

**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
FINANCE IN THE CONDITIONS OF
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE**

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**P.34: PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCE IN THE
CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE**

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P.34 **Prospects for the development of finance in the conditions of European integration
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The monograph is dedicated to the consideration of the problems of the development of the financial market of Ukraine that are relevant in the context of European integration. Very important issues of today, which are highlighted in the monograph, are the restoration of budgetary stability and debt security of Ukraine in the post-war period, improvement of monetary and budgetary policy aimed at macroeconomic stabilization in the country. The authors emphasize the tools that can ensure anti-crisis regulation of the banking system, financial business management. The monograph examines the issues of ensuring the economic security of the construction industry, directions for improving the accounting policy in the field of business as a whole, and improving the quality of audits.

These and other aspects of the current problems and priority directions of the development of the financial market are devoted to the monograph of the team of authors who carry out up to date researches within the scientific school of the National University "Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic".

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ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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As a result of the war with the Russian Federation, the economy of Ukraine underwent significant structural changes that negatively affected the economic security of its industries, in particular the construction industry. Capital outflow; decrease in the number of economically active population involved in work in the industry due to their departure abroad or mobilization; interruptions in the supply of construction materials, both domestic and imported; growth of transport risks; damage to logistics routes and connections due to a sea blockade, stoppage of railway traffic in the territory of hostilities, suspension of air traffic, destruction of highways; damage to equipment, construction objects; critical infrastructure destruction; lack of material resources; increasing economic uncertainty; the impossibility of conducting business in the regions of hostilities and in the territories adjacent to them; decrease in demand; reducing the scope of activities; losses due to termination or suspension of activity - this is far from a complete list of problems, the solution of which depends today on the economic security of not only the construction industry, but also the state as a whole. After all, it is the construction industry that ensures the reconstruction of the country, solves the problem of employment of the population; fills the revenue part of local budgets; stimulates the expansion of other industries: metallurgy, mechanical engineering, woodworking, petrochemical industry, energy, transport, etc.; performs a social function, in particular providing housing.

The economic security of the construction industry is a guarantee of its effective activity in the conditions of existing risks and threats. An important role in this is played by the accounting and analytical provision of economic security, which creates an information system necessary for making balanced management decisions. This determines the relevance of research devoted to the study of its components and the search for ways to improve them.

Scientific works by N. Akimova, T. Bezrodnaya, M. Benko, N. Bondarchuk, S. Brik, L. Hnylytsk, T. Hrinka, T. Yevlash, T. Kaminskaia, I. Kovova, O. Toporkova, N. Mardus, O. Falchenko, A. Stangret etc.

Despite the numerous studies of scientists, the issue of the formation of accounting and analytical support for the economic security of the construction industry in modern conditions requires further study.

The purpose of the study is to characterize the components of the accounting and analytical provision of economic security in the construction industry and to find ways to improve them in modern conditions.

The economic security of the industry is its ability to effectively and continuously carry out its activities with the help of a complex of interrelated accounting and analytical and control procedures, which allow optimizing the use of resources and ensuring protection against the influence of internal and external threats to the economic interests of all interested parties.

To ensure it, it is necessary to have reliable and objective information about property, financial condition, performance results, and external environment. The system of accounting and analytical support for the economic security of the enterprise allows you to find out just such information. Its content is determined by a number of factors, including the branch specifics of the enterprise's activity, the organizational and legal form of functioning, the scope and degree of diversification of financial and economic activity, and other factors.

The system of accounting and analytical support for economic security is a part of the enterprise management information system designed to meet the needs of economic security. It is a complex, dynamic system, which is characterized by a significant number of multifaceted internal connections between its individual components and resistance to the influence of external factors.

Elements of the system of accounting and analytical support of the economic security of the construction enterprise - accounting and analysis of its activity. Their interaction allows for the formation of a powerful information base for decision-making, control and execution:

- diagnosis of the financial and property condition of the enterprise in order to prevent its insolvency;

- assessment of the state and level of economic security of the enterprise, its potential partners, competitors;

- preparation of information for making management decisions about cooperation with partners in the conditions of identified threats and dangers;

- identification of risks and associated potential threats;

- minimization of risks associated with unreliable accounting information;

- Ensuring the protection of information that constitutes a commercial secret of the enterprise.

