Scientific and Theoretical Basis of Threats to the Economic Security of the Enterprise

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Abstract. This article analyzes the scientific and theoretical basis of threats to the economic security of the enterprise. It also analyzes the scientific work of scientists who have studied the threats to the economic security of the enterprise, the problems. In addition, a structure of threats to the economic security of the enterprise has been developed. In addition, proposals were made to ensure the economic security of enterprises in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Enterprise, security, economic security, security, economic security of the enterprise, risks, economic threats.

I. INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of development, ensuring the economic security of enterprises and combating threats to security is an important task. After all, the security of the economy serves as a basis for decision-making on socio-economic issues [1]. But many of these views are aimed at ensuring the economic security of subjects such as the country, the region. In these cases, issues directly related to the economic security of enterprises are not fully and clearly reflected. Any change in the economic system is accompanied by the manifestation of various risks and threats. The most important prerequisite for the formation and maintenance of economic security of the enterprise is the identification and elimination of threats to its activities. Therefore, the prevention and control of threats is a key condition for the economic security of the enterprise.

Threat to the economic security of the enterprise is a real or potential possibility of the destructive impact of various factors on its development, causing certain economic damage [2]. Combating threats to the economic security of the enterprise is one of the most pressing issues as a result of threats, the enterprise is unable to ensure economic security. Therefore, businesses are constantly struggling with threats.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the economic literature, a number of scientists dealing with the problems of economic security of the enterprise OV Vishnevskoy, L. I. Glumovoy, E. P. Kiselitsey, L.P. Loshakovoy, L.L. Kabanovoy, G.I. Bonchuk, A.A.Odintsovyom, J.N.Nikitino, M.B. Afaunovoy, V.K. Senchagovym, E.A Sokodovoy, Yu. S. Kirillovovoy, A.P. Kraskovskim, B.P. Toryannikovym, EP. Mixalevoy, A.V. Adampieva, M. A.Moshakovoy considers various threats to economic security, we tried to classify them according to the following criteria [3]:

- by level of probability (low, medium, high probability of occurrence);
- on the nature of manifestation (real, potential);
- by sources of origin (internal and external);
- by time period (current, long-term);
- on the object of threat (property, technology, information, etc.);
- predictability (predictable, unpredictable threats);
- on the amount of possible damage (with acceptable, significant and catastrophic level of damage);

Studies have shown that most scholars prefer to classify threats to an enterprise’s economic security into groups (internal and external) according to their sources of origin. According to L.L. Kabanov and G.I. Bonchuk, internal threats, as a rule, have a real character, and external threats have a great potential. For each enterprise, “external” and “internal” threats are only individual. At the same time, according to ANGlyumov and EPKiselitsa, these categories include some elements that are acceptable to almost any business entity. Illegal activities involving firms and private criminal espionage or fraud, offenses committed by helpless partners, representatives of regulators and law enforcement agencies dismissed by employees of the enterprise for illegal actions [4].

L. I. Glumovoy, E. P. Kiselitsey and L.P. From Loshakovoy's point of view, internal threats include: actions or inactions of employees that contradict the interests of production and commercial activities, resulting in economic damage to the enterprise, damage to business reputation, problems with contractors, etc. [4.5].

Among the scholars who have studied internal threats to economic security, EA Sokolova attributes internal
threats to the following factors [6]:
- high level of depreciated fixed assets;
- Lack of an effective planning system at all levels;
- low technical and technological level of production;
- Lack of innovation system in the enterprise;
- a large number of documents and approvals;
- increase in capital intensity and energy consumption of products, decrease in labor productivity, increase in injuries;
- lack of attention to corporate culture and conflict resolution systems;
- Decreased professionalism and skills of staff;
- Dislikes of blue-collar occupations associated with low wages, harsh working conditions, and a lack of a clear system of career advancement;
- Lack of access to credit resources, etc.

Underdeveloped infrastructure is considered an external threat to economic security; unstable tax and customs policies; weak banking system; imperfect legislation.

