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ECONOMIC POLICY GOALS AND RESTRICTIONS: URGENT AND PROBLEMATICAL ASPECT

The economic policy of each state is determined by several measures of influence directed at the implementation of important ideas and decisions that are related to the state's economic policy. In order to implement economic policy and achieve its goals, it is necessary to analyze the economic cycle of the state and the state of development, to predict its future and adopt a development plan. Problems related to the implementation of the goals of economic policy for the period up to 2020 have become more acute in Ukraine.

First of all, it concerns the implementation of anti-corruption reform, the reform of the national security and defense system, the achievement of European standards of living and accession to the EU. All this actualizes the problem of scientific research, since economic policy is a practical activity of the state, which is based primarily on theoretical principles.

Domestic scientists are engaged in the development of theoretical and practical principles of economic policy: A. S. Bebelo, A. O. Beliaiev, V. M. Heiets, T. L. Zheliuk, V. V. Koziuk, A. D. Kutsenko, V. D. Lagutin, I. Y. Malyi, A. F. Melnik and many others [1-3]. Consequently, the relevance of the topic of this study is determined by its need to systematize approaches to ensuring and assessing the formation of specific areas of economic policy and improving the mechanisms for its implementation.

The purposes of economic policy are divided primarily on global, main and current (operational) [1, p. 15]. Global goals are designed for the long term and reflect the most important tasks of society (in particular, achieving peace, freedom, justice, security, prosperity). The main goals which are designed for 5-10 years are the basis for gradual solving of global goals and a complex of problems. They are usually subject to concrete expression (for example, achieving economic growth of 4-5% annually for 5 years). Current (operational) goals are related to the need to meet the urgent daily social and personal needs and require immediate response from public authorities (payment of arrears of wages for certain categories of workers, increase of social assistance to the most vulnerable social groups, etc.) [4].

It should be noted that the definition and formulation by the states of the global and macroeconomic goals of long-term economic development, as well as of the microeconomic tactical objectives concerning endogenous medium- and short-term economic development became possible within the confrontation of the capitalist and socialist systems.

The research has proven that the country's economy is developing successfully only under conditions of effective economic policy. The implementation of the latter is limited to a number of factors that restrain the impact of its leverage on economic processes. It is expedient to include such factors [5]:

- methodological limitations of economic policy exist at the theoretical level, that is, at the stage of the choice of goals and tools for their implementation. The main task at this stage is to establish an optimal combination of interconnected and at the same time conflicting purposes and identify the tools to achieve them;
- resource limitations of economic policy include: budgetary, human and temporal. At the same time, given the limited resources and the boundless growth of needs, there is a problem of economic choice. Under such conditions, from the whole set of goals, it is necessary to choose the most priority ones – those that require a first-rate implementation;
- target limitations of economic policy are connected with the fact that the choice of its goals determines the selection of the appropriate levers for their implementation. These limitations need to be taken into account in determining the elements of economic policy;
- the legislative restrictions of economic policy include existing legislation, within which the realization of the objectives of economic policy is carried out. These restrictions need to be taken into account at the stage of economic policy development.

Thus, the global goals of economic policy in Ukraine are: the implementation of anti-corruption reform, reform of the national security and defense system, the achievement of European standards of living, accession to the EU, etc. Among the main aims, it is first of all to distinguish between: overcoming corruption, conducting judicial reform and reforming law-enforcement bodies, decentralization and deregulation, etc. Restrictions of economic policy that restrain or impede the realization of certain goals are first and foremost resourcing and legislative. The implementation of the above tasks involves the organic unity of efforts of the authorities, business and civil society.

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