- The objects of accounting and analytical support for the economic security of enterprises in the construction industry are:

- primary accounting information, formed on the basis of primary accounting documents, which confirm the fact of economic transactions;.

- current accounting information, which is created as a result of accounting processing of primary accounting documents and contains the results of generalization and grouping of their data;

- Effective accounting information, which is determined based on financial, statistical, tax reporting data;

- Effective economic information obtained on the basis of the analysis of effective accounting information.

Accounting and analytical support is a continuous, purposeful formation of relevant information flows subject to the requirements of analysis, planning and preparation and control of management decisions.

It is represented by a complex system that meets the goals of management and combines accounting-analytical, financial-analytical, social-analytical, ecological-analytical components [1].

The interconnection of these components allows for monitoring, registration, summarization, processing, control and analysis of economic, social and environmental information necessary for management needs, and ensures the following functions:

- Information - provision of accounting and analytical information for operational-technical and statistical accounting, planning, forecasting and management;

- accounting - use of forms and methods of accounting indicators of economic, technical, social, environmental and other activities;

- Analytical - provision of accounting and analytical information for the analysis of the financial and economic activity of the enterprise, identification of reserves;

- Organizational - development and optimization of the organizational structure and set of regulatory documents on the organization of accounting, control and analysis, reporting;

- Control - control over the progress of the enterprise [2].

The accounting and analytical component is basic in the system of accounting and analytical provision of economic security, as it provides the analysis of the enterprise's activity, formation, accumulation, classification and generalization of the necessary information.

The accounting and analytical component is based on operational and effective accounting data and uses statistical, production, reference and other types of information for economic analysis. It involves the collection, processing, and generalization of all types of information used to make managerial decisions at the macro- and micro-levels.

The accounting and analytical component is determined, first of all, by the accounting policy of the enterprise as a set of principles, methods and procedures used by it to compile and submit financial statements. Accounting policy is the company's choice of specific methods, forms and techniques of accounting, based on the provisions of current regulatory documents and the specifics of the company's activities.

The efficiency of the company's business management and its long-term development strategy largely depend on a skilfully formed accounting policy. After all, the accounting policy determines the ideology of the enterprise's economy for a long period, contributes to the strengthening of accounting and analytical functions in the management of the enterprise, allows to quickly respond to changes occurring in the production process, to effectively adapt the production system to the conditions of the external environment.

When forming the accounting policy of a construction enterprise, it is necessary to comply with the norms of the current legislation, the requirements of P(S)BO, other regulatory documents on the regulation of accounting and take into account the peculiarities of the enterprise's activities (organizational, technological, the number and qualifications of accounting employees, the level of technical equipment of accounting), own interests different groups of users regarding account information [4].

The choice of accounting policy depends on various factors and is purely individual for each business entity. For the activity of a construction enterprise, specific factors affecting the choice of accounting policy are: high material intensity, capital intensity of production; constant movement of goods and material values; long duration of the production cycle, unpredictability of its completion; a large volume of documentation on the organization of production (permitting documents, agreements with investors and suppliers, invoices, acts of completed works, contracts with contractors and subcontractors); the individual character of the finished product, its scale and complexity; real estate and territorial separation of construction objects, which involves the movement of means of labor and labor force; the need for object-by-object cost accounting; significant allocable indirect costs; performance of work by teams; the special nature of the customer's and contractor's calculations for the performance of works; a step-by-step procedure for forming the contractual price for construction and installation works.

The accounting policy of a construction enterprise should include the following sections:

- Terms;
- Organization of the work of the accounting service;
- accounting policy for financial accounting;
- Management accounting policy;
- accounting policy regarding taxation.

