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IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING ECONOMIC SECURITY FOR THE COUNTRY.

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ANNOTATION

After our country gained independence, there was an objective need to ensure not only political stability and security, but also economic security. Economic security is both the fight against existing risks and threats, and the prevention of events and situations that may harm the economic interests of the republic. In this article, the author's definition of economic security was developed as a result of studying and analyzing the research works of many foreign and domestic scientists. The history of the emergence and development of the need to ensure economic security is considered. The issues of ensuring economic security in our country are studied in the section of economic security directions and researched on the basis of statistical and public data provided for our republic.

Keywords: economic security, threats, national security, food security, energy security, financial security, employee security, innovation security, investment security, foreign economic security

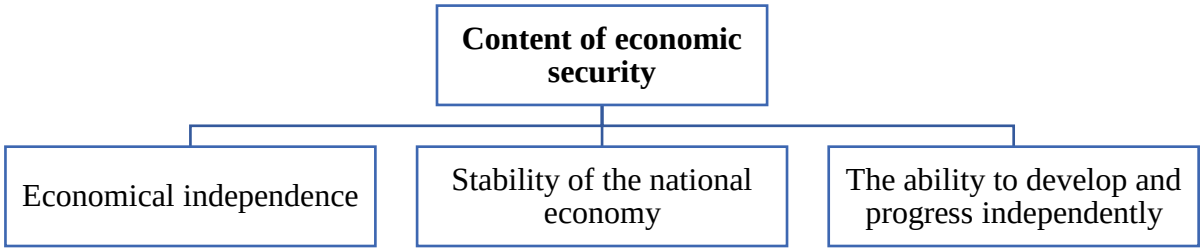
INTRODUCTION.

The national security of the country is aimed at protecting its national interest from today's various political, military, informational, ideological, ecological, economic and other threats.

An important component of national security, the most important condition or factor, indicator of its provision is economic security.

Economic security is one of the elements of the state's national security, aimed at ensuring the country's ability to economically independent and sustainable development.

Before understanding concepts such as ensuring economic security, studying its indicators, developing its threshold values for a given country, it is necessary to research economic security and its fundamental nature. Accordingly, economic security is an economic category that embodies the economic independence of the country, its economic stability and ability to develop. (1-picture).



(1-picture). The essence of economic security

Although economic security issues have not emerged as a separate direction, any country has always been known to protect itself from external and internal threats and to take necessary measures in all areas of security.

"The need to ensure international economic security is a logical consequence of the growing interdependence of national economies. This complex and often asymmetric interdependence reflects the growing internationalization of economic processes and structures. Therefore, the desire to ensure international economic security is an inevitable result of the increasing dependence of countries on economic operations carried out by

other countries, primarily through foreign trade, as well as through foreign direct investment, as well as international capital flows and other labor force flows."[1].

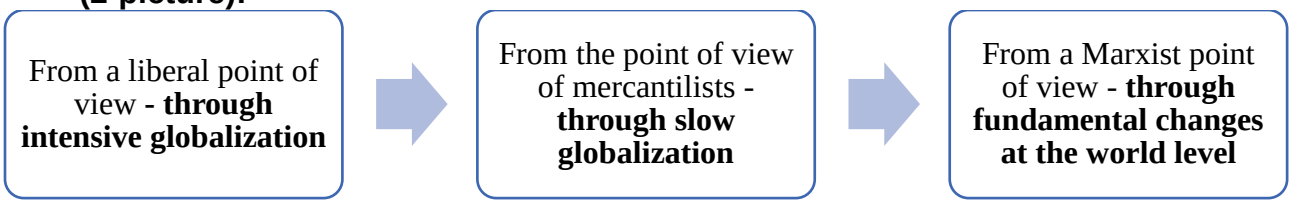
Complex tasks related to the formation of a market economy are being solved in all CIS countries. Recognizing the absolute achievements and scope of the problems solved by the economy of Uzbekistan, it should be noted that there are a number of unresolved methodological issues that do not allow to optimize the management efficiency of increasing the level of economic security of the country. Security is achieved through the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of security, a system of economic, political, organizational and other measures that serve the vital interests of the individual, society and the state, and have the ability to fight against any threats.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT.

As we noted above, the concept of economic security is a relatively new concept among economic categories, and scientific research on it has been developed since the last century.

