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Consolidation of Public Finances as a Tool for Minimising Disparities in the Sectoral Structure of the National Economy

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Abstract. The present paper sets the task to consider the issues of public financial resources consolidation in the context of disclosing tax and budgetary policy tools to minimise disparities in the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy. The relevance of the study is determined by the topicality of the issues of consolidation and subsequent synchronisation of the finances of public structures in order to create the necessary conditions to minimise the differences between sectors of the Ukrainian economy. In this context, it is extremely important to consider the issues of public finance consolidation through the prism of disclosing the fiscal policy tools as a means of minimising the disparities in the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy. The issues of budgetary policy and the economy of Ukraine are extremely important from the standpoint of assessing the correctness of the chosen course of development of Ukrainian society in general and individual sectors of the national economy in particular. The purpose of this study is to assess the real state of the country's budgetary policy in general and in the context of the consolidation of public finances as a tool to minimise these disparities in particular, as well as to consider some aspects of the current status of the Ukrainian economy. The leading approach of the study is a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis of the matter at hand. The main results of the study were: an assessment of the level of disparities in the distribution of funds from the state budget of Ukraine for 2020; determination of the main directions for the consolidation of public finances when planning the state budget for the current financial year. Prospects for further research in this direction are determined by the importance of various aspects of the distribution of public finances in various spheres of the national economy and the need to create optimal conditions for their proper distribution. The applied value of this study lies in the assessment of the prospects for consolidating public finance as a tool to minimise the disproportions in the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy and the possibility of searching for and then introducing optimal ways for a qualitative resolution of this issue

Keywords: consolidation of public finance, national economy, economic sector, sectoral structure of the economy, public finance, funding recipient



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INTRODUCTION

Today, the dynamics of the structural development of the Ukrainian economy do not correspond to the general patterns of structural changes occurring in the economies of the leading world powers. It consists of an increase in the share of high-tech manufacturing industries, telecommunications, financial and business services, as well as socially oriented types of economic activity, ahead of the development of science-oriented, high-tech industries [1].

The modern sectoral structure of the national economy of Ukraine contains a division into primary, secondary, and tertiary (transactional) sectors. Gross Domestic Product has a similar sectoral structure. The establishment of a sectoral economy is functionally linked to the development of a new type of economy – post-industrial [2; 3]. Each sector of the economy is characterised by certain structure, hierarchy, proportions, subsystems, as well as economic objects. The structure of the national economy includes a set of interchangeable sectors that create meso-levels, meso-chains and form the macroeconomics of Ukraine [4]. The primary sector of the Ukrainian economy covers the agricultural sector, as well as adjacent spheres. The secondary sector includes industrial sectors: food and pharmaceutical industries, supply of electricity, gas, water, and construction operations. The tertiary sector of the economy includes service industries: wholesale and retail trade, insurance and financial activities, transport, education, public administration, social assistance, health care [4].

The qualitative characteristics of the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy are significantly inferior to those of the leading European countries. Today, the quality of the structure of the Ukrainian economy is at the level of the 1970s in countries such as the UK, Germany, Italy, and Spain [4]. At the same time, in the conditions of a constant rise in the cost of raw materials and energy resources, the deterioration of the Ukrainian technological base, and at the same time, in the presence of significant industrial, scientific, technical, human potential, and significant competitive advantages over other countries (fertile land, favourable geographical location), minimising the disproportions in sectoral the structure of the national economy of Ukraine should become a combined model for the implementation of structural adjustment. The unification of several interconnected structural flows should become the mainstream of this process. The accelerated rates of industrial development in combination with the stimulation of innovations by the state in areas “critically lagging” behind post-industrial economies, contribute to the achievement of high rates of economic growth and competent state budget planning [5].

In the context of the aforementioned, the issues of public finance consolidation as an effective tool for minimising disproportions in the sectoral structure of the national economy are of paramount importance in planning the state budget, which is the basis of the national economy. Consolidation of public finances involves the

combination and subsequent synchronisation of data from reports of a group of financial structures in order to form an accurate understanding of the financial situation of public consolidated financial structures of various sectors of the national economy. Consolidated financial statements represent the most objective information regarding investment in the activities of enterprises, as well as their assets and the procedure for control over them. Thus, the quality control of public finances and the ability to influence financial policy through them is carried out.