The effectiveness of the accounting policy is determined by how clearly the content of these sections and their individual elements correspond to the goals and specifics of the enterprise's activities, that is, the above-mentioned factors are taken into account, because the quality of accounting information necessary for making management decisions depends on this. The influence of the specifics of construction industry enterprises on the choice of elements of accounting organization and accounting policy is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

The influence of the characteristics of construction industry enterprises on the choice of accounting policy elements

Factors affecting the choice of accounting policy of a construction enterprise	Elements of the accounting organization and accounting policy of the construction enterprise, which are affected by the factor	Impact content
1	2	3
Material capacity of production	Documentation of accounts, inventory write-off methods, accounting of material costs, order and terms of inventory	The need to establish warehouse management, including at the construction site, and to ensure control over the stocking and consumption of materials, the application of the normative method of writing off materials at cost, the application of additional reports on the use of materials for the construction of objects, the inventory of materials is carried out both in warehouses and on construction sites where they are stored
Capital intensity of production	Accounting for capital investments	Capital investment cycle can come throughout the entire production cycle
Constant movement of goods and material values	Material movement accounting, stock accounting system	Variety of nomenclature of materials; the application of various material accounting systems depending on the conditions of their storage and use
Durability of the production cycle	Accounting for production costs, formation of cost, accounting of income and financial results, methods of determining the degree of completion	The inventory value of the object is determined throughout the entire construction period; calculations are made for conditionally finished products; income and financial results are formed both after the end of construction and upon partial completion of the construction object.
The unpredictability of the completion of the production cycle	of works under construction contracts	Due to the influence of climatic conditions on certain technological processes, the duration of the production cycle may increase, which requires additional costs
A large volume of documentation on the organization of production	Form of accounting, structure of accounting service, technique of processing accounts	To ensure the quality and efficiency of accounting, construction enterprises must use accounting automation elements or automated accounting forms
Individual nature of finished products	Accounting of income and expenses is carried out according to construction contracts	Formation of the cost price and determination of the cost of products is carried out for each individual object using object-by-object cost accounting, the non-contract method of formation of the cost price
Scale of finished products	Organization of accounting of finished products	Calculation of the cost of construction products in the form of estimates
Complexity of finished products	Accounting for production costs, cost formation	

1	2	3
Real estate and territorial separation of construction objects	Accounting of income and expenses is organized by objects of construction production	The need for phased accounting of the volumes of completed works and their acceptance by the customer, the use of cost and income accounting methods, based on the degree of completion of the works
Territorial consolidation of construction products	Accounting and control of production sites	Buildings and structures are created on a certain plot of land and remain stationary throughout the construction period; availability of costs: for rebasing of construction machines and mechanisms; for the relocation of construction units
Substantial allocable indirect costs	Accounting for indirect costs	The need to determine the list of costs to be distributed, establish their relationship with the distribution base, select the distribution base, determine the level of costs and the distribution base at normal capacity, carry out the distribution of costs for inclusion in the cost structure
Execution of works by teams	Accounting for labor and its payment, accounting for the amount of work performed	The use of mainly collective forms of remuneration; availability of special forms of bonuses (bonuses for early commissioning of facilities)
The special nature of the customer's and contractor's calculations for the performance of works	Forms of calculations, formation, income, expenses and financial results, methods of determining the degree of completion of works under construction contracts	Formation of targeted provision and targeted receipts of funds, application of the letter of credit form of payments
The step-by-step procedure for the formation of the contractual price for the execution of construction and installation works	Accounting of income and financial results, the procedure for recognizing administrative costs under a construction contract	The need for phased accounting of the volumes of completed works and their acceptance by the customer, accounting of income, based on the degree of completion of the works
Significant influence of natural factors on the technological process	Cost accounting	The need for additional costs to ensure compliance with technological conditions, safe working conditions, preservation of production stocks at construction sites, etc.
Construction products are accounted for at estimated cost and actual cost	Organization of accounting process	Involvement of not only accounting service specialists, but also specialists of the production and technical department in the calculation of completed construction works.

Developed by the author

In modern conditions, the quality and reliability of accounting information also depends on the degree of application of information technologies for data processing and storage, since their use allows organizing not only remote access to it, but also its receipt. Therefore, first of all, the improvement of accounting and analytical support should include an increase in the range of application of such technologies at the enterprise.

