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SECURITY IN THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF THE ENTERPRISE

***Introduction.** In the conceptual foundations of the theory of economic security of the enterprise, which determine the strategy, tactics and tools of its provision, one of the main places belongs to the economic interests of the enterprise.*

***Problem.** In the conditions of a full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation*

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БЕЗПЕКА В СИСТЕМІ ЕКОНОМІЧНИХ ІНТЕРЕСІВ ПІДПРИЄМСТВА

***Вступ.** У концептуальних засадах теорії економічної безпеки підприємства, що визначають стратегію, тактику та інструменти її забезпечення, одне з основних місць належить економічним (господарським) інтересам підприємства.*

***Проблема.** В умовах повномасштабної військової агресії РФ в Україні підтримання*



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in Ukraine, maintaining the necessary and sufficient level of economic security is one of the main problems of any domestic enterprise. The above mentioned determines the expediency of their in-depth study, in particular by constructing modern classifications of the economic interests of the enterprise.

The aim of the article is to supplement the classification features of the economic interests of the enterprise in the theory of economic security.

Methods. General scientific and special methods of cognition are used: abstract-logical and comparative; analysis and synthesis, analogy and system approach; theoretical generalization and formulation of conclusions.

Results. The main classifications of the economic interests of the enterprise, presented in the scientific literature, were studied, and certain shortcomings of the features of the classification of economic interests proposed by the authors were revealed. The author's classification of the economic interests of the enterprise was proposed. Supplementing the classification of economic interests of T.V. Sak with indicators according to the following characteristics: according to the national form of ownership of the capital of stakeholders, according to the level of social utility, according to the level of materiality of the influence on the economic processes and economic security of the enterprise, according to the potential of achievement, according to the level of need for implementation, according to the dynamics of increasing relevance.

Conclusions. The study made it possible to clarify and supplement the main characteristics of the classification of the economic interests of the enterprise. The use of the proposed signs will contribute to deepening the understanding of the economic interests of the enterprise in the modern concept of economic security.

Keywords: economic security of the enterprise, economic interest of the enterprise, classification, bearer of interests, sign of classification.

необхідного та достатнього рівня економічної безпеки є однією з головних проблем будь-якого вітчизняного підприємства. Зазначене обумовлює доцільність їх поглибленого вивчення, зокрема шляхом побудови сучасних класифікацій економічних інтересів підприємства.

Метою статті є доповнення класифікаційних ознак економічних інтересів підприємства в теорії економічної безпеки.

Методи. Використано загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи пізнання: абстрактно-логічний, порівняльний, аналізу та синтезу, аналогії, системного підходу, теоретичного узагальнення, формулювання висновків.

Результати дослідження. Розглянуто основні класифікації економічних інтересів підприємства, представлені в науковій літературі, виявлено певні недоліки запропонованої авторами класифікації економічних інтересів. Запропоновано авторську класифікацію економічних інтересів підприємства. Класифікацію економічних інтересів Т. В. Сака доповнено показниками за такими ознаками: національна форма власності на капітал стейкхолдерів; рівень суспільної корисності; рівень суттєвості впливу на економічні процеси та економічну безпеку підприємства; потенціал досягнення; рівень потреби у реалізації; динаміка зростання актуальності.

Висновки. Дослідження дало змогу уточнити й доповнити основні ознаки класифікації економічних інтересів підприємства. Використання запропонованих ознак сприятиме поглибленню розуміння економічних інтересів підприємства в сучасній концепції економічної безпеки.

Ключові слова: економічна безпека підприємства, економічний інтерес підприємства, класифікація, носій інтересів, ознака класифікації.

JEL Classification: L20; L21; M20.

Introduction. In the conditions of military actions of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which have been ongoing for more than a year, and the legal regime of martial law on the territory of our country, the activities of domestic enterprises take place under complete uncertainty and the constant influence of a large number of threats, both internal and, above all, of external origin. This, more than ever, actualizes the issue of formation and maintenance of the necessary and sufficient level of their economic security by domestic business entities.

Problem. Taking into account the provisions of scientific works [1; 2] the economic security of an enterprise is interpreted as a state of security of its economic system and economic processes, which provides the ability to prevent the occurrence, minimize and overcome the consequences of internal and external threats, the ability to implement priority economic interests as efficiently as possible in the conditions of the variability of the external business environment, using the available resource potential, reserves of stability and self-improvement. Therefore, the concept of "economic interest of the enterprise" is an integral component of the formation and scientific substantiation of the modern concept of economic security of enterprises (ESE) in Ukraine, which is a necessary condition not only for ensuring the sustainable pace of development of domestic economic entities, but also for their survival.