The national economy of any country is a complex, consolidated system that includes social, organisational, economic, socio-political, and other components. It is characterised by the aggregate potential of natural resources, production, labour, scientific and technical components. In the process of development of the country's economic system, the establishment and improvement of its national market take place. It includes the organised functioning of its segments: capital markets and goods, various services, immovable property, labour resources, the stock market, intellectual property markets, and production assets. The national economy is undergoing constant structural and organisational changes characteristic of the specific features of the country's economic system, as well as certain trends and features and patterns of its development. Today, the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy in terms of its qualitative characteristics is significantly inferior to the indicators of the economically leading countries. This is a confirmation of the need for deep structural changes in the economy of Ukraine. The issues of consolidation of public finance as a tool for minimising the disproportions in the sectoral structure of the national economy play a crucial role in this context.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An analysis of the literature on the subject of public finance consolidation as a tool for minimising the disparities in the sectoral structure of the national economy demonstrates a wide range of researchers' assessments. Assessment of various aspects of this complex issue contributes to its comprehensive coverage and identification of the main factors that influence the budgetary policy of Ukraine and its economic potential.

So, [4] conducting a study of the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy, note the need for structural reform. According to the researchers, “the search for an optimal model of sectoral structuring for national economies turns out to be impossible since scientific and technological progress contributes to the constant improvement of the economic structure, the emergence of fundamentally new types of economic activity, which are extremely difficult to group with traditional economic sectors” [4]. For his part, [6] analysing the current state of the economy of modern Ukraine, notes “The national

economy existing in Ukraine today is based on the residual phenomena of a planned economy in conjunction with wild elements of a market economy, mostly of a criminal nature. The sharp decline in the standard of living of the population led to several social upheavals. The domestic economy faces a solution to the problems of the shadow economy and the implementation of technologies for general sustainable development" [6].

M.V. Abazova and F.B. Tatueva [7] while researching on the advantages and disadvantages of the market economy system as a whole, noted the existence of two main models of transformation of the planned economy into a market economy: the model of "shock therapy" and the model of gradual economic reform. In the first case, there is a large-scale destruction of the state economic sector in a short time. In the second – "the preservation of a strong public sector for a rather long period, gradually transferring part of its functions to the hands of private business" [7]. At the same time, researchers note that "In the economic literature, the market economy is defined as "a system of organisation of the national economy based on goods-money relationships, a plurality of forms of ownership, free competition between producers and citizens who own their labour force". Or as an economy, based on "the principles of free enterprise, a variety of forms of ownership of the means of production, market pricing, competition, contractual relations between business entities, limited government interference in economic activity" [7]. Similar positions are upheld by O.V. Savosina when she analysed the processes of countries' transition to a market economy [8]. According to the researcher: "The establishment of a modern market economy is a rather complicated matter since the command-administrative system that has developed over decades has to be radically transformed. The market system operates on fundamentally different mechanisms of economic development than the command-administrative system, therefore it is impossible to form it in a short time. It is impossible to quickly change the existing socio-economic structure of society and transform property relations, create a market structure and an appropriate regulatory framework, and finally form a new worldview among business entities" [8-10]. Thus, modern studies state the complexity of creating a high-quality structure of a modern market economy and the need for its formation under the principles of reaching agreements between business entities and preserving its sectoral structure.

At the same time, D.S. Lvov, P.G. Porshenevsky, and Yu.A. Chernov assessing the pace and quality of economic transformations in Ukraine, note "... today it is generally accepted that in terms of the efficiency of the country's economic development, increasing the productivity of national capital is the main task [11]. But this task should be clarified: an increase in investment in human resources is required, the productivity of which is the most important factor for solving the full range of social problems" [11]. In addition, the authors

point to the urgent need to determine the key characteristics of the formation of the country's economic strategy in modern conditions. In their opinion, "the formation of a true economic strategy should be determined by the existing structure of society, as well as its prospective economic development. From this perspective, any formulation of economic and financial tasks, such as the fight against inflation, poverty, must correspond to the complexity of the social issues facing the country" [11; 12].

