

**СЕКЦІЯ  
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ШЛЯХИ ЇХ ВИРІШЕННЯ.**

**MEASURES AGAINST THREATS TO ENTERPRISE ECONOMIC  
SECURITY**

*Zhuha D.A., student,*

*Novik I.O., candidate of economic sciences, associate professor,*

*National technical university "Kharkiv polytechnic institute"*

Enterprise economic security is a key element for ensuring the stable functioning and development of any organization [1]. It includes the protection of the enterprise from internal and external risks that may negatively affect its financial stability, competitiveness, and strategic development [3]. In modern business conditions, enterprises face various types of risks, such as financial, informational, personnel, production, and legal [5].

The main threats to economic security are market instability, unfair competition, fraud, leakage of confidential information, inefficient resource management, and the impact of external economic crises [2].

To reduce the negative impact of potential threats, enterprises need to apply a

comprehensive approach to ensuring economic security. One of the main directions in this process is the effective management of the organization's financial resources [4]. This involves developing financial plans, continuously monitoring the use of funds, assessing potential financial risks, and creating special reserves that can be used in the event of a crisis [8].

An important component of enterprise economic security is also information protection [12]. In modern business conditions, enterprises should implement reliable information security systems, ensure restricted access to confidential information, and regularly monitor the use of information resources [6].

In addition, personnel policy has a significant impact on the level of enterprise security. High-quality employee selection, development of professional skills, as well as creating favorable working conditions and a positive psychological climate within the team contribute to strengthening the internal stability of the enterprise and improving its operational efficiency [9].

One of the key areas of supporting enterprise economic security is production safety. This includes monitoring the efficiency of production processes, reducing raw material and material losses, and optimizing production chains and logistics [11]. Rational production organization minimizes financial risks and ensures the stable operation of the enterprise even in cases of unforeseen economic fluctuations [3].

Another important area is internal control and corporate governance. Establishing a clear enterprise structure, distributing responsibilities among departments, conducting systematic internal audits, and standardized decision-making procedures help to timely detect threats, reduce fraud risks, and increase operational transparency [6,10].

Modern companies actively use risk management systems and threat forecasting. Assessing financial, market, and production data allows predicting possible scenarios, efficiently planning resources, and quickly responding to changes in the external environment [7]. The use of specialized software for risk monitoring increases the speed of managerial decisions and reduces the negative impact of the human factor [8].

Special attention should also be paid to supply chain management. Reliable partners, timely delivery control, inventory replenishment, and logistics optimization help reduce

the risks of production stoppages and client loss, which directly affects the enterprise's economic stability [11].

Social security is also an important aspect of enterprise economic security. Maintaining a favorable psychological climate, forming a corporate culture, motivating employees, and developing their professional skills contribute to increasing team efficiency and reducing internal conflicts [9].

Equally important is legal security. Compliance with legislation, proper documentation, contract execution, and legal protection of assets reduce the likelihood of financial losses and legal disputes [5].

The comprehensive implementation of these measures allows the enterprise to be more resilient to internal and external threats, improves operational efficiency, and forms a positive market image [1].

Thus, an effective enterprise economic security system should be comprehensive and include various risk management mechanisms.

Implementing such measures reduces the negative impact of potential threats, ensures stable enterprise operation, and creates favorable conditions for its long-term development.

Enterprise economic security covers a range of interconnected aspects, including financial, personnel, production, informational, legal, and social components [9]. Maintaining a proper balance among these components helps minimize both internal and external risks.

An integrated approach to ensuring economic security, which includes financial management, production process control, information resource protection, internal audit, personnel policy, risk management, social stability support, and legal protection, enhances enterprise efficiency, strengthens competitive positions, and improves market reputation [7,8].

The application of modern risk management and threat forecasting methods ensures timely response to external changes, rational resource planning, and reduced financial losses [10,11]. Together, these approaches create a solid foundation for stable development and long-term resilience of the enterprise, even under economic

instability.

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## **LINUX DRIVER SECURITY ISSUES AND COMMON DEVELOPER MISTAKES**

*Pavliuk I., student,*

*Novik I.O., candidate of economic sciences, associate professor,*

*National technical university "Kharkiv polytechnic institute"*

Linux driver security it's not the most discussed problem in systems programming, but it exists. Since drivers operate in kernel space and have direct access to hardware resources, any failures in their implementation can have serious consequences, ranging from incorrect device operations to critical security vulnerabilities. This isn't to say that the problem applies only to Linux, but to all operating systems in general. However, we'll be discussing Linux specifically because,