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SHADOW ECONOMY. CAUSES OF THE SHADOW BUSINESS IN UKRAINE

The concept of the shadow economy today has no generally accepted interpretation, and therefore there are various interpretations of this definition. So F. Smith defines the shadow economy as the market production of legal or illegal goods and services that have escaped detection in official GDP estimates [2]. F. Schneider and D. Enst understand the concept of the shadow economy as all types of economic activity, “which would normally be subject to taxation if they were presented to the tax authorities” [1].

In this study, the shadow economy refers to those activities that “... are completely legitimate, but at the same time, are hidden from public authorities in order to evade taxes and social insurance contributions; evading the need to follow certain standards and administrative procedures provided for by law” [3].

The causes of the shadow business differ for different regions of the world, however, it is possible to identify the main groups of factors that contribute to the development of the informal sector.

1. Economic factors: high taxes (on profits, income tax, etc.), restructuring of economic activities, imperfection of the privatization process, the crisis of the financial system and the impact its negative effects on the economy as a whole, activity unregistered economic structures.

2. Social factors: the low standard of living of the population that promotes the development of hidden economic activities, high unemployment rate (including unofficial or hidden) and orientation part of the population to receive income in any way that is uneven distribution of gross domestic product.

3. Legal factors: imperfection of tax legislation, corruption of public servants and law enforcement structures, the imperfection of the state mechanism to combat economic crime, insufficient law enforcement structures to curb illegal and criminal economic activities [4].

Thus, the prevalence of “shadow” activities is largely depends on the general state of the economy, the standard of living of the population and outgoing from state restrictions. As one of the most significant factors stimulating growth and the activation of the shadow business, most often determine the high level taxation. However, its influence in each country has its features So, in the US, the strongest impact on the development of the shadow Sectors have high income tax rates, while in Ukraine and Russia high rates of income contribute to the spread of income hiding social security contributions and high tax rates Additional cost.

A high level of taxation leads to the emergence of a shadow economy, which may manifest itself in the form of concealment of revenue, intentional understating official wages and profits from export-import operations, illegal export of capital abroad, undisguised tax evasion, etc.

Each of the above reasons is relevant for Ukraine today. However, the level of shadow economy in Ukraine in 2017 decreased to 31 percent of GDP, falling by 4 percentage points compared to the figure of 2016, according to the website of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

According to the ministry, the de-shadowing of the economy last year was a consequence, in particular, of reducing investment risks against the backdrop of relative macro-finance stability and the continuation of economic reforms.

At the same time, this process is restrained by low confidence in power institutions, the persistence of significant challenges to the financial system stability, the availability of the territories not controlled by the authorities, the report says [5].

The study of this issue in the Dnieper National University deals with Privarnikova I. Yu. In her works there is an analysis of the shadow economy in Ukraine and the ways to combat it. This author is the most quoted on this topic and is considered a classic. On the basis of her work, I can conclude about what needs to be done in Ukraine to combat this problem.

To further fight the shadow business, the Ukrainian government needs to pay more attention to monitoring the activities of enterprises. And steps are also needed to meet the entrepreneurs in the form of more comfortable conditions for business.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND LOGISTIC ENTERPRISES IN AGROBUSINESS OF UKRAINE

In the post-reformation period in the first decade of the 21st century, a new stage of restructuring of agricultural enterprises began in the direction of the formation of vertically integrated technical and logistical systems for the production, harvesting, processing and marketing of agricultural products and foodstuffs. At the same time, in the period after the reform, there was a tendency towards a more powerful expansion of agricultural production. During this period, large agricultural companies have grown and become stronger.

One of the features of the evolution of the production and logistics system in Ukraine's agribusiness was the formation of vertically integrated agro-industrial groups that controlled tens and hundreds of thousands of hectares of agricultural land.

At one time, B. M. Semevsky's dissertation was the basis for the economic doctrine of the country's agriculture: "The enterprise that covers the entire globe will be the most profitable." This led to the formation and development of large-scale agricultural production [1].

In modern conditions of functioning of the agricultural sector of the economy of Ukraine, the leading positions in most areas are mainly occupied by agrarian-industrial groups.

Nowadays the only exception are the dairy and meat industries, fruit growing. But every year the production of these sub-directions of the agrarian sector also gradually decreases towards the large-scale manufacturing sector. Such business organizations began to be called "agroholdings" (agrarian cooperatives, corporations). Today, these organizations are the main exporters of agricultural products to international markets [2].