

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE HUMAN CAPITAL OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF CONFORMITY TO THE CONVERGENCE CRITERIA OF THE EU

Polous O.V.

Candidate of Economic Sciences,
Assistant Lecturer at Department of Economics,
National Aviation University

The article is devoted to topical issues of determining trends in the development of Ukraine's human capital in the context of meeting the EU convergence criteria. The assessment of compliance of the main macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine with the five Maastricht criteria is carried out. The existence of a connection between the level of development of human capital and the main macroeconomic indicators of the state is justified.

It is established that from five convergence criteria Ukraine is closer to the fulfilment of two. The stabilization of the exchange rate over the last two years against the backdrop of the last jump in 2015 allows predicting the development of business and minimizes investment risks. It is noted the downward trend of interest for the state budget deficit in Ukraine since 2015 but the value is close to the critical upper limit.

During the entire existence of the Maastricht criteria, their implementation in the EU was very slow. During this time they touched in almost half of the EU countries and third

countries in the Eurozone. After 2000, the Eurozone began to enter the countries with macroeconomic indicators that significantly exceeded the criteria (the case of Greece). But, for author opinion, Ukraine should seek to join the group of leading countries and not to repeat some exceptions.

Capital-intensive solutions require a radical improvement of the investment climate. The problem of resource degradation will continue to grow for Ukraine in the case of their avoiding, and GDP per capita will remain at the current level of the poorest countries in Europe. In this context, it is important to continue pension reform, administrative reforms for optimizing the number of civil servants (except education, which plays a key role in the formation of human capital and health, supporting its development), changes in the tax burden on the payroll in order to increase wages and reduce migration of Ukrainian, promote business investment in Ukraine, and encourage automation and robotics of Ukrainian business and its taking to the innovative level.