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Implementation of innovations in Ukraine during martial state

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Abstract

This scientific article is devoted to the identification of current problems of legislative regulation of priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine and development of proposals for their solution. It emphasized the need for rapid development of the state program of objectives for forecasting the scientific, technological and innovative development of Ukraine for 2023-2032, which will contribute to the formation of financial opportunities for the development of the national innovation system. Arguments are given that increasing the level of innovative development of Ukraine in the war and post-war period will contribute to: simplification of review and agreement procedures; aligning the content of legislative acts regulating the determination of priority areas of innovative activity; operational development of the state target program, which would determine the most promising directions for the development of scientific, technological and innovative activities. The obtained results allow us to conclude on the expediency of deploying a single national strategy for the development of innovative activity, which would allow clearly defining its objectives, priorities, resources, mechanisms of implementation and control, etc., as

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well as the «Strategic plan for overcoming the economic crisis in Ukraine for 2023-2025».

Keywords: martial law; conditions for innovations; innovative policy; innovative development; legislative regulation.

Implementación de innovaciones en Ucrania durante el estado marcial: Regulación legislativa

Resumen

Este artículo científico está dedicado a la identificación de problemas actuales de regulación legislativa de áreas prioritarias de actividad innovadora en Ucrania y al desarrollo de propuestas para su solución. Se enfatizó la necesidad de un rápido desarrollo del programa estatal de objetivos para pronosticar el desarrollo científico, tecnológico e innovador de Ucrania para 2023-2032, lo que contribuirá a la formación de oportunidades financieras para el desarrollo del sistema nacional de innovación. Se dan argumentos de que aumentar el nivel de desarrollo innovador de Ucrania en el período de guerra y posguerra contribuirá a: la simplificación de los procedimientos de revisión y acuerdo; alinear el contenido de los actos legislativos que regulan la determinación de áreas prioritarias de actividad innovadora; desarrollo operativo del programa estatal de objetivos, que determinaría las direcciones más prometedoras para el desarrollo de actividades científicas, tecnológicas e innovadoras. Los resultados obtenidos permiten concluir sobre la conveniencia de desplegar una estrategia nacional única para el desarrollo de la actividad innovadora, que permita definir claramente sus objetivos, prioridades, recursos, mecanismos de implementación y control, etc., así como el «Plan estratégico para superar la crisis económica en Ucrania para 2023-2025».

Palabras clave: ley marcial; condiciones para las innovaciones; política innovadora; desarrollo innovador; regulación legislativa.

Introduction

The growth of the economic role of innovations, acceleration of pace, directions and changes in the mechanisms of development of innovative processes became one of the key factors that led to radical structural changes in the economies of the countries of the world. Investments in education

and science increased, technological and organizational innovations spread, and new types of activities appeared. The changes that took place in the economic development of the leading countries proved their transition to an innovative model of development.

Innovative improvement of production, the ability to offer the consumer goods and services of a new, previously unknown type, have become the general law of modern competition. At the same time, the available theoretical approaches and methods and tools for implementing the innovation process were not always adequate to the growing needs and expected results of innovative development (Honcharenko, 2015).

Today, the development strategies of any enterprises should include not only ensuring a sufficient level of solvency, liquidity and profitability, but also ensuring a high level of scientific and technical developments and innovations, which will significantly increase the level of functioning of the business entity. One of the tools that will contribute to the effective implementation of the chosen strategies is investments, which will make it possible to carry out activities in a coordinated and phased manner and guarantee an appropriate level of financial and economic security.

Based on world experience, external and internal investment support forms a large part of aggregate investments in the innovative development of national economies to stimulate economic growth and ensure the sustainability of enterprises. Accordingly, investment support is a stimulator of innovative processes in Ukraine, which allows the country to develop faster and stabilize all industries and sectors of the economy.

The results of many studies of the state of regulatory and legal regulation of innovative activity in Ukraine confirm the presence of problems due to the lack of consolidation at the legislative level of the system of innovation law itself, the imperfect coordination of the efforts of state bodies involved in this process, the ineffectiveness of the system of monitoring compliance and the implementation of prescriptions contained in numerous normative legal acts, as well as inconsistency in the disclosure of the basic concepts contained in them.

