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ANALYSIS IMPACT OF THE STRUCTURAL COMPETITION PRECONDITIONS FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE MACHINE BUILDING COMPLEX

This article deals with the nature and definition of economic security of business entities in the market of the machine building complex. Prerequisites and threats to restrict competition in the machine building market have been revealed. The prerequisites and threats of restricting competition in the machine building market are revealed and the directions of the state competitive policy are justified with the aim of strengthening economic security, depending on the causes and intensity of competition in accordance with the conditions of its manifestation. The assessment of institutional indicators of the economic security of the market environment and the sectoral measurement of the state of the competitive environment in the context of their impact on the level of economic security in the machine building complex were carried out.

Keywords: competition, economic security, machine building, national competition policy, oligopoly.

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Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. In modern conditions the problem of economic security as part of national security, is characterized by the need of strengthening, which is updated not only at the level of individual entities, but also at the level of markets or industries.

These industries include machine building that constitutes high-tech and knowledge-intensive industries, and the effective functioning of which depends on the rate of technological progress, the growth of social production and the country's defense.

The problems of protecting national interests in the most important areas of engineering gain increasing importance due to the lack of innovation and investment activity in industry and the reduction of financial resources, low level of the domestic market with domestic products and its high energy content.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The question of the nature of economic security, its

justification of its components and their assessment have been discussed in scientific papers of foreign as well as national authors such as: B. Grekham [7], D. Baldwin [1], H.B. Kleiner [18], K. Neu [19], D. D. Burkaltseva [4], A. A. Vasyliiev [5], M. M. Zatserklianyi [9], S.M. Illiashenko [15], V. T. Shlemko [33] and others.

Furthermore, such Ukrainian economists as N.P. Karachyna [16], L. Maliuta [18], O.V. Stepanenko, A.V. Cherep [31], Z. Yakubovych [34] and others made a significant contribution to the assessment of the economic safety of the machine building enterprises.

However, in recent years because of transformation threats and components of economic security as entities of domestic engineering as well as industry in general, is a problem supporting the necessary level of economic security due to the decrease of real competition between organizations of different legal forms that require justification of theoretical and methodic principles of state regulation of competitive relations in the context of economic security engineering that meets the current requirements of socio-economic and political situation in the country.

Unsolved aspects of the problem. Despite the considerable number of publications of scientific and practical importance, a number of issues concerning the management of economic security are limited only by methodological approaches for assessing the economic security or its individual components mainly at machine building enterprises and macro level. Therefore, mechanisms of control and regulation of engineering products market economic security require further research and improvement, combining an approach to balancing the impact of regulatory and economic methods of competition development, serving the process and providing greater economic security of the industry and the state in long-term prospects.

Goal of the research is to substantiate the impact of structural preconditions of the competition ensuring machine building complex economic security according to the causes and competition intensity under the terms of its manifestation.

Presentation of main results and their justification. The current state of socio-economic development is characterized by permanent threats growth of the business activity in various fields of the national economy, which is caused by the limited action of the state instruments due to integrated prevention and combating economic crime and violations of the legislation in the sphere of competition.

Component of national security of Ukraine supports economic security of the market and the branch complexes, which includes machine building industry. This system predicts the protection of national and economic interests of the entities of the market that is leveling trans nationalization reasons of the industry; reducing the negative impact of the competition on the basis of organizational and economic, legal factors; influencing the avoidance of economic threats and maintaining socio-economic and technical and technological parameters within the normative values.

Consequently, machine building enterprise is the main sector of economic security, which seeks to ensure financial and economic stability and competitiveness forming and developing its competitive advantage, contributing to the development of engineering complex for extended play and meet social and defensive needs of the country.

Thus, under the economic security of the entities of the machine-building complex, we will understand the competitive environment at the market (a significant market advantage) and institutional capacity of the system (by decision of the government) contribute the implementation of leveling mechanisms and combating specific threats (economic, information, technological) at the engineering markets based on their key components of the economic security.

Raising the possibility of threats to national security, primarily due to the machine building complex as a complex system of economic relations between the entities that take place within a specific economic and legal procedure, which is formed by their direct participation and considering economic interests of all entities. This is due to their importance in the social-economic development of the state (income from engineering market in 2016 raised to more than 6% of GDP) and the military-industrial complex of Ukraine in the national security. Thereby, special importance acquires the balance of economic policy to ensure national economic interests.

