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DETERMINANTS OF SOCIAL POLICY IN THE FORMATION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT: MANAGEMENT ASPECT

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Abstract. *The determinants of social policy in the formation of the institutional environment of human development have been researched in the article and some institutional areas for improving the management of social policy, taking into account the challenges of today have been outlined in the article. The absence of a comprehensive state strategy of social policy in our country has been revealed. The growth rates of the consolidated budget expenditures of Ukraine in the sphere of the formation of conditions of human development have been analyzed. The gap between the targets for 2030 and the corresponding forecast values have been determined. It has been proposed to approve a comprehensive social policy strategy, which would fix its mission as achieving the goals of sustainable development and a high level of human development, which will implement the legislative experience of several European Parliament parliaments on the institutional environment of human development.*

Keywords: *institutional environment, human development, social policy, the institutional environment of human development, goals of sustainable development.*

Аннотация. *В статье исследованы детерминанты социальной политики в формировании институциональной среды человеческого развития и обозначены отдельные институциональные направления совершенствования процесса управления социальной политикой с учетом вызовов современности. Выявлено отсутствие в Украине комплексной государственной стратегии социальной политики. Проанализированы темпы прироста расходов сводного бюджета Украины в сферу формирования условий человеческого развития. Определены разрыв между целевыми ориентирами к 2030 году и соответствующими прогнозными значениями. Предложено утверждение комплексной стратегии социальной политики, которая зафиксировала ее миссию как достижение целей устойчивого развития и высокого уровня человеческого развития, что позволит имплементировать законодательный опыт ряда парламентов Европейского Союза по формированию институциональной среды человеческого развития.*

Ключевые слова: *институциональная среда, развитие общества, социальная политика, институциональная среда человеческого развития, цели устойчивого развития.*

Formulation of the problem. Despite the declared at all levels of government priorities of Ukraine as a European state, which provides a «human-centric» approach to defining goals and factors of economic development, over the past ten years, basic indicators of human development have not improved and some social parameters have even deteriorated. Ukraine is below the average level of Europe and Central Asia in terms of human development, which requires meaningful adjustment of domestic social policy and areas of its implementation, which will serve as a basis for improving specific parameters of quality of life.

The situation with the development of human potential in our country has become even more complicated due to the problems of the annexation of Crimea, occupation of part of the territory in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, as well as the «black swan» in 2020 - the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The latter particularly highlighted the problem of incomplete reforms in the social sphere, which manifested itself, in particular, in the unpreparedness for such challenges of domestic education, health, and social protection systems, which together with formal and informal rules, norms and mechanisms that expand the capabilities of Ukrainian citizens to a long, healthy life, access to knowledge and an appropriate level of well-being, form an institutional environment for human development.

The socio-economic crisis of recent years creates significant resource constraints for the state to perform its functions, one of which is the formation of the institutional environment of human development, in particular in terms of the

implementation of social policy instruments. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), more than nine million people in Ukraine could find themselves below the poverty line due to the socio-economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 epidemic. The absolute poverty rate will increase to 50.8 % [1]. Due to the critical growth of poverty and insecurity of Ukrainian families, there is an urgent need for effective social protection measures to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. Given the limited resources of state and local budgets to overcome poverty and finance the socio-cultural sphere, the main priority should be to change the focus of social policy towards shaping the institutional environment of human development, increase its efficiency, including by improving management and redistribution of expenditures.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The topic of research on the relationship between social policy and human development, in general, is quite popular in domestic scientific circles, among the most important achievements are the works of O. Vlasiuk, O. Grishnova, E. Libanova, A. Revenko, and others. Analysis of the works of these scientists suggests that the problems of forming the institutional environment of human development by improving the management of social policy in the domestic scientific literature have not been fully explored. At the same time, we emphasize that the basis for solving this issue are the scientific achievements of domestic institutionalists – V. Heitz, A. Gritsenko, V. Dementiev, I. Maly, O. Yaremenko, and others, fundamental works of the classics - O. Wilson, R. Coase, D. North. Paying tribute to these scientists, we note

that the dynamism of changes in social policy within the institutional environment of human development caused by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and other adverse conditions necessitate the deepening of research in this direction.

The purpose of the article is to identify the main problems in the institutional support of human development in Ukraine and to find directions and effective tools for improving the process of social policy management, taking into account the challenges of today.

