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The Organizational and Economic Mechanism to Ensure the Financial Security of companies in the Conditions of Global Digitalization

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ABSTRACT

Current globalization trends of digitization are increasingly actualizing the issue of ensuring economic security at the level of various economic systems, which leads to scientific research to develop the foundations of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of an enterprise. The purpose of the study is to develop an organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring the financial security of the enterprise, based on a taxonomic analysis of the financial security of the company under the conditions of global digitalization. A methodical approach of economic-mathematical modeling using a taxonomic analysis of financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization is proposed. The application of the proposed methodical approach and the implementation of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization makes possible to establish the root causes of the emergence and negative effects of threats to the financial security of the enterprise with further development and implementation of measures of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise.

KEYWORDS: Financial security, organizational and economic mechanism, economic security, enterprise, digitalization, global digitalization.

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El mecanismo organizativo y económico para garantizar la seguridad financiera de las empresas en las condiciones de la digitalización global

RESUMEN

Las tendencias actuales de globalización y digitalización actualizan cada vez más la cuestión de garantizar la seguridad económica a nivel de varios sistemas económicos, lo que conduce a la investigación científica para desarrollar las bases del mecanismo organizativo y económico para garantizar la seguridad financiera de una empresa. El objetivo del estudio es desarrollar un mecanismo organizativo y económico para garantizar la seguridad financiera de la empresa, basado en un análisis taxonómico de la seguridad financiera de la empresa en las condiciones de la digitalización global. Se propone un enfoque metódico de modelación económico-matemática utilizando un análisis taxonómico de la seguridad financiera de la empresa en las condiciones de la digitalización global. La aplicación del enfoque metódico propuesto y la implementación del mecanismo organizativo y económico para garantizar la seguridad financiera de la empresa en las condiciones de la digitalización global permite establecer las causas fundamentales del surgimiento y los efectos negativos de las amenazas a la seguridad financiera de la empresa con un mayor desarrollo e implementación de medidas del mecanismo organizativo y económico para garantizar la seguridad financiera de la empresa.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Seguridad financiera, mecanismo organizativo y económico, seguridad económica, empresa, digitalización, digitalización global.

Introduction

The bifurcation trends of social development increasingly actualize the issue of ensuring economic security at the level of various economic systems. Security of the enterprise's financial activity plays an important role in the enterprise's functioning, as it ensures effective management of financial flows to maintain a proper financial condition of the enterprise and its development. The issue of financial security of enterprises deserves attention, since it is a key element of the stable enterprise development in the conditions of the global digitalization. For the development of enterprises in the conditions of the global digitalization, it is important to harmonize economic interests of the enterprise in time and space with the interests of other subjects of the external environment, which is facilitated by the formation of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise.

The purpose of the article is to justify the principles of the organizational and economic mechanism of ensuring financial security of the enterprise, which is based on the taxonomic analysis of financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

To achieve the goal, the authors solved the following tasks:

- the relevance of this study is substantiated;
- an algorithm for conducting economic-mathematical modeling using a taxonomic analysis of financial security of an enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization is proposed;
- the proposed approach was tested on the example of the Ukrainian company Euroline LLC;
- principles of the organizational and economic mechanism of ensuring economic security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization are substantiated.

In the study, a comprehensive approach was used, which involves a combination of principles of the system, process and functional approaches when justifying the principles of the organizational and economic mechanism of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of digitalization.

1. Literature Review

Many scientific publications are devoted to the issue of ensuring economic security of enterprises, including financial security, as well as their innovative, investment and informational development. The issues of ensuring financial security of enterprises in the conditions of digitalization are gaining special relevance.

Digitization processes are becoming increasingly relevant. Publications (Marhasova V. et al., 2023; Kholiavko N. et al., 2022; Kholiavko N. et al., 2021) are devoted to the issue of digitalization in higher education, which reveal the impact of digitalization on the sustainable development of Ukraine, examine the role of higher education in the development of the digital economy, and analyze priority directions for increasing the adaptability of universities to the conditions of the digital economy.

The authors of the article Sylkin O. et al. (2019) developed a methodological approach to the application of anti-crisis management in the system of ensuring financial security of the enterprise. The scientists have proposed a comprehensive scheme of the

model of the application of anti-crisis management in ensuring financial security of the enterprise. As a result of the research, a decomposition of the context diagrams of the first and second levels of the model of the application of anti-crisis management in ensuring financial security of the enterprise was developed.

