



METHODS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE BANKING SECTOR

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Abstract

Ensuring economic security in the banking sector is one of the most important tasks for maintaining financial stability and the successful operation of banks. This paper examines the key methods and approaches aimed at minimizing risks and threats faced by banks, including risk management, maintaining capital and liquidity, internal control, cybersecurity, investment diversification, and compliance with regulatory requirements. The emphasis is placed on the importance of strategic forecasting and crisis management, as well as the need for continuous improvement of security systems to ensure the resilience of banks in conditions of economic instability.

Keywords – economic security, banks, risk management, liquidity, capital, internal control, cybersecurity, diversification, regulatory requirements, crisis management, strategic forecasting.

1. INTRODUCTION

The necessity and significance of ensuring the economic security of banks are paramount in today's rapidly changing financial environment. Banks, being a central pillar of the economy, are constantly exposed to various risks – financial, operational, legal, and technological – that can threaten their stability, profitability, and long-term survival. Economic security ensures that banks can continue to operate smoothly, maintain liquidity, and mitigate potential financial losses resulting from unforeseen events.

The significance of economic security lies in its role in maintaining the integrity and stability of the financial system. It allows banks to protect their assets, preserve public trust, and prevent systemic risks that could have far-reaching effects on the broader economy. By addressing risks and vulnerabilities in a proactive manner,



banks can safeguard themselves from both internal and external threats, such as market fluctuations, cyberattacks, or regulatory changes.

Furthermore, economic security enables banks to enhance their competitiveness and adapt to changing market conditions. It ensures that banks can respond effectively to emerging risks, sustain growth, and meet the expectations of stakeholders, including clients, investors, and regulators. Thus, economic security is not only crucial for protecting the bank's own interests but also for contributing to the stability and development of the national and global financial system.

2. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF BANKS

The concept of economic security within the banking sector is multifaceted and involves various theoretical perspectives. It is built on principles that ensure the protection of a bank's assets, operations, and financial stability. Understanding these theoretical aspects is critical for designing and implementing effective strategies to secure banks against potential threats.

The theoretical basis for economic security in banks largely stems from risk management theories. These frameworks emphasize identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks that can adversely affect a bank's financial health. Various risks, such as credit, market, operational, and liquidity risks, are studied within this framework to devise appropriate strategies for minimizing their potential impact on a bank's operations.

One key theoretical concept is the role of financial stability, which is underpinned by principles of capital adequacy, liquidity, and solvency. The theoretical work of financial economists highlights the importance of maintaining sufficient capital buffers to absorb losses and meet regulatory requirements, as well as ensuring that a bank's assets and liabilities are optimally structured to support its long-term stability.

From a strategic management perspective, economic security is viewed as a critical component of a bank's long-term success. Theories on corporate governance and strategic management underscore the importance of aligning the bank's security objectives with its overall mission and vision. This includes ensuring that the bank's



business processes are secure and that it can respond to both internal and external challenges effectively.

Another theoretical aspect concerns the legal and regulatory frameworks within which banks operate. Theories of institutional economics and public policy emphasize the importance of legal compliance as a foundational element of economic security. This includes ensuring adherence to national and international banking regulations, which provide guidelines for risk management, asset protection, and business continuity.

In the modern banking landscape, technological advancements play a crucial role in shaping the theoretical foundations of economic security. Theories of technological change and innovation emphasize the need for banks to integrate secure information systems, cybersecurity measures, and other technological innovations to protect themselves from digital threats and maintain competitive advantages.

The theoretical aspects of economic security in banks encompass a variety of disciplines, including risk management, financial theory, strategic management, legal compliance, and technological innovation. By applying these theoretical concepts, banks can better safeguard themselves against various risks and uncertainties, thereby ensuring their continued stability and growth.

3. METHODS OF ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN BANKS

Ensuring economic security in banks is essential for maintaining their financial stability and protecting them from various risks. Banks utilize a range of methods and approaches to safeguard their operations and assets. These methods can be classified into different categories, each addressing specific aspects of banking security.

