



Innovative development of Ukraine in the context of European integration processes

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Abstract. The article emphasises the importance of European integration for Ukraine, which is positioned as a key step towards approximation to European standards, gaining access to new markets and stimulating economic development. The relevance of the topic is substantiated by the transformational potential of innovations in combination with European integration for the future of Ukraine. The purpose of this study is to analyse the current state of cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union in the innovation sphere and, on this basis, to propose strategies for creating favourable organisational and institutional conditions that would accelerate Ukraine's integration into the European innovation space. The study uses general scientific methods, including systematic analysis, structural analysis, historical and logical method, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, and systematic generalisation. The article analyses the innovation sector in Ukraine and identifies the challenges that hinder its development: insufficient funding and investment in innovation, lack of effective mechanisms to support start-ups, and an education system that does not give due priority to innovation. The positive impact of European integration on innovation development in Ukraine is highlighted. The authors propose directions for the development of the innovation sector in Ukraine, which focus on strengthening cooperation between business, science and government, developing infrastructure to support innovation and creating incentives for investment in innovation projects. The results of this study are of practical importance for the formation and implementation of a set of organisational and institutional measures that will accelerate the pace of Ukraine's integration into the European Innovation Area

Keywords: innovation cooperation; innovation space; international integration; European Union standards

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalisation and increasing competition between countries, it is important to constantly improve economic and technological processes. Innovative development is becoming a key factor in ensuring the country's sustainability and competitiveness on the global stage. Ukraine is striving to integrate into the European Economic Area, which provides unique opportunities for the exchange of knowledge, technology and innovation. The topic is relevant because integration into the European Union (EU) encourages the country to adopt new standards and technological development. Innovative technologies can increase the economic diversity of a country, contributing to economic diversification. The development of innovative sectors can reduce dependence on traditional industries,

which is an important issue for stable and sustainable development. Innovative changes not only contribute to economic growth, but can also significantly improve the quality of life of the population. The development of new technologies in healthcare, education and social services can lead to significant positive changes in society. Innovative approaches allow for more efficient resource management. In the context of limited resources, innovations become a tool for improving their use, which is especially important for countries undergoing structural change.

The importance of innovations is growing due to their increasing impact on global socio-economic development. This is reflected in the studies of well-known international and intergovernmental organisations, including the

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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Machado *et al.*, 2019); the Joint Research Centre (JRC), which provides an overview of technology transfer in Ukraine, including relevant stakeholders, ecosystem strengths and weaknesses, and recommendations for the country to inform technology transfer policy (Covey *et al.*, 2021).

Since 2022, the number of publications has been increasing, with the main topic being the impact of the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine on the country's innovation environment and the thesis that the key direction of economic policy and a tool for rebuilding Ukraine's economy in the post-war period is the country's innovative development. I. Bila *et al.* (2023) analyse the state of the innovation ecosystem in Ukraine and compare the current development of innovations in Ukraine with their development in other countries and recommend that when developing innovation policy, special attention should be paid to structural reforms, effective and transparent use of external assistance and strengthening cooperation between producers and research institutions. V. Omelianenko & O. Omelianenko (2022) conducted a study of innovation as a factor in the recovery and development of countries after military conflicts, and I. Yatskevych (2022) proved the necessity and provided conditions for the creation of innovation clusters in the post-war period of economic development in Ukraine. Publication by O. Mykytyn (2022) is devoted to the study of modern features of the development of innovation activity in the context of intensification of European integration processes, in particular their information aspect and substantiation of the sequence of information support for innovative development in the context of such intensification. Ye. Turchenko (2022) analyses the regulation and development of innovation in the EU and Ukraine, outlines the principles and directions of cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union in the innovation sphere, in particular, in promoting the development of innovation through the creation of appropriate innovation infrastructure.

