

**ПЛАТФОРМА 2. ПРОБЛЕМИ АДАПТАЦІЇ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
ДО ПОТРЕБ ЕКОНОМІКИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ
ТА ПІСЛЯВОЄННОЇ ВІДБУДОВИ УКРАЇНИ**

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**INCREASING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES UNDER THE
CONDITIONS OF STRICT BUDGET RESTRICTIONS OF WARTIME AND POST-
WAR ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF UKRAINE**

Crisis phenomena during the two previous pandemic years have escalated since February, 2022. The new economic reality is accompanied by threats and risks of uncertainty, conflictogenity, turmoil, information asymmetry. When creating and further transforming strategic directions for countering military geopolitical challenges, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of a group of states that have signs of imbalance (fragility) in relation to threats to national security, low resilience and conflictogenity. The mutual influence of instability and conflicts increases the risks of many trends of uncertainty in development, this affects their components in a rather complex and contradictory manner. According to the recommendations of analysts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), it is necessary to monitor the susceptibility of potentially fragile states to the influence of various vulnerability factors. Experts point at the importance of: the factor of the popular awareness of the legitimate bases of the state's powers [1]; assessment of such aspects as the level of economic and geographic isolation, the degree of protection of the state national security system, sovereignty, corruption, justice, etc. [1]; standardization of quantitative and qualitative assessments of the state of potentially fragile countries using relevant indices [2; 3], indicators [4] and databases [5]. Consolidated global actions should focus on multiplication effects of the uncertainty turbulent consequences. Besides, the continued spread of the coronavirus pandemic in countries with different levels of economic development and well-being is still a threat to stability. At present Ukraine is compiling its budget for 2023 where new approaches to public finance governance, in particular in the field of education, will be implemented. Almost 50% of all expenditures will be directed to the country's security and defense sector. Another crucial direction of the state budget will be financing of social, educational programs. All other expenses will be reduced, in particular, those on state authority offices, funding of culture and infrastructure projects.

In the conditions of wartime and in the post-war recovery of the economy of Ukraine, intellectual and

human capital become one of the main internal sources of technological transformations of the post-industrial society. Therefore, the education and production of science-intensive innovations should acquire priority importance within the framework of measures of state regulatory support, as well as indicative strategic planning. Due to the dynamic spread of knowledge, constantly changing data bases, a knowledge-intensive economy with a separate growing education sector will require a comprehensive update of the information infrastructure.

It is known that the problems of education availability in the information society manifest themselves differently than in the industrial one. Due to the virtualization of monetary relations in the economy, due to the reduction of time and space connections between the participants of the educational process, their financial costs are reduced.

Integral indicators of the quality of education must meet the criteria of accuracy, adequacy, compliance with the established rules of administration, which is extremely difficult in the absence of international and national standards, as well as due to the varying degrees of development of the institutional, communication and digital infrastructure. In the conditions of strict budget restrictions, while elaborating the measures to increase the productivity of educational processes, it is important to use the best practices of the top universities in the world, in particular, simultaneously improving the quality of education, as well as reducing costs. It is clear that in the near future the role of the regulatory function of public finances will grow.

The main differences of the post-industrial stage of human development are related to the goal setting of sustainable development, the integration of material production and the spiritual specifics of the infrastructure of a science-intensive economy. In this regard, in the context of strict financial and budget restrictions, the methodology of spatio-temporal situational analysis and synthesis of new managerial approaches to the introduction of online learning modes, to the assessment of informational, cognitive, value, and educational components of human capital enhancement

is used. *Research methods used: bibliographic, factual and statistical analysis, synthesis, generalisation and systematisation.*

The focus of many researchers [6] is the ratio of public and private, current and investment costs in higher education. According to one study, the share of government spending as a share of total cash receipts from public colleges and universities demonstrates a steady downward trend [7].

Against the background of declining support at the state and municipal level in the early 1980s to the mid-2000s, college and public university tuition fees, and prices in general, grew faster than costs per student without accounting for government support and debt service costs. The increase in net tuition fees at public higher education (PHE) was associated with a decrease in public appropriations for this purpose (the so-called net tuition income used to service debt is included in tuition fees, but is not included in the total amount of educational income).

In wartime conditions and in programs for the post-war recovery of the national economy, the best practices of many countries in terms of state funding of education should be taken into account. According to a number of researchers, state HEIs were forced to increase tuition fees in order to avoid a reduction in enrollment and at the same time maintain the quality of education [8–10]. Such tendencies were observed against the background of stagnation during the crisis period of 2007-2010. Household income, as well as changes in the structure of the sources of credit, income and savings used [11]. We are talking about the fact that in the total amount of family income intended to pay for education services, the share of students themselves - family members increased to almost 1/3 and, accordingly, the share of parents decreased.