Scientists (Grosu V. et al., 2021; Dubyna M. et al., 2022; Shkarlet S. et al., 2019) studied the influence of digitization and the rapid development of the financial services market on the peculiarities of the formation and transformation of regional models of household financial behavior, and also analyzed the financial services markets of Eastern Europe.

The results of research by scientists Dokiienko L. et al. (2021), which are based on the development of the system for assessing the state of financial security of the operational activities of enterprises based on the coordination of the interaction of the main influencing factors and the levels of its components, acquire practical significance. The scientists substantiated the system of comprehensive assessment of the degrees and levels of the main components of financial security of the operational activity of enterprises, namely the model for assessing financial stability of the operational activity and the model for assessing the liquidity of the enterprise.

Within the framework of the conducted research (Popelo O. et al., 2022; Vovk O. et al., 2021; Arefieva O. et al., 2021), innovations in Polish and Ukrainian regions were assessed taking into account digitalization, the impact of modernization on increasing the competitiveness of the enterprise was investigated, and the system of economic security in the conditions of transformational processes was analyzed. Publications (Grigoraş-Ichim C.E. et al., 2018) reveal the issue of forming the perception and vision of business entities from the border zone of Romania - Ukraine - Moldova regarding interim financial reporting, and also explore the regulatory policy on these issues.

Studies Rushchyshyn N. et al. (2018) have proven that strategic planning at the enterprise is the basis of ensuring its financial security and contributes to the creation of all opportunities for further financial and economic activity with positive results. According to the authors, strategic planning should be based on the use of a number of measures, i.e.: increasing the innovative and intellectual potential of the enterprise; use of world-leading experience in managing material, labor and financial resources of the enterprise; improving

qualifications of employees, attracting investments in innovative activities of enterprises, etc.

According to scientists Kuzior A. et al. (2022), the assessment of the impact of the circular economy concept on the economic security system of industrial enterprises allows us to ascertain the monopoly of certain industries. The authors identified resource availability, secondary use of materials and results as the main factors influencing the circular economy concept on the safety of industrial enterprises.

The basis of the study Kaczmarek J. (2019) is the quantitative assessment of the creation of corporate value in connection with the financial security level of the company's functioning. The authors of the study came to the conclusion that there is a directly proportional relationship between the effects of the value creation process and ensuring financial security of manufacturing enterprises.

The results of the authors' study Vaitkus R. et al. (2022) confirmed that legal regulation has a significant positive impact on financial security. Based on the results of the study, the authors claim that legal regulation, in particular anti-corruption measures, should be an integral part of the financial security strategies that are being developed.

Taking into account available publications from the indicated direction of research, it should be noted that the issue of financial security of enterprises in the conditions of digitalization is becoming more and more relevant, and requires a study of its organizational and economic support.

2. Methodology

The effectiveness of the functioning of the organizational and economic provision of financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization is proposed to be determined using the taxonomic analysis. It is the taxonomic analysis as a toolkit of economic and mathematical modeling that is appropriate for determining financial security of the enterprise, since it makes it possible to consider correlational dependencies between the indicators when calculating integral indices, as well as to compile a system of analytical signs of financial security that form points of a multidimensional space, the distance between which is determined using taxonomic (Euclidean) distance. The taxonomic analysis also does not require additional special preliminary calculations, but is based on the standardization of values of the indicators selected for the analysis.

We offer the following algorithm for conducting economic and mathematical modeling using the taxonomic analysis of financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

First, the identification of estimated indicators of the company's financial security, which are based on the indicators of the company's financial condition. The number of indicators can be quite large depending on the specifics of financial security - further calculations, which have the following form:

$$Xi_j = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{1j} & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{ij} & x_{1m} \\ x_{n1} & x_{nj} & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where X – calculated value of financial security of the enterprise;

n – number of study periods;

m – number of evaluation indicators that were chosen to determine financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization;

x_{ij} – value of the j -th evaluation indicator of the i -th period of the study

Second, the standardization of the selected evaluation indicators to bring the indicators into an immeasurable dimension. Such a standard procedure is carried out separately for the indicators that have a positive impact on ensuring financial security of the enterprise, and a negative impact, that is, stimulators are determined and where the stimulators are. The standardization is carried out according to the formula:

$$y_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j}{\sigma_j} \quad (2)$$

where y_{ij} – standardized value of the evaluation indicator;

\bar{x}_j – average arithmetic value of the j th evaluation indicator;

σ_j – root mean square deviation of the j -th estimated indicator.

