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MECHANISM FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY

The current paper is a research of the issue that is relevant today for many enterprises, the issue of neutralizing threats to economic security in the enterprise. Threats can arise and have an impact on any enterprise, regardless of the degree of its stability in the market. This impact, as a rule, is negative and can bring the company to a crisis.

In this regard, the relevance of this article is visible, related to solving the problem of finding, developing and implementing such measures that would reduce the impact of threats to economic security to the lowest possible level and prevent the crisis from deepening at the enterprise. At the same time, the main attention should be paid to the issues of resource saving - the introduction of progressive norms, standards and resource-saving technologies, the organization of effective accounting and control over the use of resources, research and implementation of the savings regime, material and moral incentives for employees in the struggle to improve the quality and competitiveness of products, attracting loans for profitable projects, public regulation of economic activity, innovative management mechanisms.

Keywords: *state policy of economic security formation, industrial enterprise, investment capital, efficiency assessment, mechanisms of public regulation.*

Problem statement. The protection of the economic interests of the enterprise has so far paid little attention, although this problem is very relevant. In the context of the

development of market mechanisms in the economy, the growth of private entrepreneurship, ensuring economic security becomes a very important task of economic science and the practice of economic activity of enterprises. The criminalization of society, covering the majority of more or less efficiently operating enterprises in many sectors of the economy, has now become acute problems for the functioning of enterprises.

And if we add the insufficient coverage of the problem of economic security of enterprises in regulatory and legislative acts, then we can conclude that today most enterprises have an acute problem of creating and applying assessments and ensuring their economic security. A confirmation of the great relevance of the problem of ensuring the economic security of enterprises is the fact that many large enterprises do not have an effectively functioning scientific assessment of economic security, a theoretical base, which significantly reduces the efficiency of their functioning and causes the current great demand for scientific developments in the field of ensuring economic security. Thus, we can conclude that this issue is of great relevance not only for economic science in the conditions of poor development and study of the issues of economic security of enterprises, but also in practice for the effective functioning of enterprises.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problems of improving the economic security of enterprises are devoted to the scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists [1-5].

However, modern conditions dictate the need for further scientific developments in the field of development and improvement of ways to increase the economic security of enterprises through the effective use of the mechanism of public regulation of activities.

The purpose of the research Based on the foregoing, the purpose of this paper is to analyze threats to the economic security of an enterprise and develop proposals for increasing the level of economic security at an enterprise operating in a market environment.

Presentation of basic material of the research. The main goal of the economic security of the enterprise is to ensure its long-term and most efficient operation today and high development potential in the future.

Sources of negative influences on the economic security of an enterprise (organization) can be:

- conscious or unconscious actions of individual officials and business entities (public authorities, international organizations, competitors);
- a confluence of objective circumstances (the state of the financial situation in the markets of this enterprise, scientific discoveries and technological developments, force majeure, etc.).

Depending on subjective conditionality, negative impacts on economic security can be objective and subjective.

Such negative influences are considered objective, which arise not through the fault of the enterprise itself or its individual employees.

Subjective influences take place due to the inefficient work of the enterprise as a whole or its individual employees (primarily managers and functional managers).

The main goal of the economic security of the enterprise is to ensure its long-term and most efficient operation today and high development potential in the future. From this goal follow the functional goals of the economic security of the enterprise [2]:

- ensuring high financial efficiency, stability and independence of the enterprise;
- ensuring technological independence and achieving high competitiveness of its technical potential;
- high efficiency of management, optimality and efficiency of its organizational structure;
- minimization of the destructive impact of the results of production activities on the state of the environment;
- high-quality legal protection of all aspects of the enterprise;
- ensuring the protection of the information field, trade secrets and achieving the required level of information support for the work of all subsections;
- ensuring the safety of the personnel of the enterprise, its capital and property, commercial interests.

The functional components of the economic security of an enterprise have the following typical structure.

Financial: achieving the most efficient use of corporate resources. Intellectual and personnel: preservation and development of the intellectual potential of the enterprise; effective personnel management [4].