Thus, a review of the available literary sources clearly demonstrates the diversity of opinions and assessments of researchers on the issues of consolidating public finances as an effective tool for minimising the disparities in the national economy of Ukraine. This fact determines the breadth of the spectrum of research and the possibilities of forming versatile conclusions based on their results.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study sets the task of investigating the issues of public finance consolidation as a tool for minimising the disproportions in the sectoral structure of the national economy of Ukraine. The analysis of methods of public finances consolidation and the possibilities of resolving this issue within the framework of the existing sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy is carried out.

The methodology of research combines quantitative and qualitative analysis of the matter at hand. A deep quantitative analysis of the materials available in the study is performed, a comparison of the budgetary policy of Ukraine and its economy with leading European countries is carried out. For this purpose, a significant number of papers on the issues of consolidating public finances as a tool for minimising the disproportions of the national economy were thoroughly examined. The main factors influencing the observance of the proper sequence of public finance consolidation and determining the state of the sectoral structure of the economy are identified. A system of correspondences between the questions stated for research and the results obtained is being built, which contributes to a more thorough study of the topic and obtaining final, comprehensive results. In the course of preparing the conclusions for the present study, a significant amount of information was taken from foreign publications on the subject.

Moreover, a comparison of data obtained from foreign publications with findings of Ukrainian researchers makes it possible to obtain a qualitative picture of the budgetary policy of Ukraine, and compare the economic situation in Ukraine with that of developed European countries. This aspect seems to be extremely important from the standpoint of forming conclusions, which objectively reflect the real situation in the field of disproportions in the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy. In the context of the matter in hand, the studies by different authors are compared and the general trends and patterns in their views are identified regarding various

aspects of the consolidation of public finances. Based on the performed quantitative analysis, a qualitative analysis of its findings is carried out, which is necessary for the formation of final conclusions based on the results. Modern methods of public finance consolidation are designed to provide an opportunity to reduce the operating costs of enterprises that form the basis of the functioning sectors of the Ukrainian national economy. Moreover, the disproportions in the sectoral structure of the national economy cause a significant disparity in the functioning of its individual industries, which has a negative impact on the level of economic development of the country. Consolidation of public finances requires a thorough study, given the variety of aspects that it includes, and the need for their consideration in order to fully understand the essence of the issue. In this context, the methodology chosen for the study seems to be optimal for the qualitative resolution of issues at hand, which creates the preconditions for its subsequent use in further scientific research in this direction.

RESULTS

The study of the issues of public finance consolidation as a tool for minimising disparities in the sectoral structure of the national economy led to the following results.

For a high-quality display of the current level of the economic system of the state as a whole, it is necessary to highlight the sectoral structure of the national economy by type of activity. This, in turn, helps to identify opportunities for the consolidation of public finances in order to minimise the disparities in the sectoral structure of the national economy. To correctly assess the level of structural disparities in the Ukrainian economy today, it should be analysed at the macro level. The growth rates

of individual industries and components of the national economy are different, just as the growth rates of prices for various resources are different. This leads to significant dynamics of economic disparities and economic ties between individual industries.

The diagram below shows the structure of the Ukrainian economy, taking into account the division into primary, secondary, and tertiary economic sectors. Data are presented as of 2018 and 2019 (Fig. 1).

As can be seen from the diagram above, at the end of 2019, the share of the gross product in the tertiary sector amounted to 33%, which is 5% more compared to the year 2018. When compared with economically developed countries, this figure is significantly less than the same indicator of their economy, which is about 70%. The share of the secondary sector in the economy of Ukraine at the end of 2019, amounted to 46%, which is considered a low indicator for countries with an economy in transition, to which Ukraine can be attributed. For comparison, the same indicator for Poland for the same period was 52%. In general, the data presented in the diagram indicate the unevenness of the economic structure of Ukraine and the comparative lag of the Ukrainian economy behind the economies of more developed European countries. Competent implementation of public finances consolidation at various stages of operation of sectors of the Ukrainian economy contributes to a decrease in the existing proportions between the sectors of the economy and an overall increase in GDP in specific economic sectors.

