



# World Scientific News

WSN 57 (2016) 695-705

EISSN 2392-2192

---

## The System of Enterprise Economic Security: International and Ukrainian Content

**Lina Artemenko**

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute",  
37 Peremogy av., Kyiv, Ukraine

E-mail address: [tarlin@ukr.net](mailto:tarlin@ukr.net)

### **ABSTRACT**

The article considers the categories of the system of enterprise economic security. The essence of the concepts of "danger", "risk", "threat", «challenge» is determined in the system of enterprise economic security. There are considered Chinese, Latin, English, American and Ukrainian security vision categories. The system elements of enterprise economic security and their characteristics (probability of harm, irreversibility of loss and time of transition) are defined in the first part. The specific principles of modern system of enterprise economic security are complexity, adaptability, flexibility, stability, efficiency, reliability and self-organization. The review of theoretical approaches to the definition of a system enterprise economic security by different authors is discussed in the second part. The subsystems of system enterprise economic security are preparation to development, definition managed and unmanaged challenges, consideration disgusting threats, adaptation to unavoidable threats, efficient use of resources, resource and risk management, protection renewable losses, recoverable loss prevention. The purposes of system enterprise economic security are considered depending on the phase of the life cycle in the second part too. Save values (personnel, technology, equipment) from potential dangers and losses are not renewable is the goal in the creation stage. The harmonization of economic interests through effective operation and resource using is the purpose in the growth stage. The protective system enterprise economic security is oriented to use priority opportunities and competitive advantages in the prevention and protection from negative impact of threats. The goal of safe development system is sustainable development, economic freedom, independence in terms of destabilizing challenges.

**Keywords:** economic security; system of enterprise economic security; danger; risk, threat; challenge

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Since the beginning of the new millennium problem of security becomes more and newer meanings. This protects humanity, which faced the challenge of changing security paradigm or transformation of current trends "safe development" a threat to their existence [Poltorakov, 2009]. The process of modernization of industrial society has spawned a new social configuration such as "risk society", which changes the quality of community and safety is the driving force [Bek, 2002]. The economic security distinguishes to mega-, macro-, meso- and micro-economic level which describes the enterprises economy. Socially oriented market economy direction as a priority of national security allocates the need for redistribution of the dominance of state security to human security.

## **2. RESULTS**

### **2. 1. Categorical unit system of enterprise economic security**

Interconnection and interdependence categories of "danger", "risk", "threat", "challenge", there are different levels of analysis, hence the appropriateness of their consideration in a single context - to develop a system of enterprise economic security (SEES). In an uncertain environment the opportunities related businesses with higher levels of danger. Danger - a designation (nominat) situation in which the probability of causing property damage and its possible dimensions, according to the subject, assesses the situation, some more subjective installed him as the limit. So safe (or safety) is a situation in which the possibility of causing property damage estimated as insignificant entity (Atamanov, 2011).

In China "security" refers of the state of stability and completeness without danger, incident and threat (Menggang Li, 2013). In modern Chinese dictionary, "security" is interpreted "neither danger no threat". In Latin "Securitas" means the state of being freed from instability and self-restraint and thus is extended into the state of breaking away from danger. In English "security" refers to neither danger nor worry and the things providing security and getting danger or worry away.

American foreign affairs A. Wolfers in the fundamental work "The discord and collaboration" gave a kind of "maxim": "Security in objective terms reflects the absence of threats to the basic values of society in the subjective sense - no fear that these values may be subject to destruction" (Wolfers A., 1962).

Existential security does not exist by itself, it is the product of human thought, and there arises in the mind, and can only be grasped within the dichotomy of "security-danger." Therefore, the greatest danger to the security of the object is himself, his work and the situation in the external environment. A safe can be perceived a state facility in which: 1) the threats against him are not realized; 2) sold threats reach their goal; 3) threats successfully blocked object protection system; 4) provided overcome security harmed insignificant and does not object dysfunction.

The essence of risk is a deviation from the expected influenced by various factors. It is well known that the between efficiency and riskiness a high degree of correlation, because of the risk as a regulator of the economy serves the natural rotation of businesses that lose their resistance and no longer integrated system. Due to risk achieved the most rational development of enterprises and balance economic systems. Risk and competition are the driving force of economic development, the impetus for innovation. Lack of risk leads to a

halt in development since lost impetus for change. The effective functioning of economic and development can take place only in ensuring their safety.

