

METHODOICAL APPROACH TO RISK MANAGEMENT IN A MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE

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Abstract

In the article, the methodologies of factors in improving the methodological foundations of improving the effectiveness of Management in production enterprises are taken according to the modern approach of taxing. Also developed proposals and recommendations for integration of risk management into management processes by providing an algorithm of Enterprise Risk Management and an Enterprise Risk System.

Keywords: risk, production, management, methodology and integrations.

Introduction

Effective implementation of the risk management system in the activity of production enterprises requires research of the methodological bases of assessment of the relevance of problems. The methodological method of risk assessment determines that the nature of the assessed risk or type of risk (for example: "initial", "final") requires a change in the management's position. The problem of ensuring the stability of the risk system in the conditions of the uncertainty of different environments is similar to ensuring the stability of management quality indicators, which is becoming more and more a management problem. Modern ideas about the place of production activity in the economy and its development, uncertainty and risk take the leading place, there is a possibility of a conflict situation due to the assessment of the target function of the socio-economic process, that is, many different approaches and methods to the assessment of the state of the economic entity's risk system. From this point of view, it is necessary to research the methodological approach of risk management in the field of production and their prevention. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen scientific research on this problem in our country, and it shows that the chosen topic is of urgent importance.

Analysis of literature on the topic

Although a number of researches and scientific researches have been carried out by scientists on this topic, the methodological foundations and approaches of risk management in production enterprises show differences. The results of research conducted by scientists have been cited in many international conferences, roundtables, congresses and dissertations.

A.G. from scientists of the CIS countries. According to Badalova, "The expanded methodological classification of risks related to the activity of textile enterprises consists of two groups of risks: financial and non-financial risks. With the development of enterprises, the influence of non-financial risks on their financial results and level of competitiveness became important" [1].

According to S.A. Ignatov, "The identification of risks affecting the light industry shows that the most important aspect of non-financial risks is that imported goods have superior competition in the market" [2].

One of the scientists of our country, J.Kh. Qambarov, in his article entitled "Issues of the impact of production risks on industrial development" emphasized that "it is necessary to develop a system of specific principles of production risks for industrial enterprises of the republic" [3].

And Sh.Tursunkho'jaeva created a system of theoretical importance in the framework of her scientific research work on "Formulation of the main requirements for the financial risk management system" [4].

Andreea Dumitrescu, one of the scientists of European countries, stated in her research work that "The main elements of the risks affecting the production enterprise are the risks caused by the workers and the technological risks." Also, Andreea Dumitrescu noted that in the methodical approach of managing these risks, there must be a methodical method of evaluating the impacting risks of any kind [5].

J. Klobner - KOJ noted in the framework of his research work that it is possible to achieve the reduction of losses due to "systematization, information, risk data package and analysis" according to the approach of risk identification, assessment and management in production enterprises [6].

