



## **MIGRATION SECURITY AS A COMPONENT OF CORPORATE SECURITY**

**Tsvetelina I. Metodieva, Iliana K. Simeonova**

*SECURITY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES, FACULTY OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES, KONSTANTIN PRESLAVSKY UNIVERSITY OF SHUMEN, SHUMEN 9712, 115, UNIVERSITETSKA STR., E-MAIL: ts.metodieva@shu.bg, i.simeonova@shu.bg*

**ABSTRACT:** *A new element has been added to the components of corporate security - migration security. The proposed new author's terms for our scientific community - "migration security" will facilitate future research in the field of the impact of migration processes on the security of regions and business organizations.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Corporate security, Migration security, Regional and business organization security.*

### **1. Corporate security and its components**

The economic system of any society consists of a large number of business organizations, so the successful, complete and effective solutions of the tasks facing the economic security of each country depend on the effectiveness of their activities. Economic organizations provide the economic sphere of society, its reproduction and development.

When discussing the security of economic (business) organizations, instead of the names structure, corporation and company, it is appropriate to use the term "organization", which is universal for economic and non-profit sites and their different organizational forms of existence. In this sense, the term organization is used generally for all security objects [1], and in our legislation the concept of economic organizations is also used, not economic companies.

Corporate security remains the largest reserve for strengthening the national security system. This can be accomplished if the emerging contradictions and confrontation between the systems for ensuring national and corporate security are eliminated in good faith and competently. A number of experts are of the opinion that it is impossible to talk about security without considering the connection and interdependence between corporate and national

security. It is increasingly recognized that a fundamental building block of the national security system is corporate security.

According to the Commercial Act, "company" is the name under which the trader exercises his occupation and signs. In practice, this term is usually used to refer to various business organizations. An enterprise (company) is an independent system (entity) with the rights of a legal entity, which produces and sells products, performs activities and provides services. "The Company" is an economic, commercial or industrial enterprise enjoying the rights of a legal entity. "Company" and "company" are actually synonyms derived from different languages. "The Company" is a commercial or industrial enterprise, a commercial and industrial association of entrepreneurs. A company is a smaller business organization than a corporation. A corporation is an organizational and economic form of business combination, it is several companies united together and working together to obtain the same result. A corporation is analogous to other associations, such as a holding, trust, syndicate, group of companies, consortium, business association, etc.

It is more correct to use the term "corporate security" instead of the term "corporate security" used in many scientific and popular publications. For the sake of correctness to the authors using this term, it should be noted that they consider company security as one of the most important systems for imposing, developing and protecting any business, and it is correct to point out some of the existing definitions of company security.

In a number of publications, "company security" is understood as a state of protection of the company from external and internal threats and its ability to guarantee its existence (integrity, activity, growth and development) to achieve its goals with optimal expenditure of resources. Other authors consider "company security" as a complex of interrelated events and activities.

They define it as a set of specific actions (efforts) and structures for physical and information protection of people, financial resources, material and intellectual property, in order to ensure sustainable functioning and create conditions for long-term and successful work. The purpose of company security is to detect threats, investigate the security of sites, create an asset protection system, prevent and suppress incidents and crimes, detect encroachments and security.

In our country, the concept of "company security" is often limited to practical actions only for the technical and physical security of companies. There are reasons for this – first of all, the significantly smaller scale of activities of the companies themselves, and hence the limited tasks of the company's own security systems, if any. Now it is not a priority for them to counter foreign corporate intelligence related to the theft of scientific and technological secrets and "know-how" of our leading companies [2].

The security of the company is a state of its relative stability, achieved through a set of activities for prevention, detection and neutralization of various dangers and forms of impact.[3] "Company security" is a set of activities carried out in a commercial enterprise with the aim of preventing, preventing, establishing, detecting, suppressing and terminating unfair competition [4].

The complex solution of the issue of corporate security provokes the need to analyze corporate security, which means that objectively an individual enterprise could not protect itself from all elements of risk [5].

Today, it is believed that one cannot talk about security without considering the relationship and interdependence between corporate and national security. National security is unthinkable without corporate security, regardless of whose it is and what exactly the ownership is [6].