Matching levels of efficiency and security is one of the key tasks of management. High innovative risks lead to potential loss of efficiency, task management is the localization and / or neutralization of potential risks, so you must anticipate an increase in investment spending, their comparison with the magnitude of losses. The optimum size of spending on localization principle of risk determined not exceeding the value of the cost compared to the amount of possible losses. The rational allocation of scarce resources between the main and auxiliary systems and innovative project allows the company to implement projects due to the achievement of security.

The concept of "challenge" and "threat" are beginning to be used in management and economic vocabulary of the mid-twentieth century, especially in issues of national security and the global economy. The concept of "challenge - response" articulated A.J. Toynbee in his work «Study of history» (Toynbee, 1987). The essence of the concept is that the emergence of civilizations associated with the appearance of a particular challenge historical situation and an adequate response to it. This challenge encourages the growth of civilizations. The response to the call society solves the problem before him, and this translates itself into a higher, perfect condition. The impossibility of adequate response to the challenge means degradation of society.

Challenge - the fundamental problem facing civilization throughout its life process conditions that can dramatically change their lives. Review shows how civilization cope with this problem, which solution it is the behavior of people when the historical situation threatens their very existence. Most challenge - this external stimulus of civilization and response - inside. Responses civilization have both natural and social environment. English thinker was convinced that the main condition for effective responses is the presence of so-called society creative minority, that minority of society that are talented people - "generators of ideas."

O. Dubrovina offers basic definition phase counter state of "security" for the severity of the impact (Dubrovina, 2002): a challenge - a situation (a set of circumstances) when internal and external forces seeking to reduce barriers to implementation of national public interest specific state using non-military means; threat - is the existence of objective possibilities of the enemy to cause damage to the national interests of the state; risk - high likelihood of situations where internal and external forces reduce barriers to economic security of the state, including in the field of defense; danger - is the real intention of the enemy to cause damage to the national interests of the state subject to the availability of specific forces, including the military designation for the implementation of this intention.

Nitsevych V. conducted a meaningful analysis of the concepts of challenge, threat, risk, danger in terms of increasing the probability of damage to the object (Nitsevych, 2009). In the works of Russian researchers (Manilov, 1996; Dzljev, 1996) risk - the existence or possibility of a situation in which formed the background (accumulated potential) counter implementation of national values, interests, values, purposes of national security; challenge - opposition to the implementation of national values, interests, values, goals solving problems of national security in the form of formal and informal political and diplomatic action, trade, economic expansion; danger - causing loss of important national interests and national security in a limited (local) scale; threat - a direct threat to vital national interests and national security that goes beyond local concerns and national values (sovereignty, statehood and

territorial integrity). This approach focuses on the dependence of the probability of their realization, allowing you to plan for countering them.

Subjects of security have fewer opportunities to counter threats than challenges. This is due to the fact that the conflict parties pointed threats more as against them was not promptly taken the necessary measures (Mihaylenko, 2011). Threats largely related to the terms of which the majority are independent of the will of man. According to the authors (Bandurka, Duhov, 2003) economic threat - is the potential damage to economic entities by certain factors internal and external environment; risk - the possible danger of failure actions taken or same actions associated with that risk; economic damage - a specific and immediate real form of manifestation of the threat, which is likely a mathematical interpretation.

An author's position Kopytko M. (Koputko, 2013) on the following definitions: challenges - a set of circumstances not necessarily negative effects that need to respond, and their neglect can cause positive or negative implications for the enterprise; threat - is the impact of the environment, its subjects or internal elements of the system, which could lead to losses; risk - the onset of subjective and / or objective events in each of the areas of the company due to the mainstreaming of threats that can lead to positive or negative consequences for him and cause deviations from the planned parameters; danger - a form of manifestation of the threat that leads to real losses.

Author position O. Lyashenko (Lyashenko, 2009) reveals semantics threats to the enterprise, which is to explain the role and place of such threats against the backdrop of semantic pattern of threats and establish key components such threats - conditions, events, event or action - to further diagnosing threats by factors such as the scale and intensity of the impact and horizon. According to Babina M. (Babina, 2013) threat to the economic security of the enterprise is shown when running low adaptive capacity to adapt to the growing instability of the environment within sustainable mission, and limit the possibility of adapting determine the need to adjust strategic objectives, reorientation areas of management, technical, technological and organizational modernization, improving the level of staff .

