

## Liquidity and Inventory Accounting: Assessment of IAS 2 in a Hardware Distributor

Liquidez y contabilidad de inventarios: Evaluación de la NIC 2 en una distribuidora ferretera

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### Abstract

The article analyzes International Accounting Standard 2 (IAS 2) in the context of a hardware distributor, placing special emphasis on its relationship with liquidity. The methodology employed includes a basic quantitative approach and a non-experimental cross-sectional research design, relying on data collection and document analysis to achieve the desired results. The study focuses on companies in the hardware sector. The findings reveal that the distributor has an average inventory turnover of 26.89 times in 2023. The current liquidity analysis indicates that the company has 1.23 soles available for every sol of obligation. However, it was identified that the freight cost was not included in the cost of goods, and that losses and damages were not properly recorded, constituting a non-compliance with IAS 2. This suggests that the lack of compliance and omissions negatively impact their liquidity results, highlighting the direct relationship between the proper application of IAS 2 and liquidity management.

**Keywords:** Liquidity, inventory accounting, Nic2, inventory rotation.

### Resumen

El artículo analiza la Norma Internacional de Contabilidad 2 (NIC 2) en el ámbito de una distribuidora de ferretería, poniendo especial énfasis en su relación con la liquidez. La metodología empleada incluye un enfoque cuantitativo básico y un diseño de investigación no experimental de tipo transversal, que se basa en la recolección de datos y el análisis documental para alcanzar los resultados esperados. El estudio se centra en empresas del sector ferretero. Los hallazgos revelan que la distribuidora tiene un promedio de rotación de inventarios de 26.89 veces en el año 2023. El análisis de la liquidez corriente indica que la empresa dispone de 1.23 soles por cada sol de obligación. Sin embargo, se identificó que no se incluía el costo del flete en el costo de las mercaderías, y que las mermas y desmedros no se registraban adecuadamente, lo que constituye un incumplimiento de la NIC 2. Esto sugiere que la falta de cumplimiento y las omisiones tienen un impacto negativo en sus resultados de liquidez, subrayando la relación directa entre la adecuada aplicación de la NIC 2 y la gestión de la liquidez.

**Palabras claves:** Liquidez, contabilidad de inventarios, Nic2, rotación de inventarios.

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## INTRODUCTION

The study is carried out in a hardware distributor dedicated to the wholesale and retail sale of plumbing products and materials. The growth of the sector has generated challenges in inventory control and its relationship with liquidity. According to Romero et al. (2024), asset management is key to improving operational performance. The research focuses on inventory management and its impact on liquidity, highlighting that the lack of supervision in rotation causes excesses and shortages (Benavides et al., 2016), and that the incorrect application of IAS 2 results in an inadequate valuation, negatively affecting liquidity (Muchaypiña & Castillo, 2018). Espinoza Landa (2021) points out that the absence of a structured plan aggravates these problems, while Gutiérrez and Tapia (2016) suggest diversifying products and services to improve the conversion of assets into cash. Thus, the research seeks to demonstrate the effectiveness of IAS 2 in relation to liquidity, analyzing its link with current liquidity, merchandise turnover, inventory measurement, and expense recognition.

As a national context for the study, Acuña et al. (2017) propose implementing a logistics process to improve inventory management and increase profitability at H y M Almacenes Generales SRL, focusing on items and raw materials. Espinoza Landa (2021) highlights the importance of contingency plans and adequate inventory management to maintain financial health and take advantage of business opportunities. The systematic review and analysis of financial ratios are essential to assess the organization's ability to meet its short-term liabilities (García & Pérez, 2020). In conclusion, the effectiveness of IAS 2 is crucial for the correct valuation of inventories, ensuring the necessary liquidity for the company's payments and operations (International Accounting Standards Board, 2003). Implementing this standard properly helps avoid inventory management problems and improves financial efficiency, contributing to organizational balance and progress (López & Martínez, 2022; Salazar, 2021).