A wide range of issues related to international cooperation in the field of innovation is considered in the work of H. Dzwigol *et al.* (2020), who presented the concepts of global production networks, the evolution of which is reflected in theories that focus on the local and global dimensions of institutionalisation, corporatisation, as well as technologicalisation and digitisation. Innovation ecosystems are considered in four different research streams: management literature, economic and sociological literature, and policy studies. H. Hollanders (2023) made a comparative assessment of the research and innovation activities of EU member states, the strengths and weaknesses of their research and innovation systems, which helps member states to assess the areas where they need to focus their efforts to improve the efficiency of innovation activities.

However, despite the large number of substantive scientific papers and analytical materials on the issue under study, it should be noted that the issue of innovation

cooperation between Ukraine and the EU remains relevant due to new global challenges and threats, including the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and requires further research. In particular, it is of scientific interest to analyse the state of Ukraine's innovative development and identify priority areas of cooperation with the EU in the innovation sphere in order to accelerate the processes of technological transformation of the economy and society for the successful post-war recovery of the country. The article aimed to contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between innovation development and European integration processes in Ukraine, offering ideas that can guide the country's future strategy in these areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research methodology includes a comprehensive set of analytical tools and theories designed to thoroughly investigate and interpret the complex phenomena of innovation development in the context of Ukraine's European integration choice. This methodological approach is based on general systems theory, which provides an opportunity to comprehensively study the multidimensional and interconnected nature of innovation ecosystems and conceptualise the innovation sector as a dynamic and complex system characterised by nonlinear interactions and continuous evolution under the influence of internal and external factors.

The use of logical-structural and dialectical methods based on the fundamental principles of economic theory allowed for a detailed study of the innovation sector. These methods contributed to a structured analysis of the complex interrelationships and processes underlying innovation ecosystems, allowing to identify systemic patterns, contradictions and synergies. The application of these methods was important for understanding the internal dynamics of the innovation system and uncovering the complex relationship between technological progress, economic factors and social impacts.

To provide a comprehensive analysis of Ukraine's innovation development, the study also includes a combination of general scientific and specialised research methods. Systemic and structural analyses are key to assessing the current state of the country's innovation environment, offering a detailed study of its components, functions and the challenges it faces. The use of historical and logical methods provides insight into the evolution of Ukraine's innovation space and the directions of its further development in the context of European integration processes.

The use of the method of scientific abstraction in combination with the method of analysis and synthesis allowed to deepen the understanding of innovation as a key factor in economic development and European integration, identify promising areas for strengthening Ukraine's innovation potential and offer practical recommendations aimed at accelerating Ukraine's integration into the European Innovation Area by addressing existing gaps and using opportunities for development and cooperation.

A variety of materials and sources were used to write the article, which helped to provide a comprehensive analysis and support for the arguments. In particular, these are scientific articles by scholars from the UK, the Netherlands, Poland, the USA, Ukraine, publications and reports by international organisations (the European Union, the World Bank Group, the OECD), data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, and materials from research institutes. It should be noted, however, that the data published in these sources and analysed are limited to 2021.

RESULTS

Innovation is a key driver of economic growth, as new technologies and processes increase productivity, leading to higher gross domestic product (GDP). Countries that actively invest in innovation become more competitive on the global stage by creating unique products and services. Innovations lead to the creation of new industries, companies, and jobs, and help reduce unemployment; improve the quality of life of citizens through the development of new medical technologies, environmentally friendly solutions, and the improvement of education and culture; promote the development of the entrepreneurial environment by stimulating the emergence of start-ups, research centres, and innovation clusters; and allow countries to better adapt to global challenges such as climate change, demographic changes, and economic trends. Thus, innovation plays a crucial role in a country's sustainable and balanced development, contributing to its prosperity and successful integration into the global community.

The importance of European integration for Ukraine's innovation development is significant, as this process can significantly enhance Ukraine's innovation capacity in various sectors. Figure 1 shows several key aspects of how European integration can contribute to Ukraine's innovation development.



