

МЕТОДИ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ ТА ЇХ ОСНОВНІ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ

За однією з догм ринкового типу економіки - регулювання економічних механізмів відбувається на підставі типових заходів законодавчого, виконавчого і контролюючого характеру, що здійснюються відповідними установами та організаціями з метою стабілізації та пристосування існуючої соціально-економічної системи до умов, що змінюються.

Наприкладі розвинених економік світу можна констатувати те, що в механізмі регулювання господарської діяльності активну роль відіграє держава за допомогою певних методів впливу, мета яких полягає в забезпеченні і створенні умов ефективного реалізації національної економічної політики.

Методи регулювання прийнято розглядати як різноманітні прояви безпосередньої роботи суб'єктів регулювання, які виражають прийоми формування, способи і здійснення регулятивних функцій; як способи цілеспрямованого впливу економічного суб'єкта регулювання на його об'єкт.

Набір засобів, методів і форм державного регулювання економічних відносин має бути усвідомленим, таким, що направлений на вирішення стратегічних економічних завдань, що стоять перед економікою держави, суспільством. Урахування таких соціально-політичних факторів, як: національний економічний та інформаційно-інтелектуальний суверенітет, національні економічні інтереси; національна економічна та інформаційна безпека є необхідними підставами для з'ясування принципів засад змісту регулювання відносин між державою та суб'єктами господарювання. Основний вплив на зміст і спрямованість господарсько-правового регулювання економічних відносин їх державного регулювання здійснюють ці взаємодіючі соціально-політичні чинники. Отже, відповідно, змістом державного регулювання у сфері економічної діяльності є здійснювана у встановлених правових формах і відповідними методами реалізація функцій держави щодо забезпечення господарського порядку.

Ключові слова: метод, регулювання, форма, держава, економіка

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METHODS OF ECONOMIC REGULATIONS AND THEIR BASICS

State regulation of economy in market terms presents system of measures with law, executive and controlling character, which are held by state establishments and social organizations in the purpose of stabilization and adapting the existing socio-economic system to the conditions that change.

The practice of State regulation of economy in developed countries shows that State plays an active role in the mechanism of economic regulation with certain methods of influence and the aim of those is creating and ensuring terms of economic activity in accordance with the national economic policy. The regulation's methods often are considered as ways of targeted influence of regulation subject on its object, as different manifestations of practical activity of regulative subjects which express ways, methods of forming and implementation of regulative functions.

State economy demands such a conscious set of methods (means) and forms of State regulation of economic relations, that are aimed at solving the strategic economic tasks facing society. Clarification of fundamental content's principles for regulation of relations between the state and business is impossible without such socio-political factors as: national economic interests; national economic and informational-intellectual sovereignty; national economic and informational security. This triangle of cooperative socio-political factors mainly influence on the content and orientation of business-legal regulation of economical relations and, in particular, their state regulation. Thus, accordingly, the content of state regulation in the field of entrepreneurship, is the activity of realization of state functions to ensure economic order, carried out in established legal forms and relevant methods.

The systematization set of methods is possible if there is a basic, general goal or specific goals related to the implementation of a particular economic process and contribute to the achievement of the main goal. General systematization of methods is advisable to consider through the prism of factors and criteria of influence. It should be emphasized that the main goal of state regulation of the economy and the use of the methods of influence is to ensure economic stability. The formation of the starting conditions and the potential of economic growth is a direct consequence of this main goal.

Key words: method, regulation, form, state, economy

Problem Posing. The negative consequences that may take place and should be prevented or limited by state regulation of the market mechanism of the economy, determine the need for state regulation, which in theory and practice of the economy is not disputed. The ways of regulation and approaches are interrelated with the economic system they affect. A separate economic system dictates certain conditions of regulation that should satisfy the peculiarities of the formation and functioning of this system and the subjugated influence of the state, also formed under objective economic and political phenomena. At the same time, the state must act only in a certain system of coordinates. Methods, approaches, tools, means, forms of influence on economic systems depend on the volume, specialization, condition, speed of reversible communication, direction of development, form of ownership of these economic systems.

This study is devoted to the systematization of various methods together with the tools of state influence. The problem of state influence on economic systems is primarily elections. Due to the fact that the efficiency of the market economy is the theoretical limit of state regulation, with the observation that the limits of state influence are outlined by law.

Last studies analysis. Traditionally, in economic science it is noted that the market economy has never existed outside society and separately from the state, so there is no need to speak in its pure form. Thus, V.S. Martemyanov believes that the state influence may be directed to the formation of business entities, in fact, the regulation of economic activity and control over its termination of their existence, planning. According to D.V. Nefyodov, the state's influence on the economy can be carried out with varying degrees of intensity from total management to complete non-interference. There are changes that occur in economic legislation that are determined by the measure of state influence on it. They are especially manifested in the so-called transitional periods of economic development. In addition, as V.V. Tsvetkov emphasizes: "... weak inefficient state, reduction of its economic role not only slow down the process of market formation, but also leads to the collapse of its activity in the social sphere, moreover, does not ensure its preservation at that time. Some statesmen and scientists misinterpreted the idea of relative reduction of state intervention in the economy and Ukrainian society. According to this context, it should be noted that the transition to market relations is not a complete removal of the state from regulation with its economic mechanisms. Active regulatory actions by the state are necessary for the normal functioning of the market economy."

