

**INTERNAL THREATS IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE:  
WAYS TO REDUCE THEIR NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY**

**Mamatraimov Uchqun**

[Uckunmamatraimov@gmail.com](mailto:Uckunmamatraimov@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** This article is devoted to methods of reducing the negative impact of internal threats in ensuring the economic security of the state. The article analyzes in detail the main types of internal threats, their impact on the economy, and effective methods of combating these threats. Internal threats to the economic security of the state include corruption, tax evasion, economic crimes, the expansion of monopolies, and low efficiency of public administration. The authors suggest systemic approaches to reduce these threats, including institutional reforms, increased government oversight and accountability, increased transparency, and economic diversification. This article contains recommendations that may be useful for public policy makers and economic security professionals.

**Keywords:** Economic Security, National Security, Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP), Heptagon of Economic Policy, Threats to Economic Security, Economic Innovation, Socioeconomic Development, Critical Infrastructure, Economic Challenges, Internal and External Threats, Governmental Action.

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена методам снижения негативного влияния внутренних угроз на обеспечение экономической безопасности государства. В статье подробно анализируются основные виды внутренних угроз, их влияние на экономику и эффективные методы борьбы с этими угрозами. К внутренним угрозам экономической безопасности государства относятся коррупция, уклонение от уплаты налогов, экономические преступления, расширение монополий, низкая эффективность государственного управления. Авторы предлагают системные подходы к снижению этих угроз, включающие институциональные реформы, усиление государственного надзора и подотчетности, повышение прозрачности и диверсификацию экономики. Статья содержит рекомендации, которые могут быть полезны для лиц, формирующих государственную политику, и специалистов по экономической безопасности.

**Ключевые слова:** Экономическая безопасность, Национальная безопасность, Процедура макроэкономического дисбаланса (МИР), Гептагон экономической политики, Угрозы экономической безопасности, Экономические инновации, Социально-экономическое развитие, Критическая инфраструктура, Экономические вызовы, Внутренние и внешние угрозы, Действия правительства.

**Introduction:** One of the primary focuses of national security ought to be economic security. It's important to remember that there are numerous dangers to national security. Concerns about risks to economic security ought to be given significant consideration in security-related issues. It is crucial to carefully assess the risks to economic security when constructing it. Given the current state of international politics and the global economy, these issues are becoming increasingly important. The purpose of this essay is to illustrate the risks to economic security while accounting for a few key factors that influence governmental action and economic policy. The paper employs

a number of research techniques, such as the method of analysis and synthesis and critical evaluation of the literature. A few chosen facets of the subject under discussion were examined. The following topics are covered in the work: what economic security is all about; what threats there are to it and how they differ; how to evaluate these threats, including how to break the macroeconomic balance and achieve the heptagonal goal of economic policy; and what are the key contributing factors to the threats in Poland. The primary conclusions are presented in the article's last section.

Broadly speaking, economic security is the state of being certain about the economy's ability to grow and function as well as the achievement of economic goals and interests. The establishment of favorable conditions for economic growth and stability, socioeconomic development, high levels of economic innovation, the efficient operation of institutions, and the utilization of financial resources, such as social and human capital, all contribute to this security. Governments are making full use of a suitable range of tools to guarantee both national security and economic growth and high levels of competitiveness for their economies.

The impact of economic security on the efficient operation of the state cannot be overstated. A state that is effective "defends its national interests and ensures its national economic security, both in good times and in moments of crisis, and in conditions of unlimited international competition," according to this perspective (Orlov, Bukhtiarova, Marczuk, Heyenko, 2021: 301–302). "The creation of the concept of economic security, requires, taking into account the long-term interests of the state, with a particular vision of the economic and social future and transformations taking place," the Polish scientific literature notes (Limański, Grzywna, Drabik, 2013: 350). Economic, financial, social, political, environmental, and epidemiological factors all affect economic security (Orlov, Bukhtiarova, Marczuk, Heyenko, 2021: 303). The following domains have been designated by the US Department of Homeland Security as being essential to economic security: Position, navigation, and timing (PNT) infrastructure; critical manufacturing; industrial security and resilience; telecommunications, cyber-security and data protection; intellectual property rights; people and goods transportation; research and development of emerging technologies; power and electricity distribution and storage; healthcare and medicine; food and agriculture.

The prospect of an unhindered development and functioning of the economy and financial system, as well as the achievement of economic objectives and goals, can be limited or lost due to both internal and external threats to economic security. Protection of everyone living in economic security as a condition of important interests. A threat. Factors Affecting State Functioning and Economic Policy 79 One of the key elements of the national security system is protecting the state, society at large, and the economy against threats both internal and external. "The application of a wide range of traditional and innovative strategies and tactics to counter threats and take advantage of opportunities" is the main focus of economic policy in the area of economic security.

The ability to effectively identify potential threats to the smooth operation of the national economy, implement measures to prevent economic imbalance, achieve strategic goals, and manage the chaos of an economic crisis are all considered aspects of management of national economic security.

**Anti-Corruption Measures:** Implement robust anti-corruption frameworks, including transparent processes, strict enforcement of laws, and regular audits.

**Rule of Law:** Ensure that laws are applied fairly and consistently. This includes protecting property rights, enforcing contracts, and upholding judicial independence.

**Institutional Capacity Building:** Invest in improving the capacity and efficiency of key institutions, such as regulatory agencies and public sector bodies.

