ROLE OF FUNCTIONAL COMPONENTS IN
THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF MACHINE
BUILDING INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES

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Abstract. The article deals with the basic functional components of economic security. Additionally, an "international component" has been selected as an important part in ensuring economic security in the process of managing the enterprise, its collaboration with international partners and ensuring the competitiveness of domestic products and the global market. Particular attention is paid to the "personnel security" as part of the intellectual and human resources component as an integral part of ensuring economic security of machine building enterprises.

Keywords: economic security; personnel security; financial component; intellectual and human resources component; technical and technological components; political and legal component; information component; environmental component; force component; international component.

Introduction

In today's changing economic conditions, more and more common aggravating issue of machine building enterprises economic security has been observed.

The reason for this is frequent changes in legislation, lack of stability and favorable conditions for the development and proper functioning of businesses, in terms of predictability of the situation in the political, economic and social aspects. As a result, the problems that arise in business management from the standpoint of economic security are included to the already mentioned, the question of which, at present, has acquired special urgency.

Today, as never before, not only small businesses, but large corporations are exposed to various negative factors, and factors that bear additional threats and make owners to take risks more often. That is why, the issues related to ensuring the highest level of economic security is of particular relevance.

The main objective of the enterprise, in defined circumstances, is confident opposition to all sorts of threats and risks, and the ability to restore the balance as quickly as possible after making their impact.

Method

To determine the impact of the personnel security on the formation of economic security system as the main part of intellectual and human resources functional component, given the present state and condition of machine building enterprises operation.

Results

The machine building industry is very capacious, time-consuming, with complex production processes. It should also attract a large number of skilled workforces. Therefore, it should be noted that personnel safety is an integral part of economic security of machine building enterprises, and occupies a dominant position in relation to other elements of the security system. It is very closely linked to human resources - personnel and staff that are present in all other functional components of the machine building enterprise economic security.

The main goal of machine building enterprises economic security in the existing circumstances is to ensure sustained and most efficient operation at present and formation of high potential for development and growth in the future.

With this in mind, machine building enterprises, with a view to achieve the greatest efficiency, it is advisable to work to ensure a sufficient level of economic security for major functional components. Below is a list of the main features of machine building enterprises economic security, which are schematically depicted in Figure 1.
These functional components are different in content, set of functional criteria and methods to ensure, but they are combined by common goal - providing stability and favorable conditions for the machine building enterprise, its scientific and technological development.

The financial component in achievement of an adequate level of economic security, most scholars refer to one of the most important, because the market economy finance act as an "engine" of any economic system.

This component provides the financial security to the enterprise, which can be defined as a state of the most effective use of corporate resources, expressed in terms of optimal values of financial indicators of business profitability and return, quality control and use of fixed and floating assets of the enterprise, its capital structure, dividend payout norms for the enterprise securities, and the market value of its securities as a synthetic indicator of the current financial and economic state of the machine building enterprise and its prospects for technological and financial development. The process of providing financial component of the machine building enterprise economic security is generally regarded as a comprehensive process of preventing losses from adverse effects on economic security of the organization by various aspects of the enterprise financial and economic activity.

The essence of the technical and technological component of the enterprise economic security, consists in how the level of the used in the enterprise technology meets the best world analogues. The process of providing technical and technological component of machine building enterprises economic security is closely associated with provision of intellectual, human resources and information components, as measures to ensure the technical and technological security of the machine building industry enterprise primarily related to the work of training of specialists of the enterprise, as well as collecting and analyzing the information of the problems that are or may be relevant to the technology of the enterprise, and their own corporate developments in the enterprise technological complex.

Political and legal component of the machine building enterprise economic security manifests itself in an effective and comprehensive legal support of its operations, strict observance of the enterprise and its employees of all aspects of current legislation. In particular, it is revealed while optimizing the use of corporate resources to achieve its goals, the active work of the relevant services of the machine building enterprises, as well as favorable changes in its foreign policy and legal environment. The process of providing
political and legal component of the machine building enterprises economic security includes measures to prevent damage from the negative effects of both subjective and objective nature.

