



TUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC SECURITY AND MECHANISMS FOR ACHIEVING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES

Shodmanova Zubayda Ubaydullayevna

Assistant of the Department of "Economic Theory" at SamISI

Abstrakt: *This article describes the creation of general purpose strategic mechanism of economic security and its support, taking into account the impact of economic processes.*

Key words: *economic security, regional interests, economic policy, innovative development, foreign economy*

Currently, the problem of economic security is of great importance in the context of the development of economic processes in terms of the interaction of national and regional interests, the solution of this problem should be taken into account in all political and economic decisions on the development of the country and the region. The specific economic security of the region is closely related to the general security of the state as a whole and the competitiveness of the region both within the country and in the global economic environment. Support for the economic security of both the region and the state as a whole can be carried out using certain criteria and indicators, according to which it is necessary to monitor the implementation of the economic security strategy and its adaptation in the implementation of tactical management decisions.

The need to focus on the issue of forming a targeted strategy for economic security determines the topic and purpose of further research.

Economic security is a set of measures taken by a country, region, firm, or company to protect itself from the risk of economic crisis.

Economic security is a state of the economy that ensures its sustainable growth, adequate satisfaction of social needs, high quality of governance, and protection of economic interests at the national and international levels.

Economic security is an important aspect of the state security system,

It stands alongside such areas as ensuring the country's defense capability, maintaining social stability in society, and protecting it from environmental disasters. These areas complement each other and are inextricably linked. Because if the country's economy is not strong and does not develop sustainably, it will be difficult to ensure the country's defense capability. At the same time, if social stability is not ensured in the country, its defense capability will not be strong and its economy will not develop effectively.

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 are not 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, export). Security is 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 economic processes , crisis situations in the financial and political system , which actively affect the reforms being carried out in our country, have led to a significant discrepancy in the economic interests of the state and economic entities as a whole, and to an excessive lag in the legal framework of the regional economy. The threat to national economic security was created not only by the presence of destabilizing factors, but also by the lack of mechanisms for ensuring economic security at the regional and national levels.

The definition of "economic security" is based on legal documents on the policy in the field of economic security, which form the basis of the general mechanism for managing the system of guaranteeing economic security.

Economic security is closely related to a country's financial stability. This includes factors such as low inflation, a stable currency, and sound fiscal policies. A stable financial system is necessary to attract investment, stimulate economic growth, and ensure the smooth functioning of markets.

Access to vital resources such as energy, water and raw materials is essential for economic security. Diversifying sources of supply and strategic reserves play a key role in mitigating potential disruptions in the supply chain.

International trade plays an important role in economic security by providing access to diverse markets and resources. Trade agreements, export diversification and market access strategies are important components of economic security .

The economic security system provides for constant monitoring of socio-economic processes in terms of their impact on the state of economic security, an assessment of strategic programs, regulatory and legal acts from these positions, as well as an analysis of the effectiveness of current decisions in the field of economic policy . The following are distinguished among the areas of economic security: foreign economic activity; scientific and technical; financial; social; environmental; production; energy; demographic; food; crime.

In achieving economic security in these areas 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, public policy and private sector cooperation are of particular importance. Sustainable economic development requires a comprehensive and systematic approach.

The National Security Strategy identifies the following threats:

- 1) weakness of the domestic market;
- 2) low technological level of the domestic economy;

- 3) currency and budget risks;
- 4) low level of implementation of innovative projects and technologies;
- 5) a large share of foreign capital in strategically important sectors of the national economy.

If we analyze the economic security of a region or a separate city, then it is necessary to assess the potential for socio-economic development; production; labor; investment; innovation; resource; management potential.

The following indicators of economic security are distinguished: standard of living and quality of life, inflation rate, unemployment rate, economic growth, public debt, attention to the world economy, the state of gold and foreign exchange reserves, the scale of underground economic activity. It is also necessary to take into account factors (external and internal) that negatively affect economic security, in particular, the stability and sustainability of the country's economic development.

The concept of economic security is inseparable from the threats to economic development. These include real and potential, global, national and local, external and internal; threats according to the classification of economic security - social, industrial, financial, environmental, etc.

In addition to assessing indicator indicators, specific criteria and the results of models of the impact of threats to economic security are also used for decision-making .

