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FINANCIAL SECURITY OF STATE AND ECONOMIC ENTITIES

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Annotation
This article covers the issues of financial security of financial and non-financial institutions of the state by the author. In addition, external and internal attacks on financial security have been thoroughly analyzed by the researcher and a number of types have been listed. It also lists what macro-financial indicators are and their level of financial security, as well as the types of macro-financial indicators.

Keywords: state security, financial security, financial institutions, non-financial organizations, external factors, internal factors, financial security indicator.

INTRODUCTION

In the current market conditions, the basis of economic development is, first of all, the use of limited production resources for investment purposes. Consequently, the content of the decisions made here will also be crucial in terms of the prospects for the real development of the national economy.

Before analyzing the investment process in terms of strengthening economic security, the main part of the publications on economic growth in Uzbekistan emphasizes that due to the effective investment policy pursued in the country, stable economic growth has been achieved in recent years. We need to pay attention. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev also touched upon the issues of economic and financial security at the 14th summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization on March 4, 2021. They noted that the growth of the national economy of Uzbekistan has become not only stable but also consistent. Consequently, the existence of systemic conditions for self-sustaining growth indicates the establishment of a liberal economic system.

The real problems that exist in the investment process have only been critically examined in some studies. However, from the point of view of economic security, the problems in the field of investment have not been sufficiently studied.

MAIN PART

The uneven economic growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a serious threat to economic security. The main threat to economic security is a threat that directly affects the development of the national economy.

The unevenness of economic growth in the current context of Uzbekistan should be seen as a state of inequality. First of all, economic growth in the republic is taking place in all its regions.

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Second, accordingly, the phenomenon of inequality is also observed everywhere.

Third, because it covers all sectors of the economy (i.e., all elements of the system), the phenomenon itself is becoming a serious system. Therefore, from the point of view of general methodological requirements, it is correct to call this phenomenon asynchronous economic growth.

Asynchronization, as a feature of a system, can be viewed from different perspectives: its objective and subjective causes, the characteristics of the passage of time and space, the description of the most common objects and subjects under its influence, and so on. In this study, we consider the asynchronous nature of economic growth as a threat to the economic security of the republic.

This requires some methodological explanation. First of all, asynchronous economic security should be considered in the light of the main directions. At present, investment flows are unable to radically modernize the structure of production, so the inefficient structure of the economy remains. This is a threat to economic security because it does not allow economic growth.

This indicates that in those years, in the process of reproduction, the material volume of products, that is, the real product that reflects it, did not grow enough. Its monetary value has grown rapidly. The nominal volume of production has grown rapidly due to various fees and taxes. The return on investment in production has not been rapid, as construction and installation work has been a priority for rapid self-justification, which has delayed the launch of production facilities and the creation of real products. As a result, output growth has lagged behind investment growth.

All of this has led to asynchronous economic growth. However, when asynchronism is viewed in terms of security, it can be assessed in two ways. First, there is economic growth when there is asynchrony. Second, these growth rates will not be sufficient, and more importantly, the uneven growth of the economy will be delayed to the level of the requirements of the new modernization. No matter how asynchronous economic growth is, there will always be economic development, which will serve security.

However, the level of security will not be high. Experience has shown that asynchronous growth is observed in most countries in transition.

The CIS used to be a complex of national economies. The level of specialization, that is, the existing division of labor, did not meet the requirements of economic development in the conditions of independence. The destruction of this complex leads to asynchrony. Moreover, the existing production structure was a product of a planned system, which could not meet the needs of the emerging market.

In order to restructure the structure on the basis of market principles, first of all, it was necessary to form and launch a market mechanism. Second, the market needs to be brand new. Third, and most importantly, sufficient investment resources were needed to upgrade the structure. Asynchronous growth cannot be stopped immediately because these factors do not appear immediately. In many young countries, the problem of investment becomes a pressing security issue because the opportunities to increase it are objectively limited. Currently, 4/5 of the world's GDP is generated by minority but developed economies. In contrast, backward countries, which make up the majority of the population, make up a small part of YalM. Significant differences in production capacity vary investment opportunities and therefore the economic growth opportunities needed for security. Even

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now, Nobel laureate G. Myrdal's inability to get out of poverty remains. It is well known that backwardness in developing countries leads to poverty, which limits investment opportunities, which in turn creates backwardness. Backwardness re-creates poverty.

