

Technical disadvantages in registration are next: a limited number of banks connected to the system; system crashes; incorrect recorded data by bank employee which BankID rejects; the possibility of cyber-attacks.

Therefore, the access to the tools of e-government in Ukraine has some difficulties. It is illustrated in the fact that of the 3 million population of Kiev only 50 thousand have taken part in the Participatory budgeting 2016. To solve these disadvantages we require fixing point error and time to promote citizens with the technology. That's why, the development of e-government in Ukraine cannot be avoided.

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## **FINANCING OF HIGHER EDUCATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

Economic development, as well as society in general, is impossible without highly intellectual potential of the nation, leading role in the formation of which plays a higher education. Research rates of return on higher education, which was carried out by employees of the World Bank showed that the social rate of return on investment in higher education accounted for 10.8%, while private yield was about 19.0%, which is very attractive to society [1].

Today the field of higher education in Ukraine is in the process of transformation and restructuring due to global trends, demands and reformation changes in Ukrainian society. In Ukraine, the funding of higher education is multi-channel, and carried out of the expenditure of the state budget, local budgets, enterprises, corporations and individuals. However, the level of financial security is inadequate, as well there is no perfect mechanism for financing higher education that has contributed for its effective development.

Researching the issue of financing of higher education in Ukraine is possible to find out some problems:

- 1) short-term budgeting in universities, budgets are made usually for 1 year, so it's not possible to plan activities for the future;
- 2) usually financing the costs of higher education is based on the previous year and not based on actual cost performances;
- 3) lack of control over the efficiency and effectiveness of expenditure in higher education [2];
- 4) financing of higher education and education in general budget of residual, resulting in significant discord between the real needs of industry and the level of funding;
- 5) the discrepancy between social needs and demand and the level of funding;
- 6) does not equal access to higher education;
- 7) discrepancy declared funding level of regulatory legal acts;

Solving these problems requires higher definition of certain areas of higher education, which should include:

- 1) determine the standards of higher education funding that would meet the requirements of time;

2) the development of educational loans, which will help expand the availability of higher education for the general public;

3) development of economic relations between universities and the corporate sector on the basis of dual education and increase their share in the financing;

4) diversification of financing of higher education through the organization of endowment funds of entrepreneurial universities crowd funding;

5) development of long-term financing of higher education and a system of control over the targeted use of the higher education institutions.

So, despite the market transformation of Ukrainian economy, which help forward to the decentralization of public security and diversification of the financial sources of higher education. Financing of higher education is issued on an insufficient level, which enhances the crisis processes in this area. Based on the above, to negotiation of mentioned problems and following basic directions of development will contribute to the development of higher education in Ukraine.

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## **BUDGET STRATEGY AS A NECESSARY TOOL FISCAL POLICY OF STATE FOR PROVIDING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT UKRAINE**

The providing of sustainable development of economy in modern conditions is the main objective of the government of each country. The high rates of economic growth create the necessary capacity to implement national programs of socio-economic development of state in accordance with the definite priorities. Since the problem of economic growth is closely tied to the problems of economic restructuring, the increase of productivity and efficiency, then the economic growth in the current conditions should be measured not only with quantitative but also with qualitative indicators. Therefore, the definition of long-term trends in the economy and development on this basis strategies and planned targets are considered in most major countries as the basic task of government. [1, c.27].

The need for continuation of time horizons of budget planning and forecasting in the world due to the introduction of two concepts in the current coordination by the process of financial sustainable development in the OECD countries since the beginning of the XXI century: the sustainability of state finances and the quality of budgetary planning (forecasting).

The concept "the sustainability of state finances" means the ability of the government to fully fund the budgetary programs and on time serve the debt obligations without increasing the tax burden on the economy. It is part of the broader concept "sustainable development", which arose because of the concern of the international community about aging population, environmental threats, limited natural resources which affect the future socio-economic development.

The achieving of sustainability of state finances requires the government to develop the budget strategy, which must take into account many macroeconomic aspects and be aimed at solving social problems, while ensuring the long-term solvency of the government. The strategy should provide for reducing public debt, increasing employment, rising living standards, reform of pension and social security.