Unfortunately, to this day, a formal approach to the formation of accounting policy by enterprises is quite often observed. Such a situation is influenced by the lack of sufficient practical management experience in market conditions and understanding of the importance of this issue, as well as insufficient legislative regulation of it.

Among the shortcomings of the formation of the accounting policy of construction enterprises, the following can be distinguished:

- orders on the accounting policy of most construction enterprises do not have a clear structure. The accounting issues of individual objects are not given in full or are not covered at all;
- individual enterprises draw up the order on the accounting policy formally, the elements of the order are not substantiated and duplicate individual points of regulatory documents;
- the majority of construction enterprises defined their accounting policy at the beginning of the accounting reform, that is, simultaneously with the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" and after that the vast majority did not change it, despite the approval of new P(S) BO, making changes and additions to individual P(S)BO, changes in tax legislation norms affecting accounting policy, etc.;
- the accounting policy regarding the organization of accounting is not always determined in the orders on the accounting policy, namely: the working plan of accounts, the document flow schedule, the list of accounting registers used at the enterprise, etc. are not specified;
- the content of the sections of the accounting policy relating to the organization of management accounting at the enterprise is of a purely formal nature, for the most part, management accounting at construction enterprises is not properly carried out.

The existence of most problems in the formation of the enterprise's accounting policy is explained by the limitations of the regulatory framework. The legislation that defines the accounting principles, methods, techniques that are part of the accounting policy is imperfect and does not allow solving a large number of issues. There are no recommendations in the current regulatory framework regarding the choice of one or another method of accounting policy and its impact on the company's performance. Therefore, choosing one or another method to ensure rational accounting, the enterprise must first independently develop a plan for certain consequences of the application of various methods, but, unfortunately, not all enterprises perform this stage.

The accounting policy of a construction enterprise should be formed in stages, performing the following tasks at each stage:

- Determination of tasks for the use of accounting objects, for which an accounting policy will be developed;
- Careful research and assessment of factors that will influence the choice of principles, methods of accounting and financial reporting;
- Identification of these principles and methods with the company's operating conditions and requests from users of reporting information;
- Registration of the accounting policy in accordance with the established requirements;
- Systematic review and improvement of the accounting policy. Changes in the external environment, conditions of economic activity, and the development of relationships with other management systems make it necessary to bring it into line with changing legislation and business processes.

Formation of an accounting policy according to this algorithm will ensure its proper quality according to such criteria as economic feasibility, impartiality, compliance with the legal framework, completeness, rationality of accounting methods, compliance with company goals and accounting automation.

Formation of the accounting policy requires organizational, technical, and personnel capabilities from the construction enterprise and does not end after the approval of the Order on the accounting policy, but continues until the termination of the enterprise's activities. Owners of construction companies do not always pay due attention to the formation of accounting policies, which negatively affects the accounting process and determination of financial results. They need to effectively organize accounting and analytical work at the enterprise, as this will allow the formation of a high-quality information base necessary for making both current and strategic decisions.

The financial and analytical component of accounting and analytical support for the economic security of the enterprise is aimed at achieving the most effective use of its resources (capital, personnel, rights, information, technology and equipment), reflects the purpose and results of economic activity, provides analysis of threats to its financial stability, liquidity, solvency, implementation of measures to maintain the financial condition of the enterprise at the appropriate level, ensuring turnover of assets, profitability. This component is also manifested in the maximization of the volume of product sales by optimizing the range, rhythm and efficiency of product sales.

As a result of the war with the Russian Federation, the financial condition of most subjects of the construction industry significantly worsened, which was reflected in their economic security. The construction industry suffered losses due to the destruction of objects under construction; as a result of stopping investment projects due to extremely high investment risks; in connection with the reduction of demand among the population.

