

MODELING THE PROCESS OF ENSURING THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF ENTERPRISE

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Today, the engineering industry in Ukraine is characterized by a crisis development, formed due to the fact that domestic enterprises can operate in such political and economic conditions, which are characterized by significant instability. The last five years have been extremely difficult for the Ukrainian economy, and all the events taking place in the country (depreciation of the hryvnia, hostilities, loss of the Russian market) have a very acute impact on the financial security of domestic enterprises. So, the issues of diagnosing the crisis state of mechanical engineering enterprises are very relevant today, since a large number of existing models and methods were simply not formed for the Ukrainian reality.

In international practice and scientific literature, time has lasted to determine when it is necessary to apply anti-crisis management, methods of forecasting the onset of bankruptcy have been applied (despite its legal status, bankruptcy remains a phenomenon, it is formed precisely for financial reasons).

In the international scientific literature, various methods for assessing the level of financial security are considered, thanks to which it is possible to establish when it is roughly necessary to apply anti-crisis management. Such methods, for example, include: cost, strategically target, program-target, indicator, ranking method, resource-functional, method of the "golden rule of financing". But, unfortunately, they do not always show themselves effectively in practice. Let's consider each of the methods in more detail:

1. The cost method. This method was most used precisely in the study of the methodology of financial security at the enterprise. The cost method differed from others in that it provides for the process of managing the financial security of an enterprise due to the total maximization of the value of the enterprise. This requires a high level of profit from the enterprise, which, unfortunately, our domestic engineering enterprises simply hide in order to reduce tax payments.

2. Program-target method. The method presupposes the use of mathematical analysis, which is why it is too difficult to be applied in practice by a domestic enterprise.

3. Indicator method. This method involves assessing the level of financial security of the enterprise by comparing the actual performance of the enterprise (for example, capital productivity, labor productivity, etc.) with the existing system of indicators. Unfortunately, this method is not fully formed for assessing the financial security of the enterprise levels, since it imposes such established limit values of indicators that can differ significantly in different industries where the enterprise operates.

4. Ranking method. This method consists in determining the level of economic security of an enterprise using an established point scale, that is, the assessment is due to the use of certain rank indicators. In our opinion, the ranking method is very superficial and its effectiveness suffers due to the fact that the management of the enterprise will be in constant uncertainty in the formation of those very rank signs, since there is no general idea of how to form "ranks".

5. Strategic target method. The method assumes a constant process of adjusting the financial strategy for the development of an enterprise in accordance with changes in the level of financial security. Its problem is similar to the previous method, it requires the maximization of profits and the consistency of the financial interests of all participants, which forever coincide and are aimed precisely at the development of the enterprise.

6. Resource-functional method. This method provides for assessing the level of financial security of an enterprise through assessing the state of use of corporate resources according to special criteria and covers almost all areas of the enterprise. That is why the coverage of all the activities of the enterprise, the method may not give the desired result, since financial security is not everything that the enterprise does, this concept

is narrower and the assessment of its level will be more effective if you focus only on a certain component of the enterprise.

7. Method of "Golden rule of financing". This method involves calculating the level of financial security of an enterprise by setting the terms for which financial resources are mobilized, coincides with the terms for which financial investments are made. Thanks to this, you can set the level of financial security of the enterprise for the short term.

Consequently, it can be argued that the presented methods are ineffective for domestic engineering enterprises in assessing the level of financial security at which it is necessary to apply anti-crisis management.

To date, there is no holistic and practically-proven method for assessing the level of financial security, the calculation of which would provide information on the need to apply anti-crisis management at a domestic engineering enterprise, taking into account the specifics of their activities.

In our opinion, the assessment of the level of financial security, at which it is necessary to apply anti-crisis management at the enterprise, should be holistic and based on indicators that fully reflect the current financial condition and take into account the specifics of the industry. To do this, it is necessary to attract relevant experts in the field of domestic mechanical engineering, whose experience and knowledge will make it possible to form the necessary groups of indicators and calculate an integral indicator, the results of which would signal the absence or need to apply anti-crisis management.

To calculate the integral indicator, it is necessary to form a group of indicators that fully reflect the financial condition of the enterprise and determine the current level of financial security: "desired", "acceptable", "recommended", "acceptable"; "pre-crisis"; "crisis". The level of financial security established by us will allow the management of enterprises to better understand when there is a need to apply anti-crisis management.

To establish the main indicators and their threshold values, at which the threat of a financial crisis in engineering enterprises, and there is a need to apply anti-crisis management, we conducted a survey with the involvement of experts working in this field and are leading experts in the issue of financial and economic security of the enterprise.

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