Thus, during the years of independence in Ukraine, in addition to special laws, state authorities in one form or another adopted (approved) about two hundred programs, concepts, strategies, the majority of which are aimed at adapting national legislation to European integration processes and laying guidelines for the innovative development of industry and the sphere services, as well as the creation of prerequisites for the implementation into national legislation of law enforcement evidenced by practice in advanced world democracies.

Today Ukraine is going through difficult times due to the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of a sovereign state.

From the point of view of the chosen topic, this situation is new and requires a transition to a new innovative model for the functioning of the economy in the war and post-war periods.

The introduction of martial state involves the functioning of the economy mainly in the direction of meeting the needs of the armed forces of Ukraine, which does not diminish the role of investment resources in the economic system, since in the post-war period it will be important to rebuild critical infrastructure enterprises, restore the work of the socio-economic sphere with the introduction of the latest technologies. Accordingly, the chosen research topic is extremely relevant and is characterized by the absence of previous research in the chosen direction.

1. Methodology of the study

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is its methodology, as a teaching about the system of methods, principles, special means and methods of studying general regularities, emergence, functioning and legal support of the development of innovations, as well as an institutional-evolutionary approach to the study of the problems of legal support of the development of innovations, a systematic approach to the substantiation of strategic prospects for the innovative development of the national economy. A three-level structure of research methods of legal support for the introduction of innovations in Ukraine under martial state is applied – philosophical, general scientific and special scientific.

Methodological approaches that determined the general research paradigm are as follows. A synergistic approach was used during the study of the evolution of the formation of state policy in the field of innovative activity.

The comprehensive approach involves the analysis of the subject of research within the framework of a combination of different scientific schools, concepts and methods and is implemented through the vision of the object from the most diverse positions, by combining the knowledge of different methods. The use of the humanistic method contributed to the formation of proposals for the implementation of measures of innovative activity in the conditions of special legal regimes.

2. Analysis of recent research

General and specific issues of legal policy in the field of innovation were considered in the works of many scientists (Georgievskyy, 2021; Haustova and Reshetnyak, 2019; Honcharenko, 2015; Levchuk, 2023; Malets, 2020;

Shumilo, 2008; Yakovlev, 2018). Despite the significant contribution of the mentioned scientists to the development of legal regulation problems, in the conditions of martial state imposed on the territory of Ukraine and the adaptation of national legislation to the requirements of the European Union, a number of issues of the mentioned topic remain debatable. However, many issues regarding the normative and legal regulation of innovative activity remain debatable.

In addition, despite the fact that a significant number of regulatory and legal acts have been approved over many years of the history of innovative activity, one of the most important problems for Ukrainian innovations in the conditions of martial state remains the lack of effective legal regulation. This state of affairs does not meet the requirements of the transition of the Ukrainian economy to an innovation-oriented model and restrains the development of innovative activities.

The purpose of this research is the analysis of the current legislation of Ukraine in the field of innovative activity, a critical analysis of the definition of individual categories in normative legal acts, the determination of the effectiveness of the current legislation for the needs of the modern economy, and the identification of problems in practical application.

3. Results and discussion

Clarifying the priority ways of improving the legal support for the introduction of innovations during martial state in Ukraine requires the definition of a categorical research apparatus, in particular, such terms as «innovations», «innovative activity» and «martial state».

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On Innovative Activity», innovations are newly created (applied) and (or) improved competitive technologies, products or services, as well as organizational and technical solutions of production, administration, commerce or other that significantly improve the structure and quality of production and (or) social sphere (On Innovative Activity. Law Of Ukraine, 2002).

At the same time, international standards consider innovation as the introduction of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method or a new organizational method in business practice, workplace organization or external relations (Innovation Economics: The Economic Doctrine for the 21st Century).