Figure 1. The importance of European integration for Ukraine's innovative development

Source: authors' development

Integration with the European Union gives Ukraine access to one of the largest markets in the world. This encourages Ukrainian businesses to innovate and adapt their products and services to EU standards, which are often high and require sophisticated technological solutions. The introduction of European technical standards in Ukraine is envisaged by Law of Ukraine No. 1678-VII (2014). In addition, European integration may attract more foreign investment, including from EU member states, which is crucial for innovative projects. Moreover, Ukraine may be eligible to participate in various EU funding programmes aimed at supporting research and innovation, such as "Horizon Europe" (The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 2021). Closer ties with the EU facilitate the exchange of technology and know-how. Ukrainian companies and research institutions can participate in joint projects with European partners, benefiting from shared experience and advanced technologies. Integration also facilitates cooperation in education and research. Ukrainian students and researchers have better access to European universities and research centres, leading to knowledge exchange and the development of a skilled workforce that can drive innovation at home.

European integration often requires the harmonisation of regulations with EU standards. This process can lead to a more favourable legal environment for innovation, including better protection of intellectual property, which is crucial for stimulating creativity and technological progress. Being part of the European community allows Ukraine to access an extensive network of innovators, entrepreneurs and experts. This network facilitates the exchange of information, best practices, and opportunities for cooperation that are vital for innovation. Exposure to European cultural and social norms can also influence innovative thinking. This contributes to a more open, diverse and creative environment that fosters innovation.

While European integration offers many opportunities for innovation, it also poses certain challenges for Ukrainian businesses (Glushchenko & Tulenina, 2016). Ukrainian enterprises and institutions will have to significantly adapt their operations and strategies to compete in the European market. This process itself can stimulate innovation, as it requires new solutions and approaches. Thus, European integration is important for Ukraine's innovative development, as it provides access to new markets, investments, technologies and knowledge. It also encourages the improvement of the regulatory framework and promotes a culture of innovation through various exchanges and cooperation. However, in order to take full advantage of these benefits, it is necessary to adapt and overcome certain challenges. A significant problem affecting Ukraine's ability to develop technologically and economically is the lack of funding and investment in innovation in the country. This problem is caused by several factors, which are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Factors behind the lack of funding and investment in Ukraine

Name of the factor	Description of the factor
Economic constraints	Ukraine's economy is facing numerous challenges, including Russian aggression, political instability and corruption. These issues can deter both Ukrainian and global investors, resulting in insufficient funding for innovative projects.
Limited government support	Public funding for research and development in Ukraine is relatively low compared to other European countries. This limited support may hinder the development of new technologies and the growth of start-ups and innovative enterprises.
Investors' risk appetite	Investors may be cautious about investing in Ukrainian innovation due to certain risks. These risks may include political instability, uncertainty in the regulatory environment and concerns about the protection of intellectual property rights.
Lack of research infrastructure	Ukraine may lack modern research infrastructure and equipment. Without the necessary infrastructure, it becomes difficult to conduct high-level research and develop cutting-edge innovations.
"Brain drain"	It is typical for Ukraine to see skilled professionals, including scientists, engineers and IT specialists, emigrate in search of better opportunities abroad, which significantly weakens the country's innovation potential. This trend has significantly intensified since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.
Difficulties in accessing capital	Start-ups and innovative enterprises often face difficulties in accessing capital through traditional banking systems. The absence of developed venture capital and angel investor networks in Ukraine also limits the ability to finance innovative projects at early stages.
Underdeveloped innovation ecosystem	The overall innovation ecosystem in Ukraine may lack some key components, such as incubators, accelerators and mentoring networks, which are essential for developing start-ups and encouraging innovation.

Source: authors' development

The data confirming the fact of insufficient funding for innovation in Ukraine is shown in Figure 2. As can be seen, research and development (R&D) expenditures in Ukraine in 2021 amounted to 0.29% of GDP, which is significantly lower

than in the other countries listed, among which Israel is the leader with 5.56%. A significant decrease in this indicator is also observed in Ukraine compared to the previous 2020 – 0.41% of GDP (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2020).

