

## CHAPTER «NATIONAL SECURITY»

### A FUNCTIONAL MODEL OF INTERACTION OF BUSINESS ENTITIES IN ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE

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**Abstract.** The article deals with the problems of forming a functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state based on the use of a systematic approach, which includes, in particular, the definition of the functional components of the enterprise economic security system. The research of the system of economic security is carried out, the set of its functional components, the purpose of their functioning, the set of functional elements of the system of economic security by major groups are determined. A functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state has been formed. Methodology and methods. The theoretical and methodological foundations of the research follow from the key statements, principles and methods of modern economic theory as a theory of enterprises management. The following methods were used in the research: a systematic approach – to research and formulate the concept of economic security, system of economic security and threats to the economic security of Ukraine; logical method – to study the evolution of the problem statement and its continuity, to establish relationships between social phenomena and events; statistical analysis – for determination of econometric parameters, results of entrepreneurship activity; comparison – to identify trends and specifics of business development; graphic – for schematic representation of the model of interaction of business entities; monographic – to describe foreign experience of providing economic security; analytical forecasting – to predict the factors

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of ensuring economic security of the enterprise and the state. The purpose of the research is to analyze the current state of domestic entrepreneurship, to identify the main problems and to work out real tools for solving them, in particular, a functional model of interaction of business entities as a key prerequisite for eliminating or minimizing the impact of threats to the economic security of Ukraine. Thus, the political and economic situation in the country and in the world is constantly changing and the external environment dictates new conditions, provides new opportunities for growth. And only enterprises capable of providing their economic security have the opportunity to expand and grow. Returning to the basics of macroeconomics, it is possible to conclude that although the enterprise is a basic element of the economic system, the growth of the national economy depends on the state of each element of the functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state. Therefore, ensuring the enterprise economic security is one of the most important and urgent problems of prosperity of the country's economy.

### 1. Introduction

The system of economic security of domestic enterprises is in a constant process of formation and development. The architecture and the order of correlation of individual elements of enterprises economic security, as well as their management determine the economic security of the industry and the economy of the state as a whole.

World economic crisis, ill-considered state policy, corruption, shadow economy, high level of staff turnover, dependence on galloping devaluation of national currency, demand reduction, economic crime and violation of the integrity of the economic system of Ukraine, caused by annexation of Crimea and war in the east. All this leads to negative and devastating consequences for Ukrainian and international businesses, the state and as a result every citizen and exacerbates the problems of enterprise security management. Therefore, research of the problems of managing the economic security of business structures is very relevant.

A lot of scientists economists worked on the issue of ensuring economic security and competitiveness of the enterprise: G. Azoev, E. Afanasiev, S. Bilousova, T. Vasylytsiv, V. Geets, T. Gladchenko, A. Gradov, O. Grunin, S. Dovbnaya, M. Yermoshenko, Y. Zhaililo, V. Zayets, O. Zakharov,

S. Zlupko, Y. Ivanov, M. Kyzym, T. Klebanova, D. Kovaliov, A. Koza-chenko, M. Komlyk, N. Levkovets, V. Malishevskia, L. Melnyk, K. Mil-ski, S. Mochernyi, V. Muntian, V. Nemchenko, S. Pokropivnyi, G. Sytnyk, A. Revenko, L. Tomanevych, O. Tereshchenko, R. Fathudinov, T. Chernyak, O. Shchekovych and others.

The analysis of the results of scientific researches leads to the conclusion that the theoretical base of conceptual bases of economic security is still insufficiently developed today. There are considerable differences in approaches to the formation of a functional model of interaction between business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state.

Historically, the concept of "national economic security" is associated with the events of the Great Depression of 1929-1933; it was then that a temporary Federal Committee on Economic Security was formed under the guidance of US Secretary of Labor. The work of this committee on the drafting of bills on state pension provision, social insurance and the Law on Social Security (1935) was considered as a response to the state of emergency in the country [8, p. 330]. The departure from the understanding of national security as exclusively military and political occurred after the end of World War II. From the second half of the twentieth century the most important tendency of national security policy was to increase the attention to the factors that determine the international competitiveness of the national economy, that is, to increase the economic potential of the country. The following key objectives were identified: enhancing the competitiveness of domestic goods in the domestic and foreign markets; reducing the dependence of the economy on foreign loans; strengthening the ability to fulfill international obligations in trade, economic and other sectors [8, p. 332].

