

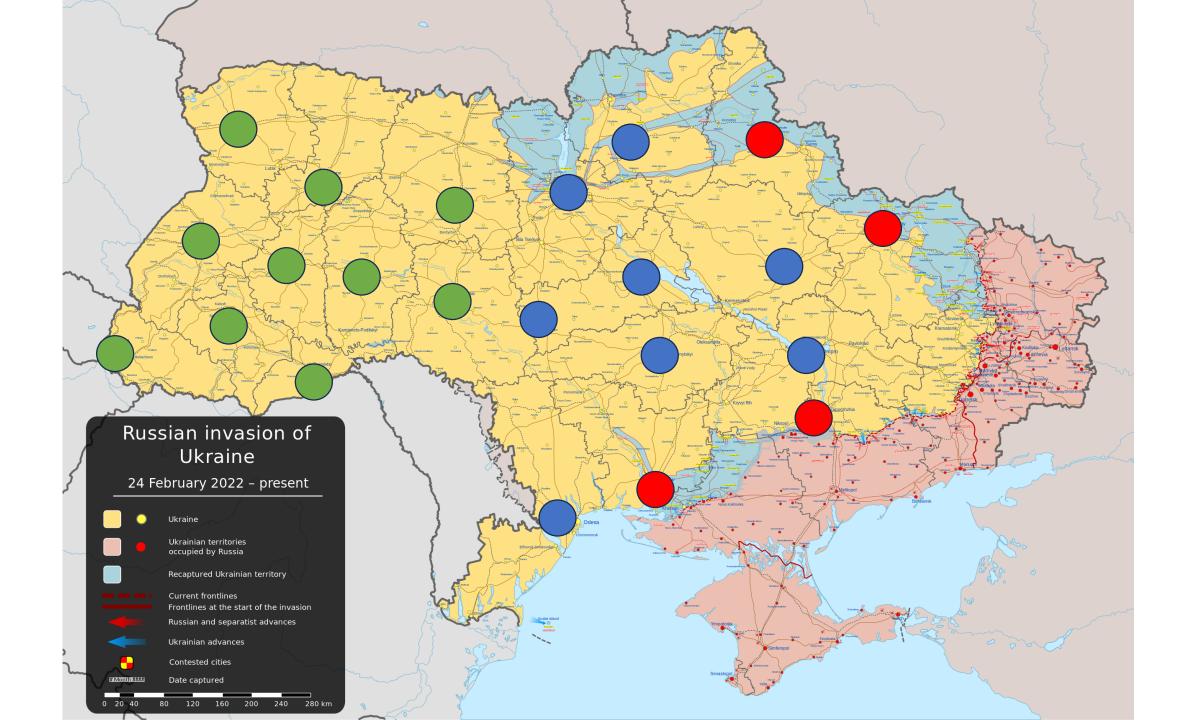
Reforming Ukraine's Higher Education system during war:

"Transforming a Spitfire into an F-16, while inflight and under heavy fire"

Mychailo Wynnyckyj Ph.D.

Deputy Minister of Education (Higher Ed)





Early / rapid relief efforts by international partners (2022-2024)

War-related challenges to the HE system:

- Distorted learning, research, administration
- Risk to coherence of academic communities (4 years of online learning)
- Risk of brain-drain

- University Twinning (EU + UK + US)
- EU University Networks
 - Erasmus+ Int'l Credit Mobility
- Joint Research Projects
 - Ukrainian studies centers
- Removal of Russian HEIs and QA agencies from EU organizations
- Visiting Professorships and (limited) non-residential Fellowships

Looking into the medium and longer term:

Joint degree programmes

- Countering risk of brain drain through COIL at BA level
- Targeted funding for joint MA/PhD programmes (e.g. ErasmusMundus, PhD cotutelles)

Joint research and human capital

- Infrastructure and capacity building (!)
- Targeted funding for joint research between twinned HEIs
- Non-resident (!)
 fellowships for
 Ukrainian researchers

Institution-level development

- Expanded twinning with Ukrainian HEIs
- HEI merger guidance
- Support for comprehensive university autonomy
- Access to international networks & models



