

## Сучасні макроекономічні тренди та тенденції Modern macroeconomic trends and tendencies

DOI: [10.26565/2786-4995-2025-1-09](https://doi.org/10.26565/2786-4995-2025-1-09)

UDC 336.133

**Ivanchenkov Viacheslav**

*Candidate of Science in Economics,  
Associate Professor, doctoral student,  
Odesa National University of Technology  
Ukraine, Odesa, Kanatna Street, 112.  
e-mail: [viacheslavivanchenkov@gmail.com](mailto:viacheslavivanchenkov@gmail.com)  
ORCID ID: [0000-0002-7074-3024](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7074-3024)*

### The mechanism of influence of budget levers on the structural restructuring of the economy

**Abstract.** The problem of structural restructuring of the economy is becoming particularly relevant in the context of global challenges, technological changes, and the need to ensure sustainable development. One of the key instruments of influence on this process is budget levers, which form financial incentives for the modernization of economic sectors, support for innovation, development of priority industries, and increase in the competitiveness of the national economy. The article aims to substantiate the importance of the development budget and the program-targeted management method in the structural restructuring of the economy and to develop in this context the architectonics of the mechanism of influence of budget levers on these processes. To achieve the set goal, a set of methods was used: dialectical approach, system analysis, comparative, structural-functional, and statistical analysis, which allowed the comprehensive study of the development budget as a lever of structural restructuring of the economy.

The research substantiated the importance of the development budget as the primary source of financing and a tool for implementing priority budget policy areas to ensure sustainable economic growth, innovation, and investment. The role of the development budget in stimulating the structural restructuring of the national economy, increasing the country's competitiveness, and modernizing strategic industries is revealed. It is determined that the effective use of the development budget involves the coordination of public and private investment, as well as the implementation of a clear strategy for long-term socio-economic development.

The need to introduce a program-targeted management method in the system of state regulation of structural transformations is substantiated, allowing for a comprehensive approach to distributing budget resources and achieving specific target indicators. The mechanisms of the influence of public spending, tax policy, and public investments on stimulating economic growth, the development of priority industries, infrastructure modernization, and increasing the economy's competitiveness are revealed. The role of budget levers in ensuring the state's financial stability, stimulating innovative development, and improving the population's well-being is substantiated. The importance of state subsidies, tax incentives, and grant support for developing small and medium-sized businesses and research institutions and introducing "green" technologies is revealed. Particular attention is paid to the need to monitor and assess the effectiveness of using budget resources, which contributes to the transparency and accountability of state financial policy.

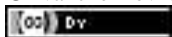
The study proposes directions for increasing the effectiveness of budget levers, particularly investments in education, infrastructure development, decentralization of financial resources, strategic planning, and international cooperation. In general, the study allowed us to conclude that the adaptability of budget instruments to changes in the external and internal environment is the key to achieving sustainable economic development and increasing the country's socio-economic stability.

**Keywords:** *development budget, structural restructuring of the economy, program-targeted management method, financial stability of the state, innovative development, monitoring and assessment of effectiveness.*

Formulas: 0; fig.: 3, tabl.: 0, bibl.: 15;

**JEL Classification:** H61, H62, O11, O21

**For citation:** Ivanchenkov V. The mechanism of influence of budget levers on the structural restructuring of the economy. Financial and Credit Systems: Prospects for Development. №1(16) 2025. P. 114-124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26565/2786-4995-2025-1-09>



**Introduction.** Structural restructuring of the economy involves transitioning from a raw material model to an innovation-industrial one, which requires significant investments in education, health care, and social programs. Effective budget management contributes to economic stability, which is the basis for long-term growth, so budget policy plays a key role in ensuring sustainable development since it determines the distribution of state financial resources. Such distribution invests in infrastructure, education, health care, and other areas that improve the population's quality of life. Fiscal policies also reduce inequalities by providing social programs and supporting vulnerable groups. In addition, the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection measures can be integrated into budget plans, which contributes to preserving ecosystems for future generations. Thus, a balanced fiscal policy is essential for achieving sustainable development goals, particularly economic growth, social equality, and environmental sustainability.

**Literature review.** The issue of using the budget as an effective tool for ensuring the socio-economic development of the state is actively studied in the works of both foreign and domestic scholars. In particular, the study by D'Inverno G., De Witte K., and Vidoli F. [1] examines the tools of sustainable budgeting and financial balance, identifying key levers of budget regulation. The researchers emphasize the interconnection between budget strategy and economic stability, highlighting the necessity of financial levers to achieve long-term growth. The work of Estep S., Hendricks G., and Weller C. [2] is dedicated to prospective budgeting, analyzing the concept of strategic management of budget resources to ensure the stable development of the state in the future. The authors stress the need for long-term budget planning and the impact of budget policy on socio-economic processes.

