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THE BASICS OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Major indices of economic security were provided, theoretical basis of formation of accounting and analysis system capable of producing reliable information about internal and external enterprise environment, being one of the security factors in competition, was stated. Results can be used in the activities of the organizations and in research and educational process.

Introduction. The forefront in addressing the problems of ensuring the safe and stable operation of the business is taking useful business information formed on the basis of the accounting system. Therefore, for ensuring economic security, there is a need for the formation of a complete and accurate accounting and analytical information to optimize the use of corporate resources and to increase the competitive advantages of the enterprise.

Indicators of economic security. In the economic literature it has been already attempted to quantify the level of economic safety of the enterprise, resulting in several approaches to assessing the level of economic safety of the enterprise. The indicator approach, where the level of economic security is determined by the so-called indicators [1, p. 5]. Indicators are treated as thresholds of indicators characterizing activities of enterprises in the different functional areas that correspond to a specific level of economic security. Estimation of economic safety of the Enterprise shall be established according to the results of the comparison (absolute or relative).

According to the approach, a state of economic safety of the enterprise should be carried out based on the system of core indicators. They should reflect the sectoral specificities and conditions of activity of the enterprise. Their components are shown in table 1.

These indicators are used in economic security system and estimation of economic safety. Indications have their own normative indicators, based on which appropriate management decisions are made.

Table 1 – Indicators of economic security of enterprises

Main indicators	Constituent indicators
Production	Dynamics of production (growth, recession, stable state, rate of change)
	The actual level of capacity utilization
	R and D share in total volume of works
	The proportion of research work in total RESEARCH and DEVELOPMENT
	The pace of asset renewal (renovation)
	Stability of the production process (rhythm, the level of congestion for some time)
	Proportion of GDP production (particularly large enterprises-monopolists)
	Assessment of competitiveness of products
Financial	Age structure and technical resource machinery and equipment park
	Portfolio volume orders (total anticipated sales)
	Actual and necessary investments (for the maintenance and development of existing capacity)
	Level of innovative activity (investment in innovations)
	The level of profitability of production
	Yield on capital investment (capital intensity) production
	Overdue debts (accounts receivable and accounts payable)
Social	Percentage of availability of private sources of financing short-term assets: materials for the production of energy
	Level of remuneration in relation to the average for the industry or the economy as a whole
	The level of salary indebtedness
	The loss of working time

Source: [2].

Financial Analysis System. Economic security system of the organization, proposed in the framework of an integrated approach, is a tiered structure, the apex of which is complex estimation of a level of economic safety of the organization. The middle level system consists of objects based on commonality of prisoners in these external economic threats. The last level of economic security system organizations is the complex of measures ensuring the security of its installations and structures.

Economics

The proposed approach of ensuring economic security organization is based on the hypothesis that economic security strategy was adopted as an ideology of management of the organization and requires the establishment of a system of economic security, which will ensure protection of the economic interests of the organization against external and internal threats.

The most significant components of cost management system of the enterprise are operational, accounting, as well as financial and economic analysis. Components of the accounting and analytical system are shown in figure 1.