If we want to form a mechanism for managing the economic security of a region or city, then it is necessary to identify the main strategic forecasts for the development of a particular territory, the main threat points and take them into account in all subsequent programs and plans. The development of industry in local centers is slow, although there are reserve areas for construction and a sufficient number of labor resources. Activation of the economic development of local centers of the region and strengthening their role in the socio-economic development of neighboring regions is possible only on the basis of the development of new forms

of management, the attraction of local production potential and the structural restructuring of the economic base. A sufficiently educated workforce allows the creation of small high-tech enterprises and production infrastructure facilities in local centers in various industries.

In today's digital age, where reliance on technology is widespread, ensuring the security of service businesses has become a top priority. Service businesses, such as financial institutions, healthcare providers, and e-commerce platforms, hold vast amounts of sensitive data, making them attractive targets for cybercriminals. A security breach can not only lead to financial losses, but can also damage a company's reputation and erode customer trust. Accordingly, service businesses need to take some important steps to protect their operations and protect customer data, including:

1. To effectively improve safety, service industry enterprises must begin by comprehensively examining risks.

This includes identifying high risk, assessing the impact of potential security breaches, and mitigating the likelihood of those risks occurring. By understanding the specific threats they face, businesses can prioritize security measures and allocate resources accordingly.

2. It is essential to implement reliable access controls to prevent unauthorized access to confidential information.

This includes measures such as strong password policies, multi-factor authentication, and privileged access management. By implementing strict access controls, businesses can ensure that only authorized personnel have access to critical systems and data, reducing the risk of internal and external threats.

3. Use encryption and secure data storage.

Encryption is an important tool for protecting sensitive data. Businesses should use strong encryption algorithms to protect data both in transit and at rest. This applies to customer information, financial records, and any other data that is stored or

transmitted within an organization's infrastructure. In addition, secure data storage practices, such as regular backups and off-site storage, can help mitigate the impact of a data breach or system failure.

4. Develop incident response plans.

No matter how robust your security measures are, there is always the possibility of a security incident. Businesses should develop and regularly update incident response plans to ensure a quick and effective response in the event of a breach. Incident response plans should include steps to identify and resolve the breach, notify affected parties, and initiate recovery procedures. Regular testing and simulation exercises can help refine these plans and ensure the readiness of the response team.

5. Train employees on best security practices.

When it comes to enterprise security, employees are often the weakest link. To mitigate this risk, organizations should invest in comprehensive security training programs. Employees should be educated on topics such as phishing attacks, social engineering, and safe browsing habits. Regular training sessions and reminders help reinforce security best practices and create a security-conscious culture within the organization.

6. Regularly update and patch systems.

Outdated software and systems are vulnerable to known exploits and security vulnerabilities. It is crucial for businesses to regularly update and patch their systems to ensure they have the latest security patches and improvements. This applies to both operating systems and applications used within the organization.

Automated feed management systems can streamline this process and reduce the risk of overlooking important updates.

7. Engage in continuous security monitoring.

Implementing strong security measures is not a one-time task. Enterprises must engage in ongoing security monitoring to identify and respond to emerging

threats in real time. This includes deploying security monitoring tools such as intrusion detection systems and security information and event management (SIEM) solutions. By proactively monitoring network traffic and system logs, organizations can quickly identify and mitigate potential security incidents.

Conclusion

In short, economic security is an integral part of the overall security system of a state. It is a combination of financial stability and resource safety employment opportunities trade connections and technological progress such as various aspects cover takes Strong economy not only citizens well-being provides maybe of the country geopolitical effect and external plays an important role in the formation of resilience to threats . The conducted research allows us to identify a general mechanism for economic security in the context of the intensification of economic processes, which provides for the standardization of economic security indicators, the State Statistics Committee and regional departments to monitor changes in economic indicators, assess security indicators and make changes to target programs. In addition to general security indicators, each region develops its own indicators in accordance with the main strategic features of development and threats to economic security. In the digital era, the security of enterprises in the service sector is of paramount importance. By implementing comprehensive security measures, regularly assessing risks and investing in employee training, organizations can significantly reduce the risk of security breaches. It is crucial for enterprises to be vigilant, adapt to evolving threats and prioritize security as an integral part of their business strategy. Only by doing so can they ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their systems and data, thereby protecting their operations and maintaining the trust of their customers.

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