

## IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS: THE ESSENCE AND MAJOR COMMODITY ASPECTS

**Danko T.I.**

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,  
Senior Lecturer at Department of Entrepreneurship  
and Ecological Expertise of Goods,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University

**Yavorska N.P.**

Candidate of Economic Sciences,  
Lviv Polytechnic National University

This article explores the definition of a term “identification of goods” in the regulatory, educational and scientific literature since pressing problem is to study the properties of goods, establishing their compliance with standards or requirements, naturalness, and detect fraud, i.e. identification of goods should play a key role in the study as the aggregate of products quality and some of its symptoms.

The carried out research of educational-methodical, normative, reference and scientific literature allowed asserting that there is still no unambiguous interpretation of the term “goods identification”; one can find its identity with the identification or commodity examination.

We believe that the identification of goods unites these two types of expertise since the object of research in both cases is the product's product characteristics, the difference is only in the specifics of the tasks being solved – the formulated goal at the first stage of the procedure for identifying goods.

It is established that depending on the destination of the goods the following types of identification are distinguished: consumer,

assortment (species), qualitative (qualimetric), and goods belonging to a particular lot (commodity-partition).

The article deals with the procedure of identification of goods, namely criteria, indicators, tools and methods for its implementation. It is indicated that depending on the developed criteria and designated indicators, one or more methods for the identification of goods are chosen that will help to establish a correspondence of products.

It is proved that the identification of goods should be integrated and conducted in accordance with accurately determined typical criteria that are difficult to falsify.

Established the need for the formation of scientific and methodological foundations for the identification of goods, improving the means and methods of its implementation, as developed national standards are general in nature and do not specify the performance and quality criteria, do not guarantee that during the design, development, manufacture, storage and sale of goods the actually achieved level of quality will match the specified requirements.