Presentation of the main research material. The social orientation of the national economy is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, where human is proclaimed the highest value, and Ukraine - the welfare state [2, p. 1]. This determines the special place of social policy in the activities of the Ukrainian Government and other state and local authorities, as well as specialized institutions that exist for its implementation.

We agree with the opinion of scientists of the National Academy of Public Administration [3] on the need to consider the concept of «social policy» in a broad and narrow sense. Thus, in a narrow sense, "social policy" means the activities of its subjects to form the social security of the individual and society. In a broad sense, «social policy» is a system of managerial, regulatory, self-regulatory ways and forms of activity of subjects, a set of principles, decisions, actions embodied in social programs and social practice to meet social needs, balance social interests, social groups of society, achieving social goals, solving social problems, the formation of social values [3, p. 5-6].

On the one hand, social policy is carried out in a certain institutional environment, which forms the conditions for ensuring the reproduction and realization of human potential, is the institutional environment of human development. On the other hand, the main task of social policy is its formation and improvement. The institutional environment of human development is formal and informal institutions that contribute to the maximum and full satisfaction of material and spiritual needs of man, expanding his opportunities for a long and healthy life, obtaining an adequate level of education and wages that provide a decent level of well-being. These institutions, according to O. Stryzhak [4], include institutions-rules, institutions-organizations, and institutions-mechanisms, which in our opinion is fully consistent with the modern realities of the domestic institutional environment:

- formal institutions-rules are established by the legislation or policy of organizations (for example, codes of labor laws and social guarantees, collective bargaining agreements, internal regulations of organizations, etc.), informal - are determined by customs, traditions concerning social or labor spheres (for example, social values and citizens' ideas about the responsibilities of the employee, the degree of responsibility of the state or employer for their lives and well-being, etc.);

- institutions-organizations directly provide the conditions for human development. These include, first of all, the Institute of Public Health, the Institute of Education, the Institutes of Social Security, the Institute of Social

Corporate Responsibility, and the Institutes of Labor Dispute Resolution;

- institutions-mechanisms of human development are ways, procedures to ensure its conditions, including through the availability and quality of medical and educational services, conditions for decent work, and a comfortable, safe life.

It should be noted that the institutional environment of human development is formed not only by social policy instruments. Important components are economic institutions (entrepreneurship, markets for resources and factors of production, ownership of resources, economic regulation mechanism, fiscal and monetary policy, corruption, etc.) and in Ukraine - political (government and administration, licensing procedures, legislation, regulating both social and economic processes) institutions, influencing the prospects of socio-economic development, which largely forms the basis for ensuring the development of human potential.

Given the ultimate goals of socio-economic development of the country, the domestic policy directly or indirectly affects the institutional environment of human development. At the same time, the influence of some institutions on it can be controversial. Note that the existence of such an institution as informal employment can be perceived as a disincentive to human development, as it deprives the employee of legal protection in the field of labor relations, is accompanied in many cases by low wages and budget contributions, including social funds and growth of the shadow economy, corruption tax, etc. On the other hand, this form of employment may be the only opportunity for some citizens to find employment and earn an income. This is especially true for

countries where the distribution and use of budget funds serve the purpose of enriching certain groups in power, rather than the goals of economic development and improving the welfare of citizens.

As noted above, the institutional environment of human development in addition to the formal (regulated by regulations) contains an informal, value-normative component, which on the one hand is formed as a result of relevant state policy, and on the other, in a democratic political system - has a significant impact. At the same time, the norms, traditions, and values that prevail in society can both contribute to economic and social progress and the development of human potential, and create tangible barriers for them.

It should be noted that in the outlined aspect the Ukrainian society during the last decade is moving in the direction of the increasing spread of speculative-rational values and values of self-expression. According to the World Center for Values in Ukraine, conducted by the Ukrainian Center for European Policy in 2020 [5], paternalistic sentiments are declining among its citizens, and there is a growing awareness that income should be more related to individual efforts, and not on the state, should be the main burden of responsibility for their well-being.

Among the positive trends is also the growth of tolerance in Ukrainian society. Thus, from 48 % to 55.1 % increased the share of those who consider women not worse than men, political leaders, decreased from 52 % to 36.4 % the share of those who would not want to live next to HIV-infected, with 62 % to 44.8 % - with people of non-traditional sexual orientation, the share of those who believe that most people can be trusted

has increased: from 23.1 % to 30.1 %, etc. [5, p. 13].