Thus, within the framework of the development of the conceptual foundations of ESE research in modern conditions, it is appropriate to consider the types of economic interests of enterprises (EIE) according to the main classification features.

Analysis of recent research and publications. A significant contribution to the formation of the conceptual apparatus of the modern concept of ESE was made by domestic and foreign scientists, among whom it is appropriate to single out the works of T. Zubko [1] and A. Yaroslavskiy [3]. These scientists comprehensively researched the conceptual principles of ensuring economic security at enterprises, in particular, studied the content of economic security, systematized and summarized the essential features of the main components of the definition of "economic security of an enterprise", indicated the features of the classification of ESE, considered the features of economic security management, etc.

The theoretical and methodological foundations of the definition of EIE were reflected in the works of such domestic and foreign scientists as: Ye. Mishchuk [4], S. Romanenko [5], T. Andreieva, O. Bohdan, P. Walras, F. Wieser, A. Kirik, O. Liashenko, S. Mil, A. Mykhaylov, S. Mykhailiuk, N. Novikova, T. Sak, V. Smiesova, A. Filipchenko, N. Chernetsova, and others. In particular, in the context of economic security, the nature of economic interests was investigated in the mentioned scientific works, and the main types of EIE and its stakeholders were also considered.

Despite the importance of the scientific contribution of modern scientists, currently the theoretical basis for the formation of the modern concept of ESE in Ukraine requires more thorough research, in particular, in the field of studying the economic interests of the enterprise (elements of ESE) according to the main classification features, one of which is EIE, which can supplement and expand opportunities for systematic research of the issues of ESE provision.

The aim of the article is to supplement the classification features of the economic interests of the enterprise in the theory of economic security.

Methods. The issues of the theoretical substantiation of the classification of the economic interests of the enterprise in the theory of economic security are based on such general scientific and special methods of cognition as: abstract-logical and comparison – during the consideration of the classifications of the economic interests of the enterprise proposed by individual scientists. Methods of analysis and synthesis, analogy, system approach were used to formulate the author's classification features of the economic interests of the enterprise, which complement the theory of economic security of enterprises. The method of theoretical generalization and formulation of conclusions was used to formulate conclusions.

Results. Many scientists pay attention to the problems of economic interests at different levels (household, enterprise, region, state, society), studying their content and essential features, as well as looking for effective tools for their implementation. In the context of our research, *the economic interests of the enterprise* are considered as needs realized by their carriers (enterprises), which they believe can be satisfied thanks to economic activity and prompt them to directly or indirectly influence the components of the internal economic system in order to obtain a certain benefit.

The complexity of the definition of "economic interest of the enterprise" determines the scientific and practical necessity of systematizing its structural elements into classification features. In turn, the construction of the author's classification of economic interests at the level of enterprises determines the need to study the currently existing main features of the classification of the definition under study.

The results of the analysis of foreign sources prove that scientists mainly focus either on the study of economic interests at the mega-level [6]; or they study separate aspects of the theory of EIE, such as the content and essential properties of economic interests [7] or the assessment of the level of satisfaction (coherence) of the interests of participants in economic relations [8], etc., without resorting to considering the types of economic interests at the level of enterprises; or consider individual types of EIE without building their classification [9].

For the most part, domestic researchers of economic interests at the micro level focus on the study of their content, elements, essential features, and only some scientists pay in-depth attention to the study of types of economic interests at the enterprise level with the construction of author's classifications.

Thus, O. Bohdan and S. Mykhailiuk classify types of EIE according to four classification features [10, p. 37]:

- nature of occurrence: natural and forced;
- degree of significance: global, priority and secondary;
- time of implementation: current and strategic;
- localization: branch, regional and functional.

However, in our opinion, the coercive nature of EIE is a debatable point, because the interest as a perceived need by the bearer is always aimed at obtaining various kinds of benefits, which calls the possibility of its coercion into question.

Regarding the second sign, we believe that the priority interest of the enterprise can be global and vice versa, because the position of the enterprise on the market directly affects the amount of profit it receives. Regarding the last feature, the question remains open, why the authors are limited only to the meso-level of economic interests of enterprises, without taking into account the scale and volume of activities of various enterprises, macro- and mega-level interests.