It should be noted that an objective contradiction between corporate security and national security is at the level of transnational organizations operating in several countries and even on several continents. At today's level of globalization of financial flows, transnational companies can cause a financial crisis in a single country or group of countries by speculating on capital markets or simply by suddenly making huge cash transfers.

There are definitions for the term "corporate security" that can be mainly reduced to two directions. According to authors from the first direction, corporate security is the whole range of measures aimed at protecting the economic, technical, legal, informational interests of a particular enterprise.

In the Bulgarian Corporate Security Association (BACS), "corporate security" is understood as the activity of ensuring and protecting all assets of a business organization – information, reputation, personnel, property, intellectual property [7].

The most important factor for the security of any company is the integrity of its employees [8].

The concept of corporate security has changed slightly in recent years compared to the 90s of the 20th century. At that time, attention was focused on the personal safety of the owner of the business and property.

Over time, the state began to deal more or less with the regulation of economic processes in the country and security problems spilled over into the plane of the economy [9].

In the transition to market relations, the state loses its ability to guarantee the security of all economic operators, but it focuses its efforts on the protection of the state as such.

As regards individual entrepreneurial structures, they are partially delegated the right to protect themselves from external and internal threats [10]. Thus, every businessman with fatal inevitability has to solve not only business problems, but also the tasks of protecting his business.

## 2. Components for a business organization

The corporate tax system is clearly associated with the economy of the security to the enterprise, and it is logical to set the components to the economy of the security to the field of the enterprise and to determine the element to the security to the economic organization. The analysis is based on scientific labor, the focus on the economy of the enterprise, which allows for the identification of three approaches for the definition of the functional components: systemic, resourceful and resource-functional. Expert crumpled, that the combined resource-functional approach for determining not on the component on the corporate security on the enterprise, then report all the aspects on the other two approaches.

The combined resource-functional approach is the most advanced and widespread at the moment [11]. The approach is based on two criteria - resources that need protection and functions (directions) of activity that the company must perform. The structuring of the functional components of the corporate security of the enterprise, built on the basis of the resource-functional approach, allows a comprehensive approach to solving the problem of ensuring corporate security of the economic entity.

In fig. 1 a classification of the components of corporate security adapted by resource and functional characteristics is shown. It is proposed to add a new component to them - migration security.

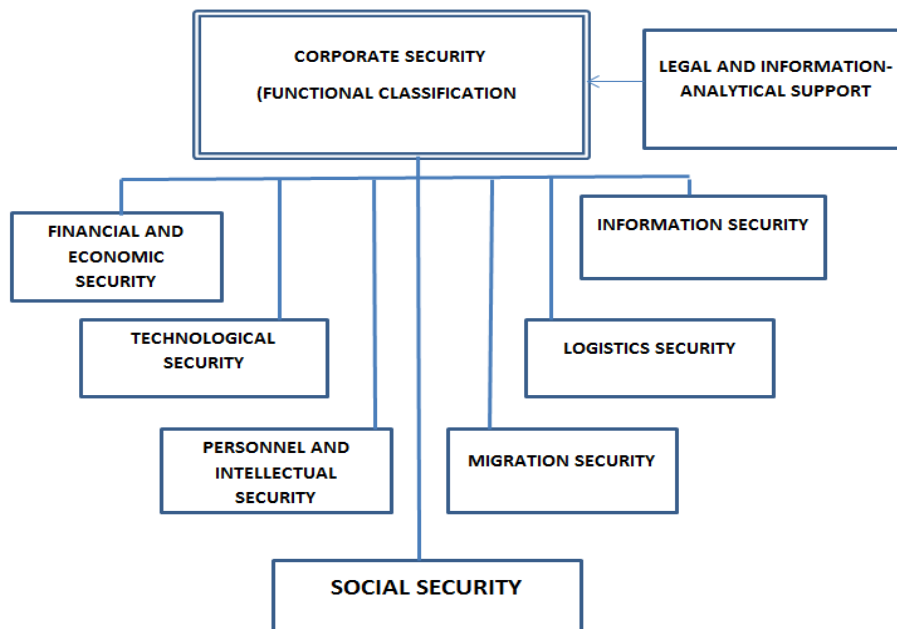


Fig.1. Classification of corporate security components by resource and functional attribute

The financial and economic component of the company's corporate security evaluates the effective use of corporate resources ensuring financial stability,

liquidity and profitability of the activity, as well as achieving the maximum volume of sales of the company's products as a result of effective sales promotion and compliance with consumer needs. Technological safety is determined by whether the equipment and technologies used in the enterprise meet modern world analogues and comply with applicable environmental standards. The HR and intellectual component of corporate security is aimed at achieving a high qualification level of personnel, developing creative thinking and creative approach of employees.

