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Experience Of Combating The Shadow Economy In Ensuring Economic Security In The Eu Countries

Abdurakhmonov Ibrokhimjon Otajonovich

Independent researcher of the Higher School of strategic analysis and prospects of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract – The scientific article is devoted to the experience of the EU member states in the fight against the shadow economy. The article presents a detailed analysis of the regulatory legal acts adopted by the EU member states in the field of combating the shadow economy, political decisions, cooperation issues, the shadow economy and anti-corruption practices.
The article also provides a systematic analysis of scientific approaches, such as expert assessments on the experience of EU member states in the fight against the shadow economy, the role of countries in the global ranking of the shadow economy.

Keywords – Shadow Economy, Corruption, Crime, Investigation, Official, Taxes, Currency, Market, Bank Interest.

The results of scientific research on the economy of Uzbekistan show that this phenomenon is known to exist in the structure of the national economy of the countries of the world. Only their differences seem to be that the role and scope of the economy in the national economy of the countries is different from the latter. In the framework of scientific research, the analysis of European countries suggests that these countries also have a favorable economy in the national economy.

According to the results of the study conducted by German expert D.Kh.Enste, for the years 2003-2018 in the national economy of economically developed countries within the member states of the European Union in relation to the GDP of the countries of the economy of the world.

It was reported that it was in the range from 7 percent to 34 percent.

According to the results of scientific research conducted by European expert F.Schneider, the role of the economy in the national economy of the member states of the European Union was an average of 18 per cent compared to the GDP. The best indicator here is the 7,9 percent in Austria compared to the GDP, 8,2 percent in Luxembourg, 8,8 percent in the Netherlands, 12,6 percent in France, 17,9 percent in Spain, Portugal accounted for 17.2 percent, Italy 20.2 percent, and in Greece 22 percent.

As a result of the legal, economic and practical reforms carried out by the Union, the countries of this region have been informed that the role of the economy in the national economy is somewhat lower than that of other countries.

Attention is paid to the fact that a number of fiscal policies have been implemented by Russian expert E.A.Akopyan in order to reduce the volume of the economy in the member states of the European Union. In particular, the non-bank turnover of the cash mass in the member states of the union is seen as the most positive factor for the development of this noble economy, stating that a number of proposals have been introduced in order to reduce the mass of cash in circulation in the fight against the bubble economy in the country and to create. In particular, the simplification of cash withdrawals from ATMs will lead to the slowdown of the electronic trading system in the country. For this, it has been reported that factors such as the improvement of the system of non-cash settlements, the measures of economic incentives to the non-cash settlement system, the full transfer of all types of monthly wages, premium payments, pensions and other benefits to the system of non-cash settlements will have a significant impact on the reduction of the volume.

In the member states of the European Union, measures aimed at combating corruption in the economy began mainly from 1993 year. In this regard, European experts have suggested that in order to combat the shadow economy in this region, it is necessary to improve the legal framework for civil, criminal and commercial law of the Member States, first of all, to bring them into a single systematized state. In this regard, according to the Amsterdam agreement in 1999, Olaf (derived from French, Office European de Lutte Anti-Fraude (OLAF)) organization was established. The main purpose of the organization is to combat corruption, tax evasion and other economic crimes in the member states, while protecting the interests of the European Union. During 2010-2019, the organization conducted more than 2000 investigative processes and allocated 7,3 billion manats to the budget of the member states of the European Union. He introduced a proposal for the withdrawal of funds in the amount of Euro. In 2019, the organization conducted a total of 181 investigative actions, of which 485 million were committed. The proposal for the return of funds equivalent to the euro to the budget of the member states of the European Union is included.

In addition, in 2019, 400 tons from the people's Republic of China, which entered the European Union by the organization, amounted to a total of 5 million tons the contraband of counterfeit shampoo products worth euro has been identified. In 2016, the Syrian Arab Republic has allocated 19 million dollars from the European Union fund as humanitarian aid in the process of armed conflict. The situation of corruption appropriation of euro-denominated funds has been identified.

As a result of the practical measures taken by the organization in the member states to combat the shadow economy, a total of 370 million Euros was spent during the customs events held during the year 2020 in cooperation with the member states of the Union. Packaging received illegal penetration of tobacco products. As a result of the illegal penetration of these tobacco products, 74 million were seized. it is noted that the euro could hurt . In increasing the effectiveness of the activities of this organization, we can observe that the organization of work in cooperation with Interpol, Europol and the International Customs Organization gives its positive effect.

In addition, a number of proposals were put forward by the European Union in order to achieve efficiency in the fight against the shadow economy in the member states, a special euro-Commission organization was established, which was organized by the organization at the conference in 2016 on the fight against economy in the member states of the Union. In particular, unification of legislation aimed at combating crime in the field of economy. This proposal was officially approved in November 2016 year and was adopted for the unification of legislation in the field for all member states until 2018 year. The second proposal is to establish the prosecutor's Office of the European Union. Although this proposal was made in 2016 year, the consent of the member states of the European Union has not been received so far. The third proposal is to pay special attention to the fight against corruption. In this regard, since 2016, several training trainings, scientific seminars on the fight against corruption have been held by the member states of the European Union. Training trainings and scientific seminars have been organized in order to exchange the experience gained in the fight against corruption in the member states. The fourth proposal is to raise issues of international cooperation. The main goal is to organize cooperation with non-member states of the European Union in the fight against corruption and fraud. The sixth proposal is to update the strategy of combating fraud by the euro-Commission. This strategy was adopted in 2011 and over time it was necessary to make certain changes.

In addition, the European Union adopted a program called Hercules III for the years 2014-2020, the main purpose of which is to protect the financial interests of the European Union. The following main proposals were put forward in this program:

- For the material and technical development of financial crime-fighting organizations of the Member States of the European Union;

- According to the plan" legal preparation and research", in order to increase the legal consciousness of citizens with the participation of state and non-governmental organizations, universities, institutions at the national and regional level, conducting scientific research, various trainings, scientific practical seminars.

- The" training and conferences " program, based on this program, organizes educational processes in the institutions, universities, research institutes, government and non-governmental organizations of the member states of the European Union on the factors affecting the financial security of the European Union, measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of risks .

In order to limit the circulation of counterfeit copies in the Union by the European Union, to prevent illegal circulation of counterfeit currencies, a special program "Pericles-2020" was adopted. This program reflected measures aimed at preventing and preventing the member states from counterfeit currency (euro). Including:

- Measures to combat fraudulent euro circulation;

- To teach the member states of the European Union ways to use effective means in the fight against counterfeit currency circulation in the foreign exchange market, to introduce qualitatively high technologies in order to avoid counterfeit currency;

- Support measures for cooperation between the member states of the European Union and third countries in the fight against counterfeit currencies, banknotes.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the member states of the European Union more institutional approaches in the fight against the euphoric economy, as well as normative and other political decisions taken in the member states of the union, these practical measures can be observed that in the member states it gives some positive effect in the organization of anti-phobic.

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