



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

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH

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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)

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3.2. ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL ENSURING THE MANAGEMENT OF CREDITORS IN THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

*Olha Hubaryk,
Associate Professor, acting manager of the Department of Accounting,
taxation and management of financial and economic security,
Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Ukraine*

Summary. The article is devoted to outlining the features of accounts payable accounting and determining current directions for improving its organization at the enterprise. The article plans to reveal the characteristic features of the formation of accounting and analytical support for the management of payables in the context of assessing the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise, to analyze the main factors of the growth of the payables of the enterprise, the types of payables in terms of counterparties of the internal and external environments of the enterprise. The need to determine the main directions of classification of payables in the system of ensuring the financial and economic security of the enterprise is emphasized. The influence of accounts payable on the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise is analyzed. A detailed analysis of subsystems of accounting and analytical support of accounts payable management in the system of financial and economic security of the enterprise was carried out. The need to make balanced management decisions within a limited time frame, reserving part of the company's resources in order to compensate for future losses, constant adaptation to changes in business conditions on the world stage, distraction to countering threat factors in the external and internal environments of the enterprise form a negative trend towards innovation, shifts, progress. The formation of an effective mechanism for managing the financial

and economic security of the enterprise is a necessary prerequisite for successful business both on the territory of the country and abroad. However, the currently existing approaches to diagnosing the level of financial and economic security of an enterprise are problematic in practice, as they contain a large list of indicators that are difficult to calculate and require a professional interpretation of the obtained results. In this context, the information base, namely accounting information and financial reporting, become the basis for obtaining a relevant assessment of the financial and economic security of the enterprise. Thus, the accounting and analytical database becomes the basis for obtaining complete reliable information and determining the state of financial and economic security of any business entity.

Keywords: management, creditor indebtedness, creditor, efficiency, financial and economic security.

In the course of its activities, the enterprise does not always perform settlements with banks, other business entities and natural persons at the same time for the performance of works or the transfer of property. Therefore, an obligation may arise in the organization.

In modern conditions of transformational changes, innovative processes and influence economic changes, the issue of accounting and analytical support for the management of accounts payable in the context of the financial and economic security of the enterprise is becoming highly relevant. The influence of a complex of external and internal factors environment on the enterprise's activities strengthens the aspects the urgent need to analyze the circumstances that form the environment of functioning and progressive development of the enterprise. Necessary the validity of the adoption of balanced management decisions within a limited time frame, implementation reserving part of the company's resources in order to compensate for future losses, constant adaptation to changing driving conditions business on the world stage, diversion to counteracting the threat factors in the external and the internal environments of the enterprise form a negative trend to innovations, shifts, progress.

The purpose of the study is to identify and specification of problematic aspects of accounting and analytical support of management accounts payable in context assessment of the level of financial and economic security of enterprises.

To achieve the set goal, it is necessary to solve a number of tasks, in particular:

- clarify the conceptual and categorical apparatus of accounting and analytical support accounts payable management in context of financial and economic assessment enterprise security;
- to establish the characteristic features of the formation of accounting and analytical support accounts payable management;
- identify the shortcomings of the mechanism for assessing the level of financial and economic security enterprises through the prism of accounting and analytical support for credit management debt;
- to propose ways to eliminate identified problems using tools accounting-analytical and information provision of the procedure for determining such an assessment.

Formation of an effective mechanism management of financial and economic security which enterprises are a necessary prerequisite successful conduct of business both in the country and abroad. However, the currently existing approaches to level diagnostics financial and economic security of the enterprise in practice are problematic because they contain a large list of indicators that are difficult to calculate and that cause the need for professional interpretation of the obtained results. In this context, the information base, namely, accounting information and financial reporting, become the basis for obtaining a relevant assessment of the financial and economic security of the enterprise. So, the accounting and analytical database becomes the basis for complete and reliable information and determination of financial and economic status security of any business entity.

Indebtedness is an objective process in the system of relations between the enterprise and its counterparties. Moreover, with the growth of the scale of public production and the complication of economic relations, their size will necessarily increase, which requires special attention to the effectiveness of management of both receivables and payables.

Accounts payable is a liability.

In view of this, it is necessary to conduct a study of the current state of accounting and analytical support for the level assessment process financial and economic security of subjects conducting business in order to identify its inherent shortcomings and barriers on the way to obtaining timely management of companies and a reliable assessment of the state of financial and economic security of structures

subordinate to them in order to develop effective management decisions regarding their further development and strategy principles of functioning on the market.

Assessment of the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise provides the use of a set of procedures to establish the values of indicators of the state of security of the resources of the business entity and forming a conclusion based on them opportunities to realize economic interests business structure and its stakeholders provided the presence of external influence on this process and internal negative factors [6].

A necessary prerequisite for successful change influence of creditor growth factors of the company's debt is a search for conducted in cooperation with counterparties. Such way, - it is expedient to find approaches for each a separate type of payables to each of the counterparties individually subsoil In addition, a complex is necessary a detailed analysis of the company's accounts payable by its types for the purpose of determination the specific weight of each separate type of relevant debt in the total amount of the enterprise and its role in conducting business.

In addition to the specified types of creditor debt, its classification plays an important role. There are many features of classification accounts payable of the enterprise.

The scientific research analyzed the main areas of debt classification, which, in our opinion, are the most relevant in the context of increasing the economic security of the enterprise.

In this case, the obligation should be understood as the actual obligation of the enterprise arising from past events, the settlement of which should lead to the removal of various types of resources from the enterprise's property.

Therefore, for the smooth operation of the organization, there must be reliable information on the financial situation of the enterprise, accordingly, on the state of its debts, and it is important to identify the origin of the accounts payable.

Having analyzed the literary sources, we can state the fact that the concept of payables is interpreted from the usual traditional "debt that must be paid" to the rather significant "expected outflow of funds or other resources."

Therefore, such definitions are most fully expressed in the typical definition: "Creditor debt is a preliminary refusal of an entity from potential income or future economic benefits in favor of other entities. Here, the main thing recognized is not that the company owes something, but that it loses.

The theoretical principles underlying the recognition, measurement and disclosure of accounts payable are not yet sufficiently developed, and accounts payable have long been viewed simply as the "backside" of assets. Accounts payable are often equated with the terms "liability" and "debt".

In the accounting dictionary, the concepts of liability and debt have a common meaning. In accounting practice, debt is divided into receivables and payables.

Analyzing the presented categories of the studied concept, we can note that there are certain differences in them.

The economic essence of accounts payable is that it is part of the company's property, usually funds, but also tangible assets, for example, in trade credit obligations. As a legal category, accounts payable is a special part of the organization's property, which is the subject of binding legal relations between the enterprise and its creditors.

The emergence of debt is an objective process, since its presence, size and composition affect the results of the enterprise. If we look at it from an economic point of view and consider it as an independent category, then its economic nature can be defined as follows: accounts payable expresses the economic relations that arise between sellers and buyers in the process of acquisition, sale of products and services and as a result of a disagreement during the transfer of ownership (order , use) with the moment of payment, which is associated with objective conditions arising in the process of production, implementation and organization of settlements. The driving motive of these relations is obtaining future economic benefits.

