

EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE CAPITALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS LABOUR POTENTIAL

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Analysis of modern scientific economic literature has shown that the processes of capitalization and their dynamic development in the modern economic environment create the following results: increased levels of production, increasing economic growth, global competitiveness of domestic producers and the public welfare. In our study it is expected to examine theoretical and methodological approaches to the disclosure of the essence of capitalization, as well as to consider a problem of estimating the capitalization in the context of its basic components, one of which is an employment potential.

Modern scientific literature provides information on the assessment of the company's capitalization. To sort the information it is necessary and appropriate to clarify the totality of concepts. These types of approaches are distinguished and accordingly determine the choice of estimation method according to the perspective angle and the estimated components. One of them is a labour capital (potential).

It is proposed to evaluate the capitalization from the perspective of the transformation of financial resources, which is a logical exten-

sion of the direction of cost. These scientific problems significantly changed their content over the last decade. This is due to the increased strategic emphasis in a corporate management. Thus, the priority objective of the business operation becomes not receiving current income, but their reproduction in future periods, as well as the displacement of management focus on the sources of cost.

Based on the study of the theory of special analytical methods, which are suitable for tracking rare events, it is possible to adjust the initial conditions of the system development of the labour potential. Initially, there can be situations in which risks become of a clear probabilistic nature. Many systems are very sensitive to the development of the situation in the initial period, because it determines the course of events. This mechanism forms the basis for a comprehensive evaluation of all components of the labour potential. This occurs in the case of inertia, prolonged events, and in the case of rare events less likely. Thus, it is possible to determine the contribution of labour potential (capital) in the overall level of basic capitalization of the enterprise.