Third, it provides for the definition of the reference vector among the isolated and standardized values of the evaluation indicators. For indicators of stimulators, the maximum value is selected, for de-stimulators - the minimum value

$$y_{oj} = \begin{cases} \max_i y_{ik} \\ \min_i y_{ik} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

where y_{0j} – reference value of the evaluation indicator vector for stimulators (max) and de- stimulators (min).

Fourth, the determination of the taxonomic (Euclidean) distance between the standardized evaluation indicators and their reference vectors.

$$s_{io} = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (y_{ij} - y_{0j})^2} \quad (4)$$

where s_{io} – taxonomic distance between the standardized value of the evaluation indicator y_{ij} , and values of the generated reference vector y_{0j} .

Fifth, the determination of the average value of the estimated indicator estimation of financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization from its reference vector:

$$Z(s_{io}) = \overline{s_0} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m s_{io} \quad (5)$$

where $Z(s_{io})$ – average level of deviations of the evaluation indicators from the reference vector.

Sixth, at this stage, the root-mean-square deviation of the distances of the vectors of the estimated financial security indicators of individual periods from the reference vector is determined, which is calculated by the formula:

$$\sigma_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (s_{io} - \overline{s_0})^2} \quad (6)$$

where σ_0 – root mean square deviation of the distances s_{io} , which is determined as follows:

$$s_0 = \overline{s_0} + 3 \cdot \sigma_0 \quad (7)$$

where s_0 – maximum level of deviation of the vectors of the estimated indicators of financial security from the reference vector, calculated according to the 3-sigma rule.

Seventh, the final stage of the calculation, which provides for the determination of the integral indicator of the efficiency of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization, which quantitatively makes it possible to estimate the degree of deviation of the financial security level for each studied period from the reference value.

The calculation of the final integral indicator of the assessment of the level of the financial security effectiveness in the conditions of the global digitalization (II) is carried out according to the following formula:

$$I_i = 1 - i_i^* \quad (8)$$

where I_i – integral indicator of the effectiveness level of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization;

i_i^* – indicator of the effectiveness of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization, which is determined by the formula

$$i_i^* = \frac{S_{i0}}{S_0} \quad (9)$$

where i_i^* – intermediate value of the indicator of the effectiveness level of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of digitalization.

To interpret the results of the taxonomic analysis of efficient ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization, it is proposed to use the Harrington scale, which is a well-founded discrete verbal-numerical scale with five intervals, which allows us to determine the degree of approximation, in our case, the efficiency of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization (Table 1).

Table 1. Harrington's multi-interval scale for the interpretation of the obtained results of calculations of the efficiency of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

The value of the integral indicator of the assessment of the effectiveness level of providing financial security in the conditions of digitalization	Qualitative interpretation of the level of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of digitalization
80,1 – 100	Very high
63,1 – 80,0	High
37,1 – 63,0	Average
20,1 – 37,0	Low
0 – 20,0	Very low

Source: compiled by the authors based on Harrington's theory.

Thus, the proposed stages of the taxonomic analysis make it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

3. Results

The proposed methodological toolkit for determining financial security of enterprises in the conditions of the global digitalization was tested in relation to Euroline LLC.

It should be noted that the study of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization covers a wide range of various aspects of the enterprise's activity, which can be evaluated through such indicators as financial stability, liquidity, profitability of the enterprise and their varieties. These analytical features are included in the evaluation indicators of effective ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization (Table 2).

In Table 2, the value of the evaluation indicators is presented, which represent a certain system containing two components, namely financial (15 indicators) and informational (4 indicators).

The estimated indicators presented in Table 2 testify that Euroline LLC does not demonstrate an increase in the efficiency of its financial activities during the investigated period. So, for example, it is possible to state the growth of the company's receivables in 2019, which affected the decrease of the indicator of the financial stability coefficient $K1 = 0.135$, and the indicator of the provision coefficient of own current assets $K6 = 0.061$, which is the lowest indicator for the period under study.

