



## **THE EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> August 22 <sup>nd</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> September 21 <sup>st</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> October 26 <sup>th</sup> 2021	The scientific article is devoted to the experience of countering the shadow economy in ensuring the economic security of the Russian Federation. The article presents a detailed analysis of the definitions of the shadow economy in the Russian Federation by experts, regulatory legal acts aimed at countering the shadow economy in the country, as well as practical measures taken to combat the shadow economy in the country and their impact. The results obtained. The article also presents an analysis of the shadow economy in the Russian Federation by industry and region.
<b>Keywords:</b> Shadow economy, gross national product, tax, crime, psychotropic substances, investigation, official person, tax, currency, market.	

In the national economy of the Russian Federation, there are a number of scientific approaches taken by experts and scientists in the fight against the shadow economy in the country. Experts analyzed the structure of the economy in the country, its economic spheres, expressed a number of opinions on the organization of legal and practical measures to combat the economy in the country.

In order to organize anti-corruption in the economy of the country in ensuring economic security, first of all, the analysis of the economy in the sphere of national economy, its role in relation to the Gross National Product (GDP) in the national economy, scientifically based research was conducted on the factors affecting the occurrence of the economy in the country.

In particular, Russian experts V.I.Aleshnikova and T.A.Burseva conducted scientific research on the role of the economy in the national economy of the Russian Federation, practical measures taken to combat the economy of shadow, the results of these measures. In the study of the shadow economy in the Russian Federation by experts, it was concluded that the Russian Federation was divided into regions, due to their specificity, the shadow economy was studied. The researchers reported that in Moscow and St. Petersburg, the shadow economy is mainly prominent in such areas as finance and credit, wholesale and retail trade, residential and non-residential buildings trade, and in large commercial complexes as Sadovod, food City, Moscow, where it is known that the money circulating in hofian economic activity accounts for about a fifth of the one-month.

In the Voronezh region, however, the economy is known to suffer mainly in the fields of agriculture, retail and wholesale trade, construction.

In the regions specializing in excavation work, the shadow economy mainly mentioned the observe ability in the fields of oil, gas, diamond, gold, nickel, aluminum, yantar mining industries.

In the Northwest federal District, however, the presence of auto parts in the production, pharmaceutical, food industry, trade, Civil and cargo transportation services is observed, while in the Crimea it is known that the hotel, tourism sectors.

It has been reported that in some regions of the country the unemployment rate remains at a high level, there will be an impetus for the conduct of economic activities of citizens in these regions and abroad.

In Port cities, however, customs services have been reported to face illegal activities (declaration is not completed, smuggling, counterfeit, preparation of fake documents). In particular, in the Primorsky Krai region, where the shadow economy has been shown to be illegal fishing, such activities as smuggling products across the border, the shadow economy in the Bryansk, Kaliningrad, Smolensk, Saratov, samara, Orenburg, Chelyabinsk regions is known to be observed mainly in such areas as the sale of smuggling products of tobacco products, caviar, sugar, alcohol products. Experts have stressed the need to approach the above-mentioned regions in the fight against the global economy, based on their characteristics.

In the national economy of the Russian Federation, many more opinions were expressed by



experts as factors that caused the emergence of a favorable economy.

In particular, the increase in the tax burden in the country has been shown by the Russian expert A.V.Tabekin in 2020 as one of the factors that led to the fact that the subjects of the economy engaged in the types of legal economic activity in the country are engaged in economic activity. In particular, the country has increased the main tax rates of 8 types. These include the increase in the income tax from the monthly wages, the increase in the tax payments from 1 January to 18 percent of the value added tax from 20 percent in 2019, excise tax, simplified taxation system, the tax on average income, the tax on private business activities, the tax on farmer farms, the tax on the cadastral value of the property, in a certain sense, the increase in the rates of such taxes is considered to be a factor affecting the transfer of certain types of activities of economic entities to a prosperous economy or the concealment of some type of activity or part of their income.

Nevertheless, it is possible to observe that the normative-legal acts adopted in the country on the fight against the hufiyona economy, as well as the practical measures carried out, give its expected result.

In particular, according to the official data given by Rosfinmonitoring, it has been noted that the level of the country's economy has fallen sharply in the last five years as a result of the state policy carried out in the fight against the shadow economy, the accepted normative-legal documents, political decisions and practical measures taken. That is, the volume of the country's GDP in 2015 year was 83,1 trillion. if the ruble, then the volume of the economy in shadow is 23,4 trillion.the amount of the ruble or the country was 28,1 percent compared to the GDP. In 2016 year, the volume of the country's GDP is 86 trillion. The volume of the economy is shadow, if the ruble is 24.3 trillion. The amount of the ruble or the country was 28,3 percent compared to the GDP. 2017 year the volume of the country's GDP is 92 trillion. The volume of the economy is 18,9 trillion rubles. It amounted to rubles or 20,5 percent compared to the yam. In 2018, the volume of the country's GDP is 103.6 trillion. The volume of the economy is in shadow, if the ruble is 20.7 trillion. It seems that the amount of the ruble or amounted to 20 percent in relation to the feed.

In conclusion, we can say that in the national economy of the Russian Federation, the role of the shadow economy, when analyzed in the cross-section of the regions, it became known that the forms of manifestation of the shadow economy in the country, the spheres of which differ in relation to the second

region in one region. At the same time, it is observed that the public policy carried out in the country on the fight against the shadow economy is giving its expected effect.

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