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Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University

ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Collective Monograph

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The monograph is focused on scientific, methodical and practical aspects of accounting, financial, and economic support for the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in Ukraine. The collective monograph was published within the framework of the state budget research topics "Innovative development of accounting, taxation and control in the system of ensuring the economic stability of enterprises" (state registration number 0121U109731), "Financial support for structural modernization and innovative development of agroindustrial production in Ukraine" (state registration number 0124U000027), "Information technologies and mathematical methods for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy" (state registration number 0120U105338).

The monograph is intended for policymakers and stakeholders in agriculture, accountants, banking and finance specialists, agricultural managers, farmers, researchers and postgraduate students in agricultural economics.

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CONTENT

3.2. FORMATION OF FINANCIAL RESULT AND ITS IMPACT ON MANAGEMENT INCOME OF AN ENTERPRISE AS AN ELEMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

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The financial result is one of the key indicators that reflects the efficiency of the enterprise's economic activity over a period. It is a reflection of the total outcome of all financial and economic transactions and shows whether the enterprise has reached profit or loss. The formation of a financial result is a central component of financial statements and plays a crucial role in making management, investment, credit and tax decisions.

The financial result is the difference between the income of the enterprise from the main and other activities and the costs associated with the receipt of these income. In a simplified form, the formula can be given as follows:

$$\textit{Financial result} = \textit{Income} - \textit{Expenses} \qquad (3.2.1)$$

If the difference is positive, the company earns a profit, if negative, the loss is fixed. In real economic conditions, the financial result is formed based on many elements, taking into account various costs (production, administrative, marketing, financial, other operating) and income (from sales of products, investment, financial activity, etc.). The financial result not only reflects the history of economic activity of the enterprise, but also serves as a guide for further planning, distribution of profits, assessment of investment attractiveness and creditworthiness.

Depending on the sources of formation and the accounting stage, there are several types of financial result. Gross financial result is the difference between the net income from the sale of products (goods, works, services) and the cost of sales. It is a primary indicator of profitability that shows how effectively the enterprise manages its production costs. Operational financial result is the difference between gross profit and operating expenses. Operating expenses include sales costs, administrative costs, product development costs, enterprise maintenance costs.

Financial result from investment activity - income or loss from transactions with financial instruments, sale of fixed assets, intangible assets, long -term financial investments.

The financial result from financial activity is the effect of attracting and using borrowed capital, payment of dividends, changes in the structure of equity. On the basis of these components, a net financial result is formed - the final amount of profit or loss after taxation.

There are two main approaches to determining the financial result. The method of comparing income and expenses - involves determining the result as the difference between the total income of the enterprise and its expenses for the reporting period. This is a classic approach that is used in accounting and financial statements. The method of net assets - is to determine the financial result as a change in the value of the enterprise's equity for a certain period (minus external investments and payments to shareholders). This approach is more characteristic of analytics and evaluation of the overall financial condition of the enterprise.

In accounting, the financial result is formed on the basis of accounting on income and expenses. According to national accounting standards (standards) (P (C) BO) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the financial result is determined in the financial results (report on total income).

The main articles that form a financial result are: Income from the sale of products (goods, works, services); Other operating income; Financial income; Other income; Cost of sale; Administrative expenses; Sales costs; Financial expenses; Other expenses; Income tax. The difference between total income and expenses is the profit (or loss) before tax, and after calculating the income tax - a net financial result.

The financial result performs a number of important functions in the financial and economic activity of the enterprise:

- Efficiency assessment - it is the main criterion for the profitability of the enterprise, an indicator of its viability;
- Formation of tax base - net income is used to calculate income tax, and therefore has a direct impact on the tax liability of the enterprise;
- Planning and strategy - the analysis of financial results allows the enterprise to form development strategies, to determine the most profitable areas of activity;
- Profit distribution - it is the financial result that determines the possibilities for paying dividends, investing in development, formation of reserves;
- Investment attractiveness - a profitable enterprise with a high financial result is more confidence by investors and creditors.
- The formation of the financial result is influenced by both internal and external factors. Internal belong to: management efficiency; cost structure; the level of prices for products; labor productivity; Production technologies.
- External factors include: market conditions; exchange rate; changes in tax legislation; inflation; the political situation in the country.

In the practice of determining a financial result, there may be problems related to inaccuracy of income and expenses, the use of different depreciation methods, complexity of delimitation of current and capital expenditures, influence of inflation and fluctuations in the exchange rate, differences between national and international accounting standards.

These aspects require careful analysis and often adjust the indicators to make the right management decisions.

Therefore, the financial result is a key indicator of the financial activity of the enterprise, which generalizes the impact of all processes and decisions taken within the operational, investment and financial activities. Its analysis allows you to evaluate management efficiency, financial stability, and prospects for enterprise development. In today's context, determining the financial result requires not only the accuracy of credentials, but also the use of financial analysis, forecasting and strategic planning tools.

In terms of financial result assessment, it is necessary to consider the concept of net profit and financial result before taxation. Final Profit and Financial Result to Taxation: The Essence and Significance in the Financial Reporting of the Enterprise

In today's economy, one of the most important indicators of the enterprise is its financial result. It is this indicator that allows you to evaluate the effectiveness of management decisions, business profitability and determine the development strategy. Among the various forms of financial indicators, a special place is occupied by the financial result before tax and the final profit (or net profit).

The final profit is the net financial result of the enterprise's activity for a certain period after deduction of all expenses, including income tax. It is the final profit that reflects the real income of the enterprise, which can be used to pay dividends, formation of reserves, reinvestment in business development or other goals. This indicator is a key criterion for the financial efficiency of the enterprise.

