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**SWOT ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF FOOD ENTERPRISES
APPLICATION OF ANALYTICAL METHODOLOGY**

Tokhirov A.T.

Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology.

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Abstract. *The article presents the content and essence of the concept of economic security, the theoretical part of the issues of ensuring economic security at enterprises, and a practical analysis of economic security at Tashkent Oil and Gas Combine JSC.*

Key words: *Economic security, enterprise, commercial secret, analysis, corporate resources.*

Today, the socio-economic development of countries around the world is significantly different in its meaning and content from previous stages. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) baseline forecasts, which are based on the assumption that the spread of the coronavirus pandemic will stop in the first half of this year and that economic activity will gradually resume from the second half of the year, the world economy is expected to shrink.

that the Uzbek economy is showing signs of growth during such changes in the global economy as a result of the pandemic is the result of the properly developed action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and the implemented economic policy.

The term "economic security" is currently widely used in economics. The term "economic security" has also been applied to the activities of economic entities in the banking and financial production sectors of the national economy or its constituent parts.

Different interpretations of the concept of "economic security" are given in scientific literature and textbooks. A group of scientists defines the content of this concept as the state of economy and power institutions capable of guaranteeing sufficient defense potential of the country, social orientation of state policy, protection of national interests.¹

At the enterprise level, "Economic security" refers to the enterprise's ability to withstand internal and external influences, to maintain stability in production or service provision, and to withstand strong competition, thereby strengthening and expanding its position in the market.

Currently, the economic security of business entities is protected by the Law on "Trade Secrets" adopted on June 18, 2014. Regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 3 of the Law defines the concept of "Trade Secret" as follows: " **Trade secret is information** that has commercial value in the fields of science and technology , production, finance and economics, and other fields due to its lack of information being known to third parties , and that is not freely available on a legal basis, and the owner of this information takes measures to protect its confidentiality." ²Based on the definition given in this Law, legal entities have certain trade secrets related to their activities and ensuring their economic security.

¹Economic safety. Production, finance, banking. M.: ZAO "Finstatinform", 1998, p.12

² Uzbekistan Republic of Legislation chamber by on June 18 , 2014 acceptance made and Senate on August 28 , 2014 approved Uzbekistan Republic of law .

All information related to economic security at enterprises and ensuring its reliable protection are the responsibility of business entities. In theory, the economic security of the enterprise is determined by evaluating the following:

- assessment of compliance with the minimum level of internal and external threats.
- assessment of resource potential and possibilities of its development.
- production of the enterprise Assess the competitiveness of a product or service

In order to implement measures to ensure the economic security of an enterprise, it is necessary to know the risks that threaten its security. To do this, it is necessary to study and analyze the parameters that characterize the economic security of an enterprise. However, it should be emphasized that one of the practical problems in this regard is the lack of a system of indicators for assessing the economic security of enterprises in the republic.³

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

1. Analysis of the external environment - this involves identifying factors that the enterprise cannot directly influence, but that have a negative or positive impact on its activities , and finding ways to prevent or adapt to them.

2. Analysis of the internal environment - the analysis of internal factors affecting the enterprise's activity is carried out.

Although the data studied in the analysis of the external and internal environments are different, it is important to take into account their influence on each other.

The following are taken into account in the analysis of the internal environment: the company's reputation; the quality of its products or services; market share; pricing policy; logistics; the quality of sales agents; geographical coverage; the introduction of innovations; financial strength; personnel policy; the level of equipment; the ability to fulfill orders on time; the company's responsiveness to market and consumer demand; Product assortment and nomenclature; the level of resource availability; analysis of consumer demand;

The elements studied in the analysis of the enterprise's external environment are necessary for the enterprise's risk tolerance and opportunities. These are the factors that the company cannot influence: the economic situation in the country and in the world; demographic status; domestic and foreign policy of the country; technical and technological progress; competitors; laws; cultural factors; social factors.⁴

analyzes the economic viability of the manufacturing enterprise "Tashkent Oil and Gas Plant" JSC based on SW OT-analysis.