According to the "National Security Strategy of Ukraine" they have determined threats of the national security in the economic sphere [26] (inefficient system of the government management, a high level of "shadow economy" and the criminalization of the national economy, critical depreciation of fixed assets of the infrastructure of Ukraine, dependence on monopolistic supply of power resources etc.) and the most important task of the economic security: opposition to the monopolization of strategic sectors of the national economy; demonopolization and deregulation of the economy, protection of economic competition, simplification and optimization of taxation, a favorable business climate and conditions for accelerated innovative development; counteraction system to the organized economic criminality based on the benefits of forming a legal business activity and so on.

In our opinion, most of the problems noted above in ensuring economic security are interrelated and very relevant, namely the legalization of economic activities and protection against competition law infringements in various sectors aimed at countering the monopolization and deregulation of the economy and the protection of economic competition through restructuring the violations of legislation competition of Ukraine (fig. 1). This is demonstrated by a reduction for 2013-2015, the proportion of sales at the markets with competitive structure from 47.5% to 42.7% due to the oligopolistic expansion of markets and individual dominance of the entities at the market [10].



Figure 1 – Structure of competition violations of the legislation of Ukraine for the years 2012-2016, % [10]

The peculiarity of the oligopolistic structure is the heterogeneity and decrease of the competition at the market and, consequently, breaches of warranty of economic security both market participants and the sectoral market as a whole. Under such conditions, the division of the market between the dominant entities affects the growth of risks and threats to restrict the competitive environment development, which requires enhancing the interaction of state regulation of the economic security and the competition. Within such interaction, it is important to consider interrelations of the basis of economic security, in the form of optimal sectoral structure of the national economy and developed market infrastructure, and an effective competitive environment that determines a higher level of economic security by achieving economic stability and stability of the national economy on the basis of its accelerated innovative development. However, stated above interrelation stipulates dualistic growth of the threats of the competition development due to state failures (institutional support of the competition and lack of efficiency of the

competition policy) and growth of the economic security threats due to the formation of markets with non-competitive structure.

The change in the structural preconditions of competition for 2013-2016, including those related to violations of competition law, does not provide sufficient level of competitive relations between market entities and the formation of a competitive environment at the macro level, which reduces the level of economic security.

In this aspect, competition becomes an important factor in ensuring economic security, which, on the one hand, requires countering the monopolization or abuse of dominant positions and other anticompetitive practices, and, on the other hand, the formation and enhancement of the competitiveness of economic entities through economic co-operation.

In our opinion, under the influence of competition on the economic security of the national economy, we will understand the process of its market transformation, objectively aimed at transforming the monopolized structure of the economic system and approving the competitive environment necessary for the effective functioning of the market economy subjects.

Within the previously mentioned priorities of National Security Strategy of Ukraine important issue to ensure the economic security of given sectors, assuring the development of the military-industrial complex, which include machine building, which is able to increase the competitiveness of the national economy and its accelerated innovative modernization.

Exploring the nature and scale of the machine-building industry to ensure its economic security, one can identify as well as internal threats that arise under the impact of the current state of the machine building complex markets, and external ones, among which an important place is devoted to the problems guaranteeing organizational and legal economic security of the engineering complex, including [8, 32]:

- insufficiently controlled by the state formation processes of the small business sector and business activity of the population as a whole in the period of market transformation of the economy and the social life;
- imperfect competitive environment;
- bureaucratic and cumbersome procedure of state supervision (control) of the economic activity;
- concentration (monopolization) displays of the commodity markets and mechanisms to access to limited economic resources and human activities;
- the existence of artificial barriers to launching / implementation of the enterprise;
- criminalization and excessive level of shadow economy;
- insufficient level of social business responsibility and so on.

Therefore, market structure has changed partly at the engineering product markets for the analysed period, increasing monopolization level (significant market advantage) to nearly 33% and 10% oligopolizatsiyi [10], confirming relatively favorable structure for the competition of branch markets.

However, taking into account the reduction in both machine-building complex and the national economy for the years 2014-2015 to 3.17% rate standards entering the market entities can be argued that the competition intensity at the commodity markets is decreasing every year, due to low entry of new participants at the markets for a significant reduction in concentration due to high administrative barriers and lack of the development of the market infrastructure [23].