The presented estimated indicators of the financial security component of Euroline LLC demonstrate the company's low ability to adequately cover financial obligations at the expense of equity to long-term liabilities. However, it cannot be said that all indicators of financial security have critically low values. Thus, positive values are observed in such an indicator of financial security as own current assets, which is reflected in a significant excess of the normative values of financial indicators of the maneuverability of own capital and provision of own current assets.

It should be noted that Euroline LLC has no credit obligations, which is not positive from the point of view of the company's financial security, as it indicates the absence of strategic plans of the company to expand or diversify its activities.

Thus, it can be noted that the company has a low level of financial stability, which poses threats to timely satisfaction of the company's financial obligations and reduces financial security of Euroline LLC as a whole.

Table 2. Evaluation indicators for conducting the taxonomic analysis of the effectiveness of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

Indicator	Conventional designation	Actual value of the indicator				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financial component						
Coefficient of financial stability	K1	0,514	0,486	0,135	0,417	0,438
Coefficient of financing (financial stability)	K2	1,057	0,944	0,156	0,716	0,778
Coefficient of business activity	K3	11,459	10,375	3,695	3,572	6,433
Equity maneuverability ratio	K4	0,303	0,370	0,419	0,478	0,339
Current liquidity ratio	K5	1,321	1,349	1,065	1,342	1,264
Coefficient of provision with own working capital	K6	0,243	0,259	0,061	0,255	0,209
Accounts Payable Turnover Ratio	K7	23,443	20,818	4,351	4,187	9,432
Coefficient of duration of one turnover of current assets	K8	31,852	35,179	98,776	102,181	56,737
Turnover ratio of working stocks	K9	30,895	29,309	26,316	27,099	21,493
Duration of accounts payable turnover	K10	15,570	17,533	83,885	87,179	38,696
Rate of return on assets	K11	0,016	0,018	0,008	0,008	-0,122
Return on equity ratio	K12	0,027	0,036	0,036	0,038	-0,286
Product profitability ratio	K13	0,008	0,008	0,007	0,007	-0,080
Rate of return on sales	K14e	0,003	0,004	0,004	0,004	-0,037
Gross profit rate of return	K15	0,290	0,346	0,358	0,358	0,315
Information component						
Coefficient of information armament	K16	0,002	0,003	0,001	0,002	0,002
Share of the enterprise's costs for information provision	K17	0,008	0,007	0,009	0,009	0,009
Information security factor	K18	0,012	0,011	0,009	0,013	0,014
Coefficient of security service provision	K19	0,030	0,024	0,019	0,019	0,022

Source: compiled by the authors based on calculations.

The current liquidity ratio proves that the company has a fairly stable liquidity level during the studied period, and current assets fully cover the amount of current liabilities. A

positive point in this case is the cash reserves of the company's funds in the accounts of banking institutions, which ensure a high level of liquidity.

The analytical study of profitability indicators makes it possible to note that profitability indicators are at an extremely low level. Thus, the highest value of the sales profitability of Euroline LLC during the researched period did not exceed $K14 = 0.004$, product profitability $K13 = 0.008$. Not significantly, but the return on equity ratio is higher, which in 2020 was $K12 = 0.038$, which can be explained by the low value of the equity ratio of Euroline LLC. In 2021, there is a significant decrease in the profitability indicators of Euroline LLC as a whole, which is due to the receipt of a loss at the enterprise. Among the indicators of profitability of Euroline LLC, the indicator of profitability of gross profit has the best values, which indicates the presence of financial security problems in terms of administrative and sales expenses. In general, the company's profitability indicators point to its low level.

Regarding the information component of security, it should be noted that the indicators such as the ratio of information armament, share of costs for information support, and ratio of information security are at rather low levels, which is due to the lack of an appropriate level of attention to information resources on the part of the enterprise. The highest value of the information component is the coefficient provided by the security service, but from the point of view of the modern conditions of the development of information resources and ensuring security of the enterprise, this indicator is also at a rather low level.

Further calculations according to the proposed methodology are presented in Table 3.

In Table 3, the final calculations of effective ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization are presented. Of the 19 indicators that were singled out for evaluating the effectiveness of providing financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization, three indicators act as indicators, namely: coefficients of turnover of credit debt, duration of one turnover of current assets and duration of the turnover of payables. Presented in the Table 3 standardized values make it possible to proceed to the next stages of calculating the taxonomic distance between the standardized evaluation indicators and their reference vectors, and calculate the integral

indicator of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization (Table 4, Fig. 1).