At the same time, it is appropriate to emphasize that, despite a significant increase in the financial burden, students and their parents generally shared the opinion that “education is an investment in the future” (National Survey of Student Engagement, 2012, 17), therefore, they agreed on limiting consumer spending in other areas to get an education [12]. During this period, many researchers focused on the benefits of a non-material nature that society as a whole, as well as individuals, acquires in the process of acquiring knowledge. Certainly, their value is much higher than the level of profitability expressed using conventional financial measures [13]. To the same conclusion, only at the global level, humanity came in the UN documents on sustainable development [14].

In our country, in wartime conditions and in the programs of post-war economic recovery, it is extremely important to take into account the experience of developed countries in terms of creating motivation to choose the amount of debt that is feasible for future repayment related to employment prospects and regulatory incentives in this area for stakeholders,

despite the growing inequality in income. In the same context, it is important for the state to maintain positive dynamics in the development of the educational sector at the institutional level. At the same time, it is important to increase the mobility of state resources and simplify the procedures for obtaining subsidies by citizens striving for a high intellectual level, regardless of wealth inequality. Indeed, according to scientists, the gap in achievement between the rich and the poor is growing rather than narrowing [15]. Therefore, in the future, it seems extremely important to agree on priorities in state policy regarding the development of quality education and the choice of regulatory levers that allow creating equal opportunities in this area for all citizens, regardless of their property status [16].

Over the past years, a broad discussion has started about the list of qualitative indicators of the effectiveness of higher education. Among the most discussed in transitive economies are the following indicators: the level of results of external independent assessment of applicants – its value significantly affects the distribution of the state order between universities, and hence the size of the reduced contingent of applicants for higher education under the state order; the degree of scientific activity – it seems appropriate to take into account the publication of scientific papers on the pages of professional periodicals that have the highest categories according to the national standards of Ukraine, as well as publications registered in the scientometric databases “Scopus”, “Web of Science,” – with appropriate differentiation depending on from high or low values of the SNIP index¹.

In the context of severe budgetary constraints, state loan support for students, given the limited financial opportunities, should be used in an updated form - with a decrease in the financial burden on the budget. To this end, it would be advisable: to limit the maximum interest rate on the state educational loan, tying it to the level of inflation; distribute the risk of non-repayment of the loan between the state, the borrower and his parents; establish a minimum amount of annual payments on loans as a percentage of the minimum wage, which will reduce the risk of loan default; using the experience of Great Britain, assign the duty of administering the return of the state educational loan to the fiscal authorities of the states. It is also important to create conditions for the development of a commercial educational loan, providing for the provision of a state guarantee for it and partial state subsidies of the interest rate.

Government implementation of innovative approaches to public finance is usually one of the main elements of the change management process in different

¹Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) is a sophisticated metric that intrinsically accounts for field-specific differences in citation practices. It does so by comparing each journal's citations per publication with the citation potential of its field, defined as the set of publications citing that journal.

areas. It is necessary to consider the possibility of contractual relations between HEIs and government bodies, where the achievement of target indicators in the future is associated with potential opportunities for obtaining budgetary support. The introduction of appropriate compliance standards into the financing system will make it possible to flexibly stimulate an increase in the effectiveness of educational activities, both in quantitative and qualitative aspects.

Publications of outstanding scientists indicate that, taking into account global and national spatial and temporal factors, the best places in educational rankings are occupied by those HEIs in relation to which a combined approach is applied in terms of various funding models based on the display of actual and forecast results of their activities. At the same time, the level of success in assessments is more related to the very fact of receiving funds from the state than to the amount of funding. The orientation of learning processes in the directions of their intensification on the basis of new online technologies is changing significantly.

Ukraine is currently undergoing economic genocide. The country will lack its own financial resources needed for its rapid post-war recovery. Allies' resources are spent only on the humanitarian and social spheres. Therefore, foreign direct investments, mechanism of public-private partnership will be key to a speedy recovery. Receiving them requires a new economic doctrine, which includes reduction in budget funding, large-scale restructuring of the entire system of public administration.

In the programs for the post-war recovery of the economy of Ukraine, it is extremely important to take into account the experience of developed countries in terms of creating motivation for choosing the amount of debt that is feasible for the future payment of debt, in conjunction with employment prospects and regulatory incentives in this area for stakeholders, despite growing income inequality. In our country it is planned to introduce updated conceptual principles of tax expenditures. Strengthening the targeted nature of educational tax benefits will be used in the process of developing, approving and executing the country's budget.

In the same context, it is important for the state to maintain positive dynamics in the development of the educational sector at the institutional level. One should also keep in mind the change in the political orientation of society in the context of the fight against corruption and organized crime. Moreover, it is essential to increase the mobility of state resources and simplify the procedures for obtaining subsidies by citizens striving for a high intellectual level, regardless of wealth inequality.

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