At the same time, the values of Ukrainian society have undergone negative changes during this period, which have manifested themselves in the strengthening of certain aspects of traditional values and the values of survival. In the study [5, p. 14] there is an increase in xenophobia (the share of those who do not want to live next door to immigrants has increased from 19 % to 27.1 %, with people of other nationalities - from 17 % to 24.8 %); the share of supporters of gender stereotypes that university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (from 18 % to 24.5 %); from 20 % to 30.9 %, the share of those who believe that "if a woman earns more money than a man, it usually causes problems" has increased.

An analysis of the statistical literature on gender equality suggests that the share of Ukrainians who condemn domestic violence and violence, in general, has decreased; receiving state aid to which a person is not entitled, theft, non-payment of taxes, bribery. This is a consequence not only of the difficult economic situation in which most of our citizens find themselves but also of the lack of a systematic policy for the incorporation of democratic, human-centric values into Ukrainian society. In turn, this affects the principles and priorities of social policy. It is perceived only as a tool for «extinguishing fires», reducing social tensions, or achieving certain political goals. At the same time, the goal of social policy is mainly not related to the realization of an inalienable human right - the expansion of the choice to develop and realize equity through the formation of a favorable institutional environment for him.

The main subject of social policy in our country is the Government of Ukraine, represented by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. It is known from management theory that successful management of any process begins with defining the mission and developing a development strategy. Strategic planning is the basis of all other elements of management, on its basis, current plans are developed, the corresponding organizational structure, systems of motivation and control at intermediate and final stages are built. At the same time, the identified goals must be quantifiable, realistic, and consistent with the provision of resources.

The study revealed that in Ukraine there is no comprehensive state strategy of social policy as a set of measures aimed at creating conditions for human development, including through the formation of its institutional environment. To some extent, its role is played by the document – «Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine» (hereinafter SDG), the latest version of which for the period up to 2030 was approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine on 30.09.2019 [6].

Of the 17 SDGs, ten are directly related to human development tasks, essentially concretizing them. These are, first of all: Goal 1 - overcoming poverty; Goal 2 - Overcoming hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agricultural development; Goal 3 - ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for all at any age; Goal 4 - Ensuring a comprehensive and equitable quality education and encouraging lifelong learning opportunities for all; Goal 5 - ensuring gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls; goal 6 - ensuring

the availability and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation; Goal 8 - Promote progressive, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; Goal 10 - reducing inequality; Goal 11 - ensuring openness, security, sustainability and environmental sustainability of cities and other settlements; Goal 16 - Promoting a peaceful and open society for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and creating effective, accountable and participatory institutions at all levels.

According to the UN Development Program in Ukraine, the key mission of domestic social policy should be proclaimed «the creation of conditions by the state and society to expand people's opportunities to live long and healthy lives, get a sufficient level of education, have the material means for a decent existence» [7]. This mission, which is specified in the Sustainable Development Goals adopted to Ukraine and their indicators, should be the basis for developing a consolidated strategy of domestic state social policy, and define the mission and strategies of relevant ministries, agencies, local authorities, organizations performing functions. management of the social sphere.

Analysis of the documentary base of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine through the official website of the Ministry on the Internet suggests that if the earlier adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (e.g. «Sustainable Development Strategy Ukraine 2020» approved by the Presidential Decree in January 2015) was accompanied by specific measures to achieve them, development of reform strategies, current plans for their implementation and targeted programs that define specific

actions of ministries, departments, local authorities in certain areas of social policy, then after the adoption of the "Sustainable Development Strategy Ukraine 2030" such work was practically not carried out.

Most of the previously developed state strategies and targeted programs aimed at implementing SDG (for example, the Government's Medium-Term Priority Action Plan, State Strategy for Regional Development, Strategy for Agricultural Sector Development, National Strategy for Human Rights, Strategy for State Environmental Policy of Ukraine, Poverty Reduction Strategy, The State Target Program «National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities», the State Targeted Social Program «Youth of Ukraine», the State Social Program to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, etc. are valid only until the end of 2020. reasons for non-fulfillment of certain tasks and urgent renewal taking into account the goals of the "Strategy for Sustainable Development Ukraine 2030" and consolidation of resource provision in the State Budget of Ukraine for 2021.

