



**SCIENTIFIC, METHODOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF
ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, INFORMATION, LANGUAGE AND
COMMUNICATIONAL SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF AGRARIAN SECTOR**

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH

**DNIPRO
2024**

UDC 657
BBK 65.052
O 16

Reviewers:

Valerii PLAKSIENKO – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Professor of the Department of Accounting and Auditing, Poltava University of Economics and Trade (Poltava)

Tetiana KOSOVA – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Department of Finance, Accounting and Taxation, National Aviation University (Kyiv)

Editors-in-Chief:

Halyna PAVLOVA, *Doctor of Economics, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Accounting and Finance of the Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University*

Lesia VASILIEVA, *Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Professor, Deputy Dean for Research at Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University*

Recommended by the Academic Council of the Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University (protocol № from 30.05.2024).

Scientific, methodical and practical aspects of accounting, financial, information, language and communicational support for sustainable development of agrarian sector: a collective monograph. / edited by H. Pavlova and L. Vasilieva. Dnipro: Publishing and printing center «Kvitka», 2024. 486 p.

The monograph investigates the scientific problems of building accounting and financial support for the sustainable development of the agrarian sector. Modern information systems and technologies in accounting, auditing and taxation are considered. Modern learning technologies in higher education institutions are presented.

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) and “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), “Linguistic and professional training of specialists: lingual, social, cognitive, communicative and cultural aspects” (state registration number 0122U001178).

The publication is aimed at professionals engaged in practical activities in the field of regional policy, academics, government officials and the general public.

UDC 657
BBK 65.052

Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University 2024

<https://bank.gov.ua/ua/supervision/nonbanks> (Accessed 25 March 2024).

11. Official website of the National Bank of Ukraine (2023), «Overview of the non-banking financial sector. November 2023», available at: https://bank.gov.ua/admin_uploads/article/Nonbanking_Sector_Review_2023-11.pdf?v=7 (Accessed 15 March 2024).

12. On credit unions: Law of Ukraine dated July 14, 2023. No. 3254-IX. URL.: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3254-20#Text>

13. Sheludko V.M. Financial market: textbook. Kyiv. national University named after T. Shevchenko. 3rd type erase Kyiv: Znannya, 2015. 535 p.

14. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2001), The Law of Ukraine «About financial services and state regulation of financial services markets», available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2664-14#Text> (Accessed 20 March 2024).

15. Vovchak O. D., Krentovska L. O. Financial intermediation: economic essence and classification. Bulletin of the National Bank of Ukraine. 2014. No. 8. P. 4–9.

6.5. MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF AN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE

Larysa Brovko

Ph.D. In Economics, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Finance, Banking and Insurance, Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Ukraine

Summary. In the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, economic and political instability, the variability of micro- and macro-environmental factors affecting the company's activities, the need to ensure the sustainable development of the business entity and its financial security is growing significantly.

Management of the financial security of the enterprise is a system of methods and measures aimed at the development and implementation of management decisions related to ensuring the protection of its functioning. That is, the economic security of the enterprise is the state of the most efficient use of its resources to prevent financial risks and create conditions for the stable functioning of all its divisions.

Keywords: Financial support, financial security, agricultural enterprise, martial law.

The essence of strengthening the firm's financial security is to achieve the highest efficiency and stability of its activity, which is possible as a result of timely identification of these risks so that the company can successfully overcome them. Accordingly, it is necessary to constantly monitor the situation in order to anticipate them. The reason for the financial insecurity of any enterprise is a large number of financial risks that accompany it during the entire period of operation. Therefore, one of the main tasks of the company's financial security system is to protect its own financial interests from the influence of external and internal factors in order to ensure the efficiency of the company's activities.

Today, one of the most significant factors affecting the financial security of the enterprise is a full-scale war on the territory of Ukraine, as a result of which it provokes a decline in the economy, unemployment, significant rates of inflation, currency fluctuations, etc., negatively affects, first of all, the profitability and solvency of the enterprise, which in turn reduces the level of his financial security. Therefore, in the conditions of martial law and economic instability, it is advisable and necessary to carry out special management of the financial security of the enterprise.

Every branch of the national economy of Ukraine suffered losses as a result of aggression from the Russian Federation. According to government estimates, Ukraine will lose 33.2-33.5% of GDP in 2022 [1]. The agrarian sector of Ukraine is no exception, which also suffered significant losses of human resources, plant and animal products, premises and equipment, fuel and fertilizers. Therefore, it is necessary to study the processes taking place in the agrarian sector of Ukraine, to determine the financial losses during hostilities, to find diversified directions for ensuring the financial security of enterprises in this industry as soon as possible.

Since the agricultural sector forms the food security of the country as a whole, the state is constantly engaged in financial support of agricultural producers and the entire food value chain. However, in the conditions of martial law, the problems of financial support of the agricultural sector have become particularly important, which adds even more challenges for such enterprises.

In addition, the International Monetary Fund (IMF Country Report, 2022)

predicted a 35% drop in the Ukrainian economy in 2022 in the agricultural sector [2], such risks require the development of a system of directions for financial stabilization and security of agricultural enterprises.

The essence of the financial security of the enterprise was investigated in their works by many domestic and foreign scientists, such as Blakyta G.V., Hanushchak T.L., Krasnokutska N.S., Kopteva H.M., Grishchenko I.V., Grinchuk T.P., Melikhova T.O., Vysochyna V.V. and other. Some researchers, in particular Mohylnyi O., Ostashko T.O., Verkhoglyadova N.I., Moskvina B.Yu., Gerasimova O.L., tried to find out the impact of martial law, introduced on February 24, 2022, on the economic activity of the enterprise. However, the issues of financial security of the economic entity of the agricultural sector in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine remain insufficiently researched, and there is no detailing of ways to improve the problematic situation at such enterprises.

Having analyzed the interpretation of the term "security" given by various scientists, it is possible to highlight several of its essential characteristics. Bilyak Yu.V. defines this concept as a certain state, the ability to self-defense, a system of measures and actions [3]. However, Woodward V.V. and Batiyevska O.V. believe that security is the ability of someone or something to grow in the face of threats [4]. In addition, there are definitions of the concept of "security" that reveal its essence through a system of methods that ensure the stability and development of the subject [5]. Many encyclopedias and dictionaries define "security" as a state in which there is no danger to someone or something.

In general, all security characteristics should be considered within the framework of an integrated approach, because a secure state can be achieved not only in the absence of threats, but also when opportunities are provided for their diagnosis and countermeasures.

Undoubtedly, one of the primary needs of the enterprise is its need for security. Abraham Maslow asserts that a need can be defined as a state of a person, social group or society as a whole, which expresses the need for something and depends on the objective conditions of life [6].

There are many approaches to understanding the essence of the financial security of the enterprise. Most scientists are inclined to identify the financial security of the state, and then extrapolate it to the micro level. Blakyta G.V. and Hanushchak T.L. believe that the financial security of enterprises can be identified as a certain

mechanism that ensures the stability of the financial system of the enterprise through the use of protective financial instruments on the one hand and alternatively ensures its effectiveness through the rational use of financial resources [7].

The analysis of the literature makes it possible to conclude that the majority of scientists are supporters of the functional approach. Such scientists as Hrishchenko I.V. and Grinchuk T.P. believe that financial security, as an economic component, is the main one, since it fundamentally affects the financial potential of the enterprise and ensures the achievement of the goals of its economic development [8].

Therefore, the financial security of the enterprise is a primary and indispensable element of economic security, which is aimed at preserving the stability of the domestic economic system, increasing competitiveness, attracting a larger amount of investment capital, etc.

