РОЗДІЛ 4. ЕКОНОМІКА ТА УПРАВЛІННЯ ПІДПРИЄМСТВАМИ

CLARIFICATION OF THE DEFINITION AND ECONOMIC CONTENT OF THE CATEGORY "SMARTIZATION"

УТОЧНЕННЯ ДЕФІНІЦІЇ ТА ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ЗМІСТУ КАТЕГОРІЇ «СМАРТИЗАЦІЯ»

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The article analyses the works of Ukrainian and foreign scientists on the topic of the smart industry as a part of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0). It was revealed that there is no definition of the concept of "smartization". The author's interpretation of the term is presented, which is based on three components: the SMART approach to the definition of goals, innovative activity (innovation), and intellectualization of production. The standard elements of the SMART approach are considered (according to Doran and Drucker), according to which the goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-limited. The focus is on the two main advantages of smartization over innovation. The influence of the third component - production intellectualization - is considered. The impact of the essence of economic security on the definition of the term is also noted. The influence of all components was taken into account in the author's definition of the term "smartization", and is clearly shown in the figure. Keywords: smartization, SMART, Industry 4.0, innovation, innovation activity, intelligent production, Fourth Industrial Revolution.

В статье проанализированы труды украинских и зарубежных ученых на тему смартиндустрии как составляющей Четвертой промышленной революции (Industry 4.0). Выявлено, что не существует определения понятия «смартизация». Представлена авторская интерпретация термина, которая базируется на трех составляющих: SMART-подходе к определению целей, инновационной активности (инновациях) и интеллектуализации производства. Рассмотрены классические составляющие SMART-подхода (по Дорану и Друкеру), согласно которому цели должны быть конкретными, измеримыми, достижимыми, актуальными и ограниченными временем. Акцентировано внимание на двух основных преимуществах смартизации перед инновацией. Рассмотрено влияние третьей составляющей интеллектуализации производства. Также отмечено влияние сущности экономической безопасности на определение термина. Влияние всех составляющих было учтено в авторском определении термина «смартизация» и наглядно отображено на рисунке.

Ключевые слова: смартизация, SMART, Industry 4.0, инновации, инновационная деятельность, интеллектуальное производство, Четвертая промышленная революция.

У статті проаналізовано праці українських та зарубіжних учених на тему смарт-індустрії як складової частини Четвертої промислової революції (Industry 4.0). Виявлено, що не існує визначення поняття «смартизація». Представлено авторське тлумачення терміна, яке базується на трьох складниках: SMART-підході до визначення цілей, інноваційної активності (інноваціях) і інтелектуалізації виробництва. Розглянуто класичні складники SMART-підходу (за Дораном та Друкером), згідно з яким цілі мають бути конкретними, вимірюваними, досяжними, актуальними та обмеженими часом. Визначено, що смартизація має дві основні переваги перед інноваціями: вона, швидше за все, спрацює (адже вибираються лише перевірені нововведення, які є тими, що підприємству потрібні для досягнення своїх цілей), і компанія не витрачає додаткових грошей на розвиток новітніх технологій. Так, на відміну від інновацій це не забезпечує підприємству «прорив» у галузі, але сенсація здатна досягти кінцевої мети підприємства – зменшення витрат, збільшення частки ринку, лояльності клієнтів тощо. Третій складник, вплив якого враховувався, – інтелектуалізація виробництва. Наголошено, що під інтелектуалізацією виробництва авторами розглядається повний комплексний погляд на запити клієнтів і обробки замовлень, контроль сировини та інгредієнтів на гнучку й ефективну виробничу продукцію, мінімізуючи відходи, споживання енергії і просто, де інтелектуальні машини, системи та мережі здатні самостійно обмінюватися інформацією й обробляти інформацію для управління промисловими виробничими процесами, а не інше трактування терміна – процес використання інтелектуального капіталу для створення інтелектуальних товарів. Також наголошено на впливі сутності економічної безпеки на визначення терміна, вплив якої, головним чином, відображається у ефективному використанні ресурсів, підтриманні нормальних умов праці та максимальному досягненні поставлених цілей у коротко- та довгостроковій постійній зміні середовища. Вплив усіх складників було враховано в авторському визначенні терміна «смартизація» і наочно наведено на рисунку.