Maza et al. (2020) highlight that the correct implementation of IAS 2 allows establishing a control and evaluation system for a fair presentation of financial statements. Their results indicate that 67.65% of respondents apply the standard, while 32.35% do not yet do so, which generates inconsistencies in the rotation and measurement of merchandise. Risco & Rivera (2023) emphasize the importance of internal control in inventories, pointing out that the lack of a systematic method led to a 341% variation in the valuation of inventories between 2021 and 2022, concluding that IAS 2 significantly improves this control. Aquima

Vilca et al. (2022) find that 87% of respondents support inventory optimization and 75% value accounting automation for more effective management. Soto et al. (2013) perform a comparative analysis of inventory accounting, highlighting the use of standard costs and measurement methods under IAS 2. Abanto (2015) presents practical cases on IAS 2, addressing cost regularization and measurement methods such as FIFO and weighted average. Escandon et al. (2021) point out that poor inventory management negatively impacts the accounting and liquidity of Macoser SA. Gutiérrez & Tapia (2016) define liquidity as the ability to convert current assets into cash, evaluating the current ratio and the acid test, while Vázquez et al. (2017) relate liquidity to profitability and organizational continuity, evidencing differences in the agricultural sector.

The theoretical bases of the study include the work of Arias (2015), which differentiates between losses and decreases in the value of merchandise. Losses can be normal, whose cost loss is adjusted until sale, or abnormal, which are recognized as an immediate expense. Losses, on the other hand, reflect a decrease in the quality of the goods due to obsolescence or damage. The study also addresses the tax accounting treatment of these losses, which generates differences in the General Sales Tax. IAS 2 defines inventories as assets available for future manufacture or sale and establishes concepts such as net realizable value and fair value (Abanto, 2015). Calderón et al. (2022) highlight that poor management in storage and the lack of classification of functions can affect the control of receipt and dispatch of merchandise, suggesting the implementation of accounting and tax processes to improve inventory management. Finally, Pozo et al. (2020) emphasize that IAS 2 is crucial to prevent obsolescence and stock shortage problems, since its incorrect application has a direct impact on the company's liquidity due to deficiencies in costs and inventory adjustments.

Liquidity is essential for investment and financing decisions. Gutiérrez & Tapia (2016) define liquidity as a characteristic that allows current assets to be evaluated, facilitating stability in investments and financing. They measure the speed with which assets are converted into cash, using various indicators such as the current ratio, which evaluates an organization's ability to meet its short-term debts through the relationship between debts and current assets. The acid test ratio is also considered, which uses more liquid assets to cover short-term liabilities. Wong (2016) complements this view by pointing out that liquidity is crucial, even more so than profitability and risk, and highlights that payment capacity should not be assessed rigidly, as

it varies according to internal and external factors. Classifies assets into three categories: liquid, profitable and of reasonable risk.

The purpose of the research is to analyze and define the connection between International Accounting Standard 2 (IAS 2) and liquidity. To do so, the following question is proposed: how is IAS 2 related to liquidity in a hardware distributor? The aim is to improve inventory management, with the purpose of presenting real data and results. With the help of the dimensions of acquisition cost, inventory depreciation and current ratio, these indicators will allow a detailed analysis of the period in which inventories are converted back into liquidity, providing a detailed view of how to negotiate merchandise and its influence on the organization's liquidity. The scope of this research focuses on evaluating liquidity and inventory accounting in a hardware distributor, specifically analyzing the application of IAS 2.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A non-experimental and cross-sectional design is adopted, which allows observing and analyzing the data at a single point in time without intervening in the processes. The study population includes all hardware distributors in the region, and a representative sample will be selected to obtain relevant data on their accounting practices and their impact on liquidity (International Accounting Standards Board, 2003; Cañibano & Santillán, 2019; García, 2020). The research follows a basic methodology, as indicated by Nicomedes Teodoro (2018), with a quantitative approach that uses document analysis to collect information from accounting and financial records. It focuses on accounting and business, delimited by the variables of IAS 2 and liquidity. Statistical techniques and software were used to process and visualize the data, facilitating the interpretation of

results. The study will be carried out in a representative distributor of a total of 153,436 companies, according to the INEI (2022), of which 67,877 are commercial, analyzing inventory records and applying liquidity ratios to offer a comprehensive view of the entity's accounting management.

**RESULTS**

In the development of this research, the analysis of the results achieved in relation to IAS 2 and liquidity of a hardware distributor is presented. For this purpose, data collection tools were used that examined inventory operations in accordance with IAS 2. Likewise, the relevant causes and consequences are identified with a detailed study of liquidity ratios. Finally, the relationship between the implementation of IAS 2 and liquidity ratios was explored to determine their possible mutual impact.