The financial result before tax is the difference between all the income and expenses of the enterprise to take into account tax liabilities. It shows how much profit (or loss) the enterprise has earned for the reporting period before paying the income tax. This indicator is the basis for calculating the amount of tax and allows to evaluate the efficiency of economic activity without the influence of fiscal factors.

The financial result of the enterprise is a key indicator that reflects the effectiveness of its economic activity. In accounting and financial statements, two concepts are of particular importance: financial result before taxation and final profit (net profit). Understanding the essence of these indicators, their interconnection and differences is necessary for the proper accounting, reporting and making management decisions.

The financial result before tax is the difference between all the income and expenses of the enterprise for the reporting period before the tax liabilities are taken into account. It shows how much profit (or loss) the enterprise has earned for the reporting period before paying the income tax.

Formation of financial result before taxation is carried out by algebraic summation – profit (loss) from operating activities: the main activity of the enterprise related to the production and sale of products, goods or services. financial income and expenses: investment income, interest on deposits, debt service costs, etc. Other income and expenses: income from the sale of non -current assets, penalties, penalties, exchange differences, etc. In accounting, the financial result before tax is reflected in account 79 "Financial results". The credit of this account reflects income, on debit - expenses.

The final profit, or net profit, is the financial result of the enterprise after deduction of all expenses, including income tax. It reflects the real income of the enterprise, which can be used to pay dividends, formation of reserves, reinvestment in business development or other goals. The final profit is determined by the formula:

$$\textit{Final profit} = \textit{Financial result before tax} - \textit{Income tax} \qquad (3.2.2)$$

The financial result before tax is the basis for calculating income tax. It allows you to estimate the profitability of the enterprise to take into account tax liabilities and is an important indicator for internal analysis and planning. The final profit reflects the real income of the enterprise after paying all taxes. It is a key indicator for shareholders, investors and other stakeholders, as it determines the opportunities for profit distribution, investing in development and ensuring financial stability.

In the financial statements, the final profit is reflected in the financial results (form № 2) in the appropriate line. Comparison of financial result before taxation and final profit is presented in Table 3.2.1.

Table 3.2.1

Comparison of financial result before taxation and final profit

Criterion	Financial Result before Taxation	Final Profit (Net Profit)
Definition	The difference between income and expenses to pay income tax	The difference between the financial result before tax and income tax
Includes	All income and expenses of the enterprise	All income and expenses including income tax
Using	Base to calculate income tax	The performance indicator of an enterprise activity
The Performance Indicator of an Enterprise Activity	Report in the report on financial results (Form No. 2)	Report on Financial Results (Form No. 2)

The financial result before tax is the difference between the total income of the enterprise and its expenses for the reporting period before the income tax is accrued. It is this indicator that captures the intermediate summary of the financial activity of the enterprise and is the basis for calculating tax liabilities to the state.

The income and expenses that are taken into account in determining this indicator cover all areas of activity of the enterprise:

- Operational activity (production, sale of products or services);
- Financial activity (attraction of loans, investments, payment of dividends);
- Investment activity (purchase and sale of assets, securities, real estate).

- If the amount of income exceeds expenses, the enterprise receives profit before tax; If expenses are higher than income, the loss before tax is fixed.

The final profit (net profit) is a real profit that remains at the disposal of the enterprise after deduction of all expenses, including income tax. It is this value is the main thing for business owners, investors and creditors, as it shows the economic efficiency of the enterprise after fulfilling all the financial obligations to the state.

The final profit is important for further distribution, because it is used for payment of dividends to owners, formation of reserve funds, reinvestment in production development, financing of social programs of the enterprise, creating stabilization savings.

The final profit performs important functions in the financial management of the enterprise. This is an indicator that underlies decision making about profit distribution, increasing investment attractiveness, determining the level of dividend payments, formation of long -term development strategy, assessment of business process efficiency.

A profitable high -profit enterprise has a greater chance of attracting additional investments, obtaining banking funding on favorable terms and ensuring sustainable development.

Both the financial result before tax and the final profit depend on many factors, including: - volumes of sales of products; - cost structure; - level of operating and administrative expenses; - stability of the exchange rate; - tax legislation; - macroeconomic situation. Timely analysis of these factors allows the enterprise to plan profit and reduce tax risks.

The financial result and final profit are the main elements of financial statements that reflect the overall state of the enterprise and its profitability. A proper understanding of the differences between these concepts allows you to effectively plan economic activity, to fulfill tax liabilities in a timely manner, and to ensure stable development of the enterprise. Summing up, one can say - the financial result before tax shows the potential profitability of the enterprise to influence fiscal policy, the final profit is a real income that can be used by the enterprise at its own discretion.

Profit is the main source of enterprise development, which provides funding not only current activities but also for future investments. However, enterprise profit management is not limited to the achievement of high financial results. An important component of management decisions is the creation and maintenance of an effective financial and economic security system, which ensures the stability and stability of the enterprise in the conditions of external and internal risks. A stable level of profitability is one of the main factors that ensure a high level of financial and economic security of the enterprise, because it allows to reduce dependence on fluctuations on the market, to increase the ability to adapt to changes, and to ensure the reliability of financial flows.

Profit is a key financial indicator that reflects the result of the business activity of the enterprise. It is defined as the difference between total income and total expenses over a period. Profit is the main purpose of the functioning of any commercial entity, because its presence allows the enterprise not only to survive in the market, but also to develop, expand its activities, introduce innovations and ensure competitiveness. Profit performs a number of important functions in the activity of a particular enterprise. In this context, it is advisable to evaluate the opinions of equal authors and scientists.

