systems, and private industries.

B2C e-commerce includes businesses that sell products or services directly to individual consumers. It is the most common type of e-commerce with many variations, such as online retailers, subscription services and digital download. B2C e-commerce often contains lower order values than B2B e-commerce, but has a higher transaction volume.

C2C e-commerce involves consumers who sell products or services to other consumers. This type of e-commerce is often facilitated by online markets such as eBay, Etsy and Craigslist. C2C e-commerce may include New Or Used Products and may be auction-based or fixed price.



C2B e-commerce involves consumers selling products or services to businesses. This type of e-commerce is less common than other types, but it is becoming more and more popular. Examples of C2B e-commerce include freelancer markets where businesses can hire individual contractors for specific projects and user-generated content platforms, where businesses pay consumers for their contributions.

In general, each type of e-commerce has its own characteristics and business models. Understanding the differences between them is very important for businesses that want to enter the e-commerce space.

Conclusion. Therefore, without a doubt, entrepreneurs can find a partner from any country in the world, fully realize their capabilities with the help of modern information and communication services. At the same time, it should be noted that at the moment more than 700 brokerage offices in more than a hundred commercial areas in our country also conduct exchange trading electronically. The new revision of the e-commerce bill is significant in that it is aimed at further improving this direction. It serves to create additional conditions for the further development of entrepreneurship and the improvement of the business environment, as well as the establishment of a technological market infrastructure in accordance with international standards. The bill provides for accounting invoices related to the implementation of commercial proposals, e-commerce agreements and contracts, as well as the norm for the registration of other documents not only on paper, but also in electronic form. This facilitates the formalization of electronic transactions and their implementation dishes, increases the transparency of commercial practices, creates conditions for buyers of goods and services to immediately receive information about the relevant prices, quality and conditions of delivery.

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