Emphasizing the possibilities of ensuring ESE through constant monitoring of EIE, G. Savina and O. Zaitseva classify the economic interests of the enterprise based on the business environment into external (interests of various groups of external stakeholders) and internal (to which they propose to introduce the social status of employees, personnel, financial, resource, technological and information support) [11, p. 230]. However, in this case, it is not entirely correct to talk about the economic interests of the enterprise only, to a greater extent it concerns the economic interests of the enterprise and its stakeholders in the context of ensuring economic security.

A fairly extensive classification of EIE is proposed by O. Liaschenko [12, p. 57]. However, in this classification it is difficult to clearly separate the actual economic interests of the enterprise from the economic interests of its stakeholders, which should not be identified.

Ye. Mishchuk [4, p. 136] divides EIE into *current* and *strategic* ones, which, in turn, into the appropriate number of basic components, which makes it possible to talk about the specific structure of EIE, but not about their classification.

We consider the classification of economic interests developed by T. Sak to be the most successful, which proposes to distinguish EIE according to seven classification features:

subject level: interests of the enterprise in general; interests of the structural unit; interests of "responsibility centres";

type of economic activity in the field of: operational activity; financial activity; investment activity;

object of interest: finance; personnel; technology; information; enterprise image, etc.;

ownership interest: owner's interest; interest of the manager; interests of employees;

significance: main; priority; secondary;

implementation period: strategic; tactical; operational;

direction of interests: domestic economic; external economic [13, p. 68].

Accordingly, as the basis of the author's classification of EIE in the concept of economic security, we have taken T. Sak's classification [13], which, based on the results of the conducted research into the essence of the specified scientific definition, is proposed to be supplemented with the following classification features:

by national ownership of the capital of interest holders: interests of national enterprises; interests of foreign enterprises. The necessity of distinguishing the specified feature is due to the essential difference between the interests of national enterprises, the owners of which are interested in the

unlimited existence of the state, and foreign enterprises, the owners of which are not citizens of Ukraine, so they can only have short-term or purely hostile interests aimed at undermining the economy. We consider it impractical to single out the economic interests of joint enterprises on this basis due to the predominance of the national capital in the latter's capital, therefore, we consider their interests to be identical to the economic interests of national enterprises;

according to the level of social utility: socially useful; socially dangerous. During the formation and implementation of economic policy at the level of a separate region and state in general, it is important to recognize the content of the EIE in a timely manner in relation to the threats or benefits inherent in them for society, since these parameters directly affect the national, including economic, security of the relevant territory (state);

by the level of influence on economic processes and economic security of the enterprise: global influence; moderate impact; insignificant impact. This criterion determines the share of financial resources, which should be used to satisfy this or that economic interest, or the level of influence of the results of interest realization on ESE;