Despite the fact that financial security is part of the economic, the category "financial security of the enterprise" can be analyzed as an independent one, which requires additional research into its essence. Firstly, this is due to the fact that financial activity is primarily aimed at providing business entities with the necessary resources; secondly, the company's financial operations are permanent; thirdly, finance plays the main role in ensuring stable economic growth of the enterprise; fourthly, the most dangerous is the impact of financial risk on the enterprise.

Thus, there are many views on the concept of "financial security of the enterprise", but there is no single approach to defining its components. The reason is that the process of determining the essence of security is quite complex, ambiguous and multifaceted.

Melikhova T.O. and Vysochyna V.V. define the financial security of the enterprise as the protection of the financial interests of economic entities at all levels of financial relations; providing households, companies, organizations and institutions, regions, industries and sectors of the economy, the state with a sufficient amount of financial resources to meet their needs and financial obligations [9]. However, this interpretation does not take into account the possibility of sustainable development of enterprises even under the influence of external and internal threats.

The financial security of the company must ensure its development and stability. Mulyk Y.I. and Dombrovska V.V. point out that the growth of the market value of the company is an indicator of development, and the balance of the company in the long-term and short-term perspectives is an indicator of stability [10]. For its

part, financial security contributes to sustainable development by optimizing enterprise costs, ensuring economic and social benefits, and better access to resources.

Slobodyaniuk N.O. and Shocker R.I. claim that the analysis of the financial security of the enterprise shows the state of the enterprise, the compliance of its financial and economic capabilities with the conditions that have developed on the markets and in the country, and therefore, gives an opportunity to give an objective assessment of the correctness and expediency of the chosen financial strategy [11]. Therefore, the financial security of the enterprise can also be characterized as a system aimed at creating (adjusting) and implementing effective financial strategies in dynamic market conditions.

Another significant feature of the company's financial security is its interpretation as a process that ensures the protection of the company's financial interests. With its help, N. L. Marusiak and N. A. Bak define the financial security of the enterprise as an identified system of real and potential, external and internal threats that can affect the financial interests of the enterprise [12]. The authors emphasize that the company must reach a state where it can develop and expand despite the threats that affect it.

The interests of the enterprise mean its interaction with the subjects of the external environment, which is carried out constantly or for a limited time, forcibly or with the consent of the enterprise. The result of such relations should be profit. Economic interests are the main among all interests of the company. They primarily reflect the market position of the company and the state of competitiveness of products. Analysis of scientific opinions on this matter allows to determine the list of financial interests of business, which include:

- profit maximization of enterprise owners;
- increasing the profitability of own capital;
- sufficiency of financial resources at all stages of enterprise development;
- financial stability of the company in conditions of its growth;
- high level of investment activity and investment efficiency;
- effective neutralization of financial risks;
- high level of financial and innovative activity;
- quick overcoming of the financial crisis, etc.

Such researchers as Kvasnytska R.S., Dotsenko I.O., Matviychuk L.O.

determined the social and economic role of financial security [13]. The social role for the company is to emphasize its social or property status, and the economic significance of financial security is to ensure stable and guaranteed investments, to increase the price of the product over time, to reduce economic risks due to low-quality products or services.

Also, such scientists as Fedulova I.V. and Pyatnytska G.T. believe that financial security means the ability of companies to create a system of self-protection and growth in the face of threats [14]. In addition, the authors, researching the concept of financial security, highlighted its main aspects:

- financial security of the enterprise is a component of its economic security;
- is a process that ensures the protection of the company's financial interests;
- is one of the factors of the company's growth and its stability;
- it can be characterized by a set of quantitative and qualitative indicators, which must have an appropriate threshold for determining the level of security.

Another group of scientists (A.V. Zhavoronok, A.V. Marich) agrees with the above positions and defines the financial security of the enterprise as such a state of financial resources that ensures the effective (profitable) activity of the enterprise, protects its financial interests and preserves its ability to regulate liquidity, solvency and financial capabilities under the influence of various types of dangers [15]. The main point of this definition is the efficiency of formation and use of financial resources, which makes the company profitable and solvent.

M. A. Demyanchuk in his writings pays considerable attention to the destabilizing factors of the financial security of the enterprise [16]. The author claims that the activities of the enterprise are influenced by numerous factors that cannot be controlled and monitored, as this entails significant time costs and requires financial and human resources. Therefore, it is important for the enterprise to identify those threats that directly affect its activities, and then to control them. It is also necessary to determine "critical risks" for the business, which can significantly affect its financial condition and lead to a deep financial crisis or even bankruptcy.

Another point that M. A. Demyanchuk advises to pay attention to when identifying threats is the stage of the company's life cycle, as it can significantly affect the number and set of threats, especially when the company moves from one

stage to another. Understanding what stage of the life cycle the enterprise is at can greatly facilitate the fight against threats, since a system of typical risks at each stage (rise, maturity, crisis, stagnation) has already been developed.

A review of the significant characteristics and various definitions of financial security confirms that it is a multifaceted and complex category. At the same time, all the specified characteristics reflecting the peculiarities of financial security are interrelated.

Taking into account the main characteristics of the financial security of the enterprise, its essence can be formulated as follows: "Financial security is the financial state of the enterprise, which is characterized by the balance of financial resources and the ability to ensure their implementation, resistance to the negative impact of internal and external environmental threats, and the ability to ensure financial balance and sustainable financial stability of the enterprise in the short and long term".

Considering financial security as a sustainable system, the following main points can be noted:

➤ firstly, the stability of the company's financial security system is considered as its dynamic characteristic. This means that along with the parameters of its static state, it can be characterized by stable trends and their changes in development;

➤ secondly, the sustainability of the company's financial security system is not absolute. This means that the importance of individual parameters in the development of the company's financial security system can be cyclical or situational in nature. However, fluctuations in individual parameters of the company's financial security system maintain the necessary level of protection of financial interests;

➤ thirdly, at different stages of development, the financial security system of the enterprise can change and reach a new level of stability of its parameters (such transitional periods can be attributed to the new life cycle of an enterprise that is experiencing a financial crisis, its reorganization, etc.).

Without a doubt, the financial situation and financial security of the enterprise is the basis of the economic well-being of the state as a whole. At the same time, it is a source of positive influences or threats to the country's economic security. Therefore, in order to determine the essence of the "financial security of the enterprise" it is necessary to analyze not only the views of scientists, but also to

analyze regulatory and legal acts. It should be noted that today there are no legislative acts in Ukraine that would regulate the financial security of a business entity.

The basis of legal acts aimed at regulating financial security and bankruptcy is the Constitution of Ukraine, the principles of which are used by the Government of Ukraine when forming state policy. The term of financial security of the enterprise is not defined in the legislation of Ukraine. Therefore, the financial security of the enterprise is indirectly regulated by such Laws of Ukraine as the Law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine" [17], "On Protection from Unfair Competition" [18] and the Economic Code of Ukraine [19].

The Commercial Code of Ukraine pays considerable attention to restrictions on monopoly in the economy, illegal agreements between enterprises, business discrimination, unfair competition, illegal use of the company's reputation, creation of obstacles to competition, violation of commercial secrets. This legislative act also focuses on measures to prevent bankruptcy of economic entities.

When studying financial security, it is also necessary to take into account the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Act), section "economic and commercial information" [20]. It indicates that signatory states have the right to use economic data to analyze relevant markets and develop medium- and long-term forecasts that will help establish sustainable trade flows and better use financial opportunities.

At the same time, all the above definitions of the essence of financial security of the enterprise are quite acceptable for peacetime, but in wartime, when there is not just a potential, but a real danger, the fact of the presence of a large number of threats and risks in conducting business activities is obvious. The situation is complicated by the fact that management decisions during martial law are made in conditions of the most pronounced uncertainty and high risk and are aimed at minimizing it.

