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ANALYSIS OF THE LOGISTICS COMPONENT OF THE ECONOMIC SECURITY SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the analysis of the logistics component of the economic security system of enterprises.

The generalized classification of threats on the basis of structuring of spheres and types of logistic activity is carried out.

It is established that the logistics system is an adaptive, purposeful and structurally organized system with high organizational and integration and information and communication potential aimed at managing the logistics flows of the logistics entity to ensure the development of its economic security system.

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Introduction. The study of the analysis of the logistical component of the system of economic security of enterprises is relevant, because the crisis in the sectors and sectors of the economy of Ukraine manifested itself in the unstable functioning of a significant number of domestic enterprises.

This has led to significant changes in the consumption and purchase of goods. Suppliers in these conditions can not with high probability forecast demand based on trends from previous periods. This situation complicates the reliable determination of the parameters of the operating system of the subject of logistics activities and its resources. In turn, the instability of the parameters poses a threat to the economic security of both the operating system and the economic security system of the logistics entity as a whole.

Research purpose. The main purpose of the research there is an analysis of the logistics component of the system and the impact on it of economic security of enterprises.

Research materials and methods. In this article uses general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis of action induction and deduction, the transition from abstract to concrete, as well as special methods of analysis: grouping, comparison, systematic and others.

Results. There are many threats to economic security in the world today, especially the crisis of the operating system of seasonal products in a crisis. In this case, the variation between projected and actual demand can be significant. A certain duration of the production and commercial cycle does not allow in the traditional approach to the organization of production to respond quickly to changes in demand [1]. In this case, management decisions may be inadequate to the market situation and lead to

significant operating system costs associated with excess inventory in cases of low demand, or loss of image associated with a shortage of products in case of growing demand [8].

These negative trends affect the economic security of the operating system and the entity in general. The threat in this case is not only the nature of demand, but also a significant level of fixed costs associated with maintaining the functioning of the supporting infrastructure of the logistics entity [4]. In addition, the threat is the erosion of the qualification potential of the personnel of the logistics entity in terms of its part-time employment, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce new mechanisms that will ensure the sustainable operation of the operating system and the subject of logistics in general in conditions of uncertainty [9].

Table 1. The main stages of diagnostics of a logistics facility in the context of economic security. [2].

№	Name of the stage	The main content of the stage
1.	Regulatory diagnosis of the location	Analysis of regulations on the possibility of locating a logistics facility on the possibility of locating a logistics facility in a topographically defined area. Assessment of legal barriers and restrictions and analysis of prospects for overcoming them. Assessment of legal protection and the possibility of obtaining permits for the location of the object.
2.	Assessment of institutional support for the project	Analysis of the degree of support for the project by the authorities and local governments and assessment of the degree of loyalty of the local community or the possibility of obtaining preferences.
3.	Analysis of historical aspects of the location and surrounding areas	Estimation of the height of the location. Geodetic analysis of soils and the state of their improvement, the presence in the soil of communications, structural elements and other improvements, their characteristics and condition. Study of projects that were planned to be built in these and adjacent areas, as well as archival documentation related to their construction.
4.	Diagnosis of prospects for the development of the territory and district	Acquaintance with plans of economic and social development of the territory and its infrastructure. Analysis of plans for capital construction or overhaul of bridges, overpasses, tunnels and other important facilities in the area.
5.	Analysis of neighborhood entities and features of their activities	Study of the institutional environment and objects of their activity. Assessment of the degree of influence of government buildings, defense agencies and other neighboring facilities on the functioning of the logistics facility.
6.	Diagnosis of harmful environmental factors and sources of their occurrence	Analysis of seismic factors, the possibility of exposure to meteorological hazards, the presence and level of radiation background. Assessment of the toxicological situation, the level of electromagnetic background radiation, fire hazard or the possibility of flooding. Analysis of the harmfulness and danger of neighboring industries, facilities and communications.
7.	Marketing analysis of localization	Analysis of the state of the logistics services market and the logistics real estate market. The state of competition in this market. Features and real barriers to entry. Analysis of the possibility of expanding or re-profiling the business, as well as the sale of the object.
8.	Local-territorial diagnostics of logistics infrastructure	Availability and characteristics of logistics and transport infrastructure for use. Estimation of capacity of logistics infrastructure and transport systems.
9.	Organizational and economic analysis of the place of localization	Estimation of land value, construction cost and other costs associated with the construction and operation of the facility. Assess the feasibility and cost of regional resources through the operation of the facility. Assessment of the possibility and cost of regional operational resources and their compliance with established requirements. Estimation of economic costs from the most probable threats.
10.	Functional diagnostics of a logistics facility	Assessment of the possibility of placing the necessary infrastructure and creating conditions for the implementation of established standards of customer service.
11.	Composition, structure and resource needs	Availability of human resources with appropriate skills and qualifications. Availability of energy resources and costs for creating reliable sources of energy supply and sewerage.
12.	Consumer groups and potential opportunities and threats to meet their requirements	The structure and features of consumer requirements, the specifics of their requests, the degree of loyalty and commitment of the company, willingness to compromise on the quality and timing of service.