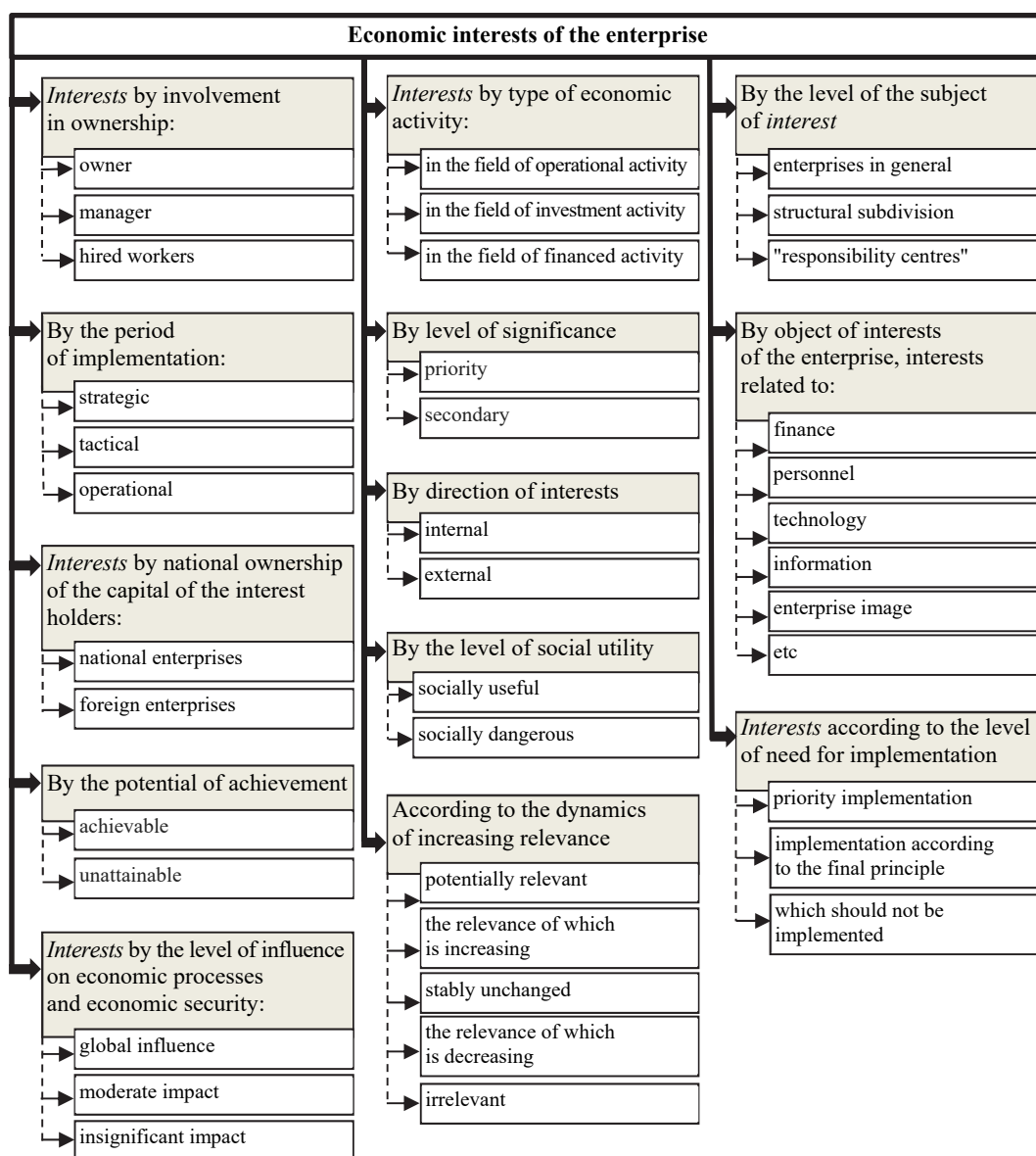
by achievement potential: achievable; unattainable. Thus, the enterprise in the person of the owners can have an unlimited number of economic interests, some of which, in turn, can have a utopian character and cannot be realized at this stage of the development of society due to various objective reasons;

according to the level of need for implementation: priority implementation; implementation according to the final principle; which should not be implemented. The economy represents the realization of the economic interests of their holders in conditions of limited resources. The limited resources require the priority of satisfying the economic interests of the holders, therefore, there is an important scientific and practical need to analyse the potential utility of economic interests for the enterprise in the short-, medium- and long-term period with the aim of the most effective distribution of limited resources;

according to the dynamics of increasing relevance: potentially relevant; the relevance of which is increasing; stably unchanged; the relevance of which is decreasing; irrelevant (relevant in the past). The ability to recognize the relevance of economic interests in relation to their significance for the enterprise over time in the process of forming and implementing economic policy determines the development prospects of the appropriate enterprise, the presence or absence of conflicts, threats to economic security at the current moment of time or in the future.

At the same time, in the classification based on "by significance", we consider it expedient to leave only priority and secondary interests, taking into account the impact on the amount of the company's net profit, because it is not clear what is the fundamental difference between the main interests of the company and its priority interests.

These classification features are capable of deepening the understanding of the content of the economic interests of the enterprise in the modern concept of ESE. The proposed classification of the economic interests of the enterprise is shown in the *Figure*.



Classification of economic interests of the enterprise

Source: constructed and supplemented by the authors based on generalization [13].

The author’s proposed classification will contribute to the deepening of the understanding of the meaning of the definition "economic interest of the enterprise" as one of the basic components of the scientific justification of the modern concept of economic security of enterprises in Ukraine, as a necessary condition for ensuring not only the development, but also the survival of domestic business entities.

Conclusions. One of the main concepts in the issue of economic security is the concept of "economic interest of the enterprise". In turn, the multifacetedness and complexity of this concept determines the expediency of systematizing its structural elements into classification features.

The results of the study of classifications of economic interests show that scientists mostly systematize them at the state level, instead, insufficient attention is paid to the construction of classifications of economic interests at the level of enterprises. Therefore, on the basis of the generalization of the classification of economic interests by T. Sak, the author's classification of the economic interests of the enterprise was built, which was supplemented with classification features, according to: the national ownership of the capital of the interest holders; the level of social utility; level of impact essentiality on economic processes and economic security of the enterprise; achievement potential; the level of need for implementation; dynamics of increasing relevance.

The prospect of further scientific investigations is the formation of an author's classification of threats to the economic security of the enterprise.

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