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Article

The Importance Of Ensuring Financial Stability Of Joint-Stock Companies

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Abstract: This study explores the financial stability of joint-stock companies, emphasizing its importance in the digital economy era. The research aims to analyze the factors influencing enterprise sustainability, including financial, social, and environmental dimensions, which collectively ensure long-term development and resilience against external and internal challenges. The methodology incorporates a systematic analysis of stability-related factors at macro, meso, and micro levels, examining their impact on enterprise performance. The findings highlight that financial stability, characterized by liquidity, profitability, and balanced resource allocation, is a cornerstone of sustainable development. Social stability ensures worker protection and employment security, while environmental stability aligns with global sustainability goals. The study concludes that understanding and addressing these factors enable enterprises to adapt to dynamic economic conditions, enhance resource management, and achieve compliance with international standards. This research provides a comprehensive framework for fostering sustainable growth in joint-stock enterprises.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Liquidity, Assets, Financial Stability, Social Stability, Environmental Stability.

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1. Introduction

Today, all over the world, a lot of attention is being paid to modern problems arising in the digital economy. Finding a solution to these problems will ensure the sustainable development of enterprises and occupy leading positions in the world.

The concept of financial stability is a versatile, deep and broad concept. There is no clear definition of such a concept in existing sources. In many scientific studies, financial stability is presented as a set of indicators such as solvency, financial independence, liquidity, profitability.

The issue of company sustainability is intricate and necessitates comprehensive examination. Consequently, let us examine its developmental status. The term "stability" was initially prevalent in the natural sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology) and was later employed to characterise the functioning of technical systems, emphasising the preservation of system constancy throughout time. This notion was then applied to other economic systems, including firms, characterised by their operation in a dynamic environment influenced by numerous random events and the management of their complicated behaviours.

Literature review.

Currently, the scientific works of many foreign economists are devoted to the study of various aspects of the financial stability of the enterprise. E. Altman, V. Beaver, R.

Taffler, J. Van Horn, P. Kaplan, D. Norton and Russian scientists V.V. Kovalyov, A.D. Sheremet, E.V. Negashev, G.V. Savitskaya, V.V. Bocharov, M.S. Abryutina, A.V. Grachevs can be distinguished.

2. Materials and Methods

This study adopts a systematic and analytical approach to investigate the financial stability of joint-stock companies, focusing on its role in promoting sustainable development in the context of the digital economy. Data collection was conducted through a combination of literature review and analysis of financial reports from relevant enterprises. Key financial metrics such as liquidity, solvency, and profitability were identified as primary indicators of stability.

The study categorizes the factors influencing enterprise stability into three levels: macro, meso, and micro. At the macro level, economic policies, regulatory frameworks, and global market conditions were analyzed. Meso-level factors, such as industry-specific trends and geographic considerations, were examined to understand their direct impact on the enterprise. Micro-level factors included internal organizational processes, resource allocation, and operational efficiency.