In Ukrainian legislation, "martial law" is defined as "a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or a threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision to the relevant state authorities, the military command, to military administrations and local self-government bodies, the powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security..." [21].

So, having conducted a comprehensive analysis of the concept of financial security of the enterprise, it is worth paying attention to the theoretical aspects of the

impact of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine on the activities of economic entities in the agrarian sector.

Today, a large number of scientists consider the problems of macroeconomics, threats to the economic sphere and global food security caused by the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The numerous studies that were devoted to the Russian occupation of Crimea and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions in 2014 are very important for various reasons. However, the occupation of these territories did not cause such significant damage to agricultural enterprises, since mainly industrial entities operated here. So, there was no question of critical consequences for the financial security of farmers at that time. That is why it is now important to reveal the peculiarities of managing the financial security of agricultural sector enterprises in the conditions of the legal regime of martial law and to determine the degree of their vulnerability.

Today in the literature there are almost no in-depth thorough studies of the financial losses of enterprises of the agrarian sector of Ukraine during the military aggression of Russia in 2022. Separate aspects of this scientific and practical problem are highlighted in the economic activity of Ukrainian agricultural enterprises, their economic results and impact on food security.

Mohylnyi O., Patyka N., Kucher A. and other authors claim that there is a direct dependence of the state in the formation of financial security, which is carried out through the appropriate mechanisms of state support [22]. At the same time, thanks to appropriate state support, agricultural enterprises will be able to avoid management threats and effectively use the available resource potential to ensure their financial security. Thanks to the synergy of entrepreneurial initiative and state support agricultural production is an opportunity to strengthen and ensure the financial stability of market entities.

Some scientists, in particular Ostashko T.O., are investigating the consequences of military actions on the export of agricultural products during 2022 due to the blockade of sea ports and the impact on food security in the world [23]. The author suggests directions for partial restoration of agricultural activities of Ukrainian enterprises and their post-war restoration. However, no attention is paid to the financial security of companies.

N.I. Verkhoglyadova pays more attention to the specifics of managing the financial security of the enterprise under martial law. [24]. The author analyzed the

actual issues faced by enterprises in the conditions of war, singled out the passive and active components of economic security and substantiated the decomposition of the legislative and regulatory definition of the concept of martial law. She also proved that in the conditions of martial law, security management boils down to making timely management decisions regarding the selection and implementation of actions capable of minimizing the negative impact of danger factors, or even turning it into new opportunities.

Moskvin B.Yu. investigated the specifics of ensuring the economic security of financial institutions in the conditions of military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine [25]. In his work, the author paid more attention to the theoretical foundations and analysis of scientific literature, which allowed him to single out integral, resource and target approaches to defining the essence of the concept of "economic security of the enterprise". Also Moskvin B.Yu. identified the main determinants of ensuring the economic security of enterprises and outlined directions for its improvement.

The main task of enterprise security management is the minimization of the consequences of the influence of negative factors, in the conditions of war it acquires mainly an adaptive nature. Domestic scientists O.L. Gerasimova, M.V. Podolianu, A.V. Chachkova. began to use the term "enterprise adaptation" when there was an urgent need to develop a management mechanism that would meet all the requirements of a changing external environment [26]. The authors consider adaptation as a reaction of the system, which counteracts the actual or possible decrease in the efficiency of its functioning. At the same time, special emphasis is placed on the fact that the company's financial security system can and should adapt not only to the changes that have occurred, but also to those changes that may occur in the future.

Therefore, the financial security of enterprises is a very important problem, the study of which will take a significant step in the direction of increasing business opportunities in modern conditions. Therefore, it is worth developing a methodology and conducting an analysis of the financial security of enterprises in the agrarian sector, in order to further implement the strategy of ensuring their stable operation in the current and strategic periods.

In order to carry out an empirical analysis of the management of the financial security of the enterprise, we set ourselves the task of determining the peculiarities of

the methodology for assessing the financial security of the economic entity. There is a need to assess the financial security of one or another enterprise, because in the conditions of a market economy and constant external threats to business, the assessment of financial security is an integral element of the activity of any entity. The evaluation of the company's financial security is also necessary for formulating a strategy for improving the efficiency of the company's financial and economic activity.

The problem that arose before us when assessing the financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of martial law was the partial or complete lack of reliable information. The reliability of the received information, especially in non-standard situations, is a key point in assessing the current financial condition of the business entity and in providing recommendations for further activities.

Today, during a full-scale war in Ukraine, there are many reasons that make information unreliable. Inaccurate information can arise from the fact that the phenomenon is not well known, or from the source itself, which can be completely or partially unreliable. In this case, unreliable sources may provide conflicting information (for example, information sources funded by industry or political lobbies). So, under some assumptions, the source cannot provide exact information, but only probable. According to others, even if the information is unambiguous, the inaccuracy of the source leads to the addition of uncertainty to the existing ambiguity [27].

Thus, in order to assess the financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of martial law, in addition to standard sources of information, such as legislative and regulatory acts, data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, financial statements of the enterprise, analytical studies, Internet articles, economic bulletins, interviews of business owners, information from magazines, publications of individual companies and government organizations.

The key parameters of the assessment of the company's financial security system were determined by N.S. Sytnyk and L.I. Zhigovska [28]. Accordingly, the importance of the information base proves the effectiveness of creating safe conditions for the operation and development of the enterprise.

The level of financial security of the enterprise is constantly changing as a result of interaction with the external environment and under the influence of internal processes. This requires focusing maximum attention on assessing the level of

security in each separate period of time in order to develop and implement appropriate protective measures. Therefore, the priorities of the company's financial security are as follows: preservation of the enterprise as an open socio-economic system; avoiding and counteracting all internal and external challenges, risks and threats; achieving one's own interests through their coordination in the internal and external environment; sustainable development; promotion of effective use of available resources; ensuring the use of all additional functions.

Kalmykov O. V. grouped the methods of assessing the level of financial security of the enterprise. It is evaluated on the basis of the study of cash flows, assessment of the financial stability of the enterprise, methods of forecasting bankruptcy, determination of integral indicators, financial indicators-indicators [29]. The analysis of these indicators allows a comprehensive assessment of the financial security of the company. After all, any enterprise must have sufficient financial resources to pay current bills on time, and an enterprise that is unable to fulfill this condition risks becoming bankrupt.

Obstacles in assessing the financial security of an enterprise can be:

- variety of approaches to assessment;
- lack of an agreed list of criteria;
- presence of subjectivism in the assessment process;
- limited primary information and its unsatisfactory quality;
- a large number of indicators and considerable complexity of calculations;
- identification of financial security with the efficiency of the enterprise;
- problems of practical application.

The most important characteristic of the financial and economic activity of the enterprise is its financial condition. It determines the degree of competitiveness of the enterprise, its potential, evaluates the efficiency of distribution and use of available resources, etc. In particular, the issue of financial planning and the study of the efficiency of the enterprise's functioning are dealt with by I. A. Belousova. and Likhota L.I. [30]. The authors considered the management methods of business entities and highlighted the importance of the planning function in managing the financial condition and security of the enterprise. Their scientific work became the basis for the study of the financial situation of the selected enterprises.

A financial analysis is conducted to determine the financial security of the

enterprise. The main purpose of which is a comprehensive assessment of the state of the enterprise, with the aim of identifying and eliminating shortcomings in the financial and economic activity of the organization, as well as finding reserves for increasing liquidity, financial stability, business activity and efficiency of the enterprise.