Table 3. Evaluation indicators for conducting the taxonomic analysis of the effectiveness of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

Conventional designation	Standardized value of the indicator					xjavg	σj	Reference value	Type of influence
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Financial component									
K1	0,855	0,646	-1,935	0,142	0,292	0,398	0,136	0,855	Stimulant
K2	1,245	1,065	0,483	0,856	0,878	0,682	0,153	1,245	Stimulant
K3	1,967	1,486	-4,451	0,327	0,672	0,915	0,313	1,967	Stimulant
K4	-1,282	-0,195	0,607	1,569	-0,699	0,382	0,061	1,569	Stimulant
K5	0,497	0,766	-1,918	0,697	-0,043	1,268	0,106	0,766	Stimulant
K6	0,507	0,722	-1,942	0,668	0,045	0,205	0,074	0,722	Stimulant
K7	0,954	0,854	0,158	0,189	0,253	18,265	2,265	-0,158	Disincentive
K8	1,456	1,654	4,358	4,402	4,824	2,562	0,694	-1,456	Disincentive
K9	1,209	0,714	-0,221	0,024	-1,726	27,023	3,203	1,209	Stimulant
K10	-1,056	-0,993	1,129	1,235	-0,316	48,572	31,265	-1,056	Disincentive
K11	0,560	0,608	0,411	0,414	-1,994	-0,015	0,054	0,608	Stimulant
K12	0,654	0,685	0,685	0,689	-1,655	0,581	0,235	0,689	Stimulant
K13	-0,758	-0,567	-0,370	-0,277	1,972	0,813	0,2562	1,972	Stimulant
K14	-0,379	-0,284	-0,185	-0,139	0,986	0,846	0,154	0,379	Stimulant
K15	1,240	1,110	0,205	0,245	0,329	0,926	0,292	0,205	Stimulant
Information component									
K16	-0,2835	-0,379	-0,185	-0,139	0,986	0,342	0,061	0,379	Stimulant
K17	-0,379	-0,284	-0,395	-0,352	-0,352	0,009	0,008	0,379	Stimulant
K18	0,034	0,030	0,018	0,041	0,046	0,047	0,008	0,046	Stimulant
K19	0,063	0,067	0,067	0,069	0,063	0,023	0,004	0,069	Stimulant

Source: compiled by the authors based on calculations.

The results of calculations of the provision effectiveness of financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization are presented in Table 4, and testify that in 2020 the calculated values have the most negative dynamics, this is primarily due to

the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected business activities and led to a decrease in financial and economic security in general. At the same time, it should be noted that the majority of enterprises have also received positive effects due to the global digitalization through the opening of new market segments, improvement of the efficiency of logistics, sales, etc.

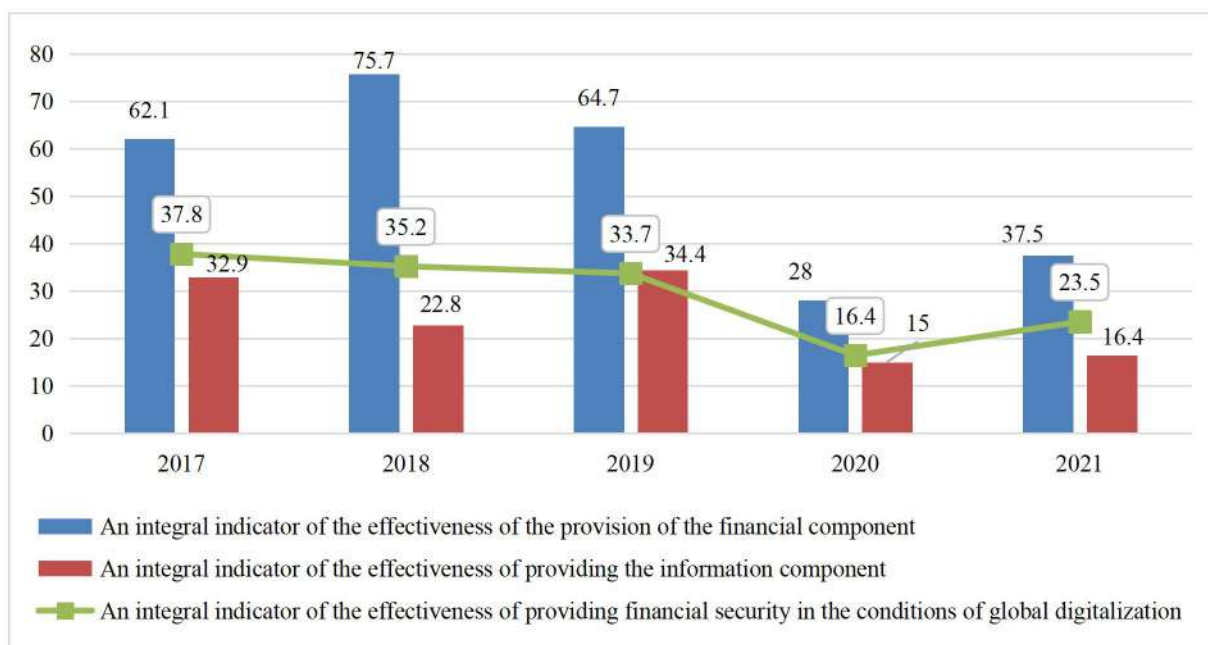
Table 4. Calculations of performance indicators for ensuring financial security of Euroline LLC in the conditions of the global digitalization according to the proposed methodical approach.