Consistent refinement of the content and nature of categories and concepts that are elements of the economic security system, allowed to determine that the danger - is causing harm to the company, the possibility of which is close to implementation; risks - high probability of loss, rejection of the plan; threats - appear on the ground of contradictions that have economic relations on the realization of economic interests; challenges - circumstances that shape future threats and opportunities based on timely response and accuracy formation training response (table 1). The challenges are different from the threats of important characteristics: the degree of likelihood; call may include both negative and positive aspects of the threat - just negative; time occurrence.

**Table 1.** Elements of the SEES and their characteristics.

Elements of the SEES	Character offensive	Probability of harm	Irreversibility of loss	Time of transition
Challenge	Positive or negative impact	L	VH	L
Threat	The intention, the negative impact	A Predicted unpredictable	H Predicted A	A

		Transfers to risks Do not go to the risks	unpredictable	
Risk	Probability, rejection	H Moves in danger Not passes in danger cause	A	H
Danger	Action	VH Renewable loss Non-revolving loss	L	VH

L - low, A- average, H - high, V - very.

*Developed by author*

The basis of improving the economic security of economic activity is the formation and development of modern SEES, specific principles which the complexity, adaptability, flexibility, stability, efficiency, reliability and self-organization. The system measures should be aimed at achieving (support) the appropriate level of economic security: providing the best combination of resources and existing business opportunities, identify and neutralize threats, damages and restoration of objects of protection affected in the case of danger (Volosuk, 2008). Effectiveness is determined SEES main indicators of its activity, stable operation; appropriate level of competitiveness; increasing wealth owners (shareholders); sustainable innovative development of the enterprise; harmonization of socio-economic interests.

## 2. 2. Approaches to system of enterprise economic safety

Enterprise security as a system - the ability to be, to keep his state in the presence of negative influences in the safe range. On the one hand, the existence of risk the economic interests actualizes the formation of the security on the other - creating an effective system of economic security refers to the essential interests of the company. From this position enterprises inherent desire to achieve static and dynamic security.

Being based on methodology of system thinking of the American scientist Jamsheed Garayedagi, who combines four elements, namely: beauty of interactive modeling, magic of iteration of structure, function and process, power of planimetric thinking and understanding of the hidden sense of self-organizing behavior [Garayedagi, 2010], applied iterative approach to research of enterprise economic security.

Basic theories of industrial security by Chinese scientist Menggang Li (Menggang, 2013) illustrate the security outlook of “trinity” of industrial security, national economic security and enterprise security and analyze differences and connections of industrial security and industrial development, industry risk, industry opening-up, industry protection.

By K. Zukrowska opinion “In microeconomic terms the economic security means of the solvency of the home or business. It is the ability to balance the obligations in relation to the needs in the medium term” (Raczkowski, Schneider 2013). Author was limited to defining economic security of enterprise only from a position of solvency.

Zakharov A. (Zakharov, 2008) defines a system of economic security as "... a set of interrelated organizational, legal and technical measures aimed at reducing and countering real and potential internal and external risks and threats of the company, which could lead to significant economic losses, stop or slow down the development of the company ". According

to V. Yarochkin (Yarochkin, 2003) security system - is "... organized collection of special, services, tools, methods and measures that protect the vital interests of individuals, enterprises, the state from internal and external threats."

G. Minaev reveals security organization: "The security of a process of continuous interaction and confrontation vital interests of the company threats to those interests, both outside and inside. In this interaction and confrontation interests and threats are constantly experiencing the effect of the management system. At the same interests and threats are constantly experiencing the effect of the management system. Security System creates environmental factors, functional system (own security system) and organizational control system (security system)" (Minaev, 2004).

Kavun S. suggests this interpretation: "... a system of economic security entity includes a set of sequential, interrelated blocks of steps, systematic and adapted to these objectives, techniques, methods, models that allow to detect, assess and reduce the impact of economic risk to an acceptable level with minimal corporate resources" (Kavun, 2009).

M. Doroshko scientific position is similar to the position S. Kavun, but only part of a system of economic security through information model. As the M. Doroshko "system of economic security determines the actual composition of economic security agents, types of threats, vulnerabilities and so on. The system of economic security operating system consists of: actors (agents of economic security), behavior of agents (countermeasures), threats objective characteristic of the system is the property of vulnerability, subjective performance evaluation is profit and loss. tangential components of the operating system is a business process, results and resources" (Doroshko, 2012).