The emergence of accounts payable is an objective process. It should be noted that the dynamics of changes in accounts payable, its composition, structure and quality, as well as the intensity of its increase or decrease significantly affect the turnover of capital invested in current assets, and, therefore, the financial condition of the enterprise. But accounts payable in itself is not a problem for the enterprise, unlike accounts receivable.

Creditor debt of the enterprise has both its advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages: additional financing of working capital and increasing economic potential; obtaining additional profit; reduction of capital raising costs; reducing the risk of losses from inflation.

Disadvantages: increasing the amount of liabilities; the occurrence of losses from not receiving discounts on purchased products, goods, services; risk of loss of

solvency and financial stability

The main problem is the optimal, effective management of accounts payable as an economic tool in order, on the one hand, to prevent too large obligations that will threaten the economic security of the enterprise, and on the other hand, to obtain the maximum effect from the use of these resources.

Investigating accounts payable, we can notice the presence of its classification.

The study of the issue of classification of accounts payable should be started with works intended to highlight the problems of accounting.

The analysis of scientific literature gives a comprehensive idea of the peculiarities of the classification of accounts payable.

Therefore, we will consider the classification of accounts payable from different views of scientists.

In a number of works, accounts payable are classified according to the following characteristics:

- according to the terms of fulfillment of obligations;
- by types of securing obligations;
- for recipients of the provided services.

For accounting purposes, accounts payable is classified as shown in fig. 1:

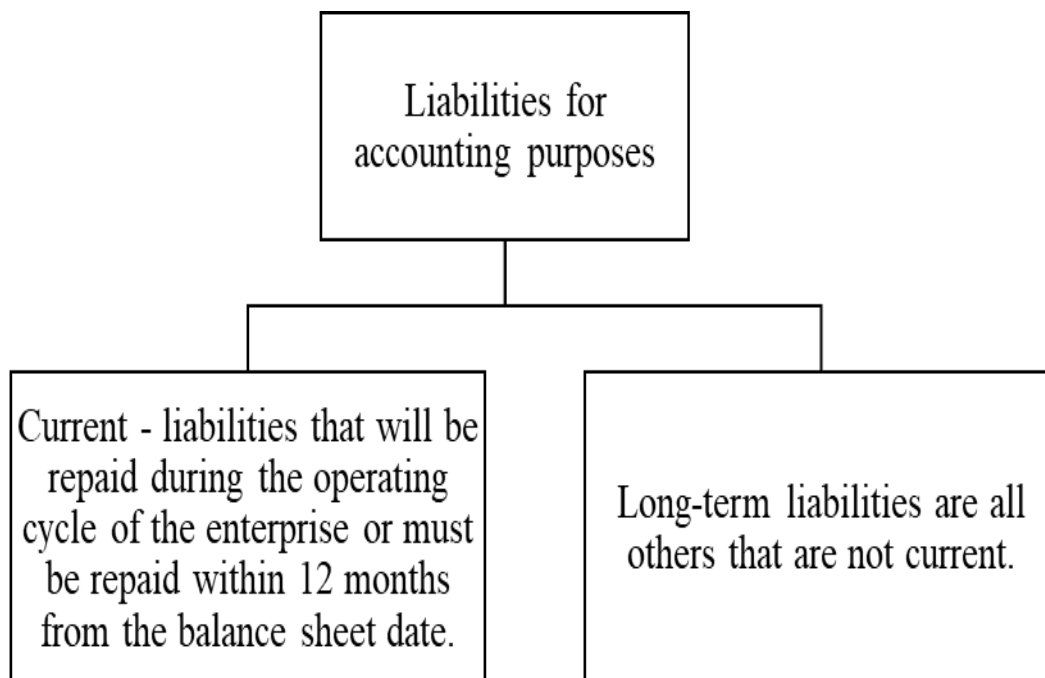


Fig. 1. Types of accounts payable

So, as you can see, accounting offers a general classification of accounts payable, universal for every enterprise.

Real liabilities are contractual obligations and, as a rule, the amount and maturity date for them are specific.

A contingent liability is a liability whose payment amount is uncertain and depends on future actions.

In accounting, liabilities are reflected only when a debt arises. Accounts payable is recognized if it meets its definition, can be measured, is relevant and true [1]. Therefore, they classify liabilities as follows (Fig. 2):

Accounts payable are current liabilities of the enterprise and distinguish the following types of accounts payable (Fig. 3).

The author considers a detailed classification. This classification is quite relevant for small and medium-sized organizations [3].

The largest classification of obligations is proposed as follows:

- by complexity: simple, complex;
- by certainty in time: limited, unlimited;
- from security: secured, unsecured;
- depending on the basis of occurrence: contractual, non-contractual;
- by repayment method: monetary, non-monetary;
- by maturity: long-term, short-term;
- as far as possible estimates: actual, calculated, conditional [6].

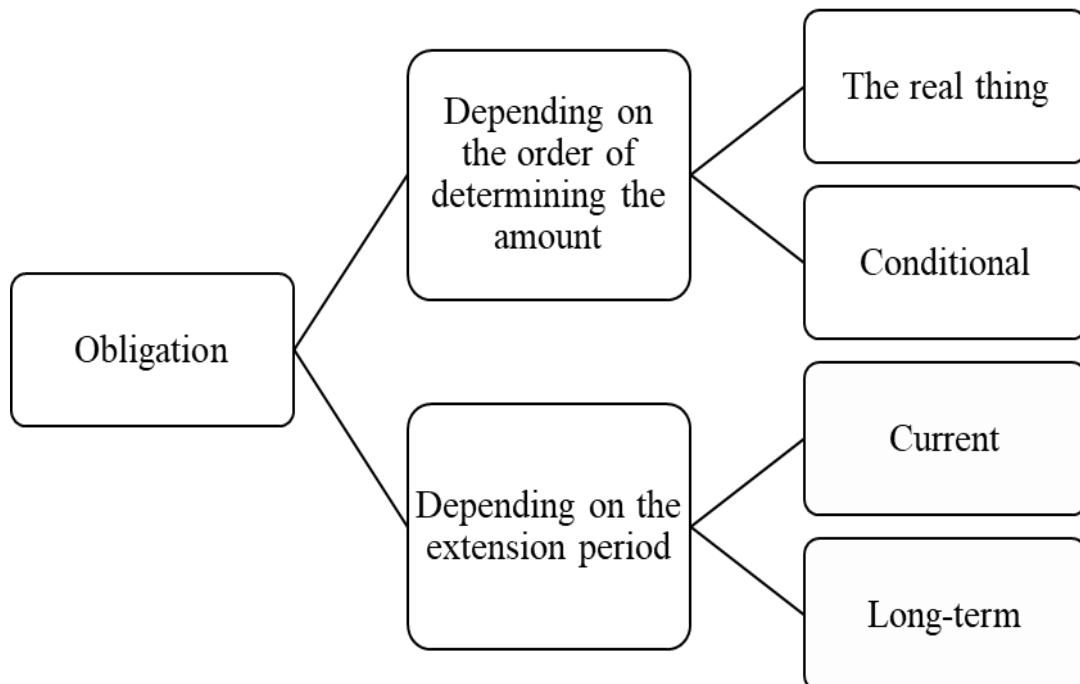


Fig. 2. Classification of obligations

Also, based on the practical necessity of management needs, it is advisable to separate from the general classification the amount of overdue payables that arose as a result of the buyers' violation of the order and terms of payment of settlement documents. The detection of this type of obligations is necessary to control the amounts of overdue payables, to establish the reality of their repayment, to calculate partial indicators of the financial stability and solvency of the enterprise, and even debts due to which the statute of limitations has expired. timely display in the profit and loss statement of the enterprise.