Today, the world is witnessing a sharp increase in global competition for spheres of influence, resources and markets. New centers of power, centers of development are emerging, and geopolitical competition is intensifying. In this regard, various ideological approaches and scientific researches are being carried out on the issues of ensuring economic security. In particular, P. Hugh distinguished three main approaches in his international research [2]. According to him, economic security can be achieved

(2-picture):



(2-picture):

Ways to achieve economic security

M. Kahler believes that globalization has "undermined" the traditional definition of economic security, that is, the expression of economic weakness of other countries. At the same time, globalization has led to a redefinition of economic security in terms of the risks associated with transnational networks of non-state actors and the economic volatility of the new environment[3].

One of the Chinese scientists Jiang Yun gave the following definition of economic security: "... economic security means the ability to maintain economic independence and ensure a gradual increase in the standard of living of the entire population through national economic development" [4].

The author explored economic security through the concepts of competitiveness and independent economic sovereignty.

American scientist D. In his work, Nanto examines the problems and consequences of US policy for national security and the economy. According to him, the economy is organically compatible with national security issues in various ways[5]. According to D. Nanto, the economy plays a dual role in ensuring the security of citizens, reducing unemployment and providing the resources necessary to ensure the economic security of households..

V.K. In Senchagov's monograph, the concept of the essence of economic security is defined as "... such a state of the economy and institutions of power in which a sufficient level of defense potential is provided even in the most unfavorable conditions for the

guaranteed protection of national interests, the socially oriented development of the country as a whole, and the development of internal and external processes." [6].

From the above-mentioned and additional analyzed literature, it can be said that "economic security" is a complex category, and its components, each of its indicators can be the subject of special research.

Based on the bibliographic analysis, the following author's definition of economic security is offered: "Economic security is a set of measures taken by a country, region, firm, company to protect against the risk of an economic crisis."

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION BASE.

In the methodology of this article, analysis and synthesis, scientific abstraction, deduction, classification, generalization, comparative, theoretical interpretation and analytical methods were used. As a result of bibliographic study, the essence of economic security and its importance for Uzbekistan, its existing problems, factors affecting them and future development prospects were determined. .

The information base of this article consists of works of local and foreign authors, normative legal documents, official documents, monographs, dictionaries, official statistics, scientific articles, scientific conferences, dissertations, theses, resources of the global Internet network.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.

The genesis and development history of the concept of economic security

The concept of economic security in its modern interpretation was first used in the United States. This is explained by the fact that the United States of America was the first in the world to include economic security as one of the most important tasks of the state.

The US administration was officially tasked with providing economic security in 1934 during the Great Depression, the country's worst and longest crisis. The concept of "national economic security" was mentioned for the first time in the address to the American people (called "New Deal") of the President of the USA of those years, F. Roosevelt. In 1934, the President of the United States created the Federal Economic Security Committee, which was mainly concerned with combating unemployment and protecting the economic interests of citizens. Nevertheless, the establishment of such a committee in the West did not lead to the separation of the category of "economic security" as a separate scientific direction. It should be noted that in many foreign countries, economic security is still understood as protection of the population, economic entities from a significant deterioration in their financial situation. [7].

It is possible to cite the country of Japan as a country that has made serious efforts to ensure the country's economic security. In 1982, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry of Japan wrote a special report on this issue and presented it to the general public. In it, economic security is defined as the state of the economy, which is primarily protected by economic means from serious threats to its security caused by international factors [8]. Japan's concept of economic security is to maintain global political and economic stability, support a free trade system, and maintain friendly relations with its counterpart countries. Many European countries also follow this concept.

In the United States, the concept of "economic security" is almost non-existent at the federal level (as opposed to the household and individual level). In 1958, the United States passed the National Defense Training Act, which is one of the first regulatory legal documents related to economic security. In the 70s of the 20th century, in the course of confrontations between two major world systems (socialism and market economy systems), in order to ensure national security, institutions using geopolitics and diplomacy were formed to actively influence the economic situation of competitors.

The main document defining the main mechanisms of ensuring economic security in France is the law "On National Security" adopted in 1964. In order to ensure economic security in France, the following criteria are used in decision-making:

- - elimination of disparities in the level of economic development of the subjects of the national economy;
- avoiding excessive exogenous dependence in important sectors of the economy.

Until recently, the regional policy in the EU countries focused on the implementation of each country's regional programs separately. However, with the addition of less developed countries (Greece, Portugal, Baltic states, etc.), there was a need to coordinate efforts aimed at eliminating regional differentiation.

In the early 1990s, Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia) and the Baltic countries chose almost the same model of economic security: the convergence of national interests with common European interests; Transformation in political, economic, cultural and other spheres according to Western European standards.