To demonstrate the relationship between IAS 2 and liquidity, how inventory measurement influences the latter is evaluated. IAS 2, in paragraph 9, establishes that inventories must be accounted for at net realizable value or cost, choosing the lower. Paragraph 10 indicates that the costs of inventories must include expenses related to their purchase and transformation. Likewise, paragraph 11 indicates that the acquisition value includes the purchase price and transportation, deducting discounts and rebates (Abanto, 2015). In the context of the business, it is crucial to include the cost of transportation (freight) in the cost of the material according to IAS 2. However, it was identified that this expense is incorrectly recorded as an expense in account 63, with an amount of 1,895,777 soles, instead of being added to the cost of the merchandise. Therefore, it is concluded that this expense must be broken down for an amount of 858,533.46 soles in account 63111, thus adjusting the records to reflect the correct cost of the merchandise. The following table shows the account settings that will be affected by these changes:

**Table 1**

*Adjustments made to the balances of the ledger; offsetting the expense from the charge of account 63111*

Account	Description	Ledger Balances		Settings		Ledger Balances With Adjustment			
		Debtor S/	Creditor S/	Debit S/	Credit S/	Debto S/	Var %	Creditor S/	Var %
60	Purchases	103487222	0	858533	0	104345756	1%	0	0%
63	Selling expenses	1895777	0	0	858533	1037243	-45%	0	0%
79	CICC and G	0	7473467	858533	0	0	0%	6614934	-11%
95	Selling expenses	2653951	0	0	858533	1795418	-32%	0	0%
20	Merchandise	4108006	0	858533	815607	4150932	1%	0	0%
61	Inventory variation	0	103487222	0	858533	0	0%	104345756	1%
69	Sales Costs	109223314	0	815607		110038920	1%	0	0%

Note: Information taken from the Company

This table provides a summary of the movements, detailing the breakdown and adjustments necessary to correctly record the value of the merchandise in accordance with IAS 2. By making these adjustments and reversing the transportation expense in account 63111 (transport charge), the correct cost of the merchandise is obtained. For greater clarity, the expense recorded in Table 1 was reversed, charging account 60 (purchases) the amount of S/ 858,533 and crediting account 63 (sales expense) with the same amount. For this reason, account 60 increased its value to S/ 104,345,756; which represents 1%, while account 63 decreased to S/ 1,037,243; a reduction of 45%.

The destination of the recorded expense was reversed, charging S/ 858,533 to account 79 (charges attributable to cost and expense accounts) and crediting account 95 (sales expenses), which reduced account 79 by 11% and account 95 by 35%. The destination of the purchases was also recorded, charging account 20 (purchases) S/ 858,533 and crediting account 61 (inventory variation), which increased account 20 to S/ 4,966,539 (20%) and account 61 by 1%. The cost of sales of S/ 815,607 was discounted, reducing the total of account 20 to S/ 4,150,932, with a final variation of 1%. The cost of sales was adjusted due to the increase in the value of merchandise sold in 2023, calculating a percentage based on the initial inventory of S/ 11,529,545 and purchases for the year, totaling S/ 115,016,768. This total was divided by the cost of sales for 2023 (S/ 109,223,314), resulting in 95%. The value to be added to the cost of sales was 95% of the freight (S/ 858,533), equivalent to S/ 815,607, which was charged to account 69 (cost of sales) and credited to account 20 (merchandise). By recording freight as an expense instead of part of the cost of merchandise, a divergence in the financial statement was identified, with implications for management.

It is essential to demonstrate the relationship between liquidity and recognition as an expense, since inventories must be measured at the lower of their net realizable value and their cost. According to paragraph 28, this rule is applied when the cost can not be recovered, such as in cases of obsolescence, which include shrinkage and waste (Abanto, 2015). In the entity studied, more waste than loss was observed, due to infrastructure failures, lack of adequate storage

and factory defects, which deteriorate the material. Correct accounting according to IAS 2 allows the net realizable cost to be revealed, ensuring the veracity of the financial statements and helping entrepreneurs to make informed decisions. The company uses a virtual warehouse called "Construction Warehouse" to record losses and waste, but it could be incorrectly applying IAS 2, paragraph 9, by not reducing the value of these products in its accounting records, keeping them as part of the merchandise.