The diagram below shows the structure of Ukraine's GDP by end-use category. The period from 2015 to 2019 was taken for the assessment (Fig. 2).

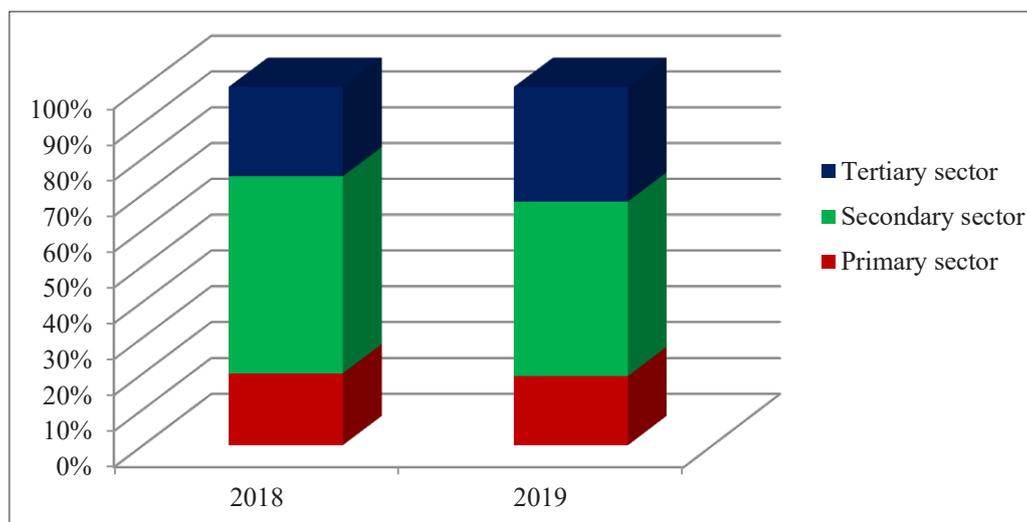


Figure 1. The structure of the Ukrainian economy as of 2018 and 2019 taking into account the division into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors

Source: [13]

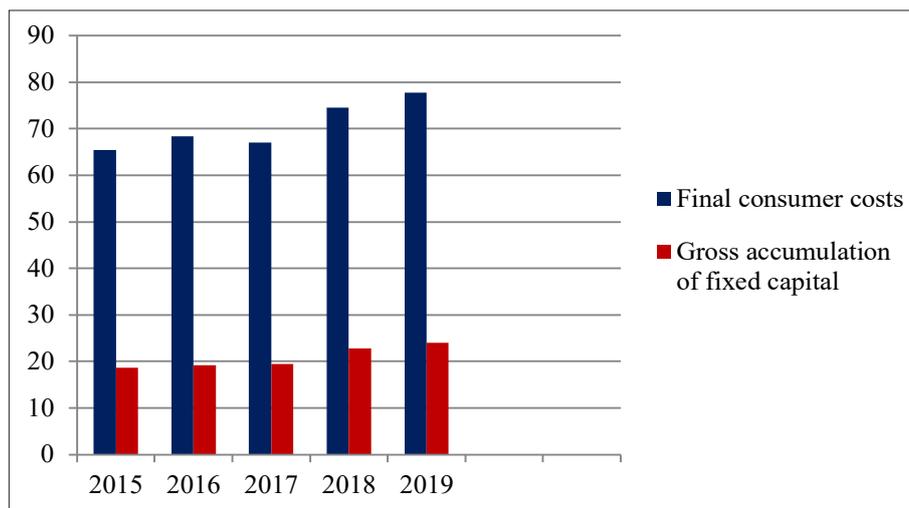


Figure 2. Structure of Ukraine's GDP by categories of its end use for the period from 2015 to 2019

Source: [13]

The most important feature of the country's economic development in the post-crisis period is a sharp decrease in the level of gross accumulation of fixed capital, which is much less than in the pre-crisis period. So, at the beginning of 2008, this indicator was 26.8%, as at the end of 2019 it has not been achieved. This situation is not conducive to meeting the needs of economic recovery. To further minimise such disparities, a set of measures is required:

1. Reducing the tax burden for enterprises belonging to the specified economic sectors.
2. Reducing the expenses of these enterprises for secondary economic needs.
3. Balancing the state policy in the budgetary sphere at the expense of internal and external credit funds.
4. Carrying out measures to consolidate public finances in various spheres of economic activity of the state in order to minimise disparities in economic sectors.

