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PROPERTIES OF METHODS OF PRACTICAL HARMONIZATION OF THE METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES

The methodology of economic security of enterprises is constantly developing and improving. Currently, the variability of the external environment in relation to business entities, the influence of uncertainty of factors of interaction with various counterparties and the digitalization of enterprise management tools encourage adaptive changes in the theoretical basis. In this aspect, scientists pay sufficient attention to the processes of harmonization of already established developments in relation to existing methods. The study of Lyashenko O. M. [1], devoted to the peculiarities of harmonization of processes at enterprises as a justification for ensuring its economic security, attracts attention. The results obtained by the author show that any harmonization, in relation to economic security, is reduced to establishing its maximum permissible level, taking into account the implementation of single methods chosen to achieve the tasks of its provision. In our opinion, the harmonization of the methodology of economic security should be considered as a process of coordination and streamlining of methodologies (including their elements) [2] aimed at its strengthening in the form of identifying, assessing and countering its threats, which is especially relevant in conditions of uncertainty. These are methodologies that, on the one hand, can be applied in practice in various sectors of the economy, and on the other hand, are scientifically substantiated and supported by the content of the relevant academic discipline, thereby contributing to the integration of theory into practice and vice versa [3]. Harmonization of the studied methodology should be carried out in stages, namely, only when a certain level is reached between the elements of individual methodologies (for example, identifying threats to economic security). Only after this will the harmonization of the methodologies themselves take place, the provisions of which will affect the peculiarities of the functioning of the business entity. Of great importance for the harmonization of the methodology for strengthening economic security are specific methods of practical harmonization, to which, in our opinion, the following properties should be attributed: conversion of methodologies,

transformation of methodologies, standardization of methodologies (Table 1). These methods should be considered in relation to the methods of implementing the processes of strengthening economic security in conditions of uncertainty.

Table 1

Essential characteristics of the properties of the methods of practical harmonization of the methodology of economic security of enterprises

Methods	Essential characteristics
Methodology Conversion	Methodology conversion refers to the process of simultaneously applying several methods or their individual elements (for example, to assess threats to economic security) for further comparison of the results obtained and selection of the optimal one for future use.
Methodology Transformation	It assumes that the process of implementing the methods is adjusted by additional recommendations (normative and reference documentation), as a result of which their elements change and transform. This situation leads to the emergence of new methods (for example, countering threats to economic security) or the transformation of old ones.
Methodology Standardization	Standardization of methodologies, as a method of practical harmonization, can be presented as the formation of standards (regulations, codes, etc.) of norms and rules defining their elements and the entire process or algorithm of their implementation (for example, an algorithm for identifying and assessing threats to economic security).

Source: author's development

As a justification for this proposal, we present the following:

- firstly, the transformation of methodologies cannot occur without their conversion, which allows not only to identify differences in their implementation, but also to compare the results obtained;
- secondly, standardization cannot occur without achieving compatibility in the results of applying different methodologies, that is, without their transformation;
- thirdly, the adoption of standards at any level (enterprise, industry, national economy) cannot occur in isolation from the real needs of enterprises to strengthen economic security in conditions of uncertainty, which, in turn, leads to the need to rethink existing methodologies through their conversion.

Methods for identifying, assessing and countering threats to economic security are a key element of the previously developed classical structure of the methodology, raising a logical question regarding their implementation in modern conditions taking into account uncertainty.

It is worth emphasizing that any methodology in itself is a clear set of methods and techniques, the implementation of which is aimed at achieving a single goal and solving the tasks set. In other words, the methodology is a kind of instruction, due to which it often becomes necessary to approve and consolidate it as methodological recommendations that have their own logical structure. This is extremely important for enterprises, since in practice it significantly simplifies and facilitates the processes of strengthening economic security, taking into account various risks and uncertainties.

That is why the methodology and methodology are simultaneously identical and different, and the similarity depends on their interdependence and mutual continuation of each other's knowledge of the object of research. Thus, the methodology, aimed at knowing the object of research, is transformed into a methodology through the substantiation and improvement of the principles, rules, procedures, specific methods and techniques that accompany its implementation and are part of the general methodology. The methodology itself, or rather, its elements, are a reaction to the current state of the research object (its variable parameters).

It is quite logical that the process of developing methods for implementing strengthening the economic security of enterprises in conditions of uncertainty should be modeled, which will allow us to consider it as a sequential chain of stages. At the same time, the logical sequence of such stages, in our opinion, involves setting the goal and objectives of the methodology, detailing threats to economic security, substantiating the necessary information support, determining the methods and procedures for implementing the goal and objectives of the methodology, establishing the periodicity of actions, and choosing ways to generalize the results of applying the methodology.

References:

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