Group of authors (Kirichenko, Laptev, Prygunov, 2010) interpret the system enterprise economic security as "... an organizational complex, which consists of a set of organizational, managerial, technical, legal and other measures to provide economic security, protect the legitimate interests of its management and investors, promoting the sustainable development of the company" .

The modern approach to the definition of enterprise economic security reveals Ovcharenko E.: "... a combination of selectively involved in the socio-economic interaction of subjects and objects enterprise economic security; rules, principles and procedures of such interaction is determined safe needs, abilities and functions of security" (Ovcharenko, 2015).

From the standpoint of protecting the vital interests can give an interpretation of the system of economic security M. Kamlyk as "... a set of interrelated activities organizational and legal nature, carried out by special bodies, agencies, departments entity aimed at protecting the vital interests of individuals, businesses and the state from illegal actions of actual or potential physical or legal entities, which can lead to significant economic losses and ensure economic growth in the future" (Kamlyk, 2005).

The system of security company (Lyashenko, Pogorelov, 2010) regarded as "... an ordered set of theoretical approaches and practical actions that ensure full maximum protection against all kinds of threats and risks of the company, in the center of which are necessary and vital interests of the individual, the company and the state, with its wide range of structures and organs." Research Rossoshanskij A. system on the economic security of the entity "system of economic security entity is structured model of the subject, the emergence and manifestation of which is due to it for the implementation of the processes of production, distribution, consumption, and the presence of danger divide this activity. The purpose of the security is to prevent these gaps" (Rossoshanskay, 2011).



Under the system of economic security Prus N. (Prus, 2014) implies an ordered set of measures aimed at securing the enterprise from threats external and internal environments and promote its sustainable and effective functioning in accordance with business objectives. The structure of the typical components of economic security are: the goal of (existence); composition and characteristics of the parts (structure); internal communications (between system components); system resources (informational, material and energy) - inputs; produced products - outs. Thus, the system of economic security is a complex system where no one correspondence between structure, morphology, topology and components of the algorithm of the system.

Analysis of theories and types of security in mathematics, environmental and biological, physical, technical and economic and social areas revealed that different levels of security (against the risk to hipersecurity) necessary for development (depending on the stage of the life cycle of enterprise and product).

**Table 2.** System and subsystem enterprise economic security.

Environment	Factors of influence on the SEES	Approaches of SEES	SEES	Subsystems SEES
External	Challenge	Security company development	Development of SEES	Preparation to development SEES, definition managed and unmanaged challenges
	Threat	Protective	Monitoring, warning of threats	Consideration disgusting threats, adaptation to unavoidable threats
Internal	Risk	Resource	Risk and resources management	Efficient use of resources, resource and risk management
	Damage	Reaction	insurance of property, health, life staff	Protection renewable losses recoverable loss prevention

*Developed by author*

The system of economic security of a particular company formed taking into account the objective requirements of the system, due to the peculiarities of maternal socio-economic system (enterprise) component which acts SEES. These features Ovcharenko E. considers common, accepted order management system, traditionally used management tools, traditional for this company approaches to management decisions adopted personnel policy of the company, and specific: to take the enterprise concept of security (security as a form of protection or security as a form of development), the role, authority, and a service of economic security in the organizational structure (Ovcharenko, 2015).

In a general sense systematic factor - an element of the system, this depends on the functioning of all other elements and viability of the system as a whole. Systematic factor driving the system, it makes it unique concretized in reality a combination of environment,

needs, system properties, laws and principles of functioning within the riparian system. In the general theory of systematic main factor considered objective. Thus, there is specificity and distinguishes certain approaches to understanding the basic concept of "economic security", which change depending on the purpose of creating and functioning of economic security. In theory, the development of safety already exists on the allocation of different approaches, each of which involves the creation of the enterprise system of economic security operation which should help to achieve a certain goal. Therefore, based on existing approaches to understanding economic security, we define the purpose of the establishment and functioning of economic security that meets every scientific approach (table 3).

