

## **THEORETICAL BASIS OF FORMING AN ECONOMIC SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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The intensity of changes in the economic component of the external environment of an enterprise in the presence of crisis phenomena brings to the fore the problems of managing the financial and economic security of an enterprise. The control of financial and economic security is a key factor in ensuring continuous growth and cost-effective development. The current business environment determines the emergence of new challenges in the external and internal environment. To overcome financial and economic threats and risks, each national company needs to consider in detail the issues of financial and economic security.

Given the presence in the economic literature of various approaches to the formation of the system of financial and economic security of an enterprise (FES of an enterprise), the variability of the basis for diagnosing the degree of their impact on the state of the economy, an urgent problem is to set priorities, form the conceptual framework and methodology for strategic support of the FES system of commercial organisations in order to ensure their sustainable development in the conditions of protection of the declared interests from possible threats [1].

Currently, scientists identify the four main approaches to the formation of the enterprise's FSB system: systemic, situational, functional and process [2]. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the situational approach became widespread. This approach is based on the fact that the FS system is a system in which the enterprise independently ensures sustainable socio-economic development and maintains the required level of competitiveness. V. L. Shultz specifies this approach by components, arguing that the security of any socio-economic system is based on adaptability through strategic management, political analysis and other types of rational activities related to the future, based on the study of the past and present. Some scholars, however, state that the imperfection of the situational approach is manifested in the fact that a decision made in one division of an enterprise often turns out to be a problem for another, i.e., there is no coherence between the divisions.

The proponents of the functional approach consider the enterprise's security system as a system of the enterprise, which is an integral part of the security system of business activity, along with the technogenic, environmental, information, psychological, physical, scientific and technical ones.

From our point of view, the formation of the strategic system of the enterprise's FSB is possible by achieving permanent sustainable development on the basis of transformations of its life cycle. Thus, the enterprise's FSMS is characterised by many types and approaches to its definition.

In general, the system of management of the financial and economic security of an enterprise should be understood as a system of purposeful actions aimed at achieving and maintaining an appropriate level of financial and economic security of an enterprise, which is formed under the influence of factors of the internal and external environment in order to increase the competitiveness of an enterprise, optimise management of the technological process and material, labour and financial resources.

At present, the tools for managing the financial and economic security of an economic entity are not fully formed, which is manifested in the use of a wide range of various means and methods, including property insurance; technical means of protection; strategic management; reservation of part of the resources; control over personnel security at the enterprise; controlling, etc.

Let's take a closer look at each of these tools. The main purpose of using insurance as a tool to ensure the economic security of an enterprise is to create an effective system of insurance protection for the property interests of the enterprise, which will ensure

Creation of a vertically integrated structure (centralisation) to ensure existing risks within the organisation;

real compensation for losses (damage, harm) caused as a result of unforeseen natural phenomena, man-made accidents and disasters and negative social circumstances, at the expense of reserves of insurance organisations, while reducing the burden on the budget;

maximum insurance coverage of possible property losses;

preventing possible losses of market participants by using the reserves accumulated by insurers at the stage of identifying and assessing risks in the management of the enterprise;

formation of a reliable and stable economic environment necessary for economic growth in the conditions of market relations, which includes insurance as a necessary element.

The main goal of the enterprise's financial and economic security management system is to ensure its long-term and most efficient functioning

today and high development potential in the future. That is why the following tasks are determined by the enterprise's financial and economic security management system. - Ensure high financial efficiency, sustainability and independence of the enterprise;

- ensure technological independence and high competitiveness of the enterprise's technical potential;

- optimise the efficiency of the organisational structure;

- ensure a high professional level of staff training;

- Minimise the destructive impact of the results of production activities on the environment;

- ensure regulatory and legal protection of all aspects of the enterprise's activities;

- ensure information security of the enterprise's activities and trade secrets;

- ensure the security of commercial interests of the enterprise, its capital and property.

Depending on the level of management of the FSR system, it is possible to determine how effectively the company's management, its staff and specialists (managers) of its divisions are able to avoid potential threats and eliminate the consequences of the negative impact of the internal and external environment. The systematic approach to the formation of the mechanism for ensuring the enterprise's FSB means the need to take into account not only the actual conditions of the enterprise's activity. However, the mechanism itself should have clearly defined elements, and a scheme of actions and interactions [3, p.439].

In conclusion, it can be said that in order to form a full-fledged definition of the enterprise's FSB system, it is advisable to use a situational approach, since there is no universal method for solving various problems: each problem and situation requires an appropriate approach.

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