Indicator	Years				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Financial component					
Taxonomic distance between the standardized value of the evaluation indicator (si_0)	2,872	1,845	2,684	5,466	4,744
Average level of deviations of the estimated indicators from the reference vector ($Z(si_0)$)	3,522				
Root mean square deviation of the distances of the vectors of the estimated indicators from the reference vector (σ_0)	1,357				
Maximum level of deviation of financial security vectors from the reference vector (s_0)	7,593				
Intermediate value of the indicator of the effectiveness level of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization (ii^*)	0,378	0,243	0,354	0,720	0,625
Integral indicator of the assessment of the effectiveness level of financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization (Ii)	0,621	0,757	0,647	0,280	0,375
Information component					
Taxonomic distance between the standardized value of the evaluation indicator (si_0)	3,245	3,735	3,173	4,112	4,045
Average level of deviations of the estimated indicators from the reference vector ($Z(si_0)$)	3,662				
Root mean square deviation of the distances of the vectors of the estimated indicators from the reference vector (σ_0)	0,391				

The maximum level of deviation of financial security vectors from the reference vector (s0)	4,837				
Intermediate value of the indicator of the effectiveness level of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization (ii*)	0,671	0,771	0,656	0,850	0,836
Integral indicator of the assessment of the effectiveness level of financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization (Ii)	0,329	0,228	0,344	0,150	0,164
Value of the integral indicator of the provision effectiveness					
Integral indicator of the provision effectiveness of the financial component	62,1	75,7	64,7	28,0	37,5
Integral indicator of the provision effectiveness of the information component	32,9	22,8	34,4	15,0	16,4
Integral indicator of the effectiveness provision of financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization	37,8	35,2	33,7	22,0	23,5

Source: compiled by the authors based on calculations.

Figure 1. The value of the integral indicator of the provision effectiveness, 2017-2021



Source: built by the authors

According to the interpretation of the obtained results of the calculations of effective ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization

(Table 1), only in 2018 and 2019 the financial component of the integral indicator value was at a high level. In 2020, the integral indicator value for the financial component was low ($I_i = 0.280$). In all other years, the financial component value was at an average level.

As for the information component, from 2017 to 2019, the integral indicator value was at a low level, and the last two years under study were at a very low level. Such a situation proves the need to use the organizational and economic mechanism of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization.

Ensuring financial security of the enterprise involves:

first, the determining role in the composition of economic security of the enterprise as a whole;

second, ensuring such a state of the enterprise, which is characterized by resistance to the adverse influence of destabilizing external and internal factors;

third, activities aimed at protecting financial interests of the enterprise by reducing financial risks and leveling their negative manifestation;

Fourth, implementation of measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the use of financial resources and reducing financial losses, and the probability of bankruptcy of the enterprise.

The outline requires the implementation of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization, which is based on the organizational and economic focus, simultaneous application of which makes it possible to obtain a synergistic effect for the enterprise in terms of ensuring economic security in the conditions of the global digitalization (Fig. 2).