**Table 2**  
*Products in devaluation according to warehouse construction as of December 2023*

Brand	Measurement unit	Balance quantity	Amount
STEEL	Part	704	S/ 10,740.63
OERLIKON	Kilos	12	S/ 130.78
PRODAC	Package	3	S/ 39,366.13
PRODAC	Rolls	19	S/ 5,503.65
SIDER	Meters	48.06	S/ 1,201.17
Totals, general		786.06	S/ 56,942.36

Note: Analysis carried out according to information from the company's 2023 warehouse

In this table, it can be seen that the value of the merchandise in poor condition is S/ 56,942.36. According to IAS 2, paragraph 9, said merchandise must be valued at net realizable cost. For the company, due to wear and tear, its current value is zero. Therefore, the total amount of 56,942.36 soles must be decreased from the inventory, this same amount must be deducted from the merchandise and added to the cost of sales. It is important to note that these products have not yet been sold, so only the accounting adjustment must be made for the recognition of the impairment of the merchandise, as seen in the table:

**Table 3**

*Adjustments made to the ledger balances due to the devaluation of inventories*

Account	Description	Ledger Balances		Settings		Ledger Balances With Adjustment			
		Debtor S/	Credit or S/	Debit S/	Credit S/	Debto S/	Var %	Credit or S/	Var %
69	Sales Costs	110038920	0	56942		110095863	0.05%	0	0%
29	Devaluation of inventories	0	0		56942	0		56942	100%

Note: Data taken from research

In this section, the adjustment made for the devaluation of the merchandise is detailed. First, table 1 will be analyzed, in which, after the adjustments, the new value of account 69 (cost of sales) was reduced to S/ 110,039,920. From there, an additional adjustment was made, charging account 69 the amount of S/ 56,942 (taken from table 2) and crediting the same amount to account 29 (inventory devaluation). As a result, account 69 decreased by an additional 0.05% to the percentage that appeared in table 1. With this information, some modifications were made to the results that the company presented at the end of the 2023 period, to find the relationship between the variables.

Table 4 shows the statement of financial position, where inventories represent the value of the merchandise that the company has for next year's sales.

In 2023, the value of inventories was S/ 4,108,006 and after adjustments, it was reduced to S/ 4,093,990. In 2022, this value was S/ 6,866,754. When analyzing the inventories at the end of the year, it is observed that in 2023 there was less material available for sale than in 2022. These amounts of inventories in warehouses will be used to compare amounts for 2022 and 2023 (with adjustments). This analysis shows that the material acquired for sale constitutes an important part of what is estimated to obtain liquidity. Since the sale of construction materials for the entity studied is the main flow of liquidity, the inventory turnover will allow evaluating the effectiveness of the inventories in the liquidity of the entity, for this the comparative income statement will also be necessary.

**Table 4**

*Income statement for the year 2022 and 2023 without adjustments and with adjustments, expressed in soles*

	2022	2023 without adjustments	2023 with adjustments		2022	2023 without adjustments	2023 with adjustments
<b>Current assets</b>				<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5148733	1495563	1495563	Taxes and contributions to the pension and health system to pay	99359	0	0
Commercial accounts receivable - third parties	8956836	6180909	6180909	Remunerations and shares payable	177790	15984	15984
Trade accounts receivable - related	4250	98857	98857	Trade accounts payable - third parties	17112037	15259329	15259329
Accounts receivable from staff, shareholders (partners), directors and managers.	200	200	200	Trade accounts payable - related	1846149	6545	6545
Miscellaneous accounts receivable - third parties	3075863	7529915	7529915	Accounts payable to shareholders, directors and managers.		185650	185650
Miscellaneous-related accounts receivable	1321376			Financial obligations	2118969	675938	675938
Services and other contracts in advance	30669	377660	377660	<b>Total, current liabilities</b>	21354304	16143446	16143446
Merchandise	6866754	4108006	4093990	<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Stock to receive	4662791	1671524	1671524	Financial obligations	279932	0	0
Other asset accounts	1644108			Miscellaneous accounts payable - related	0	24545	24545
<b>Total, current assets</b>	31711580	21462634	21448618	Deferred liabilities	4292708	1285951	1285951
<b>Non-current asset</b>				<b>Total, non-current liabilities</b>	4572639	1310496	1310496
Property, plant and equipment	2375107	3987087	3987087	<b>Total, passive</b>	25926943	17453943	17453943
Intangible assets	3984	6546	6546	<b>Net worth</b>			
<b>Total, non-current assets</b>	2379091	3993633	3993633	Capital	3081706	3081706	3081706
				Cumulative results	3375687	4567177	4567177
				Exercise results	1706335	353441	339425
				<b>Total, equity</b>	8163728	8002324	7988309
<b>Total, active</b>	34090671	25456267	25442251	<b>Total, liabilities and net worth</b>	34090671	25456267	25442251