Key Reforms since 2014:

New Law on Higher Education:

- Completion of Bologna
 - 3 cycles Jnr BA + BA/MA/PhD + DSc
 - ECTS mobility & joint programs
- University autonomy
 - Academic but not yet financial
- New QA system
 - National Quality Assurance Agency established
 - 4000+ accreditation experts trained
 - New Standards (420 individuals involved)

Law "On scientific and scientifictechnological activities" (2015):

- National Science Council
- Participation in Horizon 2020

Law "On Education" (2017):

- "New Ukrainian School"
- Competence-based programming
- 12 year school trajectory

2019-2022

- NAQA prepared for entry into ENQA
- PhD reform adoption of a new legal framework for dissertation defenses







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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Ukraine 2023 Report

Accompanying the document

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

2023 Communication on EU Enlargement policy

European Commission Recommendations

Chapter 26 – Education and culture

The EU supports cooperation in education and culture through funding programmes and the coordination of Member State policy through the 'open method of coordination'. The EU and the Member States must also prevent discrimination and ensure quality education for children of migrant workers, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Ukraine has **some level of preparation** in the area of education and culture. The education system and youth policy are broadly aligned with EU objectives. Ukraine's cultural policy reflects the general priorities of the New European Agenda for Culture. Ukraine has a good level of cooperation with its European partners on sport. The country is broadly aligned with EU policy on training and qualifications. **Some progress** has been achieved in all these areas.

In the coming year, Ukraine should in particular:

- → develop a plan for a relevant statistical data collection, analysis and sharing mechanism for education and training;
- → start implementing a plan to optimise the network of education institutions;
- → adopt legislation to modernise and regulate professional education (vocational education and training).



Priority reform areas in Higher Education:

- Completion of "works in progress"
 - University Autonomy financial autonomy and improved institutional governance
- 2024-25 MinEdu initiatives:
 - Reform of educational trajectory shift to credit accounting (30-80 per year)
 - Reformed content for "regulated professions" Medical doctors / lawyers / teachers
 - Secondary school completion testing 3+1 subjects (National multi-subject test)
 - Expansion of "cooperative" education programs study + work for credit
 - Particular emphasis on STEM and Computer Science MA level (joint programming)
 - Transformation of funding mechanism introduction of grants (co-financing)
 - Autonomy experiment introduction of empowered supervisory boards
 - Mergers modernization of network, establishment of centers of excellence

Demographics



Ukraine's HEI network:

- State institutions (non-military)
 164 10
 - MinEdu 130 (120 + 10 merged in 2024)
 - MinHealth 15;
 - MinCulture 13
 - Other 6
 - Local (oblast) 26
 - Private 92

Students enrolled in HEIs (non-military): 1,112,972

- In local gov't (oblast) HEI: 22,772
- In private HEI: 105,195

Average student numbers in state universities: 5,704

MinEdu 6,648 total in HEIs: 864,243
 MinHealth 3,875 58,126
 MinCulture 1,005 13,065

In EU average number of students per HEI, 10,074

Ratio of HEI to population:

Poland 10 HEI / mln France 4 HEI / mln United Kingdom 4 HEI / mln

MinEdu strategic priorities 2023-2025

- Network modernization rewarding quality/performance (target: 100 HEIs)
 - Incentivizing reputation management priority of capital improvements
 - Investments into merged HEI 1,5 million USD each into research infrastructure (WB funding)
- Student agency
 - Interdisciplinary programming, liberal arts, cooperative programmes, re-tooling HEI processes
 - Harmonizing "specialities" with ISCED
 - Introduction of grants in addition to "state order" system of financing
- Quality of teaching and learning
 - Digitalization and centralized (rather than standardized) testing
 - Revamped teacher training system to support reforms at primary and secondary school levels
 - NAQA entry into ENQA + WFME / National Qualifications System
- Academic community development
 - Training for university leaders / HEI management evaluations (EUA standards)
 - Incentivizing research / balance with teaching
- War relief shelters, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure.