An analysis and generalization of the considered approaches to the classification of payables, which in this paper we consider both a system of economic relations and an element of current liabilities, which reflect in their movement a single process of circulation of financial assets of the enterprise and are an object of management, can be systematized according to in the following directions:

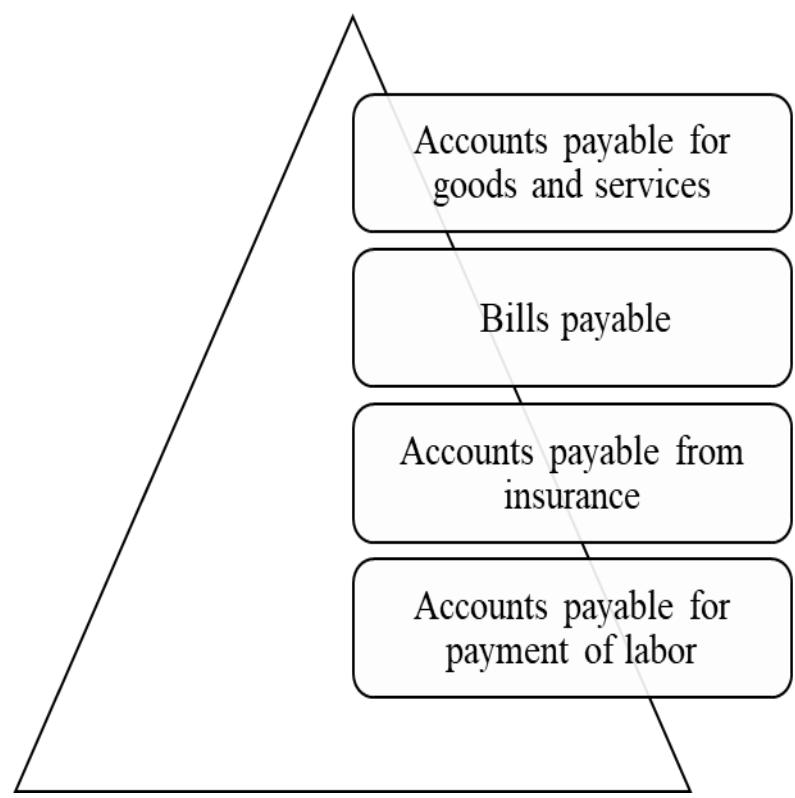


Fig. 3. Types of accounts payable

1. According to objects of relations arising in the process of formation of payables, one should distinguish commodity and non-commodity (settlement or payment) debts. Trade debt is related to relations of purchase and sale of products,

goods, works and services of a commercial nature. It arises in the process of commercial operational activity. Non-commodity debt serves relations regarding settlement transactions and payments. The object is various settlements with workers and employees, owners, the budget, extrabudgetary funds. This type of debt is related to both operational and financial activities of enterprises. Such a division is important for decision-making in the field of commercial activity, management of settlement operations and cash flows.

2. The debt of the subjects of relations must be divided into the debt of buyers, suppliers and other counterparties. The last group includes workers and employees, owners, budget, extrabudgetary funds, structural divisions (branches, subsidiaries). This grouping is important for the implementation of the management function in the management system.

3. According to the place of origin of debt relations in relation to the enterprise, they can be divided into external and internal. External - happens with counterparties who are outside the enterprise (suppliers, buyers, budget, extra-budgetary funds, etc.). Internal debt is formed within the enterprise itself in relations with workers and employees, owners, and structural units. The distribution of debt in this way allows you to clearly see the direction of cash flows.

4. According to the repayment terms, the debt can be divided into the debt for the maintenance of current activities and the current part of the long-term debt, the repayment term of which comes in the current period, which allows you to correctly assess the entire amount of debt for the current period. .

5. Debts can be divided into two groups: deferred payment and advance payments. This approach makes it possible to assess trust in relations with various counterparties.

6. If the terms of the contract are fulfilled, the debt may be payable before the due date, overdue or with deferred payment [7].

Thus, based on the analysis, it can be concluded that accounts payable at the enterprise is important, as it contributes to the organization of information, transparency and reliability of settlement transactions from debt obligations. Adequate maintenance of a stable financial position of the company is the key to its future monetary and economic situation.

Accounts payable greatly affects the economic activity of the enterprise and its financial results, which characterizes the necessity and importance of its

management.

Any enterprise, as a complex organization created by people for more effective use of their capabilities, organizes its activities in accordance with a certain set of interrelated goals, the definition and implementation of which requires appropriate coordination of actions, that is, management.

The Anglo-American school of management, which is most widespread in world practice, considers management as a process of conscious human influence on objects and processes and on the people participating in them, carried out with the aim of providing a certain direction of economic activity and obtaining the desired results. Management must bring order to the process, organize joint actions of people, harmonize and coordinate their activities. Management is a special kind of activity that transforms a disorganized crowd into an efficient, purposeful group.

In the management process, there is always a subject and an object. The subject is people whose functions include organization and management of the enterprise, i.e. managers. Object - workers, teams exposed to the influence of the subject.

The management process always consists of the implementation of certain functions represented by a set of management actions of the subject in relation to the management object. Their composition was first formulated by A. Fayol, who identified five basic functions of management: planning, organization, command, coordination and control.

Management is a process of planning, organization, motivation and control necessary to formulate and achieve specific goals.

Planning is one of the ways by which the management provides a single direction to achieve the common goals of the enterprise by the efforts of all its members.

The organization function allows you to structure the company's multi-element system: its divisions and management system; personnel, their functions and capabilities; types and tasks of work. The task of the organization is to ensure the formation of connections between individual types of activities at the enterprise, people and material resources to optimally ensure the achievement of the goal. There are a number of alternatives for this: organizational forms and models. The organization creates conditions for the implementation of plans and the achievement of stated goals.

Coordination is a process that ensures constant consistency and consistency of

management. The goal of coordination is to achieve consistency of actions of all elements of the management system. This function occupies one of the central places in the accounts payable management system due to its sensitivity to changes in external and internal conditions.