The mechanism of public administration of the process of ensuring economic security was historically formed in Ukraine within the USSR, within the limits of state security, being its subsystem, which was not separated and was not defined separately in conceptual, legislative and program documents. The legal prerequisites for the formation of economic security of Ukraine were laid down by the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine, the Law of the USSR "On Economic Independence of Ukraine", and the Constitution of Ukraine, by the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine".

Considering the potential benefits of Ukraine (human capital, geographical location, natural resources) it is important to identify drivers of the future innovation leap – sectors of the economy and types of economic activity that could create high quality products and high value added services on an innovative basis with the demand at international markets [2].

Therefore, it is important to develop and ensure the efficient functioning of the effective security mechanisms of an individual enterprise, from which the state of economic security of the industry and the state as a whole depends on: the protection of state power, sovereignty, territorial integrity, defense capability, peace of people, public harmony, environment, national and religious equality.

### **2. The concept of “enterprise economic security”**

Economic security of the enterprise activity characterizes the state of the most efficient use of the resources of the enterprise for the implementation of its core activities, which determine the financial stability, profitability, solvency, business activity and liquidity of assets, at which the prevention of existing hazards and threats is achieved and the achievement of business goals in a competitive environment and economic risk is ensured.

The concept of the enterprise economic security can be viewed from several points. Diagnosis of the enterprise economic security from the position of various market participants interacting with the enterprise (consumers, suppliers, resellers, tax, credit institutions, etc.) is a complex reflection of the degree of reliability of the enterprise as a partner in industrial, financial, commercial and other economic relations. From the point of view of the enterprise itself, diagnostics of economic security consists in determining the level of security of its potential (technical resources, technological resources, human resources, spatial resources, information resources, resources of the organizational structure of the management system, financial resources) from the negative influence of the factors of macro and microenvironment and capabilities of the system of the resources and competencies of the enterprise to produce results in the face of dangers and threats.

Ensuring the enterprise economic security is the process of implementing the functional components of economic security in order to prevent possible losses and achieve the maximum level of economic security at present and in the future.

Ways of ensuring the enterprise economic security is a set of measures and a system of organization of their implementation and control, which allow to reach the highest values of the level of the enterprise economic security [7].

The level of enterprise economic security depends on how effectively its managers and specialists will be able to avoid possible threats and eliminate the harmful effects of certain negative components of the external and internal environment [16, p. 209–217].

At the same time, the following may be used as means of ensuring the enterprise economic security: regulatory acts; means of social-psychological and information-explanatory character; organizational and institutional measures (including operational physical protection); regulatory, tax, financial, credit, innovation and investment policies of the state; systems of economic security management at different levels of the management hierarchy. Regarding the forms of financing the activity for the implementation of measures aimed at achieving the strategy of ensuring the economic security of entrepreneurship in Ukraine, it is both voluntary and compulsory risk insurance, the formation of reserve funds, and, given the severity of the problems – targeted programs and measures on monitoring, predicting and elimination of threats to the economic security of entrepreneurship at the local and state levels [1].

An important aspect of improving the institutional environment of economic security of entrepreneurship in Ukraine (aimed primarily at restoring innovation and investment activity, scientific and technical and technological potential, cooperative links within the economy) is to promote the creation and development of technical and special economic zones (related with scientific-production and innovation tasks), trade and industrial zones (for the creation of processing enterprises, assembly shops, creation of industrial designs and samples of innovative products, new production technologies focused on the use of regional or local competitive advantages), planning and stimulating the development of systems of management quality for enterprises of industrial territorial-industrial production systems (clusters), enhancing their competitiveness, formation the committees for the development of business networks on the base of associative entrepreneurial structures (providing appropriate funding for their work).

