



Methodology for assessing the threat of emergency situations to economic objects

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ABSTRACT

It is known that an emergency situation affects the objects of the economy and prevents its stable operation. It is possible to assess the expected risks and determine ways to reduce the negative consequences of these risks through the methodology of assessing the threat of emergency situations to economic objects.

The article describes the basics of assessing the threat of emergency situations to economic objects. Emphasis is placed on the importance of indicators in the assessment of threats.

Keywords:

emergency situation, stability of economic objects, security, threat, indicator, methodology.

Sources of emergency situations threaten various objects of the national economy, the population and the environment. What is the threat of emergency situations to economic objects? Instead, it is divided into economic objects - production, agriculture, service objects and infrastructures.

So, it can be said that our national interest related to the factor of emergency situations in ensuring security is to protect the population, territory and objects of national economy, material and spiritual wealth from emergency situations and to ensure their stable operation. Based on this, the object of the emergency factor in security can be defined as the sources of emergency situations.

Subject - state and non-state structures involved in the prevention and elimination of emergency situations:

- Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- State system of emergency prevention and response (FVDT) of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- structural and territorial structures of FVDT, that is, ministries, offices, organizations and institutions;
- self-management bodies;
- public associations and others.

The essence of economic security is reflected in the system of indicators. The sum of indicators of economic security is an assessment of the state of the economy in terms of important processes that reflect the essence of economic security.

At the moment, the economic analysis of the consequences of emergency situations, the issue of determining the damage is a problem, and its solution is one of the urgent tasks of the representatives of the field. That is, a single approach that can be used to assess emergency damages through quantitative and qualitative indicators has not been developed [1]. But based on theoretical and practical knowledge, it can be said that social and economic damages caused by emergency situations in the world and in our republic are determined based on two different approaches.

1. By forecasting the socio-economic damage of emergency situations in advance. In this case, the possible social and economic damage is predicted in advance.

2. It is carried out by determining the socio-economic damage of emergency situations.

In both cases, emergency damages are determined in almost the same way.

In our republic, preliminary determination of the economic damage of emergency situations is determined by criteria such as the existing condition of the object, the nature of emergency situations, the scope of influence, and the type of object. For example, when forecasting the damage of emergency situations related to a chemically hazardous facility, criteria such as the number of employees of the facility, the scope of influence, the nature of the chemical substance, and the number of nearby residents are taken into account. As a result of emergency situations related to earthquakes, construction structures, economic and social objects may be damaged in weak (5-7%), moderate (15-50%), strong and complete (60-100%) damage, depending on the type of object. is mainly up to 5-7 points (on the Richter scale) - weak, up to 7-9 points - average, above 9 points - strong or complete economic and social damage occurs.

Based on the regulatory legal documents created in our republic, the work of calculating the economic and social damages of emergency situations that have arisen is carried out by a special commission. The commission is established by the local authority of the area where emergency situations occurred, and its composition is determined depending on the type of emergency situations that occurred.

The analysis of the studied literature shows that there is a need to develop a single methodical manual for determining the socio-economic damage of emergency situations that may occur in the territory of our republic. The more accurately the economic consequences of emergency situations are assessed, the greater the possibility of preventing the threat of natural, man-made and other types of emergency situations. As a result, the effectiveness of the implementation of state policy in the economic sphere is achieved.

There are several in the analysis of the state of economic security, which has been a priority branch of national security until recent years approaches have been developed and are being used in practice. One of them is the analysis of the state of economic security with the help of indicators, or the indicative approach.

Indicative approach is a type of systematic approach that assesses the security situation qualitatively and quantitatively.

An indicator is an indicator that provides an idea of the current situation and facts, and informs about the course of action of events that cannot yet be determined. The main function of the indicator is to inform. It allows the user to understand complex phenomena in a simplified way and to analyze the data collected during monitoring in a compressed manner. Unprocessed or statistical data cannot be used as an indicator without analysis and synthesis [2, 3, 4].

An indicator should simplify the information, help the decision-maker and make it possible for the public to easily understand the problem situation and be applicable in real practice. Users of indicators:

- legislative and executive power;
- ministries and agencies;
- regional authorities;
- scientific educational institutions;
- manufacturers;
- self-management, public organizations, etc.

Indicator selection criteria:

- should reflect national priorities; - must comply with international standards;
- it should be possible to use it for many years;
- should help the decision-maker and allow predicting the effectiveness of the measures taken;
- the information provided by the indicator should have quantitative and qualitative indicators. By fulfilling these requirements for indicators, it is possible to facilitate the monitoring and analysis of the situation and create different levels of detail. Depending on the role of the indicators in the assessment of the problem, they are divided into types that evaluate the situation, inform about the danger in advance, evaluate the dynamics of the situation (development trend), diagnose that

the existing situation may cause another situation, and other types.

At the same time, it is necessary to determine which of the previously established indicators have lost their significance in the threat assessment and the need to create or include new indicators in the list. In ensuring security, not the indicators themselves, but their initial indicators, that is, their normative measurements, are important.

A set of indicators can be considered safe when its initial indicators are within the normal range, and on the contrary, the level of safety assurance decreases as the indicators increase to the next level. That is, the indicator indicator moves in inverse proportion to the level of security.

There are the following approaches to setting threshold values of indicators:

- security theory, its separate areas;
- dynamics of value changes in recent years;
- comparison of certain knowledge received in other countries with their initial value;
- comparison with international standards defined in the documents of international organizations;
- such as expert assessment, taking into account the world experience and the country's uniqueness. In setting the starting values, it is necessary to take into account the national interest, the identity of the state and the level of importance in the first place. That is, the indicators developed in other countries, their threshold values, in most cases cannot accurately assess the state of the security system of our republic. Based on the above requirements, many countries have developed their safety assessment criteria (indicators and their limit values) and are using them in practice.

The level of security status is a conditional indicator that comprehensively characterizes the level of security achieved in relation to security requirements. In order to determine the level of the security situation, security indicators are classified in their own way. In this case, the safety level of each indicator (for a group of indicators) is determined by comparing it with the defined class (nominal) of

the current state. That is, they are classified according to their zones [5]:

- Normal (N);
- Crisis took place (KO);
- Crisis (K);
- Emergency situation (FV);

In turn, the pre-crisis zone is divided into 3 periods:

- Before the crisis 1. KO-1 (initial period);
- Before the crisis 2. KO-2 (development period);
- A crisis has occurred 3. KO-3 (a period with a risk of transition to a crisis).

Similarly, the crisis zone is divided into 3 periods:

- Crisis 1. K-1 (primary period);
- Crisis 2. K-2 (dangerous crisis period);
- Crisis 3. KO-3 (emergency crisis period).

The above-mentioned classification, on the one hand, rejects the subjective attitude of the analyst to the security situation, and on the other hand, it facilitates the study of the state of the object that characterizes the security situation in general or taken separately. Therefore, it increases the number and quality of information-analytical documents.

Indicators also help with threats related to emergency situations. Amida analysis increases the effectiveness of the study of problems in this field. For example, if the security situation exceeds the initial value according to any indicator that assesses the state of threats related to emergency situations in the provision of economic security, it can be clearly stated that its threshold value is in the range of KO-1 to K-3.

In addition, depending on the dynamics of periodic changes in the threshold value, it is possible to forecast the tendency of the risk level to increase or decrease.

Taking into account the above, it can be said that the indicative approach standardizes, simplifies, and puts the potential factors into an indicator form and determines the permissible threshold value.

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