Technical and technological: the degree of compliance of the technologies used at the enterprise with the best world analogues in terms of optimizing resource costs.

Political and legal: comprehensive legal support for the activities of the enterprise, compliance with current legislation.

Information: effective information and analytical support for the economic activity of an enterprise (organization).

Environmental: compliance with current environmental standards, minimization of losses from environmental pollution.

Power: ensuring the physical safety of the company's employees (primarily managers) and the preservation of its property. It should also highlight what is meant by internal and external threats to the economic security of the enterprise. As studies by a number of scientists dealing with the problems of economic security of entrepreneurship show, it was mainly those enterprises that were able to survive in difficult market conditions and ensure financial well-being, in which the main attention was paid to economic security. It is known that in the developed capitalist countries leaders allocate from 15% to 25% of funds from the annual budget to ensure economic security.

Threats to the stability and viability of an enterprise, depending on the source of occurrence, are divided into objective and subjective. Objective ones arise without the participation and against the will of the enterprise or its employees, regardless of the decisions made and actions of the manager. For example, the state of financial and economic relations in the country and abroad, scientific discoveries, force majeure, and so on.

They must be recognized and considered in management decisions. Subjective threats are generated, as a rule, by intentional or unintentional actions of employees, as

well as various bodies and organizations, including, unfortunately, often public ones, which, by status, are obliged to contribute to the economic security of the enterprise.

By the nature of the threat to economic security are divided into internal and external. Almost all internal threats are real.

External threats include targeted actions of criminals, including violations of the functioning of external systems, a violation of a technological nature, as well as emergency incidents of a criminal nature, which is a potential source of threats.

Prevention and elimination of threats is the main content of the economic security of the enterprise [2, c. 147].

The main internal threats usually include:

- low professional level of top managers;
- violation of labor discipline;
- abuse of power by top managers;
- unreliable partners and investors selection;
- qualified personnel exodus;
- personnel low competence;
- trade secret violation;
- computer equipment failure;
- omission in both tactical and strategic planning;

External threats to economic security should primarily include:

- an unfavorable change in the political situation;
- changes in legislation
- macroeconomic shocks (economic crises, inflation, loss of markets for raw materials, energy products);
- illegal action for criminal structures;
- unfair competition usage;
- industrial economic espionage.

The economic security of an enterprise is a permanent system of measures that guarantees the stability of the functioning of its organizational structures, the financial

stability of an enterprise, the use of progressive scientific and technological achievements and social development, regardless of the stability or uncertainty of the external environment, as well as the occurrence of problems in the internal environment of the enterprise [3].

One of the most significant elements of the enterprise security system is the mechanism for its ensuring, which is a set of legislative acts, legal norms, incentives and incentives, methods, measures, forces and means, with the help of which the achievement of security goals and the solution of tasks are achieved. A system approach to the formation of a mechanism for ensuring the economic security of an enterprise suggests that it is necessary to consider all the real conditions of its activity, and the mechanism itself must have clearly defined elements, a scheme of their action and interaction. The structure of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of an enterprise consists of several blocks, the simultaneous operation of which is designed to provide sufficient profit for the expanded reproduction of the capital of the enterprise, resulting from the observance of the interests of the enterprise, i.e. as a result of the interaction of the enterprise with the subjects of the external environment.

The mechanism for ensuring the economic security of an enterprise can have a different degree of structuring and formalization.

The operation of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise is designed to institutionalize the interaction of the enterprise with the subjects of the external environment. The result of this mechanism functioning is the receipt of the resources and information necessary for organizing the production process in accordance with the system of priority interests of the enterprise, minimizing the cost of acquiring resources in the required quantity and proper quality. The statement made earlier about the economic security of an enterprise making a profit allows us to evaluate the role and purpose of the mechanism in ensuring the economic security of an enterprise.

It is designed to organize the interaction of the enterprise with the subjects of the external environment, which are priority for the enterprise. The choice of priority interests makes it possible to limit the size of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of

the enterprise and focus on partners that are really important for the enterprise.