The following main principles of assessing the financial security of the enterprise were highlighted:

- complexity – characteristics of the security level by key functional components;
- objectivity – reflection of the real level of security;
- effectiveness – a set of indicators that can be used at a specific enterprise;
- periodicity - calculation with a certain interval to assess the dynamics of changes in the security level;
- sensitivity – the ability to receive data on significant changes in the security level as a basis for making adequate protective decisions [31].

The main goal of financial analysis is the calculation of a number of priority indicators that allow you to see the current financial state of the enterprise. These indicators include an analysis of the company's property status, liquidity, solvency (financial stability), business activity, profitability, and cash flow status.

The structural-logical toolkit, the systematization of empirical data, and the worldview of the authors contributed to the consistent formulation of methods and procedures for assessing the financial security of an enterprise, which provide a promising vision of the potential for further research in the direction of the specified topic.

Agriculture has historically been one of the main branches of Ukraine's economy. This sector forms resources and provides products to meet the needs of both the domestic and international market, actively influences the structure of this market, price policy, economic, social and technological aspects of development.

Since today's economic development is characterized by processes of globalization, transformation, changes in the structure of GDP and orientation towards new technologies and services, the agricultural sector still remains one of the most vital in both the world and domestic economies, because the effective development of agriculture is the basis of food and national security

In turn, agribusiness is the main growth engine of the Ukrainian economy. Ukraine has always been known as the "breadbasket of Europe", because its share accounts for about 25% of the most fertile chernozems [32].

The agricultural sector occupies an important place in the country's economy. Thus, the share of the industry in the country's GDP in 2021 amounted to more than 14.4%, and the share of the agricultural sector in the total amount of gross added value was 12.7%.

At the end of 2021, agricultural land constitutes 72.01% of the total land area of Ukraine. That is, all regions of the country are more or less involved in agricultural production. Traditionally, the main regions of grain and leguminous crops production are the eastern (Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk), southern (Zaporizka, Odesa, Kherson, Mykolaiv), central (Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Cherkasy, Poltava) regions. The largest crops of sugar beets and the main number of sugar factories in the country, and accordingly production, are located in the Vinnytsia, Poltava and Khmelnytsky regions. Specialization in the cultivation of potatoes is typical for the northwestern (Zhytomyr, Lviv, Rivne regions) and southern (Mykolaiv, Kherson, Odesa) regions of Ukraine. Western (Transcarpathian) regions are most focused on growing vegetables and fruits.

It is possible to see a tendency towards a decrease in the specific share of the rural population in the total population. This is explained by the fact that more and more people choose a more comfortable urban area for permanent residence. At the same time, the share of the population employed in the agricultural sector from the total number of employed people in the national economy is increasing. As of the end of 2021, population employment in agriculture was 17.35%, which is 1.94% more than in 2017.

There is a constant increase in the share of export and import of agricultural products. In 2021, the export of the specified products accounted for 46.2% of the total volume of commodity exports. A total of 27.8 billion dollars worth of goods were exported. USA. That is, almost half of Ukrainian exports are agro-food products.

The main agricultural crops exported are grain and fodder crops, including wheat, corn, barley, sunflower, sugar beet, legumes, fruit and vegetable crops, tobacco, etc.

The share of imports is growing faster. The import of agricultural products in

2021 reached the level of 6.5 billion dollars. USA, which is 12.9% of the country's total merchandise imports.

It should be noted that in the commodity structure of imports, there was an increase in purchases of all categories of agricultural products: livestock products were imported for a total amount of 1.3 billion dollars. (+17%); crop production - by almost 2 billion dollars. (+11%); fats and oils - for 280 million dollars. (+11%); almost 3 billion dollars worth of finished products were imported. (+13%) [34].

The combined capacity of all certified elevators in Ukraine as of 2020 is about 55.3 million tons. The leading positions are occupied by Odesa, Poltava, and Mykolaiv regions, which can store 5.39 million tons, 5.16 million tons, and 4,29 million tons of agricultural products, respectively. The smallest elevator capacity is in the Chernivtsi and Transcarpathian regions - 0.23 million tons and 0.11 million tons, respectively.

In recent years, the construction of elevators and the increase of their capacity is underway in many areas. In particular, in 2020, elevator capacity increased in Chernihiv Oblast by 660,000 tons, Odesa Oblast by 600,000 tons, Vinnytsia Oblast by 380,000 tons, and Poltava Oblast by 240,000 tons. In general, compared to 2019, the total capacity of Ukraine's elevators increased by 4 million tons.

Today, the agricultural sector is an important component of the national economy, as it is one of the strategic budget-forming and export-oriented sectors. In recent years, the agrarian industry has undergone radical transformational changes related to the reformation and formation of the system of land relations and market relations. Positive processes are due to the results of the economic activity of new structures, the implementation of the scientific principles of agrarian reform, significant capital investments and the introduction of new technologies. However, the climatic factor influencing the development of the agrarian sector of the economy cannot be ignored. There was a significant increase in the production of winter barley and corn by 47.5% and 41.9%, respectively. These crops are in high demand on the international market, so domestic farmers are primarily focused on exporting their products. There was also a significant increase in the production and yield of common and winter wheat, which is the most widespread crop grown in Ukraine.

Sunflower production increased significantly - by 25.1%. Today, it is a powerful industry of production and processing, which has an export-oriented direction, in particular oil and margarine.

The area of sugar beet harvesting and production decreased by 98.9% and 96.8%, respectively. This may be related to the drop in demand for sugar and the change in the food culture of the population, because now more and more people are gradually giving up sugar for the sake of health.

In most regions, the average yield of grain, leguminous and oil crops has approached the level of the countries that are world leaders in terms of their cultivation productivity. In particular, in 4 oblasts (Kyiv, Cherkasy, Chernihiv, and Vinnytsia) this indicator exceeded 7 t/ha, and in Khmelnytsky - 8 t/ha [34].

For other agricultural crops, quite significant progress in yield growth is also observed. To a large extent, this is the result of the effective interaction of the breeding science of global and domestic private companies and scientific institutions, as well as a change in the general development of agribusiness, which is gradually moving away from the extensive model in favor of the intensive one.

Without a doubt, the year 2021 will go down in history as one of the most fertile, productive and climatically favorable periods of development of the domestic agro-industrial sector. In December 2021, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine published preliminary statistical data on the development of the agricultural sector of the economy and its main industries, in which it noted that the production of grain crops reached almost 85 million tons, which is a third more than last year's figure and is actually the largest in history statistical observations.

In general, many enterprises are currently involved in the agricultural sector of Ukraine. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, these are about 44,000 small and 2,600 large and medium-sized companies, the number of which increases every year. The ten largest agricultural holdings of the state cultivate almost 3.1 million hectares of agricultural land. At the same time, the total number of large agricultural companies increased by 9% during the year, primarily due to the absorption of smaller ones by larger enterprises and the entry into the market of new active agricultural entities.

In terms of the amount of financial resources, the niche of participation of the agrarian sector in general economic finances is steadily growing. The highest indicator of financial resources of most enterprises was in 2016, because due to the relative stabilization of the hryvnia exchange rate and the economic situation in the country, it was possible to observe a significant increase in the collection of grain and oil crops, the production of agro-food products and exports, compared to the crisis

period of 2014-2015.

If in 2013, large enterprises accounted for 55 billion UAH, then in 2021 it will be more than 200 billion UAH, that is, a 3.6-fold increase. The volume of financial resources of medium-sized enterprises increased from UAH 180 billion. in 2013 up to UAH 520 billion. in 2021, i.e. 2.8 times, small enterprises - respectively, from UAH 105 billion. up to UAH 550 billion. or 5.2 times. The financial resources of micro-enterprises accounted for 28% of the resources of medium-sized enterprises in 2013 and 44% in 2021. That is, micro-enterprises and small enterprises are gradually expanding and increasing the volume of their financial resources.

