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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC
SECURITY MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISESТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ УПРАВЛІННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЮ
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On the basis of the analysis of numerous scientific works in the field of etymology "economic security of national economy" the classification of theoretical approaches groups to determine this definition is distinguished, and two groups are proposed depending on: systemic postulates and functional part. In addition, the approaches of the second group deepen the possibility of differentiating the concepts of "economic security" and "economic security of enterprises". The system approach, in this aspect, provides an opportunity to more deeply consider the interrelationships

between the components of economic security. The basis for the classification of economic security is a level or functional attribute. The implementation of the system approach and the classification by functional feature gives an opportunity to formulate the essence and principles of enterprises economic security system functioning, as a certain level of the economic security system, with the allocation of subsystems on a functional or target basis. In turn, the economic security of enterprises is part of the supersystem – the system of national security which is also a subsystem in relation to international and global security systems. In particular, in this sense, it is most often pointed out unity, interdependence, integrity and imbalance of economic security system which allows it to be attributed to complex, open, nonlinear systems in the form of a cybernetic white box. But these representations are based on a mechanistic interpretation of the system and systemic features. Using the same achievement of functional systems theory as a systematic theoretical and methodological basis in general makes it impossible to represent the structure of the system of economic security in the form of a mechanistic system – the structure of the functional system is completely different.

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Виходячи з аналізу численних наукових праць в царині етимології «економічна безпека національна економіка» виокремлено класифікацію групувань теоретичних підходів стосовно визначення цієї дефініції, запропоновано дві групи в залежності від: системологічних постулатів та функціональної частини. Крім того, підходи другого угруповання поглиблюють можливість розмежування понять «економічна безпека» та «економічна безпека підприємств». Системний підхід, у цьому аспекті, дає можливість більш глибоко розглянути взаємозв'язки між складовими економічної безпеки. В основу видової класифікації економічної безпеки покладено рівневу або функціональну ознаку. Імплементация системного підходу та класифікації за функціональною ознакою дає можливість сформулювати сутність та принципи функціонування системи економічної безпеки підприємств, як певного рівня системи економічної безпеки, з виділенням підсистем за функціональною або цільовою ознакою. У свою чергу, економічна безпека підприємств є складовою надсистеми – системи національної безпеки, яка також є підсистемою по відношенню до систем міжнародної та глобальної безпеки. Зокрема, у цьому сенсі, найчастіше вказується на єдність, взаємозалежність, цілісність та нерівноважність системи економічної безпеки, що дозволяє віднести її до складних, відкритих, нелінійних систем у вигляді кібернетичного білого ящика. Але ці уявлення базуються на механістичному тлумаченні системи та системних ознак. Використання ж надбань теорії функціональних систем у якості системологічної теоретичної та методологічної основи взагалі унеможливує представлення устрою системи економічної безпеки у вигляді механістичної системи – устрій функціональної системи зовсім інший.

Keywords: economic security, classification, system, security types, definition

Ключові слова: економічна безпека, класифікація, система, види безпеки, дефініція

INTRODUCTION

Eras, technological and economic ways, political systems change, the whole states appear and disappear, world wars happen, globalization processes are absorbed by world society, and a perspective of appointment, functioning and management of economic security of the enterprises. Such scientific width and historical depth of researches do not give any chance even for a hint on a logical conclusion of researches and receiving universal scientific conclusions. But, it should be noted that the modern science does not aim to slow down or curtail similar researches in any way.

The **PURPOSE** of the article is to determine the theoretical and methodological aspects of economic security management of enterprises.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methodological and informational basis of the research is professional works, materials of periodicals, Internet resources.

RESULTS

Creation and functioning of economic security system of the enterprise provides the possibility of reliable and continuous security of its economic activity. The idea of appointment and the purpose role in the country's economic security system determines the concept and methodology for building such a system. The entrance of national economic entities the global markets makes it necessary to consider economic security as a permanent function which ensures the timely response to the threats that have emerged on the market, the ability to develop measures that take into account these threats. Similarly, the choice of methods and measures to prevent and reduce the negative effects of changing the conditions of activity on the country's economic security should also be considered as a permanent function of security management.

