

THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF AN ENTERPRISE

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Abstract. This article analyzes the role and importance of accounting in ensuring the economic security of an enterprise. Accounting plays an important role in ensuring financial stability at an enterprise, preventing fraud, and making effective management decisions. The article also provides recommendations for improving the efficiency of the accounting system.

Keywords: Accounting, economic security, financial control, audit, management, risk management, enterprise stability.

In a market economy, each enterprise should pay special attention to ensuring its economic security. The stability and development of an enterprise largely depend on financial management, accurate and transparent accounting. Therefore, accounting is an important factor in ensuring economic security by collecting, processing and analyzing the financial information of an enterprise.

Accounting is an important tool for accurately assessing the economic results of an enterprise's activities, preventing fraud and financial losses.

It serves to ensure economic security in the following main areas:

- Ensuring financial stability
- Establishing control over the assets and liabilities of the enterprise;
- Effective financial planning through the analysis of income and expenses.
- Prevention of fraud and financial errors
- Ensuring financial transparency through internal audit and control systems;
- Identifying and correcting errors in calculations.
- Forming an information base for making strategic decisions
- Using financial information in developing a development strategy;
- Assessing the effectiveness of investment projects.
- Managing and reducing risks
- Predicting financial threats in advance and taking measures to counter them;
- Taking precautionary measures to ensure the stability of the enterprise's activities.

Economic security is a state of the economy in which its sustainable growth, adequate satisfaction of social needs, high quality of management, and protection of economic interests at the national and international levels are ensured.

Economic security is a macroeconomic category at the level of the national economy and characterizes the national economy of a particular country, indicating that there are risks in the market system and that even the national economy is not free from them, and that it is necessary to avoid them.¹

¹ Rajabov S. „Moliya va buxgalteriya hisobi asoslari” – Toshkent: Universitet, 2019.



The main criterion of economic security is the uninterrupted provision of the country's needs, which means, firstly, to provide itself with its own products and services as much as possible, and secondly, to continuously import goods and services that cannot be produced in the country from abroad at favorable prices. Otherwise, the economy will collapse. At the level of the national economy, there are 3 important areas of economic security (food, fuel and energy, export).

Security is considered achieved when the country's population's demand for food is satisfied by 80%, and the country's demand for energy factors is satisfied by 70-80% at its own expense. Export security is determined by the country's ability to realize its export potential. The export structure requires the presence of ready-to-consume products, primarily products of the processing industry. The dependence of exports on a limited range of goods, especially raw materials and energy factors, the prices of which often change on the world market, creates export risks, and losses in export revenues when prices fall harm the country's economy.

Also, in the context of the globalization of the world economy and the acceleration of economic integration processes between countries and the frequent fluctuations of the world market situation, ensuring the economic stability of enterprises is urgent. In such conditions, large companies in the world use various sources and non-traditional forms of financial and economic mechanisms to ensure their economic stability. In particular, leasing, futures, factoring, overdraft, controlling, etc. can be cited as examples.

In particular, today the controlling system is widely used in large developed companies of the world to ensure economic stability.

In the scientific economic literature, little attention is paid to the quantitative assessment of the impact of the implementation of the controlling system on the indicators of the production-economic, financial-economic and organizational-managerial activity of the enterprise.

In particular, despite the fact that some researchers have reflected in their scientific works on the positive aspects of the implementation of controlling, a quantitative assessment of the impact of the implementation of the controlling system on the indicators of the economic stability of the enterprise has not been carried out.

The results of the analysis of changes in the performance indicators of foreign industrial enterprises as a result of the implementation of the controlling system at industrial enterprises allow us to identify the following positive trends in the development of these economic entities. Conclusion, the economic security of the enterprise is directly related to an effective accounting system. By improving the processes of financial control and analysis, increasing transparency, and reducing financial risks, the enterprise can conduct its activities more stably and effectively.

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