

## THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES OF THE ECONOMIC SECURITY SYSTEM IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides the content, essence of the concept of economic security, the theoretical part of the issues of economic security in enterprises and a practical analysis of economic security in JSC "Toshkent yog'-moy kombinati". At the same time, the study and analysis of parameters that reflect the economic security of enterprises and the lack of a system of indicators for assessing the economic security of enterprises in the country show ways to solve practical problems in this area.

**Keywords:** economic security, enterprises, trade secrets, analysis, corporate resources, competitive activity, competitive passivity, narrow opportunities, safety and security, safety and security.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, the socio-economic development of the countries of the world differs significantly from the previous stages in terms of its meaning and content. The global economy is expected to shrink in the first half of this year, according to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) baseline forecasts, based on forecasts that the expansion of the coronavirus pandemic will stop and that economic activity will gradually recover from the second half. Uzbekistan is also an integral part of the international community and the global economic market, and positive or negative changes in the region and the world economy will have an impact on the economy of our country.

Demonstration of growth patterns of the Uzbek economy in the period of such changes in the global economy as a result of the pandemic is the result of the correct development of the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and economic policy.

The term "economic security" is now widely used in the economy. The term "economic security" is also applied to the activities of economic entities in the banking and financial production sectors, which are part of the national economy or its components.

At the same time, this term is a well-known concept in the activities of foreign governments. Economic security is one of the main components of the national security of the state and is a set of views that underpins the ways, means and methods of ensuring the economic needs of the country. Theoretically, it is based on the analysis of the main factors of economic risk arising from the state of economic potential of the state.

There are different interpretations of the concept of "economic security" in the scientific literature and textbooks. A group of scholars defines the content of this concept as the state of the economy and institutions of power that are able to guarantee the country's adequate defense potential, the social orientation of public policy, the protection of national interests.

At the enterprise level, "economic security" means the ability of an enterprise to withstand internal and external influences, to strengthen and expand its position in the market, to withstand strong competition by maintaining stability in production or service activities.

1. Currently, the economic security of business entities is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On trade secrets", adopted on June 18, 2014. Article 3 of the law defines the concept of "trade secret" as follows: the owner of the information shall take measures to protect its confidentiality ". Based on the definition given in this law, legal entities have certain trade secrets related to their activities and ensuring economic security.

It is the responsibility of business entities to provide all information related to economic security in enterprises and their reliable protection. Theoretically, the economic security of the enterprise is determined by assessing:

- Assess the adequacy of internal and external threats to the minimum level.
- Assessment of resource potential and opportunities for its development.
- Assessment of the competitiveness of the enterprise's products or services

In order to take measures to ensure the economic security of an enterprise, it is necessary to be aware of the risks that threaten its security. To do this, it is necessary to study and analyze the parameters that represent the economic security of the enterprise. However, it should be noted that the lack of a system of indicators for assessing the economic security of enterprises in the country is one of the practical problems in this regard.

In order to ensure economic security, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis of the current state of the enterprise. The analysis consists of 2 stages and includes the following. These are:

1. Analysis of the external environment - is the identification of factors that the enterprise itself can not directly affect, but has a negative or positive impact on its activities, to look for opportunities to prevent or adapt to them.
2. Analysis of the internal environment - an analysis of internal factors that affect the activities of the enterprise.

Although the data studied in the analysis of the external and internal environment are different, it is necessary to take into account their interaction.

The analysis of the internal environment focuses on: the reputation of the company; the quality of the product or service produced; market share; pricing policy; logistics; quality of sales agents; geographical coverage; implementation of innovations; financial soundness; personnel policy; level of technical equipment; ability to fulfill orders on time; the company's flexibility in

market and consumer demand; Product range and nomenclature; level of resource availability; consumer demand analysis;

Although the listed factors are often used in marketing analysis, they can be used to determine a company's level of "economic security".

The elements studied in the analysis of the external environment of the enterprise are necessary for the resilience of the enterprise to risks and opportunities. These are factors that an enterprise cannot influence: the economic situation in the country and in the world; demographic situation; domestic and foreign policy of the country; technical and technological progress; competitors; laws; cultural factors; social factors.

The article analyzes the economic security of JSC "Tashkent Oil and Gas Combine" on the basis of SWOT analysis.

Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risk factors of JSC "Tashkent Oil and Gas Combine" were studied. The analysis took into account the business plan of the Oil and Gas Combine, the range of products, production resources, supply of raw materials and other factors.