**Table 3.** The goal of SEES and its elements, depending on the phase of the life cycle of enterprise.

Life cycle of enterprise	SEES name	SEES goal	Stimulating elements of SEES	Destimulating elements of SEES
Creation	Reactivity	Save values (personnel, technology, equipment) from potential dangers and losses are not renewable	Values	Dangers, loss
Growth	Resource Harmonization	The harmonization of economic interests through effective operation and resource using Company taking into account economic risks	Resources, economic interests	Economic risks
Stabilization, maturity	Protective	Use priority opportunities and competitive advantages in the prevention of and protection from negative the impact of threats to the environment	Priorities, opportunities, competitive advantage	Threats
Restructuring (reduction, bankruptcy)	Safe development	Sustainable development, economic freedom, independence in terms of destabilizing challenges	Initiatives of drivers	Challenges

*Developed by author*

According to the approach to understanding economic security, the main objective of the establishment and functioning of economic security is to ensure its stable, maximize performance and safeguard against threats of internal and external environments. Therefore, to achieve the main goal of the system of economic security should act in the following areas: securing the enterprise from threats to the environment by minimizing the negative impact of market factors like uncertainty, competition, opportunism, asymmetry of information and maximize the effectiveness of the company through efficient distribution and use of resources is inextricably linked with the production function of the company. Thus, the system of economic security it provides close interaction with internal and external environment of the



company. According to the general theory of systems, the elements have a close dialectical relationship and compatibility of its elements together provides a new system quality - emergent qualities that system gets through the combination of these elements. In addition, the system is characterized by integrity and certain isolation from other systems.

### **3. CONCLUSIONS**

The main tasks of enterprise economic security include the following: assessment of the economic situation in the world, the country, the region, the company; forecasting the economic situation at the macro and micro levels; identification of possible threats (problems) of different levels, which can affect the activity of the company; decisions to prevent (minimize) the impact of identified threats; risk monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the decisions; an adjustment system in countering dangers.

Thus, security in the context of business management - the ability of management to respond adequately to the threat of risk factors, including internal weaknesses, using unused resources to function effectively. Investigation of the category "Security" found that the nature of this category is transformed according to the changes of society. In modern conditions it is necessary to ensure sustainable development as the basis of its security. The system of economic security can be seen as a coherent framework within which conflicting interests are implemented organizational and economic forms of management in conjunction with the relevant ownership. Creation of an effective system of economic security, in our opinion, is to assess the safety factors of economic entities and the creation of a set of measures that include as tools for the prevention or reduction of damage from internal and external threats, as well as compensatory arrangements with their negative manifestations.

### **References**

- [1] Arnold J. Toynbee (1987). *A Study of History, Volume I: Abridgement of.* Oxford U.P., p. 570.
- [2] Atamanov G. A. (2011), *Metodologija bezopasnosti, Jelektronnyj nauchnyj zhurnal Problemy bezopasnosti*, vol. 3(14). — Rezhim dostupa: <http://naukaxxi.ru/materials/302>.
- [3] Babina M. O. (2013). *Ekonomichna bezpeka pidpriemstva v umovakh vyklykiv postkryzovoho rozvytku, Efektyvna ekonomika*, vol. 11, pp. 36-40.
- [4] Bandurka O. M., Duhov V. Є., Petrova K. Ja., Chervjakov I. M. (2003). *Osnovi ekonomichnoi bezpeki*, H.: Vid-vo Nac. un-tu vnutr. sprav, 236 p.
- [5] Bek U. (2000), *Obshhestvo riska. Na puti k drugomu modernu*, M., Progress-Tradicija, p. 383.
- [6] Doroshko M. V. (2012). *Schodo poniattia systemy ekonomichnoi bezpeky operatsijnoi systemy?*, *Materialy Mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. internet-konf., prysviachenoj pam'iaty Hryhoriia Illicha Dibnisa*, 1 lystop.–12 hrud. 2012 r. — Luhans'k: Virtual'na real'nist', pp. 37-40.