Control is the process of achieving certain goals set by the enterprise. There are three aspects of management control:

- establishment of standards - precise definition of goals that must be achieved within the specified time;
- Measurement of what has been achieved for a certain period compared to the expected result;
- taking measures to correct significant deviations from the original plan.

These functions interact with each other, forming a single process, that is, a continuous chain of interrelated actions. Decision-making and communication processes are the connecting link between management functions.

Decision-making is a managerial work that is mainly intellectual in nature. "The problem of decision-making arises when, given a certain state of the environment, it is necessary to choose the alternative that best contributes to the achievement of the goal from several alternatives of actions."

The main means of obtaining is communication.

Communication is the process of exchanging information and its meaning between two or more people. Information in the process of communication is necessary for decision-making, but also for the fact that these decisions can be implemented and controlled.

All management elements are interconnected by a system of goals that determine the direction of the company's development. Definition and formulation of goals is one of the leading stages in the system of strategic management of the enterprise. "The main common goal of the organization - a clearly formulated reason for existence - is defined as its mission. Goals are produced to achieve this mission." The goals of any enterprise are diverse, they are in a certain hierarchy in terms of value, time and space and are established for each type of activity, which, in the opinion of the enterprise, is important and the implementation of which must be observed and measured [8].

The company's accounts payable is a source of temporary, free raising of working capital of other subjects of the market economy, but it is also a source of

some financial risks in the company:

- the delay in repayment of payables may have negative consequences in the form of financial sanctions imposed on the enterprise in accordance with legislative documents (in the presence of arrears from taxes or other mandatory payments) or under the terms of contractual relations;

- an increase in the amount of payables leads to a decrease in the level of financial independence of the enterprise and worsens its economic security.

Therefore, indebtedness has both a negative and a positive effect on the company's financial and property status. Therefore, an important issue for the enterprise is the management of financial and economic security of accounts payable both at the stage of formation and at the stage of its repayment.

The basis of liability management is the choice of counterparties and a flexible system of settlements with it. The accounts payable management system includes analysis of the sources of its occurrence, management, control and selection of credit policy.

In order to eliminate the occurrence of accounts payable, it is necessary to constantly develop and implement measures to improve debt management.

Management of financial and economic security of accounts payable - optimization of the amount of the company's debt to other legal entities and individuals. Debt management at the enterprise is carried out according to two main options: optimization and minimization of accounts payable [2].

Optimizing accounts payable is a search for new approaches, with the help of which a change in accounts payable can affect the company's activities.

Minimization is a debt management mechanism in which existing debt is reduced as much as possible or fully repaid.

To manage the company's liabilities, it is necessary:

- determine the optimal structure of obligations for a specific enterprise and in a specific situation;

- draw up an accounts payable budget;

- to develop a system of indicators characterizing both quantitative and qualitative assessment of the state and development of relations with the company's creditors;

- analyze compliance with actual indicators;

- perform deviation analysis.

In order for relations with creditors to best meet the goals of ensuring the financial stability of the enterprise, increasing its profitability and competitiveness, it is necessary to develop a clear strategic line regarding the nature of attracting and using loan capital.

When developing an equity lending strategy, the company should proceed from solving the following priority tasks - maximizing the company's profit, minimizing costs, achieving dynamic development, establishing competitiveness - which ultimately determine financial sustainability.

An important stage in the accounts payable management system is the process of refinancing, i.e. returning funds to creditors.

The purpose of accounts payable management is to ensure timely accrual and payment of the funds included in it. The main stages of the company's accounts payable management are presented in figure 4.

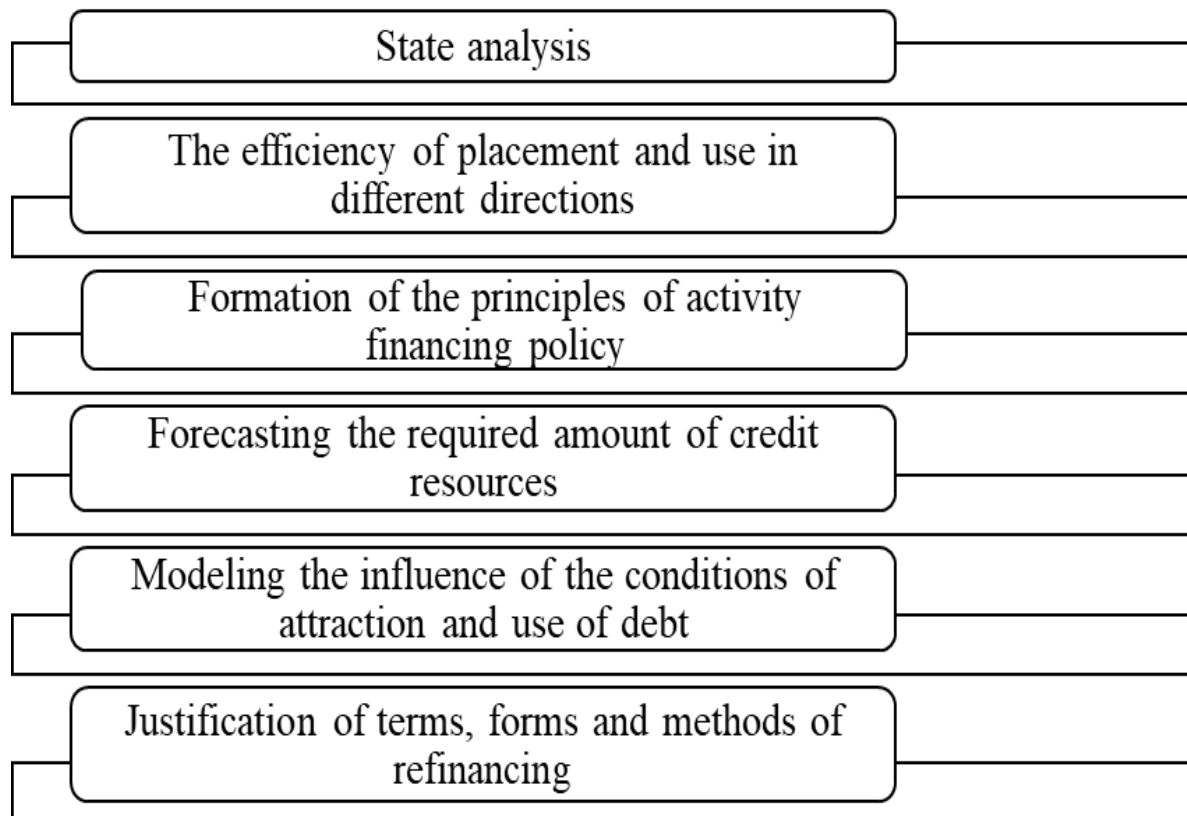


Fig. 4. The main stages of managing the company's accounts payable

The considered approaches to the management of accounts payable emphasize the high significance of these processes and their impact on the development of the enterprise.

Accounts payable management is closely related to the need to account for,

prevent and reduce a significant range of risks. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations on time.

