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## **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH COMBAT THE SHADOW ECONOMY**

The shadow economy in Ukraine is one of the biggest obstacles to the development of the competitiveness of the country, the growth of social standards of living and integration into the European community. It is a reflection of the active criminalization of economic processes, the high corruption of public authorities and lower legal and tax culture of businesses and individuals.

The shadow economy is a problem faced by almost all countries of the world. Some of its volumes are fixed at a level that does not have a significant impact on the economy, and in others - is evidence of the existence of the reproduced shadow economic relations. The second category concerns Ukraine, the volume of shadow economy which according to various sources is fixed at the level of 20-50% of GDP [1].

The problems of the shadow economy in the EU studied J. Arva, J. Willard B. Dallago, K. Karson, Kepler, B. Contini, B. Patrizia, Hernando de Soto, A. Frenz, E. Yudzhin and others [2].

In the European Union relevant to the informal economy in two ways:

on the one hand, the case of each individual States to ensure the correctness of its economic policies,

on the other - the EU deems it necessary to deal with the manifestations of the shadow economy, which negatively affect the economy of the European Union [3].

These problems concerned the EU countries, however, unlike some countries, means and methods in the EU are different.

Regarding the impact of the mechanisms and apparatus of the EU on the economy of the Community, it can be defined as the harmonization, coordination and dialogue, which usually end with the general recommendations adopted by the Ministers of Economy and Finance of the EU unanimously. Then the country's report to the European Commission about the measures that have been taken to implement these recommendations. However, no sanctions for failure to comply with the recommendations is not provided [1]. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on Money-Laundering monitors the implementation process of such activities, exploring ways and techniques of money laundering, developing preventive measures and contributes to the global implementation of standards to combat money laundering. In carrying out these functions, the FATF cooperates with many international organizations, whose activity is also aimed at combating money laundering "dirty" money.

The key document is the FATF Forty Recommendations set out in the form of a report of the organization and it has taken in 1990 and supplemented and viewed in 1996 and 2003 years.

In order to implement the provisions of the relevant conventions within the United Nations created the relevant units:

CICP - The Centre for combating international crime.

ODCCP - Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

CJIN - Information network on crime and justice, which provides an important database with reference to the addresses of Internet sites relating to criminal law.

Also for combating crime were established by international organizations that work closely with the UN.

FOPAC is a department of the General Secretariat of Interpol to prevent and fight the laundering of the proceeds of any crime

FINCEN is the establishment of a national agency to combat corruption has reinforced government efforts to fight corruption and financial and economic crimes [4].

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