The functionality of profit includes a number of functions, including a comprehensive function in which the profit is motivated by management and staff to more efficient use of resources, reducing costs and increasing productivity. The function of profit in the economic security of the enterprise is written - a valuation function - serves as the main criterion for the efficiency of management, production and financial decisions. Investment function - provides an enterprise with its own financial resources to finance modernization, expand production or diversification. Social function - profit creation allows to provide stable wages, social guarantees and staff development. Therefore, enterprise profit management is a systematic process of planning, organization, analysis and control over the formation, distribution and use of profit. Effective profit management is the key to achieving strategic goals and financial stability of the enterprise.

The essence of profit management is to organize an effective process of planning, analysis, control and regulation of profit as the main source of financial development of the enterprise. Profit performs several important functions in the system of economic relations:

1. Efficiency of activity - profit shows the end result of the enterprise, allowing to evaluate the feasibility of using resources.

2. Stimulating function - profit motivates to improve production efficiency, innovation, cost optimization.

3. The source of development funding - accumulated profit can be aimed at updating fixed assets, expanding production, marketing or other investment goals.

4. Social function - profit allows to provide remuneration, social guarantees of employees, pay taxes and other obligations to the state.

Thus, profit management is a system of measures aimed at ensuring its increase by reducing costs, increasing the volume of sales, optimization of tax burden and rational use of financial resources.

Profit management covers a complex of interrelated stages that allow the enterprise to achieve the set goals in the field of profitability. The forecast of future financial results is formed, taking into account the market situation, production capacity, pricing policy, production costs, sales volumes and other factors. Planning enables the company to identify targets for profit, to develop an optimal strategy to achieve them. Profit management - at this stage, responsible persons and units are established for achieving the target indicators of profit, conditions for accounting, analyzing and controlling the financial result are created.

Profit management - it includes constant monitoring of the income and expenses of the enterprise, prompt detection of deviations from the targets, as well as rapid decision making to eliminate negative trends.

Profit analysis - provides the study of the actual indicators of profitability of the enterprise, identification of factors that influenced the deviation from the planned results, identification of reserves of growth of profit.

The distribution and use of profit - a system of priorities in the distribution of profit between reinvestment in business development, dividend payment, reserves, taxes and other purposes is formed.

Effective profit management is one of the main factors of stable functioning of the enterprise and ensuring its financial and economic security. This is especially important for enterprises that are engaged in the sale of electrical products, which are ours, and where competition is high and the external environment is constantly changing. The profit of the enterprise depends on a number of internal and external factors, so managers should constantly improve methods of forecasting, cost control and income optimization.

Given the specifics of the industry where technological innovations and market trends can quickly change the situation, the use of effective financial instruments is necessary to ensure sustainable development and competitiveness. It is important to use not only basic financial methods, but also modern tools that allow you to predict financial results, control costs and optimize resource use to increase the level of profit management efficiency. The total package of recommendations for optimization of profits and improving the level of financial security has 8 components, including budgeting and profit planning, analysis of profitability automation.

Profit control - provides compliance with the chosen strategy for profit distribution, verification of actual use of funds and evaluation of the efficiency of management decisions. The assessment of the level of profit and financial and economic security of the firm is presented in the Table 3.2.2.

Effective profit management is one of the key aspects of ensuring the financial and economic security of the enterprise engaged in the sale of electrical products. In order to achieve stable and predicted profitability, it is necessary not only to increase income, but also to carefully control costs and to optimize all financial processes. In this context, improving the control system is an important element that helps maintain the stability of the enterprise's finances in a changing market environment.

The economic security of the enterprise is one of the key components of its stable functioning, development and competitiveness in a dynamic and often unstable market environment. In today's economic environment, economic security is as a strategic priority that provides protection against threats, adaptation to changes and sustainable growth of the enterprise.

Table. 3.2.2

Assessment of profit management and financial and economic security

Assessment criteria	Rating
Profit management	Satisfactory level, basic financial management tools are used but requires improvement
Financial and economic security	Moderately stable, positive profit and solvency, but the risk of reducing liquidity due to high concentration of inventory.
Strengths	1.Developed sales channels 2. Diversified assortment 3.The stable circle of customers 4.Compaptation with reliable suppliers 5. Experience in the sphere of trade in electric goods
Recommendations	1. Using economic and mathematical methods to forecast profit 2. Implementation of an automated management accounting system 3. Formation of domestic reserve funds 4. Monitoring of financial indicators

Economic safety of the enterprise means the state of the economic system, in which it is able to function effectively, develop, maintaining resistance to internal and external threats, minimizing risks and ensuring the achievement of planned economic goals. It is a multifaceted category that covers all aspects of the enterprise: financial, production, personnel, resource, innovative, information and legal.

Economic security is not only a state of protection, but also an active process of predicting, identifying, neutralizing and overcoming threats, as well as the formation of such management mechanism that will allow the enterprise not only to survive in a competitive environment, but also to strengthen its position in the market.

The main features of economic security of the enterprise:

- Complexity. Economic security covers all areas of activity of the enterprise. It includes not only financial sustainability, but also the efficiency of resource management, intellectual property protection, reputation, market positions, etc.

- Dynamic. Threats and risks are constantly changing under the influence of economic, political, social and technological factors, so the economic security system should be flexible and adaptive.