The main purpose of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise is to create and implement conditions that ensure the economic security of the enterprise. These conditions are determined based on the criterion of economic security and its level. As the most important conditions considered in the structure of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise, the minimization of enterprise costs, adaptation to innovations and expansion of the scope of use of market infrastructure services were chosen. It seems that these conditions are able to have the most significant impact on the formation of the enterprise's profit, thereby ensuring its economic security [1].

The mechanism action should be aimed at ensuring economic security in the activities of the enterprise both now and in the future. If in the first case such conditions for ensuring economic security as minimizing costs and expanding the scope of the use of services of infrastructure enterprises dominate, in the second case it is adaptation to innovations, expansion of production and its diversification. Minimization of enterprise costs is considered as a complex concept, including minimization of fixed and variable costs for implementation.

In general, these irregularities boil down to the following: the volumes of incoming resources do not correspond either to the needs for them, or to the volume of sales of the enterprise. If the first type of irregularities in the resource usage is typical for material, information resources, i.e. resources that enter the enterprise periodically, the second is more common in the use of resources such as labor resources and working capital that the enterprise has at its disposal for a certain period of time. Irregularities in the use of enterprise resources entail the appearance of unproductive costs for wages, for the storage of inventories and information, for maintaining equipment in working order. The elimination of irregularities in the use of resources entering the enterprise is considered as a process that has a continuous or discrete character.

As a result of the operation of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise, irregularities between the resources of the enterprise and the volume of its

sales should also be revealed. When determining the correspondence between the amount of resources available to the enterprise and the potential sales volume, the most important is the analytical unit, which compares the amount of resources and the potential sales volume. The analytical block is not only the most important, but also the most time-consuming and complex, since analytical tools for identifying the correspondence between the amount of resources and sales volumes depend on the type of resource and the characteristics of business processes in the enterprise.

The operation of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of an enterprise is designed not only to ensure economic security, but the security of a certain level, which depends on the characteristics of the enterprise's activities and the subjects of the external environment interacting with it. In this regard, one of the elements of the mechanism is the assessment of the level of economic security, which should be preceded by the choice of criteria for economic security and its level.

The system of economic security of the enterprise and the mechanism for its ensuring provide for the solution of economic security problems not only by a specially created unit, but with the active participation of all departments and services of the enterprise within the limits of the duties assigned to the heads of structural divisions on security issues[5].

It must be remembered that the main role in ensuring the economic security of the enterprise belongs to its personnel, human resources or resources are the main resource of the enterprise. Only it can make a profit, but at the same time, the staff is the source of all internal threats to economic security, and, ultimately, the key to the success of any managerial innovations is the loyalty and motivation of employees.

Conclusions. Thus, in the most general form, the economic security of an enterprise is evidenced by its preservation as an integral structural entity and legal entity, and stable or growing values of the main financial and economic indicators. In relation to a specific side of the enterprise, specific indicators of its safety can be used. However, in the process of managing business entities may experience the impact of various individuals and legal entities, which have negative consequences, primarily for the economic condition of the

company. In this case, the concept of a threat to the security of entrepreneurship arises. Moreover, threats to economic security acquire the most importance for a business entity, since all losses (organizational, informational, material, company image) are ultimately expressed precisely in economic losses, that is, losses of financial resources (and all other threats are based, usually for economic reasons).

Therefore, the criterion should not only state the presence of economic security of the enterprise, but also clearly assess its level. In the case of only ascertaining the criterion of economic security of the enterprise, the subjectivity of the assessment is inevitable. At the same time, a quantitative assessment of the economic security level should be based on the indicators of planning, accounting and analysis of the enterprise economic activity. To do this, it is advisable to investigate the indicators of financial stability, break-even and liquidity of the enterprise. In the economic literature, attempts have already been made to quantify the level of economic security of an enterprise, which has led to the emergence of several approaches to assessing the level of economic security of an enterprise.

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