Consolidation of public finances involves tracking the flows of budget funds allocated for the practical solution of tasks related to the activities of specific sectors of the economy. A well-built ratio of export and import volumes in this context is of great importance for the country's economy and its budgetary policy. The ratio of these indicators correlates with the division of countries into those that import capital (export) and those that export capital (import). It is generally accepted that the surplus of free capital should be combined with the surplus of goods and services, which contributes to the excess of exports over imports. At the same time, the lack of capital, combined with a weak level of protection of the national economy of Ukraine from external influences, necessitates an excess of the volumes of imported goods and services over the volume of exported goods.

In addition, the planning of the state budget of the country involves the consolidation of funds allocated for solving the problems of budget planning in the framework of the implementation of specific programs of an economic nature. In this context, the issues of budgetary policy should be considered through the prism of organising relations in the financial sphere at the stages of forming the budget revenue and spending, as well as the regulation of various spheres of interbudgetary relations. The consolidation of public finances in matters of budgetary policy has a significant impact on the size of financial resources and their proportions. Its centralisation is carried out by state authorities while determining the structure of expenditures and prospects for the targeted use of state budget funds allocated for the development of the state economy.

The budgetary policy of Ukraine regulates all relations in the financial sphere while accounting for finances passing between enterprises, organisations, and the state, which is facilitated by accounting for tax revenues, conducting investment activities, as well as planning budget allocations in priority areas of sectoral economic activity. In modern Ukraine, there is a purposeful influence of the state on specific economic sectors, which contributes to a change in the structure of government spending, state property, and taxation, which act as instruments for conducting state policy. Its main parameters are reflected in the state budget and are an effective tool for the distribution of public finances and their consolidation.

Table 1 provides information on the trends in the compliance of the state budget of Ukraine for 2020. Shown are the planned indicators of distribution of funds, items of income and expenses, as well as indicators of lending and budget deficit on a monthly basis.

Table 1. Compliance of the state budget of Ukraine for 2020 (mln. UAH)

2020	Income	Expenses	Crediting	Balance (budget deficit)
Planned indicators	1095580.4	1182010.4	7845.8	-94275.7
January	50968.5	66282.0	-99.6	-15213.9
February	122773.4	144739.6	-395.4	-21570.4
March	211033.9	244497.4	-730.8	-32732.7
April	314847.3	340116.7	-961.8	-24307.5
May	388260.1	438375.7	-1334.4	-48781.4
June	519390.5	536913.5	1315.6	-18839.1
July	588456.0	636467.4	3184.3	-51195.4
August	688695.0	727004.6	2877.0	-41186.6
September	765108.6	843253.2	3580.8	-81725.3
October	84437.8	950842.3	3757.6	-112162.1
November	-----	-----	-----	-----
December	-----	-----	-----	-----

Source: [14]

The excess of the income over the expenses is called the budget surplus, while the excess of the expenses over the income side is called the budget deficit.

Table 2 presents the data on government revenues for the beginning of December 2020. The same data can be presented in the form of a diagram (Fig. 3).

Table 2. Revenues to the state budget of Ukraine for 2020 financial year

Date	Receipt (mln. UAH)
As of 01.02.2020	50725.4
As of 02.03.2020	112632.7
As of 01.04.2020	210685.8
As of 04.05.2020	314536.0
As of 01.06.2020	388765.6
As of 01.07.2020	519451.5
As of 03.08.2020	589645.3
As of 01.09.2020	688947.3
As of 01.10.2020	764778.5
As of 02.11.2020	842564.7
As of 01.12.2020	944726.5
As of 02.12.2020	946468.4

Source: [14]