The main internal threats to the economic security of the enterprise were considered by A.A Kabanov and G.I. Boychuk [7]:
- low level of professionalism of managers and excess of their powers;
- violation of labor discipline;
- outflow of qualified personnel;
- low level of staffing;
- selection of reliable investors and partners (contractors);
- breach of trade secrets;
- accidents and man-made disasters;
- interruptions in the work of public utilities;
- computer equipment failure;
- shortcomings in the enterprise planning system;
- The dependence of a number of leaders on the criminal world.

External threats that directly affect the economic security of the enterprise include:
- changes in the legislation that directly affect the conditions of economic activity of the enterprise;
- Negative changes in the political situation with pleasure;
- Macroeconomic shocks (inflation, crises, etc.);
- illegal actions of criminal structures;
- espionage, blackmail, fraud;
- unfair competition;
- Viruses that threaten the security of databases, computers
- Trinity programs and operations;
- theft of material and financial resources;
- illegal financial transactions;

In addition, A.A. Kabanov and G.I. Boychuk identified external threats that indirectly affect the economic security of the enterprise and divided them into the following factors [8]:
- availability of local raw materials and energy resources;
- development of transport and other communications;
- market saturation;
- living standards of the population, its ability to pay;
- criminal prosecution of the population;
- status of competitors, etc.

From the point of view of E.A Kolesnichenko and M.T Gilfanova, it was argued that threats to economic security should be considered through the prism of key determinants, including the following key factors [9]. These factors include:
- at the micro level (financial, intellectual and human resources, technical and technological, information, resource and production, management, sales);
- at the meso level (area of activity, contractors and area characteristics);
- At the macro level (political, economic, social, technological, institutional, natural and environmental changes)

At the same time, scientists argue that internal threats to the economic security of the enterprise are manifested only by the micro-level, and external threats - by the determinants of the micro-, meso- and macro-levels of economic security of the enterprise.

Thus, in order to systematize threats to the economic security of an enterprise, it seems necessary to study the
grouping of threats to economic security not by sources of origin, but by key determinants (called functional components).

First, their impact can be positive (increasing economic security) and negative (such as threat); secondly, their impact is also different, it is necessary to develop a methodology for their assessment and subsequent inclusion of the level of strategic economic security of the enterprise in the overall complex assessment mechanism.

The functional components of the economic security of the enterprise are a combination of the main directions of its economic security, which differ significantly from each other in their content.

According to D.V Ermolaev and L.Goncharenko, the following threats to the functional components of economic security of the enterprise have been identified [10]:
- defines the financial and economic conditions of the enterprise, the threat of loss of financial security, which considers and regulates the issues of bankruptcy, the parameters of financial capacity and other "monetary" characteristics;
- the threat of technical and technological safety, including violations in the creation and operation of the technical base, production equipment and fixed assets, technologies and business processes, which leads to a decrease in the competitiveness of the enterprise;
- a threat to political and legal security! and dealing carefully with contractors and the government, addressing other legal issues, given gaps in the legal support of the enterprise;
- a threat to environmental security, which is a set of conditions, processes and actions of enterprises that destroy the environment! leads to physical imbalance in the environment and vital damage to nature and people;
- threat to information security, which implies poor protection of their data, including confidential information, but does not provide business information, information-analytical work with external and internal entities, etc.;
- threats of security forces, including physical protection of facilities and personal protection of management, non-resistance to crime, interaction with law enforcement and other government agencies.

According to the results of our research, L.N.Nikitina, and M.B.Afaunova selected the indicators of economic security as follows: finance, personnel, production, marketing, ecology, information, legal and security components. Scientists see threats to the economic security of the enterprise within each component [11].

O.V. Vishnevskaya's research, the functional areas in which the enterprise should protect itself are: finance, marketing, production, human resources, organizational culture and image, innovation, investment, information, political and legal activities, ecology and energy. was [12].

From the point of view of L.A. Krasnoshchek, the main factor determining the economic security of the enterprise suggests counting counterparties. M. L. Moshtakova, on the contrary, considers some of the above functional areas of the enterprise, citing them as the main types of threats to economic security: information, personnel, financial and technical and technological types [13].

Thus, it can be said that there are no threats to economic security structure and no agreement on enterprises.

This is due to the fact that there is a close relationship between internal and external factors that affect the economic security of the enterprise, and as a result of the influence of a particular factor may appear one or more threats to the economic security of the enterprise.

