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STRATEGIC MONITORING AS THE WAY OF PROVIDING ANALYTICAL INFORMATION IN SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC SECURITY

Shapoval G., PhD, Panov V.V., Baranovska Y., Nesterenko D., master students, O. M. Beketov National University of Municipal Economy in Kharkiv

Under conditions of market relations, the economic development of enterprises and the security of their activity depend on implementation of developed strategy. Taking into account the significant number of operational threats, internal and external risks of enterprise's activity, managers need analytical information, which will take into account all aspects of enterprise activity the most fully and will be used for providing enterprise economic security. This underlines the necessity of developing effective instruments of strategic analytical information providing, one of which is strategic monitoring.

Issues of monitoring in system of economic security are treated by S. V. Doroshenko and V. Y. Avvakumov [1]; monitoring as the part of strategic management is researched by Ovidijus Jurevicius [2]; V. Khalina [3] and L. Pan [4] research the peculiarities of monitoring at Ukrainian enterprises, but still a lot of issues concerning methods of monitoring and specifics of its performing for proper analytical information providing should be treated.

Monitoring is a type of management activity that involves monitoring the status, parameters and characteristics of a particular object in order to form an informational base on its behavior and to take justified managerial decisions.

Monitoring of enterprise activity is usually connected with business processes and involves several stages. The preparatory stage for the process of enterprise products production and sales monitoring is providing the informational base of this process, which can be obtained in the accounting department, production and sales departments.

The next stage is monitoring, which includes determination of the purpose, choice of methods, specification of the objects and the monitoring itself.

The purpose of monitoring is periodic tracking of enterprise's business processes parameters. Monitoring is an integral part of the ongoing control process, so it is needed to be performed periodically and systematically to provide controllers with information about the status of an object. To control enterprise's business processes it is necessary to track the main parameters, that are, those indicators which can provide sufficient information about each business process. The most expedient and justifiable approach to enterprise's business processes monitoring is to determine

monitoring parameters for each business process respectively. This will allow managers to make more complex assessment of the status of controlled objects. The main parameters which should be monitored at enterprise are determined in accordance with the needs of enterprise's functional managers.

The next stage is the choice of monitoring methods. The priority monitoring method in the system of current control of enterprise activity is monitoring of control points. The essence of the method is that the control procedures are carried out at certain intervals during performance of operations, works, depending on their complexity. The control points are determined by expert method, experts are usually enterprise's managers of institutional, managerial and technical levels, which make it possible to identify them objectively and rationally. The number of control points and the frequency depends on the scale, complexity of the object and can be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of external and internal environment of enterprise. This method is optimal for monitoring in the system of current control, because the feature of the current control is that it is carried out directly in the workplace in the course of the work, but is not continuous. Selecting control points is necessary for control.

The next step is to determine the criteria for monitoring. The criteria are the basis for evaluation. Criteria are formed on the basis of standards and norms. The criteria should be determined according to the monitoring objects according to the specific business process of enterprise.

The next stage of monitoring is the formation of bases of actual data on monitoring objects for further analysis. Obtaining information about the status of an object and is the main task of monitoring. Therefore, the quality of the current control and the effectiveness of making managerial decisions depend on how the data bases of monitoring objects are formed. Information should be complete, accurate and operational, and accessible to users.

Processing of information on monitoring objects is the next stage. After the information has been collected and formed bases of the actual data on the objects of monitoring, it must be processed, deleting data that are not important for the current control and leaving only the necessary information. Processing information also covers its sorting, recording, transformation, storage, etc.

The next and final stage of monitoring is the systematization and structuring of information and its analysis for making managerial decisions.

In addition it is reasonable to analyze not only absolute values, but also relative (in particular, the coefficients of rhythmicity of supply and sale of finished products, the level of profitability and profitability per unit of sold products, the level of production shortages, indicators of turnover of accounts receivable, etc.), which will allow managers to evaluate the efficiency of production and sales processes and will increase the efficiency and cost of the company in the long term period.

Thus, monitoring is an integral part of the process of ongoing control over the activities of enterprise for production and sale of finished products. Through monitoring, managers receive information about the current state of controlled objects and their changes. In order to obtain more complete information and to use it

more effectively, monitoring objects are specified in the areas of enterprise activity of enterprise, namely: sphere of material and technical support, production, financial, marketing, product areas.

Monitoring gives the possibility to control and prevent the emergence of new problems through constant monitoring and analysis of the processes of production activity.

The analytical information that is accumulated through monitoring is needed to make managerial decisions in line with changes in the status of current control objects and will increase the efficiency of enterprise, its value in strategic perspective and will increase the level of economic security.

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CORRUPTION AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE: INFORMATIONAL AND ANALYTICAL PROVISION

Momot T. V., Doctor of Economics, O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Ukraine, Center of Strategic Analytics and Anti-corruption Management, Josef Polák, Ph.D in Economics, Brno International Business School, Czech Republic, George Al Jammal, Kraivskiy B. B., O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Ukraine

Corruption has fierce impacts on economic and societal development and is subject to a vast range of institutional, jurisdictional, societal, and economic conditions. In Ukraine, as in many other countries, corruption remains a persistent problem. In Transparency International's (TI) most recent Corruption Perceptions Index, Ukraine ranks 131st out of 176 countries and territories surveyed with a low score of 29 on a scale where 0 indicates highly corrupt and 100 very clean.

One key way of addressing corruption problem through internal measures is the establishment of strong corporate governance within companies. Corporate governance is the set of arrangements through which organizations account to their stakeholders. Good corporate governance is not only a tool that raises efficiency,