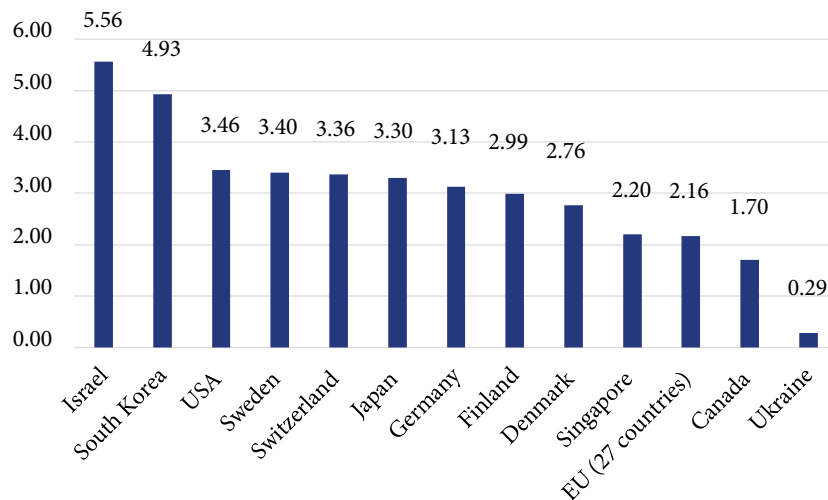


Figure 2. Expenditures on research and development (R&D) in 2021, as a % of GDP

Source: compiled by the authors based on OECD Data (2021)

To address these challenges, efforts should be made in various areas:

- ♦ improvement of the regulatory and business environment, as creating a more stable and transparent business environment can attract more investors;

- ♦ increased public investment, as the government can allocate more resources to research and innovation;

- ♦ infrastructure development, as investments in modern research facilities and technology parks can provide the necessary basis for innovation;

- ♦ promoting public-private partnerships, as cooperation between government, academia and the private sector can lead to more effective innovation strategies.

- ♦ encouraging venture capital and angel investment, as the development of the venture capital sector and angel investor networks to provide the necessary funding for start-ups;

- ♦ preservation of the country's intellectual capital (Radzikhovskiy, 2022).

Overall, addressing the lack of funding and investment in innovation is crucial for Ukraine's economic growth and technological development. This requires concerted efforts by the government, the private sector and the international community. The lack of effective mechanisms to support start-ups in Ukraine needs to be addressed, which is linked to several key factors that impede the development of innovative businesses in the country.

One of the biggest challenges for startups in Ukraine is the lack of access to finance. This includes the limited availability of venture capital, angel investors, and other forms of startup financing. A strong entrepreneurial ecosystem includes not only funding, but also mentoring, incubators, accelerators, networking opportunities and a supportive community. In Ukraine, these elements are not as developed and widespread as in some other countries, which limits the growth opportunities for startups. Although Ukraine has a significant domestic market, start-ups often face difficulties in expanding domestically and internationally. Barriers may include a lack of market knowledge, limited business connections, and problems with compliance with international standards or certifications. Protecting intellectual property is important for start-ups, especially those working with innovative technologies or creative products. In Ukraine, intellectual property rights protection is inadequate and inconsistent, which hinders innovation and leads to hesitancy to invest in research and development. In 2020, Ukraine ranked 29th in the ranking of 100 countries, and in 2021 – 34th (Sak *et al.*, 2022).

Addressing these challenges requires: developing a stronger network of venture capital and angel investors, as well as introducing alternative financing options such as crowdfunding; creating more incubators, accelerators and mentoring programmes to support startups; simplifying bureaucratic processes and creating a more favourable business environment for startups; supporting startups in entering new markets domestically and internationally; improving the legal framework and mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights in Ukraine. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts by both the public and private sectors, as well as a commitment to creating a more favourable environment for start-ups and innovation in Ukraine.