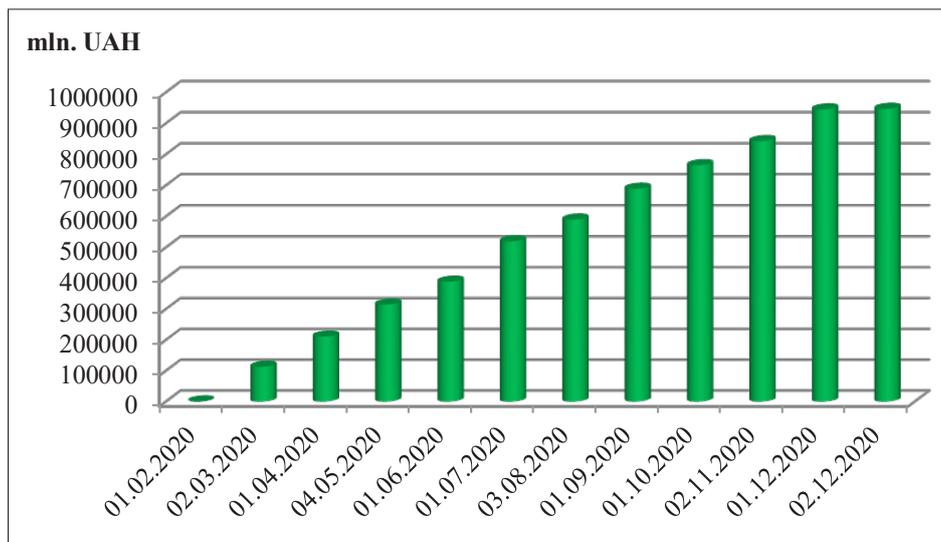


Figure 3. Revenues to the state budget of Ukraine for 2020 financial year, mln. UAH

Source: [14]

Thus, throughout the entire 2020 financial year, there is a progressive increase in the volume of revenues to the state budget of Ukraine, which has a positive effect on the dynamics of the development of the economic situation in the country.

The diagram below clearly demonstrates the structure of the consolidation of public finances in Ukraine by the most significant budget sectors as of 12.01.2020. As can be seen from the data presented, the budgeting and social protection spheres constitute the most

significant part of the state budget (27% of the total). Almost 15% of the total volume of budgetary appropriations is allocated for national functions, 13.8% of the total volume of the state budget is spent on inter-budgetary transfers, 12.5% is spent on public safety and order, 9.6% of costs are the needs of the state economy, 9.2% is allocated for the needs of the defence industry, 7.8% of the state budget is allocated for the needs of the health care system, 4.3% for the needs of the education system (Fig. 4).

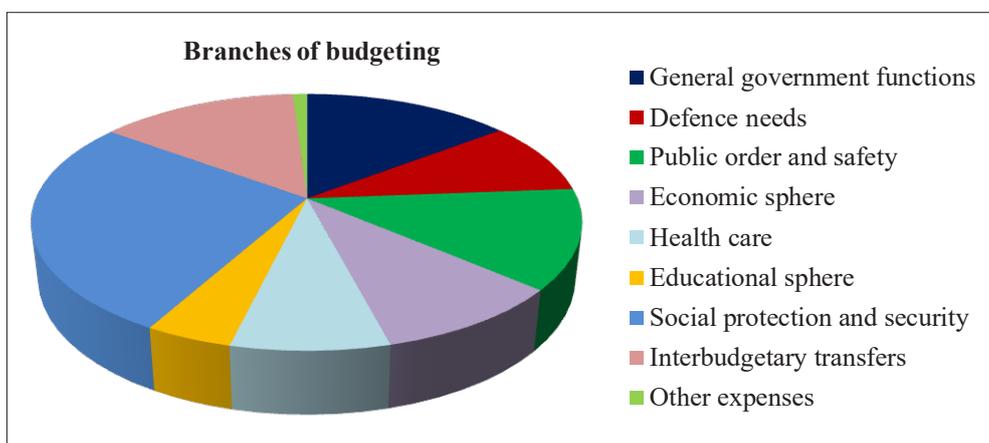


Figure 4. Consolidation of public finances in Ukraine by the most significant budget sectors as of 01.12.2020

Source: [14]

Thus, the issues of the consolidation of public finances in Ukraine as a tool for minimising the disparities in the sectoral structure of the country's economy as of 2020 represent a complex set of issues of an economic, socio-political, and social nature. The full functioning of the country's economy and the standard of living of modern Ukrainian society depend on their timely and competent resolution.

