

Problems of Evaluation and Procuring Economic Security At Enterprises

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Abstract- The article discusses the problems of ensuring the economic security of industrial enterprises. The author explores approaches to determining the economic security of the enterprise of modern scientists, which boil down to three different interpretations of the essence of this economic category. The first approach determines economic security based on the presence of threats, the second expresses it as a certain state, and the third is a symbiosis of the first two. The classification of economic security factors is given on the basis of different factor characteristics that can be distinguished both on the basis of an analysis of the area of their manifestation, impact, and as enterprise resources. The classification on the basis of the resource approach seems to be original, which makes it possible to identify the areas of risk exposure and elements of the system for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise. The author noted as resources both the personnel and the technologies used, the organizational structure of the enterprise, innovation, management, property of the enterprise and enterprise finance.

Keywords: Enterprise, innovation, management, property of the enterprise, enterprise finance, economic security.

I. 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” [5].

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.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

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” [6].

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” [7].

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. The

key parameters of the economic security of the organization is financial independence, financial stability, stability, the ability to develop, update funds, and improve the market [1].

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

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 [4].

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 [2]. 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 [3].

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;

- Prevention of penetration of competitors' economic intelligence structures into the enterprise;
- counteraction to technical penetration for criminal purposes;
- protection of information constituting a trade secret;
- physical and technical protection of buildings and structures. Territory and vehicles, etc.

Factors of economic security of the enterprise will directly depend on the type of its economic activity, on the goals and objectives of a particular enterprise. (Fig.1)

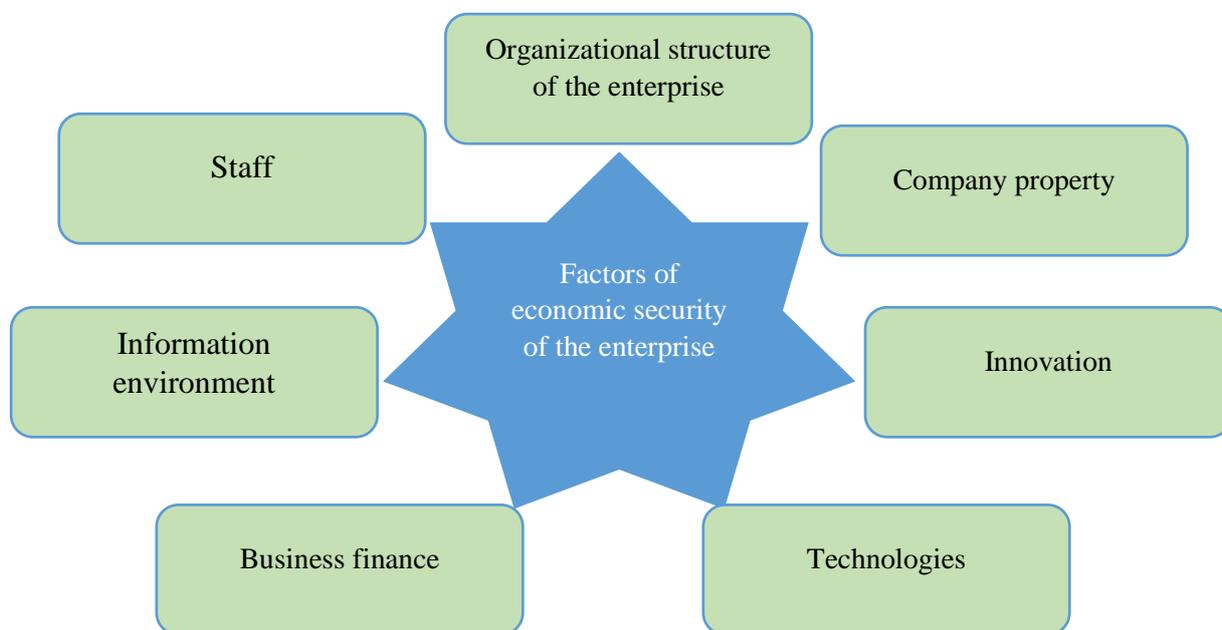


Fig.1. Factors of economic security of the enterprise

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. [4].

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.[12]

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.[14]

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.[15]

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. [16]

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.[13]

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 [8]. 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.

Thus, to assess the level of economic security, an indicator that represents the level of economic security, Θ multiplicative, has been proposed

$$\Theta = d_m * k_{ma} * k_{me}$$

The highest value of the evaluation of this indicator is one. If Θ is greater than or equal to the unit, then the economic level of security is not only high, but the enterprise must have its own resources to successfully address the threats to economic security that arise in the external environment. If the value of Θ is less than one, then a detailed analysis of the determinants in the economic security system is necessary.

The coefficient of influence of macro-level determinants in the k_{ma} -system determines the economic security of the enterprise obtained as the average value of the parameters obtained as a result of expert evaluation;

k_{ma} - the coefficient of influence of the determinants of the mesoscale in the system determines the economic security of the enterprise, obtained as the average value of the parameters obtained as a result of expert evaluation.

k_{me} - the procedure for determining the adequacy of available resources is one of the elements of a comprehensive methodology for assessing economic security. The recommended computational values for conformity assessment are d_{mi} - the average value describing the adequacy of available resources for the components of the enterprise;

d_{mi} - is a value that describes the adequacy of available resources for the components of the enterprise;

$$d_{mi} = \frac{d_{ij}}{d_{ij}}$$

i- relevant (financial or intellectual personnel, management or sale of technical and technological information raw materials);

j is the corresponding value of the i-th component;

m is the maximum value for calculating the standardized value for each, j.