The volume of activity of the construction industry decreased significantly. For example, in January–September 2022 in Ukraine, developers put into operation almost half the area of residential buildings and 3.5 times less non-residential buildings than in the corresponding period of 2021, moreover, this indicator has negative dynamics every quarter (table 2). Ivano-Frankivsk region - in terms of non-residential buildings (growth rate - 114.31%) and Poltava region - in terms of residential buildings (growth rate - 134.76%) managed to increase the total area put into operation compared to the indicator of 2021.

The demand for real estate decreased, and the average cost of housing in almost all regions of Ukraine increased by almost 1.5 times compared to the corresponding period last year (table 3). The cost of construction increased by 20% due to a significant increase in the price of building materials, logistics, inflation and the rise of the exchange rate, the destruction of internal agreements, problems with materials and structural elements, in particular metal and glass.

Table 2

Dynamics of the total area of buildings put into operation in Ukraine

Period	Total area of buildings put into operation					
	residential			non-residential		
	2021, m2	2022, m2	Growth rate, %	2021, m2	2022, m2	Growth rate, %
January-March	2306431	1276285	55,34	864102	491594	56,89
January-June	4797229	2420191	50,45	2349380	1061353	45,18
January-September	8752939	4825286	55,13	3799719	1061353	27,93

Developed by the author based on data [4, 5].

Table 3

Dynamics of the average price of 1 m2 in new buildings by regions of Ukraine for 2021-2022

City	September 2021	September 2022	City	September 2021	September 2022
Lviv	19800	35600	Kropyvnytskyi	14500	25700
Odesa	21300	34700	Mykolayiv	16600	34100
Poltava	18500	29200	Rivne	16400	28500
Zhytomyr	16000	25000	Sumy	15300	20000
Uzhhorod	21600	39800	Ternopil	16000	22300
Vinnytsia	20900	33900	Kharkiv	23300	20200
Dnipro	25000	40900	Kherson	17000	0
Kyiv	33000	49100	Khmelnyskyi	14500	19400
Lutsk	17500	24000	Cherkasy	16500	21500
Zaporizhzhia	18200	23700	Chernivtsi	18700	32700
Ivano-Frankivsk	13300	22100	Chernihiv	15100	25000

Developed by the author based on data [6].

The primary real estate market has practically stopped because the population has limited financial resources and lacks financial confidence, there is a reduction in sales, rising prices from developers, the state cannot provide affordable mortgages due to the continuation of martial law and the difficult state of the economy, foreign partners are not yet active in connection with the economic uncertainty of the situation. The increase of the discount rate to 25% actually made business financing impossible, investments in new projects are almost non-existent. There are currently no financing mechanisms for reconstruction projects by foreign countries and investors. Currently, a significant share of the construction business is projects for repair, dismantling, and construction of temporary structures.

Despite this, the construction business continues to grow. As of September 2022, the average recovery of construction of new buildings in the regions of Ukraine was 57.4% compared to its volume in February 2022. The leader in the restoration of construction was the Volyn region - 96% (table 4). This situation was influenced by the internal migration of forced migrants to the western regions and the remoteness from the war zones.

Table 4

Resumption of construction in new buildings by regions of Ukraine as of September 2022 compared to February 2022

Region	Construction recovery, %	Region	Construction recovery, %	Region	Construction recovery, %
Ukraine	57,4	Kirovohradsk	67	Sumy	44
Vinnytsia	88	m. Kyiv	46	Ternopilsk	92
Volynsk	96	Kyivska	55	Kharkivska	8
Dnipropetrovsk	63	Luhansk	0	Khersonsk	0
Donetsk	0	Lviv	86	Khmelnyska	82
Zhytomyr	59	Mykolayivska	0	Cherkassy	92
Zakarpattia	92	Odesa	67	Chernivtsi	63
Zaporizhzhia	37	Poltava	79	Chernihivska	37
Ivano-Frankivsk	92	Rivne	92		

Developed by the author based on data [7].

However, the extent of the destructive actions that the war caused and continues to cause to the financial security of the construction industry is quite significant. They affect investments, the market, the level of GDP growth, etc. In order to overcome this destructive influence, targeted efforts are needed to form funds for the recovery of the economy of Ukraine, equalize the critical factors of national security in all components, ensure political stability, and state regulation in the financial sphere.

