

Innovative Approaches to Enhancing Economic Security in Business Operations under Market Conditions

Bela Musaeva¹, Tamara Dzholdosheva², Meerim Abykееva²

¹Kadyrov Chechen State University, Grozny, Russian Federation

²Moscow Witte University, 115494 Moscow, Russian Federation

Abstract. The article considers the provision of economic security, which belongs to the category of security economics and is an important branch of security science. The economic security of an enterprise begins from the point of view of economic analysis and decision-making. The article analyzes the stakeholders of the economic security of the enterprise, and conducts a more systematic discussion. Today, issues such as enterprise risk analysis, how to plan projects to improve and ensure safety, how to assess the true losses from accidents, how to make decisions in this area, how to conduct inspections and establish a long-term safety mechanism are more relevant than ever. The authors have identified factors affecting the economic security of enterprises in the country. Recommendations are presented on how organizations can cope with various economic threats and risks, maintain the stability of their financial position, and ensure sustainable functioning and development in the face of changes and uncertainty in the market. An integrated approach with innovative elements for solving problems and challenges is proposed.

1 Introduction

Gross output affects the standard of living of the population, as it determines the volume of production and incomes of citizens. A high level of gross output can attract investment and stimulate business development. Gross output research helps public and private organizations plan and forecast economic development, identify sectors that require additional support, and develop strategies to stimulate economic growth.

Gross output of products (services) in Russia for 2019–2023, in current prices, billion rubles in Figure 1.

* Corresponding author: shakizada.niyazbekova@gmail.com

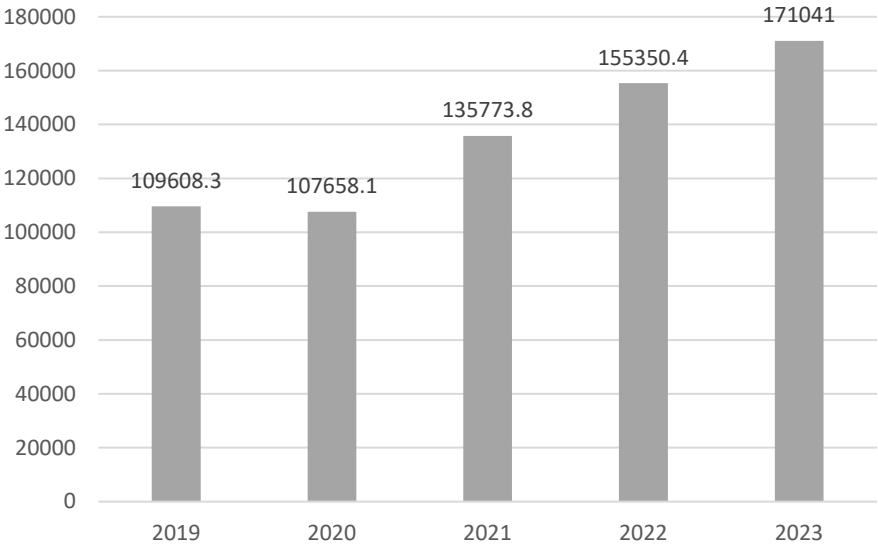


Fig. 1. Gross output of products (services) in Russia for 2019–2023 [5].
Note: developed by the authors

To identify the dynamics of gross domestic product (GDP) from 2019 to 2023, we use the formula:

Annual growth/decline = $\frac{\text{GDP for the current year} - \text{GDP previous year}}{\text{GDP previous year}} \times 100\%$

Applying this formula to each year, we get the percentage of GDP change relative to the previous year.

Let's calculate for each year:

For 2020: $\text{Annual growth/decline} = \frac{107658.1 - 109608.3}{109608.3} \times 100\%$ Annual decline = $\frac{-1950.2}{109608.3} \times 100\% \approx -1.78\%$

Thus, GDP decreased by 1.78 % in 2020 compared to 2019.

For 2021: $\text{Annual growth/decline} = \frac{135773.8 - 107658.1}{107658.1} \times 100\%$ Annual growth = $\frac{28115.7}{107658.1} \times 100\% \approx 26.11\%$

Thus, GDP grew by 26.11 % in 2021 compared to 2020.

For 2022: $\text{Annual growth} = \frac{155350.4 - 135773.8}{135773.8} \times 100\%$ Annual growth = $\frac{19576.6}{135773.8} \times 100\% \approx 14.41\%$

Thus, GDP grew by about 14.41 % in 2022 compared to 2021.