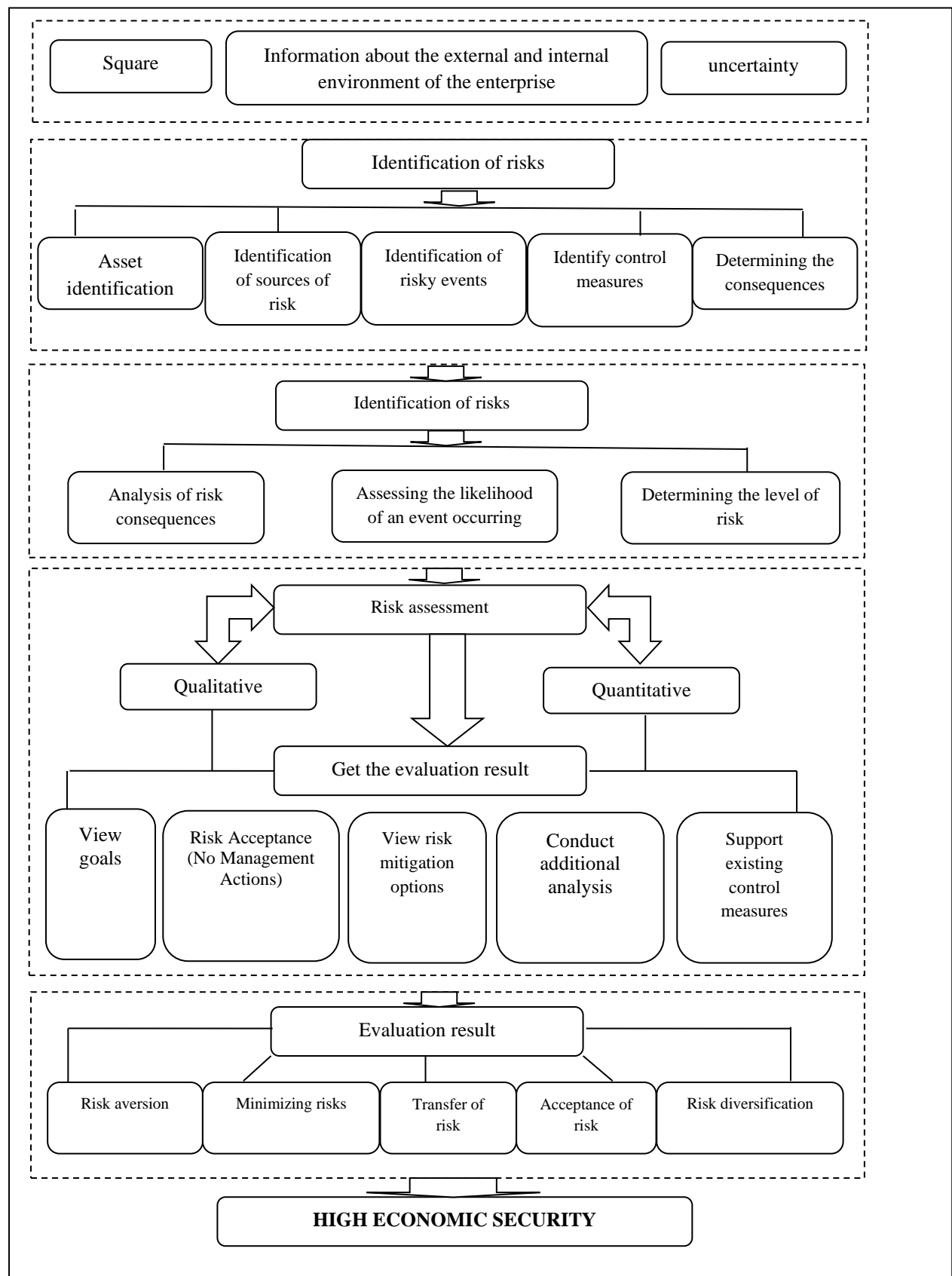
Research Methodology

In order to improve the organizational and economic mechanisms of risk management in production enterprises, the study of scientific research, comparative comparison, study and analysis of statistical data, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, synthesis, induction and deduction methods are widely used.

Analysis and Results

In 1978, the industrial sector of Namangan region had more than 20 main industries and was able to export about 25 types of manufactured products to foreign countries [7]. In the first years of independence, the range of production enterprises of Namangan region gradually expanded to the world market independently. In particular, the economic relations firm "Namangan Foreign Trade" provided practical assistance to organizations in the region in establishing relations with foreign firms. With the support of the firm, contacts were established with 26 foreign firms, and 43 enterprises in the region began to engage in foreign economic activity [8]. In Namangan region since 1991, "Yangikurgan non-woven" materials factory specializing in large-scale light industry, "Asnam-tekstil" as a joint enterprise of the Uzbekistan-Turkey state in 1993, in 1996 "Nontoqimachi" joint-stock enterprise was launched in Namangan [9].

A manufacturing enterprise is a rather complex organizational system exposed to various types of risks, as it includes the activities of separate departments aimed at the implementation of certain functions (Fig. 1).



Risk identification is aimed at timely identification and registration of dangerous factors that may negatively affect the achievement of the company's goals and objectives, as well as determining the direction and necessity of improving the risk management process. This process aims to minimize risks and consider opportunities in planning future activities. With risk-oriented management, each employee of the company must constantly identify and evaluate the risks that affect the achievement of the goals in front of him.

Determining the value of assets requires developing a scale of values that includes the various characteristics that affect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical assets. Also, the measurement should take into account the dependence on other assets. After determining the criteria that should be taken into account, it is suggested to agree on a scale that will be used as a single one for the entire enterprise. The generalized version is equivalent to the scale shown in Table 1. This scale should take into account what amount of damage is acceptable for the production enterprise.

Table 1 Asset value scale of the production enterprise

№	Rating scale	Value / value of the asset
1	Low	0-3
2	Average	4-6
3	High	7-10

Risk management is an iterative, cyclical process that helps an enterprise develop strategy, achieve goals, and make informed decisions. Risk-oriented management in the economic security system of the enterprise is based on the inseparability of the risk management process from all types of activities related to the enterprise and includes interactions with interested parties; takes into account internal and external environmental factors and is based on the principles, structure and process of risk management

When analyzing the risk factors of business entities, it should be noted that risks are not only the result of a combination of a large number of effects of an economic nature. These are:

- 1) technical
- 2) technological
- 3) organizational
- 4) innovative
- 5) financial
- 6) climatic.

It should be noted that the integral costs of technical re-equipment can be fully known only after the completion of the phase of technical re-equipment. At the feasibility and decision-making stage, preliminary cost estimates can only be made with a certain degree of accuracy. Since the processes affecting the life cycle of the object are usually random in nature, it is necessary to take into account the measure of risk as the probability that the random process will deviate from the range of permissible values in the economic reasoning. In order to take into account the costs that may arise from accidental events due to the above-mentioned risk factors, it is proposed to calculate the life cycle cost according to a certain formula, but taking into account the risk factor.

$$H_{tsq} = TS_{bq} \sum_{i=1}^t (TS_{yeh} + \Delta TS_{eqjh} - TS_{ejbq} + E_{jq}) K_d$$

H_{tsq} – life cycle cost;

TS_{bq} – sewing machine initial value;

TS_{yeh} – annual operating costs of the sewing machine;

ΔTS_{eqjh} – one-time costs associated with starting a sewing machine;

TS_{ejbq} – expenses for repair of sewing machine malfunctions during operation;

E_{jq} – cost of damage from accidental events;

K_d – discount factor;

i – the current period of operation of the sewing machine.