- Preventivity. One of the key principles for ensuring economic security is to expetent threats and risks and their timely neutralization.

- Stability. Economic safety implies the ability of the enterprise to withstand destabilizing influences and to restore the normal mode of operation even in difficult conditions.

- Integration into strategic management. Safety should be an integral part of the long -term enterprise strategy, and not be considered as a single or reactive action.

The main components of the economic security of the enterprise

The economic security of the enterprise includes a number of interrelated elements:

- Financial security - characterizes the ability of an enterprise to maintain solvency, liquidity, financial stability and minimize financial risks.
- Production safety - related to the efficiency and reliability of production processes, ensuring stable supply of resources, compliance with technological discipline.
- Personnel safety - concerns the quality of staff, its competence, loyalty, stability of labor relations and protection against leakage of critically important information.
- Technical and technological safety-provides competitiveness of products through modern technologies, innovative solutions, technical modernization.
- Legal security - provides for the observance of legislation, protection of property rights.

Sources of threats to economic security - understanding the essence of economic security is impossible without awareness of the potential threats that an enterprise may face. Among them can be distinguished:

External threats: economic instability in the country and the world, competition, changes in legislation, political instability, natural disasters, man -made disasters.

Internal threats: inefficient management system, low level of financial discipline, personnel problems, internal fraud, morally and physically outdated fixed assets, lack of innovative development.

A successful enterprise not only takes into account the risks, but also forms a system that allows you to identify threats and respond promptly mely response to changes in the legal field.

- Information security - aimed at protecting the information flows of the enterprise, preventing losses or distorting critically important information.
- Environmental safety - allows the enterprise to comply with environmental standards, reduce the costs associated with environmental risks.

The key mechanisms for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise include:

- Monitoring and audit - constant monitoring of the main indicators of the enterprise and identifying deviations from the planned goals.
- Risk analysis is the identification, assessment and modeling of potential threats in order to prevent them or minimize negative consequences.
- Financial planning and budgeting - development of effective financial strategies, creation of reserve funds, control over the implementation of financial plans.
- Strategic management is the development of flexible business strategies that allow you to quickly adapt to changes in the market environment.

The economic security system (CEB) is a complex of organizational, management, technical and legal measures to protect the enterprise from external and internal threats.

Economic security allows the company to achieve the following results - stable development, reducing the level of risks, increase of competitiveness, preservation of property and capital, strengthening of confidence by investors, partners, customers, maintaining a positive business reputation. Sustainable economic security creates the conditions for the realization of long-term goals of the enterprise and allows you to prepare effective anti-crisis scenarios, ensuring its viability in all economic conditions.

The economic security of the enterprise is the basis of its stability, competitiveness and development. It implies an effective system of protection against risks and threats that can ensure the preservation of resources, adaptation to changes in the market environment and achieving strategic goals. A successful model of economic security is the key to the long -term functioning of the enterprise and the growth of its market value.

In today's economic environment, the financial component of the economic security of the enterprise plays a key role in shaping its profitability and stability of functioning. It is financial security that is the foundation on which the enterprise's ability to financing, investment development, market expansion and protection against external and internal threats is based. Profit, in turn, is not only an economic indicator of efficiency, but also the final criterion of financial security.

The financial component of economic security is a state of protection of the enterprise from financial threats and risks, which ensures the stability of its financial and economic activity, achievement of strategic goals and increasing the cost of business. Financial security covers several key aspects - solvency and liquidity, balance of financial flows, optimal capital structure, effective cost management, protection of financial assets from external and internal threats, the ability to attract additional resources as needed. The stable financial condition of the enterprise provides it not only to maintain competitiveness, but also to generate profit in the short and long term.

From an economic point of view, the final profit of the enterprise is the difference between income and expenses. At the same time, a high level of financial security directly affects both components: Formation of income - a financially sustainable enterprise has more opportunities to attract profitable investments, expand production, get into new markets, develop competitive products and maintain optimal pricing policy. This, in turn, provides an increase in sales and income. Financial security involves the rational use of resources, cost optimization, prevention of unreasonable losses, fraud, inefficient financial transactions, which minimizes costs and increase profit.

The relationship of financial security with the profit of the enterprise is manifested through several main mechanisms:

1) Maintain liquidity and solvency - if the company has liquidity problems, it can lose suppliers, partners, markets, accumulate fines and penalties for debts. This directly reduces profits or results in loss. High financial security allows you to avoid such losses.

2) Optimization of capital structure - the correct balance between your own and raised funds allows to reduce the cost of financing, avoid unnecessary financial liabilities and ensure stable financing of operating activities, which has a positive effect on profit.

3) Financial Risk Protection - high financial security enterprises have a well - established financial monitoring system, audit and risk management. This allows you to identify threats in advance (for example, the depreciation of currency, changes in tax legislation, unscrupulous counterparties) and minimize potential losses, thereby protecting profits.

4) Rational use of financial resources - effective management of working capital allows to reduce the financial costs associated with loans, storage of resources, penalties for late obligations, etc. Saved funds directly affect the growth of final profit.

5) Investment activity and innovative development - businesses with strong financial security are able to invest in new projects, technologies, automation, which in the long run leads to increased productivity, reduction of costs and increase in profit.

6) The reputation and trust of investors - financial stability is one of the main factors of trust by banks, investors and partners. Access to cheaper sources of financing, partnership projects or joint investment increases opportunities to expand business and increase profit.