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Tashkent Oil and Gas Plant were studied. The analysis took into account the business plan of the Tashkent Oil and Gas Plant, the range of products produced, production resources, supply of raw materials and other factors.

	Strengths	Weaknesses
	Opportunities	Danger

³ Vechkanov G.S. Economic safety. Textbook. - SPb.: Peter, 2007, p. 227-228 .

⁴ Ishmuhamedov A.E. Economic security. Study manual . T .: TDIU -2004

	"O" — OPPORTUNITIES	"T" — THREATS
T A Sh K I M He H I T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A growing market; 2. State support for the processing of agricultural products and the development of the food industry; 3. The possibility of capturing the markets of neighboring republics of Uzbekistan; 4. Development of new technologies in the field of food production; 5. Good investment climate in Uzbekistan, high opportunities for attracting investment capital; 6. Availability of natural climatic conditions for planting non-traditional crops; 7. Implementation of the national program of highly qualified personnel training. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The reduction of local raw materials due to the reduction of cotton cultivation areas; 2) The emergence and development of high competition; 3) Development of unconventional technologies; 4) Changes in the requirements for the organization of the production process; 5) Decrease in yield of raw cotton in adverse weather conditions; 6) Rapid changes in market conditions
	"S" is STRENGTH	Disadvantages "W" — WEAKNESS
I Ch K I M He X I T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Leadership in the local market; 2) Ownership of a well-known brand; 3) Availability of highly qualified specialists and high level of experience; 4) The production process from raw materials to the finished product is linearized and there is a possibility of production without waste; 5) Cooperation with the Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technologies and Tashkent State Technical University in training personnel; 6) Implementation of ISO standards at the plant; 7) the social environment at the plant and support workers; 8) internal monitoring system ; 9) Having long-term foreign partners; 10) Well-developed marketing system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. of wear and tear of the workbenches reached an average of 65%; 2. Reduction in the possibility of full use of production capacities due to the reduction of cotton cultivation areas, which creates a shortage of raw materials; 3. Lack of opportunities to engage in innovation at the plant.

Take an analysis of the results as economic safety and protection as follows:

- **Competitiveness** – combining the strengths of the enterprise **with** the opportunities of the external environment (S-O)

- **Passiveness as a competitor** – preventing **risks** by addressing the plant's **weaknesses** (weaknesses) (W-T)

- **Narrow opportunities** – acquiring new opportunities by addressing shortcomings (weaknesses) (W-O);

- **Security and protection** – prevention of danger by using all (strong) opportunities (S-T);

An analysis of the internal environment of Tashkent Oil and Gas Plant JSC and the business environment in which the plant operates yielded the following conclusions:

1. Having all the necessary resources and opportunities for the production of vegetable oil and the processing of non-traditional seeds, the development of the food industry;

2. The population of Uzbekistan has increased over the past 29 years, which indicates an increase in demand for quality products in the oil and fat production market;

3. New innovative technologies have been introduced into production and existing ones have been partially modernized;

4. Positive investment climate for business development and financing;

5. By developing personnel policy in the enterprise, training management and production personnel, increasing professional experience;

6. Application of international ISO quality management certificates in production process organization;

Today, the economic security of the plant can be said to be strong. The plant relies on **corporate resources** to ensure its economic security .

Based on the above analysis and conclusions, the following ideas and suggestions were expressed:

- 1) In the enterprise, in the main production workshop and auxiliary enterprises, replacement of replaceable parts of machinery and equipment with modern ones (modernization), as much as possible, reduction of wear and tear by adopting innovative techniques and technologies.

- 2) the enterprise with raw materials, carrying out work on the cultivation of non-traditional oilseeds that replace imported raw materials - in cooperation with farms and scientific research institutes;

- 3) Work with institutes on production technology and equipment needed by the plant for processing non-traditional oilseeds;

- 4) To improve personnel policy and increase the share of specialists in the workforce, train and improve the skills of personnel. This will increase the plant's ability to quickly master new equipment and technologies and introduce innovations into production.

- 5) Strengthening the technical-technological and innovative monitoring work in the innovation department of the combine in the management of innovative activities.

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