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Financial innovations as factors of digital transformation of the national economy of Ukraine

Current trends in the development of financial innovations are moving the digital transformation of the national economy to a qualitatively new stage of its development. In today's environment, the main priorities for the functioning of the national economy of the state should be to address the shortage of financial resources, reduce the digital divide between the economy and society, ensure accelerated economic growth and improve the welfare of the population. Articles [1-4] explore the issues of innovation in the economic sphere. The issues related to the analysis of the features of financial innovations and their impact on socio-economic processes in the state are considered [3, 4]. Works [5, 6] reveal the most problematic aspects of the introduction of innovative approaches, considering new mechanisms for solving problems in the financial sector. However, despite the wide range of research, the impact of financial innovations on the development of the digital transformation of the national economy has not been fully studied, which has led to the relevance of this study.

The importance of introducing financial innovations for the development of the digital national economy is undeniable. On the one hand, financial innovations form a new mechanism for ensuring the functioning of the national economy, considering innovative methods and tools, when, unfortunately, traditional approaches are no longer effective, and, accordingly, new types of threats and risks arise that require rapid adaptation and modernization of processes in accordance with new requirements. The article [1] identifies the main features inherent in financial innovations, in particular:

increasing the potential of socio-economic systems to distribute risks to specific conditions; improving the distribution of financial resources aimed primarily at increasing the sustainability of economic growth; high flexibility of the financial structure due to better adaptation of traditional financial instruments for its regulation; expanding the possibilities of financial intermediation.

Today, the diversity of financial innovations has led to differences due to the detailing of features, manifestation of properties and performance of a number of functions in the system of social and economic relations. The most important functions of financial innovations are: organizational (development of forecasts for the development of the economy and society for the long term; increasing the alternative and multivariate directions of implementation of financial innovations); reproductive (assessment of the necessary resources for development measures, determination of possible goals and priority areas of economic growth, ensuring competitive positions with the expansion of innovative projects); investment (allocation of financial resources to finance the development of innovations or their implementation, search for ways to minimize uncertainty and risk); stimulating (development of economic potential and human capital, increasing the interest of all participants in the innovation process; increasing the comfort and quality of life); and others [2].

The article [3] proposes a methodological approach to classify financial innovations by the area of their emergence and use, namely: financial markets and financial institutions (money and asset markets, regulators and market stimulators), financial instruments and technologies (hybrid instruments, e-service and risk management technologies), and financial transactions and processes. An analysis of the functioning of the digital national economy and society has identified the main factors that constrain the mechanism for implementing financial innovations. As noted in [4, 5], these are the low level of development of socio-economic infrastructure, contradictions in regulations in the system of intellectual property rights protection, limited financial resources for the development and implementation of financial innovations, imperfections in the mechanism of commercialization of innovations and insufficient state support, limited implementation of innovative methods of financial management, low level of stimulation of the innovation climate and lack of guidelines for financial development, etc.

The most relevant financial innovations applied in Ukraine are: the use of FinTech (cloud and contactless technologies, biometrics, artificial intelligence technologies, blockchain, program P2P lending, robo-advisor); online platforms for financial transfers (FinTech, B2B transfer services); development of financial conglomerates; virtual online technologies in lending and deposit provision; swaps; formation and operation of hedge funds and crypto assets. Let's take a closer look at the practical experience of implementing financial innovations in different countries. In Europe, InfoNina, an artificial intelligence system for speech analysis, is used (in 2022, loan products worth USD 6 million were sold). In Mexico, the Camelot Shorter Tenor AI program (30% increase in lending opportunities through short-term offers), in Taiwan, a blockchain-based platform (automation of the process of calculating trade receipts, payments and transactions); Project Eagle Eye, an online AI platform for detecting and preventing fraud in the digital space, in the USA, the CATF token

platform (identity authentication and authorization, compliance with transaction and liquidity requirements), etc. [6].

Thus, financial innovations are increasingly becoming a dominant factor in the development of the digital transformation of the national economy and society, as they form a new practical approach to solving topical issues in the financial sector, which is implemented through the creation of innovative methods, tools and technologies focused on the effective management of financial resources and risks in order to ensure the financial sustainability of socio-economic systems and their development in today's environment.

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Management of financial support for general secondary education institutions

In modern conditions, "it is especially important that the knowledge transmitted and generated by the educational and scientific system is increasingly becoming a source of economic growth and social progress in the absence of additional labour and capital investment, both directly and through public institutions and systems related to education and science.

Investments of the same size have a much greater impact in the presence of qualified personnel capable of to quickly and efficiently master new knowledge" [1].

Today, Ukraine has insufficiently developed, but available, methods for

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