The main characteristics of the company's payables management process are presented in table 1.

The results of the study made it possible to understand that the management of the financial and economic security of accounts payable is a process of analyzing creditors, monitoring the relationship between them and developing a settlement policy with buyers and suppliers. Accounts payable management directly affects the profitability of the enterprise.

Loan funds occupy a significant share of economic activity.

Accounts payable are the company's current liabilities, which reflect debts owed to partners according to calculations, accrued for payment.

Table 1

The main characteristics of the enterprise's debt management process

Characteristic	Accounts Payable Management
Object	Economic relations with suppliers, buyers and other commercial creditors regarding the attraction and repayment of accounts payable.
Subject	Financial managers.
Objectives	Optimization of the size in the process of attracting debt from the position of increasing the potential of the enterprise and profit, acceleration of turnover in the process of use, timely return.
Implementation tools	Procurement policy and asset financing policy
Principles	Systematicity, complexity, responsibility, clarity, transparency.
Functions	Planning, control.

The company's liabilities are reflected in the third and fourth sections of the passive part of the balance sheet.

The formation of accounts payable should be considered as a part of the overall management system, related to decision-making regarding the creation of its optimal size, composition and ratio at the level of the economic entity. This process is guided by a set of assessment criteria: liquidity and solvency, financial stability, profitability and risks, which are a quantitative expression of management tasks focused on the main goals of enterprise development, such as profit maximization and optimization of available funds.

The quality of management is a set of properties that determine the possibility of creating conditions for the effective functioning and development of the enterprise. The quality of management is a characteristic not only directly of the management system, but also determines "the effectiveness of the enterprise's activity on the market, the manifestation of the extent to which the defined activity goals correspond to the state of the external environment, the products produced - to the requirements of consumers, the strategies used - the actions of competitors, etc.

Quality is formed at different levels of management allowing for its appropriate assessment. The purpose of assessing the quality of management is to determine the extent to which the formed management system meets the requirements of efficiency and competitiveness. In this regard, it is necessary to include the results of the enterprise in the system of management quality assessment indicators.

Assessment of management quality should be based on the method of pattern recognition, i.e. by comparing the evaluated system with the normative value. The size of the fluctuations of the indicators, their ratios and deviations from the normative values during a certain time period indicate the state of the quality of management.

The use of accounts payable is the process of organizing its movement and one of the stages of management, which is related to the maintenance of trade, technological and financial operations. The effectiveness of using accounts payable as a source of financing is related to its ability to bring both economic benefits and certain costs. In this regard, management will be effective if, as a result, the benefits will exceed the costs.

Let's dwell in more detail on the characteristics of the concept of "management system effectiveness".

The effectiveness of the management system is considered in two aspects:

1) achieving the greatest possible and best result with the help of the management system at a given level of management costs or achieving a given result with the least possible management costs;

2) the measure of ensuring the object of the management system of the effectiveness of the activity of the object of management.

This definition links the effectiveness of management with the effectiveness of the enterprise as a whole. In management theory, the concepts of "effectiveness", "efficiency" and "productivity" of the enterprise are distinguished.

At the same time, effectiveness is a consequence of the fact that "necessary, correct things are done." And efficiency is a consequence of the fact that "the same things are created correctly." If effectiveness is something intangible, then effectiveness can be measured and expressed quantitatively through the monetary assessment of consumption resources, produced and sold products. Relative efficiency is called productivity. The more efficient the enterprise, the higher its productivity [3].

The authors of the classic German textbook "Economics of Enterprises" consider efficiency in the key of the management process: "Decisions in the enterprise should always be made with such a calculation that, with the help of limited funds, optimal achievement of the set economic goals is ensured." From the point of view of decision-making, defining the goals of any economic system as the satisfaction of the needs and desires of individual people, such decision options are considered effective, for which "there is no better alternative of achievement, from the point of view of the goals and preferences of the individuals concerned. Reverse definition: the choice is inefficient if there is an alternative that will improve the position of at least one person without harming others."

Regarding accounts payable management, these approaches allow us to formulate that it is effective if two main conditions are met:

- 1) the adopted decision and its implementation bring the enterprise as close as possible to the set goals;
- 2) there are no other solutions that provide better results.

Thus, the effectiveness of the payables management process should be considered as a situation in which its size, composition and ratio ensure the optimization of profit or free funds, taking into account the priorities of the basic goals of the enterprise's development [4].

If the liquidity of the company's balance sheet is determined by the composition of assets and their ratio with liabilities, then the liquidity of debt is determined mainly by the speed and terms of its turnover.

These evaluation indicators belong to the group of indicators characterizing the efficiency of use and, therefore, the management of these objects.

If the debts themselves are a quantitative assessment of the resources used or invested, then one of the indicators characterizing the results of the activity is the sales revenue or the corresponding volume of debt turnover.

Performance evaluation is based on the study of indicators characterizing the ratio of results to costs or resources, and it can also be represented by a system of various indicators.

To calculate the rate of turnover of accounts payable, the cost indicators are used accordingly.

In the absence of sales and purchases for cash, the amount of the cost of sales fully reflects the amount of turnover of the corresponding debts, which is characteristic of the enterprise.

Turnover indicators play an important role in debt management decisions.

Based on the main goals of the current activity of enterprises: profit and the required amount of funds, we note the following points. Profit and money are the bottom line of any business. If profit is a key element of the "economic" base, then cash flow is the ultimate indicator of the "monetary" or financial base.

The basis of economic and financial bases is the ratio of input and output resources, the difference between which determines the effectiveness of the enterprise. This process can be represented by the following diagram (Fig. 5).