Insufficient attention of the educational system to innovation in Ukraine also hinders the country's entry into the European innovation space. Addressing this problem requires a comprehensive approach, including: updating and modernising curricula to reflect current technological and innovation trends; incorporating more practical train-

ing, internships and real-world problem-solving into the curriculum; encouraging teaching methods that promote creativity, critical thinking and independent learning; investing in STEM education and providing the necessary resources and facilities; and facilitating partnerships between educational institutions and industry to provide students with relevant work experience. By addressing these challenges, Ukraine's education system can better prepare students for the demands of the innovation economy and contribute to the country's overall growth and competitiveness.

Thus, it can be argued that over the five years of the Association Agreement with the EU (2015-2020), the share of innovation in the country's economy has declined. Ukraine has worsened its position in the European Innovation Scoreboard and has not come close to solving the traditional problems that have been inherent in the country's innovation sector for most of the period of independence, namely: low quality of the institutional environment, outdated technologies, weak links between producers and users of innovations, and underdeveloped venture capital market (Pidorycheva, 2022). Ukraine's integration into the European innovation space is the basis that creates conditions for stable and efficient development of the country's economy, as well as strengthening its innovation potential.

The development of innovation in Ukraine should be comprehensive, covering not only economic and technological aspects, but also education, science, culture and the legal framework. The strategy should be flexible to adapt to changing market conditions and needs. The key to the successful development of the innovation ecosystem is the strengthening of cooperation between business, science and government in the field of innovation. This tripartite alliance creates favourable conditions for the transfer of technologies from research to industry, promotes the creation of innovative products and services, and strengthens the country's competitiveness. Strengthening cooperation between business, academia and government requires a comprehensive approach where all parties interact to achieve common goals and stimulate innovation in the country.

An important element of a successful innovation ecosystem is the development of infrastructure to support innovation. This infrastructure includes material and organisational resources that facilitate the development and implementation of new technologies, stimulate research and support innovative enterprises. This includes the creation and development of innovation centres and technology parks, incubators and accelerators, research centres, laboratories and innovation platforms, innovation education centres, technology transfer centres, innovation clusters, improvement of digital infrastructure, and strengthening of international cooperation with innovative organisations, companies and research centres to share experience and resources.

The development of innovations in Ukraine in the context of European integration can be focused on several

key areas. These include structural changes in the economy, support for innovative start-ups, development of scientific research, adaptation to European standards,

and active participation in international research programmes. Figure 3 shows the main areas of innovation development in Ukraine.

