

ЕКОНОМІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА

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ЕКОНОМІЧНА БЕЗПЕКА МАЛИХ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

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Анотація. Стаття “Економічна безпека малих сільськогосподарських підприємств” спрямована на дослідження теоретичних основ економічної безпеки малих сільськогосподарських підприємств. Досліджено основні підходи до визначення категорії «економічна безпека підприємства». Розглянуто теоретичні основи дефініції «економічна безпека». Інтеграція України у світовий економічний простір передбачає модернізацію сучасної фінансово-економічної системи, яка передбачає перехід суб’єктів ринку на новий рівень відносин та вирівнювання традиційних географічних кордонів. У той же час умови функціонування підприємств у ринковому середовищі стають більш жорсткими через розширення спектру ймовірних загроз та небезпек, що підвищують рівень ризику ведення підприємницької діяльності, збільшують невизначеність та посилюють конкуренцію. Саме економічна безпека може забезпечити підприємство ефективним функціонуванням, економічною стабільністю, розвитком та підвищенням рівня його конкурентоспроможності. Головною метою цієї роботи є дослідження й аналіз основних здобутків економічної науки щодо економічної безпеки малого підприємства та представлення авторського бачення сутності цього поняття. Сукупність методів дослідження становить методологію аналізу та організації основних публікацій, законодавчих актів та законів, а саме методи узагальнення, порівняння, хронологізації, аналізу та узагальнення. Наукова новизна становить авторське бачення трактування поняття «економічна безпека підприємств». Практичним значенням дослідження є аналіз основних публікацій, присвячених визначенню сутності поняття «економічна безпека підприємства», оскільки на сьогодні не існує єдиного підходу, який би чітко трактував це поняття.

Ключові слова: . малі сільськогосподарські підприємства, безпека, економічна безпека підприємства, функціональні складові.

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ECONOMIC SECURITY OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. The article “Economic Security of Small Agricultural Enterprises” aims at exploring the theoretical foundations of economic security for small agricultural enterprises. The basic approaches to definition of the category "economic security of the enterprise" are investigated. The theoretical bases of the definition of "economic security" are considered. The integration of Ukraine into the global economic space implies the modernization of the modern financial and economic system, which envisages the transition of market entities to a new level of relations and the leveling of traditional geographical boundaries. At the same time, the conditions of functioning of enterprises in a market environment become more stringent due to the expansion of the range of probable threats and dangers, which increase the risk level of conducting business activities, increasing uncertainty, and increasing competition. It is economic security that can provide the enterprise with effective functioning, economic stability, development and improvement of its competitiveness level. The main purpose of this work is to research and analyze the major achievements of economic science in the economic security of a small business and to present the author's vision of the essence of this concept. The set of research methods is the methodology of analysis and organization of major publications, legislation and laws, namely methods of generalization, comparison, chronologization, analysis and generalization. The author's vision of interpreting the concept of "economic security of enterprises" is a scientific novelty. The practical value of the study is to analyze the main publications on the definition of the essence of the concept of “economic security of the enterprise”, because today there is no single approach that would clearly interpret this concept.

Key words: small agricultural enterprises, security, economic security of the enterprise, functional components.

Introduction. The integration of Ukraine into the global economic space implies the modernization of the modern financial and economic system, which envisages the transition of market entities to a new level of relations and the leveling of traditional geographical boundaries. At the same time, the conditions of functioning of enterprises in a market environment become more stringent due to the expansion of the range of probable threats and dangers, which increase the risk level of conducting business activities, increasing uncertainty, and increasing competition. Particularly acute situation is reflected in domestic agricultural producers, who in the course of functioning face a number of problems related to the peculiarities of their activities, including dependence on natural and climatic conditions, seasonality of production, unfair competition, corruption, raiding, imperfect legislation inflationary processes, problems with attracting external sources of financing, etc. Therefore, in the face of instability in the political and economic environment, security is an integral part of ensuring the viability of every business entity, particularly in the agricultural sector. It is economic security that can provide the enterprise with effective functioning, economic stability, development and improvement of its competitiveness level.

Setting objectives. Today, many domestic enterprises are experiencing a decline in production and sales of products, are unprofitable and are in crisis or bankruptcy. The activity of the enterprise depends on the following factors: unstable political and socio-economic situation in the country, interethnic, regional, territorial conflicts, imperfection of legislation, criminalization of society, etc. All this is a source of danger for every entity, which once again proves the relevance and necessity of studying the problem of economic security of the enterprise.

Considerable contribution to understanding of the problem of economic security has been made by such domestic and foreign scientists as O.H. Chyryva, O.F. Bielov, O.I. Baranovskyi, M.A. Bendykov, M.M. Yermoshenko, Ya.A. Zhalilo, T.T. Kovalchuk, G.V. Kozachenko, O.M. Lyashenko, Yu.M. Melnychuk, V.I. Muntian, E.A. Olynykov, S.K. Reverchuk, G.A. Pasternak-Taranushenko, D.V. Zubik, M.I. Kamlyk, S.I. Nikolayuk, A.P. Sudoplanov, etc.

Results. In the transition period from command-administrative to market-based economic systems, most domestic enterprises find themselves in new conditions of activity

for which they were not ready. The gap in the established economic ties between economic entities, the formation of market competition, the departure of the state from the regulation of economic relations and other factors contributed to the increase of uncertainty in the economic activity of enterprises, which immediately had a negative impact on their economic situation. Accordingly, there was an urgent need to find mechanisms to shape and maintain their economic security. Scientific understanding of problems, formation of economic security of the enterprise passed several stages, each of which changed and refined its contents, main tasks and mechanisms of providing [1, p. 19-20].

