



ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE MACHINE-BUILDING COMPLEX IN THE CONTEXT OF TRANSNATIONAL CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

The article defines the concept and essence of economic security of machine-building enterprises, presenting the model of the mechanism ensuring the economic security of the enterprises of the machine-building complex, which includes the basic methods and means of providing economic security that will allow the enterprise to achieve the required level of economic resilience.

Key words: economic security; machine-building complex; mechanism, methods, means of ensuring economic security

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1. INTRODUCTION

The processes of social production transnationalisation have become one of the most important signs of the world economy globalization. The impact of the globalization process on the development of the national economy is manifested in connection with the excessive openness and increase in the business cycle fluctuation amplitudes.

However, there remain a significant number of insufficiently studied issues of the impact of transnational changes, which carry out deep transformations of national economies, on the economic security of various economic sectors, including the machine-building industry, as well as the problems related to the formation of mechanisms to comply with economic security criteria.

Today, the development of the domestic machine-building complex is fundamentally dependent on the features of the targeted promotion of powerful monopolies operating on an international scale, as well as on the basis of control of a significant part of world production, intellectual property, and trade, appropriating transnational profits. In addition, there is a trend towards concluding global agreements between individual transnational corporations to strengthen their positions in world markets, the appropriation of raw materials and resource potential (scientific, technical, financial, energy, transport networks, etc.) of other countries, the reinvestment of state revenues in foreign industry, etc. [1].

Therefore, the implementation of the principle of full openness of economic, energy, military, demographic, information, and other policies in practice causes permanent coordination of internal economic processes with the requirements of the world economic system that harms domestic producers, creates threats to the national security in connection with the absorption of the domestic market, weakens the stability of the national currency, inhibits the development of Russian industrial companies, and forces to reorient their production to part-cycle products.

Thus, current issues of economic security of machine-building enterprises in the context of transnational changes require significant research as well as scientific and methodological support.

The issues of providing economic security for the machine-building complex, which has recently acquired special importance, are presented in the scientific literature from the standpoint of protection against threats [2, 3] and assessment of their consequences [4, 5].

The world practice offers certain means of providing enterprise security. These means basically have a strategic focus, accompany the processes of qualitative changes of the organizational and innovative-investment nature, as well as create conditions for sustainable and effective activity of enterprises [6].

Transnational changes have intensified the process of studying threats to economic security at all levels of the hierarchy [7]. At the same time, the problem of threats to economic security of the machine-building complex remains poorly studied. However, it should be noted that insufficient attention to the key factors of enterprises' development and their economic security will lead in the future to the threat of bankruptcy.

In connection with the foregoing, the purpose of the present article is to study the basic forms and methods of providing economic security of the national machine-building complex, since the lack of common understanding of economic security of enterprises significantly reduces the possibility of their management. In this regard, the article aims at identifying and systematizing methods and means of providing economic security to enterprises of the machine-building industry.

2. CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE OF MACHINE-BUILDING COMPLEX

Machine-building industry traditionally belongs to the basic sectors of the national economic complex, playing a leading role in the implementation of innovative, knowledge-intensive projects in all sectors of the economy. Objectively, the transition of machine-building enterprises to economic management in the context of transnational changes occurs against the background of fundamental changes in the overall structure of the national economy. That is why, together with the traditional functions, in recent years, machine-building enterprises are increasingly faced with fundamentally new problems caused by the globalization processes, first of all, significant technological and innovative changes that lead to fundamental organizational modernization. Under these circumstances, the question of what will be the domestic machine-building enterprise of post-industrial type is of particular importance.

Today, the technical, technological, organizational, managerial, marketing, and human resources potential of domestic machine-building enterprises is somewhat behind the level of analogs in economically advanced countries. Despite the acuteness and specificity of the issues, the need for adequate adaptation of machine-building enterprises to the conditions of transnational changes has recently been recognized both at the level of society and individual groups of economic agents as a non-alternative concept that requires the development of new ways to solve the issues concerning machine-building enterprises organization and management.

Today, the state has ceased to be a key owner of enterprises and consumer of their products. The hierarchical structure of the enterprise's functions and their content has changed.

Thus, with the formation of the private sector of the economy, the concept of economic security of the enterprise has acquired more broad sense in terms of determining the objects, subjects, and components of the supporting system.

Often in scientific publications, the main goal of economic security of the enterprise, in particular with regard to machine-building complex, is focused on ensuring its sustainable and most effective operation, and the creation of high development potential [8].

At that, the most common is the following definition of an enterprise's economic security: economic security is the state of effective use of resources and market opportunities of the enterprise, which allow preventing the adverse impact of various threats and ensuring its long-term survival and sustainable development in the market in accordance with the set tasks [9].

According to I.A. Kiseleva, the imperfection of above definition is that the economic aspect of the enterprise's security is brought to the fore, while direct measures to prevent the negative impact of various threats (actually ensuring security) look like a secondary aspect of the enterprise's activities entirely dependent on the efficiency of enterprise's resources use [10].

In other publications, the provision of economic security is defined as an activity aimed at achieving sustainable functioning, development, and progress of economic structures [11].