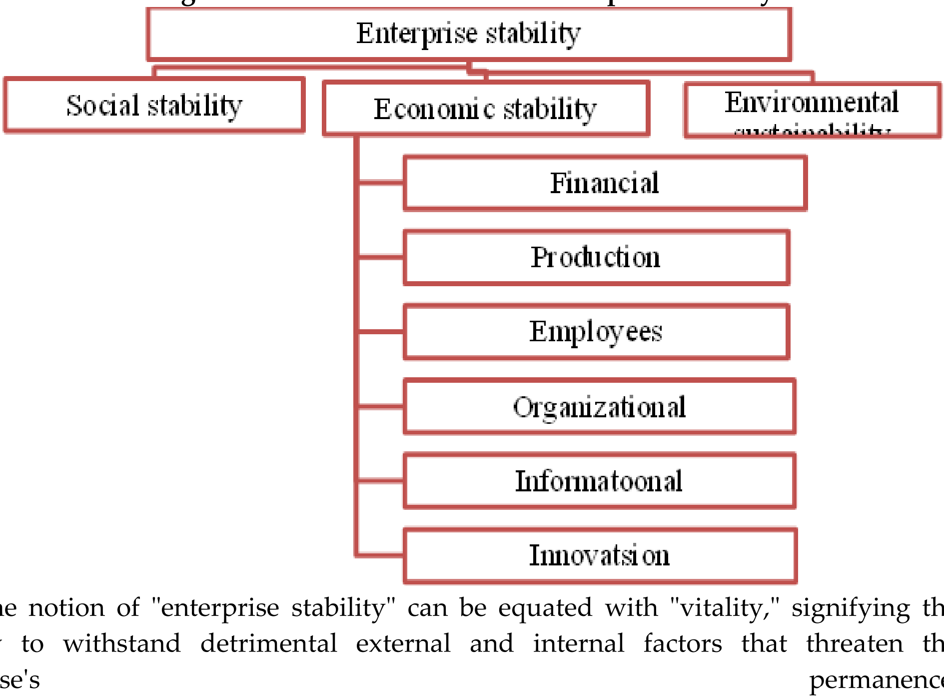
Analytical tools were employed to evaluate relationships among these factors. Statistical techniques, including correlation and regression analysis, were applied to measure the significance and interdependence of variables. The study also utilized comparative analysis to benchmark the performance of joint-stock companies against global sustainability standards.

This methodological framework ensures a comprehensive evaluation of financial stability, enabling the identification of actionable insights and recommendations for enhancing enterprise sustainability and adapting to the challenges of the digital economy.

3. Results

The primary criterion for system stability is its capacity for self-regulation and adaptation to the evolving conditions of both the external and internal environment. An essential characteristic of the concept of "sustainability" concerning an industrial enterprise as an economic system is its capacity to preserve its systemic integrity while simultaneously evolving in response to external and internal environmental influences.

Figure 1. Structural elements of enterprise stability



The notion of "enterprise stability" can be equated with "vitality," signifying the capacity to withstand detrimental external and internal factors that threaten the enterprise's permanence.

When applying the concept of "sustainability" to the firm, we examine the organised and comprehensive classifications of sustainability kinds (Fig. 1). Enterprise sustainability, as per the initial criterion, encompasses the aggregate of its economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

The economic stability of a business refers to a balanced condition of its financial, material, labour, and informational resources, which guarantees consistent high performance, facilitates the expansion of profitability and reproduction, and promotes sustained long-term economic growth. Social stability is defined by consistent social indicators that favourably influence the socio-economic conditions of a company, fluctuating within acceptable boundaries due to external and internal environmental influences. Social stability influences employee protection, employment security, the accessibility of consumption and social development resources, and their efficient use.

Enhancing the quantity of indicators and indexes that characterise the nation's macroeconomic progress will facilitate the attainment of sustainable development objectives for industrial businesses. In the context of the digital economy, a pressing job is to extensively utilise foreign expertise in data processing connected to the sustainable development mechanisms of firms and to establish indicators that align with international norms.