	Strengths	Weaknesses
	"O" — OPPORTUNITIES	"T" — THREATS
<b>The external environment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emerging market;</li> <li>2. Government support for the processing of agricultural products and the development of the food industry;</li> <li>3. Possibility to occupy the markets of the republic adjacent to Uzbekistan;</li> <li>4. Development of new technologies in the field of food production;</li> <li>5. Good investment climate in Uzbekistan, high opportunities for investment capital;</li> <li>6. Existence of natural climatic conditions for planting non-traditional crops;</li> <li>7. Implementation of the National Program for Training Highly Qualified Personnel.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Decrease in local raw materials due to reduction of cotton fields;</li> <li>2) The emergence and development of high competition;</li> <li>3) Development of non-traditional technologies;</li> <li>4) changes in the requirements for the organization of the production process;</li> <li>5) Decrease in productivity of raw cotton in adverse weather conditions;</li> <li>6) Rapid changes in market conditions</li> </ol>
	"C" — STRENGTH	"W" — WEAKNESS
<b>Inner environment</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Local market leadership;</li> <li>2) Ownership of a well-known brand;</li> <li>3) Availability of highly qualified specialists and high level of practical skills;</li> <li>4) The production process is linearized from raw material to finished product and there is a possibility of production without waste;</li> <li>5) Cooperation with the Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology and Tashkent State Technical University in training;</li> <li>6) Application of ISO standards at the plant;</li> <li>7) Development of a social program to improve the social environment and support workers at the plant;</li> <li>8) Availability of internal monitoring system;</li> <li>9) Has long-term foreign partners;</li> <li>10) Well-developed marketing system.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rate of collapse of production equipment has reached an average of 65%;</li> <li>2. Decreased access to full production capacity due to a reduction in the area under cotton, leading to a shortage of raw materials;</li> <li>3. Lack of opportunities to innovate at the plant.</li> </ol>

The results are analyzed as economically safe and protected as follows:

- **Competitive activity** - combines the strengths of the plant with the capabilities of the external environment (S-O)
- **Competitive passivity** - prevention of risk by addressing the shortcomings of the plant (weak side) (W-T)
- **Narrow opportunities** - are the acquisition of new opportunities (W-O) by addressing shortcomings (weaknesses);
- **Safety and security** - prevention of danger without the slogan of employing all (strong side) opportunities (S-T);

The analysis of the internal environment and business environment of JSC "Tashkent Oil and Gas Combine" gave the following conclusions:

1. To have all the resources and opportunities necessary for the production of vegetable oil and processing of non-traditional seeds, the development of the food industry;
2. Over the past 29 years, the population of Uzbekistan has increased, as well as the demand for quality products in the market of petroleum products;
3. Introduced new innovative technologies into production and partially modernized existing ones;
4. Positive investment climate for business development and financing;
5. Training of management and production staff, improvement of professional experience through the development of personnel policy in the enterprise;
6. Implementation of international ISO quality management certificates in the organization of the production process;

Today it can be said that the level of economic security of the plant is strong. The plant relies on its corporate resources to ensure its economic security.

These can include the following.

- a) **Capital resources** - finances the production activities of the plant through the share capital, creditor capital, cash in its account;
- b) **Personnel resources** - the number of employees of the plant, their managers, technologists, key farm workers, auxiliary farm workers, the exchange of information between them, communication depends on factors such as their qualifications, age, work experience;
- c) **Technical and technological resources** - the plant acquires and applies to production equipment and technologies, based on its capital and human resources;
- d) **Legal resources** - The increase in demand for natural resources due to the development of civilization and the intensification of globalization, and the increase in the price of intangible assets required for doing business has led to an increase in demand for this resource. This resource includes: patents, licenses, quotas for the use of natural resources, export quotas, land use rights, etc. Through the efficient use of these resources, it is possible to purchase new technological developments instead of developing expensive technologies and create better conditions for business development.

Based on the above analysis and conclusions, the following comments and suggestions were made:

- 1) Replacement (modernization) of parts of the enterprise, where the main production shop and auxiliary farms can be replaced by machinery and equipment, to reduce the level of degradation through the development of innovative techniques and technologies as much as possible.
- 2) Increasing the level of supply of raw materials to the enterprise, the cultivation of non-traditional oilseeds, replacing imported raw materials - in cooperation with farms and research institutes;
- 3) Work in cooperation with the institutes on the production technology and equipment required for the processing of non-traditional oilseeds;
- 4) Training and retraining of personnel in order to improve personnel policy and increase the share of specialists in the workforce. This will increase the plant's ability to quickly master new techniques and technologies and apply innovations in production.
- 5) Strengthening of technical-technological and innovation monitoring in the innovation department of the plant in the management of innovation activities.
- 6) Implement a critical approach to the analysis of economic indicators and parameters to ensure "economic security" in the management system of the plant.

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