Importance of the environmental component to ensure the economic security of machine-building industry has immeasurably increased. Its essence lies in an effort to optimize its financial costs so that at minimal cost to ensure environmental compliance, minimize its costs of administrative sanctions for environmental pollution.

The force component of economic security can mean the aggregate of the following states: physical security of the employees, especially members of the enterprise management; preservation of the business property from the negative influences that threaten the loss of the property or decrease its value; force aspects of the enterprise information security; contribution to the business environment.

The investment component has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of machine building enterprises, since the growth of investments in machine building complex increases in output, lowering of the unemployment level, modernization of equipment and technology, causes structural changes in the enterprises. At present, there are insufficient conditions for attracting foreign investments because of the differences of national legislation with the international one, and presence of not entirely favorable investment climate in Ukraine. And, despite the fact that foreign investments are a huge potential source of external financing for domestic machine building, Ukraine has great potential to attract investments and to use them effectively.

The process of providing the information component of the machine building enterprises economic security provides for performing of functional duties totality in information and analytical support of their activities and some specific operations. In particular, it is the assessment of threats of negative impacts on the enterprise information security, analysis of the current level of its information component of economic security, calculation of the efficiency of measures taken to prevent damage from adverse impacts on the enterprise information security, identification of gaps in the provision of information component, and development of recommendations in the proposed set of measures to improve the performance of information-analytical department of the machine building enterprise.

Taking into consideration the intensification of the processes that are now increasingly visible in international practice, namely: internationalization and globalization of the world economy, leading to increased openness of national economies and helps to attract national businesses to the global system, we consider it necessary to supplement the list of the main components of economic security with another one - an international component. The argument in this case, serves as expanding opportunities for businesses to access foreign markets, helping to increase their profitability and efficiency, on the one hand, and increase the likelihood of hazardous and dangerous situations on the other one.

From the time, when our country has passed a package of laws that opened the specific recognition of Ukraine in the world and became the basis for the formation of the legal framework of our country, there appeared the opportunity to enter into contracts between domestic and foreign entities. And this has enabled domestic producers to be on the market around the world, carry out trade relations and mostly participate in ensuring the competitiveness of Ukraine.

Ukrainian products are exported to over 70 countries of the world. The main partners of Ukraine's foreign trade in the machine building products are EU and CIS countries. A special place in the structure of exports of the machine building products (60% of volume) is occupied by heavy, energy, machine building and machine-tool industry. These sub-sectors are basic since they are engaged in creation of production and determine the level of technology of the machine building industry in general. In addition to providing technological independence of our country, they can be exported and oriented to world markets. In the volume of Ukrainian exports to the EU more than 70% products is with low added value. The share of domestic products: machinery, equipment, appliances exported to EU countries is only 10%. Export is carried out mainly in the countries of medium and low level of development, including Russia, Belarus, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, India, Libya, Iran. The largest consumer of Ukrainian machine building goods is Russia - in 2010 the share of exports of the machine building goods to this country in the total exports of machine building goods amounted to 53.5% (2.9 million USD).

Export performance in machine building, according to the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine in 2005-2006, showed that exports amounted to 40% of the volume of industrial output of the Ukrainian machine building enterprises. In 2007, there was increase in the share of exports to 43 %. The crisis of 2008-2009 led
to a sharp decline in investment activity, which in turn led to a decrease in exports of the machine building products. During this period there was a decline in foreign trade of basic sub-sectors of machine building industry. In particular, in 2009 relative to 2008, exports of vehicles decreased by 63.1 %, while machinery and equipment - by 20.9 %. As on 2010, the share of sales volume was 25 % compared to the previous year. This trend of growth is explained by increased exports of vehicles due to the improved economic situation in the CIS. Total exports of the machine building industry goods in 2010 amounted to 9.2 million USD.

Since 2011, the economy faces a gradual recovery in investment demand, which is positively marked by the growth of exports of the machine building products. For example, in 2012 exports amounted to 53% of total sales. Products were exported to 74 countries of the world. Exports accounted for 90.8% to the CIS of total shipments abroad. Deliveries to Russia amounted to 68.2 % of total exports and 75 % of exports to CIS countries. Taking into account the fact that the implementation of foreign economic activity of the enterprise important element is the management of economic security - availability of a component in the system of international economic security becomes relevant.