With the introduction of martial law, the Government of Ukraine introduced changes to separate legal acts with the aim of stimulating activity and strengthening the economic security of construction industry entities.

Firstly, the procedure for carrying out economic activity has been changed - it is possible to carry it out without the need to obtain documents of a permissive nature, licenses, etc., provided that a declaration containing information about the business entity and the type of activity it plans to carry out is submitted [8]. However, this legal norm does not apply to business entities that perform preparatory work defined by construction regulations; construction works on construction sites, which according to the class of consequences (responsibility) belong to objects with minor consequences (CC1); commissioning of such facilities; execution of preparatory and construction works on construction sites, which according to the class of consequences (responsibility) belong to objects with medium (CC2) and significant (CC3) consequences and acceptance of such objects into operation.

Secondly, the tax rules are simplified:

- Changes were introduced to the application of the simplified taxation system, which increased the number of small business entities - legal entities that are payers of the single tax of the 3rd group [9];
- Environmental tax, land fee, real estate tax are temporarily not paid [9];
- differentiated rates of excise duty, rent for natural gas extraction and other changes that affect economic activity and local budget revenues [10].

Thirdly, the procedure for importing construction products has been simplified, customs payments have been minimized, which will allow importing all the necessary materials faster and cheaper, and building objects even more quickly.

Fourthly, there were changes in the special legislation regulating construction activities. Yes, permitting and registration procedures in construction have been simplified [11]. The following changes are foreseen for the duration of martial law and within one year from the date of its termination or cancellation:

- in the case of developing and uploading to the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction by a certified architect or design engineer a scheme of land development intentions, the construction of individual residential, garden, country houses, as well as other buildings and structures not higher than 2 floors can take place without a construction passport in accordance with urban planning documentation at the local level or the purpose of the land plot;

- the provision by the authorized body of town planning conditions and restrictions on the development of the land plot or the adoption of a decision on refusal must take place within 10 working days from the date of registration of the application. Otherwise, the design of the construction object is carried out without obtaining town planning conditions and restrictions, in accordance with town planning documentation at the local level and land use restrictions;

- project documentation is submitted by the customer for approval to the cultural heritage protection authority through the Unified State Electronic System in the field of construction, which must review it and provide an answer regarding approval or justified refusal within 30 days. If no

response is given within 30 days, the approval of the project documentation is considered to be approved by default;

- conducting a control geodetic survey before putting into operation the completed object is not carried out during the restoration, capital repair of a house, building, structure, which after the object is put into operation are independent objects of immovable property;

- The possibility of postponement of the deadlines for the execution of certain types of work on the decoration of facades and the improvement of the territory, with the exception of transport passages and pedestrian communications;

- the main spatial and socio-economic priorities and a set of priority measures to ensure the restoration of settlements (territories) that suffered as a result of hostilities, acts of terrorism, sabotage, emergency situations, and are also places of concentration of socio-economic, infrastructural, environmental and other crisis phenomena within the framework of the "Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program of the settlement (territory)";

- normative procedures regarding the construction and reconstruction of facilities for temporary residence of persons who lost their housing due to emergency situations, internally displaced persons were approved; placement of production capacities of enterprises displaced (evacuated) as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation;

- The procedure for surveying real estate objects that were damaged as a result of the war was established;

- it is allowed to establish and change the purpose of land plots of state and communal property during martial law, except for nature conservation and landscape and recreational areas, land of historical and cultural purpose, water fund (except for the placement of river ports / terminals).

Changes in legislation are aimed at creating legal grounds for simplification, acceleration, and improvement of activities in the construction sector. Their implementation will make it possible to accelerate stabilization trends in the construction complex and contribute to its financial stability.

The social-analytical component of the accounting-analytical provision of economic security involves the study of internal (changes in its price policy; the level of expenses for ensuring the social needs of employees, compliance with production discipline and working conditions; the appearance of negatively-minded informal leaders in the team; compliance of the company's employees with qualification requirements; establishing the facts violation of the requirements for working with information that is a commercial secret; elucidation of manifestations of unreliability and disloyalty in the team) and the external environment (social tension in the country or region; standard of living of the population; migration of the working population; deterioration of social norms) of the construction enterprise.

