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THE ISSUES OF INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE IN UKRAINE

Warfare in Ukraine has significantly affected both the lives of the people and the development of the economy as a whole, including its innovation. The issue of a highly effective, scientifically based strategy of innovation activity, capable of ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises in the domestic and global markets, has become more acute than ever. Although the strategic priority direction of innovation activity is the renewal and development of the spheres of national security and defense, the problems of innovation infrastructure have remained at the same level.

Ensuring sustainable growth in labor productivity and competitiveness of domestic producers based on technological modernization of the economy, as well as increasing their innovative activity and introducing new products, services and technologies along with methods of organization and management of economic activities to improve the well-being of the population and secure stable economic growth based on defined national priorities should be the goal of the country's economic development in the post-war period.

Commercialization of scientific research is an important component in the chain of science - technology - production - consumer, and the organizational factors of this process include innovation infrastructure and regulatory and legal support for commercialization entities. As for Ukraine's innovation infrastructure, it does not have all of its elements functioning in full.

In general, the organizational forms that ensure the development of innovative activity include technoparks, technopolises, business incubators, innovation centers, venture firms, consulting and analytical firms, etc. The most successful form of organizing the rapid implementation of scientific developments is technoparks, out of which 16 are registered in Ukraine today, and fewer actually operate.

The coordination of activities and cooperation of such elements as science, higher education, production, public and private sectors, and administrative bodies form the basis for the creation of technoparks. The necessary conditions for their establishment include the presence of high-class research institutions in the region; the availability of highly qualified specialists in the production sector; the possibility of

preferential lease or purchase of production facilities or land; the availability of technological infrastructure, etc.

At the same time, Ukraine's technoparks have not yet fully become regional centers for the development of innovative activities. And the problems here lie not only in the lack of finance.

The main reason for such a state of affairs is the failure to implement the Law of Ukraine "On Special Regime of Innovation Activities of Technology Parks" and its amendments. Failure of the legislative and executive branches of government to implement the provisions of laws aimed at creating favorable conditions for innovation entities, as well as its frequent amendments, periodically suspend the dynamics of the development and expansion of this innovation network in Ukraine.

An updated legal framework for regulating the activities of these innovative structures is necessary. Another urgent step to take would be the development of a draft law "On the Activities of Technoparks, Technopark Structures and Technopolises" since the Law "On Special Regime of Investment and Innovation Activities of Technological Parks" regulates a preferential regime for implementers of technoparks innovative and investment projects, and there is a need to support and create new small and medium-sized innovative enterprises in the region in addition to benefits, incentives and other forms of state support.

Measures of state support for the functioning of technoparks include exemption from income tax and value-added tax, exemption from import duty, application of the accelerated depreciation system, full or partial (up to 50%) interest-free lending, and full or partial compensation of interest. The last measures mentioned on the list are not in effect. In many countries of the world, the state provides stimulating support for the effective operation of technoparks, from direct budget financing, especially during their creation, to various types of customs and tax benefits applied in the process of their operation. If Ukraine does not take radical measures to normalize the operation of technoparks and to implement legislative regulation of their activities in the near future, then such innovative structures, which have been successfully operating until recently, will cease to exist.

The innovative development of Ukraine, including its innovation infrastructure, is impossible without the integration of its scientific and innovative system into the European Research Area (ERA). In this regard, in 2021, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine approved a Roadmap on integration of scientific and innovation system of Ukraine into European Research Area, which will allow Ukrainian innovation structures to join the advanced research structures of the EU, which will positively affect the development of all elements of innovation activity [1].

As for other organizational forms, according to regional state administrations, at the beginning of 2024, there were 75 industrial parks, 36 technology and innovation

support centers (TISC), 10 business incubators (out of 70 registered), 23 intellectual property commercialization centers, 21 research and development enterprises, 19 regional centers of scientific, technical and economic information, 10 innovation and technology clusters, and a small number of consulting firms and non-bank financial and credit institutions operating in all the regions of Ukraine.

State support for scientific, technical, and innovative activities should include creating free economic zones, forming regional programs for innovative development, which will include orders for scientific, technical, and innovative products, financing scientific, technical, or innovative projects at the regional and state levels; facilitating obtaining credit resources from international organizations for leading scientific institutions; devising and implementing legislative and regulatory framework that will contribute to the development of innovative infrastructure, developing scientific, technical and innovative activities; bringing the intellectual products to the market.

References:

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АНАЛІЗ КОНКУРЕНТОСПРОМОЖНОСТІ КОНСАЛТИНГОВОЇ КОМПАНІЇ

Станом на 2025 рік консалтингова галузь в Україні демонструє стійке зростання та адаптацію до ринкових викликів. У період економічної нестабільності, спричиненої пандемією COVID-19 та військовими діями, український бізнес активно шукає шляхи оптимізації та розвитку, що підвищує попит на консалтингові послуги. Консалтингові компанії в Україні розширюють спектр послуг, впроваджуючи сучасні технології та адаптуючись до міжнародних стандартів. Зокрема, бізнеси розвивають напрямки цифрової трансформації, управління ризиками та стратегічне планування. Залучення зовнішніх експертів дозволяє підприємствам ефективно реагувати на зміни