Machine building enterprises, focused on international markets, should consider the impact of dynamic processes of the global economy and make a thorough analysis of the international business environment in order to select attractive markets for the conduct of international business. Under these conditions, the evaluation of their attractiveness and safety become even more important.

Considering the nature of the intellectual and personnel component, it should be noted that most scholars assign secondary importance to this component, usually placing it in the list after the financial component of economic security.

However, we should note that in quite a difficult situation in the country, which exists at the moment, the key aspects that need proper protection are the main objects of intellectual property. In particular, these are inventions, technical and organizational innovations, know-how, designs and trademarks, text, audio and video, as well as computer programs and other development. The primary problem today is the stable operation of the business, prevention of internal and external threats, as well as its dynamic, social, scientific and technological development. Therefore, we believe that the intellectual and human resources component should not be assigned secondary importance because personnel safety is of particular relevance during the increase in the number of destabilizing processes and their negative effects. The problems of personnel security in the market conditions are the results of studies in recent years. In particular, about 80% of losses of tangible assets of companies are inflicted by their own staff. Only 20 % of attempts to get the unauthorized access to closed networks are from outside, and the remaining 80 % of cases are triggered by the participation of the companies' personnel. The acute need to ensure personnel safety emerges while preventing the social and economic threats of industrial and commercial activities of the machine building enterprise.

The issue of the personnel security in the machine building enterprises should be viewed from two perspectives. First, mostly used, is seen in the context of recruitment, check their personal skills and training to ensure effective working process. The second occurs when the machine building enterprise is fully protected against external negative effects, but did not use every opportunity to prevent a threat that has emerged from within the organization, through the wrongful acts of employees. In most cases, the main risks of machine building enterprises are generated by their own staff. According to statistical studies, about 51 % of cases of economic crimes are committed by employees of the companies. Other 49% are made by: clients - 19%, partners - 12%, individuals, who are not related to the organization - 18% [6]. Obviously, in ensuring economic security, personnel security in any case does not remain on the sidelines, but rather is the key point, which depends on the achievement of the main goal of the machine building enterprise. So, the avoidance of losses associated with the human factor, is only possible by efficiently tuned system of personnel security. Since it is the personnel of the machine building enterprise that has a direct impact not only on all the processes of its life, but also to provision of an effective management process.

In the process of solving the problems, associated with the provision of economic security in the context of intellectual and human resources functional component, the use of deliberate steps is required.

To combat such situations it is necessary to conduct research in the field of personnel security and take preventive measures to reduce and prevent such negative effects.

To maintain the personnel security, it is necessary to use modern personnel technologies, including such mechanisms as effective motivation, rapid adaptation, early prevention of conflict situations, training, certification, intelligent dismissal policy and propaganda of corporatism.
It is not worth to leave unattended the process of planning and personnel management, which aims at ensuring an adequate level of economic security. It is important that security of the machine building enterprises saw the personnel not only as an object of management, but also as a source of danger for the enterprise, and implement appropriate protective measures. Yet the assurance of the enterprise manager depends on the personnel security to prevent dangers from the staff.

Discussion

Machine building in the world economy is called the most global industry. Even economically developed countries cannot fully meet their needs for the whole range of the machine building products only through its own production. Therefore, the possibility of cooperation, including providing comprehensive supply and integration of domestic machine building in the world economy, enable the development and competitiveness in the field of machine building.

It should also be noted that the level of motivation of the personnel and its number at the enterprise has a direct impact on the amount and terms of set of works, according to its plan, goals and objectives. Evaluated measures to resolve personnel issues and establishing an uninterrupted process of ensuring economic security of the machine building enterprise is the key point to its successful functioning and development.

In order to ensure the most efficient and high level of economic security the machine building enterprise must pay sufficient attention to its main functional components that play an important role in its functioning and further development. Of particular importance is the "personnel security", as this component is poorly understood, but has a significant potential to enhance economic security. This demonstrates the need for continued research in the context of the subject.

References