Despite the fact that a number of large countries recognized as the leaders of the world economy (for example, Germany, China, etc.) do not have a single fundamental document reflecting the issues and mechanisms of ensuring national and economic security, the emergence of new challenges and threats in the world economy is constantly increasing interest in this topic. .

Analysis of world experience shows that the main element of ensuring economic security of various levels of systems is to organize and carry out effective monitoring of economic security. Regular monitoring of economic security in developed countries began in the 90s of the 20th century, and this process has become a real management tool in the future.

Current situation in Uzbekistan

As we mentioned above, the weight of scientific works in Uzbekistan on the issues of economic security is small, and practical works are almost not carried out. First of all, this is due to the lack of normative legal documents on economic security in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In general, the following are the main reasons why measures aimed at ensuring economic security in the Republic of Uzbekistan have not been taken so far:

1. The importance of ensuring economic security for the state, its essence has not been fully disclosed;
2. Non-elaboration of regulatory legal documents on ensuring economic security;
3. Lack of development of marginal amounts of economic security indicators adapted to the Republic of Uzbekistan;;
4. Economic security is due to the transparency of the mining industry, the situation is not forlorn and etc

Currently, the transit economy of the Ego Bulgan is a quality state, and the market is important for professional reform. During the meeting, the sides expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China.

During the meeting, the parties discussed issues related to the economics of risk and risk, and also discussed issues related to this.



Source: developed by authors based on the analysis of foreign literature

3-picture.

Directions of economic security

During the meeting, the parties discussed issues related to the development of the economy.

Food Safety

Food security represents the adequate supply of the country's population with basic food products using domestic opportunities, achieving a reduction in dependence on imported products.

According to the UN, 815 million of the world's population are starving, and by 2050 this number will increase to 2 billion. reaches a person. 12.9 percent of them live in developing countries. 45 percent of deaths among children under the age of five are caused by malnutrition. Currently, every year 3.1 children die because of this.

It should be noted that when it comes to food safety, the agricultural sector comes to everyone's mind first of all. The agricultural sector is the main supplier of products, which is the source of life for all the inhabitants of the earth.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, measures were taken in two directions to ensure food safety:

1. to expand the land plots of the villagers and allocate new ones;
2. revision of the composition of agricultural crops.

In 2019, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP was 28.1%. The share of the population employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing was 26%.

In general, in 2017-2019, gross agricultural output increased by 1.5 times, and per capita by 1.4 times (at 2019 prices). At the same time, the production of agricultural products increased by 1.3 times, and the production of livestock products increased by 1.7 times [9].

To date, a number of reforms have been carried out to ensure food security of the country's population, as a result of which there has been no excessive demand for any agricultural product in local markets.

As a legal basis for future work on ensuring food security, one can cite the "strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030s", and this document defines in what order the issues of ensuring food security of the population in Uzbekistan will be seen in the following years.

Energy Security

At the moment, the energy sector plays a decisive role in the development of the economy compared to other components of the economy. Therefore, determining the contribution of the energy factor to economic security is very important for the analysis of

economic security. Ensuring energy security is becoming one of the main tasks for creating conditions for the normal functioning of all sectors of the economy.

On the basis of JSC "Uzbekenergy " three joint-stock companies were established: "Heating power stations", "National power grids of Uzbekistan" and "Regional power grids". The purpose of this reorganization is to move to modern methods of organization of production, transportation, distribution and sale of electricity.

According to experts, today every house has the opportunity to save an average of 400 kWh of electricity per year. If each family saves 400 kW of electricity, then the amount of electricity saved in the country is 1.8 billion. is kWh. The electricity saved in this way is enough to supply, for example, Jizzakh or Syrdarya regions with electricity throughout the year.

Currently, the production capacity of the republic in the field of electric energy exceeds 14.1 thousand MW.

The main part of these production capacities, or 85.8%, is contributed by thermal power plants. By 2030, the total electricity load in peak hours has increased to 20,000 MW from 11,000 MW in the autumn-winter period of 2018-2019. In this way, by 2030, the country will have to increase its energy capacity by about 1.8 times [10]

.***Financial Security***

Financial security serves as a guarantee of the country's independent financial and economic policy. Financial security is manifested in the prevention of large capital outflows abroad, in the prevention of conflicts on the distribution of resources of the national budget system between different levels of government agencies, in weakening the impact of global crises, and in ensuring the stability of financial and economic parameters. Financial security also includes prevention of financial crime.

