

and the state of the internal environment depend on the state and dynamics of the external environment. The openness of the system is determined by its connection with the external environment, which is implemented through the adaptation function.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

The research of theoretical and practical aspects devoted to the problems of risk management at the enterprise is significant and includes the scientific works of famous Ukrainian and foreign scientists, among them: V. Apopii, A. Algina, I. Balabanova, H. Bashnianin, O. Bila, I. Blank, S. Nakonechnyi, G. Kleiner, V. Tochylin, M. Khokhlova, K. Hlarden, A. Shtefanych, O. Yastremska and others, whose works are devoted to the study of certain aspects of the essence of risks, their analysis, and the determination of factors and causes of risk emergence and management. At the same time, it should be noted that the existing approaches and methods for solving certain problematic aspects of risk management as an effective risk management system are not sufficiently covered, therefore they need more attention in combination with foreign experience and taking into account domestic features.

Therefore, the **purpose** of the article is to establish the relationship between the categories "risk", "sustainability", "development" and determine the role of economic risk in the context of the development of an industrial enterprise as an open socio-economic system.

Presenting main material. Risk is an attributive characteristic of any worthwhile activity. There is no risk-free economic behavior. The essence of risk is deviation from the expected course of events under the influence of various factors. Economic risk is the possibility of not achieving the planned, targeted results of activity.

Risks are a function of the formation and development of the following basic principles of the market economy: freedom of entrepreneurship and freedom of consumer choice. The consequence of the risk is the natural rotation of enterprises that, in extreme cases, lose stability and cease to be integral systems (bankruptcy, vertical and horizontal integration strategies, mergers and acquisitions).

There is a high level of correlation between efficiency and riskiness. The main drivers of economic development are risk and competition. Economic progress is ensured by various "risk stratification". Risk is a regulator of the economy, performing a protective (analytical) function. With the help of risk accounting, the most rational development of microeconomic objects, which is the basis of the market, is achieved, and the entire system achieves the necessary balance, stability of functioning and exclusion of crises.

The lack of risk ultimately harms the economy, as the incentive to improve the management system

is lost and, as a result, development stalls. Risk is one of the motivating reasons for intensifying the development of enterprises. Risk acts as an incentive for innovations, performing a constructive (innovative) function, acting as an engine of economic development.

The implementation of development strategies, especially innovative ones, is accompanied by increased risk, and both their success and the reliability of performance evaluations are possible only with the implementation of management systems taking into account risk factors.

Correspondence of internal process flow parameters to the changing requirements of the external environment guarantees the performance of target functions. Dynamic stability and development are functions of the adequacy of internal changes occurring at the enterprise, external changes that allow achieving higher-order goals (qualitative and quantitative). Innovative activity is the essential basis of development, dynamic stability and strategic competitiveness. Innovative processes are accompanied by increased risk, which, on the one hand, leads to a decrease in economic stability and efficiency at the moment, and on the other hand, it allows achieving sustainable competitive advantages, ensuring high efficiency when using special management approaches aimed at ensuring sustainability.

The concepts of economic stability, risk and development are categories that have a complex, multi-level, multi-faceted and contradictory meaning. Risk and sustainability are interrelated economic categories, characteristics of systems in the process of activity (functioning) and in the process of development. In the conditions of growing instability of the environment, the production, financial, and investment activities of the enterprise are significantly complicated, the risk of not achieving the set goal increases, which leads to the need to find new management methods aimed at ensuring stability. We should especially note that stability is no longer the opposite of variability, but on the contrary, complements and conditions it. Thus, in order to maintain stability in response to the influence of risk factors, the enterprise, as an open system, must change. In addition, when considering sustainable development, it is necessary to emphasize that the sustainable state of the economy at any level is always relative, since sustainability is in a dialectical unity with the category of variability, which is primary in relation to it. If the external form of any process is dominated by the moment of stability, then instability and imbalance prevail in the internal content of processes and their essential aspects, which are expressed in the following [3]:

1. Imbalance of market needs and goods produced to satisfy them.

2. An imbalance between the cost of the resources involved in the production process and the cost of their reproduction.

3. Inconsistency between the value of the net product created within the cycle and the size of accumulation, etc.

4. Technological imbalance.

5. Imbalance of resources and their needs.

6. Imbalance in the development of elements and their acquisition of new qualities.

7. Imbalance in the values of economic efficiency.

The imbalance grows as the system develops due to the different speed of changes of its individual elements and their acquisition of new qualities. When studying systems with a complex structure prone to dynamics (including manufacturing enterprises), it is necessary to consider the concept of balance of individual elements and ratios (proportions) between them. At each stage of its development, the enterprise is characterized by the composition and quality of elements, the form of their organization and interconnection, characteristic of it at the moment of time. At a certain time interval, these indicators are in relative harmony (equilibrium), which creates conditions for the effective functioning of the enterprise. But since each element is in continuous movement and development, and the rates and directions of this development due to the different nature of the elements do not coincide (rates of moral and material wear and tear of equipment, changes in the consumer properties of manufactured products, the level of qualification and competence of personnel, etc.), then entropy accumulates in the system, harmony is disturbed, efficiency decreases.

