



## THE ROLE OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF SOME COUNTRIES AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC SECURITY

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<b>Received:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 <b>Published:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	The scientific article is devoted to the role of the shadow economy in the national economy of some countries and its economic, social, investment, political and other consequences. The article summarizes the different approaches of experts to the role of the shadow economy in the national economy of some countries, its impact on economic security, the consequences of the shadow economy on economic, social, political and investment policies.

**Keywords:** Shadow economy, market, competition, budget, taxes, investments, politics, production, unemployment, macroeconomics, economic security

In the conditions of transformation of the national economy of the countries of the world into market relations, the role of the economy in the structure of the national economy is high. In this regard, in order to carry out effective measures aimed at combating the global economy, the study of the causes, factors and essence of the occurrence of this negative situation is of urgent importance.

According to the results of the research conducted by F.Schneider, the role of the economy in the national economy of the member states of the European Union was 10 percent to 32 percent compared to the GDP of the countries. In particular, Austria and Luxembourg 8,2 in the Netherlands 9,8 percent, France and The Great Britain 11 percent and 12.8 percent in Ireland, Finland and Germany 13,7 percent 13,8 percent in Denmark, Sweden 14.7 percent, 16 percent in the Slovak and Slovenian, the study trip in Czech 16,4 percent, while in Belgium was 17.1 percent.

In the next places it is known that Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Hungary stand. In particular, the economy of Spain is 19.2 percent compared to the country's GDP, Poland 19,4 percent, Italy 21,2 percent, Greece 22,8 percent and 24,3 percent in Greece.

As the worst indicator, the countries of Eastern Europe are cited, in particular, Poland, Malta, Cyprus, the countries of the bubble economy are around 25-26 percent compared to the GDP, the Baltic states are 28,6 percent in Estonia, 29 percent in Lithuania, 29,6 percent in Romania and 32,3 percent in Bulgaria.

V.Houder added that the member states of the European Union had raised 454 billion from the economy in a year to the account of the economy. The euro, or 8,6 percent of the total tax revenues, has

announced that the amount of money will not be credited to the budget.

A.Timchenko pointed to several objects and subjects that make up the shadow economy. In particular, the author considers it to be one of the main reasons for the occurrence of a favorable economy as insufficient satisfaction of the demands of consumers. This situation leads to the emergence of a favorable trade in the market of goods and services as a factor affecting the development of shadow the economy. As another influencer factor, the market is viewed as the desire of the seller to power alone. That is, the monopoly seller seeks to establish its desired price in the market. In this regard, the monopoly producer tries to determine the market price by trying not to put the producers of his goods and services into this market with the aim of establishing his dominance in the market, while interacting with the existing ones.

A.K. Bekryashev, I.P.Belozerovs studied the socio-economic consequences of shadow and criminal economic activity, and today it is known that shadow and criminal economy are considered an element of the system of economic activity. In their opinion, shadow touched on the existence of not only the negative sides of the economy, but also its positive aspects. In particular, in some cases, the existence of a favorable economy will positively affect the economic growth of the country. In particular, in the excessive regulation of the economy by the state, especially in the planned economy, the same peculiarity is that, despite the fact that any shadow economic activity is illegal activity in society, some kind of work, services or goods are directed to production, in this case, it serves to a certain extent to increase the country's GDP.



A.Jalilov, in his view, said that his existence as a positive aspect of the economy, to some extent, has a positive impact on economic growth, promotion of employment, growth of the legitimate economy.

So, In support of the scientific conclusions of A.K.Bekryashev, P.Belozarov, A.Jalilov and A.Timchenko, it is worthwhile to conduct the following scientific analysis of the negative aspects of the economy on the spheres.

In the tax sphere - a shadow economy has its own negative impact on the tax policy of the country. In particular, it is expected that tax and other mandatory payments, which should be reduced to budgetary revenues as a result of fiscal economic activity, will not fall, or will lead to a fall in the revenues of the specified perspective. To some extent, the tax evasion of the subjects operating in the economy or as a result of the dumping of taxable areas, the imposition of irregularities in the distribution of taxes in the tax sphere, leads to the excessive fall in the tax burden on some enterprises and organizations. This situation also gives impetus to the reduction of illegal taxation activities of legal taxpayers, the differentiation of revenues.

In the field of macroeconomic policy - the macroeconomic policy of the state adversely affects its effectiveness. That is, problems arise such as the formation of annual budget revenues by the country, as well as the planned future plans for their distribution, the non-implementation of state programs, the lack of funds for the financing of the established plans.

