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FINANCIAL STABILITY OF ENTERPRISES IN WARTIME CONDITIONS

The relevance of the research topic is due to a significant, potentially medium-term deterioration in the conditions of conducting business by domestic business entities: a decrease in the raw material market, a decrease in the demand for finished products (goods, services), a decrease in the level of business profitability, restrictions on self-financing of development. Possibilities of attracting relatively cheap credit resources. This situation was provoked by the active phase of military aggression of the Russian Federation. It is possible to resist the extremely negative influence of building a road map for the revival of domestic business thanks to the deepening of research on the search for an action algorithm to ensure the financial stability of enterprises.

In the conditions of the active phase of military aggression of the Russian Federation against independent Ukraine, the issue of financial stability and domestic business is of great relevance. Modern scientific developments and practical recommendations are aimed at the search for financial coefficients and the determination of the methodology for their calculation, in addition, a number of methods of managing financial stability are offered. A critical analysis of the existing proposals proves the urgent need for further research in the indicated direction, because the existing criteria of financial analysis in the conditions of war and expected economic recession lose their relevance. In the latest studies, financial stability is considered as the ability of an enterprise to form financial resources in such a way as to ensure the possibility of constant and uniform main activity, avoiding all risks and changes in the external environment [1].

Currently, we consider it expedient to draw attention to the unfounded identification of financial stability and financial stability, because, as noted in the publication [1], financial stability is considered as: 1) the state of an enterprise or resources; 2) as balance and the ability to return to the present; 3) the capacity of the enterprise (system); 4) as a complex of components. Such polymorphism of views indicates that the concept of "financial stability" is unstable, and therefore, possibly a false identification of the dynamic characteristics of the enterprise. The analysis of individual publications [2] provides sufficient grounds for formulating a position regarding the feasibility of applying the concepts of "financial stability" and "financial stability", in particular: sustainability reflects the ability of a business entity in dynamic conditions of the market environment to withstand unforeseen losses and ensures the achievement of tactical and strategic goals; stability is a state in which the economic system of the business entity and all its components resist the influence of economic fluctuations, external and internal economic risks, ensure the correct performance of functions and preserve dynamic properties; financial stability

and stability of a business entity are determined by taking into account the time factor, which is usually taken into account the corresponding time intervals for determining financial stability are significantly longer than for determining financial stability; the understanding of financial stability, in particular, from the point of view of taking into account cash flows and the factor involved in the functioning of a business entity, which is broader than the understanding of financial stability.

Regarding the recognition of the object of financial internal control of managerial decisions in the sphere of financial activity, we consider it appropriate to note that this can be agreed with a certain caveat. The reflection of financial management decisions is the quantitative reflection of capital formation and use operations, - financial indicators, and the verbal content of the consequences of capital turnover [3].

In the conditions of the global financial crisis, the introduction of resource saving and resource saving becomes relevant. In connection with this, the main objects of financial internal control are resources, the main elements of the production potential, which are at the disposal of the business entity and are used to achieve specific economic goals, including financial, development.

The conditions under which the domestic business is forced to change the emphasis of the organization and implementation of business processes. The primary task of domestic enterprises is the review of economic development strategies and the parameterization of financial activity. Completion of the assigned task is possible thanks to the assessment of the financial stability of enterprises, which must be carried out as a result of the financial control of objects whose parameters affect financial stability, conducting a financial analysis of possible financial instability, forming an appropriate managerial influence on the minimization or elimination of internal and external risks of effective financial and economic activity. The proposed proposals for understanding the essence of the financial stability of the enterprise, the application of financial control of capital turnover, the management of which in conditions of uncertainty plays a key role in ensuring the financial stability of business units can be submitted to further research and form the basis for the construction of a mechanism for managing their financial stability.

List of used sources:

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2. Zvity pro rezultaty diyalnosti Derzhaudyt-sluzhby ta yiyi mizhrehionalnykh terytorialnykh orhaniv [Reports on the results of the State Audit Service and its interregional territorial bodies]. dasu.gov.ua. URL: <https://dasu.gov.ua/ua/plugins/userPages/51> [in Ukrainian].

3. Mizhrehionalni terytorialni orhany Derzhaudyt-sluzhby: [Interregional territorial bodies of the State Audit Service]. URL: <https://dasu.gov.ua/ua/plugins/userPages/1485> [in Ukrainian].