As a result of the analysis of the classification of threats to the economic security of the enterprise, it is possible to form the following complex composition of the main determinants: personnel, finance, contractors and business processes. In addition, a description of each of the components for the operation of an economic security system based on the above-mentioned key determinants, setting threats in the context of each of them, proposing key security indicators and their structural parameters, then the enterprise it is necessary to form an economic security mechanism.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Based on the results of our research, it can be concluded that the economic security of enterprises is their ability to overcome threats to their development and a set of measures to protect against the risk of crisis. As a result of our research, the full economic security of our enterprises is achieved. The security risks of enterprises play an important role in ensuring their economic security. We have developed a structure of threats to the economic security of the company, which is proposed by us. They distinguish:

1. Business processes for improvement and development, which include: strategic management, technology development, project management, quality management.
2. Business processes to carry out core activities include procurement and sales, production processes, marketing and sales, and service.
3. Business process support, including enterprise infrastructure support, engineering and technical support, information support, document management and personnel management.

In order to better describe the activities of the enterprise, taking into account the threats to the economic security
of this enterprise, we substantiate the existence of threats to economic security for each individual process of business (Table 1).

Table 1. The structure of threats to the economic security of the enterprise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business processes of the enterprise</th>
<th>A threat to economic security</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business processes for growth and development</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic management</td>
<td>Misinformation about the mission, strategy, goals of the enterprise, irrational choice of product types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology development</td>
<td>Imperfections of existing production technologies, errors in the selection and implementation of new production technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project management</td>
<td>Mistake in the selection of projects accepted for implementation in the enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality control</td>
<td>The degree to which raw materials and manufactured (manufactured) products meet existing quality standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats to the core business of the enterprise</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics and sales</td>
<td>Do not imitate the volume of the order and delivery time (raw materials and supplies). Unstable pricing policy for the purchase of raw materials, low quality goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production processes</td>
<td>Crisis of shortage or overproduction of products. Ethical obsolescence of manufactured products. Failure to comply with production conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing activities and sales</td>
<td>Misinterpretation of the company's marketing strategy and the company's position in the market. Improper pricing policy limits marketing opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring activities by service departments</td>
<td>Violation of market rules! Service errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threats arising from the capabilities of the enterprise</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of enterprise infrastructure</td>
<td>Mistakes in the development of enterprise development plans Improper handling of accounting and reporting of the enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and technical support</td>
<td>Technical problems, deviations in the mode of operation of the enterprise due to defects in fixed assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information support</td>
<td>Security and confidentiality of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel management</td>
<td>Organization of the regime (rest for personnel). Assignment of materials to individuals. Negative problems encountered in personnel management.</td>
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</table>
Deciding on a system of threats to the economic security of the enterprise, based on which a list of its main determinants is proposed, the next stage of the research program is to assess the threats arising from the components of strategic economic security by reducing internal and external threats to economic security, and indicators can be developed. Enterprises rely on micro-level determinants (business processes), the latter, in turn, non-terminal sources of strategic economic security (personnel, finance and counterparties), as well as the existence of different levels of economic security and enterprise development scenarios taking into account these levels substantiation the enterprise depends on different stages of the life cycle.

However, further research is based on the assumption that the safety of enterprise management and employees is important in the process of ensuring the strategic economic security of the enterprise, then it will be necessary to assess and ensure the financial security of the enterprise and, above all, the security of counterparties.

IV. CONCLUSION

Given the role and importance of economic security in the system of these problems related to the economic security of enterprises in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have proposed new conceptual directions for ensuring the economic security of enterprises:

- Improving the security system of the enterprise and providing them with modern technical means;
- creation and continuous improvement of the system of protection of enterprise property (fixed assets, inventories, raw materials and supplies, semi-finished products, finished products, etc.);
- Improving the security of enterprises during the transportation of property in accordance with modern requirements;
- Improving the information and scientific and technical security of enterprises;
- development and improvement of measures to ensure the safety of enterprise management and property owners;
- Improving the system of rapid reporting to law enforcement agencies of theft and burglary at the enterprise;
- introduction of the optimal mode of entry and exit to the enterprise;

REFERENCES