Among domestic researchers, a significant contribution to the study of the budgetary system was made by Kaneva T. [3], who considers the budget as a key element of financial and economic relations. She explores the mechanisms of budget policy formation and its impact on the state's economic stability. The research of Kukharska H. [4] is devoted to budget policy issues and its role in economic development, analyzing the influence of budget regulation on economic growth, mechanisms of state intervention in the distribution of financial resources, and stimulation of investment activity. Special attention to the issues of state regulation of structural changes in the Ukrainian economy is given by Nazarkevych I. [5; 6], who examines the problems and prospects of state regulation of economic processes, focusing on strategic planning and programming of structural changes in the real sector of the economy. Aspects of budget process development in the context of economic transformations are analyzed in the work of Yurii S. [7], Reкова N. et al. [8] and Nitsenko V. et al. [9-12] which explores the main challenges faced by Ukraine's budget system during the reform period.

Significant attention to budgetary relations in the system of socio-economic development of the country is paid by Chuhunov I. [13; 14] and Makohon V. [14]. They consider the budget as a tool for ensuring macroeconomic stability and regulating economic development, studying the mechanisms of budget regulation adaptation to market economy conditions, as well as the interconnection between the state's tax and budget policy. At the same time, despite significant scientific achievements, certain aspects of enhancing the budget's potential as a tool for structural transformation of the national economy remain insufficiently explored.

**Purpose, objectives, and research methods.** The article aims to substantiate the significance of the development budget and the program-target management method in the structural restructuring of the economy and to develop in this context the architectonics of the mechanism of influence of budget levers on these processes. To achieve this goal, a set of methods allowed a comprehensive analysis of the development budget as a lever for the structural restructuring of the economy. The methodological basis is the dialectical approach and system analysis, which allowed the development budget to be considered an integral system interacting with other economic mechanism elements. The theoretical and methodological substantiation of the study was carried out using comparative analysis, which allowed for assessing the features of the application of the program-target management method in Ukraine and international experience. Structural and functional analysis methods were used to determine the main components of the development budget, their interaction, and their impact on the country's economic development. Statistical analysis methods allowed for assessing the dynamics of financing development

budget programs, their structure, and the efficiency of the distribution of financial resources. The comprehensive application of these methods allowed for a thorough analysis of the development budget issues, identification of the main challenges of its practical use, and formulation of recommendations for improving state regulation mechanisms in the field of structural reforms of the economy.

**Research results.** The issue of using the budget as an effective tool for ensuring the socio-economic development of the state is actively studied in the works of both foreign and domestic scientists, among whom it is worth highlighting the studies mentioned above [1-14]. The development budget covers revenues and expenditures of the local budget aimed at implementing socio-economic development programs. It is a fund in which funds are accumulated for innovation and investment activities, and spending for this activity is referred to as capital expenditures. The effective use of the development budget depends on the coherence of public and private investment, which requires the creation of a clear economic development strategy with an emphasis on industries that are competitive in the future. The state and private investors should develop long-term priorities jointly, creating a consolidated economic development plan [2].

The development budget also plays a key role in implementing the structural restructuring of the economy because, through it, the government can finance research and development, stimulate technological innovation, and support small and medium-sized businesses. The development budget is an instrument that directs financial resources to support strategic industries, modernize infrastructure, innovate projects, and increase the competitiveness of national production.

Thus, the development budget is a key lever for the structural restructuring of the economy, directing public resources to investments in infrastructure, education, science, and technology, which allows the modernization of production capacities, increases labor efficiency, and promotes the development of high-tech industries since the financing of scientific research and innovation stimulates the emergence of new products and services, as well as increases the competitiveness of the country in the global market.

An adequate development budget also contributes to regional development by reducing economic inequalities between different parts of the country. Investments in infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, ports, and airports improve logistics and promote the economic integration of regions. Educational programs and vocational training, financed through the development budget, provide personnel with the necessary skills for new industries, stimulating employment growth and improving the population's standard of living. Overall, the development budget is a powerful tool to promote sustainable economic growth and enhance the well-being of citizens.