And to this day, the legal security of Ukraine's economic security is insufficient. Addressed regulatory documents – concept, strategy, state pro-

gram of economic security have been developed in the country for eight years and still remain unaccepted. The current legislation aimed at ensuring economic security has significant disadvantages. The Concept of National Security of Ukraine lacks a balance in the structure and in the ratio of priority economic interests, economic threats, basic directions of ensuring economic security. Solving the complex problems of modern state-building requires taking into account the global experience of solving the problems of ensuring economic security, taking advantage of its positive elements and preventing negative ones.

Thus, ensuring economic security of entrepreneurship is an important task of state policy as a prerequisite for intensifying entrepreneurial activity, which is a significant determinant of social and economic development and security, and allows to strengthen the innovative component of competitiveness of the national economy.

### **3. Experience of developed countries of the world**

World experience indicates that without an active regulatory role of the state, there can be no efficient, socially oriented market economy, not to mention the effectiveness of ensuring the economic security of the country. There is no country with a highly developed economy where the state shies away from regulating key social and economic processes.

In the UK, economic security is a part of defense policy that aimed at compliance of national interests. National interests in the sphere of economy are economic interests of the whole society, priority over other forms of public interests [6]. The distribution of threats to the economic security of the country into external and internal threats, allows to distinguish the most probable and the most important of them, and to direct efforts to overcome them. Maximum assistance is given to private businesses whose effective development is to ensure national economic security. The main aspects of providing national security are governed mainly by secret government directives, regulations and instructions of the relevant ministries. In the UK, there is no single economic security program, but some aspects of it are reflected in a number of laws, including laws on the protection of state secrets. Securing a regime of secrecy at UK industrial enterprises is carried out by the security services of the relevant ministries, which, together with the British counterintelligence, develop their own rules of

secrecy and resolve the issue of admission of employees to work with secret materials. Together with the contract, each firm receives a so-called letter about secret aspects [9, p. 34].

In France, issues of providing economic security are reflected in the National Security Act of 1964. In addition, there are a number of decrees and regulations issued by the President of the country and the Prime Minister. The activities of special services for providing economic security are regulated by a number of laws, resolutions and adjustments. However, a single economic security program has not been developed. Only its separate provisions exist in the Bundestag Law on the Protection of the Constitution, which defines the procedure for the protection of secrecy at the regime enterprises.

In Germany, there is no specific legislative framework on economic security. The main issues related to this problem are reflected in the directives of the Ministry of Defense, which regulate the most important areas of market activity and determine the control functions of the state. The methods of providing economic security are used to support civilized market relations, ensure economic and social progress, prevent monopoly in in specific industries, create conditions for fair competition and stability of the national currency, protect against economic blackmail.

In the USA, economic security is a priority for development. The problem of secrecy protection in the economic sphere is raised to the level of the national security problem and is under the control of the President and the National Security Council.

In Japan, one of the leading countries in the modern world, the Concept of Integrated National Security still acts. This policy document was developed by a team of Japanese experts and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1980 and has since served as a conceptual framework for the policies of Japan's ruling circles in all areas, especially in ensuring economic security. According to the Concept, the basis for ensuring economic security is protection against all forms and manifestation of external threats. Providing of economic security in Japan is implemented through a set of measures aimed at eliminating threats, as well as counteracting those threats, which are still impossible to eliminate for one reason or another [13].

The foreign practice of forming a strong political will of the state in building Singapore's competitive economy is noteworthy. Singapore is a

country that does not have its own natural resources, including water, that partly purchased at neighboring Malaysia, and produced using super modern technologies. In 1959-1990, Lee Quan Yu consistently led the Singapore government and continued to fight corruption. All civil servants, including ministers and parliamentarians, have been immune, anti-corruption investigations have touched close friends and associates of Lee Kuan Yu. Now Singapore is one of the world's three largest exporters of refined petroleum products and is the world leader in the production of self-elevating drilling rigs. The main factor in the economic success of "new industrial countries" such as Singapore, was their chosen model of development, which is generally defined as the policy of external orientation [12, p. 192–193]. This model involves three stages of economic development:

Stage 1 – prevailing development of import-substituting industries.