The disadvantage of the planning system in the field of social policy in Ukraine is the formal, declarative nature of state strategies and targeted programs in most cases, they remain a declaration of intent to achieve certain goals. Also, when planning and using state budget funds, the principle of priority of solving the problems articulated in these documents is not observed. The projected volumes of financial resources of target programs, including at the expense of the state budget, do not agree with the real possibilities of their financing. Most strategies and target programs do not

specify specific responsibilities for the tasks, there are no indicators of achieving goals and methods of evaluating effectiveness, as well as complete information on the progress of their implementation, which makes it impossible to control and account for non-compliance [8]. One of the relevant strategic documents of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, in the context of the SDG, is the «Strategic Action Plan of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine for the 2020 budget year» and the two budget periods following the planned (2021-2022). These documents define the mission of the Ministry as «the formation and implementation of state social policy aimed at achieving the strategic goals set by the four CSWs of Ukraine for the period up to 2030»:

- creating an enabling environment for people with disabilities (goal 3.1);
- ensuring the protection of children's rights and supporting families with children (goal 3.2);
- social support for families in difficult life circumstances and other categories of the population (goal 3.3);
- creating conditions to ensure a decent old age of the elderly (goal 3.4) [9].

At the same time, despite the practical completion of the process of adopting the state budget of Ukraine for 2021, the specification of plans and programs under this Strategy for the next budget year has not been implemented, it has not been updated in terms of ensuring the implementation of SDG and human development problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also no targeted assistance to people who have contracted the disease or lost income due to quarantine measures (including self-isolation), no steps have been taken to provide support by social services to at-

risk groups to protect them from potentially dangerous to them contacts, no targeted program has been developed to combat the coronavirus epidemic and its socio-economic consequences.

Also, several Ministries of Ukraine and government agencies that are, by definition, directly designed to shape the institutional environment of human development, in particular by managing the institutions that provide it, have not incorporated the above-mentioned CSBs into their mission and strategic plans. For example, Goal 4 of the SDG is covered as much as possible only by the National Strategy for the Development of Education in Ukraine until 2021, which, however, does not contain specific indicators of the implementation of tasks, most of which are too general. The draft Strategy for the Development of Higher Education in Ukraine for 2021-2031, proposed for public discussion, although devoid of some of the above shortcomings, but demonstrates an instrumental approach to one of the main institutions of human development. Higher education is conceived (as stated in the mission of the Strategy), only as a means of «ensuring sustainable innovative development of Ukraine...» [10]. However, it is not about the need to ensure its availability, which is one of the indicators and conditions of human development, especially in conditions of pandemic constraints.

By this vision of their tasks, the legislative and executive authorities are working to reduce the number of higher education institutions, including by forcibly merging them, restricting the rights of their separate structural units, reducing funding for several regional universities, setting indicative prices for education services, thus limiting access

to higher education for a wide range of Ukrainian citizens.

Also, among the key areas of state and educational policy, as well as other areas of regulation of human development institutions, goal 5 of the SDG, «ensuring gender equality, empowerment of all women and girls» was not reflected. Although Ukraine has developed a fairly strong regulatory framework designed to ensure equality between women and men, these documents are often purely declarative and do not properly affect the formation of parity. In particular, men's wages exceed women's wages by 30%, women's representation at higher levels of management in both the private and public sectors remains extremely low, and women's participation in unpaid domestic work is disproportionately high. As a result, Ukraine ranks 55th on the index of gender inequality [11].

About strategies developed for a longer period, goal 3 of the CSW is reflected in the Strategy of public policy on healthy and active longevity for the period up to 2022 and the action plan for its implementation, approved in December 2018 [12]. The positive thing is that in this plan the responsible subdivisions and authorities are appointed for the implementation of the tasks specified in it. However, the condition for empowering people to live a long life while maintaining a high level of health, which is a sign of progress in human development, is not only a healthy lifestyle but also accessible to all citizens, quality medicine, timely detection, and successful treatment of diseases. prevention. In this regard, effective management of the medical field is of particular importance, which also begins with the correct setting of strategic goals. This is especially true in

connection with the exacerbation of problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Unfortunately, the goals set by the National Strategy for Health Care Reform in Ukraine for the period 2015-2020, namely:

- increase in health indicators of the population (life expectancy, reduction of morbidity, mortality);
- increasing financial security when seeking medical care, so that the disease does not cause impoverishment or lack of funds does not prevent timely treatment;
- ensuring the readiness and ability of the health care system to respond effectively to crises that pose a threat to the health of an individual, community, or the entire population, although correlated with the goals of human development and CSR, but have not been achieved [13].