The development budget, as a lever of structural restructuring of the economy, can be used for economic growth and well-being of the population and presented as an interaction of several main blocks (Fig. 1):

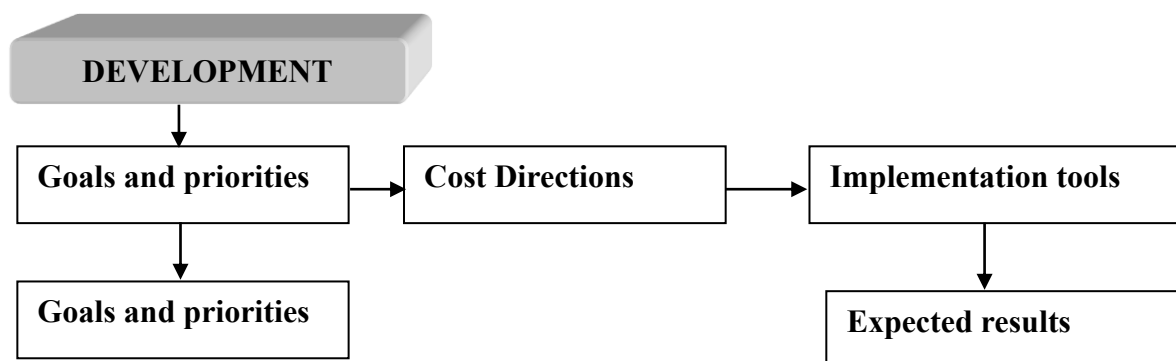


Fig. 1. Development budget as a lever of structural restructuring of the economy

Source: author's development

1. Development budget: the initial block contains all resources and financial instruments aimed at economic development (public investments, financing of innovations, support for small and medium-sized businesses, infrastructure projects, education, and science).

2. Goals and priorities: determines what the efforts and resources of the development budget are focused on (economic growth, technological modernization, increasing labor productivity, export potential, job creation).

3. Areas of expenditure: specific areas in which funds from the development budget will be invested (technologies and innovations, infrastructure, energy, agricultural sector, educational programs).

4. Implementation tools: methods and mechanisms to achieve goals (financial instruments (loans, grants), tax incentives, public-private partnerships, regulatory reforms).

5. Expected results: desirable economic and social effects from using the development budget (GDP and investment growth, increased competitiveness, socio-economic development).

6. Monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness: an ongoing process of analysis and assessment of the results achieved for policy correction and improvement (indicators of economic growth, analysis of the efficacy of using funds, social indicators).

The rational use of development budget funds contributes to creating new jobs, raising citizens' standard of living, and ensuring sustainable economic growth. Attracting private investment and international financial assistance is also an important component. Thus, the development budget is integral to forming a modern, efficient, competitive economy.

The program-target management method is one of the main tools of state regulation of structural transformations in the national economy. The weak point of state regulation of structural changes in Ukraine is the strategies for developing spheres and sectors of the national economy, even though over the years of independence, there have been many programs for the development of specific industries, their formation, and most importantly, their implementation left more questions than answers. First, it is worth paying attention to the chronic underfunding of most programs, especially in the medium term. Since funding for short-term programs was practically included in the current budget year, this did not cause problems, and there were almost no long-term programs [3; 13].

In recent years, efforts have been intensified in Ukraine's budget process to implement measures to establish priorities and criteria for implementing the program-target method of management. This method is one of the main regulatory instruments of the state, ensuring the implementation of the strategy for the development of the national economy and structural transformations. This method is based on systematic planning, implementation, and control of programs aimed at achieving specific goals in the economic sphere.

One of the main advantages of the program-target method is its ability to provide an integrated approach to solving economic problems: instead of a fragmented approach, which can cause inconsistency of actions, this method allows you to focus resources and efforts on priority areas, which contributes to the effective use of budget funds and the achievement of maximum results. Using the program-target management method in the state regulation of structural transformations makes it possible to develop long-term programs that consider the specifics and needs of various sectors of the economy, which will contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, stimulate innovative development, and ensure sustainable economic growth.

An example of the successful application of the program-targeted method is the national programs to support small and medium-sized businesses, develop infrastructure, stimulate innovation, and improve energy efficiency. Thanks to such programs, the state can create favorable conditions for entrepreneurship development, attract investments, and modernize production capacities.

We agree with the proposal "... based on program-targeted financing of structural reforms of the Ukrainian economy, to form a new long-term paradigm of transformational changes, based on the Strategy for Structural Reform of the Economy of Ukraine. Its implementation will occur through two national programs, each including three targeted state programs. However, this list of programs and target instruments will not be final since each target program may contain national projects, such as Environmental Sustainability, Export Orientation and Import Substitution, Development of Cluster Networks, etc., and regional target programs" [4].

One of the key elements of the program-target method is a system for monitoring and evaluating results. This allows you to identify deviations from the planned goals in time and adjust actions to ensure the effective achievement of the tasks. This approach contributes to increasing transparency and accountability of state bodies, strengthening trust in state institutions.

However, the use of the program-target method also has its challenges. One of them is the need to provide sufficient funding for the implementation of programs. Insufficient funding leads to non-implementation of program activities and failure to achieve the set goals. In addition, it is essential to ensure coordination between different government agencies and stakeholders to avoid duplication of functions and ensure efficient use of resources (fig. 2).