Risk management is a fundamental method for ensuring economic security in banks, focusing on identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks that could jeopardize the bank's stability and financial health. The process begins with risk identification, where potential risks such as credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk are recognized. Once identified, risk assessment and analysis follow, evaluating the likelihood and impact of these risks on the bank's operations and financial performance. To reduce the impact of these risks, banks develop strategies for risk



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mitigation and control, which can include tightening credit standards, diversifying investments, and enhancing internal controls. Additionally, banks conduct stress testing to simulate adverse conditions and assess their resilience to external shocks, ensuring they are prepared for unexpected challenges.

Maintaining sufficient capital and liquidity is essential for the financial security of a bank. This method focuses on ensuring that the bank has enough capital reserves to absorb potential losses and enough liquidity to meet its obligations. Key strategies for capital and liquidity management include maintaining a capital adequacy ratio above regulatory requirements to withstand financial stress and developing strategies for managing cash flow to ensure the bank can meet short-term obligations, even during financial strain. This includes using liquidity ratios and maintaining a diversified portfolio of liquid assets to manage liquidity risks.

A robust internal control system is also critical for protecting a bank's assets, preventing fraud, and ensuring operational efficiency. Internal controls include segregation of duties, ensuring that different individuals are responsible for different aspects of banking operations to reduce the risk of fraud or errors. Regular monitoring and auditing of bank operations are necessary to identify discrepancies and ensure compliance with both internal policies and external regulations. Additionally, compliance programs are implemented to ensure the bank adheres to relevant laws, regulations, and industry standards.

In the digital era, cybersecurity is a major concern for banks to protect against cyberattacks and data breaches. Key cybersecurity measures include data encryption to protect sensitive information, the installation of firewalls and intrusion detection systems, and regular employee training on best practices to minimize human error and insider threats. Additionally, banks should develop an incident response plan to minimize damage and quickly restore operations following a cybersecurity incident. Diversification and investment strategies are vital for reducing risks related to specific markets or sectors. Banks use portfolio diversification by spreading investments across various asset classes, such as stocks, bonds, and real estate, to mitigate market risks. Geographic diversification involves expanding operations into different regions to reduce the impact of local economic downturns, while sectoral diversification ensures that a bank is not overly exposed to a single market sector.



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Legal and regulatory compliance is critical to ensure that banks operate within the law and maintain security. This includes adherence to regulatory standards, such as Basel III, ensuring timely and accurate reporting of financial statements to regulators, and implementing anti-money laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures to prevent financial crimes like money laundering and terrorist financing.

Banks must also have contingency plans in place to continue operations in the event of crises or unexpected threats. Business continuity planning establishes procedures to maintain essential operations during disasters, such as cyberattacks or natural calamities. Crisis communication plans are necessary to keep stakeholders informed, ensuring transparency and trust.

Finally, strategic forecasting and scenario planning help banks anticipate future threats and opportunities. Economic forecasting analyzes macroeconomic trends to predict potential risks, while scenario planning develops alternative scenarios to evaluate how different economic or regulatory conditions could impact the bank's operations and overall security. These forward-looking strategies help banks stay proactive and adaptable in an ever-changing environment.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, ensuring the economic security of banks requires a multifaceted approach, involving a variety of methods aimed at identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks. The integration of effective risk management practices, capital and liquidity management, strong internal control systems, and robust cybersecurity measures is essential to maintaining the stability and resilience of banking institutions. Additionally, diversification strategies, adherence to legal and regulatory standards, and comprehensive contingency planning play a crucial role in safeguarding banks against external and internal threats.

Strategic forecasting and scenario planning further enable banks to anticipate potential challenges and prepare for future uncertainties, ensuring they remain adaptable and responsive in a dynamic economic landscape. The combination of these methods contributes not only to the protection of a bank's financial resources



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but also to the preservation of its reputation and the trust of its customers, regulators, and stakeholders.

Ultimately, the continuous improvement of these security systems, along with a proactive approach to risk management, forms the foundation for sustainable growth and long-term success in the banking sector. By prioritizing economic security, banks can better navigate the complexities of an increasingly volatile and competitive global market.

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