In the conditions of a state of war, its importance in the system of accounting and analytical support increases, since the war not only exacerbates all existing social problems in the country, but also creates new ones.

As a result of the war, the internal environment of construction enterprises changed: the psychological state of workers, working conditions worsened; part of the able-bodied population went abroad, to other regions, was mobilized, instead there were transfers of positions, the recruitment of new specialists, which affected the microclimate in the team, the distribution of responsibilities, the workload of employees, etc. At the same time, in the external environment in which enterprises are located, there is also an aggravation of social tension.

In this regard, the socio-analytic component of accounting and analytical support acquires a special meaning for strengthening the economic security of the enterprise. This requires enterprises to take measures to study the microclimate in the team, strengthen healthy relationships, improve the psychological state of employees, and have a balanced social policy.

The ecological-analytical component of the accounting-analytical provision of the economic security of the construction industry consists in monitoring compliance with environmental standards, minimizing losses from environmental pollution, using advanced resource-saving technologies, ecological materials, etc. in production.

In order to ensure it, business entities must comply with the norms of the minimum permissible content of harmful substances entering the environment, ecological parameters of manufactured products.

Buildings and constructions are one of the main sources of environmental pollution. According to experts, buildings around the world consume about 40% of all primary energy, 67% of all electricity, 40% of all raw materials and 14% of all drinking water supplies, and also produce 35% of all carbon dioxide emissions and almost half of all solid household waste.

The construction and operation of any structures always causes one or another deviation from the state of natural ecological balance. The degree of influence depends on the type of materials used, on the construction technology of the object, technological equipment of construction production, type and quality of machines, mechanisms, vehicles, types and power of engines, organization of technological processes.

Thus, in the process of construction and installation works, atmospheric air is polluted due to:

- exhaust gases of motor vehicles, construction machinery;
- spraying of limestone, cement, paint aerosols, etc.;
- incineration of waste, remnants of construction materials.

Construction pollutes surface waters when wastewater from construction sites enters them.

During construction activities, construction waste, cement, lime, paints, oil products, heavy metals and other toxic substances pollute the soil. During the development of construction sites, the fertile soil layer and plant cover are destroyed, the root-caused destruction of biogeocenoses occurs. Agricultural lands are permanently disturbed after their alienation for construction. According to the UN, 300,000 hectares of arable land are lost annually in the world just for the construction of cities and transport routes.

Construction causes aerodynamic disturbances, temperature effects, etc. After the construction of tall buildings and structures, the aerodynamic characteristics of the construction site change: eddy-like atmospheric flows appear, which in some cases can damage glass structures, building walls, etc.

The construction industry is a powerful consumer of natural resources, which leads to their depletion, since the production of building materials and products is the most material-intensive type of activity and is measured in billions of tons. Hundreds of millions of tons of cement, crushed stone, sand and other natural resources are consumed annually in the world just for the production of concrete (more than 1 billion m³ of it is produced annually). It is estimated that, in economically developed countries, up to 50% of the total volume of extracted natural resources is spent on the needs of the construction industry.

As a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, about 25% of the territory of Ukraine was affected, some cities and towns were completely destroyed (as of September 1, 2022, according to data [12, 13], 74.1 million m² of objects were destroyed/damaged, which is 7, 3% of the total area of the housing stock of Ukraine, of which 115.6 thousand apartment buildings, 119.9 thousand private houses, 0.2 thousand dormitories).