Relevant reforms have not been completed, no radical institutional changes have been made in the management of the sector, and an updated strategy for the development of the medical sector in terms of implementing CSR and ensuring human development has not yet been proposed. If we analyze other strategies and programs of public authorities relevant for the period after 2020, we can conclude that several CSWs related to human development goals are not taken into account at the time of the study.

In management practice, the implementation of any strategy involves resource provision. In our opinion, the conditions for human development are directly created by investments in environmental protection, housing, and communal services, education, and health care, spiritual and physical development of people, social protection, and security. Of course, they can be

financed from private sources, but, above all, it is the responsibility of the state. On the other hand, public spending on economic development, defense, or public order can, indirectly, both promote human development and create obstacles (for example, by using the law enforcement system to suppress democracy).

It should be noted that although nominally the costs of the above areas, which directly shape the conditions of human development, in Ukraine are increasing, the pace of their change in real terms is uneven, so according to budget expenditures in 2020 may become negative (Fig. 1).

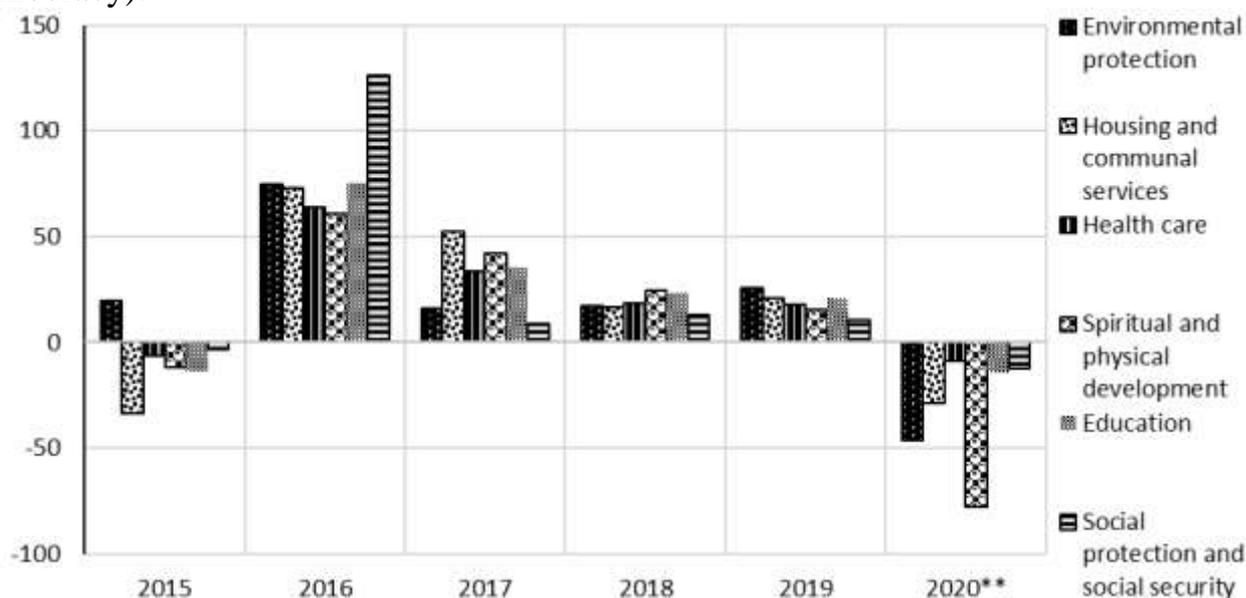


Fig. 1 Growth rates of the consolidated budget of Ukraine in the sphere of formation of conditions of human development 2015-2020 **

Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of data from the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine [14] in the base prices of 2013;

** data for 2020 - projected on the basis of the state of execution of the consolidated state budget of Ukraine on expenditures on 01.10.2020 and NBU forecasts on inflation in 2020.