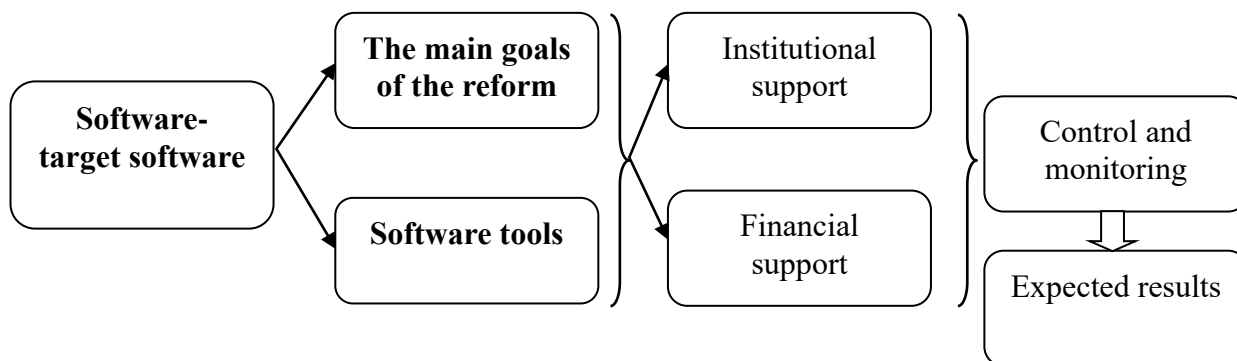


Fig. 2. Interconnection of key elements of program-targeted support of structural reform of the economy of Ukraine  
Source: author's development

Solving the strategic tasks of sustainable development to ensure modern standards of living and protection of the population requires, first, the achievement of stable economic growth with the improvement of its qualitative parameters; therefore, the main components of the software and target support of the structural reform of the economy of Ukraine, in our opinion, are:

1. The main goals of the reform are increasing the economy's competitiveness, stimulating innovation and technology development, improving the population's quality of life, developing infrastructure, and reducing corruption.
2. Software tools include national development programs, sectoral programs (industry, agricultural sector, energy), programs to support small and medium-sized businesses, educational and scientific programs, and health care and social protection programs.
3. Institutional support: Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; Ministries and departments; Regional and Local Authorities; International Organizations.
4. Financial support includes the state budget, investments (internal and external), loans from international financial institutions, grants, and technical assistance.
5. Control and monitoring: State Audit Service of Ukraine; public organizations; independent think tanks; international auditors.
6. Expected results: economic growth; reduction of unemployment; increase in incomes of the population; increase in the level of innovation of the economy; improvement of infrastructure and quality of life.

Thus, the program-targeted management method is a powerful tool of state regulation, which ensures the purposeful and effective implementation of structural transformations in the national economy. When applied correctly, this method helps to increase competitiveness, stimulates innovation, and provides sustainable economic growth, which is the key to successful socio-economic development in the context of globalization and rapid changes.

Effective budget leverage use requires detailed analysis and planning to achieve the desired economic results and avoid negative consequences. The government must balance stimulating economic growth and ensuring financial stability to maintain the region's sustainable development.

Budgetary levers, such as public spending, tax policy, and public investment, direct resources to priority sectors of the economy, stimulating their development and modernization. The mechanism of budget levers' influence on the structural restructuring of the economy plays a key role in achieving sustainable economic growth and development (Fig. 3).

