

It is expedient to include such a system of functional components in the economic safety composition of the industrial enterprise: internal production (organizational, managerial, financial, personnel and intellectual, industrial and technological, investment-innovative, environmental, and forceful) and communication (informational, legal, market, interface). The proposed list of functional components and the impact directions definition of the internal and external threats on each of them is the basis for the effective mechanism formation for managing the economic entities' security.

Further development of research is related to the structure's definition and mechanism economic security ensuring of the enterprise, the direction assessment and the influence force on each of its functional components.

2.2. Functional approach to the definition of subsystems and economic security elements

We believe that a more systematic approach to the definition of the economic security essence is being considered not only from the point of view of its substantiality and polystructural hierarchical system, but rather as a complex system, in the interrelationships and interdependencies of its components [15]. Economic security has a vertical (external and internal components) hierarchical structure and an internal-functional (horizontal) structure.

The notion of "system" is etymologically derived from the ancient Greek language and means "connection". Proceeding from the classical views on the concept essence of "system" (in particular, according to R. Descartes and B. Spinoza), the economic security system will be defined as the complex integrity and simultaneously the separation of various interconnected subsystems and elements, interacting with the environment as a whole and separated from it .

The element of the system is the simplest indivisible component of the system, while the indivisibility factor is conditional and depends on the specific tasks of the study. The subsystem acts as an integral part of the system, in which other components can be distinguished. Cumulative elements from a subsystem are often called system components. Each system is characterized by

interdependent and interconnected bonds, which represent the relation between components of the system.

In order to make reasonable decisions by the state authorities, it is necessary to monitor the economic security indicators, which would include, above all, the actual tracking, analysis and forecasting of important economic indicators.

For example, according to the Methodological Recommendations for Calculating the Level of Economic Security of Ukraine (Order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine dated October 29, 2013, No. 1277) (hereinafter referred to as the Recommendations), the components of economic security, which in our opinion, should be called subsystems of such a complex system as economic security, are identified. In this case, the integral index of economic security consists of 9 weighted average subindices (components of economic security):

- 1) industrial security;
- 2) demographic security;
- 3) energy security;
- 4) foreign economic security;
- 5) investment-innovative security;
- 6) macroeconomic security;
- 7) food security;
- 8) social security;
- 9) financial security.

The calculations are based on the assessment of more than 130 individual indicators, which are based on both statistical data and information obtained through interviewing respondents.

The range of characteristic values of each exponent (indicator) is measured from 0 to 1 (or from 0 to 100 percent) and is divided into six intervals: the minimum or absolutely dangerous economic security level and the economic security level equal to 0; a critical economic security level and the economic security level equal to 0.2 or 20% of the optimal value; a dangerous economic security level, and the economic security level equal to 0.4, or 40% of the optimal value; unsatisfactory economic security level and the economic security level equal to 0.6, or 60% of optimal value; a satisfactory economic

security level and the economic security level equal to 0.8 or 80% of the optimal value; the optimal economic security level and the economic security level equal to 1, that is equal to the optimal value.

The integral index calculation as a whole and the integral indices for individual spheres of the economy are carried out using weighting factors that are determined by expert evaluation aimed at collecting system rating information on the state of individual economy spheres, internal and external threats to these areas, and conditions for effective business conduct. The survey involves from 25 to 30 experts, which is carried out in the form of a standardized interview.

The information obtained as a result of the survey made it possible to use, in the course of further analysis, the average expert estimates that characterize the importance of each indicator for generalized objects and structures or influential interconnected factors in complex systems. One of the most important components of the economic security integral indicator is macroeconomic security, which characterizes the economy state, that achieves the balance of macroeconomic reproductive proportions.

In tabl. 2.1. according to the Recommendations, the components of macroeconomic safety and indicators are given for their normalization. In this case, the indicators given in columns 3-7 are stimulants, and in columns 8-12 are disinfectants.

Below are examples of the threshold values for indicators of the level and quality of macroeconomic security components in Ukraine, calculated by the author according to official data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the National Bank of Ukraine in 2017. Thus, the level of economy "shadowing", % of GDP in 2017 was 33%, which is below the level of 2016 by 3%, but corresponds to the security level as a critical value. At the same time, in 2017 the International Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) published a rating of countries with the largest share of the shadow economy. Among the 28 countries, Ukraine has reached the three of the "leaders". ACCA estimated Ukraine's shadow economy at 1.95 trillion hryvnias or 45.96% of Ukrainian GDP. The situation is worse only in Nigeria and Azerbaijan.

Table 2.1 Characteristics macroeconomic security components*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.1	Difference between labor productivity indices in Ukraine and real average monthly wages, percentage points	-15,0	-10,0	-6,0	-3,0	-0,5	0,5	2,0	5,0	8,0	12,0
6.2	The level of the economy "shadowing",% GDP						13	18	22	25	30
6.3	Balance of the currentUkraine's payments balanceaccount, percents of GDP	-7	-5	-4	-3	-1,5	1,5	3	5	7	10
6.4	Unemployment rate (according to the methodology of the International Labor Organization),%						5	6	7	8	9
6.5	The long-term unemployment level (over 12 months),% of the total number of unemployed						20	30	35	40	50
6.6	Difference in the Ukraine's GDP rate and the growth rates of developing countries' economies, percentage points	-2	-1,5	-1	1	2					
6.7	Consumer Price Index (until December of the previous year)	-2	-1	-0,5	1	2	3	4	5	8	12
6.8	The ratio of the population's income to GDP, percents	40	43	45	50	53	55	58	60	63	65
6.9	Population's propensity to save, %	3	5	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
6.10	The ratio of wages to the amount of social assistance and other received current transfers, times	1	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,6					
6.11	The ratio of GDP per person in Ukraine to the average in the EU-27, %	10	25	50	70	90					
6.12	Population employment in the informal economy sector ,% of the total number of employed						5	10	15	20	25

*Stimulants: column 3 — critical value, 4 — dangerous value, 5 — unsatisfactory, 6 — satisfactory, 7 — optimal.