In the researched scientific sources considerable attention is paid to economic security of the state in modern conditions. A number of sources address the issues of economic security in the region [12]. A number of scientific papers are devoted to issues of economic security of economic entities that operate at both national and international levels [3].

The economic security of the enterprise in terms of such a factor as the operating system of the enterprise, is considered in separate works. The authors of the publications consider the operating system as an element of the economic security system of the subject of logistics, and not as a tool for managing it. In these publications, the operating system of the enterprise is considered as a separate element of the system of operation of the enterprise. Despite the fact that it is an economically open system, the impact of external and internal threats to its functioning is not taken into account. It is assumed that such threats are insignificant and have little effect on the reliability and efficiency of the operating system. In some cases, the reliability of the operating system is considered its ability to reproduce results for a long time with constant qualitative and quantitative parameters [6].

It is impossible to ignore the fact that the micro-logistics environment contains a significant number of both real and potential threats to the economic security of logistics entities. A generalized classification of threats based on the structuring of areas and types of logistics activities in tab. 2 its assets. A threat is a real or possible event, process or phenomenon that can disrupt the development of the economic security of the logistics entity. The systematization of threats includes groups of threats: areas of logistics management, functional types of logistics activities, phase areas of logistics activities, development of logistics operations system and its elements, and threats in the field of logistics activities [7].

Table 2. Systematization of threats to the micrologistic environment. [5].

Threats of the micrologistical environment				
Threats of the micrologistic environment	Threats of functional LA	Threats of phase LA	Threats to the development of LA	Threats to the supply of LA
Threats in the field of material flow management	Threats to processing and realization of orders	Threats to supply	Threats to the development of elements of LS	Threats of regulatory and legal support
Threats in the field of financial flow management	Transport threats	Operational threats	Threats to the development of parts of LS	Threats to infrastructure
Threats in the field of information flow management	Threats of warehousing	Sales threats; distribution	Threats to the development of integration (connections) of LS	Threats to organizational support
Threats to inventory management	Threats to packaging	Threats of recycling		Outsourcing threats
Threats in the field of logistics administration and consulting	Threats to logistics services			

As an existing practical mechanism, we will evaluate managers with different experience in terms of priority of the functions of the economic security system of the subject of logistics activities, which differ significantly (Fig. 1.).

It is established that the logistics system is an adaptive, purposeful and structurally organized system with high organizational and integration and information and communication potential aimed at managing the logistics flows of the logistics entity to ensure the development of its economic security system. Middle managers prefer the physical and financial security of the organization (Fig. 2.). Managers at the level of management are convinced that market (interface) and personnel security are the most important components of the economic security system of the logistics entity.

The leaders of the logistics activities of the borrowed logistics are convinced that information and budget security are the most important components of the economic security system of the logistics entity. According to managers, wholesale and retail market, physical and personnel security are the most important components in the system of economic security of the logistics entity.