Ключові слова: смартизація, SMART, İndustry 4.0, інновації, інноваціїна діяльність, інтелектуальне виробництво, Четверта промислова революція.

Formulation of the problem. The world is on the verge of a technological revolution that will fundamentally change the way we live, work and relate to one another [1-3]. We are living in the era of the Third Industrial (or Digital) Revolution, which began in the second half of the last century and is characterized by the spread of information and communication technologies, but modern world leaders are already actively preparing for a new era – the Fourth Industrial Revolution, a term created by Klaus Schwab [4], founder and

executive chairman of the World Economic Forum. Starting with Industry 4.0 (Industrie 4.0) in Germany and the subsequent New Strategy for American Innovation in the USA and Society 5.0 strategies in Japan, developed countries are pushing for national innovation strategies [1]. Similarly, China holds 2025 (Made in China 2025) [5] and Korea has announced an Innovation in Industry 3.0 strategy (Industry Innovation 3.0) [6]. The fact that the Fourth Industrial Revolution will lead to a redistribution of the labour market has

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been actively discussed in Davos for several years in a row, with the latest (January 2019) pointing out that the analysis of recent data shows that with the development of artificial intelligence the process of substitution is accelerating [7].

In scale and complexity, the transformation will not be like what humanity has experienced before. It is not yet possible to predict with great precision how it will unfold, but one thing is clear: its response must be integrated and inclusive, involving all actors in the global public power, from the public and private sectors to academia and civil society.

Thus, the globalized world is changing rapidly and new challenges, practical tasks are constantly appearing before the subjects of the scientific and technological sphere, one of which is the need for constant development and self-improvement, which actualizes scientific research and substantiation on these issues (with the aim of their subsequent formalization and practically-oriented recommendations).

Literature review. Unfortunately, there is no thorough scientific research on the conceptual foundations and methodology of business activity smartization. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine gives access to 2 abstracts of dissertations, in the texts of which the term "smart" (as of January 16, 2019), protected by technical specialties, none of the economic specialties and none containing the word "smart". The word smart is found 6 times in the abstracts of dissertations but most (5) are foreign and only 2 have been defended in the last 5 years. The Russian State Library (also called the main library of the Russian Federation) has, on a similar request, only a few PhD theses – 2 in technical sciences (2005 and 2006) and 1 in economics (Karmanov [8], 2015), none.

There are only two groups that use the term "smart" in the context of the industry:

– Kyiv scientists A. Dasov, A. Madykh, O. Okhten [9; 10; 11], who deal with the issues of industrial enterprises' deliberation, but for the most part use the terms "smart-industrialization" and "smart-industry." The term "smartization" is interpreted as "... enhancing the role of digital information technology in all aspects of production activity" [11, p. 121]. We believe that this definition is too broad and focuses only on digital information technology but a wider range of technologies must be used to streamline production.

academician O. Amosha and V. Nikiforova [12], who viewed smartization as "smart manufacturing."
Among their achievements are the main areas of focus and the implications of smartization. However, these assets have a narrow purpose – the metallurgical industry.

It should also be noted that in their writings, scientists refer either to their own work or to foreign scientists, which confirms the hypothesis that there is no definition of the term "smartization", although it is used more and more frequently.

The term "smartization" has recently been used by domestic scientists, but the term quite does not have a definition. Moreover, this term is mostly considered in the context of smart-city [13-15] rather than industrial enterprises.

Setting objectives. The purpose of the article is to analyse the literature on the concept of "smartization" and to develop the own interpretation of the term.