Based on the logic of the differentiation of the concepts of "ensuring economic security of enterprises" and "economic security of enterprises", in the framework of the scheme of "activity – result of activity", as well as taking into account the thesis stating the impossibility of achieving perfectly safe environment, it is advisable to consider the economic security as a state characterized by the minimum negative impact of various threats on the activities and economic result of the enterprise.

Enterprises of the machine-building complex operate in safety when the final result of their activities is not threatened by adverse factors at a particular point in time and in a given place. In addition, it is necessary to create preconditions to ensure security in the future.

Thus, it is proposed to define the concept of economic security of the enterprise as a comprehensive category that characterizes the ability of the enterprise to resist the destabilizing effect of various factors in order to ensure the effective use of resources, available market opportunities (competitiveness), as well as to implement other statutory tasks in the current period and over the long term.

It should be noted that external and internal factors can bring harm to the enterprises of the machine-building complex in the following situations:

- the economic security system of the machine-building enterprises is built in such a manner that it cannot foresee a threat before its occurrence;
- the threat has occurred, but the persons responsible for the economic security of the enterprise, do not perceive it;
- the threat is revealed, however, the enterprise management isn't able to prevent the arising adverse consequences;
- the enterprise management attempts to resolve the problem, however, efforts undertaken do not lead to the desired result.

In addition, it should be noted that the features of machine-building enterprises in Russia concern high competition in foreign markets due to the protection by foreign governments of their national manufacturers [12].

3. MODEL OF ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE OF MACHINE-BUILDING COMPLEX

Most modern machine-building enterprises do not pay enough attention to the assessment of the level of economic security that leads to a number of problems of production and nonproduction nature.

Given the fact that the economic situation in the country is characterized by the adverse impact of the sanctions policy against the Russian Federation [13], there is a need to use a fundamentally new approach to the formation of an effective system of economic security of the machine-building enterprise.

It should be noted that solving tasks related to the development of a specified model for each enterprise requires an individual approach, as well as demands the analysis and the account of its strategic purposes and features. Therefore, it is important to form an adaptive mechanism for the operation of the economic security system at the enterprise. A properly developed model will allow not only assessing the level of the enterprise's ES, but also predicting the situation in subsequent periods by means of analysis.

The purpose of the mechanism to form an effective system of economic security concerns creating and implementing conditions that ensure the economic security of the enterprise and affect its production output.

Effective economic security formation mechanisms include the ways in which the impact on the objects is carried out in order to achieve the strategic goals of the machine-building enterprise. The application of a particular method should take into account the features of each enterprise of the machine-building complex.

Therefore, it is expedient to classify the provision of economic safety methods based on the economic, socio-psychological, administrative, and legal framework.

Note that economic methods foresee the development and establishment of economic planning indicators and ways to achieve them.

Socio-psychological methods are a set of specific, social or psychological methods to influence the processes occurring at the enterprise. It is recommended to apply these methods in case of problems with the workforce at the enterprise that leads to a decrease in the level of its economic safety.

The application of the administrative method is extremely important to ensure a high level of economic security at all enterprises, including those of the machine-building complex because it is through this approach that the organization's function is realized. The main purpose of using this method is regulating any kind of relations at the enterprise.

In order to increase the level of economic security, legal regulation methods provide for the regulation of relations between enterprise employees and management, as well as protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the enterprise and staff in accordance with applicable law.

Along with the methods of providing economic security of the machine-building complex, an important role is assigned to certain means, which together make it possible to guarantee the stability of the enterprise's' operation. Means of ensuring economic security of the machine-building complex include the levers by which the impact is carried out in order to get the desired result.

The allocation of such recourses will allow the enterprise to achieve the desired level of economic security. The main recourses which provide the economic security of the enterprise include technical, economic, legal, information, and political means.

Note that the technical means include safes, video- and television surveillance systems, information decoding/coding systems, and personal identification system.

In turn, economic means involve the adoption of economic decisions for the benefit of the enterprise that are carried out through managerial decisions.

At the same time, a significant role is assigned to legal means effective in protecting the legitimate interests of the enterprise in relations with the state, business partners, and foreign counterparts. Analyzing the legislative base of Russia, one can see a number of inaccuracies. At first glance, it seems that the issues of financial and economic security are raised in all areas of public life, concern all levels of state regulation because in each legislative act it is noted that the economic security is a priority guideline for the development of statehood. At the same time, none of the documents clearly defines the subjects, objects, principles, and methods of economic security.

The sequence in determining the legal basis of the economic security requires conducting the analysis of documents that became the basis for its formation and development. Legal regulation of relations in the field of economic activity consists of streamlining the interaction and protecting the interests of its participants by establishing certain rules, criteria, and standards. General rules, criteria, and standards are mandatory for all market players.

In the current context, a key role is assigned to information tools which are used to protect the trade secrets of the enterprise.

Special attention should be paid to political means, which should include support and protection of the enterprise's interests at different tiers of authority.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Reckoning up, one can conclude the following:

1. Provision of economic security of the enterprises of the machine-building industry is an important factor of sustainable operation of this economic sector.
2. The main tasks of providing economic security at the enterprises of the machine-building industry should be focused on ensuring sustainable activity and development of the enterprise, sustainability of the main financial arrangement and key economic parameters, neutralization or minimization of the adverse impact of crisis developments and deliberate activity of competitors, attraction and use of possible sources of financing, optimal for a particular enterprise.

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