According to A. Burkhanov [11], the country's financial security is:

- protection of financial interests of subjects of financial relations at all levels;
- providing the national economy and its sectors with liquid assets to meet their requirements for financial resources and to fulfill the relevant obligations;
- financial system stability and resistance to negative effects;
- is a set of financial opportunities for effective organization of the national economic system and ensuring continuous economic growth.

Reducing the level of inflation, achieving the stability of the banking system, bringing the financial market, in particular, the capital market to the most developed market level, developing pensions, insurance, combating economic crimes and a number of other financial areas are the basis for ensuring the country's financial security. It can be seen that a number of reforms have been carried out in Uzbekistan in the same direction in recent years, and thus the state is constantly reviewing the issues of financial security. In particular, it is necessary to acknowledge and emphasize the currency liberalization, the fundamental changes in the banking system, the complete reorganization of the capital market, and the transition to the inflation targeting system.

1. *Employee safety*

Employee safety is the provision of economic security of the enterprise by reducing risks and threats related to low-quality work of employees, their intellectual potential and labor relations in general.

Today, interest in the public service has increased more than ever, and it is important to see security issues in it. Especially in the context of the coronavirus pandemic that broke out in 2020, the security of employees has become an important issue. In fact, during the pandemic, the desire to work in the public sector has increased significantly among the population employed in the private sector. First of all, this is embodied in the fact that during the "lockdown" civil servants were fully supported by their

organizations, while the private sector, on the contrary, survived at the expense of many job cuts.

The economic and labor market crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could lead to an increase in global unemployment by nearly 25 million people. A reduction in employment also means a significant loss of income for employees. A study by the International Labor Organization estimates that by the end of 2020, losses could reach 860 billion to 3.4 trillion US dollars. This leads to a decrease in the consumption of goods and services, which, in turn, has a negative impact on the economic prospects of enterprises and countries as a whole [12].

600-700 thousand people enter the labor market of Uzbekistan every year and the number of created jobs reaches 500 thousand. As a result, the number of unemployed increases by 200,000 every year. According to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the total labor force in the country (men aged 16-59 and women aged 15-54) is 19 million people. 5.1 million of them work informally, and about two million work abroad[13].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to ensure the safety of employees, first of all, to operate in the public sector, to increase the prestige of the public civil service at all levels among the population, especially among young people, to guarantee the appropriate level of financial incentives and social protection of public civil servants in order to eliminate the conditions that allow the occurrence of corruption, formalism and bureaucracy. due to the fact that measures have not been introduced, on October 3, 2019, the head of our state adopted the Decree "On measures to fundamentally improve personnel policy and the state civil service system in the Republic of Uzbekistan". Through this document, the State Service Development Agency was established, and the safety of employees in the state service was fully defined as its function.

Innovation Security

Until now, the analyzes of the essence of innovation show that during the transition to the innovative path of development, not only in the economy and its components, but also in the development of the individual, worldview, psychology, politics, socio-economic, scientific-technical, educational and cultural spheres, and in the institutional structures of the state and society. big changes will happen. In order to solve these multifaceted problems that arise in the process of forming an innovative economy, its safe development, a new direction within the economic security system - the objective need to ensure innovative security - appears.

Innovative security is a combination of conditions and innovative factors that ensure the independence of the national economy, its innovative development, the ability to constantly renew and self-develop, achieve stability and international competitiveness [14].

Innovative security is an element of the country's innovative economy (development), which is evaluated at the international level through the global innovation index (GII).

After a 5-year break in the GII-2020 rating, Uzbekistan was evaluated on 65 indicators and took 93rd place out of 131 countries (Switzerland-1st place, Sweden-2nd place, USA-3rd place, Russia-47th place, Kazakhstan-77th place, Kyrgyzstan-94th place, Tajikistan-109th place).

Uzbekistan's return to the GII ranking is 29 places higher than five years ago, and this, in turn, is the first result of reforms, in particular, policies of transparency and openness, and positive changes in the field of innovation.

In the GII-2020 ranking of 80 indicators, Uzbekistan ranks 81st in the world in terms of innovative resources, 95th in the subindex of institutions-based spending, 77th in

human capital and research, 72nd in infrastructure, and 90th in knowledge and technology efficiency.

In the GII-2020 ranking, our republic is among the TOP-10 countries according to the following sub-indicators: ease of starting a business - 8th place, graduates of scientific and engineering specialties - 7th place and gross capital accumulation - 8th place. At the same time, our country took 12-45 places in 8 more important indicators.