Stage 2 – creation of export potential and basic industries.

Stage 3 – orientation to the development of scientific fields.

The focus on science, technology, engineering and mathematics has led Singaporean graduates to be considered one of the best in the world, and the country's skilled work is a significant factor for foreign investment.

#### **4. Problems of economic security management in Ukraine**

In particular, if we analyze the state of entrepreneurship in Ukraine, we get alarming indicators (Table 1).

During 2010-2017, the number of economic entities decreased by 17.3%, and the number of employed workers – by 24.4%. Although the sales volume increased 2.3 times, it happened on account of cost estimate.

The unemployment rate (according to the ILO methodology) in 2018 was 8.0% in Ukraine, compared to 6.5% in the EU countries. The population in 2018 compared to 2017 decreased by 198.1 thousand or 0.6%.

The share of unprofitable enterprises (as of June 1, 2018) was 28.3% in general and 29.1% in industry). Capital investment in 2018 decreased by 4.7% compared to 2017. Decrease in volume of trade in goods and services: exports fell by 8% in 2018 compared to 2017, imports – by 9.3%. Rates of payment of wage arrears remain low (despite a 6.2% reduction in total payroll debt) as of January 1, 2019 the total amount of wage arrears was 2645.1 mln UAH, or 93.8% compared to December 1, 2018. Arrears to employees of economically active enterprises as of January



Table 1

**State of Entrepreneurship in Ukraine for 2010-2017**

Indicators	Years								Departure	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	+/-	%
Number of economic entities, ths. units	2184	1702	1600	1722	1932	1974	1866	1805	-379	83
enterprises	379	376	365	393	341	343	306	338	-41	89
individual entrepreneurs	1805	1326	1235	1329	1591	1631	1559	1467	-338	81
Number of employees, ths. people	10773	10165	9958	9729	8797	8180	8108	8141	-2632	76
Sales volume, (goods, services), bln UAH.	3597	4202	4460	4334	4460	5557	6727	8312	4716	231

Source: grouped by author using materials [10]

1, 2019 amounted to 1455.7 mln UAH (89.8% compared to December 1, 2018). The largest share of unpaid wages was in industrial enterprises (79%); transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities (7%); professional, scientific and technical activities (4,5%) [10].

This situation is compounded by the increasing number of risks that businesses and potential investors may face.

The problems of the economic security management of domestic enterprises are exacerbated by a number of risks (dangers and threats):

1. Economic: monopolization of the economy (in 2018 compared to the same as in 2017, prices increased by 28.1% for electricity and by 22.8% for water supply); low purchasing power of a large part of the population (in 2018 compared to the same as in 2017 a decrease of 3%); low demand in foreign markets; low level of business activity; dependence of production on natural resources; shadowing of economic relations; lack of guarantees for potential investors.

2. Financial: tax burden (VAT rate of 20% and income tax of 18%); deficiency of the state budget; high loan interest rates; non-refundable VAT; significant fluctuations in the national currency.

3. Political: political instability; poor infrastructure development; inconsistency of reforms.

4. Social: unemployment; low qualification of management specialties graduates; lack of time and financial resources to improve the skills of employees at enterprises; low level of foreign language skills of the population; unsatisfactory environmental situation; hostilities in eastern Ukraine and the occupation of Crimea.

5. Legal: corruption; insecurity of property rights, raiding; compulsion to covering the financial problems of the region in the form of involvement in solving social problems; pressure on business from the authorities; frequent changes in legislation; lack and imperfection and inconsistency of reforms.

The list of indicators reflecting the standard and quality of life in Ukraine can be continued; each of them in its dynamics is approaching the limit value, which testifies to the increase and aggravation of threats in the economic security management of domestic enterprises.

In Ukraine, unfortunately, investments are made mainly in the trading business and in the financial sector with the expectation of quick payback of investments and there is not a single investor who would start production of high-tech products.

Therefore, it is advisable to consider solving the problems of economic security formation in the context of improving the state import substitution policy as a dynamic process of economic transformation that requires concentration of intellectual resources in different spheres of society.