It should be noted that the level of profitability of the operational activity of agricultural enterprises in 2021 was 19.1% (for comparison: the level of profitability of the operational activity in the economy as a whole was 7.5%, in wholesale and retail trade - 17.3%, in IT - 16.2%, in industry - 3.5%, in finance and insurance - 3.1%) [33].

The year 2022 turned out to be extremely difficult for the agricultural sector of Ukraine, because the start of a full-scale war and the introduction of the legal regime of martial law made significant adjustments to the entire system of the industry's functioning. In a large part of the territory of Ukraine, rural infrastructure, oil depots, warehouses for storing fuel and lubricants, food products, grain elevators and terminals, agricultural machinery, etc. have been partially or completely destroyed.

As of the end of June 2022, 308 territorial communities (21.0%) from nine oblasts are located in areas of hostilities or under temporary occupation. These are the territories of Dnipropetrovsk (8.1%); Donetsk (100%); Zaporozhye (77.6%); Luhansk (100%); Mykolaivska (46.2%); Kharkivska (91.1%);

Khersonska (100%); Sumy (35.3%); Chernihiv (7.0%) oblasts [36]. It is these regions that occupy key positions in the agricultural sector. At the same time, the 9 regions of Ukraine listed above, where hostilities were or are being conducted, account for almost half of the GDP [35].

According to the Ministry of Economy, Ukraine partially lost 25% of arable land, or almost 8 million hectares. Almost 15% of the livestock was destroyed on the farms, the objects of the irrigation and reclamation systems were completely or partially destroyed, on 10% of the liberated (as of March 2022) agricultural territories, the enemy left explosive and fortification structures [37].

A report by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated the direct

loss of agricultural assets since the start of the war at US\$6.4 billion (including destroyed irrigation infrastructure, storage facilities, machinery and other agricultural equipment, port infrastructure, greenhouses, field crops, livestock and processing enterprises) [38].

According to the results of the intelligence of the Center for Food and Land Use Research of the KSE Institute, conducted jointly with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, indirect losses in agriculture in 2022 are estimated at 23.3 billion dollars. USA, including 51% due to the blockade of ports, 42% - due to a decrease in crop production, 4% - an increase in the cost of production, 3% - a decrease in livestock production [39].

As a result of the destruction of the means of production of agro-food products and the restriction of the export of Ukrainian agricultural products to other countries, the food supply throughout the world will significantly deteriorate. In particular, the reasons for this are:

- blockade of Mykolaiv and Odesa ports, through which 90% of agro-food products were delivered under export contracts;
- disruption of production and sales chains;
- impossibility of carrying out spring field work and harvesting in the territories where hostilities are taking place and temporarily occupied territories;
- surge in prices for scarce means of production;
- mobilization of a part of employees of agricultural companies to the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, etc.

It is obvious that in 2023 it is unrealistic to compensate for such losses on world markets. For reference, before the war, Ukraine ranked fifth in the world in wheat exports, fourth in corn sales, third in barley sales, and first in sunflower oil [40].

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, as of April 2022, every fourth elevator is destroyed (for 4 million tons) or located in temporarily occupied territory [41]. Therefore, farmers actively purchase alternative means for temporary storage of the new harvest (polymer sleeves, silage bags and other mobile warehouses).

As before the unblocking of sea ports, abnormally large volumes of transportation are carried out by rail and road transport, in a combined way with the involvement of the logistics systems of neighboring countries (Romania, Poland,

Slovakia, etc.). On average, the cost of logistics increased by 5-7 times, transshipment in ports/barges and freight in general by 7-10 times. The financial situation was complicated by non-reimbursement of VAT on exported agro-food products, since as of September 12 it reached almost UAH 14 billion [42], although it was formally reimbursed from June 14, 2022.

Therefore, the purchase prices on the domestic market are expected to decrease, since the increase in logistics costs primarily falls on the shoulders of agrarians. At the same time, world prices for wheat this year rose to \$400 in July. USA per ton, and in Ukraine they offer 60-65 dollars for it. USA, which does not even compensate for the cost of production [43]. This has already led to the revitalization of the shadow segment and unprofitability of enterprises during the period of martial law.

The response to the rapid increase in food prices was the government resolution "On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 9, 2020 No. 1236" [44], which established a trade mark-up for food products of important social importance during the wartime period. state and three months after its termination, in the amount of no more than 10%, taking into account the costs of advertising, marketing services, processing services, packaging, and other costs related to their implementation.

However, this regulatory measure did not stabilize the price situation on the domestic market. Due to the upheavals associated with the war, the rate of growth of prices for the processed group of food products in June of this year increased (over the year) to 21.5% [45]. The growth of prices for meat and fish products, dairy products, flour products, and sunflower oil has especially accelerated.

Advanter Group, a consulting company, surveyed 287 small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises from the start of the war to mid-March 2022 to find out whether they had ceased operations or were still operating.

According to the study, as of April 10, 2022, the business environment of agricultural enterprises in Ukraine was characterized by the following: 18.6% of enterprises completely stopped working; 30.9% – almost suspended their activities; 19.1% – work part-time; 17.6% reduced the amount of work. Against the background of such trends, it should be noted that 5.9% of enterprises did not change their indicators; 4.7% of enterprises increased the volume of work; the volume of work increased significantly by 3.2% of enterprises.

The general dynamics of the business activity of agricultural enterprises in Ukraine during the war changed rapidly even within one month (March-April 2022). This information shows that despite the significant deterioration of the business environment and the destruction of internal cooperation under the influence of military operations and the occupation of certain territories of Ukraine, an active search for mechanisms to counter these factors at the micro- and macroeconomic level continues.

The state comprehensively supports and provides an opportunity to find new solutions in difficult conditions to stimulate economic activity and adapt to changes in the business environment by introducing new regulatory requirements. For example, the requirements and deadlines for submitting statistical, financial and tax reports have been changed. Significant changes have taken place in the banking and tax legislation of the country, the system of state price regulation and pricing.

The largest number of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises (27.1%) had a direct loss caused by the war, from 50 to 200 thousand dollars. USA, and only 2.5% of enterprises - more than 5000 thousand dollars. USA. It is clear that this will greatly complicate the restoration of the financial security of enterprises in the post-war period.

Thus, a strong and stable agricultural sector in Ukraine is critically important for both global and domestic food security. Therefore, it is worth considering how the introduction of martial law affected the financial security of agricultural enterprises of Ukraine.

After the start of a full-scale military invasion of Ukraine, the Decree of the President of Ukraine, approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, immediately introduced martial law and the corresponding temporary restrictions affecting the economic environment of both the country as a whole and individual economic entities. Considering the above, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the future development of the military invasion, its duration and short- and long-term impact on Ukrainian agricultural enterprises, their activities, profitability, liquidity and assets.

With the beginning of the war, most enterprises concentrated their activities on regions of Ukraine that suffered less from military aggression. Since March 2022, the spring sowing campaign has already actively started in the Poltava, Khmelnytskyi, Vinnytsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr and Cherkasy regions. In the Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Zaporizhia and Kherson regions, the activity did not take place in full.

Despite the large number of economic challenges, companies try to support low-income categories of the population, allocating part of the funds for humanitarian aid. At the same time, the employees of the enterprises were mobilized to the ranks of the Armed Forces and the Territorial Defense Forces.

