

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

The purpose of the research is to reveal the current problems of the economic security of chemical industry enterprises and to determine their solutions. Modern approaches and mechanisms related to ensuring economic security is considered. The progressive international experience of strengthening the economic security system is reviewed. The importance of adapting the organization of economic security in chemical enterprises to the requirements of the time was noted. The relevance of the preparation and application of modern mechanisms of the economic security system in chemical industry enterprises is given in the conditions of global threats. The importance of complex measures in the direction of strengthening the provision of raw materials for chemical enterprises is substantiated.

Keywords. economic security, small business, systematic analysis, business entities, security threat, extortion

INTRODUCTION

With the intensification of globalization, the role of economic security has increased significantly. The global financial crisis has shown the need for a well-functioning system in this area, which could ensure the development of business and the economy as a whole by effective methods. Economic security is considered at two levels: at the macro level that is, as state security, and the micro level as enterprise security. We will consider the latter in more detail, however, before proceeding to the term “economic security of an enterprise”, we consider such concepts as “enterprise” and “security”. The generally accepted interpretation of the term “enterprise” is as follows: an enterprise is an economic unit engaged in direct production. This definition does not take into account such a factor as cooperation based on the division of labor in the production process. It is cooperation that allows us to represent the enterprise as an organizational and technological unity, it fixes the enterprise as a business entity. Thus, a more complete definition of this term can be given: “an enterprise is an economically isolated business entity that acts as a link in social production in the form of a complex of productive forces, representing cooperation based on the internal division of labor”. Security should be understood as a state of the subject in which the probability of a change in the qualities and parameters of its external environment inherent in this subject is small, less than a certain interval.

2 Materials and methods

The above law does not define the economic security of an enterprise. We give the definition from the textbook Oleinikova. The author interprets this term as follows: “the economic security of an enterprise is the state of the most efficient use of corporate resources to prevent threats and to ensure stable operation of the enterprise now and in the future”. Malamedov gives the following definition: “by economic security of an entrepreneurial structure we mean the protection of its vital interests from internal and external threats, that is, the protection of the entrepreneurial structure, its human and

intellectual potential, information, technology, capital and profit, which is ensured by a system of measures special legal, economic, organizational, information-technical and social nature". Economic security is a state of stability in which an enterprise can carry out business activities, while it maintains equilibrium in a changing external and internal environment, in conditions of destabilizing factors.

3 Results and Discussion

In the process of ensuring economic security, various methods and methods are used to achieve positive economic results of the enterprise and maximize profits. When forecasting an assessment of the economic security of an enterprise, that is, all important indicators of an enterprise, or forecasting threats, the following are used: economics, financial analysis, jurisprudence, mathematical statistics, computer science, probability theory. When considering the economic security of the enterprise, it is worth considering this concept as the state of the organization, in which the probability of an undesirable change in any qualities of the organization, the parameters of its property and changes in the environment affecting it is small, that is, the risk is minimal. Any company has a certain sense of security or danger. It is developed from various assessments available to the organization (for example, its indicators of profitability, solvency, liquidity, etc.). A sense of security encourages the company to either look for ways to improve security, or to redirect resources to other goals if the danger level is low. The subject of economic security stands out from various security facilities. They can be: structural units of the enterprise, groups of employees, shareholders of the organization, fixed and circulating assets, age of fixed assets, environmental quality indicators, updating of fixed assets, the formation of a portfolio of investment projects, the pace of technological development. In order to better consider the problem of economic security of the enterprise, we consider the concepts of threat, damage and security strategies. Threat - these are changes in the external or internal environment of the organization that lead to undesirable changes in the subject of security.

The damage to the organization is the very undesirable change in the quality of the security item, a decrease in its value or effectiveness, or the complete loss of this item. The economic security strategy should be based on the most significant decisions aimed at ensuring a positive and stable level of security for the functioning of the enterprise. To create an economic security strategy, all factors that influence or may affect the organization's activities are investigated. The main factors include exogenous and endogenous (external and internal) factors. Exogenous factors include the economic and political situation, the fiscal policy of the state, the saturation of financial markets, labor resources, production, and sales. Endogenous factors include personnel and economic policies of the organization, ensuring financial independence and sustainability, managing the company's competitiveness, product quality management, marketing, innovation, force majeure. Typically, enterprises use a resource-functional approach to determine the economic security of an organization. The disadvantage of this approach is its capacity, but a significant plus is its complexity, it identifies the process of ensuring economic security and the life of the company, that is, it provides security for the entire life path of the organization (calculates outcomes and solutions to problems). Based on this approach, the organizational structure of the enterprise, personnel, technology, the information environment, management, property, finances of the organization are considered as factors of economic security. Each of the factors ensures the economic security of the enterprise and at the same time is a source of potential threats. It is important to determine the participation of each of the factors in the security

process and determine its share in the overall level of risks and threats of the company. It is important to note that the qualitative component of each factor is determined by the human resources of the enterprise, that is, the qualifications of the staff. For example: conducting effective management depends on the manager and director who conduct the management (i.e. qualification); financial management, investments in securities or in investment projects are carried out by a financier or economist, that is, effective financial management depends on the qualifications of employees. This means that work with personnel should be carried out constantly, because sustainable growth, development prospects and economic security of the enterprise depend on the consciousness of employees and their qualifications.

