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**PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF THE PRELIMINARY REVIEW  
OF THE DIAGNOSIS OF ANTI-CRISIS APPROACHES IN  
ORGANISATIONS**

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The consideration of key points in the financial strategy of planning anti-crisis approaches predetermines the critical narratives of the ongoing crisis phenomena and the response in the form of necessary management actions to find the right solutions to the challenges that arise in this case. The high incidence and development of a crisis during the operation of any enterprise necessitate the need for specialized anti-crisis management. At the same time, this term will receive significant expansion. However, understanding the essence of its direct control, place, features, and theoretical background is still at the moulding stage. This is caused by different approaches, confusion, and inconsistency in assessments of other basic provisions. At the early stages of the development of crisis management, it was intended to manage the crisis in the minds by eliminating the enterprise or removing it from this state. Crises in the activities of enterprises can be caused by external factors (changes in the macroeconomic environment, legislative changes, drinking water changes, etc.) and internal factors (ineffective management, financial benefits, irrational wastage of resources). The successful completion of such clicks depends on the careful understanding of the financial

and economic aspects of crisis management, monitoring, conducting a detailed analysis of the financial system, forecasting the development of the crisis and developing adaptive approaches. The current understanding of crisis management is multi-valued. The vast space below implies business activity, directed to the heel of the body, threatening his sleep if basic nutrition is needed for living. In a narrow sense, anti-crisis management is understood as a micro-economic category, which expresses efficient activity and is aimed at ensuring a stable financial and economic situation at all stages of your life's functioning, including during recovery or recovery. The primary focus is monitoring approaches to preparing and implementing anti-crisis approaches at enterprises, assessing their effectiveness and identifying the most effective tools for stabilizing the financial and economic state. The consideration of key points in the financial strategy of planning anti-crisis approaches predetermines the critical narratives of the ongoing crisis phenomena and the response in the form of necessary management actions to find the right solutions to the challenges that arise in this case.

Physician's particularities are possible before the diagnostic process, in the best possible way to create informational security for tracking signals and organizing scans of the external and internal environment enterprises, under which we understand the constant orderly concern for Environmental indicators (internal and external components) that characterize the level of compliance of internal and external minds to achieve strategic task of enterprise security of his life. Based on the Swedish identification of the financial crisis, the identification of the causes that they imply, and the development of anti-crisis approaches, it is recommended that enterprises implement an early warning system (SEW). SEW is a special information system that signals information about potential risks that may be exposed from the outside and the internal environment. The central departments of the SEW have identified the threat of bankruptcy and the forecast for the future. The main stages of work on the creation of SEW are the identification of areas of security; identification of indicators of early progression,

which may indicate the development of another negative process; identification of target indicators and intervals of their changes in skin indicators; forming a task for information processing centers (developing data to infuse this and other information into the activities of the enterprise); formation of information channels to ensure direct and return communication between information sources and the early response system, between the system and correspondents. Based on the SEW, a risk management system is being built to identify risks, assess their level, and neutralize them by developing appropriate countermeasures to overcome negative trends. During financial crisis diagnostics, a special group of observation objects is distinguished in the system of general analysis of the enterprise's financial condition, which forms a possible "crisis field", which creates a threat of a financial crisis (bankruptcy). The group of objects in the crisis field includes indicators of asset liquidity, the structure of capital used, the urgency of financial obligations, and indicators of the formation of net cash flow from operating (production and commercial), investment, and financial activities. That is, diagnostics involves constantly monitoring changes in a particular system of financial indicators of the enterprise's activities, which are proposed to be included in the system for monitoring the current financial activities of the enterprise. Limiting crisis diagnostics only to the study of the enterprise's financial condition is not justified. A problem-oriented approach to determining the essence and tasks of crisis diagnostics should be considered more correct. A crisis is a problem that has arisen in an enterprise's functioning and can cause negative consequences for its vital activity, generating a threat of bankruptcy and cessation of activity. Diagnostics' main task is creating the necessary analytical basis for solving this problem. Accordingly, diagnosing the problem of insolvency and bankruptcy can be considered a system of studies that, taken together, make it possible to form the necessary conclusions regarding the state where the enterprise finds itself and potential ways out of it.