Domestic enterprises can increase the "safety margin" and contribute to the prosperity of the state and enhance economic security, that is evidenced by the growth of some indicators in 2018 compared to 2017: increase in industrial production (by 1.6%); increase in the indicator of business confidence in industry (by 0.9% and is minus 4.3%); increase in financial results of enterprises (by 23.6%); increase in agricultural production (by 7.8%); increase in construction work (by 10.4%); increase in direct investment (by 2.2%).

### **5. Enterprise economic security service**

Due to the sufficient level of enterprise economic security, it is possible to create favorable conditions for the effective functioning of the enterprise, as well as to achieve the main goal by timely expression and mitigation of

the impact of any threats. Therefore, every enterprise should create its own economic security services and ensure constant monitoring, improvement and management of it in connection with [4]:

- changes in the current state legislation;
- development of new directions of economic activity;
- changes in the state of the enterprise;
- change of the list of information that make up the trade secret and confidential business information;
  - the need to improve the telephone and computer networks of the company;
  - the invention by ill-wishers of new technologies of industrial espionage and fraud;
  - appearance of unscrupulous competitors in the market and change of forms and methods of their illegal activity;
  - appearance of criminogenic situation in the region, etc.

The tasks of the economic security service are aimed at the implementation of all actions related to the realization of its goals and thus the realization of the corporate goals of the enterprise.

The main tasks of the economic security service can be:

- evaluation of the correct choice of economic security objectives and their alignment with the goals of the enterprise;
- verification of accordance of the strategy with the conditions of the enterprise operation;
- diagnostics of economic security and its forecast;
- verification of the realization of potential opportunities by the enterprise;
- diagnostics of economic security and development of recommendations for its improvement;
- information support and risk reduction in the decision-making process;
- protection of the legal rights and interests of the enterprise and its employees;
- identification of unfair competition from other enterprises;
- study of partners, clients, competitors, candidates for work at the enterprise;
- protection of the personnel life and health from unlawful encroachments;

- physical and technical protection of enterprise property, preventing technical penetration into the enterprise for criminal purpose;
- preventing the penetration of economic intelligence structures into the enterprise and investigating the facts of disclosure of the enterprise trade secret;
- investigation of facts of the enterprise trademarks (TM) misuse;
- protection of information, which is an enterprise trade secret and obtaining the necessary information for making sound decisions by the management;
- identification of insolvent, unreliable business partners and gathering information for business negotiations;
- providing compensation for material and moral losses caused as a result of misconduct by organizations and individuals;
- advising the management and personnel of the enterprise on security issues;
- formation of favorable opinion about the enterprise among business partners and the population.

The economic security service must cooperate closely with other divisions of the enterprise: financial and economic department, personnel department, marketing department, technical department, etc.

Let's say the marketing service is actually an external economic intelligence of the enterprise, so it is very important to establish its close cooperation with the economic security service. Moreover, the economic security service should be involved in the development of the enterprise charter (making changes and additions to it), as well as internal rules in terms of reflecting in these documents the requirements of the enterprise security, monitor the implementation of guidance materials, update and supplement the list of information, which is a trade secret and to train employees of the firm in all areas of protection of trade secret [5].

Thus, the activity of domestic enterprises is accompanied by the constant influence of destabilizing external and internal factors, so their development in modern conditions is possible due to their proper protection, which is realized by the mechanism of ensuring the enterprise economic security. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state.

## **6. Functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state**

Functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state is a set of entities and their interaction to ensure economic security and counteract threats.

The main functional components of the enterprise economic security are:

