

INFORMATIVE SAFETY AS CONSTITUENT OF ECONOMIC SAFETY OF ENTERPRISES

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Introduction

- ▶ In the modern terms of management stands especially sharply question of ground of defense of economic interests of the Ukrainian enterprises, and also accepted strategic decisions.
- ▶ Eurointegration processes pull out the row of requirements to the enterprises of Ukraine, that force to adapt oneself to the increase of level to the competition and to search the adequate decisions of the most thorny problems and ways of decline of the threats of the activity, predefined by a conflict, vagueness and risks.
- ▶ Unfortunately, modern scientific economic researches of activity of national enterprises do not give an integral idea about safety of activity to business. In particular, practically absent idea about character functioning of the system in an aggressive environment and providing of economic security of enterprise is in the conditions of globalization to business on the whole. In present terms a manager appears problem of providing of economic security of enterprises as an economy growing of national depends on her decision.

Thus safety of the enterprise should be provided in such basic directions

- ▶ economic
- ▶ scientific and technical
- ▶ information
- ▶ personnel
- ▶ social
- ▶ ecological
- ▶ physical security



At the beginning of the XXI century, it caused significant systemic transformations in the world, which made it possible to form and develop fundamentally new and integral global substances information space and information society. Uncontrolled distribution and unrestricted use of information space by the world's leading countries as an arena of action in. The process of modern information confrontation has gradually led to the vulnerability of the information sphere of these countries to influence internal and external cyber interventions and threats of intentional, accidental, natural or artificial nature

As follows from the study, the key economic aspects of information security include:

- ▶ • Legal;
- ▶ • Software and technical;
- ▶ • Organizational.
- ▶ **The legal aspect** includes information system protection and the use of licensed software applications only.
- ▶ **The software and technical aspect** involves ensuring information security via applying security measures to prevent unauthorized access to data, web monitoring systems, antivirus and cryptographic facilities, data back-up systems and identity verification systems.
- ▶ **The organizational aspect** includes business activity that eliminates the mere possibility of an unauthorized acquisition of confidential information.

In addition, information support should meet the following requirements

- ▶ *legality* – to be carried out within the current legislation;
- ▶ *continuity* – information resources to ensure their high quality must be constantly updated;
- ▶ *activities* – forces involved in information security, must constantly strive to obtain information;
- ▶ *high technical equipment* – information work should be based on modern computer tools and technologies collection and processing of information;
- ▶ *competencies* – persons who perform tasks information support, should be professionals, able to perform their duties at a high level.

The information needs of most businesses are approx the same. Therefore, the main requirements for information are as follows:

- ▶ *significance* – influences decision-making, useful for users at the right time when making plans;
- ▶ *reliability* – truthfully presented information, easy is checked and has a neutral character;
- ▶ *completeness* – contains the maximum of what you need to know interested parties and includes all necessary comments;
- ▶ *relevance* – related to the actions that involve obtaining the desired results (for this you need to know the scope use of information and its source);
- ▶ *no systematic errors* - suggests disinterested identification and transmission of information, as well as the use of techniques and methods that exclude making systematic mistakes.

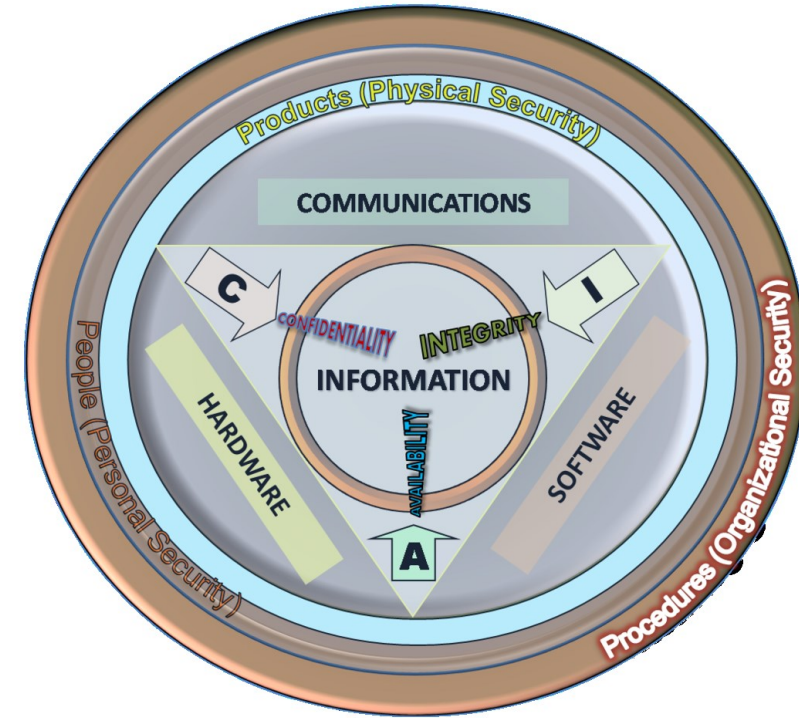


- ▶ **The main elements of the methodical approach** to the formation of the system IS management is divided into four levels, each of which corresponds to a certain level of management industrial enterprise.
- ▶ Thus, the **principles of formation of the IS system**, which are attributed to the theoretical and methodological level of the proposed approach, are the element of the system for the formation of which corresponds to the top management of the industrial enterprise.



- Also at this level should be formed basic requirements for the required level of industrial enterprise IS.
- Next, IT services are responsible for implementation of measures related to the methodological and instrumental level, if they must to formulate the main goals and objectives of the IS system, as well as to identify the main threats of IS and the factors that affect its level.
- After that, the IT services should develop a technical and organizational plan measures aimed at achieving a certain level of IS.
- After that, the plan is agreed to the highest management of the enterprise and work on its practical implementation begins.

- ▶ An **important condition** for the effective functioning of the system information security is its full integration into the operational activities of the company.
- ▶ Its **implementation is necessary** will require adjustments and sometimes radical changes to most business processes.
- ▶ **Possible occurrence** fundamentally new business processes related to the functioning of the IS system.
- ▶ **It requires** making changes in the description of business processes, regulation of all innovations and definition of new boundaries responsibility of performers.



To achieve a satisfactory level of information security in an industrial enterprise it is necessary to apply a set of organizational and technical measures aimed at protection corporate data

- ▶ **Organizational arrangements** include documented procedures and rules for working with various types of information, IT services, security tools, etc.
- ▶ **Technical measures** are use of hardware and software access control, leakage monitoring, antivirus protection, firewall protection, protection against electromagnetic radiation, etc.



When choosing software and hardware solutions to ensure the IS of the enterprise, preference given decisions that ensure compliance with the basic principles of IS, as well as the following criteria:

- ▶ - support of international, national, industrial and Internet standards (preference is given to international standards).
- ▶ - support to the greatest extent of integration with corporate software and hardware platforms and used GIS;
- ▶ - unification of developers and suppliers of used products;
- ▶ - unification of means and interfaces of management of IS subsystems.

As a result, we can formulate the value information in the system of economic security of the enterprise:

- Information is an integral part of doing business and necessary to support all aspects of economic security enterprise security.
- Information is a strategic general business resource, which is subject to legal and directive requirements.
- The information is protected and accessible to the public in accordance with legal and policy requirements.
- High quality information is very important for success conducting economic activity of the enterprise.
- Information management is the responsibility of managers each structural unit of the enterprise.