The financial component of economic security is closely linked to strategic planning. Profit is not a random result, but a consequence of a well -organized financial policy. Enterprises that integrate financial security into strategic management usually - create financial reserves to cover unforeseen costs, conduct regular audit of financial flows, invested in systems of analytics and risk forecasting, diversification of sources of income, control customers and suppliers' debt. They adhere to financial disciplines at all levels of management. These actions reduce the likelihood of financial losses and ensure a steady increase in profit.

The profit of the enterprise is not only a financial result of its work, but also reflecting how effective it is protected from financial threats. If an enterprise generates profit for a long time, it indicates a stable and reliable financial policy, the presence of anti -crisis response mechanisms and adaptation to changes in the environment. Otherwise, systematic losses, lack of working capital, increasing receivables, inability to attract funding or loss of clients - indicate serious financial security problems.

The financial component of the economic security of the enterprise has a direct and very close connection with the final profit. A stable, protected financial condition allows the enterprise to effectively dispose of resources, timely identify and eliminate risks, avoid financial losses and ensure an increase in income. That is why financial security is a prerequisite for profit generation and one of the key factors of long -term success of the enterprise. The economic security of the enterprise without a reliable financial basis is impossible. Only with a sustainable financial situation is it possible to increase profit, ensure stability and achieve strategic goals.

In the structure of economic security of the enterprise an important place belongs to the production component. It directly affects the stability of operating activities, product quality, competitiveness and ultimately - the financial result of the enterprise. The link between the production component of economic security and the final profit is direct and systemic, since production creates the main part of the value added.

The production component of economic security is a set of conditions, resources, organizational decisions and technical means that provide a stable, continuous, efficient and qualitative functioning of the production process at the enterprise, even under the conditions of external or internal threats.

This component covers - availability and quality of fixed assets, stability of supply of raw materials, technological discipline, efficiency of use of production resources, compliance with standards and standards, reduction of losses from downtime, breakdowns, marriage, personnel potential of production. The higher the level of production organization and risk protection, the more projected and sustained the profit of the enterprise.

The final profit of the enterprise is formed at the expense of profitable sales of products, goods or services that are created within the production process. Production safety directly affects this process in several directions:

1. The continuity of production - ensuring trouble -free equipment, clear logistics for the supply of raw materials and components, compliance with the planned terms of execution of orders allows to avoid downtime. Simple lead to a decrease in output and loss of part of the planned profit.

2. Minimization of production losses - inadequate technical condition of equipment, low level of staff qualification, lack of a clear organization of the production process lead to a marriage, overpopulation of materials, additional costs for repair or processing of products. Production safety prevents these losses, and therefore contributes to the increase in profit.

3. Product quality of product - high -quality products have a higher market price and allows the enterprise to avoid fines, promotions and returns. High quality products are a direct consequence of a well -established and protected production process, which reduces the cost of eliminating deficiencies and increases profitability.

4. The flexibility of production - modern markets require rapid adaptation of enterprises to changes in demand, orders and production volumes. Production safety involves the presence of capacity reserves, raw materials, trained personnel and technical solutions that allow you to respond quickly to changes, providing a stable level of income and profit.

5. Rational use of resources - production safety provides control over the cost of materials, energy, labor and time resources. The more efficient resources are spent, the lower the cost of production and the higher the final profit.

6.Reduced repairs and accident costs - preventive equipment care, technology modernization, process automation and discipline increase the number of breakdowns, accidents, and emergency situations that can lead to significant financial losses. The stable state of production guarantees profit.

7. Personnel safety and compliance with labor protection standards - accidents, accidents, penalties for violation of safety requirements are not only a threat to people's lives, but also significant financial losses for the enterprise. Occupational safety -oriented production safety system allows you to minimize these risks and maintain business profitability.

An enterprise can only increase profit when it is able to provide stable output, its high quality, timeliness of fulfillment of obligations to customers, optimal production costs. Each of these factors depends directly on the level of production security organization. Moreover, a strategic approach to industrial security allows the company to reduce the risks related to -physical wear of the equipment, dependence on individual suppliers, change of technological standards, a shortage of skilled personnel. Reducing these risks ensures the stability of production cycles, reduction of losses and - as a consequence - an increase in profitability.

It should be noted that the production component of economic security directly affects profit through investments in the renewal of the technical base. Implementation of the latest technologies, process automation, energy saving allow - reduce the cost of a unit of production, increase production volumes, expand the range, improve quality. These factors directly form the competitive advantages of the enterprise and allow you to generate consistently high profits.

The production component of economic security has a direct and deep connection with the final profit of the enterprise. The stability, efficiency and security of production depend on output, product quality, cost levels and competitiveness. That is why enterprises that are systematically investing in improving production security are achieving more stable financial results and steady profit. Provision of production security is not a short -term task, but an important part of the overall economic security strategy of the enterprise, which allows you to successfully work in market risks, instability and competition.

In the structure of economic security of the enterprise, an important place is occupied by a personnel component. It is the staff that is the driving force of all business processes- from strategic planning to direct production, sale and customer service. The efficiency of staff work directly affects the financial results of the enterprise, and its professionalism, loyalty and stability - the stability of the economic system of the enterprise as a whole.

The personnel component of economic security is a state of providing the enterprise with qualified, motivated, stable staff capable of effectively performing tasks, even in the event of internal or external challenges and threats.

It includes the following key elements - availability of professionally trained personnel, motivation of employees to achieve the goals of the enterprise, protection against the leakage of intellectual resources, stability of personnel, corporate culture that promotes teamwork, protection against internal fraud, conflicts and sabotage. Effective system of selection, training and adaptation of personnel. The higher the level of personnel safety of the enterprise, the more stable its position in the market, the more efficient the economic activity and the higher profitability is carried out.