Information security provides effective information and analytical support for the economic activity of the enterprise, represents the enterprise among partners and competitors and protects information resources. The figure, as "legal and informational-analytical support", shows the element that provides legal support to the organization, as well as the ability to adapt the company to changes in legislation and public administration.

In conditions of instability and uncertainty in the market environment and the imperfection of the legal and organizational-economic mechanism for the implementation of economic relations, one of the important directions for ensuring the security of enterprises is the use of the principles of logistics management, both at the level of an individual enterprise and at the level of organizational interaction. This leads to the separation of a logistical component of corporate security, related to internal management, covering relationships arising at the micro and macro levels.

Corporate security has political and legal, informational, environmental and power components. The power and social component takes into account all aspects of the enterprise's activity, which determine the physical security of its employees, the degree of protection of property from negative influences and the security of the enterprise's information resources. The environmental component takes into account the negative impact of the production process on the environment and the ecology of the region and the country, the degree of environmental control and the economic effectiveness of the environmental measures of the enterprise.

There is one more component that is not shown in Figure 1. It is the presence of a positive corporate culture, which is of great importance for the enterprise. Corporate culture gives employees a sense of corporate identity, shows an intra-group perspective of the enterprise, a source of stability and consistency. Knowledge of the values, norms and rules formed in the enterprise helps new employees to correctly interpret what is happening in the enterprise and accordingly determine and correct their behavior.

Corporate culture, more than anything else, stimulates the self-awareness and high responsibility of the employee performing the tasks assigned to him. "Migration security" is a dynamic state of protection of the interests of the individual and the country (region, business organizations) from the threats

posed by migration processes and adversely affecting their development and prosperity. "Migration Security" is a comprehensive system for protecting people, society and the state from threats in the field of migration policy. It is related to the political, social, economic and cultural area of life. "Migration Security" unites the totality of public relations and legal norms in order to provide legal and institutional mechanisms, as well as the resource capabilities of the state and society to ensure the national interests of the state and the interests of the world community.

The processes that take place in the field of migration have a significant impact on the state of national security of the state. In the absence of an effective migration policy, migrants, especially illegal ones, become a breeding ground for organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism. This environment contributes to the growth and reproduction of threats to the state and civil society. The combination of effective control over migration processes and ensuring the rights and freedoms of both migrants and the rights, freedoms and interests of the indigenous population is the key to a perfect migration policy, which in turn will reduce the risks and threats to the national security of the state. An effective corporate security system should provide a solution to three groups of problems - identifying threat factors, preventing the occurrence of negative consequences of their update, suppressing negative ones phenomena and processes that really threaten corporate security.[12]

The security of business organizations should be based on a well-grounded security policy adopted by the management of the company and, if necessary, organizational measures should be taken to achieve it, including the creation of its own corporate security system to protect the organization from external and internal threats.

A security policy is a set of documented rules that define how an organization manages and protects its tangible and financial assets, trade secrets, and classified information. The combination of all the defense mechanisms (or their integrity) implements the security policy. The security policy is built on the basis of an analysis of the risks that are real for the given organization.[13]

A new element has been added to the components of corporate security - migration security. The proposed new author's terms for our scientific community - "migration security" will facilitate future research in the field of the impact of migration processes on the security of regions and business organizations. The successful adaptation and integration into Bulgarian society of third-country nationals is the only lasting solution to increase the migration security of regions and business organizations. A proactive approach is needed to develop measures and tools for managing migration processes and integrating third-country nationals, which will allow for faster resolution of problems in possible migration crises.

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