However, the poor quality of the regulatory framework for the formation of conditions for a competitive environment can increase the likelihood of rising economic security risks with a negative impact on unfriendly competition in the context of insufficient legal protection of the interests of business entities or oligopolistic coordination of market participants, mainly through their anticompetitive concerted actions.

As stated in the report of the Antimonopoly Committee for 2016 [10, p.23], in the market of machine building industry, characterized by different structural preconditions of competition, the ratio of sales volumes in 2016 compared to 2015 did not change significantly. About 43.4% of the total volume of sales of the machine-building industry fell on markets without significant structural restrictions on competition,

and for markets with significant structural constraints on competition, 0.4% less. The above-mentioned tendencies to change the market structure are shown in Fig. 2

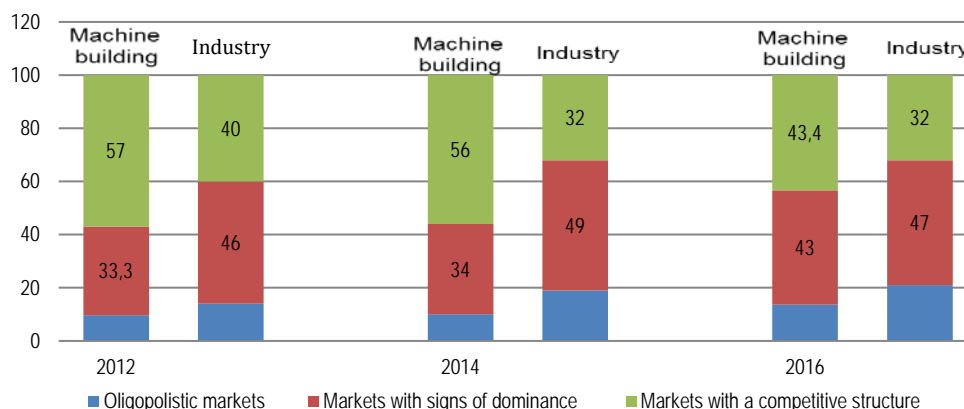


Figure 2 – Value of markets with different structural preconditions for competition in machine building and industry,% [10]

We believe that the process of market transformations in the domestic machine-building complex of the economy should be changed with the help of regulatory measures that should be aimed at supporting and developing a relatively competitive structure of the sectoral markets for mechanical engineering in order to ensure their economic security.

Macroeconomic prerequisites of the structural nature of the impact of competition on ensuring the economic security of the machine-building markets were made [11, 18, 19]:

1. The reduction of the number of enterprises from 2010 to 2016 by 8%, as well as the volume of sales of products during this period by 13%.
2. Reduction of solvent demand, which affected the decrease of profitability (loss) of all enterprises activity from 2.6% in 2010 to 8% in 2016.
3. Increase of markets with signs of dominance and oligopoly in 2016 to 45% [11].
4. Liberalization of foreign economic activity contributed to the growth both in official imports and in illegal imports.

In our opinion, paramount prerequisites reducing the economic security at the engineering markets during the transformation of the competitive environment are a high proportion of the volume of goods in markets with signs of dominance and risk further monopolization of certain commodity markets; weak institutional base to support the industry stages of its life cycle to reduce the capacity of the market; a growing number of cases of unfair competition provoking reduction of investment attractiveness and innovative activities of economic entities.

Activities to ensure the economic foundations of security engineering market is directly dependent on public administration setting up a competitive environment and realizing the state industrial policy in the direction of improving the competitiveness of industrial products (table 1).

The level of competition is an internal factor for ensuring economic security, therefore achieving a positive level of economic security of the mechanical engineering markets is possible if there is interdependent development of competitiveness and economic security at the various hierarchical levels of the national economy. Resistance to unfair competition and monopolization will promote to develop actively the forms of market competition of all participants by strengthening economic security based on the development of competition in the domestic market and its protection, including from foreign countries.