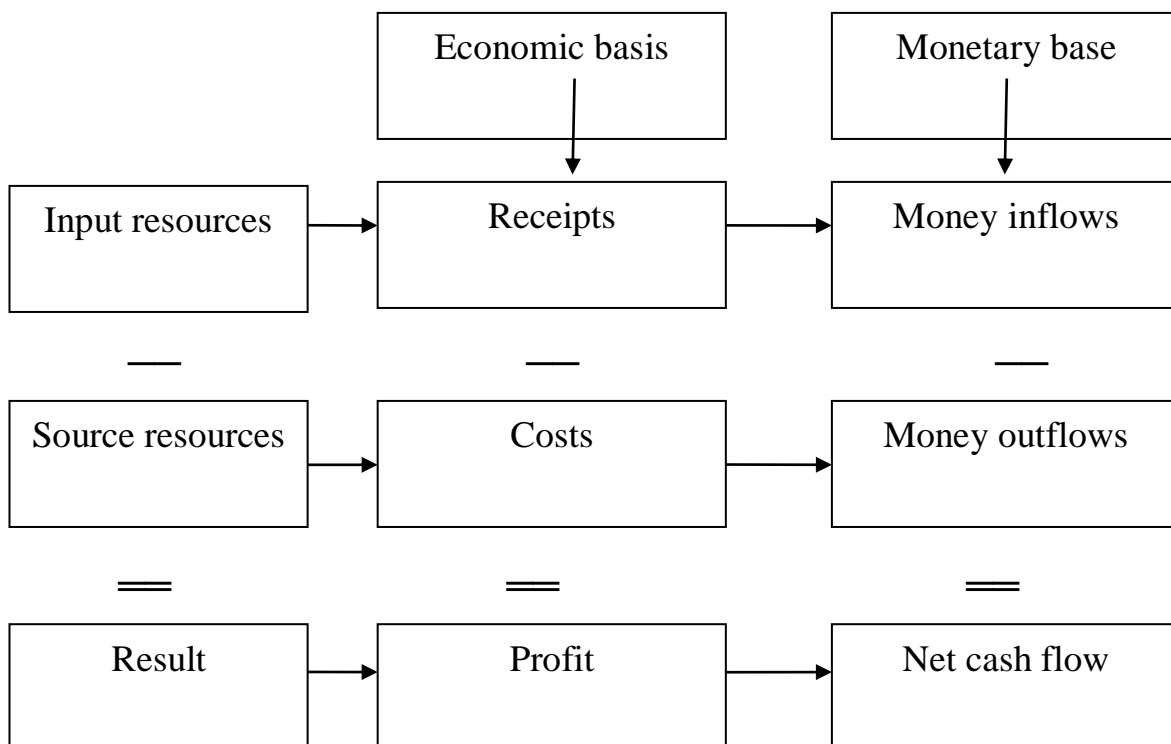


Fig. 5. Methodology for calculating indicators of financial results of the enterprise

Profit as a result of economic activity depends on the efficiency of sales and use of input resources, net cash flow is determined by the movement of financial and cash flows. In this situation, the ability of the management of enterprises, on the one hand, to convert profit into money, and, on the other hand, to ensure the receipt of profit, on the other hand, if funds are available, is important, since these processes do not always correspond to each other [8].

Funds are absolutely necessary for the enterprise. Without them, the company's activities would quickly cease. Funds in the conditions of the market and, especially, in the conditions of the financial crisis, are one of the most limited resources, therefore the success of the management of economic activities of enterprises is determined by the management's ability to rationally allocate and use them. However, large amounts of cash either do not bring profit at all or bring very low profit, so such cash must be present in a minimum amount to ensure daily payments, to create a reserve (insurance) reserve and an investment reserve (if the company plans future profitable investments).

The availability of one or another amount of funds on one or another balance sheet date is not yet a criterion for assessing the company's solvency. It is more important to know - changes in the amount of money during the period and the reasons that caused these changes. Changes in money occur as a result of their movement in the process of economic activity, which is characterized by such a concept as cash flow.

Cash flow is an integral indicator that links such enterprise parameters as the return on equity, the ratio of equity and debt capital, the turnover and liquidity of certain types of assets, the solvency of the enterprise as a whole, and other performance indicators. A rationally built system of cash flows contributes to the clear operation of an established economic mechanism for managing financial resources.

Cash flow is a complex structured concept. It includes the inflow of funds: proceeds from the sale of goods, works, and services - "positive cash flow", outflow of funds: expenses for the purchase of goods, works, and services. - "negative cash flow". The difference between positive and negative cash flows is "net cash flow", which characterizes the increase or decrease in free funds of the enterprise, and is a measure of the effectiveness of cash flow management [8].

Cash flows of enterprises are formed in the process of operational and financial

activities, among which the decisive role belongs to the operational. In the composition of cash flows of operational activity, the leading place belongs to accounts payable, as a significant part of payments. A discrepancy in time and amount to creditors can become a significant factor in the deterioration of the company's financial condition and cause bankruptcy.

In practice, there are two approaches to calculating cash flows - indirect and direct.

The indirect method reflects the relationship between net cash flow and profit, as well as the impact of various types of activities, changes in assets and liabilities on the results of the enterprise.

The main indicator in this case is profit, which is adjusted taking into account the results of non-monetary operations, as well as changes that occurred in operating working capital. This method allows you to determine where the profit is, or where "live" money is invested. Information for its use is available to both internal and external users [4].

Summarizing the results of the conducted research, we note that the management of accounts payable is a complex and multifaceted process that combines the functions of planning, organization, coordination and control. It is related to both sales and procurement problems. Its results directly affect decisions in the field of financial management [7].

Based on the general strategic goals of the company's development, this process mainly covers current and operational management. Disintegrating into separate components when working with creditors, it requires coordination of the actions of the management to agree on many parameters of debts and their agreement with the main indicators of the enterprise.

A high share of debts in the company's assets and liabilities affects not only their financial condition, but also indicators that determine their competitive positions: sales volume, expenses, profit, cost of capital.

If we briefly consider the main stages of the current credit management. Usually, the following can be identified as the debts of enterprises:

1. Analysis of accounts payable in the system of evaluating competitive positions and the financial condition of the enterprise.

2. Formulation and quantitative assessment of the basic goals of the current period, arising from the strategic goals of the enterprise's development.

3. Determination of the main standards (target indicators) characterizing the quality and efficiency of management in terms of such parameters as liquidity, solvency, financial stability, speed and consistency of debt movement, their profitability and risk level.

4. Agreed forecasting of the total amount of payables in accordance with the basic goals and main indicators of the enterprise.

5. Evaluation of forecast results according to target criteria. If the conditions of the standards are not met, then it is worth considering other forecast options.

6. Based on the possible agreed amounts of payables, a credit policy and a borrowing policy are developed accordingly, which determine all further operational work with creditors.

7. Current and operational control over the movement and status of debts.

8. Work on accounts payable.

Uncertainty and variability of the conditions of economic activity of enterprises significantly complicate the process of making management decisions in the direction of the future. The level of validity of such decisions depends on the management's ability to foresee possible development options. In this regard, forecasting, which is an integral part of planning, always precedes it when justifying management decisions.

A forecast is a probable representation of the occurrence of certain events in the future, which are based on observations and theoretical propositions. Forecasting is a procedure for predicting relevant indicators, results, future operations, consequences of the impact of certain events. The results of the forecast make it possible to identify potential problems of the enterprise.

The main stages of forecasting are:

- determination of forecast goals;
- assessment of the external and internal environment of the enterprise and its development prospects;
- justification and selection of forecasting methods;
- execution of predictive calculations;
- evaluation of the received forecast results.

The development of forecasts of economic indicators is based on certain principles of heredity and resistance to changes in indicators; the high importance of formalized models in the description of financial processes at the enterprise;

consistency and interdependence of changes in various financial indicators.

Regarding the forecasting of accounts payable, it can be supplemented with some specific principles:

- the principle of compliance, which assumes that the increase in payables has a strictly targeted purpose and can be used to increase inventories and receivables;

- the principle of constant need, according to which the ratio of debt growth must meet the established standards for changes in the level of liquidity. If it needs to be increased, then the increase in payables cannot exceed the increase in current assets, and vice versa;

- the principle of excess of funds boils down to the fact that in the process of forecasting, the enterprise must have a certain reserve of funds to ensure reliable payment discipline [5].