For 2023: $\text{Annual growth/decline} = \frac{171041.0 - 155350.4}{155350.4} \times 100\%$

Annual growth = $\frac{15690.6}{155350.4} \times 100\% \approx 10.10\%$

Thus, GDP grew by about 10.10% in 2023 compared to 2022.

So, the practical annual GDP growth has been determined, with the exception of the pandemic period in 2020.

Russia's share in global GDP for 2019–2023 at the beginning of the period (Figure 2).

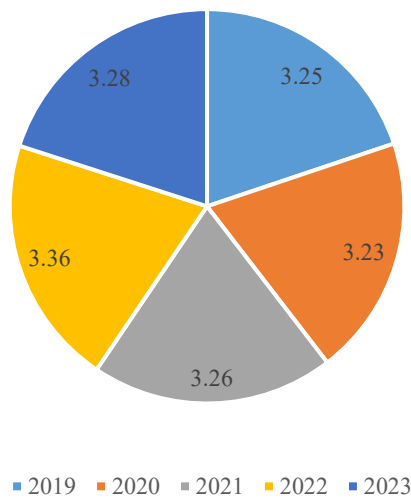


Fig. 2. Russia's share in global GDP for 2019–2023 at the beginning of the period
Note: developed by the authors

From 2019 to 2023, Russia's share of global GDP shows some volatility, but generally remains relatively stable. In 2019, the share was 3.25 %, then it decreased to 3.23 % in 2020, returned to growth in 2021 to 3.26%, peaked in 2022 at 3.36 %, and again decreased slightly to 3.28 % in 2023. This indicates some fluctuations in Russia's economic position on the world stage over the past five years, although in general the country remains a significant participant in the global economy. It is important to note that changes in the share of GDP are due to both internal factors and external economic conditions, including global economic trends, resource price dynamics and other global factors.

Next, consider the indicator of the distribution of investments in fixed assets over the past 5 years (Figure 3).

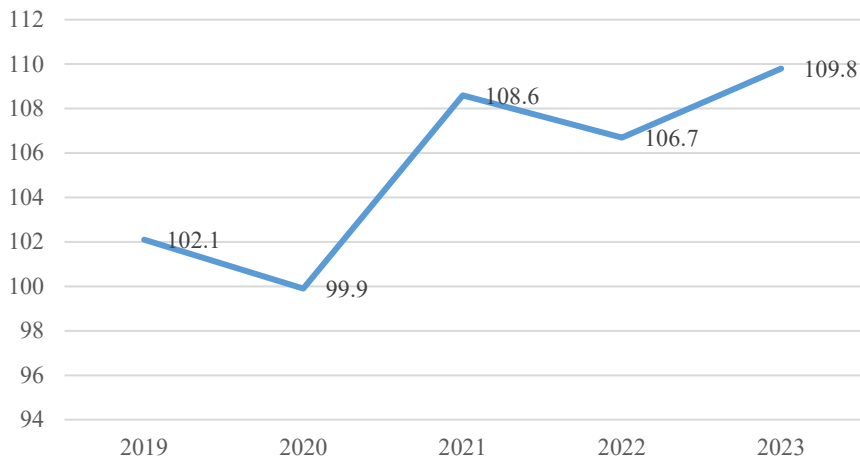


Fig. 3. Dynamics of investments in fixed assets in the Russian Federation for 2019–2023.
Note: developed by the authors

It follows from the presented data that investments in fixed assets in the Russian Federation at comparable prices demonstrate the following dynamics:

In 2020, there was a slight decrease of 0.1 % compared to the previous year.

In 2021, there was a noticeable growth of 8.7 %.

In 2022, growth was more moderate, amounting to 6.8 %.

In 2023, the positive trend continued, and investments increased by 3.1 %.

Thus, the general trend indicates a steady increase in fixed capital investment in Russia over the past few years.

Investments in fixed assets, as a rule, are reflected not only in the number of goods and services produced in Russia and their actual shipped quantity, Figure 4.

