



Security Analysis of the External Economic Activity of the Enterprise in the Conditions of the Digital Economy

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Abstract: this article analyzes the development of the digital economy in the conditions of the market economy and globalization, as well as the activities of enterprises, foreign economic activities and the security of this process. Taking into account the positive aspects of the globalization process and its threat to the economic security of the country, each country is required to develop new directions of the concept of ensuring its national security.

Key words: economy, analyze, economic activity, enterprise, digital economy, threats, external activity, internal activity, market economy, globalization.

In the development of the country's economy, it creates the need to establish comprehensive mutual relations with the processes taking place in the modern world economy. In turn, foreign economic activities should be open and free for international cooperation during integration into the world economy.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev said, "The international reputation of our country as a reliable partner is increasing due to open and practical, active foreign policy in international relations. It has become one of our main tasks to further strengthen relations with all our neighbors in the spirit of friendship and mutual trust. In 2018, 18 interstate official visits were made and agreements were reached on 1,800 projects worth 52 billion dollars. The volume of investments in cooperation with the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other international financial institutions amounted to 8.5 billion dollars. "Today, 456 projects worth 23 billion dollars are being implemented in our country at the expense of foreign investments," he said.

In the process of liberalization of foreign economic activity, Uzbekistan's prospect of becoming a member of the World Trade Organization and the entry of the CIS countries into the Free Trade Zone and the Eurasian Economic Union as an observer require special attention to be paid to the competitiveness and innovation of national products. Because from the point of view of the economic security of the state, in such conditions, threats may appear that may have a negative impact on the foreign economic activity

of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Also, various views have been put forward that the globalization of international relations poses certain threats to migrants and among them, which are manifested in the change of place of residence for some workers, families and peoples, as well as in the increase of risks associated with financial uncertainty. We must not forget that the processes of globalization taking place in the world economy today open the country's economy to the free flow of all kinds of resources from abroad, and can break local systems of protecting national interests.

Therefore, taking into account the positive aspects of the globalization process and its threat to the economic security of the country, each country is required to develop new directions of the concept of ensuring its national security. There are new types of economic threats associated with the globalization of the world economy, the development of economic integration, as well as the influence of international economic organizations, primarily the World Trade Organization, on the order of export-import operations. Moreover, current research in the field of economic security of foreign economic activity is one-sided and does not help to make management decisions and use enforcement mechanisms to protect the economic interests of domestic and foreign producers.

Ensuring economic security is the resulting indicator of efficiency, as it provides a qualitative and quantitative description of the economic system's integration capabilities. The main quantitative indicators include the degree of openness of the national economy, the foreign trade balance, the volume of imports, the volume of exports, the commodity composition of exports and imports, and the share of foreign investments in GDP.

It should be noted that although economists and politicians are currently showing great interest in the phenomenon of economic and political integration of states and the activities of the above-mentioned international organizations, many issues related to the country's security have not yet been resolved. The amount of basic research on the subject is not large. The main reason for this is that the activities of Uzbekistan and "other CIS countries" in economic blocs are at an early stage.

Viewing the above considerations in economic analysis allows for a broader study of the topic. Acceleration of the processes of globalization and integration in the world economy, a country's competitive advantage and security in foreign trade depend not only on its possession of natural resources and raw materials, but also on its ability to sell its goods on the world market. In addition, the Republic of Uzbekistan is increasing its external capabilities year by year, expanding its export structure and geography in order to gain its place in international trade processes. For example, today Uzbekistan has trade relations with 171 countries of the world. Among the main trade partners are the People's Republic of China (18.2%), the Russian Federation (17 %), Kazakhstan (10.4%), Turkey (8.7%), the Republic of Korea (4.6%), Kyrgyzstan (2.4%) and Afghanistan (2.0%).