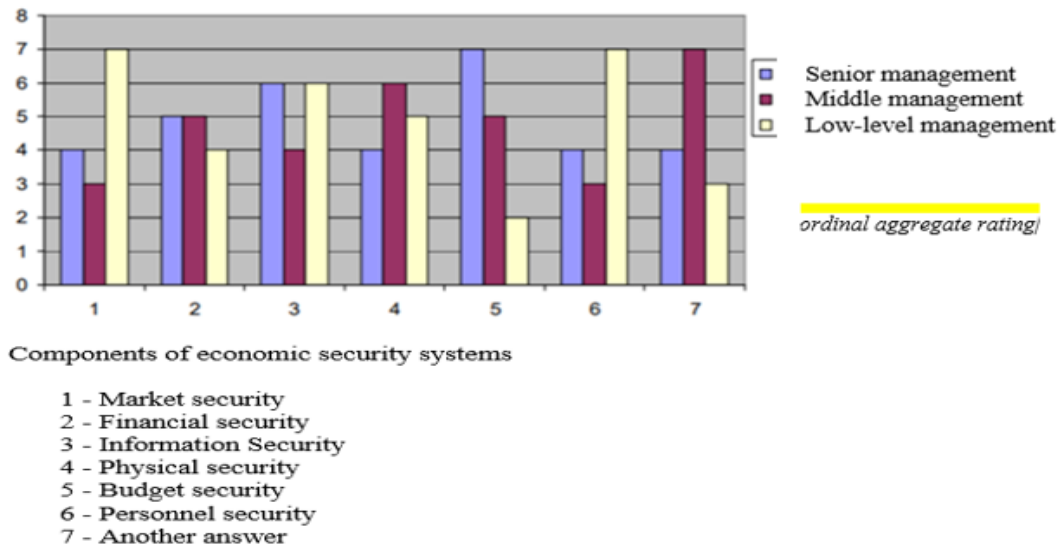


Fig. 1. Components of the economic security system of logistics entities. [11].

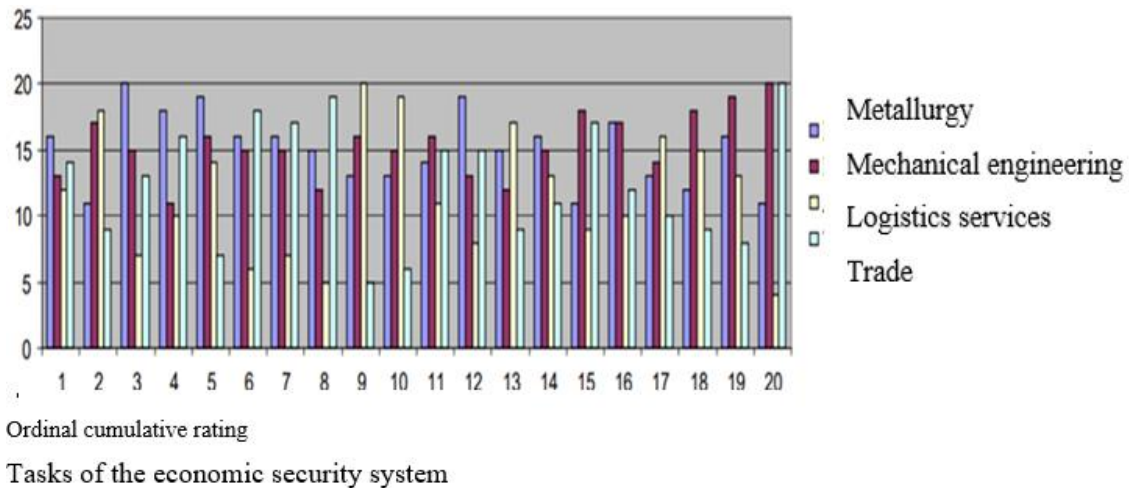
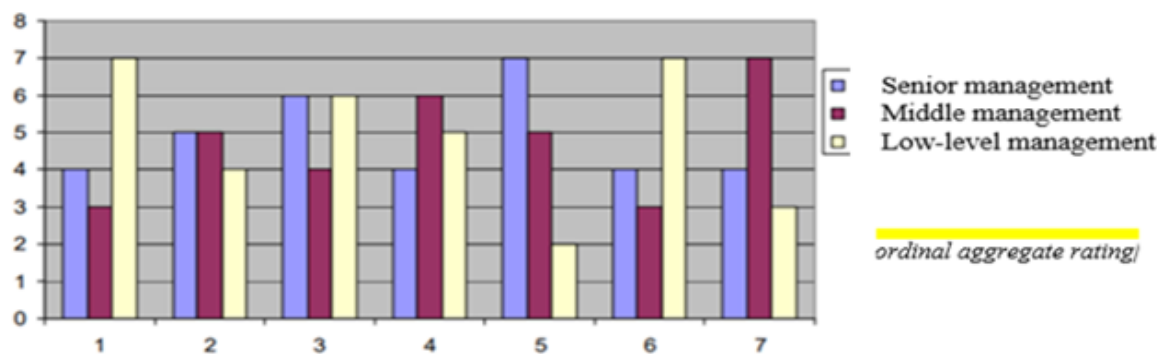


