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## **PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION AS AN INSTITUTIONAL COMPONENT OF THE ECONOMY MODERNIZATION**

Modernization of the economy of any country can be hardly imagined without the formation of new ideology in the minds of its citizens, without the formation of high level of technological knowledge what can be provided mainly by higher education. The law of Ukraine “On higher education”, adopted in 2014, declares new principles of government policy in the higher education field, which besides the integration to the European system of higher education response to the economic modernization requirements. The implementation of public-private partnership (PPP) is one of such principles.

The role of PPP mechanisms in the modernization transformations of the economy is acknowledged in some other legislative and regulatory acts, in particular, in programs and strategies of socio-economic development at regional and national levels, in the law “On public-private partnership” etc. However, the realization of these mechanisms is quite a sparse phenomenon. There are several reasons explaining this fact: insufficient motivation of private business for participation in PPP projects; imperfection of legislation that regulates the PPP relationships in social and innovation spheres.

The phenomenon of PPP has been studied by Ukrainian and foreign scholars, among which we can mention T.I. Yefymenko, E.L. Cherevykov, K.V. Pavlyuk (2012), V.V. Blyznyuk (2012), V.V. Bondar (2011), M. Latham (2010), A.Ya. Livshyn, O.P. Molchanova (2009), V.N. Yakymets (2012), G.A. Yasheva (2012) etc.

The purpose of the article is a theoretical grounding of opportunities of public-

private partnership mechanisms implementation in higher education to accelerate the modernization of national economy.

The basic mechanisms PPP in the higher education field can be divided into:

1) financial:

- by institutional form: concession, leasing, financial leasing, tax credits, educational voucher, emission of securities;

- by the program and project form: education loan, state and municipal guarantees, grants, loans, scholarship programs;

2) organizational and administrative:

- by institutional form: institutes of public participation, technoparks, centers of technology transfer, resource centers, associations of graduates, accreditation of education institutions, ratings;

- by the program and project form: fairs of educational projects, common programs, program accreditation and other independent quality evaluation, research and production practice, training of teachers in enterprises, elaboration of standards and normative requirements;

3) legal:

- by institutional form: property management agreements;

- by the program and project form: investment contract.

Financing of higher education in Ukraine can be provided by leasing contracts (as a source of additional revenues); tax revenues and “tax shield”; for commercial higher education institutions it can be emission of securities; government guarantees; grants.

The collaboration between a state, business and higher education institutions in the innovations field anticipates the creation of technoparks, resource centers, and centers of technology transfer. Such project can be realized by Ukrainian national and research universities.

Social partnership is based on organizational relationships, and is realized through conducting cooperative measures – round tables, conferences, seminars, trainings, participation of business in distribution places financed from the budget

between specialties. Partially these forms of collaboration are represented in a new law of Ukraine “On higher education”.

The service infrastructure is represented by business incubator and employment services for graduates. It should be noted that business incubators have weak development in Ukraine. They are widespread in the USA and Western Europe. However, the student’s employment services were created almost in all universities in Ukraine but their activity is not often efficient.

Independent evaluation of the higher education quality in Ukraine is represented by ratings. There are four basic organizations that determine the universities’ rating: SciVerse Scopus (scientific activity), IREG (TOP-200 of higher education institutions), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Webometrics rating), information portal Osvita.ua (consolidated rating of higher education institutions).

The list of considered mechanisms of collaboration between a state, private business and education is not exhaustive. However, most of them are not enough implemented in legislation. In particular, due to the law of Ukraine “On public-private partnership” education is not the field where the mechanisms of PPP can be implemented in spite of inclusion such fields as health care, culture and sport.

That is why it is necessary to make some corrections in the law of Ukraine “On public-private partnership” that will response the basic principles of state higher education policy. This will help to prepare those professionals which are needed for labour force market, to create “start-ups”, to provide for applicants of universities best perspectives after obtaining higher education.

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