At the same time it should be noted that the scientific fields within which the perspective of economic security is investigated is essentially different in the CIS countries

and the countries with the developed market economy, such as the USA, Germany, Japan, etc., where the level of national (federal) security is separately studied, and the security of micro-level entities – companies or individuals – is studied by relevant sciences in terms of functional components of security: risk management, financial management, information management, personnel management, law sciences, etc.

The “national security” term was initiated by the United States which was first officially used by President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. In his message to the Congress in 1934, he justified the seizure of the zone of the future Panamanian channel with the interests of “national security of the United States”. In 1947, the US Congress passed a law “On National Security”. As a result, the problem of national security has become one of the main in the scientific research of American and Western European scientists in the sociological, politological and economic sectors. After the Second World War, the United States decided to make maximum use of the time possibilities of its influence. It was then that the Americans developed the concept of national security, and on the basis of it – the doctrine of state security.

The US law “On National Security” obliged all state structures to pursue a purposeful policy of military-political confrontation with the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact [1].

In the countries of Western Europe, the concept of economic security was formed on the basis of awareness of the concept of “security” which appeared at the end of the XII century and was interpreted as a state of the absence or neutralization of threats, dangers, as well as the creation of conditions and social institutions that provide it [2]. The historical document certifying the use of this term is the dictionary of Robert which dates back to 1190. In this document, security was understood as “a calm state of the human spirit, protection from any danger” [3]. However, in this sense, the term did not enter the vocabulary of the peoples of Western Europe firmly and until the XVII century was used extremely rarely. In the XVII – XVIII centuries in many countries the point of view is that the state has a common goal and security for its main purpose.

“The concept of security is inherent in all spheres of life and relationships of people, that is, social relations” [4]. All studied authors undoubtedly hold the opinion that the concept of security cannot be understood without using its opposite – danger. Only in the “security-danger” dichotomy ontological sources of security can be established and the epistemological foundations can be formulated without any peculiarities of activity. Consequently, two types of security are conceptually distinguished: security is the absence of danger and security is protection from danger [5].

Within the framework of the object of this research, such security as economic security is of primary interest. In this case, the subject of research focuses on the economic security of the enterprise. The place of economic security of the state in the hierarchy of levels of economic security is determined by the overwhelming majority of researchers alike. For example, in the thesis of I.A. Belousova, the systematization and hierarchical ordering of the levels of economic security was carefully studied where five

levels of economic security were distinguished: mega-, meta-, macro-, meso- and microlevel [6]. The environment for the existence of the concept of economic security in the framework of the thesis research is the economics of enterprises. An enterprise is a socio-economic system that is filled with a set of economic, social and institutional elements and the relations between them.

As the modern philosopher H.A. Atamanov notes: “All “types of security” that exist today and those that will appear in the future are, in fact, idioms that mean the narrow task of ensuring the security of one or several attributes of a security object. And, as it is known, each object has an infinite number of attributes. Hence it follows that the “types of security” may be an infinite set” [7].

Approaches to the interpretation of the definition of economic security in general, and the economic security of enterprises in particular, can be divided into three groups. The first group – these are approaches that do not rely on any systematic postulates – does not give the concept of economic security signs of systemicity. The second group is the approach used to define the term “economic security system” using the concept of the system in accordance with the theories of systems and its varieties. The approaches of the third group are united within the limits – the theory of safety of social systems. The most important task is to establish either the identities or differences of the concept of economic security within the framework of the three indicated approaches.

In addition, general scientific opinions on the management of economic security among domestic and foreign scientists should be divided into three functional parts [8]. These are: approaches to the definition of the concept of economic security of enterprise, approaches to the definition of its components and approaches to managing economic security theoretically and in real practice.

The classification of theoretical approaches groups to the definition of the “economic security of enterprise” (ECE) which will be used in the formation of the methodological research platform is presented in Fig. 1.

Scientific works on this issue are numerous, therefore, the study of the whole set of points of view on the interpretation of the economic security management of enterprise is not feasible given the high degree of repeatability. In order to get a complete picture of the current state of the problem under study, it is enough to give some meaningful points of view and definitions.