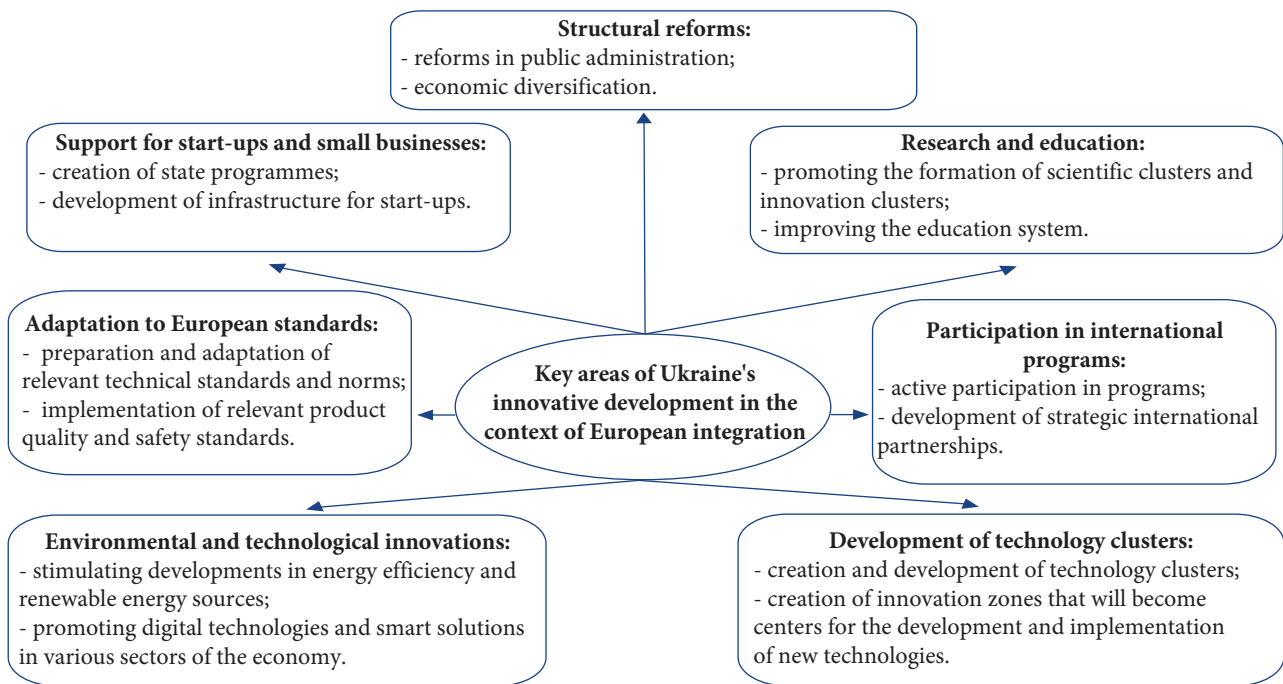


Figure 3. Key areas of Ukraine's innovative development in the context of European integration

Source: authors' development

To successfully attract investment in innovative projects in Ukraine, it is necessary to create incentives that will make such investments attractive to potential investors. These include providing investors with tax breaks on profits, investments in research and development, depreciation of technological equipment and other innovation costs; providing financial support from the state in the form of subsidies and grants for innovative projects and start-ups; creating and supporting venture capital funds that can provide investments in the early stages of innovative companies; developing special investment programmes aimed at supporting innovative industries and technology start-ups; and forming innovation clusters in which companies; allocating certain territories or zones with special rules and benefits for innovative enterprises and investors; organising regular investment forums, exhibitions and events where innovative projects can present their potential to investors; providing guaranteed loans for investors investing in innovative projects; actively attracting international investors and forming strategic partnerships to improve access to global investment; creating a transparent and predictable legal environment, as well as mechanisms for the protection of the rights of investors. These incentives should be implemented systematically, creating a comprehensive and attractive environment for investment in innovative projects in Ukraine. It is also important to ensure effective interaction between the state, business, and scientific communities to maximise the positive effect.

DISCUSSION

Numerous scientific studies of innovation processes in the context of Ukraine's integration into the European space cover many aspects. In Ukraine, research institutions, universities and think tanks focus on the challenges and opportunities in relations with the European Union and its member states. For example, a wide range of issues and areas of cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union in the innovation sphere are studied by researchers at the Institute of Industrial Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. V. Liashenko *et al.* (2018) analyse the prerequisites and directions of Ukraine's integration into European scientific, educational and innovation networks in the context of the Association Agreement with the EU, focusing on the growing role of regions in innovation-based economic development. The importance of creating an institutional environment favourable to the development of regional innovation systems is emphasised. The authors propose the concept of the "Innovation Elevator: From School to Europe", which is based on a "linear" methodology and provides for the creation of integrated support for start-ups from their inception in educational institutions to their introduction to the market through a wide network of business studios, incubators, science parks and industrial zones in Ukraine and Europe. This system was created as a means of developing start-ups and innovative projects, providing them with comprehensive support at all stages of development, from the idea to the launch of a product.

