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Horbenko Oleg *- postgraduate student of educational-scientific-production center at National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine.*
ORCID: 0000-0002-5095-2152

PROPERTY PROTECTION MECHANISMS AS THE BASIS OF AN ORGANIZATION'S ECONOMIC SECURITY

The purpose of the article is to develop scientific and methodological recommendations for improving mechanisms for ensuring the economic security of an enterprise, as well as approaches to managing the economic security potential of an economic entity and assessing the conditions for its long-term sustainable development. One of the problems of the crisis state of an enterprise is considered - the loss of property and the relevance of timely analysis based on accounting and analytical information, which allows one to calculate possible options and maintain control over property.

In this regard, the relevance of this article is visible, related to solving the problem of searching, developing and implementing measures that would reduce the impact of threats to economic security to the minimum possible level and prevent the crisis from deepening in the enterprise. The main attention should be paid to issues of resource conservation - the introduction of progressive norms, standards and resource-saving technologies, the organization of effective accounting and control over the use of resources, the study and implementation of best practices in the economy regime improvement, material and moral incentives for workers in the struggle to improve the quality and competitiveness of products , attracting loans for profitable projects, state regulation of economic activity, innovative management mechanisms.

Keywords: *economic security, registration and analytical information, risks, accounting and management accounting.*

Problem statement. Economic security is directly related to the property protectio. The property of an enterprise is the basis of the business, generating profit. Therefore, in a crisis situation, management needs to preserve the property of the business entity. During this period of activity, an analysis of the crisis situation that threatens the loss of property is necessary. One of the key problems in crisis situations is the uncertainty of the external environment, that is, there is no opportunity to clearly plan future actions. During the analysis, the manager must determine those factors that can influence the prevention of loss of the organization's property. The loss of property threatens an organization with all sorts of negative consequences, ranging from a reduction in the volume of activities and a drop in profits, ending with its liquidation.

Recent research and publications analysis Scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists are devoted to the problems of increasing the economic security of enterprises [1-4].

However, modern conditions dictate the need for further scientific developments in the field of development and improvement of directions for increasing the economic security of enterprises through the effective use of the mechanism of public regulation of activities.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the mechanisms and tools for property protection mechanisms as the basis of an organization's economic security.

Presentation of basic material of the research. To prevent a crisis, an enterprise is forced to incur additional expenses, and these, as a rule, are undesirable in a crisis situation. However, without investing in prompt intervention to prevent the crisis, in the future the situation may worsen so much that it will lead to the complete loss of property and bankruptcy of the enterprise. All actions, that is, business or management operations, have their own cost, therefore, we need to build a budget for anti-crisis measures.

A weighty argument for the management and owners of the organization when planning costs will be data from the analysis of invested funds and the economic effect of such investments. At this stage, the amount of costs to prevent a crisis situation and the amount of losses are calculated if these measures are not taken in a timely manner.

As calculation practice shows, the damage from ignoring anti-crisis measures significantly exceeds the investments required at the initial stage of the crisis. Using a special technique, the emerging threat is assessed - in our case, the risk of loss of property.

A real risk assessment of property loss will allow not only to manage it, but to minimize its consequences or prevent its development (that is, completely eliminate it). Analyzing a specific risk, it is necessary to establish the level of its acceptability, and more specifically, the borderline state, beyond which there is a loss of control over the property of the enterprise. The results of the risk analysis should indicate to management the level of acceptable risk and provide information on possible compensation [2]. It is possible to prevent the withdrawal of an organization's assets before the crisis situation worsens through the introduction of complex systems of financial analysis and control. This condition is not always feasible in practice due to the high cost of collecting and processing a large amount of information. And external users (investors) will not be able to assess for what exact purposes the assets are being sold, selfish or rehabilitation. In order to provide more reliable and high-quality information about the property status of an organization, it is proposed to first identify (if the organization has several types of production) profitable and unprofitable types of production, or types of products manufactured, as well as used or unused assets [3].

The risk of property loss directly affects the organization’s income and its financial position as a whole. That is, it threatens the loss of economic security. An important step is the creation of a risk management system at the enterprise, which allows you to analyze and effectively distribute the organization's resources, taking into account the degree of risk based on accounting information. The importance of accounting and analytical information as the basis of the accounting and management accounting system lies in the fact that it is a risk management support system. The accounting and management data of a particular enterprise contains the norms of expenses and income of the enterprise, therefore, deviations from the given norms are a risk. However, although accounting is strictly regulated by all kinds of regulatory and legislative norms, distortions are not uncommon in accounting practice, both in reflecting specific business transactions and in reporting. Users of financial statements are external and internal users who draw their conclusions and make decisions on their basis. The correctness of making managerial or other decisions (managers, investors, personnel, etc.), and therefore the occurrence of risks, depends on how reliable the information contained in it about the property, capital and liabilities of the enterprise is.

Unreliability of accounting information is associated with such concepts as veiling and falsification. If maintaining financial accounting records is an obligation for all enterprises, then maintaining management accounting is not enshrined in any legal norms and the enterprise independently decides on its implementation in the enterprise's accounting system. It is not so widespread in enterprises in our country, especially those classified as small and medium-sized. The main reason is its undervaluation and additional costs for its organization and maintenance. Although, having a clear and well-established management accounting system, there is a real opportunity for prompt analysis and intervention in emerging threats and risks. From the standpoint of economic security, financial and management accounting should ensure the construction of a system of risk indicators, consisting of several subsystems, including the indicator analysis subsystem. After conducting the appropriate analysis, measures should be developed to protect the organization's property and especially a system for monitoring the movement of assets and liabilities of the enterprise.