Moreover, among the main tasks of the economic security system of an enterprise, the following can be distinguished:

- protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the enterprise and its employees;
- data analysis and forecasting the development of the organization;
- timely identification of possible external security threats to the enterprise and its employees; Among the main factors of economic security, exogenous and endogenous are most often distinguished.

The first include the economic and political environment, fiscal policy of the state, the saturation of the financial market, labor resources, means of production, sales markets. Examples of endogenous factors are the personnel policy of the enterprise and personnel, the economic policy of the enterprise, ensuring financial independence and sustainability, managing the competitiveness of the enterprise, marketing, innovation, unforeseen circumstances, etc. According to another classification, the following factors of economic security of an enterprise can be distinguished:

- organizational structure of the enterprise;
- staff;
- technologies;
- innovation;
- information environment;
- management;
- property of the enterprise;
- enterprise finance, etc.

These factors are not only elements of ensuring the economic security of the enterprise, but also sources of potential threats. Therefore, there is a need to work in the organization of top managers who would pay attention to both aspects of this problem. At the same time, it is important to determine the specific weight of each of the factors in the general level of enterprise risks and their participation in the process of ensuring economic security. Achieving effective enterprise management and ensuring economic security is possible only through the creation of an integrated system for managing the above factors and their ranking. For example, with regard to such a factor as personnel, the management of the organization needs to distribute authority and levels of responsibility among employees. An important role in ensuring economic security is played by work with the personnel of the enterprise and its potential employees. The prospects for the development of the enterprise largely depend on the consciousness and qualifications of employees. Thus, the factors of ensuring the economic security of the enterprise are a set of environmental conditions (both external and internal) that affect the security parameters. The development of a system of indicators for enterprises is an important element in the

timely identification and prevention of threats that arise in the components of economic security. Economic security indicators are well-known regulatory characteristics and indicators that meet the following requirements: • reflect threats to economic security in quantitative form; • have high variability and sensitivity, which allows you to timely see signals about a change in position; • perform the function of indicators not separately from each other, but only in aggregate. There are four main groups of indicators: financial indicators, indicators of relationships with counterparties, production indicators, and social indicators. Let us consider in a little more detail each of these groups.

Financial indicators allow you to analyze indicators of liquidity, business activity, financial stability, profitability, etc. Indicators of relationships with counterparties give an assessment of the coefficient of quality of production, market share, customer loyalty index, etc. Production indicators reflect indicators of production dynamics (stagnation, growth), capital productivity of production, volume of investments in innovations, labor force fund, fixed assets growth index, retirement rate, they also analyze the structure and relationship of equipment working time funds, rhythm, workload level, production profitability and etc. Social indicators include the staff turnover rate, the level of compliance of the complexity of the work with the qualified composition of the workers, the movement of personnel, the loss of working time, wage arrears, etc. The criterion is a sign on the basis of which an assessment of threats and damage from their impact is carried out. Economic security criteria, unlike indicators, can be both quantitative and qualitative. They are expressed by indicators of economic security. To assess this or that criterion, threshold values are used, that is, limit values that correspond to the normal state of economic security of the enterprise. Criteria for assessing economic security can include factors such as the state of resource potential and the possibility of its development, the level of efficient use of resources, capital, labor, the competitiveness of the economy, the ability to withstand external threats and the ability to resolve social conflicts

4 CONCLUSION

To ensure the innovative function, the development and subsequent implementation of innovative solutions and measures to overcome threats is necessary. The social function is to ensure the security of the organization by achieving the highest level and quality of life of the owner and employees through mutual partnership and the satisfaction of social needs. Thus, the success of the enterprise largely depends on the speed and correctness of the response to emerging threats, that is, on the creation of an effective system to ensure the economic security of the company. The problem of ensuring the economic security of enterprises is one of the most important for the functioning of any company. All organizations are subject to internal and external threats that need to be identified and addressed in a timely manner. The development of the right strategy, the definition of goals, objectives allows you to achieve this goal. At the same time, to analyze the state of economic security of an enterprise, it is necessary to choose a certain set of indicators.

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