The study by O. Vyshnevskiy (2020) formulates the concept of creating an international digital platform that will serve as a means for developing cross-border research, education and innovation. The author notes that, in the context of Ukraine's realities, significant potential for economic growth lies in the areas of innovation and institutional development. At the same time, large-scale innovations require strong scientific and educational bases, which necessitates the intensification and acceleration of innovation, research and education activities in the country and, in turn, emphasises the importance of developing international cooperation. One of the main challenges for the Ukrainian innovation and scientific space is their limited integration into the European innovation ecosystem, which indicates untapped potential in this area. The creation of an international digital platform that would bring together representatives of government, business, research and educational institutions from Ukraine and the EU is proposed as an effective way to tap into this potential.

The strategic directions of European integration of innovation ecosystems in Ukraine and Poland are studied by Y. Kharazishvili *et al.* (2021). The article conducts a comprehensive study to determine the current state and substantiate strategic scenarios for Ukraine's integration into the EU educational, research and innovation space as a source of proactive sustainable innovation development. The authors have analysed the use of foresight technology to determine a possible future and formulated strategies for achieving it using methods developed in various research areas. The scientific substantiation of the strategic scenarios of European integration of the Ukrainian and Polish research, education and innovation spaces in the article is based on the concept of sustainable development, which is based on applied systems theory, management theory and economic cybernetics, which allowed the authors to determine the integrated indices of education and innovation and to substantiate the values of indicators that ensure the desired growth trajectory and achievement of the defined goals of the research, education and innovation spaces of Ukraine and Poland.

The aim of the article by N. Ivanenko *et al.* (2023) is to study the peculiarities of the application of digitalisation of education in Ukraine under the influence of European integration. The study identifies the elements of digitalisation of education, which together can ensure the full and high-quality training of future specialists in a university setting. The authors outline significant positive and negative features of the introduction of digitalisation of the educational process, which is an important step towards bringing the Ukrainian educational space closer to the standards of the European Union and an important component of the state policy of European integration.

In the article by I. Pidorycheva (2022) examined the impact of European integration on the economy and innovation ecosystem of Ukraine. The author establishes that the innovation component of the national economy is becoming increasingly primitive and deindustrialised, and

this necessitates a revision of the Association Agreement with the EU to enhance its favourable impact on the country's innovative development. The researcher's attention is focused on a comparative analysis of Ukraine's involvement in the "Horizon 2020" Framework Programme, which remains low compared to that of EU member states and other associated members. This situation is explained, among other things, by the weak national innovation ecosystem and the lack of close contacts and professional ties between Ukrainian institutions and their European counterparts. The article proposes a set of organisational and institutional measures that will allow Ukraine to expand its access to EU funding and accelerate its integration into the European Research Area.

The article by D. Krylov (2020) analyses the development of innovation activity in Ukraine based on a rating assessment. The author identified key international rankings that assess the level of innovation in the country. It is worth agreeing with the researcher's conclusion that Ukraine's place in these rankings indicates a number of challenges, including limited state support and funding for innovation projects, weak mechanisms for the implementation and commercialisation of innovations in the business sector, and insufficient interaction between innovative enterprises and research institutions.

The European integration development as a platform for innovative entrepreneurship in Ukraine is studied in Ya. Stoliarchuk *et al.* (2022). It is noted that the systemic development of innovative entrepreneurship implies the need not only to maximise the use of domestic scientific and technological resources, but also to effectively integrate them into European innovation systems. The authors examine the impact of innovative entrepreneurship on Ukraine's economic development, in particular on GDP growth, and identify the main vectors of its promotion, based on the opportunities offered by the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

Thus, the analysis of the presented studies by contemporary scholars leads to the conclusion that their attention is mainly focused on certain areas of research on Ukraine's innovative development in the context of European integration. These include an analysis of the current state of the national innovation ecosystem, the impact of European integration processes on Ukraine's innovative development, problems and challenges on the path of Ukraine's integration into the European innovation space, prospects for Ukraine's cooperation with the European Union in the field of innovation and research, creation and development of innovation infrastructure, integration of innovations with sustainable development goals to address social and environmental challenges, digital transformation and cybersecurity, and development of innovative education. At the same time, solving the problems that impede the development of Ukraine's national innovation system and its successful integration into the European Innovation Area requires a comprehensive systemic approach, which this study attempts to implement.