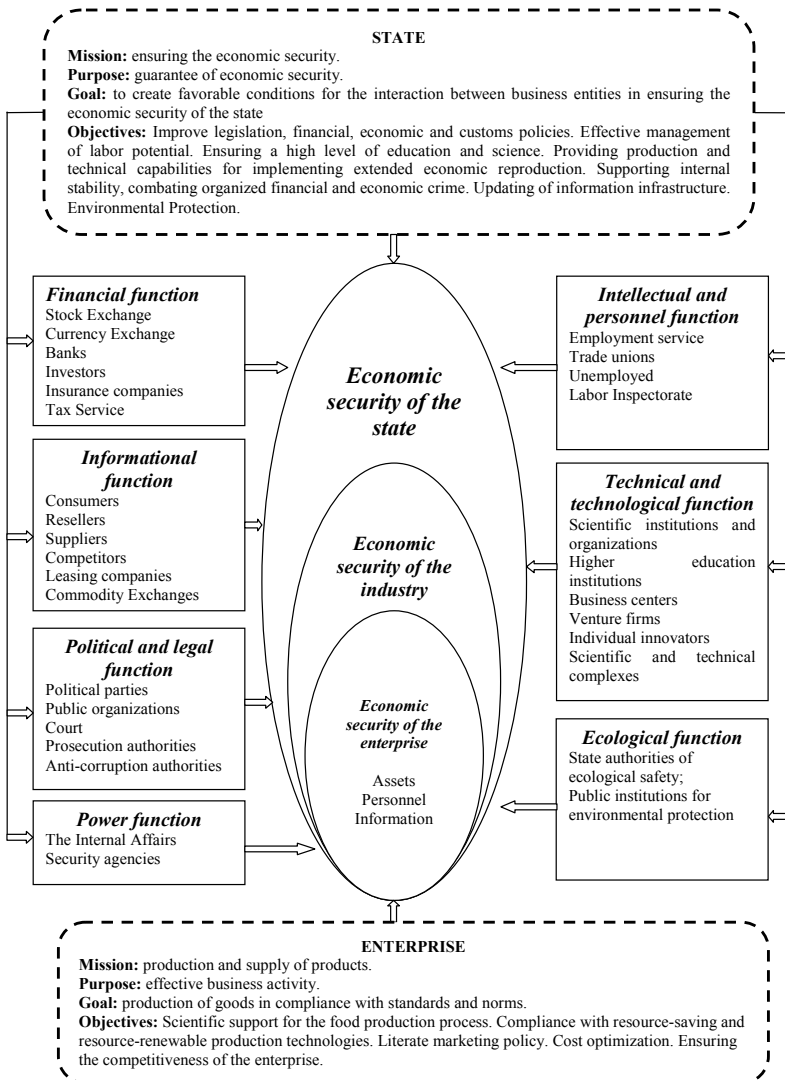
1. Financial component – achieving the most efficient use of corporate resources.
2. Intellectual and personnel components – development of the intellectual potential of the enterprise, effective personnel management.
3. Technical and technological component – the level of application of technologies that correspond to the modern world analogues in optimizing the cost of resources.
4. Political and legal component – legal support of the enterprise and compliance with the current legislation.
5. Information component – informational and analytical support of all activity of the enterprise.
6. Environmental component – minimization of environmental pollution.
7. Power component – ensuring the physical safety of employees (managers) of the enterprise and preservation of its property [14, p. 257].

The main functions of the state policy in the sphere of ensuring the economic security of entrepreneurship are the protection of the interests of the subjects of this system (enterprises and citizens), their sustainable social and economic development.

Functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state is a set of managerial, economic, organizational, legal, motivational ways of harmonizing the interests of the enterprise with the interests of subjects of the external environment, which provides the necessary volume of profit while in a state of economic security.

The most important components of a functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state are: the formation of effective factors of production, the production of competitive products, the choice of reliable suppliers and resellers, reliable protection of its own trade secrets, etc., which in turn will contribute to the achievement of a sufficient level of competitiveness of national economy in world markets, GDP and welfare of the population (Figure 1).

## Chapter «National security»



**Figure 1. Functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state**

Source: author's own development

In our opinion, the catalyst for economic leap in Ukraine is a human as the main carrier of knowledge and skills. And ensuring economic security should start with solving the problem of human capital, because culture, science, education, health care need urgent attention from the point of view of ensuring the economic security of entrepreneurship. Only highly educated and happy people, united by effective management around the realization of the goals of balanced development on an innovative basis, are able to turn Ukraine into a country of balanced development and achieve high levels of economic security of entrepreneurship.