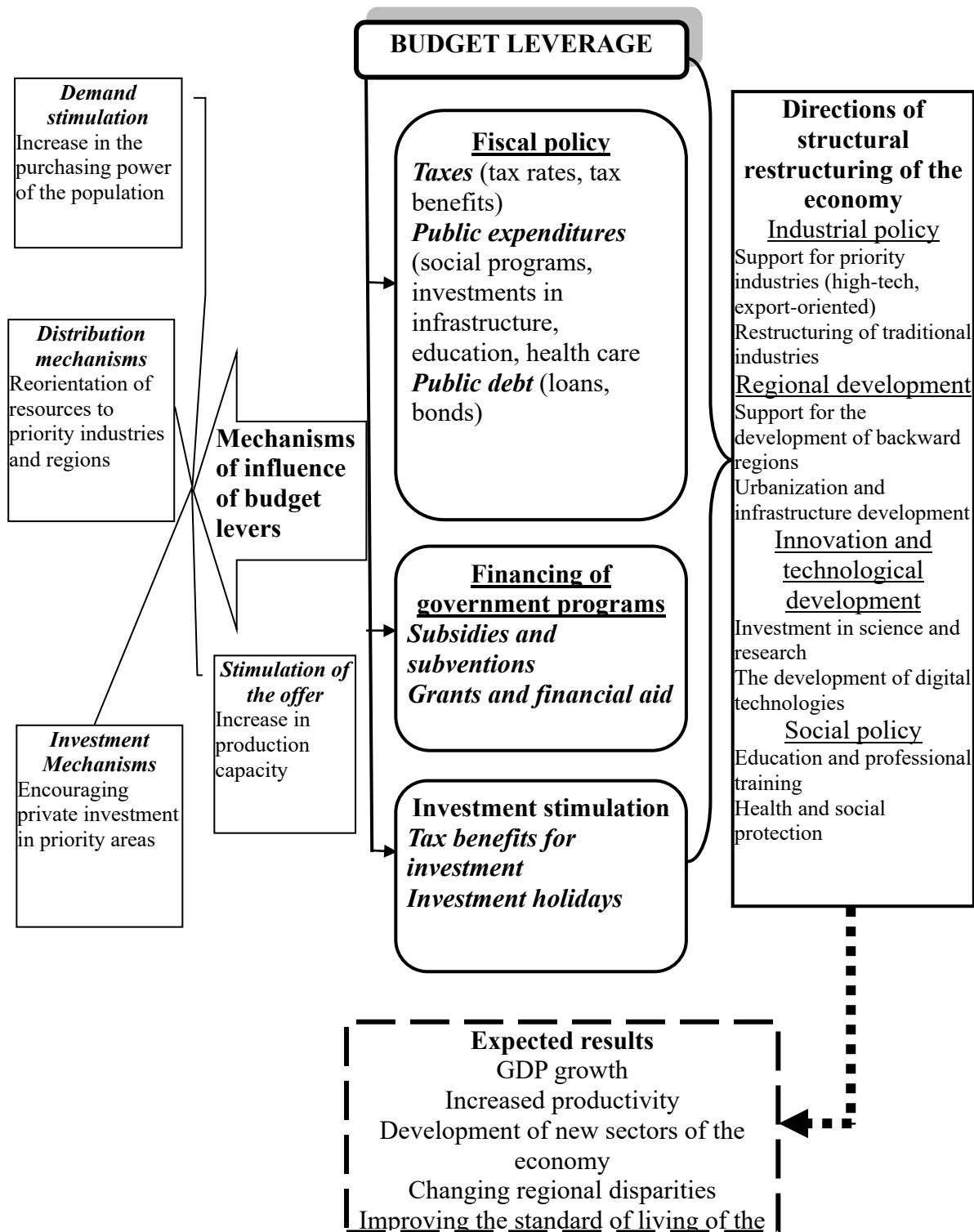


Fig. 3. The mechanism of influence of budget levers on the structural restructuring of the economy  
Source: author's development

This diagram shows how fiscal levers can influence various aspects of the economy and contribute to its structural adjustment; namely, public spending on education, science, and infrastructure contributes to increased productivity and innovative development. Investments in transport and energy infrastructure improve logistics links and reduce production costs, which contributes to increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. Tax policy can also contribute to structural adjustment by providing tax incentives and discounts for enterprises investing in new technologies and green businesses. Reducing the tax burden on business entities stimulates their development and contributes to economic diversification [14].

One of the drivers of structural adjustment is innovation, which contributes to the creation of new sectors of the economy and the development of high-tech industries, as well as the reform of existing institutions that regulate economic relations, particularly the taxation system, labor legislation, and market infrastructure. Government subsidies and grants for research institutions and startups stimulate the development of innovative technologies and the creation of new industries. To ensure the targeted use of budget funds and achieve the planned results, an essential component of the mechanism is monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of their use.

The effectiveness of fiscal levers depends on their adaptability to current economic conditions, the government's ability to implement policies transparently and effectively, and the level of coordination with other monetary policy instruments. The assessment of the effectiveness of budget levers is carried out based on the analysis of their impact on socioeconomic development in the following areas:

1. **Stimulating economic growth:** Fiscal levers, such as public investment in infrastructure, education, and science, contribute to long-term economic growth by increasing productivity and competitiveness.
2. **Social stability:** rational use of budget funds for social programs, health care, and pensions helps to reduce inequality, improve living standards, and maintain social stability.
3. **Controlling inflation:** Fiscal policy can be a tool for controlling inflation, as cutting government spending or increasing taxes can reduce overall demand, which can help curb inflation.
4. **Reducing unemployment:** Government programs to create jobs and support small and medium-sized businesses through budget subsidies can reduce unemployment.
5. **Fiscal sustainability:** The effectiveness of budgetary levers also depends on the government's ability to balance revenues and expenditures, avoid excessive debt burdens, and ensure long-term fiscal sustainability.
6. **Anti-crisis measures:** When the economy is experiencing a crisis, fiscal levers, such as increased government spending and tax cuts, can play an important role in stabilizing it and promoting employment.