CONCLUSIONS

Ukraine's path to innovative development in the context of European integration is a path of balancing opportunities and challenges. The country has faced significant political and economic challenges due to the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. The process of bringing Ukraine's legal and regulatory framework in line with EU standards is rather slow. Access to European funds is competitive and difficult, and the "brain drain" and emigration of skilled professionals, corruption and bureaucracy, and the technological gap with more developed EU countries are significant problems.

The study identifies the prospects for Ukraine's innovative development in the context of European integration: European integration opens up wide opportunities for Ukrainian businesses to access markets, partner and expand; Ukraine has the potential to increase investment in research and development, which is crucial for innovation; cooperation with European institutions can provide both funding and expertise; cooperation with European organisations can facilitate technology transfer, helping Ukraine to modernise its industry and increase competitiveness; partnerships with European educational institutions can improve the skills and knowledge of Ukrainian professionals, contributing to a more innovative workforce; European integration offers opportunities for sustainable development, particularly in the field of green

technologies, which is a growing sector in Ukraine; the process of approximation to EU standards will contribute to policy reform and improved governance in Ukraine, creating a more favourable environment for innovation; the growing start-up ecosystem in Ukraine, combined with European integration, may lead to increased opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship; and increased cultural and academic exchanges with Europe may stimulate innovation through diverse perspectives and joint projects.

To overcome these challenges and take advantage of the prospects, Ukraine should strengthen political and economic stability, continue reforming its legal and regulatory framework in line with EU standards, invest in infrastructure development, especially in technology and digitalisation, improve mechanisms for accessing European funding and support, develop strategies for retaining and attracting talent, fight corruption and reduce bureaucratic barriers, focus on bridging the technology gap through partnerships and investments, and prepare for the future. Each of these areas also outlines prospects for further research.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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Інноваційний розвиток України в контексті євроінтеграційних процесів

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Анотація. У статті підкреслюється важливість європейської інтеграції для України, яка позиціонується як ключовий крок на шляху наближення до європейських стандартів, отримання доступу до нових ринків та стимулювання економічного розвитку. Актуальність теми обґрунтовується трансформаційним потенціалом інновацій у поєднанні з європейською інтеграцією для майбутнього України. Метою цього дослідження є аналіз поточного стану співпраці України та Європейського Союзу в інноваційній сфері, і на цій основі запропонувати стратегії формування сприятливих організаційних та інституційних умов, які б прискорили інтеграцію України до європейського інноваційного простору. У дослідженні використані загальнонаукові наукові методи, включаючи системний аналіз, структурний аналіз, історичний та логічний метод, наукова абстракція, аналіз і синтез, системне узагальнення. Здійснено аналіз інноваційного сектору в Україні та визначено виклики, які перешкоджають його розвитку: недостатнє фінансування та інвестиції в інновації, відсутність ефективних механізмів підтримки стартапів, а також система освіти, яка не надає належного пріоритету інноваціям. Висвітлено позитивний вплив європейської інтеграції на інноваційний розвиток в Україні. Запропоновано напрями розвитку інноваційного сектору в Україні, які зосереджуються на посиленні співпраці між бізнесом, наукою та владою, розвитку інфраструктури для підтримки інновацій та створенні стимулів для інвестицій в інноваційні проекти. Результати цього дослідження мають практичне значення для формування та реалізації комплексу організаційно-інституційних заходів, які надають можливість прискорити темпи інтеграції України в Європейський інноваційний простір

Ключові слова: інноваційна співпраця; інноваційний простір; міжнародна інтеграція; стандарти Європейського Союзу