Note: Data taken from research documents

**Table 5**  
*Income statement for the year 2022 and 2023, expressed in soles*

Income from:	2022	2023	
		Without Adjustments	With adjustments
Sale of merchandise	115572036	112804970	112804970
Service provision	161241		
Discounts, rebates and bonuses	656335	749448	749448
<b>Total gross income</b>	<b>116389612</b>	<b>113554418</b>	<b>113554418</b>
<b>Costs for:</b>			
Cost of sales	-110486596	-109223314	-110095863
<b>Other costs</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>5903016</b>	<b>4331104</b>	<b>3458555</b>
Administration expenses	-1324857	-1649691	-1649691
Sales expenses	-3118836	-2653951	-1795418
<b>Operation result</b>	<b>1459323</b>	<b>27462</b>	<b>13447</b>
<b>Other income (expenses)</b>			
Other income	40887	526149	526149
Financial income - differ change	3636809	2970309	2970309
Other management income	259741		
Financial expenses	-444764	-3170479	-3170479
Financial expenses - differ change	-3245215		
Other expenses	-448		
<b>Surplus/deficit for the period</b>	<b>1706335</b>	<b>353441</b>	<b>339425</b>

Note: Data taken from research documents

Table 5 shows the income statement where the cost of sales amounts are found, which amount to 110,486,596 soles for the year 2022 and 110,095,863 soles for the year 2023 (with adjustment). In addition, the data from table 4 (statement of financial position) will be used, specifically the total inventories, which correspond to merchandise. Likewise, for the year 2022, this amount is 6,866,754.22 soles, and for the year 2023 (with adjustment), it is 4,093,990 soles. With this information, the data is transferred to table 6 to calculate the inventory turnover.

To demonstrate the turnover or frequency of inventory renewal, two calculations will be made; first, the inventory turnover will be calculated:  $\text{cost of sale} / \text{average inventory} = \text{number of times}$ . Second, inventory turnover days will be calculated:  $360 \text{ days per year} / \text{inventory turnover} = \text{number of days}$ . These calculations will allow us to evaluate the frequency with which inventories are renewed in a year and the days that, on average, inventories remain in the company.

**Table 6**  
*Calculation of inventory turnover and average period carried out*

Year	Cost of sale (soles)	Value %	Average inventory (soles)	Value %	Inventory turnover (times)	Days per year	Average realized period (days)
2022	110486596	4	686675		16.09	60	22.37
2023 (Without Adjustments)	109223314	6	410800		26.59	60	13.54
2023 (With adjustments)	110095863	0.80%	409399	0.34%	26.89	60	13.39
Comparison	872549		-14016		0.30		-0.15

Note: Data taken from research

Analyzing inventory turnover in 2023 with and without adjustments, it is observed that the cost of sales increased by S/ 872,549 (0.8%) and the average inventory decreased by S/ 14,016 (-0.34%). Although the variations are minimal, they indicate that the incorrect use of IAS 2 affects the liquidity indicators. The merchandise turnover was 26.89 times (0.30 times more than without adjustments), and the merchandise rotated every 13.39 days with adjustments, improving compared to 2022, when it rotated 16 times in 22 days. However, the amount of merchandise sold was similar in both years, and the reduction in stocks in 2023 is attributed to

an excess of stored merchandise, which is detrimental to liquidity. Efficient merchandise management contributes to liquidity by reducing storage costs and allowing a faster recovery of investments, meeting short-term obligations. Since purchase prices at hardware stores are constantly changing, rotating inventories increases liquidity. In addition, the analysis of the current liquidity ratio, which is calculated by dividing total current assets by total current liabilities, shows the proportion of debts that the company can cover with its current assets, as detailed in the following table.