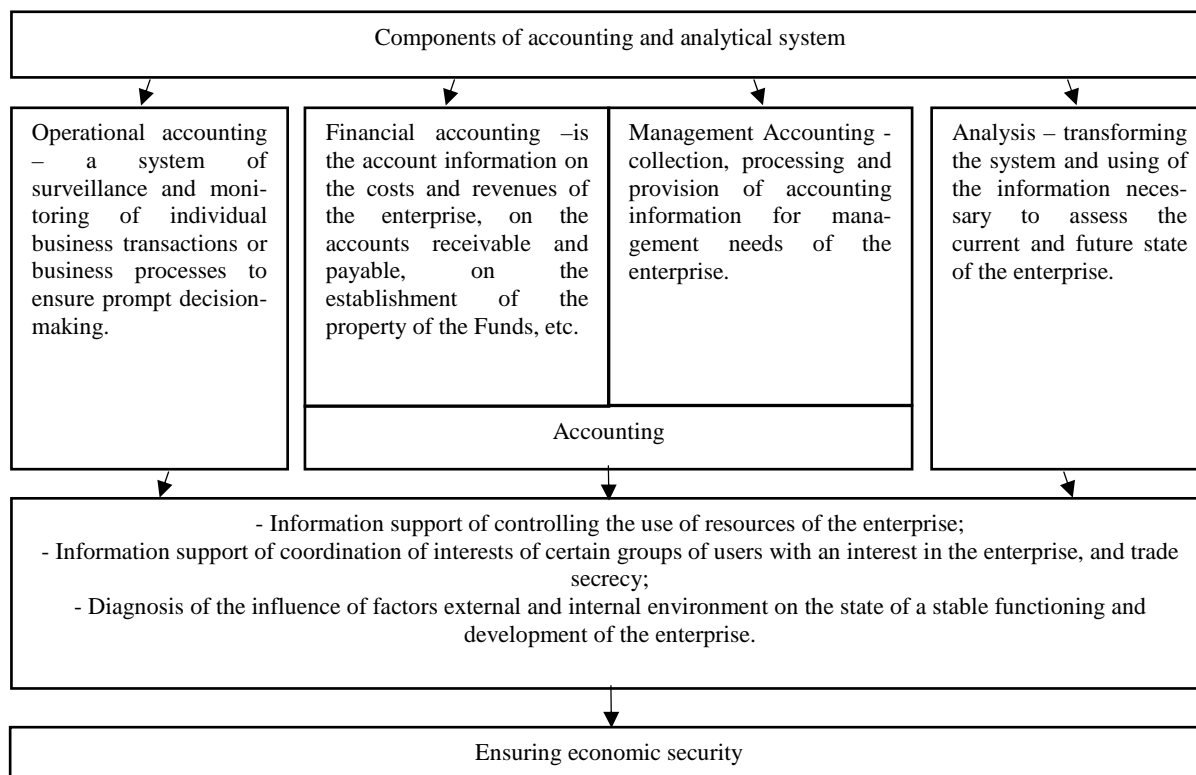


Fig. 1. The components of accounting and analysis system [3]

In this case, the system must perform a series of functions [4]:

- 1) analysis;
- 2) goal-setting;
- 3) legal services;
- 4) organizational and administrative;
- 5) scheduled;
- 6) accounting and control;
- 7) information.

The economic security is achieved through addressing the external and internal threats posed by risks, as well as through competent and effective management. Accounting as an economic security system of the organization is the primary stage in the processing, analysis and systematization of data facts of economic life.

To justify records management in the system of accounting and analytical economic security, the following properties are selected: a reflection of the economic operations directly in the course of their leakage that allows you to quickly identify negative trends, as well as to determine the internal reserves, capable to increase the competitive advantages of the enterprise; formation of information directly in your field it arises that allows you to define accounting objects that require greater attention to economic security [5, p. 45–46].

Exploring the problems of methodological substantiation of operational records, with a view to ensuring the economic security of enterprises, first of all, one should pay attention to the possibility of their use in day-to-day current enterprise management that makes records management information especially useful to monitor the effective use of resources, as well as the identification of internal reserves, and competitive advantages. However, these operational records do not distinguish themselves by high accuracy.

From the standpoint of ensuring economic security financial account reflects on past events that have affected the company's performance and led to changes in its financial and property status. This information may

be used by specialists in economic security when determining the level of economic credibility of external contractors, monitoring of the incarnation of the strategic objectives of the enterprise, preventive diagnosis of enterprise crisis and establish directions for managing identified risks of entrepreneurship.

Financial accounting provides continuous monitoring and recording of all facts of economic activities, both those that have taken place and those with high probability to take place in future, which makes financial reporting source identification of business risks. While the use of financial accounting data with the aim of ensuring economic security is limited.

In this regard, the information displayed in management accounting is useful to ensure economic security. The use of accounting data with the objective of providing management reporting, while ensuring economic security provides for determination of the forms and periodicity of the internal reporting on:

- assessment of the impact of risk on State Enterprise capital;
- consistency of key economic indicators, to serve as indicators of the level of economic security;
- calculation of the effective functioning of the economic security unit;
- estimation of the benefits from the number preceded by threats and dangers, etc.

Managerial accounting tasks are to provide management information to control the appropriateness of business operations, the use of material, human and financial resources in accordance with the approved regulations on the enterprise standards and estimates, to prevent the likelihood of negative results of economic activity of the enterprise; identification of internal reserves, and to ensure the financial sustainability of the enterprise.

Different objectives and methods of managerial and financial accounting does not exclude the need for communication between them and the costs and benefits of activity generated in their systems. This communication is to provide a unified approach to measurement and evaluation of costs and benefits in the past, as reflected in the accounting, and formed in the accounting system.

Stressing the benefits of management accounting information needs, while ensuring economic security professionals over other accounting subsystems, it should be noted that management accounting along with the functions of monitoring and evaluation data performs predictive function, not peculiar to financial accounting, while financial indicators also operate non-financial information [6].

The purpose of the analysis is to provide analytical data to stakeholders for their adoption of adequate decisions regarding the choice of the most effective strategy. The main feature of this analysis is its focus on the future, to identify internal strengths and weaknesses against threats of external environment and strategic tasks of the company.

Conclusion. These studies allow us to state that the accounting and analytical system serves as a trusted source of information support of processes to maintain the sustainability of the enterprise:

- firstly, the accounting serves as the most complete source of information about the internal and external environment of the enterprise environment;
- secondly, the accounting is one of the mechanisms to protect information and assets of the enterprise and has the control and analytical characteristics;
- thirdly, accounting and analysis have well-formed methodological tools of diagnosis both conditions, and business processes that can be adapted to the needs of economic security.

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