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PECULIARITIES OF FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Batenieva Oleksandra

*Student of Higher Education
Odesa National Economic University*

Karpova Olena

*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences (Ph.D.)
Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages
Odesa National Economic University*

Quality education system contributes to expanding the economic opportunities of the population and strengthening the economy of the country as a whole. Education today is the main source of long-term economic growth of all countries of the world. Current development trends indicate that education and investment in human resources is one of the priorities of national strategies and national policies, economic and technical progress.

Financing of higher education is an important issue and a topical issue for every country, especially in the conditions of competition and globalization. Recently, they have been occurring more and more often discussions on the effectiveness of the financial mechanism in in the field of education, identification of strengths and weaknesses of national funding systems in different countries of the world, including in Ukraine [1].

Financing of higher education in Ukraine has its own peculiarities. The main sources of funding for higher education in Ukraine are the state budget and funds received from students and their parents. However, the financing of higher education in Ukraine is quite unsatisfactory. The state budget accounts for a small part of the country's GDP, which leads to insufficient financing of higher education, low salaries of teachers and scientists, lack of equipment and materials for conducting scientific research.

An important indicator that indicates support areas of education in the country are comparable to the percentage of GDP spent on education. Let's consider the indicators of total costs for education in in absolute and relative terms to GDP (Figure 1).

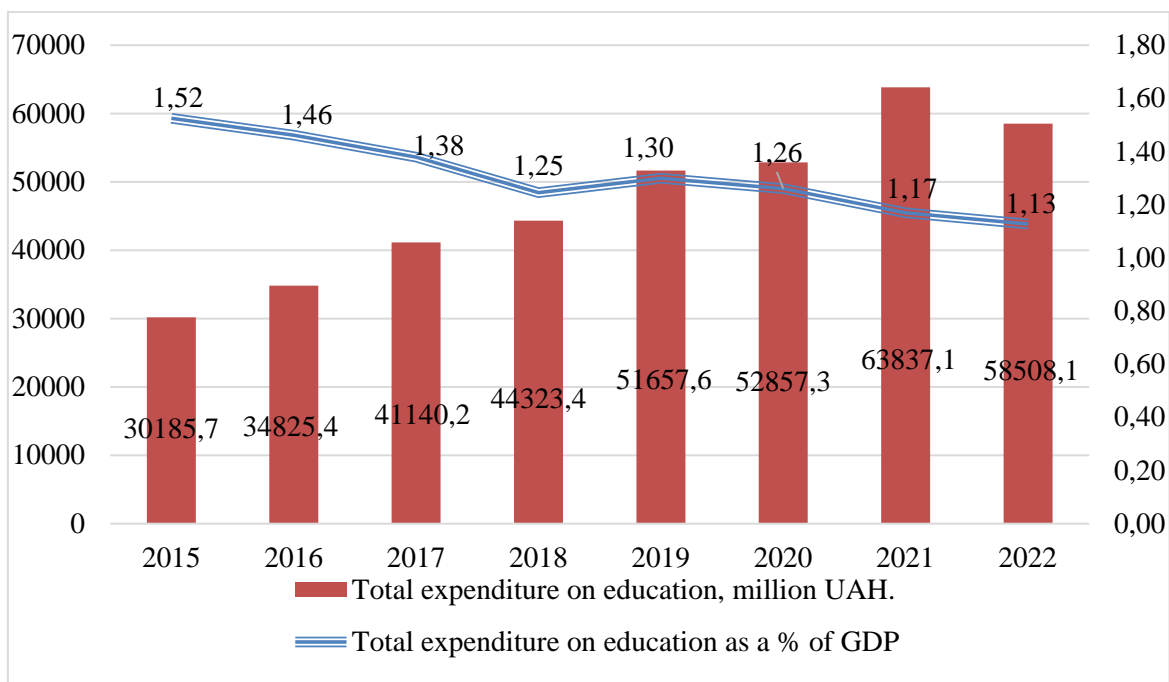


Figure 1. Total expenditure on education in Ukraine to GDP in 2015–2022

Source: compiled by the author based on data [2]

As we can see from Figure 1, there is growth in Ukraine expenditure on education in absolute terms (except 2022), but in percentage terms to the GDP of Ukraine during the entire analyzed period (except 2019), this indicator is decreasing. The low indicator of education expenses as a percentage of Ukraine's GDP indicates that the country needs more investment in the development of education to ensure sustainable development and improve the quality of life of the population. Now let's consider education expenses from all expenses of the state budget of Ukraine (Figure 2).