**Table 7**  
*Current liquidity for the years 2022 – 2023*

Year	Current assets (soles)	Var %	Passive Current (soles)	Var %	Current Liquidity (soles)
2022	31,711,580		21,354,304		1.49
2023 (Without Adjustments)	21,462,634	- 32.32%	17,453,943	- 18.26%	1.23
2023 (With adjustments)	21,448,618	- 0.07%	17,453,943	0.00%	1.23

Note: Data taken from research

According to Table 7, the company is able to meet short-term obligations, since its current assets cover its obligations to third parties by more than 100%. In this sense, in 2022 the company can meet each sol of debt it had with S/ 1.49; likewise, in 2023 the company can meet each sol of debt it had with S/ 1.23. However, there is a decrease in current liquidity from 2022 to 2023 by S/ 0.26, which indicates lower liquidity for the company during this period. This reduction is attributed to a 32% decrease in total current assets. However, when examining the merchandise item specifically, according to Table 4, it is observed that the value for the year 2022 is S/ 6,866,754 and for the year 2023 (with adjustments) it is S/ 4,093,990, which represents a decrease of 40.38% in this item alone. After carefully analyzing the information provided, it is determined that there is a direct connection between current liquidity and IAS 2. Therefore, inventories, as a significant part of current assets, influence the company's liquidity. Therefore, the hypothesis of the relationship between current liquidity and IAS 2 is confirmed.

**DISCUSSION**

The analysis highlights the importance of the proper use of IAS 2 in the entity's liquidity, concluding that its correct application ensures accurate data on inventories, which modifies the financial statements and liquidity ratios, facilitating informed decisions. Implementing IAS 2 appropriately offers true and reliable results, essential for business planning. The acquisition cost was analyzed and it was found that the company did not include the freight of merchandise, which amounted to S/. 858,533.46. This amount was added to the cost of the merchandise, and a lack of breakdown was identified in the impairment of inventories, which was S/. 56,942.36. As a result, the merchandise should have been reported in the statement of financial position for S/. 4,093,990, in contrast to the unadjusted value of S/. 4,108,006 for 2023. This generated variations in the liquidity indicators and a 4% decrease in profit. According to Escandón et al. (2021), their study on IAS 2 indicates that the Macoser entity did not maintain adequate control of its inventories, reflecting a decrease of approximately

58.82% in taxable profit after applying the standard. In the same sense, Calderón et al. (2022), took as a study analysis a company dedicated to hardware, using in its methodology a quantitative approach combined with a non-experimental design, with the company under analysis. The results showed that it was necessary to adjust the stocks for impairment, charging account 695 (Inventory impairment expenses at cost) 30,000 soles and crediting account 291 (Merchandise) the same amount. It was concluded that the inventories showed deficiencies in the physical count and adjustments were not being made for depreciation of losses and losses. In addition, undervalued merchandise worth 56,942.36 soles was found.

An analysis of current liquidity was carried out after adjusting the financial statements, calculating the indicator for 2022 and 2023. Damodaran, A. (2012); White & Fried (2003); the results showed a ratio of 1.49 in 2022 and 1.23 in 2023, indicating good economic solvency, with 1.23 soles in liquidity for each sol of debt, which supports its obligations. These results agree with Rucoba & Segura (2021), who state that the ratios allow to evaluate the capacity of an entity to assume short-term obligations. In their study, they found ratios of 12.6 and 3.5, the difference being attributable to factors such as the pandemic and economic uncertainty. Brigham & Ehrhardt (2016), Ross et. al (2016). In summary, the

hardware distributor has good liquidity, with a variation of -17.19% in its ratio, which indicates that its current assets remain sufficient to cover liabilities during both years.

## CONCLUSIONS

In relation to the implementation of IAS 2 and its effect on liquidity, it was found that the hardware distributor does not adequately apply this standard in the recording of its valued Kardex, which negatively impacts its liquidity results and shows a direct connection between the correct application of the standard and liquidity management. In addition, the company records freight as an expense instead of including it in the cost of the merchandise, violating the provisions of paragraph 11 of IAS 2, which reduces the value of current assets and deteriorates liquidity indicators. Likewise, damaged merchandise is not recorded correctly, ignoring paragraph 9 of IAS 2, which affects the cost of merchandise and makes it difficult to accurately calculate liquidity ratios. However, when applying the current liquidity ratios, it is concluded that the distributor has a favorable situation, with values of 1.49 and 1.23 for 2022 and 2023, respectively, which suggests that it has adequate liquidity to cover its obligations, despite the inconsistencies in the application of IAS 2.

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