The main material research. As the analysis showed, the term "smartization" does not exist or is used in the wrong context. Therefore, we present to you the concept of the author's vision of the term.

It is believed that this approach was initiated by P. Drucker [16]. However, for the most part, he described the criteria for goals to be met by management goals, which should be written in the context of "sound management", and the first known use of the term appeared in 1981 by George T. Doran [17]. In his view, goals should meet the following criteria:

- 1) specific to be achieved;
- 2) measurable how the result will be measured:
- 3) achievable achievable (whereby goals can be achieved);
 - 4) relevant determining the truth of the goal;
- 5) time-bound defining the time period after which the goal should be reached.

Secondly, we consider smarting as an identical term to innovation, innovation activity.

Innovation has always been a driving force for progress. These innovations enable the company to apply the cream removal strategy, to leave behind competitors, to improve its operations and, sometimes, the well-being of countries and the world as a whole. Many enterprises are one notch lower than the modern economy requires, therefore innovations deserve attention and are a good occasion to inform the professional public and the investment community about achievements in this area.

However, innovations have two drawbacks: they are expensive and very few of them achieve commercial success.

In other words, smarting differs from innovation by the approach to implementation, that is, it consumes financial and time resources for innovation, it may not "work" in the end. Smart, in turn, is the combination and use of existing innovative solutions to capture the same as that which provides innovation – ahead of competitors.

However, smartization has two major advantages over innovation – it is likely to work (because only proven innovations are chosen that are the ones that the enterprise needs to achieve its goals) and the company does not spend additional money to develop the latest technologies. Yes, unlike innovation, it does not provide the enterprise with a "breakthrough" in the industry but the smartization is able to meet the ultimate goal of the enterprise – reducing costs, increasing market share, customer loyalty and more.

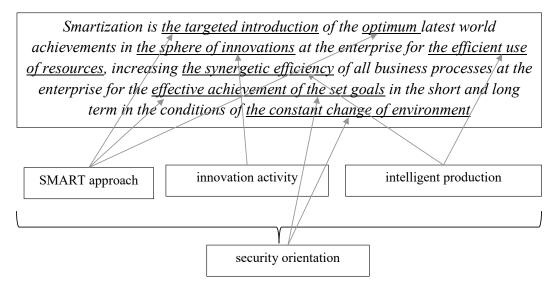


Fig. 1. The author's interpretation of the term "smartization"

Third, smartization translates as "intelligence", that is, intellectual production, intellectualization.

Smartization takes advantage of these three approaches, enabling you to more efficiently and rationally utilize resources and achieve goals.

There are two approaches to interpreting intellectual production.

The first means the process of using intellectual capital to create intellectual goods. This production is characterized by creatively-thinking and moral-oriented human activity.

Under intelligent production (Production Intellectualization), we consider a complete comprehensive view of customer requests and order processing, control of raw materials and ingredients for a flexible and efficient production, minimizing waste, energy consumption and simply where intelligent machines, systems, and networks are able to independently exchange information and process information for managing industrial production processes. This approach will form the basis for the definition of the term "smartization".

Under the term "smartization" we mean the targeted implementation of the latest innovations in the enterprise in order to ensure its economic security.

Economic security, in turn, is a state of the economic system characterized by the presence of competitive advantages achieved by efficient use of existing own and attracted resources, timely implementation of a set of measures in order to maintain the normal working conditions of the system for the maximum achievement of the set goals in the short and long term under the constant change of environment [9].

Clearer interpretation of the smartization is shown in Fig. 1

Conclusions from the conducted research. The main question that a scientist has to solve in the

course of researching a problem is the question of the boundaries of the area involved in the research. Once the boundaries are established, everything is within those boundaries and that's enough to investigate the problem.

If this issue is resolved, then it can proceed to the central task – the definition of the concept of the conceptualization of the subject area ("conceptualization concept"). Thus, a clear understanding of the nature of the phenomenon (in this case, the term) allows further focused research in this area.

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