

cooperative enterprises, and the earnings of the management echelon are often below the market indices. Co-owners themselves determine the level of the management team's salary; and the differential between the lowest and the highest salary in cooperatives does not exceed ten to one by contrast with similar companies, where the differential between the salary of a top management and a low grade employee can be up to a hundred times.

The level of job satisfaction in cooperative organizations is also much higher than in traditional companies. Co-owners understand that doing work as a team, they share in the common cause but not work for a certain person or a group of people.

Cooperatives unite in unions and associations to protect their interests within countries and internationally. The International Alliance of Cooperatives includes members from around the world. Every year, conferences and summits are held for the members of the cooperative alliance in order to further develop and disseminate the ideas of the cooperative movement.

## **PROVIDING THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE THROUGH SUPPORT BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTION**

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In modern conditions, enterprises play an important role in the development of the economy of any country. Small and medium-size enterprises of developed countries produce products which account for about 30 – 60 % of External gross product. But in Ukraine this index is not more than 15 %. This is mainly due to lack of financial resources. The interest rate on loans is high while in the European Union it is about 2 – 4 %.

Financial security of the enterprise can be characterized as a state of finance of the enterprise parameters of which are determined on the basis of its financial philosophy and create the necessary prerequisites for financial support of its sustainable growth in the current and future periods [1, p. 60]. To ensure financial security and business development enterprises can use such types of financing as bank loans on concessional terms, target financing and subsidies from trust funds and budget funding, target guarantees, insurance, franchising, leasing, etc.

Therefore, to solve the problems of affordability of financing their activities enterprises can count on the support of banks.

The problems of interaction between banks and enterprises and their financial support have been studied by such scientists as Chervanov D. M., Dziubliuk O. V., Kuzhel O. V., Lihinenko L. O., Dolyshnia M. M.,

Parsiak V. N., Buriak V. Yu., Geets V. M., Vozzhov A. P., Alexeev O. V., Vorotina L. I., Vovchak O. D., Varnaliy Z. S., Peresada A. A., Mazur O. E., Reverchiuk S. K., Slaviuk R. A. [2]. The purpose of the research is to determine the benefits and support programs of Raiffeisen Bank Aval of Ukraine enterprises to improve their financial conditions and maintain financial security. Raiffeisen Bank Aval is the largest bank in Ukraine with foreign capital. To develop customer relations Raiffeisen Bank Aval actively cooperates with leading international financial organizations – the European Bank for Reconstruction and development (EBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the European Investment Bank (EIB). As an example, Raiffeisen Bank Aval, in cooperation with the EBRD, has provided a loan of up to \$ 8.5 million to the Krolevets feed mill under a risk-sharing program that will improve the company's operational efficiency and diversify its logistics operations.

Thanks to the cooperation with IFC and Bayer, the bank introduced a financing program “Promissory note at 1%”, which provides record-low conditions for avalization of promissory notes for agricultural enterprises and farmers. The corporate, small and medium business Client Financing Program with the support of the European Investment Fund (DCFTA), which operates in accordance with the Agreement concluded between Raiffeisen Bank Aval and the European Investment Bank (EIB), in the amount of EUR 68,571,429 has also entered into force. To support business development in Ukraine Raiffeisen Bank Aval has developed the Dovira product according to which entrepreneurs and organizations can receive loans without collateral. The loan is provided to both regular and new customers of the bank. Loans are provided without collateral at 16.35-20.35%, the loan amount – from 50 to 1500 thousand UAN. To support business in Ukraine, Raiffeisen Bank Aval offers a Development loan. The interest rate ranges from 16.35% to 20.35%, the loan amount – from 50 to 3000 thousand hryvnia to purchase new cars and trucks and those that were already in operation; purchase of new and already in operation mobile agriculture machinery: combines, tractors, etc.; purchase of new and already used agricultural tillage equipment: plows, harrows, pre-sowing tillage units, cultivators, drills, sprayers, fertilizer machines, rollers [3].

The results of the study allows us to conclude that the problem of small and medium enterprises of Ukraine is insufficient provision of their activities with financial resources, which is mainly due weak government support and high lending rates of banks. Raiffeisen Bank Aval offers benefits mainly for Ukrainian agricultural enterprises. The Bank cooperates with international financial organizations, which makes it possible to provide loans to companies at lower lending rates.

#### **References:**

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3. [Investment loans for business [Electronic recourse] – Access mode <https://www.aval.ua/en/biznesu/kredyty/investicijni-kredyty>]

## THE PROBLEM OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY

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The level of development of economy in all countries depends on the functioning of the consumer market as the most important element of the market infrastructure which concentrates the totality necessary for the life of the population of trade flows. So at the present time due to the constant changes in the world economy the informal sector represents a huge danger for the consumer market of the region and the regional economy as a whole. The activities of the various illegal businesses and individual illegal traders pose an immediate threat to the life and health of the person. People are caught up in the criminal system which impacts on quality of life and deprives law-abiding citizens of the ability to meet their needs. The problem of the shadow economy is also relevant because of the instability of the economy of the region functioning as a result of the replacement of one social order by another. In developed countries the transition from industrial society to post-industrial at the turn of XX–XXI centuries led to the aggravation of social-economic relations which pose threat to human life. The democratization of political power and its increasing interference in market mechanisms has led to the active participation of underground entrepreneurs in the production and distribution of prohibited goods and services. As the economy of the region economically affects on humans and a factor of social stability, illegal actions are a profitable source of income in the bypass state and at the same time contribute to the overthrow of political, economic and juridical institutions. Of course, the income of the informal sector is not included in official state bodies because they represent the result of informal economic agents operating outside the law. However in today's world the amount of unreported income grows in scope every year. This is due to the absence of the ruling forces awareness of the need for strong regulation of the regional economy in order to achieve the desired and significant results for society.

In developed countries the share of shadow economy is not so great. But even here every year there is a gradual increase in the number of enterprises engaged in criminal activity. For example, the U.S. share of the illegal income