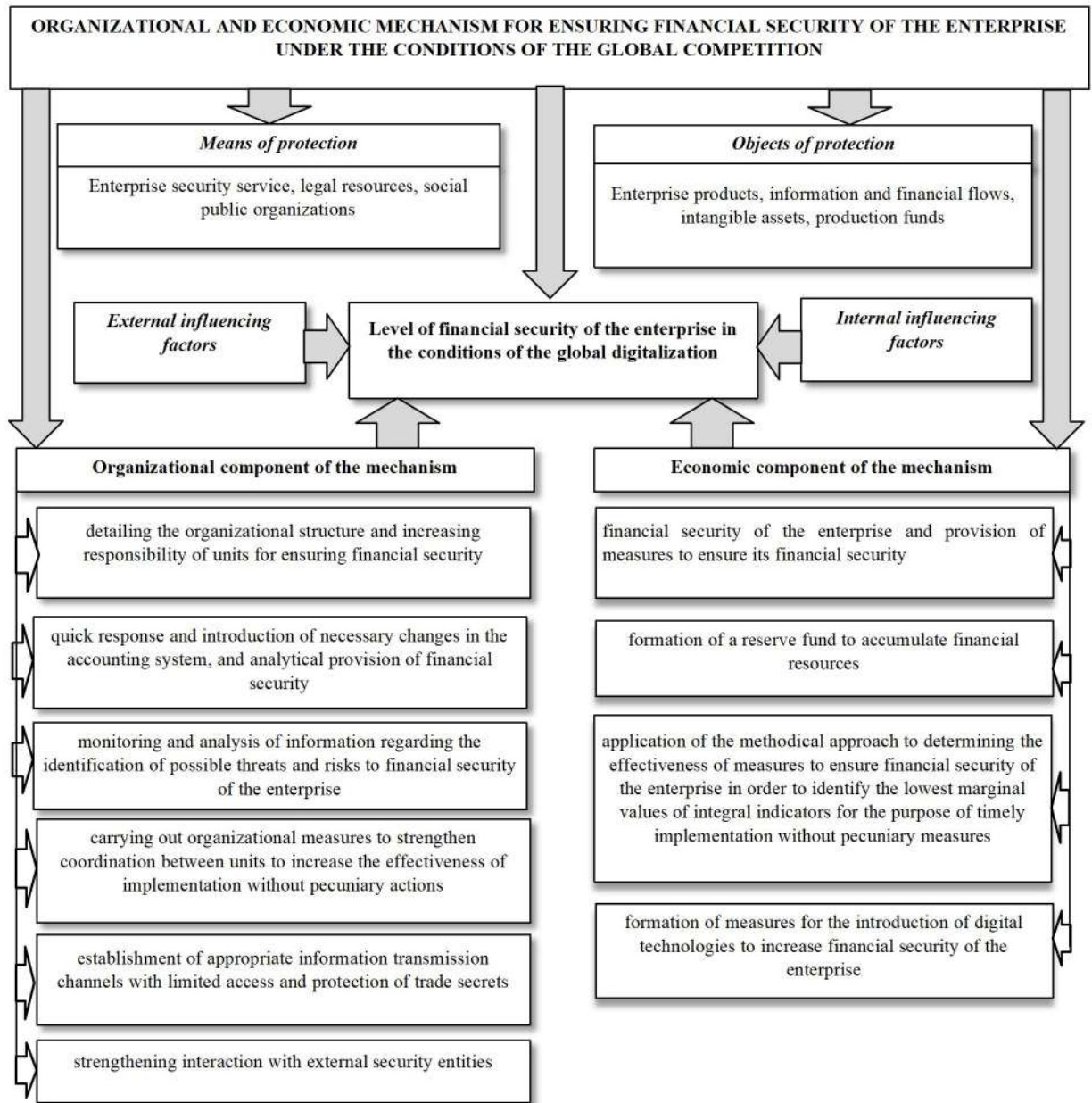
The organizational component of the mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization should be aimed at:

- detailing the organizational structure and increasing the responsibility of units responsible for ensuring financial security;

- quick response and introduction of necessary changes in the accounting system and analytical support of financial security based on constant monitoring and analysis of information regarding the appearance and detection of possible threats and risks to financial security of the enterprise;

- carrying out organizational measures at the enterprise to strengthen coordination between individual divisions to increase the effectiveness of implementation without pecuniary actions;

Figure 2. The organizational and economic mechanism of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization



Source: built by the authors

- establishment of appropriate channels of information transmission with limited access and protection of commercial secrets;

- strengthening cooperation with external security entities to increase the effectiveness of protecting the company's financial interests and identifying latent financial activity opportunities for the company.