- [7] Dubrovina O. O. (2002). Natsional'ni interesy iak stratehichna meta zabezpechennia bezpeky derzhavy u sferi oborony, *Ekonomiko-matematychni modeliuvannia sotsial'no-ekonomichnykh system*, Zbirnyk naukovykh prats, vol. 3. – K.: Mizhnarodnyj naukovonavchal'nyj tsentr YuNESKO informatsijnykh tekhnolohij i system NAN ta MOiN Ukrainy, pp. 16-21.
- [8] Dzliev M. I., Potrubach N. N. (1996). Osnovy obespechenija bezopasnosti zhiznedejatel'nosti, M., p. 89.
- [9] Garayedagi, J. (2010), System thinking: How to operate chaos and difficult processes, the platform for architecture modeling business, p. 480.
- [10] Kamlyk M. I. (2005), Ekonomichna bezpeka pidpriemnyts'koi diial'nosti, Ekonomiko-pravovyj aspekt, K., Ataka, p. 432.
- [11] Kavun S. V. (2009). Systema ekonomichnoi bezpeky: metodolohichni ta metodychni zasady, *monohrafiia*, Kh., Vyd. KhNEU, 300 p.
- [12] Kopytko M. I. (2013). Analiz teoretychnykh pidkhodiv do vyznachennia poniattia ta skladovykh elementiv systemy ekonomichnoi bezpeky pidpriemstv, *Naukovyj visnyk Khersons'koho derzhavnoho universytetu*, Serii: Ekonomichni nauky, Kherson, vol. 3, pp. 59-64.
- [13] Kyrychenko O. A., Laptiev S. M. (2010). Upravlinnia finansovo-ekonomichnoiu bezpekoiu, K., Dorado-Druk, p. 480.
- [14] Liashenko O. M. (2009). Semantyka zahroz diial'nosti pidpriemstva, *Upravlinnia proektamy ta rozvytok vyrobnytstva*, Luhans'k: vyd-vo SNU im. V. Dalia, vol. 2(30), pp. 16-29.
- [15] Liashenko O. M., Pohorelov Yu. S., Bezbozhnyj V. L. (2010). Systema ekonomichnoi bezpeky: derzhava, rehion, pidpriemstvo, *Monohrafiia*, za zah. red. H.V. Kozachenko, Luhans'k, Elton-2, p. 282.
- [16] Manilov V. L. (1996). Ugrozy nacional'noj bezopasnosti Rossii, *Voennaja mysl*, vol. 1, pp. 7-17.
- [17] Menggang Li (2013). Research of industrial security theory, Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg, P. 15.
- [18] Mihajlenko A. N., Gruzlov S. V. (2011). Ponjatje ugrozy i vyzova nacional'noj bezopasnosti, *Obozrevatel' – Observer*, vol. 2, pp. 57 -63.
- [19] Minaev G. A. (2004). Bezopasnost' – menedzhment organizacii, M.,IPB, Chast' 1: Metodologija, funkcii, sistemy, 262 p.
- [20] Nicevich V. F. (2009). Geopolitika i nacional'naja bezopasnost, M, MGOU, 276 p.
- [21] Ovcharenko Ye. I. (2015). Systema ekonomichnoi bezpeky pidpriemstva: formuvannia ta tsilepokladannia, *monohrafiia*, Lysychans'k, "PromEnerho", 483 p.
- [22] Poltorakov A. Ju. (2009). Politiko-sistemnye aspekty bezopasnosti postindustrial'nogo obshhestva, *Nacional'naja bezopasnost' (RF)*, vol. 2, pp. 18-23.

- [23] Prus N. V. (2014). Systema ekonomichnoi bezpeky pidpriemstva: poniattia, sutnist', pryntsyipy, *Hlobal'ni ta natsional'ni problemy ekonomiky*, vol. 2, p. 675-679.
- [24] Raczkowski, K.; Schneider, S. (2013). The economic security of business transactions, *Management in business*, Oxford: Chartridge Books Oxford.
- [25] Rossoshanskaia O. V. (2011). Proektno-kompetentnostnyj podkhod k ekonomycheskoj opasnosti, *Upravlinnia proektamy ta rozvytok vyrobnytstva : zb. nauk. prats'*, vol. 1(37), Luhans'k, vyd-vo SNU im. V. Dalia, pp. 123-136.
- [26] Volosiuk M. V., Honcharov K. Yu., Zakharin S. V. (2008). Tekhnolohichna modernizatsiia promyslovosti Ukrainy, [monohrafiia], za red. d.e.n. L.I.Fedulovoi, K.: IEP NANU, 427 p.
- [27] Wolfers A. (1962). Discord and Collaboration: Essays on International Politics, The Johns Hopkins Press, 312 p.
- [28] Yarochkyn V. Y. (2003). Systema bezopasnosti fyrmy", M.,Os'-89, 352 p.
- [29] Zakharov O. I. (2008). Pobudova kompleksnoi systemy zabezpechennia ekonomichnoi bezpeky pidpriemstva, *Vcheni zapysky Universytetu «Krok»*, Zb. nauk. prats', vol. 18, b. 4, K., pp. 50-58.

( Received 29 September 2016; accepted 10 October 2016 )