In this plan, accounts payable plays the role of a compensating variable, which, in the event of a shortage or surplus of monetary resources, is an additional permanent source of external financing.

Accounts payable, being an element of the balance sheet, is closely related to the formation of financial results and cash flows of the enterprise.

In this regard, the debt forecast should be based on a system of financial reports, which, on the one hand, are an accessible form of information, and, on the other hand, allow to consider the relationship between sales volumes, profit, assets and their financing, and as well as cash flow movements.

In fig. 6. the interrelationship of forms of financial reporting in the process of forecasting and the place of changes in payables and receivables in them are depicted.

The leading place in the composition of the enterprise's debt is occupied by the commodity component, the value of which is in a certain proportional dependence on the volume of sales with deferred payment.

The forecast of accounts payable should be based on the forecast of receivables, the general policy of financing current assets, the creditworthiness of the enterprise, that is, its position on the financial market. At the same time, it is important to take into account the principled approaches to the management of merchandise stocks and cash.

In the process of forecasting the main performance indicators, extrapolation and trend methods are widely used, which are most effective in conditions of stable development of the external environment and the availability of information about

previous dynamics.

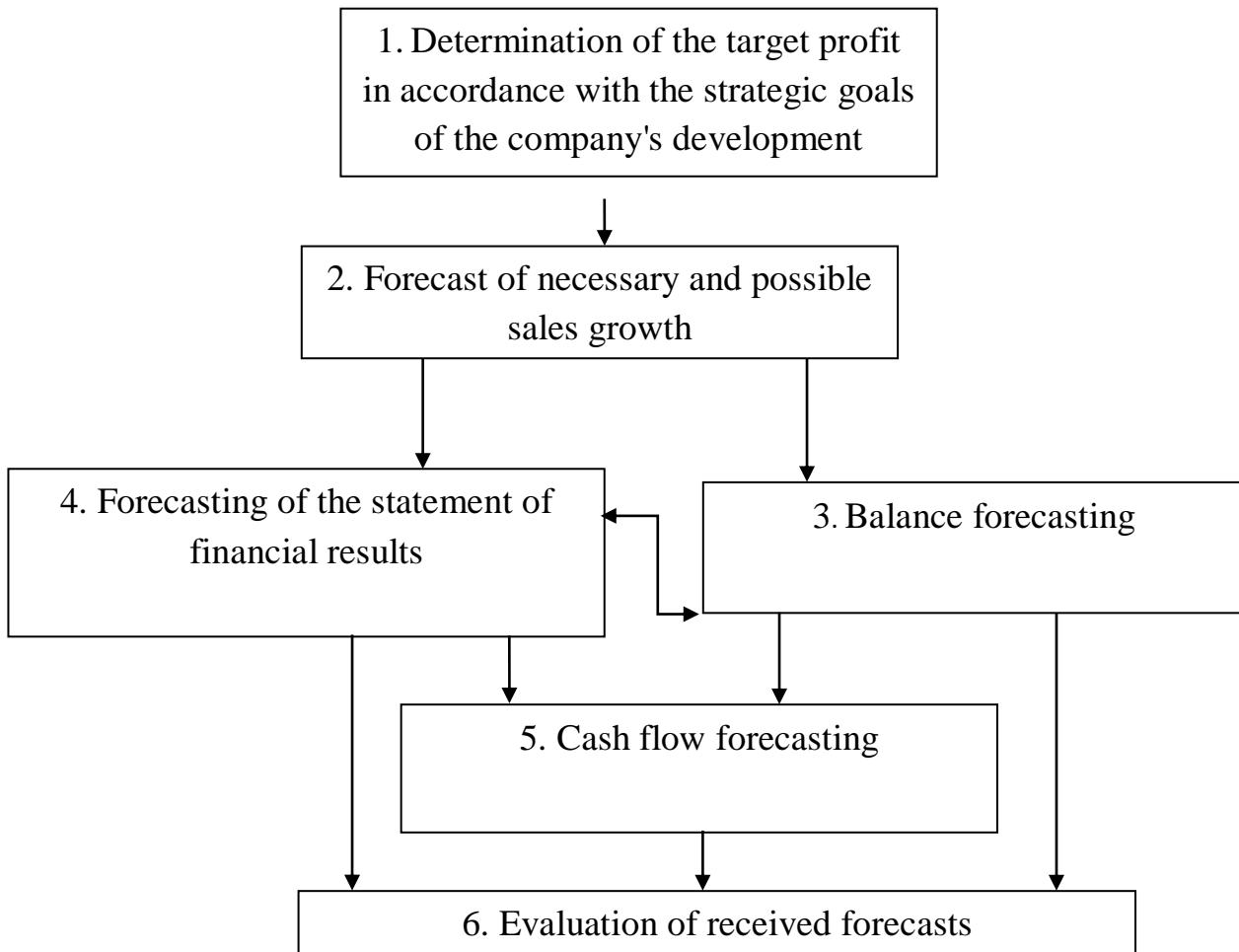


Fig. 6. Forecasting of accounts payable in the format of financial reports for enterprises

Trend dependencies can be linear, exponential, polynomial, logarithmic, and others. Expert judgments are used in both stable and unstable conditions.

In practice, the desired profit growth or expected sales growth can be established by the decision of the owners or management on the basis of average industry forecasts, the company's competitive policy.

Forecasting of financial indicators is based on analytical methods and models based on percentage (sensitivity, elasticity coefficients, etc.), balance and some other dependencies. In addition, target guidelines and standards may be used. Consideration of various forecast options can be carried out on the basis of simulation modeling, changing the most significant factors that determine the size of the main performance indicators [7].

An acute problem of management is the ability of creditors to be repaid as quickly as possible. To do this, it is necessary to constantly maintain a balanced amount of payables, ensure the turnover of the debt, monitor its real state and quality. Debt repayment within the terms planned by the credit policy is an opportunity to increase the company's solvency through replenishment of working capital.

In order to obtain reliable results from the management of payables at enterprises, it is necessary to determine internal and external factors influencing the formation and movement of debts.

External factors include the economic state of the state, the monetary and credit policy of the National Bank of Ukraine, the state budget deficit, tax policy features, the level of inflation, the availability of credit resources, the development of the financial market, the specifics of the product industry, market saturation, demand for manufactured products, the presence of competition in the industry, etc.

The profitability of the enterprise, financial stability, peculiarities of the technological process, the level of qualification of employees, and the level of responsibility for decision-making belong to the internal ones that relate directly to economic activity.

The process of the emergence of debt also depends on the presence of risks between mutual settlements. Such risks include the risk of unpredictable competition, the risk of an unreliable counterparty. Risk, as a component of the mechanism, is a way to protect the company's interests from non-payment.

Information support will allow the farm to operate with complete and reliable information on accounts payable.

The subjects of the company's accounts payable management are specific individuals who specify its purpose.

The objects are accounts payable in general, namely: for products, goods, works, services; according to calculations with the budget.