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Main Material. Recognition of the necessary and much more active role of the state in the mechanism of economic development prevails at the present stage of economic science development. This idea is closely related to the fact that the state acts in the interests of the country's economy.

The economic system of Ukraine is not an exception and the important role is also played by the state, which acts in order to satisfy economic needs in front of which the market is helpless. The state takes responsibility for creating equal conditions for healthy competition between business entities, for limiting monopolized production for effective competition. It is also necessary to direct economic resources for the collective needs of people, to create the production of social goods and services, to take care of socially vulnerable segments of the society all these are necessary for the normal functioning of the economic system of any country.

To consider specific methods of government influence on the economy it is wise to mention that they are reflected in the legislation. In particular, the Commercial Code of Ukraine in Articles 12-18 applies the concept of means of state regulation of the economy, understanding under them the regulation of prices and tariffs, state order, licensing, patenting, etc. At the state level, the methods and means of economic regulation are approved and put within the scope of the legal procedure. The relevant provisions are alighted in Section 2 of the Economic Code of Ukraine "Main directions and forms of participation of the state and local self-government in the field of management". Articles 12-18 of the EC initially classified and disclosed the main means of regulatory influence of the state on economic entities: state order, application of norms and limits; granting investment, tax and other benefits; licensing, patenting and quotas; certification and standardization; granting subsidies, compensations, targeted innovations, subventions and subsidies. The Economic Code also refers to specific forms of implementation of methods of state regulation of the economy.

The use of certain means, methods of state influence on economic relations depends on a number of circumstances: the state of the economy, the circumstances of social policy, international relations. In particular, regulation by itself, without economic subtext and deep justification, is not able to contribute to the development of the economy. In other words, it is impossible to associate reforms only with the change of management forms and the adoption of new laws without caring about the economic course that will be implemented by them.

Detailed classification of methods of state regulation of the economy is proposed in the national economic science, when the basis for the division of methods into species is nine criteria presented in the form of Fig. 1

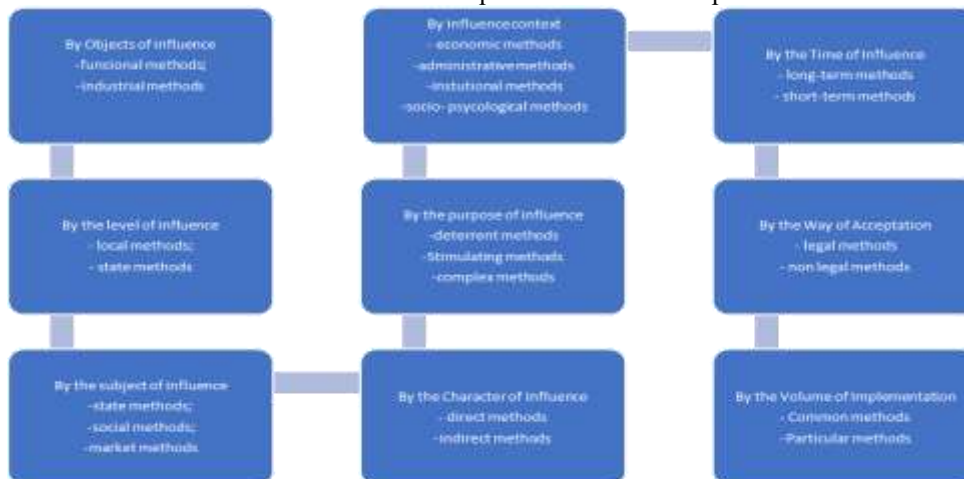


Fig.1 Distribution of regulative methods by the criteria

Developed by the author basing on the source [6]

By the nature of the influence, there are distinguished direct and indirect methods of state influence on the economy. It is appropriate to note that the ability of direct power regulators to force a business entity to act in a certain way in an economic environment is the sobity of direct methods of state influence on the economic sphere. However, indirect methods of state influence on the sphere of management such coercion is not peculiar. They add economic benefits and stimulate behavior that is desirable for society and the state (for example, the customs duty for the export of sunflower raw materials, however, makes domestic processing economically feasible, and does not directly oblige domestic farmers to process this raw material in Ukraine).

External expression of the actions of state bodies aimed at the implementation of specific tasks and functions in the process of applying the selected methods of state influence on the economy are forms of state influence on economic activity.

The algorithm of state influence on economic activity is presented in Fig.2.