The full-scale military invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 led to an extremely difficult socio-economic situation, which had a particularly painful effect on the enterprises of the country's agrarian sector. Understanding changes in the business environment, which is actively transforming under the influence of new challenges in Ukraine's state of war, is important for determining the modern tasks of enterprise management.

The agrarian industry constantly encounters various difficulties, such as financial and economic decline in the country, political instability, imperfection of the tax system, etc. In 2022, military aggression became one of the threats to the stable development of the industry.

In addition to internal factors that affected the level of financial security of each of the enterprises, there were also external ones - political and economic uncertainty, fluctuations in the exchange rate, rising inflation, increased competition between companies on the domestic market, higher prices for production resources, fluctuations in energy tariffs and fuel, deterioration of the demographic situation due to hostilities, etc. In addition, constant Russian missile strikes on the territory of Ukraine lead to power outages and suspension of production processes at some divisions of enterprises.

Thus, the main hypothesis of this study is confirmed. Therefore, the problem of financial security and the efficiency of business management require considerable attention and the search for modern management models adapted to the radically new requirements of wartime.

The financial security of business entities should be considered as a complex category that reflects the level of financial status and financial results of the enterprise, the ability to fulfill its obligations and ensure the development of activities to maintain solvency. It is the financial security of the enterprise that is a prerequisite for its economic development.

The basis for achieving financial security of the enterprise is timely and flexible management of risks and internal factors of business activity. That is, the main role in the anti-crisis management system should belong to the wide use of

internal financial stabilization mechanisms.

Since the main source of own funds is profit, the company should work on increasing it. After all, profit is the main goal of the enterprise, the result of its work, a quantitative measure of the success of the enterprise and determines the possibilities of its further growth and development.

Today, the threats to stable profit growth are both a decrease in the volume of sales due to the complication of available transportation routes, and an energy problem due to constant missile attacks, which prevents the smooth operation of the company's elevators, in particular, the services they provide - drying, cleaning, separation, analysis, etc.

The security of major assets, as well as access to logistics routes, largely depends on the development of military operations. There is significant uncertainty as to whether assets or transportation routes may be damaged or unavailable, and therefore the entity may not be able to transport between locations, customers and suppliers. This may result in additional costs or loss of revenue.

Among the main proposals that will positively affect the level of profitability of enterprises, the following can be distinguished:

- Increasing the volume of collection and sale of products;
- Sale or lease of unloaded equipment and other property;
- Reduction of enterprise costs, etc.

The positive net financial result of enterprises is also influenced by the amount of its expenses. Proposals for their reduction include[46]:

- reduction of costs due to postponement of large investment projects and removal of insignificant capital costs;
- increasing the technical level of production, which involves the introduction of new, progressive technology, mechanization and automation of production processes, improvement of the use and application of new types of raw materials and materials, etc.;
- economical and rational use of raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity, by planning and controlling the use of raw materials by employees and introducing energy-saving equipment into production;
- strict observance of technological discipline in order to reduce waste.

Thus, an increase in the volume of sales of products, the sale of excess equipment or other property and a decrease in the cost of production will lead to an

increase in the net profit of the enterprise and an increase in the amount of own funds to ensure the development of production, and the availability of sufficient financial resources affects their effective use, which determines a good financial security of business.

Therefore, the reduction of receivables and payables at enterprises will lead to the release of a part of working capital and will reduce the threat to financial security.

Other additional ways to reduce large amounts of loan capital are:

➤ Control over short-term debt, including bank loans, which will reduce the possibility of loss of liquidity. The main point in the management of accounts payable is compliance with the terms of return of borrowed funds, because when fines and sanctions are imposed, the amount of revenue decreases, but at the same time the business reputation of the enterprise suffers and as a result there is a risk of termination of cooperation with suppliers and contractors on the part of the latter. Therefore, it is important for enterprises to implement a system of financial monitoring, complex management accounting and control over cash flows, liabilities and assets.

➤ Reduction of the need for financial sources due to liquidation of non-performing assets and acceleration of the turnover of working assets. Acceleration of turnover of current assets leads to faster release of funds from circulation, for which current assets are purchased again. Thus, the volume of production and the amount of profit obtained from the sale of products increases, therefore it is worth: improving the organization of trade; minimize stocks of household materials, low-value and perishable items; reduce the accountable amounts and costs of future periods; to direct the received profit to the replenishment of working capital.

➤ Carrying out a revaluation of fixed assets in order to increase their value, which will contribute to the increase of additional capital, which is a component of the company's equity, as a result, its solvency will increase, and therefore, financial stability.

In general, an increase in the rate of accumulation of own sources and a decrease in the amount of loan capital will lead to an increase in liquidity, financial stability and profit of the enterprise.

In addition to the above-mentioned problems, the level of financial security of the analyzed enterprises is negatively affected by the deterioration of indicators of business activity (turnover ratio of assets, stocks, equity) and indicators of

profitability of assets, activities and products.

In order to increase the turnover of assets, it is necessary to work in the direction of optimizing their amount. To do this, you can sell a part of unencumbered non-current assets, reduce the amount of stocks (provided their volume is excessive) or take measures to return receivables, etc. [47].

Inventory management policy should ensure continuity of the production and sales process. For this, a stock is formed, which ensures production and sales between supply periods. If the current volume of reserves exceeds the optimum, then it is advisable to reduce it, which will free up part of the financial resources. If the current volume of stocks is below the optimum, there is a risk of stopping the production and sales process due to a lack of resources.

In order to increase the profitability of assets, it is necessary to optimize their structure, which will allow to reduce their volume and increase profitability, this will also contribute to the growth of the company's profit in the planned year. To increase the profitability of products, it is necessary to rationalize production costs, optimize marketing communications, increase labor productivity, focus on growing more profitable agricultural crops (wheat, barley, sunflower), etc.

In general, in most cases, to increase the turnover of assets, inventories, equity or profitability, it is worth working in the direction of reducing the amount of expenses and increasing revenues.

So, we can conclude that the start of military operations in Ukraine in 2022 had a rather negative impact on the activities of each of the 5 companies selected for analysis. External and internal challenges and threats significantly complicated the functioning of business entities, which led to the deterioration of their financial condition and stability. Therefore, the main ways of increasing the financial security of the business were developed, which involve the elimination of negative factors, further control and the achievement of better development of the company.

Further research should be focused on the systematization of ways to increase the level of financial security and the development of ways to minimize the identified risks. Strengthening the financial security of the enterprise will help to achieve the highest efficiency and reduce threats from war for the agrarian sector of Ukraine as a whole.

The main results obtained during the research make it possible to draw the following conclusions of a theoretical and practical nature.

Today's economic and political challenges in the country have caused the financial insecurity of most agricultural enterprises. In particular, the beginning of a full-scale war and the introduction of martial law provoked the emergence of real financial risks in the conduct of business activities, which necessitates the definition and generalization of the theoretical concept of "financial security of the enterprise". Financial security is determined by the financial condition of the enterprise, which is characterized by the balance of financial resources and the ability to ensure their implementation, resistance to the negative impact of internal and external environmental threats, and the ability to ensure financial balance and stable financial stability of the enterprise in the short and long term. Considering financial security as a stable system, the following main points can be noted: the stability of the enterprise's financial security system is considered as its dynamic characteristic; the stability of the company's financial security system is not absolute, because it can be cyclical or situational in nature; at different stages of development, the company's financial security system can change and reach a new level of stability of its parameters.

There is a need to assess the financial security of one or another enterprise, because in the conditions of a market economy and constant external threats to business, the assessment of financial security is an integral element of the activity of any entity.