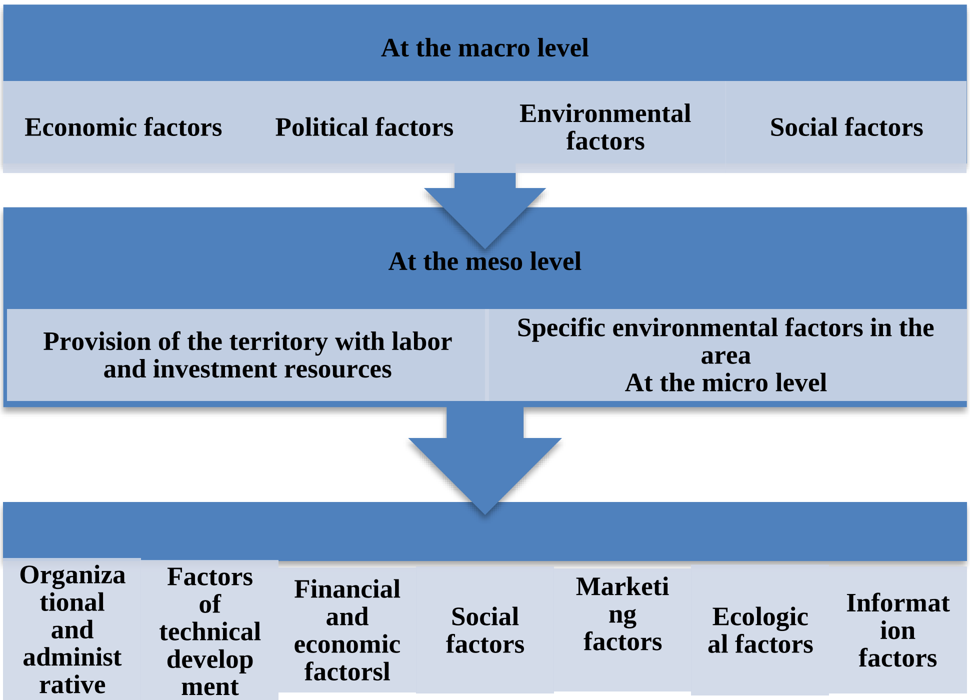


Figure 2.Factors affecting the sustainable development of the enterprise

As a result of numerous analyses, a group of factors that affecting sustainable development can be formed as follows:

- macro-level factors - these factors can influence many aspects of the enterprise's activity, but the enterprise itself cannot have any adverse effect on the external environment;
- mesolevel factors - are within the scope of nearby influence and resist risks that have a negative impact on the enterprise, even in the case of preventing possible risks and influencing the external environment or will be in position;
- micro-level factors - show the possibilities of effective development of the enterprise, which creates an opportunity to influence internal factors by changing specific performance indicators and prepares the ground for sustainable development;

4. Discusion

Overcoming financial insecurity of joint-stock enterprises is one of the key priorities in terms of the digital economy and intensification of competitive pressures. The findings highlight the importance of asset management and applying changes in outside and inside environments and global sustainability standards.

The innovative concept of "stability" derived from both the physical sciences and has became one of the key points of the economic theory and practice. For enterprises it means it in its potential to maintain system integrity in the company while managing continuance of its development in the presence of external and internal conditions. Most importantly, the study stresses that financial, social and the environment are the three pillars of sustainable development. Financial stability ensures resource balance and the achievement of profitability and development, while social stability preserves the protection of workers and generates social enhancement. This paper has established that, environmental stability is directly related to the global sustainable goals as hazards to the ecosystem are eliminated.

The study also outlines factors that influence enterprise stability at macro, meso and micro level. Most macros are factors that exist beyond the control of the enterprise and may encompass legal requirements and control, economic policies among others. Meso level factors refer to the immediate effects which may include industry related issues and geographic factors that are in some measure manipulatable by the enterprise. Finally, micro-variables are the internal factors that are fundamental components of an enterprise and its capabilities, including aspects of operational activity and the usage of available resources that determine opportunities for sustainable growth of the enterprise.

In this report, the need for organisations to remain flexible and to leverage on knowledge sourced globally on ways of processing data and managing finances is emphasised. If these issues are addressed systematically, the joint-stock enterprises could strengthen its position and ensure compliance with both national and international development agenda. The paper provides a detailed analysis that helps understand the nature of financial stability as a critical factor for striving for sustainable business performance in the digital environment.

5. Conclussion

Thus, the main task of financial stability analysis is to show the adequacy of own capital, taking into account the degree of dependence of the organization's activities on debt sources and the structure of assets. It was also found that the indicators are interrelated and the size of one affects the value of the other. In addition, some coefficients are calculated in different ways, but ultimately represent the same information.

In the analysis of financial stability, it is desirable to determine the main indicators that will allow making clearly justified decisions related to the financial stability of the organization.

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