Looking at the results of 2020 under the influence of the pandemic, China was recorded as the main foreign trade partner of Uzbekistan during the year. The volume of mutual trade between Uzbekistan and China amounted to 6.43 billion US dollars, of which 1.93 billion US dollars corresponded to the share of exports. Among Uzbekistan's trading partners, Russia is in second place, and the volume of exports is 1.5 billion US dollars. The next places are Kazakhstan, South Korea, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Germany. In terms of foreign economic activity, only 2 of the 10 major partner countries, namely Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, have an active foreign trade balance with the remaining 8 countries.

If we look at the composition of Uzbekistan's exports in 2016-2020, gold and food products accounted for the main share in the export volume. But the situation in the composition of exports in 2020 is different from that of 2016-2019. For example, in 2016-2019, the export of cotton fiber decreased, by 2020 it was 9.04 % and it is expected to increase by 7.4%. Exports of energy sources and petroleum

products, on the other hand, showed a decrease, showing 5.91 percent in 2020. Exports of textiles and textile products also declined. In 2020, Uzbekistan will send 1.9 billion to 70 foreign countries. Exported textile products equivalent to US dollars. In order to prevent a decrease in the export of textile products as a result of the pandemic, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures that cannot be delayed to support the textile and sewing-knitting industry", local It was planned to extend the deadline for textile enterprises to make final calculations from 90 to 150 days for cotton fibers sold in the national currency until April 1, 2020. however, as a result of the impact of the pandemic, there was a decrease in international trade processes.

It should be noted that since the foreign trade activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan have not been completely liberalized, different protective measures are being applied to the priority export and import sectors and products of the country. But if the country becomes a full member of the CIS Free Trade Zone, the Eurasian Economic Union and the World Trade Organization, threats to foreign economic activity may increase. For example, according to those who are not supporters of integration, if Uzbekistan becomes a member of the Eurasian Economic Union, external influences on the country's market will increase and even some industries will pass into the hands of foreign investors. is also possible. If there are 11295 goods in the nomenclature of goods of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, separate negotiations will be conducted for each of them during the WTO membership process.

The goal is to select priority goods for export and import. That is, there are goods whose tariff rates do not have any negative impact on the economy of a particular country. Second, subsidies for agricultural products are not prohibited, but should not exceed the amount agreed upon during the membership process. Also, the organization has a development program as a mechanism for helping less developed and developing countries, and the measures in this direction are aimed at protecting the interests of all member countries. For example, like the People's Republic of China, a country with wide trade opportunities, in the process of becoming a member of the WTO in 2001, notarial methods aimed at promoting exports, such as export crediting, providing guarantees for export credits, and export insurance, were preserved.

to import raw materials, machinery and equipment for the needs of producers at low tariffs and without notary barriers, as well as access to the world market without financial and organizational barriers. The country's membership in the WTO and regional integration, along with gaining a good position in major markets such as the USA and the European Union, as well as technical and technological cooperation with the main trading partners Central Asian countries (members of the WTO and the Eurasian Economic Union) and Russia will have the opportunity to expand investment cooperation and the potential of transport and logistics passing through them.

The following proposals were put forward to ensure the safety of enterprises in their foreign economic activities:

- it is advisable to reduce dependence on imported goods. In particular, establishing the production of imported goods in Uzbekistan. For example, reducing the import of machinery and equipment, providing incentives for attracting foreign investments to enterprises that manufacture machinery and equipment for the country's needs, providing an opportunity to import raw materials used in production without import duties and fees, and value added tax. reach;
- After Uzbekistan becomes a member of the WTO, the activities of non-competitive enterprises, which are important in the country's economy, may be suspended. Therefore, in the process of negotiations with the organization, it is necessary to preserve the benefits for the enterprises that are important for the country's economy. It reduces possible economic risks;

- the country's membership in international economic organizations allows it to conduct economic relations with other foreign countries on an equal basis, to have cheap goods and raw materials.

However, the implementation of membership and integration without protection of strategically important sectors and identification of import products of priority interest may endanger the country's economy, production enterprises and the level of economic security of the population. For this reason, it is necessary to implement a well-thought-out, strategically planned integration.

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