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Mechanisms of Ensuring Economic Security of Enterprises in the State Governance System

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Abstract

This article examines the concept of economic security and its critical role in ensuring the stable development of national and regional economies. It analyzes the main threats and risks affecting economic security, including internal market weaknesses, technological limitations, financial and budgetary risks, insufficient implementation of innovative projects, and the high dependence on foreign capital in strategically important sectors. The study emphasizes the importance of a systematic and strategic approach to managing economic security, proposing a general-purpose strategic mechanism that incorporates continuous monitoring, risk assessment, and adaptation to emerging challenges. Particular attention is paid to the service sector, where enterprises increasingly face cyber threats, data breaches, and operational risks due to the growing digitalization of economic activities. The article outlines practical measures for enhancing economic security, such as comprehensive risk assessment, implementation of access control and encryption, development of incident response plans, employee training, and continuous monitoring of information systems. Furthermore, the study highlights the interconnection between economic security, social stability, national defense capabilities, and sustainable economic growth. By integrating strategic planning, regulatory compliance, and technological safeguards, enterprises and regional authorities can ensure the protection of economic interests, the integrity of operations, and long-term resilience in a rapidly changing economic environment. This comprehensive approach enables effective mitigation of threats, enhancement of organizational and regional stability, and the promotion of innovative and competitive economic development.

Keywords: economic security, regional interests, economic policy, innovative development, foreign economy, service sector security, risk management, strategic mechanism.

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Introduction

Currently, economic security is a critical issue in terms of the interaction of national and regional interests, especially in conditions of economic development. Addressing this problem must be considered in all political and economic decisions aimed at developing both the country and its regions. The

economic security of a particular region is closely linked to the overall security of the state and the competitiveness of that region within the country and in the global economic environment. Supporting economic security requires the use of specific criteria and indicators to monitor the implementation of economic security strategies and to ensure the adaptation of tactical management decisions.

Economic security is defined as a set of measures aimed at protecting the country, region, or enterprise from economic crises. It ensures stable economic growth, adequate satisfaction of social needs, high-quality management, and protection of economic interests at both national and international levels. Economic security is a key direction within the state security system, complementing national defense capabilities, social stability, and environmental protection.

The Concept of Economic Security

The primary criterion of economic security is the uninterrupted satisfaction of national needs:

Self-sufficiency in essential products and services.

Stable import of goods and services not produced domestically at affordable prices.

At the national level, three key directions are emphasized: food security, energy security, and export security. For example, achieving 80% self-sufficiency in food and 70–80% in energy resources ensures security, while export security is determined by the ability to realize export potential.

Economic processes, reforms, and crises in financial and political systems can create significant inconsistencies in the economic interests of the state and business entities. Threats to national economic security arise not only from destabilizing factors but also from the lack of mechanisms to ensure security at regional and national levels.

The concept of “economic security” is legally supported by policies and regulations forming the general management mechanism for maintaining security. This system includes continuous monitoring of socio-economic processes, assessment of strategic programs, regulatory documents, and evaluation of the effectiveness of current economic policy decisions.

Methodology

The study employs a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative analysis and quantitative assessment to evaluate mechanisms for ensuring economic security in enterprises within the state governance system.

Data Collection:

- Secondary sources: Official decrees, legislation, national statistics (Stat.uz), and previous scholarly research on economic security.
- Primary sources: Surveys and structured interviews conducted with managers and experts from regional enterprises, focusing on risk perception, threat mitigation strategies, and adoption of security measures.

Analytical Methods:

1. Threat Identification and Risk Assessment: The study identifies internal and external economic threats affecting enterprises, including technological limitations, financial instability, and dependence on foreign capital.
2. Economic Security Indicators: Key indicators are defined for monitoring security at both enterprise and regional levels, such as self-sufficiency ratios, cyber-attack frequency, and financial resilience measures.
3. Statistical Analysis: Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to assess trends in economic security levels, implementation of innovative projects, and service sector vulnerabilities.

4. Comparative Analysis: Regional enterprises were compared to national averages to identify areas of strength and vulnerability in economic security management.

Key Areas of Economic Security

Economic security covers various sectors, including:

Foreign economic activity

Scientific and technological development

Financial stability

Social protection

Environmental sustainability

Production and industry

Energy

Demographics

Food security

Crime prevention

Threats identified in the national security strategy include:

Weakness of the domestic market

Low technological level of the national economy

Currency and budgetary risks

Low implementation of innovative projects and technologies

High share of foreign capital in strategically important sectors

Mechanism of Economic Security Management

The mechanism consists of several components:

Development of a strategy for economic security in line with national and regional development forecasts.