Thus, m is calculated for each A_s as the geometric mean value of the standardized indicator values for each character is the part of the resource that determines the micro level in the economic security system. The system of these indicators is given in Table 1.

Depending on the specific economic situation, they should change under the influence of conditions, as well as a list of value values and methods of calculating them. The highest scores were calculated for a number of indicators. [9; 10; 11].

Table 1: Composition of indicators for assessing the level of economic security of enterprises

№	Components	Indicators characterizing the components
1	financial indicators	The current ratio of liquidity
		financial independence ratio
		safety ratio COC
		the likelihood of borrowing or investing
2	intellectual personnel	to be applied
		level of professional qualification
		The share of non-violation of labor discipline of employees
3	Indicators	the constant mood of the staff
		share of technological process, innovation coverage
4	Technological indicators	level of technologicalization in production
		the possibility of maintaining trade secrets
5	Information indicators	the degree of reliability of computer technology
		shelf life of fixed assets
		resource provision mood
6	Indicators of the state of resources	labor automation coefficient
		professional level of managers
		company reputation
7	Salary	low wages of management staff and
		the main category of workers

In all cases, it is necessary to provide the first and also the expert opinion on the source assessment, which is necessary for the assessment of the enterprise. However, if in the first case, if the restrictions do not raise questions, it is necessary to determine the threshold values of the expert opinion. This is because the level and development goals of each enterprise are different. In this regard, the values may vary. To determine these threshold values, it is recommended to create a group of specialists from among the employees of the enterprise (in addition, they should be highly qualified specialists who understand the specifics of the enterprise).

To conduct an analysis of the economic security of an enterprise, two main groups of information sources are used: accounting and non-accounting. Accounting may include accounting report and reporting, statistical accounting and reporting, operational

Accounting and reporting, as well as sample credentials. Among extra-accountable allocate:

- official documents (state laws, resolutions of the Government etc.);
- economic and legal documents (contracts, agreements, decisions of arbitration and judicial bodies);
- decisions of general meetings of the team;
- materials on the activities of competitors;
- technical and technological documentation (passports of machinery and equipment, technical level, product quality);

- materials of special studies of the state of production at individual workplaces (timekeeping, photography, etc.);
- other sources.

Among the main tools for diagnosing economic security, a SWOT analysis should be highlighted. The main idea of this method is that the threats of the enterprise can be offset by the strengths of the external environment. In the process of SWOT analysis, a pairwise comparison of factors of the internal and external environment is performed. The sequence of the analysis is as follows:

- building the main matrix, summarizing the significant strengths and weaknesses of the organization, threats and opportunities of the external environment;
- construction of an auxiliary matrix — selection of consistent and conflicting pairs;
- analysis of matching pairs and development of strategic alternatives;
- selection of the likely reaction of the enterprise to changes.

In the main matrix of the SWOT analysis, the threats and opportunities of the external environment, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the organization are ranked in descending order of importance for the enterprise (table 2).

When constructing the auxiliary matrix, a pair of matching and conflicting pairs is made, that is, each strong side is compared with the weak side.

Practical actions used to ensure economic security are based on the regulatory framework of the enterprise, its staff motivation, economic incentive measures, administrative management methods and other techniques.

Under the mechanism refers to a system, a device that determines the order of any action. The mechanism for ensuring the economic security of an organization consists of several stages.

The first stage involves the formation of the foundations of ensuring economic security. Here it is necessary to create a strategy, define goals, functions and methods of enterprise management, specify the subject and object of management.

The second stage includes a quantitative and qualitative analysis of factors of the external and internal environment. The identification of risks and threats to the economic security of the enterprise, the analysis of the influence of factors on the sustainable development of the enterprise.

At the next stage, significant factors and risks are assessed, as well as their impact on the economic security of the enterprise under study. By studying the external and internal factors of the organization, the main opportunities and threats are identified, and the potential for economic security of the company is revealed.

The fourth stage includes the analysis and assessment of economic security by identifying a specific set of indicators.

The last stage involves the development of management decisions and recommendations, updating the fundamentals of management.

Such a sequence of actions allows developing competent management decisions in the field of sustainable development. It should be noted that the support mechanism has its own characteristics: dynamism and continuous improvement of the elements of the mechanism based on an analysis of their effectiveness, adaptability and ability to change in accordance with the internal and external environment of the organization [8].

The correct structure of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the enterprise includes several blocks, the effective interaction of which allows the company to provide normal profit. So, this mechanism includes the following elements:

- continuous and comprehensive monitoring of the state of the enterprise in order to identify and eliminate threats to economic security;
- determination of threshold values of production and economic indicators, deviation from which leads to instability and conflicts;
- the activities of security services in identifying and preventing external and internal threats.

The mechanism for ensuring economic security is an essential element in the functioning of a company. It performs functions such as defensive, regulatory, innovative and social.[14]

The protective function consists in preventing internal and external threats to the activity and assumes the availability of sufficient resource potential.

Regulatory function involves the regulation of the environment of the enterprise. Moreover, the important elements here are the conditions of the external and internal business environment.

The preventive function is aimed at predicting the situation and preventing the emergence of a critical situation. The implementation of this function is based on the development of many activities of an economic, technological, organizational nature. High-quality forecasting of risks and threats requires high-quality, sufficient, reliable and timely information.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

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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