In the field of state budget policy - there are cases of deformation of the budget system. That is, the process of planning the revenue, as well as the expenditure part of the country's annual budget, is directly planned the expenditure part, depending on the formation of the revenue part of the budget, such as receipts, taxes, payments that fall into the budget. The high volume of the economy in the country, as well as its increase, leads to a significant reduction in the fixed indicators of the revenue portion of the budget in relation to the plan, which is considered as a factor affecting the deformation of budgetary revenues.

In the monetary sphere-in a prosperous economy, the increase in money supply is viewed as a factor that negatively affects the monetary policy of the country. The increase in the non-bank turnover of cash funds, which is a treatment in the economy, leads to the occurrence of excessive excesses in the banks of the country in relation to cash. This, in turn, is seen as a contributing factor to the rise in inflation in the country artificially. That is, as a result of the non-circulation of cash in banks, it leads to the fact that

payments of employees operating in state organizations, such as monthly wages, social benefits, pension payments, are not paid on time. In order to solve these problems, the state will be forced to issue a mass of money in addition to circulation.

In the sphere of regulation of the market environment - a favorable economy also has its negative impact on the market environment. In particular, the impact of competition and labor efficiency on the price policy of the market is evident in the price policy proposed by the manufacturer as well as the legitimate manufacturer to produce a uniform product. That is, the cost of recognized prices of production of products (works, services) offered by the subjects of production is lower than that of legal producers, which means that the income you earn is higher than that of the legal producer, which means that the chances of receiving income on account of low costs are higher.

Another negative aspect of this situation is that skilled workers are observed in some cases in the transition from organizations engaged in legitimate economic activities to enterprises and organizations engaged in professional economic activities. The reason is that the income from the income of the previous workplace will be higher than the income from the tax and other payments, and from the next place will be higher than the income from the evasion of the non-payment of taxes and other payments established by the state.

From the point of view of the criminalist point of view, the increase in the volume of the economy in the country leads to organized crime and corruption schemes, the development of illegal lobbying groups, the increased risk of crime in the spheres of economy. Participation of such groups in the process of taqsimlash and restructuring of budgetary funds is seen as factors that negatively affect the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies.

Organized crime can be said to stand side by side with transnational crime, that is, it is considered by its nature, Without Borders. In this case, the deterioration of the activities of organized criminal groups can eventually lead to the fact that only formal sovereignty of the state remains, in some cases, if the illegal importation into the country of weapons, trafficking in persons, narcotic drugs in large quantities by these criminal groups can lead to the loss of state sovereignty in the Real case. This can be seen especially in the case of the countries of North Africa or the Arab world, especially Syria. These circumstances lead to the restriction of legitimate investments of the country that can be imported by foreign countries, the emergence of certain obstacles in international economic relations.



In addition, the accumulation of a very large amount of foreign exchange funds, which are found in the wake of various criminal activities by organized criminal groups in the country, leads to the emergence of discrepancies in the exchange rate of state banks, in which the country's monetary unit is relative to the monetary unit of other countries.

The Crimea of the economy will lead to an increase in the additional costs associated with examination and security in the objects of the economy. This leads to a certain reduction in the amount of money that should be directed to the social sphere. (as an example, it is possible to cite the establishment of additional state units aimed at the Prevention of cybercrime in the economic sphere in the financial police, state law enforcement agencies, tax, banking systems, etc.).

In conclusion, it can be said that the growth of the shadow economy in the country scale will lead, first of all, to the deregulation of the state's fiscal and credit and budgetary policy, to the non-banking circulation of cash resources in the country. This, in turn, is considered one of the reasons for the non-payment of various taxes, fees, duties and other fees that are paid to the state budget, the lack of cash in banks. The lack of cash in the country, in turn, leads to the fact that the monthly wages, pensions, pensions and other social payments that the population must receive from the state are not paid on time. In addition to circulation by the state arises the need for the emission of funds not provided for by the goods. The increase in the circulation of funds that are not provided with goods, if inflation comes first of all, as a result of this, creates conditions for unreasonable increase in the prices of material goods and goods in the market, services rendered. Such a pattern of social situation in the country is accompanied by a decrease in the purchasing power of the national currency, officially adopted by the state in the society, as well as a violation of its accumulation function. Such cases can provoke distrust among the population in relation to the economic reforms carried out by the state. Insufficient evaluation of the scale of the economy on the scale of the country is assessed as a threat to the economic security of the state, the sustainable functioning of the economic system, in general terms, errors in the calculation of such indicators as development, investment, Social Protection, monetary, fiscal, tax, import, Export Policy, real incomes of the population, solvency, etc.

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