To create conditions for the development of new sectors of the economy, increase the competitiveness of the country and ensure sustainable growth, and increase the efficiency of budget levers aimed at promoting the structural restructuring of the economy, we propose the following measures:

1. **Investment in education and vocational training:** Increased funding for training and reskilling programs for workers will allow the workforce to adapt to the requirements of new industries and the challenges of today.
2. **Infrastructure projects:** directing budget funds to infrastructure development will help attract investment in new industries. This may include the construction of roads, power grids, Internet communications, and other facilities necessary for the functioning of the modern economy.
3. **Green technologies and energy efficiency:** Promoting the development of clean technologies and energy-efficient projects through tax incentives and direct subsidies will help reduce the harmful impact on the environment and create new jobs.

4. Decentralization of budget funds: redistribution of part of budget resources to the local level to support regional initiatives and projects (allows for a more flexible response to local needs and will contribute to the development of regions).

5. Support for small and medium-sized enterprises: Introduce financial support programs, including access to cheap loans, government loan guarantees, and business development grants.

6. Strategic planning and analysis: regular analysis of the effectiveness of budget policy, adjusting based on the data obtained, and using modern analytical tools for forecasting and planning economic development.

7. International cooperation and attraction of investments: active work with international organizations and investors to attract additional financial resources and technologies will contribute to the structural restructuring of the economy.

**Discussion.** Justifying the development budget as a tool for implementing strategic economic priorities raises several debatable issues. First, it is necessary to determine to what extent the development budget can ensure long-term economic growth and structural restructuring of the economy. Success depends on effective planning, allocation of financial resources, and targeting to support priority sectors. However, there are risks of ineffective use of funds, especially in conditions of insufficient transparency and the absence of a transparent monitoring system. The ratio of public and private investment within the development budget is debatable. The successful experience of many countries shows that combining budget funds with private investments allows for significantly better results in implementing innovative and infrastructure projects. At the same time, Ukraine remains facing the problem of insufficient private capital attraction due to the legal system's weakness and high risks for investors. An additional aspect is the regional distribution of development budget resources. Investments in strategically important sectors, such as infrastructure, energy, science, and education, can reduce economic inequality between regions. However, practice shows that most funding is traditionally concentrated in large cities, while depressed areas remain out of focus. Thus, the development budget is a key tool for state regulation of the economy. Still, its practical use requires a balanced approach to resource allocation, transparent financing mechanisms, active attraction of private investment, and increased control over achieving planned goals.

**Conclusions and prospects for further exploration.** The redistribution of financial resources within the budget system of Ukraine is an institutional process of a fundamental level on which the socio-economic development of society depends. Therefore, budgetary levers for the implementation of the structural restructuring of the economy are an essential component of state regulation, which does not ensure the operation of automatic regulators and thereby generates additional risks of resource provision of the state, which can lead to a violation of macroeconomic stability. Using a program-target management method in the state regulation of structural transformations contributes to the effective use of budget funds, which allows the sustainable and balanced development of the country in the long term, taking into account the specifics and needs of various sectors of the economy. The mechanism of influence of budget levers on the structural restructuring of the economy plays a key role in achieving sustainable economic growth and development. The effectiveness of budget levers in the mechanism depends on their adaptability to current economic conditions, the government's ability to implement policies transparently and effectively, and the level of coordination with other monetary policy instruments.

#### References

1. D'Inverno, G., Vidoli, F., & De Witte, K. (2023). Sustainable budgeting and financial balance: Which lever will you pull? *European Journal of Operational Research*, 309(2), 857-871. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2023.01.036>
2. Weller, C. E., Estep, S., & Hendricks, G. (2019). *Budgeting the future*. Center for American Progress. Retrieved from <https://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/03/BudgetingTheFuture-report2.pdf>
3. Kanieva, T. V. (2021). Budget in the system of financial and economic relations. Kyiv: National Trade and Economic University [In Ukrainian].
4. Kukharska, H. Z. (2019). Budget policy as an instrument of economic development. *Investments: Practice and Experience*, 7, 77-81 [In Ukrainian].