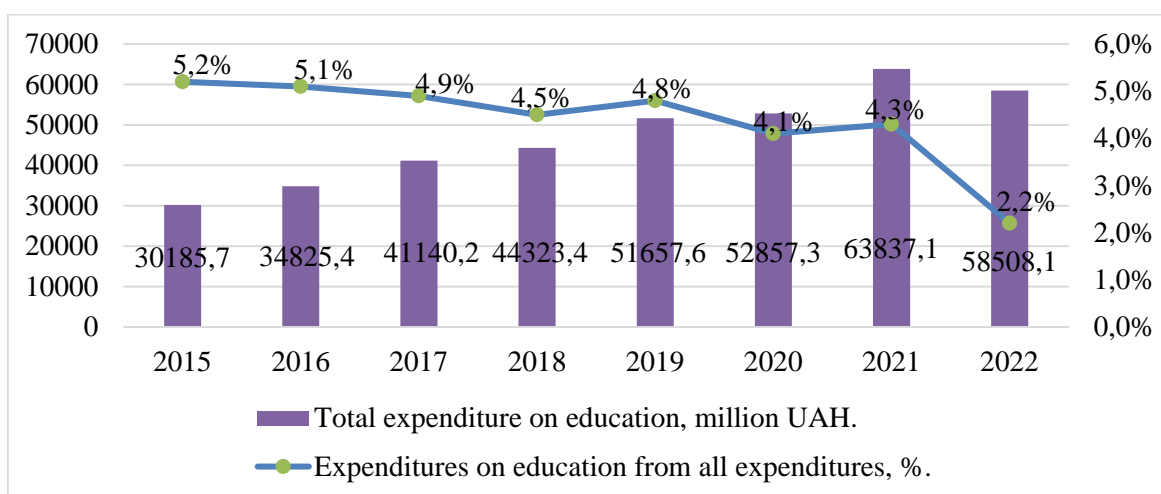


Figure 2. Expenditures on education from all expenditures of the state budget of Ukraine 2015–2022

Source: compiled by the author based on data [3]

We see that expenditures on education make up a very small part of all expenditures of the state budget of Ukraine. This indicator reached its maximum in 2015 (5.2%), and its minimum in 2022 (2.2%). This shows that Ukraine does not invest enough resources in the development of education. This can have consequences for the economy, social sphere and development of the country as a whole. Under-investment in education can lead to an under-trained workforce, which can limit a country's opportunities for economic growth and innovation. It can also affect the quality of life of citizens, as insufficient education can limit opportunities for career development and obtaining high-paying jobs.

Additionally, low education costs can lead to inequalities in access to education, as the less well-off may have limited access to quality education. This can lead to the growth of social problems and inequalities in society.

To ensure financial stability and development of higher education, Ukraine should consider the following measures:

- Increasing funding for higher education: The government can increase the size of the public budget allocated to higher education to ensure sufficient funding for universities and higher education institutions.

- Promotion of scientific research: The government can stimulate scientific research and development by providing additional grants and scholarships to scientists and researchers, as well as by developing technology incubators and other organizations that promote innovative development.

- Improving the quality of higher education: The government can set requirements for the quality of education provided by universities and higher education institutions and provide financial support to those that achieve the highest results.

- Attracting foreign students and teachers: The government can promote the attraction of foreign students and teachers to increase the international reputation of higher education institutions and increase the level of cultural exchange.

- Infrastructure development: The government can invest in infrastructure development related to higher education, such as building new academic buildings, improving existing laboratories and libraries [1].

Conclusion. Financing of education in Ukraine is of great importance in the conditions of globalization. Globalization means increased competition in the labor market and the need for highly qualified professionals who can work in different countries and cultures. Therefore, providing quality education that meets the requirements of the modern world is one of the key conditions for success in the global economy.

In addition, financing education in Ukraine can ensure the development of scientific research and innovation, which will create new jobs and strengthen the country's economy. It is also possible to attract foreign students and scientists to Ukrainian universities, which will expand the cultural and

scientific exchange between the countries and provide new opportunities for the development of Ukrainian education.

Therefore, financing education in Ukraine is an important condition for the country's successful entry into the global economy and strengthening its position in the international arena.

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