The method of assessing the financial security of the enterprise is reflected in the following algorithm in the agreed order: determination of the purpose of the assessment of the financial security of the enterprise; familiarization with the specifics of the economic activity of the enterprise, the functioning of the industry; determination of assessment indicators; analysis of selected indicators and their grouping; calculation of absolute values according to the formed system of indicators; comparison of absolute indicators with their normative values; calculation of the integral indicator of financial security (according to the Harrington scale); interpretation of calculation results; development of recommendations and strategies for increasing the level of financial security of the enterprise.

The agricultural sector is the main growth engine of the Ukrainian economy. It forms resources and provides products to meet the needs of both the domestic and international market, actively influences the structure of this market, price policy, economic, social and technological aspects of development. The share of the

agricultural sector in the total GDP of Ukraine during 2017-2021 was 10-14.4%. Agricultural land, in turn, accounted for about 72% of the total land area. In recent years, the agrarian industry has undergone radical transformational changes related to the reformation and formation of the system of land relations and market relations. However, the year 2022 turned out to be extremely difficult for the agricultural sector of Ukraine, because the start of a full-scale war and the introduction of the legal regime of martial law made significant adjustments to the entire system of the industry's functioning. As of June 2022, indirect losses of agricultural assets were estimated at 23.3 billion US dollars, primarily due to the blockade of sea ports, complications of logistics, the occupation of parts of the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine, and the increase in prices for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, etc. Small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises of Ukraine suffered the most from the war, because 18.6% of them completely stopped their activities. The largest number of small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises (27.1%) had a direct loss caused by the war, from 50 to 200 thousand US dollars, and only 2.5% of enterprises - more than 5000 thousand US dollars.

The following measures were proposed to increase the level of financial security of enterprises: reducing the amount of receivables, which will allow replenishing the amount of working capital; control over short-term debt, including bank loans, which will reduce the possibility of loss of liquidity; reducing the need for financial sources due to liquidation of non-performing assets and acceleration of the turnover of working assets; carrying out a revaluation of fixed assets in order to increase their value, which will contribute to an increase in equity; increasing the volume of production and sale of products, which will contribute to the growth of net income from sale of products; reducing costs (increasing the technical level of production, economical and rational use of raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity, reducing waste). The implementation of these measures will help to save part of the company's costs, increase profits and invest additional free funds in further growth and expansion of activities.

References

1. Ministry of Economy of Ukraine (2022), "Economic losses of Ukraine from the war", available at: <https://www.me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=5dd61a81-e7cc-4f91-bfd2-cbc676320dba&title=Nezvazhaiuchi> (access date: 02/22/2024).

2. World Economic Outlook. International Monetary Fund. available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO> (дата звернення: 22.02.2024).
3. Bilyak, Yu. V. (2020), “Systematization of scientific views on the essence of financial security”, *Ekonomika ta derzhava*, vol. 8, available at: <http://www.economy.in.ua/?op=1&z=4723&i=13> (access date: 02/22/2024).
4. Woodward, V.V. and Batievska, O.V. (2019), “Financial security of the enterprise: essence, goals, principles and ways of ensuring”, *Pidpryyemnytstvo i torhivlya*, vol. 25, available at: <http://journals-lute.lviv.ua/index.php/pidpr-torgi/article/view/16> (access date: 22.02.2024).
5. Sysoeva, I. M. (2020), “Analysis of potential threats to business entities”, *Ekonomika ta suspil'stvo*, vol. 22, available at: <https://economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/66> (access date: 22.02.2024).
6. Masharipov, M. N. and Ozodboyeva Z. Z. (2022), “Economic development and the role of maslow’s hierarchy of needs”, *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, Vol. 3, Issue 7. available at: <https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/download/2155/2049> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).
7. Blakytta, G. and Ganushchak T. (2018), “Enterprise financial security as a component of the economic security of the state”, *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, Vol.15, Issue 2. available at: https://www.businessperspectives.org/images/pdf/applications/publishing/templates/article/assets/10458/imfi_2018_02_Blakytta.pdf (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).
8. Grishchenko, I.M. and Grinchuk, T.P. (2020), “Basic aspects of financial planning in the system of financial security of the enterprise”, *Ekonomika ta suspil'stvo*, vol. 22. available at: <https://www.economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/61> (access date: 02/22/2024).
9. Melikhova, T. O. and Vysochyna, V. V. (2018), “Development of the audit program of production costs to increase the financial security of the enterprise”, *Ekonomika ta derzhava*, vol. 1. available at: <http://www.economy.in.ua/?op=1&z=3956&i=12> (access date: 02/22/2024).
10. Mulyk, Y. I. and Dombrovska, V. V. (2018), “Internal control of financial security of the enterprise”, *Hlobal'ni ta natsional'ni problemy ekonomiky*, vol.22,

available at: <http://repository.vsau.org/getfile.php/18821.pdf> (access date: 02/22/2024).

11. Slobodyaniuk, N. O. and Shoker, R. I. (2019), “Modeling of the financial security mechanism of the enterprise”, *Biznesinform*, vol.10, available at: http://elibrary.donnuet.edu.ua/1640/1/Slobodyanyuk_article_01_10_2019.pdf (access date: 22.02.2024).

12. Marusiak, N. L. and Bak, N. A. “Financial security of the enterprise and threats of its loss in the modern economic environment”, *Ekonomika ta derzhava*, vol. 2 available at: http://www.economy.in.ua/pdf/2_2022/20.pdf (access date: 09/01/2022).

13. Kvasnytska, R. S. Dotsenko, I. O. and Matviychuk, L. O. (2019), “Assessment of the financial security of the enterprise in the system of ensuring the implementation of its financial strategy”, *Finansy i kredyt: problemy teorii ta praktyky*, available at: <http://elar.khmnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/8276> (date of access: 02/22/2024).

14. Fedulova, I.V. and Pyatnytska G.T. (2020), “Significance of risk management, anti-crisis management and compliance in the management of financial security of the enterprise”, *Ekonomika ta derzhava*, vol. 8, available at: http://www.economy.in.ua/pdf/8_2020/7.pdf (access date: 02/22/2024).

15. Zhavoronok, A. V. and Marych, A. V. (2020), “Management of financial risks as a component of financial security of enterprises”, *Ekonomika ta upravlinnya pidpryyemstvamy*, vol. 49, available at: <https://archer.chnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/1264> (access date: 02/22/2024).

16. Demyanchuk, M.A. (2018), “Methodological tools for assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the financial security strategy of the enterprise”, *Finansovyy prostir*, vol. 3 (31), available at: <http://dspace.onu.edu.ua:8080/handle/123456789/21577> (access date: 02/22/2024).

17. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2018), Law of Ukraine “On the national security of Ukraine”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/964-15#Text> (date of application: 18.09.2022).

18. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (0996), Law of Ukraine “On protection against unfair competition”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/236/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text> (date of application: 18.09.2022).

19. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2003), “Economic Code of Ukraine”,

available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/436-15#Text> (access date: September 18, 2022).

20. Helsinki Final Act. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. available at: <https://www.osce.org/ru/ministerial-councils/39505> (Last accessed: 21.09.2022).

21. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (2002), Decree of the President of Ukraine “On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/64/2022#Text> (date of application: 09/21/2022)

22. Mohylnyi, O. M., Patyka, N. I., Kucher, A. I, Krupin, V. S., Siedlecka, A. O. and Wysoki ński, M. M. (2022), “Features of Agrarian Sector Deregulation in the Context of Martial Law: Shocks in Food Security”, *Sustainability*, Vol. 14. available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/20/12979> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).

