

## **ФОРМУВАННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ СУБ'ЄКТІВ ГОСПОДАРЮВАННЯ В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ**

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### **ECONOMIC SECURITY OF BUSINESS ENTITIES OF UKRAINE**

Ensuring the economic security of the state in the face of constant impact of challenges and threats in the presence of institutional deformations depends on the effectiveness of the branches of government, the perfection of the legislative framework at both national and regional levels, as well as the effectiveness of mechanisms to monitor compliance with laws and regulations by the executive authorities. The spread of corruption in all spheres of the national economy and the growth of its scale in absolutely dangerous indicators show the presence of systemic threats in the institutional and legal sphere. Therefore, the study of the corruption component as a threat to the economic security of the state is of particular relevance in modern conditions [1].

According to Chumarin I.G: "Economic security is one component of the security force, the state of protection of property interests of the organization from internal and external threats by minimizing commercial risks, the system of economic, legal and organizational measures developed by the administration of the organization [2].

Systemic threats to the economic security of the state arise as a result of institutional deformations, which should be understood as criminalization and shadowing of the economy, the growth of corruption and organized crime, its penetration into the basic sectors of the Ukrainian economy due to the weakening of the state control system. Contradictions of the current legislation and the legal unsettledness of a wide range of issues of economic development, in particular

market transformation, the inseparability of property and power, dominated by the latter, is not a complete list of the main threats in the institutional sphere. In this context, destructive economic security is the weakness of the judiciary, in particular the mechanism for implementing its decisions. All this creates a favorable environment for the spread of corruption, discredits the state regulatory policy and forms a dismissive attitude of the population towards the government in general.

The absence in Ukraine of the strategy and concept of ensuring the economic security of the state causes a certain randomness of actions and significant gaps in this area. Thus, the imperfection of the legal framework, namely the discrepancy and inconsistency of regulations on the control of economic processes, led to serious miscalculations made at the initial stages of reforms in the first years of Ukraine's independence, weakening the state system of regulation and control, along with the lack of an effective state policy became the main factor growth of corruption of other institutional deformations in the national economy, which have a significant impact on the overall level of economic s danger and act as catalysts of a number of other threats.

The basis of the real economy, as the primary links of the market, are entities that not only have to produce socially meaningful, competitive products, and work purposefully to ensure their own economic security. The economic market has highlighted the domestic economic entities previously unknown problems and other negative impact. Issues such as the threat to economic security are brand new for Ukrainian entrepreneurs and its decision still was not strictly necessary in the daily work, although they are equally relevant for all types of businesses: large, medium and small. These issues require further research and improvement of normative-legal base of Ukraine.

All of the above mentioned shows the importance of Ukrainian economic security:

- acceleration of scientific and technological progress and increase of competitiveness, the key to success is in free business, market-based mechanisms;

- consistent implementation of policies to strengthen the Ukrainian science based on the reinforcement of Ukrainian real sector, especially agriculture and sectors producing consumer goods;

- development of a national program to improve labor productivity and competitiveness in order to stimulate domestic innovative business, strengthen the links between academic institutions, universities, research institutes and industry laboratories at plants;

Solving the problems of Ukrainian economic security protection provides for the government policy formation in this area as an integral part of general economic policy of Ukraine.

From the standpoint of internal content the above named policy should include the collection of conceptual positions, revealing prospects of rational consumption of local.

A major step in the implementation of this policy may be the development of economic and regional security programs and first of all the factors (threats) entailing a violation of stability and translational motion in socioeconomic development of the Ukraine in the short and long term should be found out by monitoring.

Monitoring of economic security in the country is seen as a relevant practice and a methodological basis for the improvement of economic mechanism of territorial entities management for the purpose of operational control of economic security.

Economic security monitoring should be focused on:

- evaluation of current state and prospects of Ukraine economic;
- development;

- determination of destructive tendencies in the development of Ukrainian socioeconomic potential, identification of reasons, sources, nature and intensity of risks;

- forecasting risks' and threats' possible impact not only on economic potential of a country, but on all activities providing products and services;

- holistic systemic analytical study of the current situation and its development;

- dynamics as well as risks planning program-target activities on the basis of the information received.

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**РИЗИК: ЗАГРОЗА ЧИ ДРАЙВЕР РОЗВИТКУ ПІДПРИЄМСТВА  
(КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНИЙ ПІДХІД)**

Серед великої кількості визначень поняття «економічна безпека підприємства» (ЕкБП) [1, с.157], значна кількість підходів базується на визнанні можливості протистояти загрозам як внутрішнім так і зовнішнім. Як приклад: ЕкБП – це захищеність діяльності підприємства *від негативних впливів зовнішнього і внутрішнього середовища, спроможність швидко усунути різноманітні загрози або пристосуватися до зовнішніх умов без негативних наслідків для підприємства; ЕкБП – найефективніше використання ресурсів, які забезпечують стабільне функціонування підприємства; економічна безпека підприємства – сукупність чинників, які забезпечують незалежність, стійкість, здатність до прогресу в умовах дестабілізуючих факторів; економічна безпека підприємства – захищеність його науково-технічного, технологічного, виробничого та кадрового потенціалу від прямих або непрямих загроз; ЕкБП стан захищеності життєво важливих інтересів підприємства від реальних і потенційних джерел небезпеки чи економічних загроз; стан захищеності від негативного впливу зовнішніх і внутрішніх загроз і ризиків, дестабілізуючих чинників при якому забезпечується стабільність реалізації його основних комерційних*