The final profit of any company is the result of effective interaction of human capital with other resources: financial, material and information. Personnel safety provides such interaction by reducing the risk of personnel failures.

1. Labor productivity - competent, qualified and motivated employees are able to provide high performance, quality and speed of tasks, which allows the enterprise to fulfill orders in a timely manner, satisfy customers and increase sales, and therefore profit.

2. Reduced the costs of error and shortage - insufficiently prepared personnel make mistakes that make additional costs for defects, re -production, return of products or compensation to customers. Personnel safety involves the professionalism of workers that minimizes these losses and protects profits.

3. The stability of business processes - frequent turnover of staff leads to a violation of the stability of production and management processes, loss of experience and competencies, increasing the costs of training of new workers. Low staff turnover and high personnel stability ensure the continuity of business processes, which contributes to stable profit.

4. Innovation and development - qualified personnel not only perform routine tasks, but also generate ideas to improve processes, create new products, improve efficiency. This allows the company to reduce costs, improve the quality of products and remain competitive, which directly affects profit.

5.Staff loyalty - the personnel loyal to the enterprise are less prone to unauthorized leakage of confidential information, industrial espionage, fraud or sabotage. High personnel safety involves such systems of motivation and control that prevent these risks, protecting the reputation and financial condition of the enterprise.

6. Flexibility in crisis situations - qualified and cohesive personnel can effectively adapt to changes in the market environment, redistribute resources, switch to new technologies or markets. The flexibility of staff allows the enterprise not to lose competitive advantages and profitability, even in difficult economic conditions.

7. Internal control and discipline - the presence of a high culture of corporate responsibility and discipline among employees helps to reduce financial losses due to

negligence, dishonest attitude to work, theft, fraud or violation of work duties. Effective internal control contributes to the protection of the property of the enterprise and the preservation of profit.

Personnel safety costs cannot be considered as normal administrative expenses. It is a long -term investment in business sustainability and profitability.

Businesses that are actively developing personnel policy usually benefit from increasing the effectiveness of management decisions, reducing the cost of adaptation of new workers, reducing the level of production losses due to staff errors, improving the image in the market, greater trust of partners and customers. All these factors are directly reflected in the financial result.

The modern market is a space of high competition, where the speed of response to changes, the ability to generate new solutions and maintain constant development become the key to not only survival, but also profitability. It is human capital that is the bearer of knowledge, skills and creativity that ensure the flexibility and competitive advantages of the company.

High level of personnel safety reduces the likelihood of situations where through the outflow of experts, critical processes for profitability stop, errors or sabotage of personnel lead to financial losses, the quality of the product is reduced and the company loses the market. Therefore, having a stable, motivated, qualified team is a prerequisite for long - term profit growth.

The personnel component of economic security has a direct and deep connection with the final profit of the enterprise. It is the staff that is a key factor that determines the productivity, quality, innovation and competitiveness of the company. High level of personnel safety provides a reduction in the risk of losses, stability of production and management processes, protection against internal threats and promotes profitability. Investing in human capital, the development of motivational policy, providing social guarantees and training of employees is a prerequisite for the economic security of the enterprise and its long -term financial success.

In today's management, the technical and technological component of the enterprise's security plays a key role in ensuring stability, competitiveness and profitability of business. The level of technical equipment, innovation of production processes, automation, introduction of modern information systems and control depends not only on the efficiency of economic activity, but also the ability of the enterprise to withstand internal and external threats.

The technical and technological component of the enterprise is a set of measures, technical means, methods of organization of production processes and control systems, which are aimed at ensuring a stable, trouble-free, efficient and safe operation of all elements of the enterprise. It covers engineering resources, automation, maintenance, introduction of new technologies and monitoring the technical condition of the equipment.

The key tasks of this component are: ensuring the continuity of technological processes, improving the efficiency of resource use,prevention of man -made accidents and breakdowns, maintaining high quality products or services, reducing the risks of downtime and unauthorized interventions, increasing the adaptability of the enterprise to market changes.

The main elements of technical and technological safety include. Technical tools - machines, mechanisms, devices, computer equipment, automated control systems, network and other equipment that provides production activities. Technological processes - methods, sequence and rules of work, use of innovative approaches, software and integration of automated solutions. Maintenance systems-regular maintenance of equipment, malfunction, introduction of technical monitoring systems (SCADA, ERP, Mes systems). Automation and robotization systems - minimization of the human factor, introduction of intellectual production management systems. Relationship of technical and technological component of safety and profit management. The technical and technological component directly affects the key financial and economic indicators of the enterprise. First of all, its level determines the cost of production, quality of final products, productivity, cost level, output and competitiveness. Accordingly, all these factors are the main determinants of the formation of profit of the enterprise.

1. Reduced costs by optimizing technology - modern technological solutions allow to reduce the cost of a unit of production by automation, energy efficiency and minimization of the amount of waste. For example, modernization of production lines using energy -saving equipment reduces consumption of resources, which reduces the cost of production and increases marginal income.

2. The stability of the production cycle and the avoidance of downtime - the technical condition monitoring system allows for a timely detection of malfunctions and prevent accidents. This guarantees production stability, reduces the number of stops, and therefore reduces the loss of profit due to simple. Every minute of production stop can turn into significant financial losses, especially in large industrial enterprises.