While this rule is no longer a priority, there are many countries that have retained it. As you know, investments are made from savings. In theory, as Keynes put it, in a model of economic growth, savings can be equated to investment. Therefore, investment opportunities can be measured in proportion to economic potential. In today's world, savings, as well as investments, vary according to economic potential. [5]

According to the data, the rate of savings does not differ much depending on the economic potential of the country. However, the absolute amount of savings differs significantly, provided that the norm of close accumulation is maintained. Consumption itself consists of personal and industrial consumption. When production is consumed, products in the form of resources are sent to production, become additional factors and expand it. Investment, in its material form, is, of course, nothing more.

Issues of Financial Security of State Non-Profit Organizations

If the amount of investment is directly proportional to the economic potential, it is inversely proportional to the volume of personal consumption. Therefore, even if the volume of GDP does not change, the distribution of consumption and savings will change investment opportunities. When GDP is assumed to be constant, consumption decreases when consumption is high, and conversely, consumption decreases when savings increase. Therefore, economic security requires a certain proportion of them.

This ratio represents the macroeconomic balance between consumption and savings. This balance is linked to the balance between aggregate demand and supply, which ensures economic stability. This equilibrium is trend-oriented, meaning that it tends to balance consumption and savings. However, achieving this will be difficult in strong economies, while it will be difficult in weak economies and will require the involvement of foreign financial resources. The small size of GDP limits the maneuverability of its distribution. The scarcity of the product itself causes problems in consuming or storing it. As you know, there is a accumulation paradox in theory based on A. Keynes. Accordingly, increasing consumption controls can reduce aggregate demand and hinder economic growth, as this would upset the balance of aggregate supply and demand, which is the main equilibrium of the market system. Aggregate demand is the quantity and type of goods and services that all consumers (households, firms, and government agencies) can purchase when a particular variety is available. The total supply is the amount of goods and services that all firms and individual entrepreneurs in the country can supply to the market.

When consumption affects demand, savings affect supply through economic growth, as additional investment requires additional production.

Consequently, economic security requires the acceptance of consumption and savings. However, in a weak economy, it will be difficult to achieve this without attracting resources from abroad. This cannot be achieved at the expense of domestic resource allocation alone, and security will be difficult to

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achieve. In a well-developed economy, the conflict between consumption and savings is more acute, because if consumption is reduced, it will undermine the reproduction of the labor force, and if savings are reduced, economic growth will slow down. Here the solution to the problem of consumption is at the expense of foreign aid, that is, in order to keep consumption per capita in the context of rapid population growth without reducing its investment resources, it is necessary to replenish the consumer fund with aid. Recognizing this need, the world community is organizing to help the poorest countries. The international distribution of credit is a natural part of globalization, because now the demand for and supply of credit is also formed at the international level. However, if the loan offer is concentrated in the donor countries, the demand for it will arise in countries that do not have their own investment resources. Credit as a source of investment creates a serious situation in countries with weak economies that receive it.

First, credit provides consumption when it is sent for investment because it reduces the amount of deductions from consumption. This does not reduce aggregate demand without reducing consumption. This ensures a serious balance between consumption and savings. Second, it increases the discount on consumption when it comes time to repay the loan and its interest. Consequently, the credit will defer the said discount. However, when the loan is invested in the real sector, there is a multiplier effect and the ability to repay the loan. Debt also has its limits, and when it is exceeded, there is a risk. According to this limit, the amount of external debt should not exceed 60% of the value of YalM. Excess debt poses a security risk.

From a security point of view, foreign direct investment has an advantage over foreign credit. The loan is at the disposal of the debtor, who is responsible for it. Without the distribution of the risk arising from the conversion of credit into investment, the sole borrower will face it, and the weight of direct investment will be borne by foreign investors, so that its weight will not fall on the national economy. When a loan is sent for investment, the capital in the form of money has a different status. Credit is retained as capital property, but a capital function is created when the borrower uses it in practice.[6]. The emergence of a capital function reduces the investment burden on the national economy, but retains the risk. The more efficiently the capital function is used, the lower the economic risk. In the case of foreign direct investment, the risk lies in the repatriation of profits, that is, in the repatriation of profits, as this leads to a reduction in investment in the country. The advantage of foreign investment is not only that the risk is one-sided (on the investor's side), but also that advanced technology and management come with foreign capital, as well as the ability of domestic goods to enter foreign markets.