DISCUSSION

The complexity and volume of the set of issues related to the consolidation of public finances as a tool to minimise the disparities in the sectoral structure of the national economy determines the diversity of opinions expressed by modern researchers.

Thus, a group of authors, represented by [11] in their studies of economic transformations in modern Ukraine,

note the cyclical formation of successive economic systems. According to the authors, "... the process of renovation of old and establishment of new economic systems occurs at a lower cost, while "transition periods" completely exclude the "interruptions of continuity" caused by current economic transformations" [11]. Thus, the fact of cyclical changes in the economy of the state and the inconstancy of the sectors of the economy are emphasised. In turn, [15], examining the characteristic features of the structural imbalances in the development of Ukraine, indicates a low level of development of the national economy. According to the researcher, "the imbalance in trade in goods on foreign markets in recent years has caused an overall negative foreign trade balance of Ukraine and indicates a low level of development of the national economy" [15]. The author also notes that "the state of the sectoral structure and qualitative parameters of the structure indicates a low level of development of competitive opportunities in Ukraine. "Structural imperfection of the economy will lead to a significant decrease in its competitiveness and an increase in threats to the country's economic security in the medium term. At the same time, the approach of the structure of the Ukrainian economy to the structure of Poland is being monitored, where the stage of transition to highly developed European countries has already been partially passed" [15].

The issues of consolidation of public finances in general and in relation to various aspects of minimising the disparities in the sectoral structure of the state economy, in particular, are considered in the works of foreign authors researching this issue. Thus [16], examining various aspects of changes in the Indian economy note "... the deterioration of the base GDP growth in India by 7.8% in 2016 is caused by the insufficient openness of the country's economy to the processes of consolidating public finances in certain industries and unpreparedness to make changes in the activities of several enterprises" [16; 18]. In turn, [18], in his study of public finance issues and the specifics of their management, notes "A thorough analysis of various aspects of the welfare of the state economy clearly demonstrates the dependence of the features of the course of economic processes on maintaining the sequence of financial consolidation in the context of reducing the disproportions in the functioning of individual economic sectors" [18-20]. Thus, foreign authors emphasise the importance of the consolidation of public finances to reduce to the minimum indicators of disparities in the economic development of the state.

A group of authors, represented by [4] who researched in the field of the sectoral structure of the Ukrainian economy, note the importance of competent coverage of the issues of the sectoral structure of the economy of any country. According to scientists and researchers, "The reflection of the qualitative level of development of the economic system as a whole is carried

out by illuminating the sectoral structure of the national economy by type of economic activity. An effective sectoral structure of the economy, which corresponds to a socially-oriented model of a market-type economy and is based on the use of both competitive advantages in the world division of labour and the economic advantages of international integration, is the guarantor of the independence of any country and the guarantee of its dynamic development" [4]. L.V. Tranchenko adheres to a similar point of view, conducting independent studies of structural changes in the Ukrainian economy [6]. According to the scientist, "... the method of cardinal reform, chosen to bring the economy out of the crisis, presupposes the complete abolition of the planned economy and the establishment of an opposite policy of economic liberalism. The previously widely used methodology of monetarist economic policy was poorly adapted to the conditions of the national economy. Therefore, numerous technologies that previously gave positive results in the conditions of the economies of Western countries, in the conditions of the Ukrainian economy came to nothing" [6; 21].

Thus, the opinions of researchers emphasise the ambiguity of the matter at hand and the need for further study. This will help to identify additional aspects that may have an impact on the economic structure of countries, after the preliminary planned consolidation of public finances in them.