In addition, Uzbekistan still ranks low in the GII ranking for the following indicators: quality of legislation - 127th place, rule of law - 124th place, export of ICT services - 129th place, gross foreign-funded research and development costs-96th place [15]

Investision Security

Investment security is the ability of state authorities to directly influence the investment processes taking place in the country within the existing legal framework, which determines the competitiveness and sustainable growth of the national economic system.

Great positive changes and reforms have been implemented in Uzbekistan's investment activity, as in all areas, in recent years. In particular, the signing of the Law "On Investments and Investment Activities" by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 25, 2019 was literally the most important among the reforms. It is on the basis of this legal document that investment activities are regulated in Uzbekistan, and the rights of foreign investors are protected.

In 2019, the volume of investment development at the expense of all sources of financing amounted to 220.7 trillion soums, twice the approved annual forecast indicators, including the volume of investments in fixed assets of 189.9 trillion soums. amounting to soum, in 2018 a 1.3-fold growth rate was provided.

A significant increase in the indicators of investment activity is connected with the entry of capital of foreign investments and loans in the amount of $13.3 billion into the country, of which:

- foreign direct investments - $9.3 billion. (including capital investments - $6.6 billion);

- funds of international financial institutions - $4.0 billion. (including capital investments - $3.2 billion) [16].

Despite the significant improvement of the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the world rankings, in 2019 Doing Business recorded low indicators compared to trading partners such as Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on the index of freedom to conduct business (management). In this regard, the President has approved a roadmap for achieving at least 20th place in the ranking of freedom of doing business by 2022.

Foreign Ecnomic Security

External economic security is the state of the economic system that embodies the vital economic interests of the country, protects the internal economic activity from external threats, creates conditions for the optimal entry of the economy into the international division of labor, and achieves a balance of economic interests in external economic activity. In other words, external economic security means a set of measures (macro- and micro-economic, political, social, personal, etc.) at various levels that provide for the protection of the internal economy, as well as the rational implementation of external economic integration.

In the conditions of instability of the world economy, the main interest of external economic security is to preserve and strengthen the position of the country in the world

economic system. External economic security of the country is usually evaluated by indicators of foreign economic activity.

By the end of January-June 2020, the foreign trade turnover of the republic (TSA in the text) was 15,855.8 million. USD 3,528.0 million compared to the corresponding period of 2019. USD or decreased by 18.2%.

Export volume in TSA is 6,285.4 mln. to US dollars (decrease by 22.6%) and the import volume is 9,570.4 mln. to US dollars (decreased by 15.0%). During the reporting period - 3,285.0 mln. A passive foreign trade balance was recorded in the value of US dollars.

Despite the measures taken in our republic to support foreign trade and further strengthen cooperation with CIS countries in this field, in January-June 2020, the share of CIS countries in foreign trade turnover was 34.4%, compared to 2018. share decreased by 3.8%.

The TSA of other foreign countries increased by 3.8% in January-June 2020 compared to the same period of 2018, and their share in the total TSA was 65.6% [16].

An in-depth analysis was not carried out in the analysis of the data presented above in the section on economic security. However, we considered that the given information is sufficient to understand what measures are being taken to ensure economic security in Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that the issues of economic security and its provision, limiting its level to optimal indicators have not yet been justified by any legal document. Therefore, if we aim for Uzbekistan to record high indicators in all ratings of the world community, the state should develop normative and legal frameworks for the economic security of our country and put them into practice in the life of our country.

- It is also proposed to develop a "Strategy for ensuring the country's economic security and increasing its level", which includes the following aspects that directly affect the achievement and maintenance of the most effective level of economic security:
- - Strengthening the economic sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- - increasing the stability of the economy under the influence of external and internal problems and threats;
- - ensuring economic growth;
- - bringing the scientific and technical potential of economic development to the world level and increasing its competitiveness;
- to raise the standard of living of the population and improve its quality.
- It is proposed that the state policy in ensuring economic security should consist of the following main directions:
- - development of the state management system, forecasting and strategic planning in the economic sphere;
- - ensuring stable growth of the real sector of the economy;
- - creation of economic conditions for the development and introduction of modern technologies, stimulation of innovative development, as well as improvement of the regulatory legal framework in this field;
- - stable development of the national financial system;
- - Regional development of Uzbekistan, strengthening the unity of its economic space;
- - increase the effectiveness of foreign economic cooperation and realize the competitive advantages of export-oriented sectors of the economy;иқтисодий фаолият хавфсизлигини таъминлаш;

- development of human potential.

In conclusion, we will be able to see Uzbekistan at the top of the international rankings of the world community only as a result of ensuring economic security and effectively monitoring it.

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