Table 1 – Impact prerequisites of the competition on the economic security of the machine building markets and its improvement on the part of the state administration (built by authors on the basis of [6, 32])

Prerequisites	Consequences	Tasks
Growing share of the goods volume at the markets with dominance signs	Missing diversification of products, dumping or unwarranted overpricing of goods, etc	Establishment of competitive relations between enterprises of different ownership
Weak institutional basis to support the industry on the stages of its life cycle	Reduced demand and industry capacity	Strengthening core environment to protect property rights and the implementation of the strategic management of the life cycle and the viability of businesses under its lifespan
Decline of the investment attractiveness.	Limitations the entities with financial resources partly owning significant market advantage and self-investment	Establishment of favorable macroeconomic climate, stability of of different markets, fiscal mode and controlling the rights on the intellectual property
Reducing the level of innovation activity of economic entities of industries	Reduction of product innovation and consolidation of the previous technological structure	Setting up the sector of small and medium businesses

Under such preconditions there is a natural reaction as most market participants with significant market advantage restrict the entry of new entities and authorities that can identify entry of external members (non-residents), especially in strengthening economic integration and globalization as a threat to ensure economic security. The latter constitute the monopolization of foreign capital strategic sectors of the national economy which include machine building markets with the highest share due to the branch structure of the cost of production, transportation equipment (36.5%); instrument making (36.3%) and electrical industry (20.5%) [21]. On the one hand, the entry of foreign companies at the engineering markets can contribute to the growth of investments by the time they will have received significant market advantages, but as a result of reduced competition should cause a growth in commodity supply of foreign origin, which in 2015 has already exceeded more 60%, confirming the low competitiveness in the domestic market.

Confirmation of the decline of the innovation and investment activity rates is the decrease of the competitiveness of Ukraine, which deteriorated by 3 positions in 2015, and the country ranked 79th among 140 countries of the world, mainly due to the decrease of a number of factors, including the effectiveness of the antimonopoly policy (136th place) and innovation (81st place), and in 2016 it has already occupied 85th place among 138 countries with a decline in market efficiency (109th place) and the same index of antimonopoly policy effectiveness (136th place) [11].

The growing concentration of foreign capital in domestic markets due to the low level of competition in comparison with the European and world markets causes the internalization of the internal market (transfer prices) to foreign (multinational) corporations, which reduces the possibility of state control over their activities, including at the expense of the decrease of the state property in the field of machine building.

Minimization of the state property can reduce the possibility of smoothing cyclical fluctuations in the market situation and stabilizing the dynamics of economic growth. According to the data of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade [30], the share of the state sector of the economy amounted to 11.1% in 2016, which is determined on the basis of the Methodology for determining the share of the public sector in the economy [20], and the share of the processing industry was 4,0%.

In our opinion, policy measures of ensuring economic security of the machine-building market subjects in the conditions of high level of the communication industry internationalization should be directed to increasing the share of state property of their capital, which may be achieved by the obligatory participation

(institutional investors) of the state in the management or Partial representation on the board of directors of joint stock companies (with significant market advantage) of the state representatives.

The low proportion of the state sector of the economy can be followed by restriction of the role of the state as an owner of national resources and the opportunity to limit the threats of economic security at the machine-building market.

However, under current oligopolistic market structure conditions with the dominant entity decreases the probability of entry of foreign companies into the engineering markets as growing market share with competitive structure does not enhance their attractiveness for foreign investors, which reduces the incentives for the development of machine-building industry through investment, having limited self financing by entities with significant market advantage.

Therefore, the competition is seen as the process of ensuring and strengthening the economic security of the machine building in the long run, as much in a short period can occur as a direct correlation to general market conditions of individual treatment (with significant market advantage) and rising material costs and energy costs of the engineering enterprises.

It is also important to note while ensuring the economic security of the machine building increased transaction costs of all market participants (both companies, depending on the specificity of assets, type of contract and institutional relations, and state authorities carrying out monitoring, shaping and appropriate institutional environment and other costs) as are manifested in the form of market interactions, which is associated with the achievement or decrease of reducing their competitiveness in the case of opportunistic behavior.

Activities to ensure economic security are determined by the need of government regulation of markets with signs of dominance and oligopoly on the one hand, as the development of competition has a higher potential for growth of economics, on the other hand, reducing the possibility of fraud and anticompetitive concerted actions in the market.

The inefficient system of the public regulation sector of the branch competition produces the growth of the machine building markets vulnerability to threats and reduces their economic security, institutional aspects which are the reasons characterizing the extent of government influence on business activity and guarantees for the development and protection of the competition (Tabl. 2).

