

ECONOMIC SECURITY AS A SYSTEMIC PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Babayeva Sabinabonu Davronbek qizi

Student of Group RIQ-3 Tashkent State Transport University

Faculty of Economics Department of Transport Economics

E-mail: babaevaso44@gmail.com

Phone: +998 50 500 25 40

Abstract:

This article explores the essence of economic security as a systemic property of a national economy. It substantiates its significance in ensuring sustainable development, social stability, and institutional viability. Theoretical approaches, structure, and levels of economic security are examined, as well as mechanisms of resilience under conditions of external transformation. A conceptual model is proposed, based on a systemic approach integrating digital and institutional components. This work may serve as a theoretical foundation for shaping strategic decisions in the field of economic policy.

Keywords: Economic security, national economy, systemic approach, sustainable development, institutional stability, strategic management, digitalization, reproduction.

Introduction

With the accelerating transformation of the global economy and intensifying international competition, sustainable development has become a priority of state policy. One of the key conditions for achieving it is economic security—a fundamental systemic quality of the national economy. Increasingly, it is viewed not as a passive instrument of threat mitigation, but as an active mechanism for sustaining and reproducing economic potential over the long term.

Historically, the concept of economic security evolved from focusing on domestic market protection and control over strategic resources to its modern interpretation as a multilayered and dynamic system. Today, emphasis is placed on technological independence, institutional stability, innovation capacity, and integration into global economic processes without compromising national interests. Contemporary research highlights the importance of systemic coordination among all sectors of the economy and the role of strategic foresight.

The systemic approach to economic security is based on viewing the national economy as a complex hierarchical system comprising institutional, productive, financial, social, and digital components. This approach allows for consideration of both internal interrelations and external influences. Methodologies include scenario analysis, SWOT diagnostics, regression analysis, and systems modeling. Core principles include integrity, resilience, adaptability, and reproducibility.

Economic security manifests across various levels:

1. Macroeconomic (growth, inflation, employment, trade balance)
2. Sectoral (strategic sectors: energy, transport, agriculture, IT)
3. Financial (budget stability, taxation policy, public debt)
4. Institutional (quality of governance, legal framework)
5. Social (employment, poverty, access to essential services)
6. Infrastructure (state of physical and digital infrastructure)

To enhance strategic monitoring and policy coordination, the levels of economic security can be associated with specific indicators. Table 1 presents a structured overview of these key levels and their respective monitoring indicators commonly used in international practice.

Level	Main Indicators
Macroeconomic	GDP growth rate, inflation, unemployment rate, balance of payments
Sectoral	Share of strategic sectors in GDP, energy independence, transport connectivity
Financial	Public debt to GDP ratio, budget deficit, tax collection efficiency
Institutional	Rule of law index, regulatory quality, control of corruption
Social	Poverty rate, employment-to-population ratio, access to healthcare and education
Infrastructure	Logistics performance index, digital connectivity, infrastructure investments

Table 1. Key Levels of Economic Security and Their Monitoring Indicators

Each level has its own indicators and management tools. Their interaction forms a feedback system that enhances the flexibility and stability of the overall model.

Contemporary threats are classified by:

1. Source: internal (corruption, shadow economy) and external (sanctions, crises)
2. Nature: persistent (structural imbalances) and situational (price shocks)
3. Form: direct (rising unemployment, GDP decline) and indirect (loss of investor confidence)

Digitalization amplifies vulnerability—making cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection increasingly important.

Ensuring resilience requires integration of strategic planning, human capital development, legal modernization, and digital governance. Institutional reserves, adaptive structures, and digital risk monitoring tools are essential. Innovations,

analytical platforms, and artificial intelligence are becoming indispensable instruments of resilience enhancement.

Conceptual Model. The proposed model comprises an institutional core (government agencies, financial sector, legal system), functional subsystems (production, foreign economic relations, social sphere), and adaptive mechanisms (reserves, digital twins, predictive analytics). At the center of the model lies the economy's ability to reproduce and develop under changing external conditions.

Indicators and Strategy. Effective strategic management relies on a system of validated indicators: inflation rate, unemployment, debt ratio, investment activity, technological dependency. Indicator development and risk monitoring should involve digital platforms and interagency cooperation. Various countries have developed their own strategic frameworks for ensuring economic security. For instance, Germany incorporates economic security priorities into its National Strategy on Critical Infrastructure Protection. In the United States, the National Strategy for Critical and Emerging Technologies emphasizes technological sovereignty as a pillar of economic resilience. South Korea integrates digital resilience into national planning through its Digital New Deal. These approaches illustrate diverse yet converging priorities in addressing modern economic vulnerabilities. Economic security is an integral characteristic defining a country's resilience and competitiveness. The systemic approach enables the formation of a coherent development strategy, internal coordination, and timely response to challenges. In today's context, it is not merely a policy component but a foundation of national strategic thinking and a guarantor of sustainable progress.

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