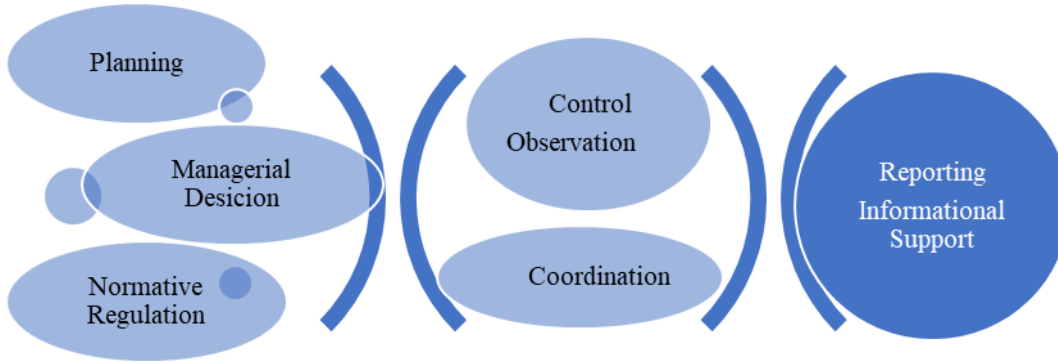


Fig.2.State influence on economic activity of subjects by forms

Developed by the author basing on the source [5]

Universal nature for certain means, methods of state influence on economic relations have forms of state influence on these relations. It is impossible to replace economic problems with economic solutions using purely formal methods of management nature. So the forms and methods of state influence should be separated.

Direction and objectives pursued are closely related to the choice of method of influence or regulation of economic activity. In their turn, they have their own preferences, in such a way the tree of apparatus functioning of regulation by economic processes is formed.

Thus, regulation of the sectoral and regional structure of the national economy; maintaining the stability of the national currency; ensuring full employment; ensuring economic growth, foreign economic equilibrium includes alignment of long-term cyclical and short-term conjuncture fluctuations, ensuring economic stability.

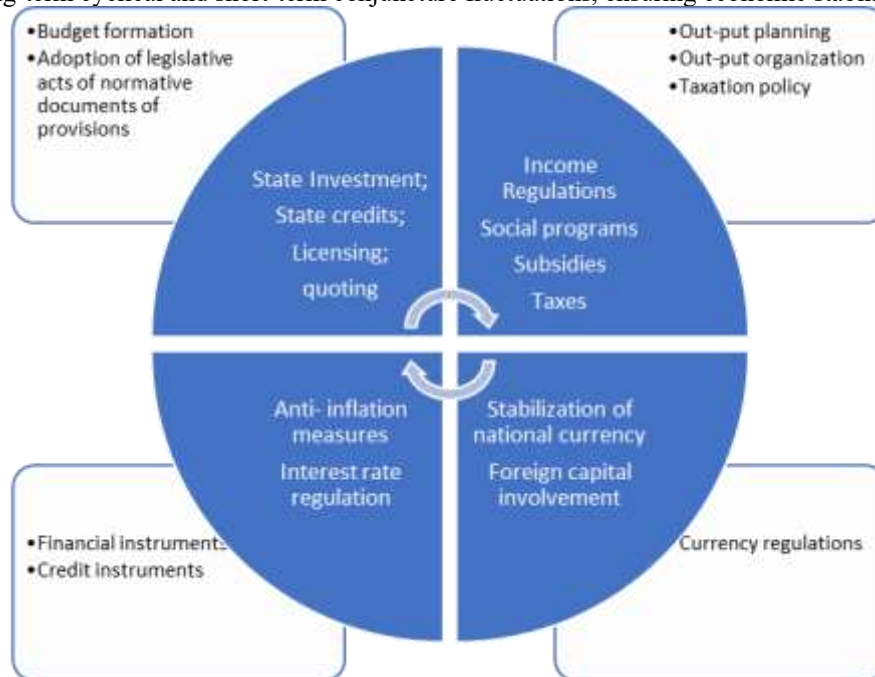


Fig. 3. Tools of economic activity regulation.

Developed by the author basing on the source [3]

The tools of methods of general state regulation of the economy are based on the functions of the state. The general direction of the state should be considered these functions in the economy which has developed in an indispensable feature of public administration in the application of various measures of influence. So it should not be an individual set of methods of influence. The specification of certain functions of regulation of economic mechanisms allows us to conclude that the corrective functions should be static, unlike methods, which in turn are of the nature of dynamic.

Conclusion. Economic policy which is aimed at its implementation on economic regulation is directly related to the implementation of specific goals and uses as well as various forms and methods that form the tools of state regulation of the economy.

The state formulates the tasks and goals that it sets for itself by determining the objects of its influence. The multiplicity of goals, diverse in nature, is present due to the multitude of objects of influence.

The functions of the state largely become the basis of means, methods with which economic regulation performs.

The systematization of a set of methods is possible if there is a basic, general goal or specific goals related to the implementation of a particular economic process and ties and links to the achievement of the main goal are purely clear. General systematization of methods is advisable to consider through the prism of factors and criteria of influence.

It should be emphasized that, the main goal of state regulation of the economy and as a result, the use of the methods of influence considered here and above is to ensure economic stability. For present stay of Ukrainian economy, it is clear that the formation of the starting conditions and the potential of economic growth is a direct consequence of this main goal.

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