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# THE MAIN RISKS AND THREATS TO THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE IN THE TURBULENCE CONDITIONS

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**Abstract.** The objective is to analyze the risks and threats to the economic security of the enterprise in conditions of turbulence. An organization can be defined and analyzed as an organized system consisting of interconnected parts (subsystems), which, on the one hand, is influenced by the environment, and on the other hand, is able to form this environment. This approach to the organization clearly indicates the delineation of its borders. Thus, organizations have both internal parts and an environment. The concept of the organization's environment was popularized by cybernetics and the concept of systematic management. The environment occupies a central analytical position in organizational theory. Most definitions of the organizational or business environment in the literature are based on the work of Duncan (1972), who defines the environment as all significant factors outside the boundaries of the organization that are taken into account when making decisions. Rapidly developing countries, such as China, Vietnam, Indonesia and India, demonstrate export baskets that include goods that require higher qualifications compared to countries with a similar income level. As competition for foreign direct investment (FDI) and a share in trade intensifies amid a tightening global environment, more and more countries are considering the potential of free economic zones to accelerate growth. Diversification and possible modernization of the country's production and export base does not happen smoothly and naturally. There are significant market failures that slow down this process. The identification of the nature of these market failures and the development of policies to overcome them play a central role in order for the country to climb the development ladder. For example, the theory of growth diagnostics suggests that when a country liberalizes trade and investment and improves business and financial regulation, these reforms may be enough to expand the base of low-skilled exports, which corresponds to the most primitive form of comparative advantage. However, the economy may not go beyond this low-skilled export base, while the

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level of per capita income stagnates. The primary responsibility of the government is to ensure the safety of its citizens and the country, and the provision of uninterrupted energy services is becoming an increasingly integral part of achieving these goals. Energy security is a public good that markets, as a rule, are not able to provide at the proper level. As such, the security of energy supply is the primary concern and responsibility of all Governments. How energy security is defined and implemented through policy depends on the situation in an individual or a country, as well as on the time frame under consideration. Since the Covid-19 pandemic, Governments have become more aware of the vulnerability of cross-border supply chains in key sectors. This reassessment of trade-related risks has spurred efforts to improve energy security and supply chain security in general. The energy crises of 1970 led to a significant expansion of nuclear capacity, as countries sought to diversify energy sources and reduce dependence on the constant import of large volumes of fossil fuels. For many countries, the assessment of recent events and, in particular, the sharp rise in fossil fuel prices has led to the adoption of similar decisions that may lead to an increased role of nuclear energy.

**Keywords:** crisis; risk; uncertainty; security; economic security; turbulence.

**JEL codes:** F52; L26.

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