Effective functioning of the accounts payable management mechanism is based on certain principles: completeness; credibility; efficiency; phasing; dynamism; continuity; balance All principles are important for building an effective mechanism for managing the company's payables.

The main constituent elements of the mechanism are a set of defined functions: goal setting, planning, organization, motivation, accounting and control of liability management activities.

The most important component of the mechanism for enterprises is the control and adjustment of accounts payable. Control and monitoring is the most important element that affects the financial result of the enterprise. With the help of control, we can find out how efficiently the repayment of debt is taking place and how much it affects the state of the enterprise.

Thus, the proposed mechanism contains many components, the simultaneous action of which will allow obtaining a stable profit as a result of achieving the company's goals.

The developed structure of the payables management mechanism indicates the effective interaction of all elements and will ensure the financial stability of the enterprise. The result of the operation of the payables management mechanism at the enterprise is the minimization of payables. Effective debt management will allow you to realistically characterize the financial situation and make important strategic decisions to stabilize the situation on the market.

At the beginning of control at the enterprise, it is necessary to check the effectiveness, reasonableness and objectivity of the chosen strategy of relations with counterparties at the enterprise. Namely, it should include the conditions for granting or receiving a product credit, its security, payment term, effectiveness and feasibility of applying discounts, etc.

The order of classification of all customers is an integral component of control, because the distribution of debtors and creditors, which is the most complete reflection of the essence of all settlement operations of the enterprise, is the basis of successful management decision-making and achievement of set goals.

In order to eliminate the occurrence of overdue accounts payable, effective control over the timely repayment of the company's debts to suppliers (contractors), it is proposed to improve the analytical accounting of settlements with them by introducing an analytical document into the document flow of the accounting system, namely, "Details of settlements with suppliers (contractors)".

This document is proposed to be kept for each supplier or contractor. The form of the proposed information is built in such a way as to reflect all operations that were carried out by the enterprise with a specific supplier (contractor) during the year (receiving goods and material values (services) for a specific delivery; receiving a prepayment for a specific delivery; paying arrears for a previously received delivery).

Keeping this information will enable the specialist responsible for the

correctness and timeliness of payments with suppliers and contractors to correctly plan the balance of payments every day and make timely repayment of accounts payable.

The statement of settlements with suppliers (contractors) will contain the following information.

- specific supply of goods and material values (services);
- conditions of sale of goods and material values (services), namely the form of the civil law contract according to which the delivery is made, its number and date of conclusion;
- subscription for the supply of goods and material values (services);
- the actual debt for this delivery;
- debt for previous deliveries;
- the date and amount of the actual repayment of the debt for a specific delivery;
- unpaid balance and overdue debt to a certain supplier;
- other conditions regarding settlements with suppliers and contractors.

The analytical list of settlements with suppliers and contractors is filled out on the basis of the following primary documents: sales contract; payment order; waybill or invoice; acceptance-transfer act; advance report.

The responsibility for keeping this information and making certain management decisions regarding settlements with suppliers and contractors is proposed to be assigned to the deputy chief accountant.

The developed analytical document is proposed to be kept for a year, after which it is closed and transferred to the archive, where its preservation period is 3 years. Balances are transferred to the newly created document of the next reporting period.

The accountant-materialist is responsible for providing information regarding the receipt of goods and material values (services) from suppliers (contractors) for filling out the above analytical information.

For the timely provision of primary documents regarding the receipt of goods and material values (services) from suppliers (contractors), it is suggested to develop an auxiliary document that will contain relevant information from the accountant-materialist, namely, "Certificate on the receipt of goods and material values (services) from suppliers (contractors)".

It is proposed to keep the "Receipt of receipt of goods and services from suppliers (contractors)" in chronological order for each date of delivery.

The document will contain information on:

- delivery dates;
- provider code;
- delivery document;
- delivery amounts and terms of sale.

The accountant must hand over the duly completed certificate for processing (filling in "Information on settlements with suppliers (contractors)") to the deputy chief accountant no later than the next day when this certificate was created.

After processing, certificates for a certain calendar period are stapled and transferred to the archive, where they will be stored for 3 years.

Keeping the proposed analytical documents at enterprises will improve accounts payable accounting by ensuring clear control of the timeliness of payments for each delivery of goods and material values (services), thereby increasing the level of payment discipline of the enterprise.

So, in the conducted scientific research, the characteristic features of the formation of accounting and analytical support for the management of payables in the context of assessing the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise were determined, the main factors of the growth of the payables of the enterprise were identified, the types of payables were analyzed in terms of counterparties of the internal and external environments of the enterprise, the main ones were determined directions for the classification of payables in the system of ensuring financial and economic security of the enterprise, the influence of payables on the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise. A detailed analysis of subsystems of accounting and analytical support of accounts payable management in the system of financial and economic security of the enterprise was carried out.

One of the tangible problematic aspects accounting and analytical support for assessing the level of financial and economic security enterprises have a large amount of information that specialists need to work out in the process assessment Rework and analyze such a large volume of data on financial the economic condition of the enterprise is now possible only through active use modern information technologies [9].

In addition, in the process of carrying out scientific research determined that

creditor the company's debt can vary influence the level of its financial and economic security.

Accounts payable can have different effects on activity enterprise and the level of its economic security, and therefore it is important to implement rational management of the level of such debt to the ratio between the specified influences was optimal and acceptable for the enterprise.

It is not possible to carry out such management without proper accounting and analytical support of the specified process [10]. It has to be built at the enterprise as information system that combines methods and technologies of accounting and analysis and includes three main subsystems.

So, problematic aspects of accounting and analytical support of accounts payable management in the context of evaluation the level of financial and economic security of enterprises are:

- firstly, from the imperfection of the mechanism carrying out an appropriate assessment of the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise through lack of a comprehensive global approach to the diagnosis of the financial and economic state safety of business entities;

- secondly, with low quality of answers lack of information resource full automation of the accounting system.

In the conducted scientific the study established characteristic features the formation of accounting and analytical support for the management of accounts payable in the context of assessing the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise, the main factors of the growth of the company's accounts payable were identified, the types of accounts payable in terms of internal counterparties were analyzed and the external environment of the enterprise, the main directions of the classification of accounts payable in the system of ensuring the financial and economic security of the enterprise, the influence of accounts payable on the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise. A detailed analysis of subsystems of accounting and analytical support was carried out accounts payable management in the system of financial and economic security enterprises.

Prospects for further research can be seen in the formation of the author's methodology assessment of the level of financial and economic security of the enterprise, as the main direction analytical support of management decisions management of any management entity business.

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3.3. INFORMATION SECURITY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE AND ITS IMPROVEMENT

*Tatiana Machak,
senior teacher of Department of Accounting, Taxation and Management of
Financial and Economic Security,
Dnipro State Agrarian and Economic University, Ukraine*

Summary. In the modern conditions of information transformation, the need to ensure the protection of information resources of the enterprise appears quite acutely.

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