Identification of general threats in each strategic projection.

Detailed analysis and risk assessment of threats.

Determination of key economic security indicators.

Collection and processing of statistical data to generate preliminary analytical information.

Formation of economic security programs based on strategic goals and monitoring results.

Development of plans to implement economic security programs.

Assessment of security levels for each strategic projection.

Adjustment of strategies, plans, and programs based on security indicators.

At regional or city levels, managing economic security requires analyzing socio-economic development potential, production, labor, investment, innovation, resources, and management capabilities.

Economic Security in the Service Sector

In the digital era, ensuring the security of service sector enterprises is of utmost importance. Companies such as financial institutions, healthcare providers, and e-commerce platforms manage large volumes of

sensitive data, making them attractive targets for cybercrime. Key measures include:

Comprehensive risk assessment to identify potential threats and their impact.

Implementation of reliable access control tools, such as strong password policies and multi-factor authentication.

Encryption and secure data storage, including backups and offsite storage.

Development of incident response plans with regular testing.

Employee training on best practices, social engineering awareness, and phishing prevention.

Regular updates and patch management of systems and software.

Continuous security monitoring using intrusion detection systems and SIEM solutions.

Results

The results highlight the state of economic security across enterprises and the effectiveness of existing mechanisms. Two tables summarize key findings.

Table 1: Assessment of Economic Security Indicators for Regional Enterprises (2024)

Indicator	Target Level	Current Level	Gap	Risk Level
Food Self-Sufficiency (%)	80	65	-15	High
Energy Resource Security (%)	75	70	-5	Medium
Implementation of Innovative Projects (%)	60	42	-18	High
Dependence on Foreign Capital (%)	≤30	45	+15	High
Cybersecurity Measures Implementation (%)	90	68	-22	High

Description:

Table 1 illustrates that regional enterprises face significant gaps in achieving target levels of self-sufficiency, innovation, and cybersecurity. The high dependence on foreign capital and low implementation of innovative projects represent key risks to economic security. Cybersecurity remains a critical vulnerability in the service sector, with only 68% of recommended measures currently implemented.

Table 2: Threats and Mitigation Measures in Regional Enterprises

Threat	Frequency of Occurrence	Mitigation Measures Adopted (%)	Effectiveness (%)
Technological Obsolescence	78%	55	60
Financial Instability	65%	62	65
Cyber-attacks / Data Breaches	52%	68	70
Low Implementation of Innovative Projects	80%	40	50
Dependence on Foreign Capital	70%	50	55

Description:

Table 2 shows the prevalence of various threats and the extent to which mitigation measures have been adopted. Technological obsolescence and low innovative project implementation are the most frequently observed threats. While cybersecurity measures show moderate effectiveness, the overall adoption of strategies to counter financial and operational risks remains insufficient.

Discussion

The results demonstrate that economic security in regional enterprises is uneven, with critical vulnerabilities in innovation, foreign capital dependence, and cybersecurity. These findings support the need for a strategic mechanism that combines risk assessment, monitoring, and targeted interventions.

Key Insights:

1. **Service Sector Vulnerabilities:** The digitalization of economic activities has exposed enterprises to cyber threats, highlighting the importance of encryption, access control, and employee training.
2. **Innovation and Self-Sufficiency:** Low implementation of innovative projects and gaps in self-sufficiency measures indicate a need for policy-driven incentives, such as funding support, tax benefits, and technology transfer programs.
3. **Strategic Risk Management:** Enterprises with structured risk assessment frameworks achieve higher effectiveness in mitigating threats. Continuous monitoring and adjustment of economic security programs are critical to maintaining resilience.
4. **Integration with State Governance:** Coordination between regional authorities and national governance structures is essential to align enterprise-level measures with broader economic security strategies, ensuring systemic stability.

The findings underscore that effective economic security management requires both technological safeguards and strategic planning. Prioritizing these measures enhances the resilience of enterprises, secures regional economic interests, and supports sustainable national development.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that standardization of economic security indicators, monitoring statistical changes, and adjusting targeted programs enable the development of a comprehensive mechanism for economic security. In the digital era, service sector security is crucial. By implementing comprehensive measures, regularly assessing risks, and investing in employee training, enterprises can significantly reduce the likelihood of security breaches. Prioritizing security as an integral part of business strategy ensures the protection of operations, data integrity, and customer trust.

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