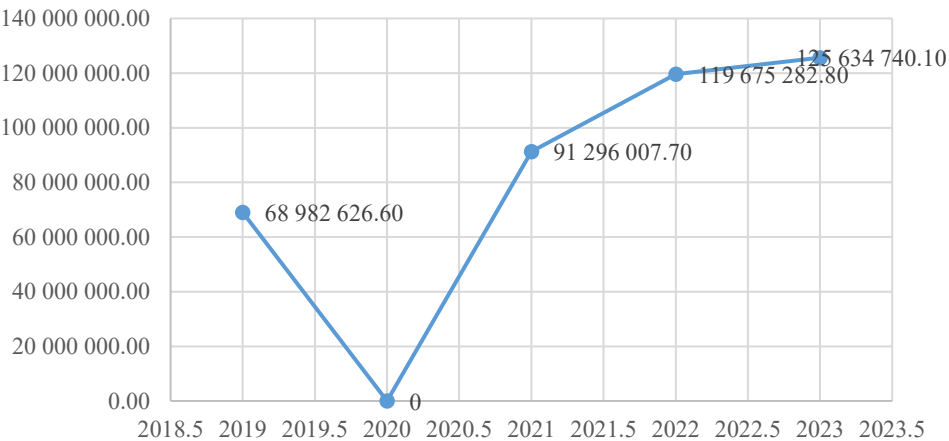


Fig. 4. Goods of own production were shipped, works and services were performed on their own in 2018–2023 at the beginning of the period.
Note: developed by the authors

We will calculate the changes for each year relative to 2019 for both types of goods, works and services. For shipped goods, works and services:

2020: $((92,253,929.6 - 68,982,626.6) / 68,982,626.6) * 100 \% = 33.7 \%$

2021 year: $((91,296,007.7 - 68,982,626.6) / 68,982,626.6) * 100 \% = 32.4 \%$

2022 year: $((119,675,282.8 - 68,982,626.6) / 68,982,626.6) * 100 \% = 73.4 \%$

2023: $((125,634,740.1 - 68,982,626.6) / 68,982,626.6) * 100 \% = 82.3 \%$

The total volume of shipped goods of our own production, completed works and services on our own, demonstrates constant growth over the five years under review. From 2019 to 2020, growth was approximately 34 %, then there was a slight decrease in 2021 by 1 %, but in 2022 growth resumed, reaching 31 %, and then in 2023 it was about 5%. Thus, the general trend shows a steady increase in production indicators.

For innovative goods, works and services:

2020: $((4,863,381.9 - 4,516,276.4) / 4,516,276.4) * 100\% = 7.7 \%$

2021: $((5,189,046.2 - 4,516,276.4) / 4,516,276.4) * 100\% = 14.9 \%$

2022: $((6,003,342.0 - 4,516,276.4) / 4,516,276.4) * 100\% = 32.9 \%$

2023: $((6,377,248.5 - 4,516,276.4) / 4,516,276.4) * 100\% = 41.1 \%$

Stable growth dynamics is associated with the development and implementation of innovative goods, works and services, which contributes to an increase in total production and supply on the market. Thus, we will see the dynamics of changes in percentages for each year relative to 2019 for both types of goods, works and services.

2 Material and methods of research

The study of the issues of ensuring the economic security of enterprises in the modern business environment is the subject of research by many scientists and practitioners in the field of economics, management, security and other related disciplines. We have listed the authors whose works are the most popular [1], [2], [3], [4], [5 – 28].

This is a list of researchers involved in ensuring the economic security of enterprises. Their works include an analysis of factors, policies and strategies of various states aimed at improving economic security.

3 Results and discussion

Let's consider the factors affecting the economic security of enterprises in the Russian Federation, which are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Factors affecting the economic security of enterprises in the Russian Federation and their consequences

Factors	Subfactors	Factors Subfactors Environment of influence and their consequences
The macroeconomic situation	Inflation rate and price stability	Russia has a dynamic economic development, although the growth rate may vary depending on various factors such as oil prices, the geopolitical situation and domestic economic factors. As in most countries, Russia faces the problem of budget deficits and rising public debt. Unemployment remains one of the key socio-economic problems in Russia. The unemployment rate affects consumer demand and overall social stability. Attracting investments is an important aspect for maintaining economic growth and upgrading infrastructure. The economic climate in the country influences the decision of foreign and domestic investors to invest funds. Russia is a key participant in international relations and its foreign policy can have an impact on the macroeconomic environment, including sanctions and other restrictive measures.
	The state of the national currency and exchange rates.	
	Economic growth and GDP dynamics	
	Unemployment rate and employment rate	
The financial system	The state of the banking system and its reliability	The banking system in Russia went through a number of reforms and improvements after the crises of the early 1990s and 2008–2009. Currently, most banks have proper capitalization standards and comply with regulatory requirements in the field of financial reporting and control. The availability of financing for enterprises may vary depending on the size, industry and regional location of enterprises. Large and stable enterprises may have easier access to loans and other financial instruments than small and medium-sized enterprises. However, the government and the Central Bank are taking steps to increase the availability of financing for small and medium-sized businesses, including through concessional lending and loan guarantee programs. Interest rates on loans in Russia depend on a number of factors, including the Central Bank's refinancing rate, inflation expectations, demand for loans and the supply of financing. However, the availability of loans may also depend on the borrower's credit history, financial condition, and other factors.
	Availability of financing for enterprises	
	Interest rate levels and availability	
Regulation and taxation	Tax policy and tax burden on enterprises	In Russia, there are a significant number of legislative acts and regulatory documents regulating various aspects of business, including enterprise registration, licensing, labor relations, consumer protection, etc.
	Transparency of tax legislation	

