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THE CONCEPT OF ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC SECURITY

The competitiveness of state economy provides national economic security. For today there are the growth of external factors' role in the process of reproduction of all countries of the world and forming of single world market without national borders owing to the processes of globalization. The increase of competitiveness of national economy is impossible without providing of economic security of its enterprises.

Such process of strengthening the relations of countries' economies as globalization of the world economy is accompanied by structural changes, intensifying of international competition, expansion of point-of-sale and other forms of external economic relations, importance of innovative and information spheres, aggravated ecological problems. All these events have today more and more influence on economic processes, rapid exhaustion of resources and extended search of resources for further development. Thus the development and making of innovative decisions have a significant influence on economic security, particularly in the aspect of issuance of innovative model in the world.

Relations and connections in enterprises' environment are characterized today by the high level of uncertainty and condition their economic activity. The degree of enterprises' coordination with their environment influences on their economic security to a great extent. Economic security of enterprise can be described generally as its ability to offer resistance to the general influence of environment's threats with the use of corporate resources on the basis of acceptance of management decisions, which are adequate to the given conditions.

According the theory of algebra of sets a collection of factors of enterprise's environment can be represented as follows: $F_{ex} = \{x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n-1}, x_n\}$, $\forall x_i \in F_{ex}$, $i = \overline{1,n}$, where x – macroenvironment factors, n – the number of these factors, $F_{in} = \{y_1, y_2, ..., y_{m-1}, y_m\}$, $\forall y_k \in F_{in}$, $k = \overline{1,m}$ where y – microenvironment factors, m – their number. Then a collection of factors of enterprise's environment F that influence on the enterprise's activity will describe the follow expression –

$F = F_{ex} \bigcup F_{in}$. Thus environment factors that have direct influence on the effectiveness of enterprise's economic activity will be determined in such way – $S = F_{ex} \bigcap F_{in}$.

Economic security level is offered to evaluate by determination of rational level of enterprise net income and comparison it with the level of actual income. A rational level of profit is a level that meets the cost of output, which is planned, subject to taxes and revenues from enterprise's sales on the assumption of strengthening of accumulation and consumption funds. The economic security level (ESL), which represents an ability of enterprise to achieve set goal under environment conditions in analyzed period, is offered to determine as follows:

$$ESL = 1 + \frac{P_a - P_r}{P_r}; \qquad (1); \qquad\qquad ESL = \frac{L_a - L_l}{L_l}, \qquad (2)$$

where P_a, L_a – actual level of net profit and loss in analyzed period respectively; P_r – rational level of net profit, calculated in accordance with the given conditions in analyzed period; L_l – losses that are limiting for enterprise.

Under driving the innovation economies enterprises' economic security will be provided by implemented innovative solutions to a considerable extent and, consequently, by improving competitiveness and profitability through the production and sales of science-intensive products.