External Attacks Affecting Financial Security

The process of globalization is aimed at shaping the global economic space. Its development will lead to the creation of an integrated world economy based on open national economies, free global markets for goods and services, finance and production factors. The main actors in the institutional system of globalization are nation-states, international and regional organizations, transnational corporations and banks, and international financial markets. It has played and continues to play a major role in the

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development and strengthening of national economies as a system of economic management and regulation with monetary resources, provided by the legislature and the executive.

The international financial and information revolution, which is the main driving force of globalization of the world economy, is characterized by the proliferation and improvement of computers, the rapid introduction of Internet technologies, the formation of global research networks. In the modern economy, the development of the foreign economic sector, especially the development of its currency and financial segment, exceeds the growth of GDP and domestic production.[5].

The open economy strategy has been crucial not only for developed but also for developing and transition economies. An open economy means a weakening of state protectionist policies, increased competition in domestic markets, and an increase in the openness and vulnerability of national economies to external shocks. The trend of openness will intensify with the development of economic integration. Within the framework of regional integration alliances, the processes of rapprochement and interaction based on the removal of barriers to the movement of goods, services and factors of production, strengthening scientific, technical and industrial cooperation are developing rapidly, followed by other countries and regions.

A characteristic feature of the modern economy is the growth of interconnectedness of national economic structures - the increase in foreign trade quotas, the growth of the share of imports in consumption, the increase in the share of foreign capital in domestic investment, the growing role of foreign technology in science and technology. confirmed.

The following economic and fiscal policy measures are used in developed countries to encourage private sector research:

- Inclusion of private sector expenditures on research and projects in the cost of production;
- Write-off of most of the scientific equipment on the basis of accelerated depreciation rates;

Internal Attacks Affecting Financial Security

The European Union (EU) documents define three main directions for solving the energy problem:

- Energy saving and rational use;
- Increase domestic production and self-sufficiency of all types of energy;
- Reorganization of foreign trade relations in the field of energy.

At the heart of the EU's energy program are energy-efficient and energy-efficient measures that will have a rapid effect on reducing the energy intensity of GDP without stifling economic growth.

It is recommended to increase self-sufficiency in energy by modernizing coal mining, developing new deposits, and expanding coal imports from other developed countries. At the same time, measures have been developed to expand nuclear energy, and subsidies have been allocated for projects in geothermal, solar, gasification, coal-fired and other industries. The following tasks have been set in the field of foreign economic relations:

- Striving to maximize the diversification of energy supplies without increasing the share of oil in imports;

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- Encourage supplier countries to increase natural gas imports in strict compliance with quotas (up to 15% of imports per country);
-Development of international cooperation in the field of energy;
- Striving to find reliable suppliers of fuel and energy from developing countries;
-Creation of a mechanism for redistribution of resources between countries, compulsory insurance reserves in case of depletion of external oil reserves.

Nobel Laureate M. Friedman identified the following priority tasks: to increase labor productivity; reduce government spending to an economically viable level; resolving the energy crisis; creating favorable conditions for the introduction of technical innovations related to risk; increase investment. According to Friedman, a necessary condition for achieving these goals is to reduce the rate of inflation by allowing unemployment as a by-product of lowering inflation in the short term. Monetarist Friedman's recommendations formed the basis of public policy to restructure the U.S. economy.[9].

Macrofinance Indicators

In the context of globalization, the stages of development of the economies of industrialized and developing countries are determined by the sharp increase in the role of financial markets. Under these conditions, financial markets not only ensure the efficient distribution and redistribution of financial flows in the world economy, but also determine the competitiveness of economies and markets, flexibility, security, economic growth and development. In particular, the financial system and the competitiveness of the financial market in it are key factors in the economic development of any country. It is in the context of globalization that the high competitiveness of the financial market provides ample opportunities to attract investment to modernize the economy and ensure industrial growth. At the same time, the competitiveness of any country's financial system and market liq. In many ways, the high level of these indicators increases the confidence of domestic and foreign investors in the country's market, indicating the low level of risk of investments made by them.

1. Macrofinance indicators. This group includes indicators that represent the competitiveness of the financial sector. That is, they represent the state of public finance and the state of the real sector of the economy in the financial market. Because they are both participants in the financial market. The indicators of this group can be divided into four subgroups:

A. Indicators of the stability of the state budget.

The ratio of the budget deficit to GDP should not exceed 3%.