Therefore, after the end of the war, intensive reconstruction of the country will begin, the volume of construction activity and, accordingly, its impact on the environment will increase. To ensure the environmental safety of the country, the construction industry during the reconstruction period must act in accordance with the principles of European development [14, 15], namely:

- decarbonization of buildings and life support systems due to a significant increase in their energy efficiency and an increase in the share of renewable energy sources in communities;
- creation of a favourable environment for equal access to opportunities for all citizens, increased involvement in solving development problems of all segments of the population, as well as fair distribution of material and social benefits of the share of renewable energy sources in communities;
- restoration and development of settlements based on the best international practices with the use of modern solutions and technologies;
- creation of a space aimed at ensuring safety for the maximum number of the population and sustainable functioning of economic entities in emergency situations;
- efficient use of energy, water and other resources;
- attention to maintaining the health of residents;
- reducing the amount of waste, emissions and other impacts on the environment.
- increasing green areas in complexes and individual houses, using recycled and environmentally friendly materials, designing green roofs and facades, using technologies with alternative energy sources and saving resources.

It is the ecological-analytical component of the accounting-analytical provision of economic security that should ensure control over the observance of these principles by the subjects of the construction industry.

The impact of martial law on the system of economic security of the construction industry is significant.

Firstly, as a result of the departure of Ukrainians abroad, the relocation of citizens to Western Ukraine, the stay of a part of the population in the cities where hostilities are taking place, the number of economically active population involved in construction activities has sharply decreased, which could not but affect its results.

Secondly, stopping railway traffic in the territory of hostilities; damage and overloading of roads have a negative impact on the supply of construction companies with materials, structural elements, tools, etc. Due to this, there are downtimes, work deadlines are not being met, and the duration of construction is increasing.

Thirdly, due to lack of human and material resources; decrease in the demand for construction products in the regions of hostilities and the territories adjacent to them due to the outflow of the population, a high risk of destruction of buildings; the physical impossibility of carrying out construction works due to hostilities, the capacity of construction enterprises decreased.

Fourthly, the war caused considerable losses to construction enterprises, due to the suspension and slowdown of activity.

Fifth, specific types of threats specific to the construction industry have increased, namely:

- intensifying competition in the limited market of orders and geographical space;
- Corruption and internal fraud;
- causing damage to the construction object, equipment, damage to goods and material values as a result of hostilities, rocket attacks, shelling;
- Damage to personnel as a result of hostilities, missile strikes, shelling;
- Increase in cases of industrial injuries as a result of deterioration of the psychological state of personnel due to military events;
- the threat of a shortage, including a hidden one, due to insufficient qualification of employees, lack of necessary equipment, difficult working conditions, etc.;
- Decrease in the quality of performed works;
- Growth of transport risks.

To overcome them and ensure the economic security of enterprises of the construction complex, it is necessary to: continue the reform process in the industry, in particular, improvement of standardization and rationing of construction products; implement waste-free and low-waste production (in particular, construction materials), advanced technologies and materials in construction taking into account world experience, including modern software products and methods for creating accounting and analytical support, etc.

Effective accounting and analytical support of the industry's activities will be facilitated by:

- Further development of e-construction work and digitization of the system. The single state electronic system in the field of construction was implemented in 2020. It is a system and database, the purpose of which is to provide construction customers with administrative online services for submitting, making changes, changing data, registering, issuing, canceling and annulling documents that give the right not to perform preparatory and construction works and documents certifying acceptance into operation of facilities completed by construction. The system consists of: register of construction activities; electronic cabinet; portal of the Electronic system. The work of e-construction is the basis of corruption-free work in construction, digitalization of services and digitalization of all information.

- Active use of 3D visualization of future projects in the environment,
- Automated measurement of buildings,
- Use of robotics,
- Acceptance into operation of certain categories of objects on the basis of photo fixation carried out by the customer, which will speed up this procedure;
- Expansion of the list of objects of capital repair, on which construction work can be carried out without the development of project documentation (according to the defective act);
- prompt updating of building regulations;
- Introduction of BIM technologies (building information modelling technologies).
- Introduction of construction information modelling technologies (BIM technologies) to improve the quality of construction. For this purpose, it is necessary to create regulatory and technical regulation, conduct training of subjects of architectural activity (construction clients, responsible executors of works related to the creation of architectural objects, owners (managers) of objects) and implement pilot projects in part of the design and construction of objects of various purposes.

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