In this regard, the consolidation of public finances in specific areas ensures control over their intended use and contributes to the establishment of the necessary conditions for minimising disparities between individual economic sectors. In general, the imbalance in the sectoral structure of the economy is caused by a wide range of factors. Among such factors, the uneven distribution of funds from the state budget in the conditions of uneven situations in world markets and the cyclical nature of economic crises throughout the world in general and individual states, in particular, are of paramount importance. Purposeful government subsidies to specific sectors of budget financing ensure the maintenance of a certain level of functioning of economic structures. The amount of allocated funds determines the nature of their functioning and the direction of activity. In general, the budgetary policy of Ukraine today includes a set of measures for the targeted distribution of revenues to the state budget and competent control of their subsequent targeted use. Consolidation of public finances plays a primary role in this aspect. It is due to the accumulation of the volume of money supply for targeted distribution to specific areas of activity in the given economic sectors that the minimisation of discrepancies between the individual sectors of the state economy is achieved. In this context, a great responsibility is assigned to the bodies controlling the receipt of funds to the state budget (tax authorities), since the quality of accounting for state

budget funds and their subsequent competent targeted use depends on the results of their activities. In addition, the consolidation of public finances in relation to the activities of specific enterprises in various sectors of the economy in crisis and post-crisis periods ensures the safety of enterprises' funds during periods of economic instability for their subsequent competent target use.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the issues of public finance consolidation as a tool for minimising disparities in the sectoral structure of the national economy led to the following conclusions. The state of the economic structure of the state is determined by a wide range of factors. The most important of such factors are: planning the state budget, clearly defining the current budget, as well as identifying priorities in matters of optimising finance in order to reduce disparities in the sectoral structure of the state's economy. The issues of consolidation of public finance, in relation to the sectoral structure of the economy of Ukraine, are extremely complex and involve many options for approaches to their resolution. In particular, representation

of the current level of development of the state economy requires coverage of its sectoral structure in specific areas of economic activity. The independence of the state and the dynamic development of its economy are achieved through the consistent establishment of a market-type economy and its base involves the use of competitive advantages in world markets, as well as the economic advantages created by international integration activities.

In general, taking into account the factors listed above and the existing trends, it can be concluded that the model of the Ukrainian market economy, which has formed today, is a synthesis of the characteristic features of the market economy of developing countries, on the one hand, and the preserved features of "oligarchic capitalism" on the other. The relative economic growth in the last post-crisis years gives grounds to conclude that the crisis of transformation of the Ukrainian economy is over. The subsequent consolidation of public finance as a tool for minimising the disproportions in the sectoral structure of the country's economy should become decisive in ensuring economic growth and achieving stability in the development of Ukrainian society.

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Консолідація державних фінансів як інструмент мінімізації диспропорцій у галузевій структурі національної економіки

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Анотація. У цій роботі поставлено завдання розглянути питання консолідації державних фінансових ресурсів у контексті розкриття інструментів податкової та бюджетної політики для мінімізації диспропорцій у галузевій структурі української економіки. Актуальність дослідження визначається актуальністю питань консолідації та подальшої синхронізації фінансів державних структур з метою створення необхідних умов для мінімізації відмінностей між галузями української економіки. У цьому контексті надзвичайно важливим є розгляд питань консолідації державних фінансів через призму розкриття інструментів фіскальної політики як засобу мінімізації диспропорцій у галузевій структурі української економіки. Питання бюджетної політики та економіки України є надзвичайно важливими з позицій оцінки правильності обраного курсу розвитку українського суспільства загалом та окремих галузей національної економіки зокрема. Метою даного дослідження є оцінка реального стану бюджетної політики країни в цілому та в контексті консолідації державних фінансів як інструменту мінімізації цих диспропорцій зокрема, а також розгляд деяких аспектів сучасного стану державних фінансів української економіки. Провідним підходом дослідження є поєднання кількісного та якісного аналізу досліджуваної матерії. Основними результатами дослідження стали: оцінка рівня диспропорцій у розподілі коштів державного бюджету України на 2020 рік; визначення основних напрямів консолідації державних фінансів при плануванні державного бюджету на поточний фінансовий рік. Перспективи подальших досліджень у цьому напрямку визначаються важливістю різноманітних аспектів розподілу державних фінансів у різних сферах національної економіки та необхідністю створення оптимальних умов для їх правильного розподілу. Прикладна цінність даного дослідження полягає в оцінці перспектив консолідації державних фінансів як інструменту мінімізації диспропорцій у галузевій структурі української економіки та можливості пошуку та подальшого впровадження оптимальних шляхів якісного вирішення цього питання

Ключові слова: консолідація державних фінансів, національне господарство, сектор економіки, галузева структура економіки, державні фінанси, одержувач фінансування
