

IDENTIFYING THREATS TO ECONOMIC SECURITY AND USING MEASURES TO ELIMINATE THEM

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Abstract. *The article covers the main areas of ensuring the country's economic security, the essence of economic security, its causes, main directions, threats to economic security and measures to eliminate them.*

Keywords: *institutional, infrastructural, economic activity, economic security, innovations, social risks, corruption, national economic system.*

Introduction. Economic security is an issue of strategic importance for any state or region. In ensuring this security, not only economic indicators, but also social, institutional and infrastructural factors play a major role. This article analyzes the main threats to economic security and considers ways to effectively use existing scientific and technical, resource and human potential. One of the most important and fundamental tasks of ensuring the country's economic security is to monitor the state of the economy, timely identify threats and risks in economic systems. At the same time, at present, as an organizational information technology system and institution in the state administration system, it is important to prepare management decisions on ensuring security. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the system for monitoring the state and dynamics of the country's economy and the level of its scientific, practical, methodological support. It is based on indicators in assessing a number of indicators and is mainly reflected in scientific periodicals and analytical developments of the government. Through this, the government assesses the situation at all levels: short-term (tactical), medium-term, and long-term (strategic) and begins to prepare rational management decisions.

A factor that is not regulated or managed in a timely manner, negatively affecting socio-economic processes, can threaten economic security. The main threats to economic security in macroeconomic conditions are:

- a decrease in GDP and a decrease in investment and innovative activity;
- depletion of natural resources, predominance in the export of fuel and raw materials and energy components;
- social stratification of society and the disappearance of its spiritual values;
- criminalization of social relations in economic activity;
- increased risks associated with natural disasters of an anthropogenic nature, weakening of state control, the absence of effective legal and economic mechanisms for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations in economic activity, etc.

The reasons for the emergence and development of crisis situations that threaten the economic security of the region are various external and internal factors. The region cannot directly influence environmental factors and therefore must adapt to them. By controlling and influencing internal factors, it is possible to ensure the security of the regional socio-economic system.

1. The concept of economic security and its importance

Economic security means the level of a state's economic independence, sustainable development and resistance to external and internal risks. Ensuring this security includes the following main elements: a stable economic growth; competitiveness of national production; balance of external debt burden; mechanisms ensuring social stability.

2. Social risks and their impact on economic security

Social risks have a significant impact on the process of economic development. These risks include: social inequality: a large difference in the incomes of the population leads to social discontent; demographic crisis: a decrease in the

population or an increase in the proportion of elderly people; unemployment and employment problems: a decrease in economic activity.

To reduce these risks, the development of education, health care and social security systems is of great importance in state policy.

3. Institutional risks

The weakness of institutional systems is one of the factors threatening economic security. These risks are manifested as follows:

Weakness of the legal system: shortcomings in the protection of property rights and freedom of entrepreneurship;

Corruption: improper distribution of economic resources;

Decreased efficiency of public administration.

To eliminate these problems, it is necessary to increase the efficiency of public administration and deepen institutional reforms.

4. Infrastructure risks

Infrastructure is the foundation of economic development. Weak infrastructures cause serious damage to economic security. The risks are as follows:

Underdeveloped transport and logistics systems;

Insufficient energy resources;

Low level of information and communication technologies.

To solve these problems, it is necessary to develop infrastructures based on modern technologies.

5. Effective use of scientific and technical, resource and human potential

To ensure economic security, it is important to implement the following measures:

Development of scientific and technical potential: Support for innovative activities and integration of science with production;

Effective use of resources: Processing natural resources and ensuring ecological balance;

Development of human potential: Improving personnel skills, educating innovative and creative thinking youth.

Many scientists have conducted research on "economic security" and the social, institutional and infrastructural risks that threaten it. Below are the opinions of prominent scholars on these issues and their analysis.

1. A. Sen (Amartya Sen) evaluates economic security from the perspective of "human development and freedom". He believes that economic security is related not only to economic indicators, but also to social equality and justice. According to Sen, the stability of economic systems depends on the satisfaction of human needs and the stable functioning of social institutions. Sen's opinion shows that economic security should be ensured not only by macroeconomic indicators, but also through policies aimed at human development.

To reduce social risks, it is important to develop the education and health system, reduce poverty.

2. J. Galbraith (John Kenneth Galbraith) emphasizes social infrastructural weaknesses, including insufficient transport and energy resources, among the threats to economic security. He puts forward the need for an active role of the state and strategic management in ensuring economic security. According to Galbraith, for economic security, the state must strengthen infrastructure and provide the population with basic services. Especially in developing countries, infrastructure development is one of the main conditions for economic security.

3. M. Porter (Michael Porter) links economic security with national competitiveness. He emphasizes the importance of developing innovative potential through cooperation between the public and private sectors to ensure economic security. According to Porter, the efficient allocation of resources is one of the

main ways to increase economic security. Porter links economic security with macroeconomic stability and promotes the rational use of resources.

The possibility of ensuring economic security expands through the development of innovative infrastructures.

4. D. Rodrik (Dani Rodrik) pays special attention to the importance of institutional risks in the global economic system. He emphasizes that corruption, weak legal systems, and shortcomings in public administration pose a serious threat to economic security. He advocates the need to improve the quality of public administration and conduct fair economic policies. Rodrik's opinion indicates the importance of reforming state institutions and increasing their efficiency.

Maintaining social balance through fair economic policies is necessary to ensure economic security.

5. J. Sachs (Jeffrey Sachs) sees social security and infrastructure development as one of the main conditions for ensuring economic security. He considers shortcomings in the energy, transport and information and communication technologies sectors in developing countries as a threat to economic stability. Sachs's opinion indicates the need to attract more investment in the infrastructure sector to ensure economic security in developing countries. He sees ensuring environmental sustainability as an integral part of economic security.

The main criterion for economic security is the uninterrupted provision of a 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 affordable 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, exports). Security is considered achieved when the country's population's demand for food is met by 80%, and the country's demand for energy factors is met by 70-80% at its own expense. Export security is determined by the country's ability to realize its

export potential. Exports must include ready-to-eat products, primarily processed industrial products. 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.

In the context of globalized economy and the increasing influence of exports and imports on the national economy, economic security cannot be ensured by its own production. In such conditions, ensuring the regularity of export-import relations on the basis of strategic partnerships guarantees economic security.

Conclusion

Ensuring economic security depends on the effective management of social, institutional and infrastructural risks and the rational use of scientific and technical, resource and human potential. In this direction, cooperation between state policy and the private sector is of particular importance. A comprehensive and systematic approach is required for sustainable economic development.

The opinions of scientists show that a comprehensive approach is required to ensure economic security. Social equality, infrastructure development, rational use of resources and fair institutional policies are the main factors in ensuring economic security.

Summarizing these opinions, the following recommendations can be put forward:

Development of an innovative economy;

Strengthening education and healthcare systems to reduce social problems;

Development of infrastructure based on modern requirements;

Combating corruption by increasing the efficiency of public administration;

Ensuring the regularity of export-import relations on the basis of strategic partnerships.

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