Based on the figures in Fig. 1 data note that the highest growth rates of funding for human development (by 95 % per year), after the annexation of Crimea and the occupation of part of Ukrainian territory in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, was observed in 2016. In the following period, they mostly decreased. According to forecasts, in real constant prices in 2013, in 2020 they will decrease (by about 16 %). Funding for the spiritual and physical development of Ukrainian society (-78 %), environmental protection (-46 %), and housing and

communal services (-28 %) will decrease the most (taking into account the existing trends). Financial opportunities for education (-14 %), health care (-8.6 %) were lower than in the previous year, and 12.4 % less was allocated for social protection and social security.

During the period from 2014 to 2019, the share of government expenditures in the areas that form the institutional prerequisites for human development (from 63.2 % to 55.8 %, respectively) decreased, by 11.6 %, in particular: for housing and communal services 26 %,

health care 14.2 %, spiritual and physical development 13.2 %, education 8.9 %, social protection and social security - almost 11 %. According to our forecasts, in 2020 this trend will continue.

The consequence of this is a lack of progress and even regression according to some CSR criteria and human development indicators. Thus, the Voluntary National Review of Ukraine's Progress in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, conducted in the summer of 2020.

The Ministry of Economic Development, Trade, and Agriculture of Ukraine at the beginning of 2019 showed that the achievement of some goals is impossible without accelerating their pace, and in some areas, the situation has deteriorated, making it impossible to achieve them in time (IP) (Table 1).

As of 2019, according to the Human Development Index (0.75), Ukraine ranked 88th out of 189 countries covered by the survey, falling (including the inequality index) by 5 positions, compared to 2013, ranking last in Europe. Ecuador, Azerbaijan, Mongolia, and Lebanon are at about the same level of human development. For comparison, Poland, most similar to Ukraine in terms of starting conditions and potential, is ranked 32nd in the human development index, the Czech Republic is 26th, and Slovenia is 24th. Ukraine lags the most behind the index «National Income per capita» (USD 7,500 per PPS), which is much lower than in many countries close in the ranking [15].

That is poverty, low incomes, unjustifiably high levels of property inequality, limited conditions for realizing their potential not only do not lose relevance for Ukraine in 2020 but will be exacerbated by the unprecedented

financial and socio-economic crisis caused by the loss of territory, military action in the east of the country and the global pandemic COVID-19.

In turn, the deterioration of the situation in the social sphere, the institutional environment of human development, leading to deteriorating conditions for the reproduction and realization of human potential in our country, worsen the prospects for economic growth. Thus, according to our calculations, children born this year will be able to achieve only 63 % of productivity (for comparison, in Poland this figure is 73 %).

As noted above, this is a consequence of the lack of a comprehensive vision of social policy goals in terms of the concept of human development and SDG, at all levels of government, and, as a result, fragmentation and inconsistency of reforms and measures to achieve them. These circumstances necessitate the modernization of the social policy management system, its focus on the formation of the institutional environment of human development, all its elements (formal and informal). First of all, it is necessary to approve a comprehensive social policy strategy, which would fix its mission as the achievement of the SDG and a high level of human development (which corresponds to the average value for Europe). They should be used to build an institutional architecture that will ensure its implementation, in particular the organizational structure of the legislative and executive branches, to develop sectoral strategies, implementation plans, and targeted programs, with a clear definition of priorities responsible for their implementation, indicators of goals and effectiveness, with mandatory

Table 1

The gap between the targets for 2030 and their forecasts values (IP)

Acceleration is required to complete the task	IP	The reverse trend in the task	IP
Goal 1. Overcoming poverty			
		1.3.1 Ratio of poverty levels d / y with children and d / y without children, times	- 100
Goal 2. Overcoming hunger, agricultural development			
2.1.1. Meat consumption per person, kg / year	+ 70	2.1.2. Milk consumption and mol. products per 1 person, kg / year	- 100
Goal 3. Good health and well-being			
3.4.1. The number of deaths of people aged 30-59 from hypertension, per 100 thousand people.	+ 50	Proportion of smokers among women aged 16-29, %	- 100
3.5.1 Probability to die in 20-64 years, men	+ 76	Number of patients diagnosed with HIV per 100 thousand population	- 100
3.9.1. Share of household expenditures in total health expenditures,%	+ 58		
Goal 4. Quality education			
		4.5.1. Level of population participation in formal and informal types of education,%	- 84
		4.2.1. Indicator of coverage of children aged 5 years by preschool institutions, %	- 25
Goal 5. Gender equality			
5.4.2 The share of women among the deputies of regional councils and local councils of cities of the region. value, %	+100		
Goal 8. Decent work			
8.6.1. Number of employees in SME entities, million people	+ 97	8.5.2. Number of deaths from accidents at work, % to the level of 2015	- 88
8.5.1. Number of victims of accidents at work, % to the level of 2015	+ 20	8.5.3. Share of employees engaged in work with harmful working conditions, %	- 17
Goal 10. Reduction of inequality			
10.3.1. Share of rural households affected by the lack of ambulance services, %	+ 87	10.3.2 Proportion of rural households affected by lack of medical facilities nearby, %	- 75
10.5.1 The ratio of the average pension and the average salary in the economy, %	+ 16	10.3.3. Proportion of rural households affected by lack of transport links, %	-50