Fig. 2. Tasks of the system of economic security of the subject of logistics activities of different types. [11].

№	TASKS
1.	Ensuring the protection of the economic interests of the founders
2.	Ensuring quality control (goods, services)
3.	Ensuring crime prevention
4.	Ensuring the protection of economic interests
5.	Ensuring the safety of SLA managers
6.	Promoting the sustainable development of the SLA
7.	Protect the property of the SLA and its personnel
8.	Identify disloyal employees of the SLA
9.	To counteract unscrupulous officials, corruption
10.	To organize lobbying of economic interests of SLA in public administration and local self-government bodies
11.	Ensure the safety of SLA personnel
12.	Advise top managers on security issues
13.	To control the activity of the financial director and accounting
14.	To protect trade secrets and intellectual property
15.	Control the structural units of the SLA
16.	Providing assistance in solving security problems
17.	Collect information about the manifestations of negative trends and facts among staff and bring it to the founders
18.	Fight against unfair competitors
19.	Interact with the state law enforcement system

Regarding internal threats, the vision of managers at different levels of the hierarchy differs significantly (Fig. 3).



- 1 - Improper microclimate in the units, the presence of conflicts between the staff of individual units
- 2 - Inadequate working conditions for staff
- 3 - Ignoring the opinions of subordinates by management
- 4 - Uncertainty of staff in their future
- 5 - Ignoring the employee by the team for some reason
- 6 - Administrative pressure on staff
- 7 - The presence of bad habits in the employee
- 8 - Impossibility of self-realization
- 9 - The presence of conflicting relationships between individual leaders
- 10 - There are no factors that threaten economic security

Fig. 3. Rating of internal systems of economic security of the subject of logistics activities by managers of different levels of the hierarchy. [10].

Conclusions. Based on the studied literature sources, we note that in the first stage of the study, the operating system is an important factor in the system of economic security of the subject of logistics.

This is due to a number of factors: the company only through the creation of this value system becomes a market player; the operating system determines not only the profile of outputs, but determines the features and structure of inputs, from an economic point of view is an open system; this system is complex and poly-structural and carries a number of technical and technological hazards; this system operates in a certain space and contradicts the interests of the subjects of the territorial environment, government agencies, etc.

Thus, the operating system is an important factor in the complex system of economic security of the subject of logistics activities of autonomous logistics, and primarily through the integration of threats to both internal and external environments.

Therefore, the second stage explored the possibility of using the logistics mechanism to ensure the sustainable operation of the operating system as an important factor in the economic security of the logistics entity. The third stage of the study was devoted to the development of methods for implementing the logistics mechanism in an enterprise that produces a product of seasonal demand.

The following assumptions are used in the methodology: the time lag for the implementation of the commercial cycle is insignificant; variation in demand during the planning period is virtually absent; prices may change during the planning period and are not necessarily fixed; monthly sales volumes are defined by existing delivery schedules provided for in existing contracts.

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