5. 5.Nazarkevych, I. B. (2020). State regulation of structural changes in Ukraine's economy: Problems and prospects. Lviv: Ivan Franko National University of Lviv [In Ukrainian].
6. Nazarkevych, I. B. (2020). State strategic planning and targeted programming of structural changes in the development of real sector industries. *Ukrainian Journal of Applied Economics*, 5(2), 251-259 [In Ukrainian].
7. Yuriy, S. I., & Demianyshyn, V. H. (Eds.). (2012). Development of the budget process in the conditions of economic transformations. Ternopil: Ternopil National Economic University; Kondor [In Ukrainian].
8. Lunina, I. O. (Ed.). (2014). Development of public finances of Ukraine in the conditions of globalization. Kyiv: Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine [In Ukrainian].
9. Rekova, N., Dolozina, I., Nitsenko, V., Zaitsev, Y., & Zamlinskyi, V. (2018). Budgetary revenue structure at central level of public administration in the federal countries. *Administrative Management Public*, 30, 37-50. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.24818/amp/2018.30-03>
10. Nitsenko, V. S. (2012). Features of the financial support development for agroholdings. In *Aspects of Sustainable Economic Development in the Context of Market Relations: Materials of the VI International Scientific and Practical Conference*. 17-18 of may 2012 (pp. 30-32). Uman: Publisher "Sochinsky". [In Ukrainian]
11. Nitsenko, V. S., & Kuzmenko, Ye. S. (2013). Trends in the development of the banking network in Ukraine. *Financial Space*, 1(9), 50-56 [In Ukrainian].
12. Nitsenko, V., & Rakytska, A. (2016). Methodology of correction of errors in financial reporting. In *Formation of a New Paradigm of Financial and Business Management in the Context of Strengthening Eurointegration Processes in Ukraine: Materials of the I International Scientific and Practical Conference*, October 27, 2016 (Vol. 1, pp. 127-129). Lviv: Ivan Franko National University of Lviv [In Ukrainian].
13. Nitsenko, V. (2013). Financial and credit mechanism of financing of agricultural holdings. *Scientific Bulletin of Chernivtsi National University. Series: Economics*, 669-671, 135-143 [In Ukrainian].
14. Chuhunov, I. Ya. (2014). Budget relations in the system of socio-economic development of the country. *Treasury of Ukraine*, 6, 25-28 [In Ukrainian].
15. Chuhunov, I. Ya., & Makohon, V. D. (2014). Fiscal policy in the context of institutional transformations. *Bulletin of Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics*, 4, 79-91 [In Ukrainian].

The article was received by the editors 27.01.2025

The article is recommended for printing 10.03.2025

**Іванченко Вячеслав**

кандидат економічних наук,  
докторант кафедри маркетингу, підприємництва і торгівлі  
Одеського національного технологічного університету  
м. Одеса, вул. Канатна, 112  
e-mail: [viacheslavivanchenkov@gmail.com](mailto:viacheslavivanchenkov@gmail.com)  
ORCID ID: [0000-0002-7074-3024](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7074-3024)

**Механізм впливу бюджетних важелів на структурну перебудову економіки**

**Анотація.** Проблема структурної перебудови економіки набуває особливої актуальності в умовах глобальних викликів, технологічних змін та необхідності забезпечення стійкого розвитку. Одним із ключових інструментів впливу на цей процес виступають бюджетні важелі, які формують фінансові стимули для модернізації економічних секторів, підтримки інновацій, розвитку пріоритетних галузей та підвищення конкурентоспроможності національної економіки. Метою статті є обґрунтування значення бюджету розвитку та програмно-цільового методу управління у структурній перебудові економіки та розробці в цьому контексті архітектоніки механізму впливу бюджетних важелів на ці процеси. Для досягнення поставленої мети використано комплекс методів, зокрема: діалектичний підхід, системний аналіз, порівняльний, структурно-функціональний та статистичний аналіз, що дозволили всебічно проаналізувати бюджет розвитку як важіль структурної перебудови економіки.

Проведене дослідження дозволило обґрунтувати значення бюджету розвитку як основного джерела фінансування та інструменту реалізації пріоритетних напрямів бюджетної політики, орієнтованої на забезпечення сталого економічного зростання, інновацій та інвестицій. Розкрито роль бюджету розвитку у стимулюванні структурної перебудови національної економіки, підвищенні конкурентоспроможності країни та модернізації стратегічних галузей. Визначено, що ефективне використання бюджету розвитку передбачає узгодженість державного та приватного інвестування, а також впровадження чіткої стратегії довгострокового соціально-економічного розвитку.

Обґрунтовано необхідність впровадження програмно-цільового методу управління в системі державного регулювання структурних перетворень, що дозволяє забезпечити комплексний підхід до розподілу бюджетних ресурсів і досягнення конкретних цільових показників. розкрито механізми впливу державних витрат, податкової політики та державних інвестицій на стимулювання економічного зростання, розвиток пріоритетних галузей, модернізацію інфраструктури й підвищення конкурентоспроможності економіки. Обґрунтовано роль бюджетних важелів у забезпеченні фінансової стабільності держави, стимулюванні інноваційного розвитку та зростанні добробуту населення. Розкрито значення державних субсидій, податкових стимулів і грантової підтримки для розвитку малого та середнього бізнесу, науково-дослідних установ і впровадження «зелених» технологій. Особливу увагу приділено необхідності моніторингу й оцінки ефективності використання бюджетних ресурсів, що сприяє прозорості та підзвітності державної фінансової політики.