Such a system should provide constant monitoring of the movement of the enterprise's property. For the purposes of economic security, the owners of an enterprise are required to have information at the stage of concluding a transaction that could, in an extreme situation, lead to the loss of property. A system of this type must be operational. Particular attention is paid to monitoring the movement of receivables and payables of the enterprise, their ratio [1]. Having analyzed accounts payable according to current accounting and reporting, measures such as active work with creditors who have overdue debts, including legal proceedings, should be taken. Although in this case additional costs and risks arise. An important factor in providing an enterprise with working capital is the account receivable timely return. It is impossible to make payments to creditors without account receivable timely repayment. And as statistics show, the insolvency crisis is caused by a significant excess of account receivable over account payable. Control over account receivable over account payable must be carried out constantly. Based on the analysis of account receivable and account payable, it is advisable to build in advance a crisis response plan, which will be periodically adjusted in accordance with current analysis data. Only periodic analysis based on accounting information will make it possible to predict risks and build in advance a system for protecting the most important and vulnerable areas of activity, and plan actions in a crisis situation.

Such an enterprise protection system should be planned and constantly functioning, and not spontaneous. However, we should not forget that the crisis of loss of an organization's property is not the only one and the organization's protection system must correlate with all areas of its activity; risks can arise in any department of the enterprise. It is possible to assess the effectiveness of the economic security of an enterprise's property using basic indicators of the effectiveness of the protection system, including economic, legal and indicators of the availability of information infrastructure.

The economic indicator will allow us to calculate accounting and analytical information about the costs incurred and the results obtained. The presence of a system for protecting a business and its property based on analysis data should become the norm for the economic service of enterprises. Considering accounting and analytical support as a system of anti-crisis measures, it is expected to develop and implement a financial recovery plan to restore solvency and competitiveness through a single set of interrelated measures, the implementation of which is possible only if there is a clearly established accounting and analytical support for all areas of the organization's activities. The problem of accounting and analytical support for economic security is relevant and without solving it it is impossible to count on further positive development of Ukrainian enterprises.

The uncertainty of the market environment affecting the organization's accounting system leads to the emergence of various risks and threats in its activities, which the accountant must take into account when solving business situations. Threats to the economic security of an organization from accounting arise in the following main areas: – quality of accounting information; – personnel of the organization; – the procedure for internal regulation of accounting in the organization; – the process that ensures the functioning of the accounting information system; – internal control system; – violation of legal requirements. Threats that arise in the accounting information system lead to risks. Accounting risks from the perspective of the requirement for continuity of the organization and continuity of the organization's activities should be considered from the point of view of the enterprise that prepares and presents financial statements to users, as well as an external user (investor or creditor) [3].

In modern market conditions in the process of economic activity, the taxation procedure is of great importance, therefore the tax consequences of management decisions made must be studied in order to manage tax risks. Tax risk is a type of economic risk that arises during the interaction between the state and the taxpayer during the formation of the state budget. The goal of the state is to collect taxes that form the revenue side of the budget, and the organization seeks to reduce the amount of tax payments in various (legal and illegal) ways, which leads to a conflict of interests of the two parties and, as a consequence, to tax risks. Any decision by an enterprise in the field of taxation may lead to one of the following situations.

1. Payment of excess tax payments or savings on tax payments compared to the selected taxation option. The organization selects tax solutions based on available information, including the experience of the chief accountant. It uses possible benefits, rates, payment procedures, etc. At the same time, various options are considered and the optimal option is selected that meets the requirements of tax legislation.

2. Assessment of fines by tax authorities due to violation of the procedure for calculating taxes and the deadline for submitting a tax return. The impact of fines on the financial position of an organization can range from minimal (no impact) to maximum (bankruptcy). In the first case, the tax risk is acceptable, in the second case it is catastrophic. In order to avoid the occurrence of negative situations when analyzing and making decisions on business situations, assessing their tax consequences, it is necessary

to take timely measures to take them into account, monitor the status of settlements with the budget for taxes, etc. Measures to help reduce the tax risk of an organization:

1. Measures to reduce tax risk directly in the organization:

– advanced training of accounting and economic service employees;

– regular monitoring of changes in legislation;

– an adequate accounting policy for the organization formation;

–of tax obligations fulfillment;

– taking into account tax risk in the process of financial investments;

– self-insurance (creation of reserves);

–tax errors monitoring.

2. Work with State Tax Service authorities:

– seeking written clarification in ambiguous situations;

– reducing the likelihood of conflicts;

– reconciliations on the status of tax payments.

3. Working with counterparties:

– accounting examination of contracts with business partners;

– the procedure for disclosing information on tax calculations in financial statements [2].

Conclusions. Thus, measures to reduce accounting and tax risks should be part of the organization’s economic security system. The formation of management reporting is of great importance, and even if a novice entrepreneur does not realize the need for its formation for analysis and making management decisions, then the deadlines for submitting mandatory tax and accounting reports dictate the need to organize non-core accounting activities. Preparation of financial, tax, statistical reporting, as well as the preparation of management reporting, require accounting. The manager is responsible for maintaining all types of accounting and reporting preparation, and has the right to maintain accounting independently at a micro-enterprise, organize an accounting service at the enterprise, or transfer accounting management to a specialized organization.

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