This expanded formula incorporates 6 factors, which are mainly technical, technological, innovative, climate, financial and force majeure situations affecting the production enterprise.

It is known that the effects of risks arising due to technical and technological factors due to machine failure or its wear and tear can be compensated by adding at least one day of additional work or using additional technology in another branch of the enterprise. But the main issue here is that according to the theoretical approaches of risk assessment, in addition to the 5 technical, technological, innovative, climatic, financial factors, the methodical improvement of risk management in production enterprises is achieved by taking into account the force majeure factor (Fig. 3).

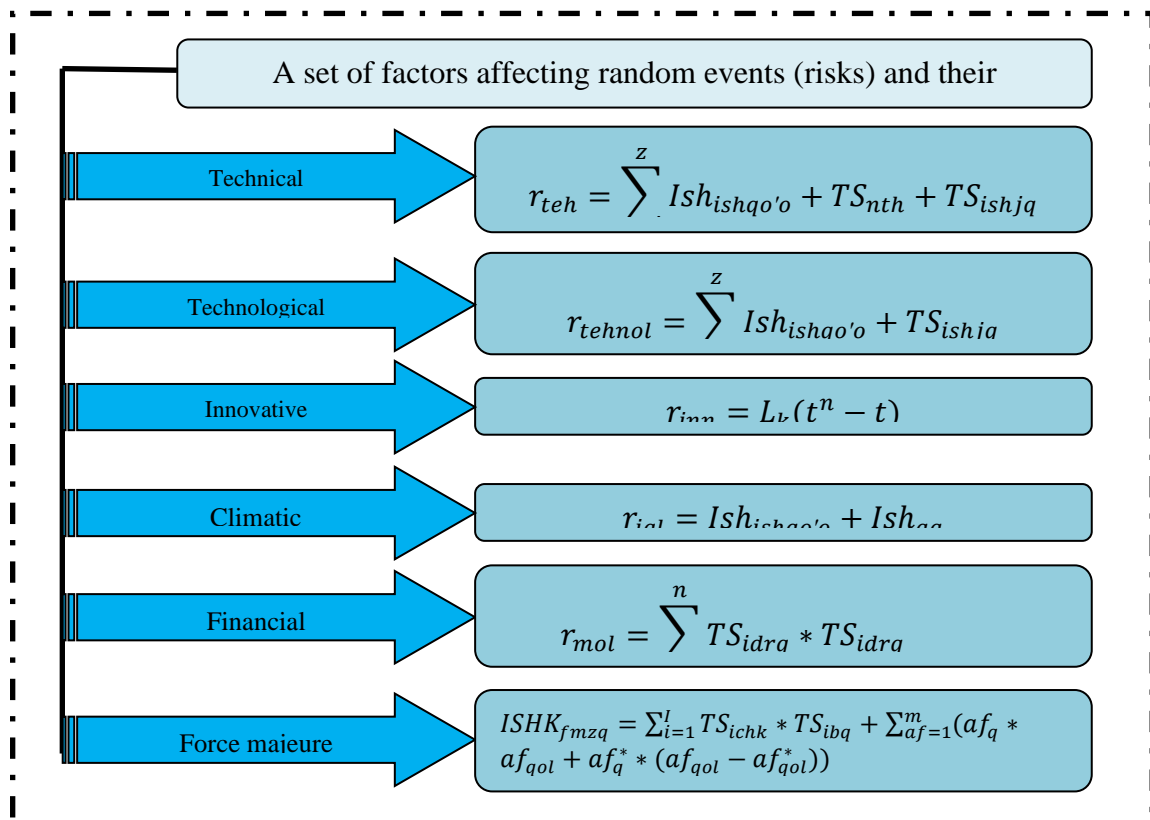


Figure 3. Improved methodology of calculation of essential risk factors

In this picture, you can see the basics of improved methods to prevent damage or consequences that may occur due to risks and increase the efficiency of management of production enterprises. In fact, as mentioned above, introducing the force majeure situation into the methodical approach to the 5 types of risk factors that mainly affect the production enterprise leads to the improvement of the methodological basis of risk management in production enterprises.

Conclusions and Suggestions

To conclude, in general, the management process is very extensive and complex. It is possible to achieve organizational and economic improvement of management depending on different sectors of production enterprises. However, the main elements of risk management are technical, technological, innovative, financial and climatic, regardless of the sector of the production enterprise. we assume that:

- improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms of supervision;
- taking into account all factors when evaluating management;
- taking internal and external factors into account and improving it;
- development of long-term strategic plans to increase management efficiency, taking into account the methodological aspect of management.

In conclusion, it should be said that a positive result can be achieved on the basis of complex management processes by influencing the management object and subjects in the improvement of the methodical basis of risk management in production enterprises.

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