Consider the current and most current views of domestic experts on the definition of “economic security of the enterprise.”

Researchers have varied views - from a rather narrow interpretation of the term's content from the point of view of information protection to a broader resource-functional approach that considers economic security as the most efficient use of all corporate resources. A review of the literature has highlighted the main approaches to discovering the content of the category “economic security of the enterprise”.

The main problems that arise in the formation of theoretical principles of economic security of the enterprise can be grouped by the following features:

- acute - urgent problematic issues that need urgent resolution and review;
- significant - topical issues that arise when considering the main aspects of economic security, but do not significantly influence the formation of the security system;
- perspective - complex issues that need to be addressed in the future and that require innovative solutions.

This is not a complete list of questions that require answers, revisions and reassessments. The proposed systematization of problems during the formation of the theoretical and methodological apparatus of economic security of the enterprise makes it possible to concentrate attention on the objective consideration and development of the most priority basic aspects of the economic security system, which is very valuable for ensuring its practical use to protect the enterprise and maintain sustainable functioning from the standpoint economic security.

Analyzing the activity of enterprises in times of economic crisis, an important task is to identify the causes that lead to a decrease in the level of economic security. They can be divided into external and internal.

The external reasons for the weakening of the economic security of the enterprise include: political and economic instability; constant and often unpredictable changes in legislation; strengthening of market monopoly; conflict situations with domestic and foreign partners; non-competitiveness of domestic products due to the decline in consumer purchasing power; increased competition from imported producers; industrial espionage; raider attacks. They should also include force majeure: natural disasters, disasters, military conflicts, which have a negative impact on the level of economic security of the enterprise.

The main internal reasons for reducing the level of economic security of the enterprise are: shortcomings in the organization of the production process; low business and professional qualities of staff, whether consciously or unconsciously causing damage to the enterprise; low level of management; conflicts between the founders (owners) of the enterprise; weak marketing policy; insufficient use of scientific, technical and intellectual potential in the activity of the enterprise; unanticipated expenditure of resources or lack of funding [2].

Combating an economic crisis that has engulfed nationally, a single enterprise is not able to, but by adopting a flexible policy in its activities, it can significantly mitigate the negative effects of the overall economic downturn. That is why increasing the level of

economic security of the enterprise in all its components is an important direction of combating the economic crisis [3, p. 62].

In order to achieve the highest level of economic security, an enterprise should carry out work to ensure maximum security of the main functional components of its activities.

Functional component of economic security of the enterprise is a set of basic directions of its economic security, which differs significantly from each other in its content.

Based on the analysis, we distinguish the following functional components of economic security: financial; intellectual; personnel; technological; legal; informational; power.

The financial component is leading and decisive, because under market conditions, finance is the “engine” of any economic system, its weakening is evidenced by: decrease in the liquidity of the enterprise; increase of accounts payable and receivable; decrease in financial stability, etc. [4, p. 23].

The assessment of the financial component is carried out by means of the analysis of: financial condition, liquidity, solvency, financial independence, profitability, turnover of economic means, formation and distribution of profit, etc. [5, p. 18].

The intellectual component. The independent level of economic security depends to a great extent on the intelligence and professionalism of the personnel working at the enterprise. The negative effects on this component are: the dismissal of leading highly skilled workers, which lead to the weakening of intellectual potential; reduction of the share of engineering workers [5, p. 25].

Personnel component. The composition of the personnel directly affects the level of economic security in the enterprise. Negative effects on the human component cause [6, p. 51]: frame outflow; staff turnover; physical aging of personnel, their knowledge, qualifications; low skills of the personnel; part-time work associated with low employee returns and the potential for confidential information to be released outside the enterprise. It includes two activities. The first is to increase staff efficiency. The second is the preservation and development of the intellectual potential of the enterprise [5, p. 19].

The technological component is the degree of conformity of the technologies applied at the enterprise to the best analogues in the world on cost optimization. The negative effects on this component include: actions aimed at undermining the technological potential of the enterprise; violation of technological discipline; moral aging of the technologies used. The technological service must be responsible for this component of economic security, namely: to control the technological discipline, to improve the existing ones and to develop new effective technologies, etc.

The legal component is the comprehensive legal support of the enterprise, compliance with current legislation, while optimizing the cost of resources to achieve the goals.

The information component is the implementation of effective information and analytical support of the enterprise's economic activity [6, p. 51].

Proper enterprise services perform certain functions that collectively characterize the process of creating and protecting the economic security information component. These include: the collection of all types of information relevant to the activity of an entity; analysis of the information obtained with the mandatory observance of generally accepted principles and methods; assessing the level of economic security across all constituents and in general, developing recommendations to increase this level for a particular entity; other activities for development of information component of economic security [7, p. 26].

The power component can be understood as a set of the following conditions: physical security of the personnel of the enterprise (threat to health, life); preservation of property of the enterprise (inviolability, depreciation); power aspects of information security (trade secret); environmental conditions.

The centrality of the environmental component of economic security from the point of view of the enterprise should be the desire to optimize financial costs in such a way as to minimize the costs of administrative sanctions for environmental pollution and loss of commodity markets in countries [8] at minimal cost.

Thus, the economic security of the enterprise is a universal category, reflecting the security of subjects of socio-economic relations at all levels, from the state and ending with each of its citizens. The content of this concept includes a system of means that ensure the competitiveness and economic stability of the enterprise, as well as contribute to improving the welfare of workers [4, p. 27]

Conclusions. Summarizing the available views and taking into account their own interpretation of economic security at other levels, we can offer the following definition of economic security of the enterprise - a complex multifactorial category, aimed at ensuring the effective use of resources of the entity and preventing threats, as well as the realization of interests in the context of sustainable social and economic development.

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