The ratio of public debt to GDP should not exceed 60%. Internal and external debt levels should not exceed 30% of GDP.

The share of public debt management expenditures and the ratio of public budget expenditures to total expenditures should not exceed 20%.

V. Indicators of the level of debt burden of enterprises and organizations.

The debt-to-income ratio of non-financial enterprises should not exceed 30%, otherwise there is a risk to their financial stability. This indicator and its critical values are formed on the basis of a synthesis of indicators used in the analysis of the company's financial performance on the basis of IAS (GAAP)

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standards: the ratio of company debt to equity (if this ratio is greater than 1, then the company's position is risky is calculated as the ratio of private capital to income (if this ratio is less than 0.2 (in this case, the restructuring of part of the company's debt, usually one third), given the possibility of conversion and refinancing), the quality of financial management of the company is assessed as unsatisfactory).

The ratio of short-term and long-term debt of non-financial enterprises should be about 70:30. This indicator represents the level of non-financial sector dependence on the debt burden.

The ratio of external debt of the banking sector to the total amount of its assets should not exceed 30%. This indicator is similar in content to the fourth indicator, the twentieth indicator of capital adequacy (not less than 12%) and is related to the normative N11.1 (normative private capital (400%). to a lesser extent) limits the maximum amount of liabilities to foreign banks and financial institutions). The critical value of this indicator is formed on the basis of a synthesis of both indicators, taking into account the amount of risk in the banking sector.

The ratio of short-term to long-term debt of banks should be about 70:30. This indicator is similar to the fifth indicator.

S. The degree of sufficiency of gold and foreign exchange reserves.

The level of provision of the monetary base with gold and foreign exchange reserves should not be less than 70% of the monetary base (in the narrow sense). Practice shows that sterilization policy methods allow to neutralize the inflationary effect of emission financing (at a level of not less than 20-30%).

An indicator of the adequacy of gold and foreign exchange reserves. The absolute growth of gold and foreign exchange reserves must be greater than the growth of the monetary base, otherwise there will be an acceleration of inflation (due to the financing of the country's budget and economy through the issuance of additional money).

Indicator of the minimum (critical) level of gold and foreign exchange reserves. This level should not be less than the sum of the value of imports in a quarter and the amount needed to cover short-term debts of the state, banking and corporate sectors and their interest payments.

D. Indicators of macro-financial conditions of economic activity.

The level of monetization of the economy (ie the ratio of monetary aggregate M2 to GDP) should not be less than 20-30%. If its level is less than 15 percent, it could lead to economic bartering, lower tax revenues, a sharp rise in inflation, and other such negative effects.

An indicator of changes in the volume and structure of money supply and demand in the economy. The growth of the money supply (M2) should not exceed the high rate of inflation and the percentage increase in GDP. An increase in the money supply above the threshold (critical) value is a sign of credit expansion.

Critical level of change in real interest rates on credit resources and deposits. The change in the real interest rate in one direction or another should not exceed 50%, as this indicator is a very important and influential instrument for the financial and economic system of the country. That is, a significant deviation from this amount can have a negative impact on the investment process, the banking system, financial markets, as there are sharp changes in the behavior of economic entities, resulting in the demand for money in the economy and the offer changes cardinally.

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The following indicators can be calculated on the basis of profitability:

- Profitability of the economy. The situation in the money market can be satisfactory if the rate of return exceeds the rate of inflation;
- If the profitability of the main sectors of the economy is higher than the inflation rate (3-5%, it is considered a good situation);

-Relationship between profitability and interest rate. The profitability of the economy should be higher than the rates on loans. In this case, the loan rate should be higher than the deposit rate. Deposit rates are required to be higher than inflation to ensure real income on deposits and savings. [5].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the current context of globalization, the role of national security, financial security of the state is invaluable. We have considered above the importance of ensuring the financial security of financial and non-financial institutions of the state. In addition, we have studied and conducted an in-depth analysis of external attacks affecting financial security and internal attacks affecting financial security. In addition, what are macro-financial indicators and their level of financial security, as well as macro-financial indicators (budget deficit to GDP ratio should not exceed 3%, public debt to GDP ratio should not exceed 60%. Internal and external debt levels should not exceed 30% of GDP, public debt management the share of expenditures and the ratio of state budget expenditures to total expenditures should not exceed 20%).

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