Table 2 – Institutional aspects of economic security of the market environment for the year 2016 by the Worldwide Governance Indicators (compiled by the authors on the basis of expert evaluations [12 -14] by the WGI Aggregation Methodology [14])

Indexes	Value	Threshold
Quality of the regulatory policy	-0,43	-2,5 (low) to 2,5 (high)
The quality of public administration and public services	- 0,58	-2,5 (low) to 2,5 (high)
Compliance with regulatory framework	-0,77	-2,5 (low) to 2,5 (high)
The level of illegal economy	-0,84	-2,5 (low) to 2,5 (high)
Political stability	-1,89	-2,5 (low) to 2,5 (high)
State control	2,8	0 (low) to 3 (high)
Barriers to entrepreneurship	2,3	0 (low) to 3 (high)
Barriers to investment	2,9	0 (low) до 3 (high)
Index of freedoms and opportunities *	-2,24	-5 (low) to 5(high)

The analysis of these institutional indexes of economic security of the market environment demonstrates persistent tendency to deterioration the competition indexes in the machine-building complex (tabl. 3) and accordingly ensuring economic security from low level side of institutional regulation.

Economic security in the machine-building complex as a state of the market of national economy, generating branch competitiveness growth and ensuring the steady functioning (and development) of

market participants due to the action of threats, depends on improving competitive positions of the industry in the economy of the country and the world. The analysis of the factors of the competitive environment state in the machine-building complex certifies, except the high value of "Share of profitable enterprises", which comprised 74.5% in 2016 and "The coefficient of coverage of imports by export" with the value of 60.8%, which notes unstable dynamics of the factors of the competitive environment state.

Table 3 – Main aspects of the competitive environment at the machine-building complex (built by authors on the basis of [6, 25, 27,28, 29])

Main aspects	Year 2010	Year 2016	Threshold
The number of operating enterprises per 1,000 of population, units	4,73	4,13	1 (low) to 50 (high)
The share of profitable enterprises, %	60,2	74,5	50 (low) to 75 (high)
The proportion of products manufactured by small enterprises of the industry, %	4,6	6,3	0 (low) to 25 (high)
Market share with competitive structure, %	29,4	43,4	0 (low) to 100 (high)
The entry rate of business entities into the market	2,3	2,7	1 (low) to 3 (high)
The coverage ratio of import by means of export, %	69,4	60,2	50 (low) to 100 (high)
The volume of machine building production, realized from Ukraine % to the volume of industrial production	n.d.	57,4	25 (low) to 100 (high)
The ratio of increase in FDI to GDP, %	0,85	0,99	0 (low) to 10 (high)
Profitability of operating activity of the machine building enterprises, %	7	3,0	0 (low) to 8 (high)
The share of machine-building enterprises that have implemented innovative products in total industrial enterprises	34,3	21,5	10 (low) to 50 (high)

In turn, the low values of institutional factors of the market environment economic security, that subjects in the machine-building complex can get losses from the actions of competitors in order to resist unfair competition due to poor organization of public administration.

The probability of deterioration of the competitive environment development, taking into account the institutional economic security requires its consideration in implementing the state competition policy, since the necessary level of economic security can be achieved through the development of effective government institutions and mechanisms of state protection and competition development.

Therefore one of the important approaches ensuring branch economic security is a complex of preventive measures leveling economic threats in the machine building markets based on the protection and development of competition on the side of market participants and it is aimed at increasing the competitiveness of industrial products in both domestic and foreign markets.

Thus the importance of the state sector in providing economic security is not limited to the institutionalization of a competitive environment at the machine building complex, as reflected in the macroeconomic balancing system in the context of economic security in an oligopolistic market structure with the dominant subject, hence the need to modernize the institutional and legal framework of the state of competition policy.

Developing a common competition policy in ensuring economic security will affect the investment climate and scientific and technological progress, in the case of underestimating the machine-building complex can receive partly incentives for its development.

In our view, the main objectives of the state competition policy in the context of ensuring economic security at the engineering markets are:

- increasing investment attractiveness and incentives to increase the number of market participants,

characterized by normal occurrence;

- equal conditions of competition, including competition protection from anticompetitive actions of market participants and authorities;
- removal of infrastructure restrictions of competition on the basis of transparent formation of investment programs and public-private partnerships;
- setting up equal conditions of access to the market by balancing the regulatory mechanisms and support entrepreneurship [2].