Stimulants: column 8 — the optimal value, 9 — satisfactory, 10 —unsatisfactory, 11 — dangerous, 12 — critical value.

The current account net of Ukraine's payments balance in 2017 amounts to 3.5 GDP, which is classified as unsatisfactory. The unemployment rate (according to the Methodology of the International Labor Organization) reaches 9.7%, which exceeds the critical value. The difference between the GDP growth rate and the growth rates of developing countries' economies is 2.4 percentage points, which is substantially below the critical value (-2.0). The consumer

price index (by December of the previous year) reaches 1.08, which is almost consistent with the indicator "satisfactory" (1.0). The ratio of disposable income to GDP is 36.8% of GDP, characterized as a critical state, i.e. well below the regulatory level (40% of GDP). This may indicate a very low level of wages in Ukraine.

The population's propensity to save is 3.9%, which is characterized as dangerous. Savings is a part of the income at disposal, which remains after satisfying consumer needs and is directed to consumption in the future.

The ratio of GDP per person in Ukraine in the EU-27 is, on average, 7%, which is below the critical level (10%). The study covers 27 EU member states, three countries of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland), four candidates for EU membership (Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Turkey) in the EU and two potential candidate countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania). The European Union is currently the largest market for goods and services in the world.

According to the official data, the informal sector employment of the Ukraine's economy in 2017 was 30% (activity in the shadow economy sector) to the total number of employed, which significantly exceeds the critical value (25%).

In a broad sense, the informal economy is the same hidden, closed from observation, it includes an irregular and shadow economy as well as many others.

Consequently, in the process of generalization of theoretical approaches, specific features of economic security were established. First, the peculiarity of economic security stems from its nature, which is the material basis of both external and internal components. This also applies to the category of national security.

Indeed, economic security is its main component, but the uniqueness of economic security lies in the fact that it serves as the material basis, the measure of expediency and effectiveness of the provision of virtually every component of national security. As a result, many components of national security and economic security practically coincide in official documents and in scientific papers. Secondly, economic security refers to internally contradictory concepts, the definition of which does not exist and can not be clearly agreed [37].

Indeed, an important factor in the system of economic security is its progressive development, which is a dynamic characteristic. This contrasts to a certain extent with factors such as firmness and stability, which preserve a certain state of the system. Although, firstly, the contradictions are the source of development, and secondly, the factor of stability is used in a limited sphere – in terms of protecting the existence of all ownership forms; guaranteeing stable business conditions, and a factor of stability – it is used in the context of deterring the effect of destabilizing security factors.

Developing systems are characterized, on the one hand, by the constancy of the structure, on the other hand, by the loss of stability, by destruction of one structure and the creation of another. Moreover, the contradictions between stability and development are very important: a stable system can not develop, because it destroys any deviation from its state. To move to a qualitatively new state the system must to some extent undergo a state of instability. Thirdly, the phenomenon of economic security as a complex system with multilevel and multidimensional structure is a set of interconnected structural subsystems - vertical (economic security of the individual (base level), economic security of enterprises, organizations, institutions, farms (micro level), economic security of the regions, in particular, transboundary economic security (meso level), national economic security (macro level), international and global economic security (mega level), as well as horizontal (functional) subsystems and elements: internal production (organizational, managerial, financial, personnel-intellectual, industrial-technological, investment-innovation, ecological, power) and communication (informational, legal, market, interface).

Studies have made it possible to conclude that, from the standpoint of a systematic approach, economic security as a multicomponent system is an integral category, the substantive scope of which includes concepts of different levels of the hierarchy, as well as functional spheres of the economy, which, in interaction and interdependence, express the economic relations between the subjects of international entities, state, regions, enterprises, organizations, institutions, households and individuals and within these subsystems and elements regarding the achievement of such a level development of the economy, which satisfies the needs and guarantees the protection of the interests of all economic entities.

In the case of meeting the basic needs of all subjects of the economy, all factors will work at full force and all levels of economic security will interact and have a positive influence on the protection of the state, the state will be safe.

In the process of generalization of theoretical approaches, specific features of economic security as an institutional complex system, which serve as the methodological basis of the research and form its ecosystems (as the material basis of all its constituents, the contradictory nature of the concepts that characterize it, the multilevel, and the multidimensionality of its components), were established.

Before describing the essence of economic security, it is expedient to use a systematic approach, based not only on its substantiality and polystyrene hierarchical structure, but also as a complex system, in the interrelationships and interdependencies of its components. Economic security has a vertical hierarchical structure (external and internal components) and an internal-functional (horizontal) structure.

Due to the fact that all components of the economic security system interact and cause each other, further researches should be carried out in the direction of determining the system of needs and interests that exist in the economic system regarding the maintenance of economic security at different levels: a) hierarchical – global, national economy, region, individual business entities, individuals; b) functional – in various spheres of economic security.

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