As for the scientific approaches of the first group, it should be noted that among them there is a fairly wide range of views. However, in most cases, in this group of scientific approaches, the definition of the concept of economic security managing in one way or another is provided by defining and describing the components of this system.

In this case, there are three such set of components:

- economic security management – as a set of inter-related measures (E. Oleynikov, L. Donets, T. Slobodanyk, V. Ortinskyi, V. Franchuk, Yu. Kim, M. Kamlik, V. Shurshin, S. Shcharlet);

- economic security management – as a set of functional components (B. Andrushkiv, O. Plastun, S. Puchkov, S. Kuznetsov);

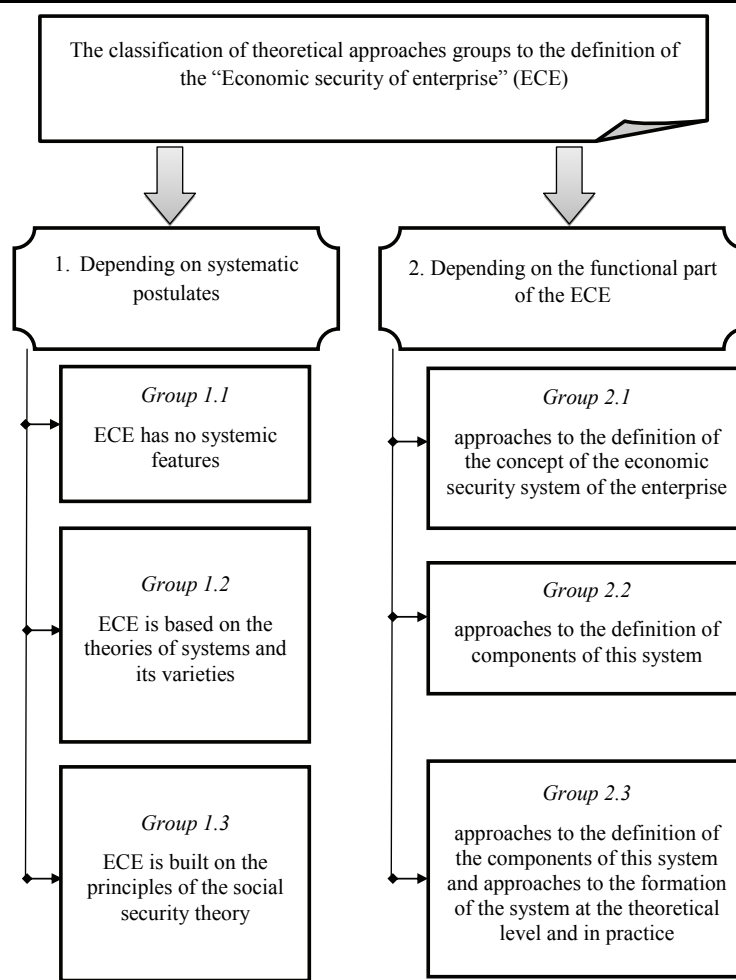


Fig. 1. Classification of theoretical approaches groups to defining the “economic security of an enterprise” definition [author's development]

– economic security management – as a set of security subjects and the tools of its activities (V. Mak-Mak, A. Korobchinskyi, V. Yarochkin, L. Shemayev, A. Ponomarenko, S. Hrunin, V. Husev, A. Sosnin, P. Pryhunov). In general, it should be noted that these scholars and researchers use the “system” semantem in their definitions unjustified. Through the use of the “system,” it seems that the definitions are comprehensive, complex, and have a certain integrity.

CONCLUSIONS

To a certain extent, this allows to make definitions shorter and more meaningfully loaded, but, on the other hand, such an approach generates ambiguity of concepts and its conceptual generic connections. In most cases, this type of definition cannot be fully and consistently understood without additional interpretation of the context where these definitions are given. So, from the semantic point of view, the definition contained in the definitions of the first approach cannot serve as a basis for understanding the principles of the construction and functioning of the economic security system, including the enterprise. In this case, the establishment of generic relationships and predicates of the “economic security system” concept is complicated by the fact that the generic concept is the concept of economic security, it defines the “semantic triangle” of the concept of economic security system. Accordingly, the “system” concept is not a generic, but a

kind that gives certain characteristics to the generic.

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