The priorities on providing national security of Ukraine are as follows: defending the independence and state sovereignty; restoration of territorial integrity within the internationally recognized state border of Ukraine; development of human capital; protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens of Ukraine; European and Euro-Atlantic integration. Development and capacity building of the defense forces in accordance with NATO norms, principles and standards become an important condition for ensuring the priorities [1].

Military education is the basis for training of all components of the defense forces. The external environment and new tasks form the requirements for the development of its capabilities [2].

Defense planning processes in the armed forces of NATO member states are based on the methodology of assessing joint (joint) capabilities according to the components of DOTMLPFI (Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, Leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities, Interoperability) [3]. The ability of the military education system to train NATO forces according to NATO norms, principles and quality standards is possible under conditions of doctrinal, operational and technical compatibility [4]. Therefore, compatibility is a priority component of the capabilities of the military education system, and its evaluation should be carried out due to the quality.

The purpose of the article is to compare methodological approaches to assessing the quality of military education and training according to the national legislation and NATO standards.

Main part.
In Ukraine, ensuring the quality of education is regulated by legislation, regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, government agencies and

National and NATO requirements determine that the quality of military education and training is characterized by the degree of compliance of real learning outcomes with certain goals, standards, management indicators of military training, logistical and financial security of the educational process, prestige and efficiency of education, innovation.

Considering the components of quality assurance systems in education according to national approaches and NATO requirements, we would like to mention that the quality assurance system of education in Ukraine can be divided into two subsystems: external (in relation to the educational institution) and internal (in the educational institution).

The subsystem of external quality assurance of education should be divided into two components [5,6]. First component means tools, procedures and measures (standardization, licensing, accreditation, independent evaluation, audit, monitoring, certification, supervision, etc.). Second component means specially authorized and independent bodies and institutions responsible for ensuring the quality of education.

For example, the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education is an independent and permanent collegial body in the higher education system. The important task of the Agency is institutional accreditation conducting, which is the basis for the recognition of an educational institution on the basis of assessing the quality of its educational activities. The educational institution must prove the implementation of procedures and measures to ensure the internal quality of educational activities according to certain criteria.

There is a similar approach in NATO. To operate in the education and training system, an educational institution must be accredited, i.e. recognized as meeting the quality standards of NATO education and training. There is an institutional accreditation procedure for this, which is carried out by NATO Allied Command Transformation. The institutional accreditation process is based on NATO Quality Standards, which cover three broad categories [11]:

– leadership and management (general, personnel, resources management);
– education and training (define and deliver instruction, student assessment, support for training and learning);
– contribution to NATO (support to NATO requirements, support to discipline management, contributions to other NATO associated activities).

Thus, the institutional accreditation is an integral element of achieving the compatibility of the military education system with NATO standards, which makes it possible to recognize an educational institution in Ukraine and pass the accreditation procedure within NATO.

The subsystem of internal quality assurance of education in Ukraine foresees the implementation the procedures and measures by the educational institution as follows [5,6]. The NATO’s education quality assurance system standards provides that educational institutions which are institutionally accredited by NATO will establish, maintain and review their internal processes and procedures to ensure the
standards and guidelines are implemented [11].

The results of the comparison of procedures and measures of internal quality assurance of education according to national requirements and NATO standard (tabl. 1) show that they cover almost all components of educational institutions are identical in content and correspond to the components of joint capabilities assessment in defense planning.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ukraine</th>
<th>NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defining the principles and procedures for ensuring the quality of education</td>
<td>policy and procedures in place for Quality Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring and periodic review of educational programs</td>
<td>definition and delivery of instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evaluation of applicants for higher education, research and teaching staff and publication of the results of such evaluations</td>
<td>student assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>providing advanced training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical workers</td>
<td>staff/instructor development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>providing the necessary resources for the organization of the educational process, including independent work of students, for each educational program</td>
<td>learning resources and student support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>providing information systems for effective management of the educational process</td>
<td>information systems and knowledge management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensuring publicity of information about educational programs, higher education degrees and qualifications</td>
<td>public information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

data generated from [6, 11]

Therefore, adherence to the principles and implementation of measures to ensure the internal quality of education by educational institutions in Ukraine will help ensure the compatibility of the national system of military education and NATO education and training.

Another element of compatibility is the requirements for accreditation of national education programs and approaches to NATO course certification.

Accreditation of an educational program is an assessment of its quality and educational activities of a higher education institution under this program for compliance with the standard of higher education, the ability to meet the requirements of the standard, as well as achieving learning outcomes according to the criteria for assessing the quality of the educational program [8].

Accreditation of educational programs is carried out according to seven criteria (design and objectives of the program, structure and content, access to the program and recognition of learning outcomes, teaching and learning in the educational program, control measures, evaluation of higher education and academic integrity, human resources, educational environment and material resources, internal quality assurance of the educational program, transparency and publicity, teaching and research) [8].

The educational program will receive exemplary accreditation (certificate for 5 years), conditional accreditation (certificate for 1 year) or is considered non-accredited.

The institutional accreditation of educational and training institutions is combined with the certification of individual courses in NATO. There are three
categories of certification courses [11]:
- approved (the proposed course meets a NATO education and training requirements and the facility providing the solution is an institution accredited);
- selected (the proposed course meets a NATO education and training requirements, however, the facility providing the solution is not institutionally accredited);
- listed (the proposed course does not necessarily align with a however requirement).

Course certification is a continuous process that is linked to the conditions of accreditation of an educational institution in NATO (unconditional accreditation for 6 years or conditional accreditation for 6 months).

Conclusions.
Thus, the results of comparing methodological approaches to assessing the quality of military education and training according to national legislation and NATO standards indicate identical approaches to ensuring the quality of education in Ukraine and NATO, which will further enable compatibility of military education institutions through their accreditation and certification of courses.

References: