

CORPORATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT: PROBLEMS AND THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction. In today's interdependent digital world, marked by unprecedented business opportunities but also numerous and complex risks, the theory and practice of corporate security management are fast evolving.

In such a challenging business climate, there are significant risk changes in the external and internal environment of the functioning of corporate enterprises, which are characterized by the destabilizing factors, namely threats of re-regulation, a decrease in the financial stability of most corporations, a decline in production volumes, an increase in the share of unprofitable enterprises, an increase in the number of bankruptcies, and a decrease in corporate security. All these can lead to a reduction in the economic independence of the enterprise. Against this background, the issue of corporate security in the context of Ukrainian realities is quite urgent.

Analysis of recent research. There are several approaches to defining the concept of corporate security. The corporate security management literature reflects the prevailing shift toward a comprehensive view of general principles of security, together with a methodical approach to solving security issues, making logic, creativity, and skills lie in the ability to correctly blend and apply the essence of corporate security in new circumstances to meet new challenges [1, 2, 3]. The latest trends in ethics, interviewing, liability, and security-related standards which are useful for understanding the mission of the corporate security department are presented in the research of John J. Fay and David Patterson [4]. Following the most widely used approach, corporate security has viewed a system of guarantees and measures that ensure the degree of protection of corporate and property resources, shareholders' rights and interests, as well as a timely and adequate response to signals and threats from the external and internal environment.

Formulating the goals of the research. The main goal of the research is to summarise problems and the prospects of the Corporate Security Management perspectives. The influence of the digitalization on the corporate security is highlighted.

Main research results. Corporate Security Management provides practical advice on efficiently and effectively protecting an organization's processes, tangible and intangible assets, and people [1].

It can be argued that corporate security is a broader concept than economic security because it determines the need for a wider range of tasks.

The goal of corporate security is to provide for the enterprise the possibility to achieve corporate interests through the effective use of available resources and the ability to organize protection, which makes it possible to create safe conditions for sustainable development of the enterprise.

The main external threats to the corporate security of Ukrainian enterprises are:

- unfavorable macroeconomic conditions of economic activity;
- the low purchasing power of the population;
- insufficiently effective fiscal policy of the state;
- unfair competition;
- limited access to financial resources;
- high level of political, social, and military tension.

Internal threats are primarily related to the specific business activity of each enterprise, but it is advisable to highlight such threats as:

- inefficient corporate governance system;
- lack of highly qualified employees;
- lack of resources for modernization and renewal of material and technical base;
- improper level of corporate culture;
- inefficient use of corporate resources;
- the presence of corporate conflicts.

When considering corporate security, it should also be noted that in the field of corporate governance, in addition to corporate interests, there are individual and corporate interests. Individual-corporate interests are the interests of each of the participants in corporate relations of economic, social or other nature. They can be so multifaceted that they will cause corporate conflicts, which are a form of threat to corporate security.

The mechanism of corporate security of the enterprise is considered as a set of managerial, economic, organizational, legal and motivational ways to harmonize the interests of the enterprise with the interests of the environment, which, taking into account the peculiarities of the enterprise, provides a profit sufficient for the enterprise corporate security.

The formation of the concept of corporate security of the enterprise is a very important issue, because today the government does not directly manage the activities of enterprises, but only regulates their activities through legal, economic and social measures, through direct (development of regulations, measures that directly affect the activity of corporations) and indirect (tax system, price and financial and credit policy, government orders) regulation.

Thus, the Corporate Security Management is determined as the systematic process of assessing, analyzing, planning, quantifying, administrating, and measuring the corporate security function.

Conclusion. To conclude it is vitally important to keep in mind the constant change of corporate environment under the influence of digitization. Digitization and networking require a comprehensive, adaptable concept for the corporate security of an enterprise. Instead of being isolated the architecture of corporate security should become dynamic and flexible for the environmental changes. To simultaneously achieve corporate security and digitization, more intelligent, comprehensive concepts for corporate security management of enterprise are needed.

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THE ROLE OF THE STATE MIGRATION SERVICE AND EVALUATION OF ITS ACTIVITIES

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In the context of global intensification of migration processes and active participation of the population of Ukraine in such processes, the need for an effective state regulation in this area is growing, which is a prerequisite for using the positive potential of migration with the aim to develop the economy, minimize the negative consequences of migration, ensure the rights and freedoms of the migrants as well as the whole country population. At the same time, Ukraine is a country of origin, destination and transit of migrants, a territory of diverse, multidirectional and large-scale migration flows.

The regulatory strategy is to focus the efforts of the state and society on the formation and implementation of the state migration policy, which will allow positively affect the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation and state security, accelerate socio-economic development, facilitate deceleration for depopulation,