3. Improving product quality - modern technical means allow you to introduce quality control systems at all stages of production. This significantly reduces the amount of defective products, increases the reputation of the enterprise, strengthens its position in the market and promotes profit by increasing the volume of sales and reducing the cost of advertising.

4. Flexibility and adaptability to market changes - technological modernization allows you to quickly adapt production processes to new requirements of the market or customer, start new products, change the scale of production without significant financial losses. This directly affects the ability of the enterprise to respond to market challenges, preserving or even increasing profitability.

5. Information security and data management - modern technologies provide reliable protection of industrial information, preventing loss or theft of commercial secrets, technological instructions, drawings, software. Data security is the basis of stable process and financial flow management, and recovery costs after information attacks can be significant and directly affect the profit.

Technical and Technological Safety as an Element of Strategic Management. In the long run, the technical and technological component of security affects the strategy of enterprise development. High level of technical safety allows: expand production capacity without a significant increase in risks; aster new markets; to increase the efficiency of personnel management through automation of routine operations; attract investments due to high security standards; reduce insurance costs and liabilities to counterparties.

Thus, the effective management of the technical and technological component of the enterprise not only protects it from the risks associated with the failure of technology or outdated technologies, but also creates additional opportunities to increase profitability.

The technical and technological component of the enterprise is an important strategic resource to ensure stable business functioning. It not only guarantees the physical safety of production processes and resources, but also is the basis for building a competitive profit management model.

Modern enterprises that are actively investing in technical security, automation and innovative technologies are able not only to minimize risks, but also to ensure a steady increase in profit due to: reducing operating expenses, improving product quality, ensuring production stability, reducing losses due to accident or failure, Increasing trust from clients and partners.

Therefore, the technical and technological security of the enterprise is not just a set of engineering measures, but a full element of the profit management system, without which it is impossible to ensure the economic sustainability and dynamic development of the enterprise in the conditions of market competition.

Enterprise security is a set of measures aimed at protecting resources, processes, staff and financial interests from potential threats. One of the key subsystems is the power component of security that provides the protection of the enterprise from physical threats: illegal penetration, theft, vandalism, sabotage, conflict situations, terrorist acts and other illegal actions. The security component of safety is a system of organizational, technical and personnel measures that provides physical protection of objects of the enterprise, personnel, tangible and intangible assets from real or potential force threats. It is the guarantor of the stability of the enterprise, preventing sudden losses that can have a direct impact on financial results, in particular on profit.

The security component of security covers the set of units, tools and strategies that provide physical protection of the enterprise:

1. Security units - the most obvious and basic element is the security service that can be internal (full -time enterprise security guards) or external (contractor security companies). The task of the guards is to ensure order in the territory, control access to objects, prevention of offenses.

Technical safety systems - CCTV systems (CCTV), signaling complexes, access control systems (SKD), perimeter security, intellectual threat detection systems, physical infrastructure, fences, barriers, locks, checkpoints and checkpoints, special fortified storage facilities for values, anti -vandal structures.

Personnel training and training - conducting exercises on algorithms of action during threats, emergencies, conflicts, attempts. The security component of security is a direct tool for the protection of property and financial resources of the enterprise. Physical safety violations can lead to the loss of equipment, raw materials, goods, destruction of documentation, damage to infrastructure, loss of reputation and, as a consequence, to significant financial losses. Stable operation of the power safety system helps to prevent these risks and ensures the predictability of production and economic processes.

The impact of the force component on key indicators of enterprise profitability:

1. Prevention of direct material loss - reliable protection of the enterprise reduces the risk of theft, damage to products or equipment, which allows to save assets and avoid unnecessary costs for recovery.

2. Continuity of the production process - the lack of incidents related to physical intervention in production avoids stops that lead to a decrease in production and, accordingly, income.

3. Personnel protection - safe working conditions ensure stable staff, reduce accidents, increase labor motivation and reduce compensation and insurance costs.

4. Protection of reputation and confidence of counterparties - robbery incidents, access to objects or internal threats, have a negative impact on the reputation of the company, which can lead to the loss of customers and partners. The power component minimizes these risks.

5. Saving funds to eliminate the consequences of incidents - investment in power safety is always cheaper than recovery after catastrophes, theft or vandalism. An enterprise with a well -built physical protection system significantly reduces the cost of repairs, the purchase of new assets and litigation.

Formation of a power component of safety is not only the protection of physical objects, but also strategic risk management. By ensuring the stability and predictability of operating activities, strength security forms the conditions for the constant profit of the enterprise.

Management approach to the construction of power safety includes - risk and threat assessment, optimization of the structure of security units, introduction of a multi -level protection system, automation of video surveillance and alarm systems, personnel training correct behavior in critical situations.

This reduces the likelihood of unforeseen costs, save assets, avoid disruptions in the supply of products and reduce the insurance burden. All these factors directly affect the financial result of the enterprise.

Modern markets are especially sensitive to the safety of companies. An enterprise that has stable power safety demonstrates reliability and professional approach to risk management. It forms trust from the outside - banks and credit institutions, insurers, strategic investors, customers and suppliers. Trust in the enterprise as a safe partner opens new financial capabilities, which indirectly or directly contributes to the increase in profit.

The power component of the enterprise's security is an important part of the risk management system and business stability. Her tasks are not limited to physical protection of resources - a strategic tool for preventing losses that allows you to provide - sustainability of production, protection of tangible and intangible assets, staff safety, reducing the cost of eliminating the consequences of incidents, increasing confidence by clients, partners, investors.