	Efficiency of tax administration	<p>The Government and legislative bodies are constantly making changes to legislation in order to improve the business environment, improve conditions for entrepreneurship and attract investment.</p> <p>In recent years, the government has been taking steps to simplify tax procedures, reduce the tax burden on businesses and combat tax evasion.</p> <p>Preferential tax regimes and special tax conditions may exist for various categories of enterprises, for example, for residents of special economic zones or for investment projects.</p> <p>The government is actively working to create conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and investment, including through programs to support small and medium-sized businesses, benefits for investors, and incentives for innovation and technological development.</p> <p>Continuous improvement of legislation and the tax system is important to maintain the competitiveness and attractiveness of the business environment in Russia.</p>
Market environment and competition	The level of competition in the market and monopolistic trends.	<p>Competition in the Russian economy depends on the industry and market segment. In some industries, competition can be intense, with a large number of players and low barriers to entry, while in other industries there may be monopolistic or oligopolistic structures that limit competition.</p> <p>Government intervention in the Russian economy can have a significant impact on the market environment and competition. The government plays a role in regulating market relations, supporting industries, controlling monopolistic practices, and protecting consumer rights.</p> <p>The development of innovations and technological progress is important for improving the competitiveness of the Russian economy. Enterprises that actively invest in research and development can win the competition by offering new and improved products and services.</p> <p>Foreign trade is important for the Russian economy, and competition in global markets can affect domestic competition. The impact of international factors such as trade agreements and sanctions can also have an impact on the competitiveness of Russian companies.</p>
	Trade barriers and obstacles for businesses	
	The state of infrastructure and logistical support	
Innovation and technological progress	The level of investment in scientific and technical development	<p>Innovation centers, technology parks, incubators and accelerators are being created and developed in Russia, which contribute to the development of startups and innovative companies. An example of such a center is the Skolkovo Technopark and Innovation Center, which has become a platform for many technology startups and research projects.</p> <p>The Russian government actively invests in research and development, allocating funds for various programs and grants for scientific institutes, universities and enterprises.</p> <p>A startup ecosystem is developing in Russia, which includes many events, competitions, incubators and accelerators aimed at supporting young companies and innovative projects.</p> <p>The development of digital technologies plays a key role in the innovative progress in Russia. Government programs for digitalization of various sectors of the economy, such as digital medicine, education, public administration, etc., contribute to the development of information technologies.</p> <p>Russian companies are actively implementing innovative technologies in various industries, including automotive, energy, engineering, oil and gas and other industries</p> <p>The development of innovations and technological progress in Russia is impossible without qualified scientific and engineering personnel. Therefore, the government and private companies invest in the development of education, support for</p>
	Innovative potential of enterprises and access to new technologies	
	The effectiveness of the intellectual property system and the protection of innovations.	

		scientific research and training of specialists in the field of science and technology.
The geopolitical situation	The impact of geopolitical conflicts on the economic environment	The country's tensions are related to issues such as sanctions, conflicts in the Middle East and Eastern Europe region, as well as disagreements on international issues. Russia is the largest producer and exporter of energy resources such as oil and natural gas. This role makes it a key participant in global energy policy and gives it a significant influence on global economic and political processes.
	Risks of sanctions and international trade relations	
	The influence of international factors on enterprises in Russia.	

The analysis of these factors allows enterprises to identify potential threats and risks that may negatively affect their activities and develop strategies to prevent or mitigate them [29–49].