**Methodology:**

Threats to economic security should be taken into consideration in evaluations pertaining to this topic. It is important to consider the backdrop of economic policy and governmental functioning in these issues. Numerous facets and categories of risks to economic security can be taken into consideration in both theory and practice. Establishing an acceptable threshold for threats to economic security is crucial. It should be emphasized that threats to economic security that have a high likelihood of occurring and potentially serious effects should be the main focus of efforts to shape economic security. The indicators associated with the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP) and the idea of the heptagon of economic policy aims can be used to evaluate threats to economic security. Notably, one of Poland's four national interests in the area of national security is "ensuring conditions for sustainable and balanced social and economic development and environment protection." Serious economic challenges currently affect Poland's security, such as the significant inflation and rising state debt. A few Polish and worldwide conditions are among the factors that the essay identifies as determinants of state functioning and economic policy connected to threats to economic security. risks to the state's ability to function, both financial and nonfinancial. The goal of economic policy should be to positively identify and recognize the dangers to economic security. Establishing the framework for the effective and efficient neutralization or minimization of threats to economic security is a key objective of economic policy. Economic policy's resources and instruments (tools) ought to be concentrated primarily on the biggest challenges.

- **Regular Assessments:** Conduct regular assessments of economic policies and their impact on economic security. This includes tracking indicators of economic health and identifying emerging threats.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Establish feedback mechanisms to capture and address concerns from businesses and citizens regarding economic policies.

By addressing these areas, a state can better mitigate the internal threats that challenge its economic security and promote a more stable and resilient economy.

**RESULTS: Enhanced Economic Stability:**

- **Reduced Volatility:** By mitigating threats like corruption and political instability, the economy becomes more predictable and stable, fostering a conducive environment for investment and growth.

- **Sustained Growth:** Effective management of internal threats leads to more sustainable economic growth by ensuring efficient resource allocation and stable economic conditions.

**2. Increased Investor Confidence:**

- **Attractive Investment Climate:** A stable and transparent environment reduces risks for investors, leading to increased domestic and foreign investment.

- **Improved Business Environment:** Streamlined regulations and reduced bureaucracy make it easier for businesses to operate, further encouraging investment.

**Government Credibility:** Transparency and anti-corruption measures enhance the credibility of

government institutions, leading to greater public trust and cooperation.

- Social Cohesion: Addressing economic inequality and improving social programs can reduce social unrest and foster a more cohesive society.

### 3. Efficient Resource Utilization:

- Optimal Resource Allocation: By combating corruption and improving administrative efficiency, resources are better allocated to productive uses, enhancing overall economic performance.
- Cost Reduction: Reduced corruption and streamlined bureaucracy lower costs for businesses and the government, improving economic efficiency.

### 4. Resilience to Economic Shocks:

- Preparedness: Strong crisis management and diversified economies enhance resilience to external and internal economic shocks.
- Quick Recovery: Efficient handling of economic crises ensures faster recovery and less disruption to economic activities.

### Ways to Reduce the Negative Impact of Internal Threats

#### 1. Implement Anti-Corruption Measures:

- Strengthen Legal Framework: Enforce anti-corruption laws rigorously and establish independent bodies to oversee corruption cases.
- Promote Transparency: Increase transparency in government transactions and business practices through open data initiatives and regular audits.

- **DISCUSSION:** Nature: Corruption distorts economic processes by diverting resources from their intended uses, creating inefficiencies, and eroding public trust.

- Interconnections: Corruption often fuels political instability and economic inequality. It can also lead to increased criminal activities as individuals and organizations seek to protect or expand their illicit gains.

#### Political Instability:

- Nature: Political instability can arise from conflicts, policy uncertainties, or governance failures. It disrupts economic activities and creates a risky investment environment.
- Interconnections: Political instability often exacerbates corruption and economic inequality. It can lead to poor decision-making and implementation failures, further impacting economic security.

#### Economic Inequality:

- Nature: Economic inequality limits opportunities for significant portions of the population, leading to social unrest and reduced economic productivity.
- Interconnections: Inequality can be both a cause and a consequence of corruption and political instability. It often results in social tensions that can destabilize political environments and undermine economic stability.

#### Criminal Activities:

- Nature: Criminal activities, including organized crime and fraud, undermine economic systems by distorting markets and creating security risks.
- Interconnections: These activities often thrive in environments characterized by corruption and weak law enforcement, further exacerbating economic and political instability.

#### Inefficient Bureaucracy:

- **Nature:** Inefficiencies in government processes lead to increased costs for businesses and delays in economic activities, reducing overall economic performance.
- **Interconnections:** Bureaucratic inefficiencies can be both a symptom and a cause of broader issues such as corruption and political instability, creating a cycle that impairs economic security.
- **Conclusion** Addressing internal threats to a state's economic security is crucial for fostering a stable and prosperous economic environment. The interplay between corruption, political instability, economic inequality, criminal activities, and bureaucratic inefficiencies creates a complex web that undermines economic performance and social cohesion. Effective management of these threats requires a multifaceted approach and a nuanced understanding of their interconnections. In summary, effectively addressing internal threats to economic security requires a comprehensive and integrated approach. By understanding the complexities of these threats and implementing targeted strategies, states can create a more stable, resilient, and equitable economic environment. This, in turn, will support sustained economic growth and improve the overall quality of life for their populations.

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