Restoring the balance requires taking into account, coordinating in time and space the changes that have occurred, contradictions and imbalances. We note that "imbalances, contradictions, objectively characteristic of matter, are the source, the driving force of its development. Leading in the field of social contradictions regarding the role and influence on the dynamics in social development are economic contradictions" [8]. Imbalances and imbalances in enterprises can be considered as internal and external contradictions, which are sources of development. We will recall that according to Hegel's second law of dialectics, the driving force of development is the unity and struggle of opposites [8].

Considering the contradictions of the enterprise as a system, the most important sources of development include the following types of contradictions [1]:

- contradiction between the function and the purpose of the system;
- contradiction between the system's needs for resources and the possibility of meeting them;
- contradictions between the changing quantity and the former quality;

- the contradiction between the old and the new;
- the contradiction between the desire for order and chaos;

- contradiction between the system's desire to establish a stable state and the means of achieving it;
- contradiction between the goals of the system and the goals of its components;

- contradiction between the processes of functioning and development;
- contradiction between functioning and structure.

A fundamentally important feature is that the contradictions of the components of the micro-level systems, accumulating, reflect on the macro-level as well. In turn, macro-level contradictions inevitably reflect on the contradictions and development of lower-level systems.

There are three ways to resolve contradictions:

- variability (adaptation);
- heredity (reproduction);
- selection that occurs in the process of competition.

Let's consider the importance of the environment for the development of the enterprise according to the synergistic approach. The environment plays a major role in the entropy-negentropy exchange, which consists of the following:

- the environment can be a generator of strong fluctuations for the system;
- the environment can also act as a factor of order, since the same fluctuations, intensifying, bring the system to the threshold of self-organization;
- on Wednesday, entropy may flow out of the system;
- in the environment there may be systems with which the cooperative exchange of entropy allows to increase the level of order" [5].

Summarizing the above, we can name the most significant points characterizing the unity of the risk, development and sustainability categories.

Imbalance serves as a source of contradictions, which, on the one hand, reduce the effectiveness of the system's functioning, and on the other, create an objective basis for its development, transition to a new level of efficiency. Development destroys many functioning processes, creating conditions for their more stable course in the future. Understanding how an economic system exerts the force that constantly changes it is of great importance. When the system loses its stability, self-organizational processes develop regarding the creation of new compositions of elements and a qualitative change of the former stationary state.

Both stability and instability are equally necessary in the development of any system. An absolutely unstable system cannot resist disturbing influences, lacks the ability to adapt and quickly collapses, while a super-resistant system, suppressing any influences, is unable to change qualitatively, hence

1. Лагунова І.А. Сутність та принципи концепції ризик-менеджменту. *Актуальні проблеми державного управління*. 2018. № 1 (53). С. 44–52.

2. Дядюк М.А. Управління ризиками: консп. лекц. Харків : Форт, 2017. С. 165. URL: <http://elib.hduht.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/1893> (дата звернення: 15.04.2022).

3. Посохов І.М. Сучасні міжнародні стандарти ризик-менеджменту. Сучасні тенденції розвитку світової економіки : зб. матеріалів 9-ї Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., Харків : ХНАДУ, 2017. Т. 2. С. 77–78.

4. Гончар Г.П. Адаптація світових стандартів ризик-менеджменту до діяльності вітчизняних компаній. *Ефективна економіка*. 2014. № 3.

5. Дуднєва Ю.Е. Ризик-менеджмент: інтегрований підхід до організації. *Економіка та суспільство*. 2019. № 20. С. 229–236.

6. Мороз І.О. Сутність управління ризиками підприємства та навички, необхідні менеджеру для його провадження. Збірник матеріалів Всеукраїнської науково-практичної on-line конференції аспірантів, молодих учених та студентів ЖДТУ. 2017. Т. 2. URL: <https://conf.ztu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/115-1.pdf> (дата звернення: 14.04.2022).

7. Волинець І. Організація ризик-менеджменту на підприємстві. *Економічний часопис Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки*. 2016. № 2. С. 51–55.