

**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

**Національний університет харчових технологій**

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**80 МІЖНАРОДНА НАУКОВА  
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ  
МОЛОДИХ УЧЕНИХ,  
АСПІРАНТІВ І СТУДЕНТІВ**

*“Наукові здобутки молоді –  
вирішенню проблем харчування людства  
у ХХІ столітті”*

*Частина 4*

*10–11 квітня 2014 р.*

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**Київ НУХТ 2014**

### 93. Incomes policy and regulation of wages

**Oksana Almaz, Nataliya Bozhok**  
*National University of Food Technologies*

**Introduction:** In a market economy the state has a number of functions, one of which is to ensure fairness among tasks of economic policy - to achieve an equitable distribution of income and economic justice. State regulation of incomes - a very important area of social and economic policy, it should cover all segments of the population, to promote the growth of its real income [2].

**Resources and methods:** The problem incomes policy has been studied by such prominent scholars as F. Petrarca, J. Carafe, F. Guicciardini, J. Botero, Machiavelli.

Investigating this problem, we assume that government regulation incomes - a combination of legislation, executive and controlling instruments and measures that are implemented by state agencies to stabilize revenue and growth and prevent excessive differentiation and reduce poverty. It aims to create conditions conducive to the normal reproduction of labor power, its development has an impact on the motivation of employees and helping those who can not secure a certain level of income.

The problems of regulation incomes still poorly investigated. In particular, there is no study which would analyze the problems of government intervention in the processes of income distribution. Researchers have mostly stopped on some aspects of government regulation income.

Much attention is paid to the budget adjustment methods incomes, regulate wages. However, government regulation incomes should provide a comprehensive account of influence of the state and predict the consequences of such an impact on the structure of their incomes and dynamics and requires an integrated approach to the consideration of this issue. On the other hand, the researchers analyzed a much broader problem, namely the standard of living. The strategic objective of state regulation of incomes is to achieve notable improve people's lives through: [3 , p.2 ].

- To create conditions for the promotion of domestic production and competitiveness of products;

- Effective regulation of the formation of primary income;

- Improvement of the mechanism of distribution and redistribution of income from the use of financial and economic instruments that affect the level of income in all sectors of the national economy;

- Promoting the growth of final income, consumer demand for its products and services;
- Creating conditions for public accumulation funds;
- Increasing effective demand as the basis for economic growth.

Household income - a combination of cash and in-kind income that households receive over a certain period [2].

In today functioning of the market mechanism and structural changes in the economy has undergone a transformation of income of the population , use and distribution system . The largest share in the structure of cash income is wages.

The specific wording of certain provisions of incomes policy in different countries is different. In practice, there are no two completely identical versions of incomes policy . In the framework of the implementation and form of this policy in each country differ in the following features, which are determined by: [1]

- Socio- economic and political development of a country;
- The degree and nature of state intervention in the regulation of wages;
- Traditions conclusion of collective agreements;
- Social tensions in society.

**Results:** The main object of all policy options income is income workers in general , including the rate of wages , payment for overtime work, social benefits , etc. . Incomes policy in practice, mainly affects the motion just wages. Wages as a socio- economic category is the main source of cash income workers and at the same time is a key driver of socio- economic development. It provides not only the reproduction of the labor force, but also becomes an important factor of social production and reproduction is the main regulator of the labor market [3].

**Conclusions:** The essence of incomes policy is to direct the establishment of such a state the upper limit of the increase in nominal wages, which would perform basic tasks and implementing the priorities facing the economy. Improving the structure of income (receipt of revenues increased proportion of wages, dividends, interest on deposits of ownership) and the development of the consumer market, reducing the social obligations of the state to its citizens, the establishment and development of a new way of life and lead to the formation of the middle class that for Ukraine's integration into the global economy is one of the most important tasks.

### References

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