

There are many risk evaluation and bankruptcy prediction models that allow assessment and diagnosis of the prospective degree of solvency of the enterprise, the main purpose of which is the adoption of timely and correct management decisions, which, in turn, will help in adapting to the realities of the current economic situation and in reducing the impact of negative external processes. For companies facing bankruptcy, the development of an anti-crisis policy at all levels; finding ways and tools for effective management, and ensuring transparency of asset management are relevant priorities in the process of financial redevelopment.

In general, the methodology for assessing financial risks must meet such requirements as the reliability and objectivity of conclusions, accuracy, and economic feasibility. The latter means that costs for carrying out the analysis must not exceed additional income from the use of the results of assessment activities. The enterprise can choose any methods of risk assessment, while the choice of the method will be influenced by the possibility of quantitative assessment, the possibility of qualitative assessment, the simplicity of calculations, the availability of information, or the possibility of dynamic assessment.

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BUSINESS IN UKRAINE DURING THE WAR

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Ukraine has been in a state of war since 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine. The conflict has had a significant impact on the Ukrainian economy, including the business sector. In this paper, we will discuss the state of business in Ukraine during the war and the challenges that Ukrainian businesses have faced.

The war in Ukraine has had a negative impact on the economy, with the GDP falling by around 20% since 2014. The conflict has disrupted trade, investment, and supply chains, making it difficult for businesses to operate. Many businesses have been forced to close or relocate, particularly in the eastern regions of the country. The war has also led to a brain drain, as many skilled professionals have left the country in search of better opportunities abroad.

Ukrainian businesses face a range of challenges due to the conflict, including:

Access to Finance: The conflict has made it difficult for Ukrainian businesses to access finance, particularly from international lenders. This has made it harder for businesses to invest and expand.

Corruption: Corruption has been a longstanding problem in Ukraine, but the conflict has made it worse. Corruption can make it difficult for businesses to operate and can lead to unfair competition.

Infrastructure: The conflict has damaged infrastructure in eastern Ukraine, making it difficult for businesses to transport goods and access markets.

Political Instability: The conflict has led to political instability in Ukraine, which can create uncertainty for businesses and make it harder to plan for the future.

Despite the challenges, there are also opportunities for Ukrainian businesses during the war. For example:

Export Markets: Ukrainian businesses can take advantage of new export markets as Ukraine seeks to reduce its dependence on Russian trade.

Diversification: Ukrainian businesses can diversify into new industries and markets to reduce their exposure to the conflict.

Innovation: The conflict has created opportunities for Ukrainian businesses to innovate and develop new technologies and solutions that can be used in conflict zones.

Government Support: The Ukrainian government has provided support for businesses affected by the conflict, including tax breaks and subsidies.

In conclusion, the war in Ukraine has had a significant impact on the business sector, with many businesses forced to close or relocate. Ukrainian businesses face a range of challenges, including limited access to finance, corruption, damaged infrastructure, and political instability. However, there are also opportunities for businesses to export to new markets, diversify into new industries, innovate, and receive government support. As the conflict continues, it will be important for Ukrainian businesses to adapt to the changing environment and take advantage of new opportunities.

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GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN ECONOMIC DIMENSION

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The process of changes and transformations in society is ongoing all over the world. However, the transition to a new civilization is complicated by the presence of global problems, the solution of which is becoming the most important task of our time. Problems that have a planetary character both in terms of scale and significance and in terms of solutions that have arisen in the process of development of modern civilization are called global problems.

In particular, among the most important global problems, one can single out the problems of the modern economy, which include demographic, socio-economic, environmental, health problems and problems of ensuring peace.

One of the most serious global problems is the demographic problem, which is associated with the dynamics of the growth of the Earth's population. In the countries of Western Europe, it is slow while in Eastern Europe there is a decrease in the population. Moreover, rapid population growth leads to spontaneous urbanization [2]. According to Kazakh economist A. Koshanov, the rapid growth of urbanization processes brings a number of serious challenges to the social organization of territories, employment of the population, and infrastructure support for agglomerations. In addition, overpopulation in developing countries leads to an increase in migration flows. According to data provided by the Bank of England, a 10% increase in migration entails a fall in average wages by 0.31% [3].

The global problem of poverty remains relevant, which causes not only socio-economic problems, but also the problem of illiteracy and crime. In 105 countries, 1.3 billion people live in acute multidimensional poverty. This applies not only to the countries of Africa, South Asia, but also to the countries of Latin America: 16% of the inhabitants of Honduras and 7% of the inhabitants of Bolivia lived in 2016 on less than 1.9 US dollars per day [1].

Economic growth and environmental problems are deeply interconnected. Negative environmental consequences caused by natural disasters, which can be caused by both human actions and inaction, can lead to significant losses in the