At the same time, the economic component of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization should be aimed at:

- financial support of the enterprise and provision of measures to ensure its financial security;

- formation of a reserve fund with the aim of accumulating financial resources to perform the necessary actions and implement measures to ensure financial security of the enterprise;

- application of the proposed methodical approach to determine the effectiveness of measures to ensure financial security of the enterprise in order to single out the lowest marginal values of integral indicators for the purpose of timely implementation without pecuniary measures;

- formation of measures for the introduction of digital technologies to increase financial security of the enterprise.

Therefore, the use of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization will make it possible to maintain the necessary level of financial security and achieve the set goals of economic development for the enterprise.

4. Discussion

We support the results of the study by L. Dokienko (2021) justifying the feasibility of an alternative approach to assessing the level of financial security of an enterprise based on the use of a model of modified and adjusted financial reporting. The authors established a direct connection between the level of financial security of enterprises and the main financial indicators, developed a methodical approach to diagnosing the level of financial security of enterprises.

We consider the research of O. Silkin and others to be relevant (2019), in the framework of which a map for choosing an anti-crisis management strategy by ensuring the financial security of the enterprise is proposed. The authors have developed eight possible

strategy options, the application of which will allow to minimize the occurrence of a crisis, to implement protective anti-crisis measures with maximum efficiency and to ensure the necessary level of protection of the enterprise.

The article by scientists O. Gonchar and others deserves attention. (2020), within which the factors affecting financial security and which are the object of assessment in the management of the company's potential are investigated. Scientists have developed models for assessing and analyzing threats to financial security. This allows identifying dominant threats and assessing the consequences of their long-term impact based on factor analysis and structural modeling.

The authors of the study Blakytta G. et al. (2018) analyze the problems of ensuring the economic and financial security of both companies and the state. Scientists have systematized threats to the economic security of the enterprise, as well as means of strengthening it, which, in our opinion, is extremely relevant and necessary.

Supporting the opinion of the authors Delas V. et al. (2015), it is appropriate to note that the financial security of enterprises is one of the main components of the national security of any country, since enterprises are taxpayers who form the revenue part of the budget and create jobs. Scientists claim that in order to assess financial security, it is necessary to determine methods and indicators of assessment, factors affecting financial security, levels of financial security. Scientific works of scientists T. Bielialov (2023), A. Rumiantsev (2022) devoted to various aspects of global digitalization are also relevant.

However, despite the existing publications on this issue, we would like to emphasize that the conducted study of the financial security of enterprises in the conditions of digitalization is extremely relevant and has an appropriate level of novelty.

Conclusion

The scientific novelty of the research consists in the improvement of the methodical approach to assessing the effectiveness of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization, which is based on the axonometric analysis, which makes it possible to take into account correlational dependencies between indicators when calculating integral indices, as well as to compile a system of analytical signs of financial security that form points of multidimensional space, the distance between which is

determined using the Euclidean distance, and involves the use of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security.

The application of the proposed methodical approach and the implementation of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of the global digitalization makes it possible to establish the root causes of the emergence and negative effects of threats to the financial security of the enterprise with further development and implementation of measures of the organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring financial security of the enterprise, which ensures the implementation of protective measures with more effective use of resources.

The approbation of the proposed methodological approach to the assessment of financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization using the example of Euroline LLC shows its unsatisfactory state, as there are quite a few financial threats to the company's stable and sustainable financial position, which is largely based on fairly high liquidity. With the exception of 2017, the obtained values of the integrated indicator of the effectiveness of ensuring financial security of the enterprise in the conditions of digitalization according to Harrington's multi-interval scale have a low level, and only in 2017 - the average level of ensuring financial security in the conditions of the global digitalization. It should be noted that enterprises pay insufficient attention to digitization, which can lead to a deterioration of security in the future. This requires the use of the organizational and economic mechanism to ensure financial security at the enterprise.

Further scientific research in the area of influence of the global digitalization on ensuring financial security of micro-level economic systems consists in the development of measures for the use of digital technologies and digital transformation in general to increase the efficiency of functioning.

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