The mutually agreed realization of economic interests requires the activation of the state activity, which, skillfully using the available regulatory levers, including the legal framework, aims to create and maintain conditions that would facilitate the effective interaction and realization of the economic interests of all its participants. In order to harmonize economic relations, given the limited financial resources, the state, taking into account clear national priorities, determines the parameters of the market entities behavior, imposing certain legal and economic constraints, seeks to achieve optimally effective results of operation.

The financial function of national economic security can be defined as the ability of a country to implement an independent monetary policy and to ensure the stable functioning of the financial system by repaying international loans and obtaining, distributing, using and repaying foreign investments in the presence of adverse external and internal conditions.

Harmonization of financial and economic legislation, financial, economic and customs policy with European legislation, EU requirements and directives.

The intellectual and personnel function of the state economic security implies full satisfaction of the requirements of all society members and full harmonization of interests. The implementation of this function contributes to the improvement of the standard and quality of life and guarantees the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Effective management of the labor potential required for the development of high-tech industries. Ensuring a high level of education and science.

The technical and technological function of state economic security is characterized by active participation in international scientific and technological progress, which guarantees the state's ability to apply the

latest technological solutions in domestic production and ensures the competitiveness of production of national goods and services in the international market. The realization of the technical and technological function of the state economic security leads to the provision of production and technical possibilities of introduction of the expanded reproduction of the economy.

The political and legal function of state economic security is focused on predicting the occurrence of potential crisis situations during economic activity and preparing the economic system to confront them. Support for external stability, implementation of effective macroeconomic stabilization measures, including defense measures. Continuation of structural reforms in the economy, support for internal stability.

The power function of the state economic security is focused on the fight against organized financial and economic crime.

The informational function of the state economic security is focused on ensuring the reliability of information exchange, dynamic development of the economy and international cooperation, increasing the share of intangible assets in the national wealth. Accession to continental and transcontinental transport communications, updating of information infrastructure. Private sector support, support for small and medium-sized businesses, attracting foreign investment. Effective market regulation in economic and financial spheres.

The ecological function of state economic security is the ability of the state to prevent and close the gap between public interests and environmental protection in time. The problem of environmental pollution is closely related to human economic activity, so for environmental safety it is necessary to minimize the anthropogenic impact on the ozone layer, flora and fauna, gene pool and other environmental components.

Thus, the proposed model contributes to ensuring the economic security of the state, while improving the quality of managerial decision-making in the process of improving the competitiveness and economic security of the enterprise and industry.

Therefore, the interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state can be defined as a combination of functions and entities, which allows to diagnose, predict and monitor the state of economic security to make adaptive decisions about the development of the enterprise.



## 7. Conclusions

According to the results of the research, it was established that the problem of ensuring the economic security of Ukraine is based on the following principles: development of the economic potential of the country; formation and maintenance of economic advantages of the country in the world; creating a global environment that would maximize the realization of national interests.

The expediency of application of the functional model of interaction of business entities in ensuring the economic security of the state is substantiated and the priorities of the economic security policy of Ukraine, which should be: the harmonization of financial and economic legislation, financial, economic and customs policy; effective management of the labor potential required for the development of high-tech industries; ensuring a high level of education and science; ensuring the production and technical capabilities of implementing an expanded economy; implementation of effective measures of macroeconomic stabilization; the fight against organized financial and economic crime; updating of information infrastructure; support for the private sector, support for small and medium-sized businesses; attraction of foreign investments; improving environmental safety; increase of the level of export competitiveness, increase of labor productivity, diversification of raw materials, fuel and energy and food resources, expansion of cooperation with strategically important states.

As a result of such a policy, Ukraine's economic power will be strengthened and economic security will increase. Increase of scientific and technical potential should become an essential element of ensuring the economic security of Ukraine. The state needs to promote a policy of encouraging the use of high-tech technologies, the financing of research and development work, because such a policy is characteristic of all highly developed countries in the world.

Further work in this area is considered in the elaboration of each individual component of the system of the economic security mechanism of the state on the basis of a systematic approach in order to clarify, formalize and achieve the maximum possible efficiency of the functioning of the economic security system of the enterprise.

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