23. Ostashko, T. O. (2022), “Agricultural export of Ukraine in war conditions and ways of its recovery”, *Ekonomika Ukrayiny*, Vol. 5, available at: http://economyukr.org.ua/docs/EU_22_05_026_uk.pdf (access date: 22.02.2024).

24. Verkhoglyadova, N. I. (2022), “Peculiarities of security management of business activity in the conditions of martial law”, *Ekonomika ta suspil'stvo*, Vol.39, available at: <https://www.economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/1395/1345> (access date: 22.02.2024).

25. Moskvina, B.Yu. (2022), “Economic security of financial institutions in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine”, *Ekonomika i orhanizatsiya upravlinnya*, Vol. 2 (46), available at: <https://jeou.donnu.edu.ua/article/view/12549> (access date: 22.02.2024).

26. Gerasimova, O. L. Podolyanu, M. V. and Chachkova, A. V. (2017), “Adaptation of the enterprise to changes in the external environment as a means of ensuring its economic security”, *Ekonomika i orhanizatsiya upravlinnya*, Vol.6, available at: http://www.market-infr.od.ua/journals/2017/6_2017_ukr/30.pdf (access date: 22.02.2024).

27. Marie-Jeanne Lesot, Adrien Revault d'Allonnes (2017), “Information quality and uncertainty”, *Uncertainty Modeling*, available at: <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01615344/document> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).

28. Sytnyk, N. S. and Dzhigovska, L. I. (2019), “Methodology for assessing the level of financial security of the enterprise: content and functional components”, *Prychornomors'ki ekonomichni studiyi*, Vol. 46-2, available at:

<https://finansial.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/13.pdf> (access date: 02/22/2024).

29. Kalmykov, O. V. (2015), “Methods of assessing the level of financial security of small enterprises”, *Efektivna ekonomika*, Vol. 6, available at: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=4363#text> (access date: 02/22/2024).

30. Belousova, I. A. and Likhota, L. I. (2012), “Improvement of planning as a function of management of economic entities”, *Visnyk ZHDTU*, Vol. 1 (59), pp.71-74.

31. Ivanilov, O.S. and Dmitrieva, O.I. (2018), “Methods of assessing the level of economic security of industrial enterprises”, *Problemy ta perspektyvy rozvytku pidpryyemnytstva*, Vol.21, available at: <http://ppb.khadi.kharkov.ua/article/view/156578> (access date: 02/22/2024).

32. “How Ukraine does not lose fertile black soils. Multimedia platform of foreign language of Ukraine”, available at: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3369122-ak-ukraini-ne-vtratiti-roduci-cornozemi.html> (access date: 22.02.2024).

33. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Official site. available at: <https://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/> (date of application: 22.02.2024).

34. Ukrainian Club of Agrarian Business. Official site. available at: <https://www.ucab.ua/ua> (date of application: 22.02.2024).

35. “Agribusiness today. Agricultural sector 1991–2021 – in figures and facts”, (2022), *Ekonomichnyy hektar*, available at: <http://agro-business.com.ua/agro/ekonomichni-hektar/item/24134-ahrosektor-1991-2021-utsyfrakh-i-faktakh.html> (access date: 22.02.2024).

36. Government portal (2022), “List of communities located in combat zones, in temporarily occupied territories and in the surrounding area”, available at: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/onovleno-aktualnij-perelik-gromad-u-rajonah-bojovih-dij-na-tot-ta-tih-shcho-v-otochenni-01072022> (date application: 22.02.2024).

37. Ministry of Economy of Ukraine. Official site. available at: <https://www.me.gov.ua/?lang=uk-UA> (date of application: 22.02.2024).

38. Food and Agriculture Organization. Official site. available at: <https://www.fao.org/home/en> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).

39. Ukrinform (2022), “Indirect losses in the Ukrainian agricultural sector due to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation are estimated at 23.3 billion

dollars”, available at: <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3512380-neprami-vtrati-u-silskomu-gospodarstvi-ukraini-ocinuutsa-u-233-milarda.html> (access date: 02/22/2024).

40. Landlord (2022), “TOP-15 items of Ukrainian export of agricultural products”, available at: <https://landlord.ua/> (date of application: 22.02.2024).

41. Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine. Official site. available at: <https://minagro.gov.ua/> (date of application: 22.02.2024).

42. *Agrotimes* (2022), “Since the beginning of the war, the segment of the shadow market in agriculture has grown”, available at: <https://agrotimes.ua/agromarket> (access date: 02/22/2024).

43. Un secretary-general warns of ‘hurricane of famines’. With war in Ukraine, is a food crisis inevitable? (2022), *Le Monde Diplomatique*, available at: <https://mondediplo.com/2022/05/02ukraine-wheat> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).

44. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2022), Resolution Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On making changes to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 9, 2020 No. 1236”, available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/488-2022-%D0%BF#Text> (date of application: February 22, 2024).

45. National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine. Official site. available at: <https://nabu.gov.ua/> (date of application: 22.02.2024).

46. Radionova, N., Skrypnyk, M. and Voronkova, T. (2019), “Dual nature of industrial enterprise cost management system”, *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, Vol. 5(2), available at: <http://baltijapublishing.lv/index.php/issue/article/view/652/pdf> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).

47. Shi, W. (2021), “Analyzing enterprise asset structure and profitability using cloud computing and strategic management accounting”, Vol. 16(9), available at: <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0257826> (Last accessed: 22.02.2024).

audit (foreign experience) (<i>Lyudmila Volchanska</i>)	
4.2. Peculiarities of internal audit in terms of its subtypes (<i>Olga Odnoshevna</i>)	253
Section 5. Mechanisms and models of financial-economic security management of enterprises	282
5.1. Mechanisms and models of financial-economic security management of enterprises (<i>Anna Sirko</i>)	282
Section 6. Financial and credit support for innovative development of agro-industrial production	307
6.1. Globalization aspects of digitalization of the banking sector (<i>Svitlana Khalatur</i>)	307
6.2. Improving the management of the bank's financial results to increase its profitability (<i>Oksana Vodolazska</i>)	334
6.2. Land fee in Ukraine: current state and prospects of development (<i>Oksana Hrabchuk</i>)	367
6.4. Development trends of non-banking financial companies on the financial services market of Ukraine (<i>Iuliia Masiuk</i>)	395
6.5. Management of the financial security of an agricultural enterprise under the conditions of marital state (<i>Larysa Brovko</i>)	423
Section 7. Modern information systems and technologies in accounting, analysis, auditing, taxation	454
7.1. Modern aspects of technologies of electronic tables in document management of the accountant, auditor and financial manager (<i>Nuzhna Svitlana</i>)	454
7.2 Tools for analysis of cryptocurrency pairs on financial exchanges (<i>Dmytro Chernetskyi</i>)	468
Section 8. Modern learning technologies in higher educational institutions	477
8.1. Modern innovative teaching methods in institutions of higher education (<i>Lesia Vasilieva</i>)	477

SCIENTIFIC EDITION

**SCIENTIFIC, METHODOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF
ACCOUNTING, FINANCIAL, INFORMATION, LANGUAGE AND
COMMUNICATIONAL SUPPORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF AGRARIAN SECTOR**

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH

In English

Responsible for the issue is Vasilieva Lesya

The materials are printed in the author's edition.

*The views expressed in the publications are solely the position of the authors.
Authors are responsible for the scientific level of publications, the validity of
conclusions, the reliability of results, and the presence of plagiarism.*

Format 60x841/16. Cond. prin. sheets. 28,13. Тираж 100 пр. Зам. № 0610/1.

Publishing and printing center «Kvitka», Dnipro, 49000.