As best practices demonstrates in other sectors of the national economy is growing relevance of the use of public-private partnerships in the machine-building complex, within which may be established preferences for machine building companies in accordance with tax and customs legislation or partially financed their costs of investment projects [22] and activities carried conversion of military production, which will strengthen the economic foundations of state security. In modern life the development of cooperation between state and business structures cause the formation of effective institutions of national markets, which should ensure [3]: reducing transaction costs, the formation of harmonization-parity pricing mechanism, etc; improving organizational and economic cooperation through the use of cluster benefits of pooling of resources and opportunities, etc; stimulate effective investment projects in industry and national scale.

Therefore a partnership of the state and business will strengthen innovation and investment focus of economic growth in the system of economic security and the protection of competition will act as a necessary condition for its further strengthening, providing to this end not only regard the alleged higher priority for state competition policy, but also ensure its the balance of the state policy in strengthening economic security. [24]

Conclusions and directions of further researches. Changing the competitive conditions of the participants of the machine-building markets caused the emergence of problems in ensuring the economic safety of the machine-building complex. The main preconditions of the structural nature of the impact of competition on ensuring the economic security of the mechanical engineering markets were: reducing the number of enterprises and their volume of sales; reduction of solvent demand, which affected the reduction of profitability (loss) of all activity of enterprises; an increase in markets with signs of dominance and oligopoly; increase in imports. The analysis of the development of the machine-building complex in order to ensure its economic security has allowed to distinguish as internal threats that arise under the influence of the current state of the markets of the machine-building complex, as well as external threats associated with the organizational and legal provision of economic security of the machine-building complex.

In order to strengthen economic security depending on the reasons and intensity of competition in accordance with the conditions of its manifestation, the directions of the state competition policy are grounded: increase of investment attractiveness and stimulation to increase the number of market participants characterized by the norm of entry; equalization of the conditions of competition, including protection of competition from the anticompetitive actions of market actors and authorities; eliminating the infrastructure restrictions of competition on the basis of transparent formation of investment programs and the mechanism of public-private partnership; creating equal access conditions to the market by balancing regulatory mechanisms and supporting entrepreneurship.

The assessment of institutional indicators of economic security of the market environment and the sectoral dimension of the competitive environment in the context of their impact has shown the need for preventive measures to minimize economic threats in the machine building markets on the basis of protection and competition development by all market participants to enhance the competitiveness of industrial products, which is expressed by upgrading of the institutional and legal base of state competition policy.

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Аналіз впливу структурних передумов конкуренції на забезпечення економічної безпеки машинобудівного комплексу

У цій статті розглядається сутність та визначення економічної безпеки суб'єктів машинобудівного комплексу. Обґрунтовано передумови та загрози обмеження конкуренції на ринку машинобудування. Розкрито передумови та загрози обмеження конкуренції на ринку машинобудування та обґрунтовано напрями державної конкурентної політики з метою зміцнення економічної безпеки залежно від причин та інтенсивності конкуренції відповідно до умов її прояву. Проведено оцінку інституціональних індикаторів економічної безпеки ринкового середовища та галузевий вимір стану конкурентного середовища в контексті їх впливу на рівень економічної безпеки у машинобудівному комплексі.

Ключові слова: конкуренція, економічна безпека, ринок машинобудування, державного регулювання, державна конкурентна політика.

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Анализ влияния структурных предпосылок конкуренции на обеспечение экономической безопасности машиностроительного комплекса

В данной статье рассматривается сущность и определение экономической безопасности субъектов машиностроительного комплекса. Обосновано предпосылки и угрозы ограничения конкуренции на рынке машиностроения. Раскрыты предпосылки и угрозы ограничения конкуренции на рынке машиностроения и обоснованы направления государственной конкурентной политики с целью укрепления экономической безопасности в зависимости от причин и интенсивности конкуренции в соответствии с условиями ее проявления. Проведена оценка институциональных индикаторов экономической безопасности рыночной среды и отраслевой измерение состояния конкурентной среды в контексте их влияния на уровень экономической безопасности в машиностроительном комплексе.

Ключевые слова: конкуренция, экономическая безопасность, рынок машиностроения, государственного регулирования, государственная конкурентная политика.

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