

INDICATOR APPROACH TO ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF A CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISE

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The economic security of enterprises in the construction industry is a property of the enterprise, which is characterized by its ability to function normally to achieve its goals under existing threats.

The main directions of implementation of foreign economic support for the economic security of enterprises of the construction industry are:

- a) development of economic integration with foreign enterprises;
- b) increasing the competitiveness of domestic building materials, and as a result, independence from a foreign manufacturer;
- c) expansion of economic cooperation.

Despite the importance of scientific research in the field of economic security of enterprise in conditions of uncertainty of the impact of risks and threats, the theory of economic security is difficult to attribute to the formed theoretical systems. And this is largely due to the incompletely developed methodology for studying economic security [1-14].

Unfortunately, very often the heads of enterprises are not ready to fully assess the needs of creating a reliable system of economic security. This is due to the fact that according to social stereotypes, this area is within the competence of the state or special bodies.

In the absence of programs to ensure economic security, it is most difficult to identify certain actions necessary to protect the vital resources of the enterprise. Very often, the managers of the company, organizational, technical and legal means, methods of protection against external and internal threats are excluded from the field of view.

The development of any construction enterprise in modern conditions takes place in the conditions of the existence of various internal and external threats to its economic security. The most significant threats to economic security, which lead to the action of destabilizing factors, include: a reduction in investment in the construction industry; crime in the construction sector; a decline in production and the loss of sales markets; unfair competition (all its manifestations can cause losses to economic entities or damage their business reputation); slow development of scientific and technological progress; the threat of loss of financial resources; an increase in the number of debts of the enterprise.

It should be noted that certain criteria are allocated to assess the economic security of an enterprise. The criterion of economic security is a qualitative characteristic of economic objects of protection. The criteria, in turn, are expressed by indicators (indicators) of economic security. The state of the economy as a whole can be characterized by hundreds of indicators. To make correct and timely decisions, the legislative and executive authorities need objective information.

To date, several approaches to determining and assessing the level of economic security of an enterprise have been formed. For example, there is an indicator approach, respectively, the level of economic security is determined using indicators, which are considered as threshold values of indicators. These indicators characterize the activities of the enterprise in different functional areas, and also correspond to a certain level of economic security. Since there is currently no methodological basis for determining indicators that take into account the characteristics of the enterprise's activities (for example, its industry affiliation, form of ownership, capital structure, organizational and technical level), the level of accuracy of the indicator is a significant problem. It should be noted that the level of economic security may be incorrectly determined if the value of the indicators is not qualitatively determined. As a result, management decisions may be made that do not correspond to the real state of affairs. Basically, this approach is used at the macro level, where the values of indicators are more stable [4].

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