У дослідженні запропоновано напрями підвищення ефективності бюджетних важелів, зокрема: інвестиції в освіту, розвиток інфраструктури, децентралізація фінансових ресурсів, стратегічне планування та міжнародна співпраця. Загалом, дослідження дозволило прийти до висновку, що адаптивність бюджетних інструментів до змін зовнішнього та внутрішнього середовища є запорукою досягнення сталого економічного розвитку та підвищення соціально-економічної стабільності країни.

**Ключові слова:** бюджет розвитку, структурна перебудова економіки, програмно-цільовий метод управління, фінансова стабільність держави, інноваційний розвиток, моніторинг й оцінка ефективності.

Формули: 0, рис.: 3, табл.: 0, бібл.: 15.

**Для цитування:** Ivanchenkov V. The mechanism of influence of budget levers on the structural restructuring of the economy. Фінансово-кредитні системи: перспективи розвитку. №1(16) 2025. С. 114-124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26565/2786-4995-2025-1-09>

**Список літератури**

1. D'Inverno, G., Vidoli, F., De Witte, K. Sustainable budgeting and financial balance: Which lever will you pull? *European Journal of Operational Research*. 2023. Vol. 309(2). P. 857-871. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2023.01.036>.
2. Weller, C. E., Estep, S., Hendricks, G. Budgeting the Future. *Center for American Progress*. 2019. URL: <https://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/03/BudgetingTheFuture-report2.pdf>.
3. Канева Т. В. Бюджет у системі фінансово-економічних відносин: монографія. Київ: Київ. нац. торг.-екон. ун-т, 2021. 392 с.
4. Кухарська Г. З. Бюджетна політика як інструмент розвитку економіки. *Інвестиції: практика та досвід*. 2019. № 7. С. 77-81.
5. Назаркевич І. Б. Державне регулювання структурних змін в економіці України: проблеми та перспективи: монографія. Львів: ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2020. 356 с.

6. Назаркевич І. Б. Державне стратегічне планування та цільове програмування структурних змін у розвитку галузей реального сектору економіки. *Український журнал прикладної економіки*. 2020. Т. 5. № 2. С. 251-259.
7. Розвиток бюджетного процесу в умовах економічних перетворень: монографія / за ред. С. І. Юрія, В. Г. Дем'янишина. Тернопіль: Кондор, 2012. 374 с.
8. Розвиток державних фінансів України в умовах глобалізації: монографія / за ред. І. О. Луніної. Київ: Ін-т економіки та прогнозування НАН України, 2014. 296 с.
9. Rekova, N., Dolozina, I., Nitsenko, V., Zaitsev, Y., Zamlynskyi, V. Budgetary revenue structure at central level of public administration in the federal countries. *Administratie si Management Public*. 2018. № 30. P. 37-50. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24818/amp/2018.30-03>.
10. Ніценко В. С. Особливості розвитку фінансового забезпечення функціонування агрохолдингів. *Матеріали VI Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. "Аспекти стабільного розвитку економіки в умовах ринкових відносин"*, 17-18 травня 2012 р. Умань: Видавець "Сочінський", 2012. С. 30-32.
11. Ніценко В. С., Кузьменко Є. С. Тенденції розвитку банківської мережі в Україні. *Фінансовий простір*. 2013. № 1 (9). С. 50-56.
12. Nitsenko, V., Rakytska, A. Methodology of correction of errors in financial reporting. *Формування нової парадигми управління фінансами та бізнесом в умовах посилення євроінтеграційних процесів в Україні: зб. тез наук. доп. за матеріалами I Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф.*, м. Львів, 27 жовтня 2016 р.: у 2 ч. Львів: ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2016. Ч. 1. С. 127-129.
13. Ніценко В. С. Фінансово-кредитний механізм фінансування діяльності агрохолдингів. *Науковий вісник Чернівецького національного університету: Зб. наук. пр. Економіка*. 2013. Вип. 669-671. С. 135-143.
14. Чугунов І. Я. Бюджетні відносини в системі соціально-економічного розвитку країни. *Казна Україна*. 2014. № 6. С. 25-28.
16. Чугунов І. Я., Макогон В. Д. Бюджетно-податкова політика в умовах інституційних перетворень. *Вісник Київського національного торговельно-економічного університету*. 2014. № 4. С. 79-91.  
*Стаття надійшла до редакції 27.01.2025*  
*Статтю рекомендовано до друку 10.03.2025*