Source: compiled by the authors

resource provision and accountability to stakeholders, civil society, international financial organizations, and donors, etc.

We propose to borrow the experience of several parliaments of the European Union on the institutionalization of the implementation of the CSW in their

processes, in particular in the creation of new committees on sustainable development, which would include representatives of various political factions. This, firstly, can be an important political signal about the importance of the CSW for the Ukrainian Parliament and society, and secondly, will provide a focal point to monitor all activities in the Verkhovna Rada on the implementation of the CSW. Given the cross-sectoral nature of the CSW, it can ensure better coordination and communication with the relevant committees of the Ukrainian Parliament. A positive example of the work of such a body can be the work of the Latvian Seimas Commission for Sustainable Development, which is a public platform for considering proposals and promoting new policy initiatives with the CSB [16].

Conclusions. Thus, the choice of SDG-oriented type of socio-economic policy requires a serious adjustment of approaches to public management of the development of the institutional environment of human development. First of all, the goals of human development specified in the CSW and relevant indicators of their achievement

should be the basis for the strategic goal-setting of state social policy at all levels, as well as public authorities, institutions, and organizations designed to implement it. Their strategies, target programs should cover all CSWs, coordinate the main activities, with the resources to implement them.

We consider it necessary to review the structure and functions of domestic ministries and agencies in terms of their compliance with the CSW, to establish an appropriate coordinating body in the Verkhovna Rada, as well as mechanisms for setting priorities, control by the legislature and civil society over the Strategy, plans, and target programs. Further research will consider the organizational structure of the authorities in terms of providing mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of CSW to identify determinants and some opportunities to strengthen the management aspects of the Constitution and relevant strategies of human development, which will move from declaring priorities to concrete actions. realization of the purposes resulted in work.

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ДЕТЕРМІНАНТИ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ В ФОРМУВАННІ ІНСТИТУЦІЙНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА ЛЮДСЬКОГО РОЗВИТКУ: УПРАВЛІНСЬКИЙ АСПЕКТ

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Анотація. У статті досліджено детермінанти соціальної політики в формуванні інституційного середовища людського розвитку та окреслено окремі інституційні напрями вдосконалення процесу управління соціальною політикою з урахуванням викликів сьогодення. Виявлено відсутність в нашій державі комплексної державної стратегії соціальної політики. Проаналізовано темпи приросту видатків зведеного бюджету України у сферу формування умов людського розвитку. Визначено розрив між цільовими орієнтирами на 2030 рік та відповідними прогностичними значеннями. Запропоновано затвердження комплексної стратегії соціальної політики, яка б зафіксувала її місію як досягнення цілей сталого розвитку та високого рівня людського розвитку, що дозволить імплементувати законодавчий досвід ряду парламентів Європейського Союзу щодо формування інституційного середовища людського розвитку.

Ключові слова: інституціональне середовище, людський розвиток, соціальна політика, інституціональне середовище людського розвитку, цілі сталого розвитку.

Соціально-економічна криза останніх років створює значні ресурсні обмеження для держави щодо виконання своїх функцій, однією з яких є формування інституційного середовища людського розвитку, зокрема в розрізі реалізації інструментів соціальної політики.

Метою статті є визначення основних проблем в інституційному забез-

печенні розвитку людського потенціалу в Україні та пошук напрямів і дієвих інструментів вдосконалення процесу управління соціальною політикою з урахуванням викликів сьогодення.

У роботі зазначається, що інституційне середовище людського розвитку крім формальної (врегульованої нормативними актами) містить неформа-