4 Conclusion

Thus, the economic security of an enterprise is an important aspect of its activities, which determines the ability of an enterprise to protect against various external and internal threats, as well as to maintain stability and sustainability in the face of change. In this study, an analysis of key indicators of economic security of enterprises in the Russia was carried out in order to identify the factors that have the greatest impact on this area.

Russia is the largest producer and exporter of energy resources such as oil and natural gas. This role makes it a key participant in global energy policy and gives it a significant influence on global economic and political processes.

Based on the results of the analysis, recommendations were formulated to effectively combat various economic threats and risks aimed at maintaining the financial stability and stability of enterprises, as well as ensuring their sustainable functioning and development in conditions of uncertainty and dynamic changes in the market.

The integrated approach proposed in the framework of the study includes innovative elements in solving problems and challenges, which allows enterprises to adapt more effectively to changing environmental conditions and ensure their economic security in the long term.

References

1. Z. Turdieva, World Applied Sciences Journal Education, Law, Economics, Language and Communication, **27** 414–418 (2013), ISSN 1818–4952 DOI: 10.5829/idosi.wasj.2013.27.elelc.85

2. A Soltangazinov, S Zolotareva et al., Espacios, 38(34), 35 (2017) DOI: 10.48082/espacios–a23v44n09

3. B Korgan, et al., JEMT, 13(1), 135–142 (2022) DOI: https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.1(57).12

4. B. Yedilbayev, A. Shokanova, Z. Akhmetova, E3S Web of Conferences, **159**, 05001 (2020) 10.1051/e3sconf/20201590500

5. T. Dirsehan, N. Shurenov, Z. Akhmetova, R–Economy, **9(4)**, 437–455 (2023) 10.15826/recon.2023.9.4.027

6. S.S. Dontsov, R.B. Sartova, A.S. Kadyrova, Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics **7(7)**, 1680–1690 (2016) DOI: 10.14505/jarle.v7.7(21).14

7. Z. Yessymkhanova, et al., IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, **937(3)**, 032012 (2021) 10.1088/1755–1315/937/3/032012
8. Z. Yessymkhanova, et al. E3S Web of Conferences, **284**, 02020 (2021) DOI:10.1051/e3sconf/202128402020
9. S. Zolotareva et al., Spaces Association of Professionals and Technicians of Conicit Venezuela, **38**, 34 (2017)
10. S. V. Zolotareva et al., J. Advanced Res. L. & Econ., **8**, 78 (2017)
11. N. Tazhbayev, et al., JEMT, **14(3)**, 767–777 (2023) DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.14.3\(67\).16](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.14.3(67).16)
12. N. Tazhbayev et al., Espacios, **39(11)**, 31–44 (2018) <https://es.revistaespacios.com/a18v39n11/a18v39n11p31.pdf>
13. Z. M. Turdiyeva, et al., Actual Problems of Economics, **169(7)**, 106–111 (2015)
14. Z. Turdiyeva, et al., JEMT, **13(1)**, 135–142 (2022) DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.1\(57\).12](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.1(57).12)
15. Z. Turdiyeva et al., International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, **13(4)**, 46–60 (2023) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeeep.14366>
16. A. Bayakhmetova, L. Bayakhmetova & L. Bayakhmetova, Asian Development Policy Review, **11(3)**, 167–181 (2023)
17. A. Bayakhmetova, L. Bayakhmetova, L. Bayakhmetova, .M Daniyar & N. Shchepkina, E3S Web of Conferences, **460**, 11009 (2023)
18. G. D. Amanova et al., Rivista di Studi sulla Sostenibilita, **13(1)**, 65–81 (2023) DOI 10.3280/RISS2023–001–S1005
19. G.D. Amanova, et al., Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, **8(1)**, 155–167 (2017) DOI: 10.14505/jemt.v8.1(17).16
20. G.D. Amanova, et al. 2023 The model of environmental accounting and auditing as a factor in increasing the efficiency of management decisions at industrial enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan August 2023 Regional Science Policy & Practice 10.1111/rsp3.12727
21. M.A. Davydovsky, Educational resources and Technologies, **4 (29)**, 34–41 (2019) doi: 10.21777/2500–2112–2019–4–34–41
22. N. Tovma et al., E3S Web of Conferences, **135**, 04044 (2019) <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/201913504044>
23. G.D. Amanova et al., International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, **10(2)**, 374–381 (2020) DOI: 10.32479/ijeeep.8669
24. A. Nurgaliyeva et al. Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, **113 (7)**, 1918 – 1926 (2022) ISSN 2068–7729 [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.7\(63\).12](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.7(63).12).
25. A. Nurgaliyeva, A. Mazina, et al. IJEEP, **12(5)**, 491–497 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeeep.13437>
26. D. Turekulova, R. Dulambayeva, et al., JEMT, **13(3)**, 732–745 (2022) [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.3\(59\).13](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.3(59).13).
27. R. Dulambaeva, et al., Assessing the development effect of governance Life Science journal, SPEC ISSUE **4**, 184–152 (2014)
28. R.T. Dulambayeva et al., World Applied Sciences journal, **21(2)**, 968–374 (2013)
29. K.G. Bunevich, T.A. Gorbacheva, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1 Economics and Management, **1 (40)**, 52–60 (2022) doi: 10.21777/2587–554X–2022–1–52–60