Thus, strength safety directly affects the conservation and increase of profitability of the enterprise. Successful business is impossible without a systematic approach to protection against physical threats, since even a one -time incident can lead to loss of reputation, material loss and reduction of trust, which in the long run threatens to reduce financial indicators. Therefore, the effective management of the power component of safety is not the cost, but investments in the stable profit of the enterprise.

Summarizing in general terms, the influence of each of the components of economic security on the final profit of the enterprise should state the following. In particular the economic security of the enterprise is not just a formal category, but a real range of measures aimed at ensuring stable functioning, protecting resources and achieving strategic goals. It plays a key role in ensuring long-term financial stability, competitiveness and profitability of any enterprise, regardless of its field of activity.

Given the versatility of the concept of economic security, it includes several main interrelated components, each of which has its own specific, but at the same time closely intertwined with other influences on the financial results of the enterprise, in particular on the final profit. Consider the impact of each component in detail.

1. Financial component - financial security is the basis of stable functioning of the enterprise, since it guarantees the solvency, liquidity and stability of financial flows. Its task is to protect against financial threats, reduce dependence on external financing, avoid cash gaps, optimize the structure of assets and liabilities. High level of financial security allows the enterprise - to fulfill financial obligations in a timely manner, maintain a stable capital turnover, avoid penalties for breach of contracts, effectively attract investment for development. All this creates prerequisites for profit growth due to the stability of

operating processes, reducing the costs of loans, penalties and penalties, increasing confidence by counterparties and financial institutions.

2. The production component provides the enterprise with a material base for the creation of goods and the provision of services. The level of organization of the production process, the efficiency of use of production capacity, optimization of inventories of raw materials, energy and materials, technical condition of equipment and organization of labor directly affect the cost of production, and therefore profit. High simple, equipment breakdown or technological backwardness reduce productivity, increase costs and reduce profitability.

3. The investment component plays a strategic role as it ensures business expansion, modernization of the production base, development of new markets and introduction of innovative technologies. Weighted investment policy allows to increase the competitiveness of products, optimize costs, increase income and long -term increase of profitability.

4. The innovative component is responsible for the ability of the enterprise to introduce new technologies, management methods, marketing strategies and develop new products. Innovative activity is the key to improving labor productivity, reducing costs, improving the quality of goods and services, which ultimately has a positive effect on profits.

5. The personnel component of economic security focuses on the competence, qualification, motivation of staff and its loyalty to the enterprise. A professional, initiative and cohesive team is able not only to maintain stable operating activities, but also to actively promote innovative development, cost optimization, and increase labor productivity - and therefore increase profit.The legal component provides for compliance with legislative requirements, the conclusion of legally literate contracts, the protection of the rights of the enterprise from the wrongful actions of counterparties, competitors and state bodies. Legal security reduces the risks of legal costs, penalties, confiscation or other economic losses, maintaining the financial resources of the enterprise and ensuring the stability of its profitability.

6. The information component is important because modern business is increasingly dependent on the accuracy, relevance and completeness of information for making effective management decisions. Protection of commercial information, analysis of market trends, information transparency and reliability of data reduce the likelihood of financial errors and reduce the risks of loss of competitive advantages, which allows to save and increase profit.

7. The technical and technological component is related to the technical condition of production capacity and the degree of compliance with modern requirements. The use of morally and physically worn equipment is a threat to reducing the quality of products, increasing the amount of marriage, downtime and costs, which has a negative impact on

profitability. On the contrary, modern technologies allow you to reduce costs, automate processes, improve quality and, as a consequence, increase income.

8. The environmental component of economic security determines the level of compliance with environmental standards and standards. Violation of environmental legislation can lead to penalties, lawsuits, reputation losses and additional costs, which directly reduces the profitability of the enterprise. At the same time, compliance with environmental requirements increases the confidence of consumers, avoids the cost of eliminating the effects of harmful effects and contributes to sustainable development.

Commercial secrecy security is another important element of economic security. Protection of internal information, knowledge, patents, technical documentation, client bases and marketing strategies avoids economic losses in the event of information leakage, unfair competition or corporate blackmail. The loss of strategic information is able to reduce profitability, while effective intellectual property protection increases the cost of business and retains competitiveness.

Therefore, analyzing the components of the economic security of the enterprise, we can conclude that each element is closely related to the formation and protection of profit as the main financial result of the enterprise. On the one hand, proper attention to each component contributes to the stability of business, reduction of risks, cost optimization and maximizing income. On the other hand, ignoring any aspect of safety can lead to significant economic losses, reduction of profitability or even loss of business.

Thus, ensuring a high level of economic security should be an integral part of the strategic and operational management of the enterprise. The systematic approach to the analysis, monitoring and management of economic security components allows for time to identify and neutralize threats, to expand the potential of the enterprise to increase profits, to maintain stable economic activity even in times of crisis and high competition.

In today's conditions of unstable market environment and dynamic changes in macroeconomic factors, economic security is extremely relevant. Enterprises that actively invest in the development of economic security components form a stable foundation for their growth, provide long -term financial stability, reduce the risks of external and internal losses and create prerequisites for increasing profitability.

Therefore, economic security is not only a shield from threats, but also a powerful tool for achieving financial goals, implementing strategic plans and creating a stable competitive advantage in the market. It provides the enterprise with the ability to adapt flexibly to changes in the environment, effectively manage resources, minimize risks and respond in a timely manner to challenges that can affect the economic performance of the activity. A high level of economic security allows to function stable even in the face of market instability, political turbulence or harsh competition, as well as lays a solid foundation for sustainable development of the enterprise.

SCIENTIFIC EDITION

ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH
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