30. E.S. Burykin, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **4(35)**, 81–86 (2020) <https://doi.org/10.21777/2587-554X2020-4-81-86>
31. E.N. Gavrilova, A.S. Demjanjuk, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **2 (45)**, 25–32 (2023) doi: 10.21777/2587-554X-2023-2-25-32
32. E.N. Gavrilova, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **4 (31)**, 81–86 (2019) doi: 10.21777/2587-554X-2019-4-81-86
33. E.N. Gavrilova, A.V. Shcheglakova, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **2 (37)**, 104–109 (2021) doi: 10.21777/2587-554X-2021-2-104-109
34. O.M. Kozunova, Bulletin Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **4 (39)**, 7–13 (2021) doi: 10.21777/2587-554X-2021-4-7-13
35. A.G. Koryakov, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **3 (18)**, 3–9 (2016) doi: 10.21777/2307-6135-2016-3-3-9
36. A.G. Koryakov, S.G. Basalov, V.G. Mikhailov, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **3 (18)**, 10–15 (2016) doi: 10.21777/2307-6135-2016-3-10-15
37. R.M. Kubova et al, Educational resources and Technologies, **3 (24)**, 56–62 (2018) doi: 10.21777/2500-2112-2018-3-56-62
38. I.N. Kuksin, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 2: Legal Sciences, **1 (23)**, 6–12 (2020) doi: 10.21777/2587-9472-2020-1-6-12
39. M.Y. Makovetsky, D.V. Rudakov, Features of the formation of Russian management Econ. Manage, **1(36)**, 79–86 (2021) <https://doi.org/10.21777/2587-554X-2021-1-79-86>
40. B.V. Salikhov & A.V. Semenov, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **3 (30)**, 7–14 (2019) doi: 10.21777/2587-554X-2019-3-7-14
41. A.S. Slabospitsky, A.S. Slabospitskaya, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 2: Legal Sciences, **2 (32)**, 19–25 (2022) doi: 10.21777/2587-9472-2022-2-19-25
42. A.V. Semenov, S.S. Zhiltsov, I.S. Zonn, A.G. Kostyanoi, Arctic geopolitics and interests of Russia Educational resources and Technologies, **5 (8)**, 3–13 (2014)
43. A.V. Semenov, Yu.S. Rudenko, Yu. V. Razovsky, Strategic priorities of the arctic geopolitics of Russia Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **5 (11)**, 3–10 (2014)
44. A.V. Tebekin, Bulletin of the S.Y. Witte Moscow University. Series 1: Economics and Management, **2 (45)**, 7–13 (2023) doi: 10.21777/2587-554X-2023-2-7-13
45. O.S. Tyunyakova, Bulletin of the S.Y. Witte Moscow University. Series 2: Legal Sciences, **1 (10)**, 11–15 (2017) doi: 10.21777/2587-9472-2017-1-11-15
46. O.T. Zagorov, Bulletin of the Moscow Witte University. Series 2: Legal Sciences, **3 (34)**, 5–11 (2022) doi: 10.21777/2587-9472-2022-3-5-11
47. A. Irmak, et al., International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, **13(4)**, 46–60 (2023) DOI:<https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeeep.14366>
48. L.G. Sembiyeva et al., Montenegrin Journal of Economics, **19 (4)**, 187-198 (2023) DOI: 10.14254/1800-5845/2023.19-4.16
49. Z.K. Yessymkhanova et al., Studies in Systems, Decision and Control, **314**, 663–667 (2021) DOI:10.1007/978-3-030-56433-9_69