The Law of Ukraine «On Innovative Activities» defines innovations as «newly created (applied) and (or) improved competitive technologies, products or services, as well as organizational and technical solutions of a production, administrative, commercial or other nature that significantly

improve the structure and quality of production and (or) social sphere». «Innovative activity» means activity aimed at the use and commercialization of the results of scientific research and development and leads to the release of new competitive goods and services to the market (On Innovative Activity. Law Of Ukraine, 2002).

There is no doubt about the importance of a precise legal definition of innovative activity, since whether a specific activity is recognized as innovative depends on the application of a special regime of legal regulation and the possibility of entities receiving state support.

In connection with the sufficiently widespread point of view about the need for a broad understanding of the meaning of the concept of «innovation», as a priority measure, there is a need to overcome the existing legal uncertainty and first in the new concept, and then in the relevant laws to clearly prescribe the scope of application of this term.

The given analysis gives reasons to propose two ways. The first – a classic term – applies in the field of economics. The second is broad, as an innovation in any sphere of social and political life, not only in the economy.

Effective innovative activity is one of the priority directions of the state's development, it is a component of socio-economic and legal policy and is aimed at stimulating intellectual activity, creating prerequisites for the effective development of the state's innovative system. Law is a tool for regulating social, in particular, economic relations. The effectiveness of law in regulating economic relations also depends on how fully it reflects the economic needs of society. This, in turn, makes it possible to form an effective legal policy in the specified area.

State innovation policy mostly consists of various plans, strategies and programs. This provision is explained by the fact that the legal regulation of innovative activity is based on the modeling of future social relations, rather than cementing already formed relations. The specified feature of this type of legal relationship determines a closer connection between legal regulation and legal policy in the field of intellectual activity and innovation (Malets, 2020).

Legal policy in the field of innovation is proposed to be understood as scientifically based, consistent, systematic and coordinated work of state structures and institutions of civil society, aimed at forming legal prerequisites for effective innovative activity through the adoption of relevant normative legal acts, building an effective law enforcement mechanism in the field of protection and protection intellectual property, training of qualified personnel for work in the innovation field.

The modern legal framework (laws, presidential decrees, by-laws in the form of Government resolutions, orders of central executive bodies,

etc.) regarding scientific, technical and innovative activities includes an extremely large number of documents.

Among them, the following groups can be distinguished: documents of a program nature (strategies, concepts, programs) of the national, branch and regional levels; laws of Ukraine, which provide for the competence of local bodies of executive power and local self-government in the field of innovative activity; by-laws of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries and agencies, which regulate specific issues of implementation of regional innovation projects, creation of local innovation infrastructure, reporting, etc.; decisions and orders of local bodies of executive power and local self-government in the field of innovative activity (Shumilo, 2008).

The innovative process in the doctrine is defined as the process of successive transformation of ideas into products, which passes the stage of fundamental, applied research, design development, marketing, production, sales, and commercialization. It is a set of scientific and technical, technological and organizational changes, innovations, and its main feature is the mandatory completion of innovations, that is, obtaining a result suitable for practical implementation (Honcharenko, 2015).

The development of the national innovation system, i.e., «a set of legislative, structural and functional components (institutions) that are involved in the process of creating and applying scientific knowledge and technologies and determine the legal, economic, organizational and social conditions for ensuring the innovation process» (Decree Of The Cabinet Of Ministers Of Ukraine No. 680-r, 2009), is an indisputable priority of the state policy of modern countries in the conditions of development of innovative economies and global technological competition.

It is this criterion that is key in the formation of global competitiveness ratings (Resolution Of The Cabinet Of Ministers Of Ukraine No. 526-r, 2019), therefore, the legislative regulation of innovative activity planning must be modern, perfect and mobile, corresponding to the dynamic nature of innovations. We see the existence of a direct dependence of the shortcomings of innovative development of Ukraine on the level of efficiency of state administration.

At the same time, modern scientists have repeatedly emphasized the need to improve the national legislation regulating the implementation of innovative activities. In particular, A. Yakovlev, analyzing ways to improve the state of innovative activity in Ukraine, singles out the existence of a number of problems in the legislative sphere, such as: lack of tax incentives for innovation and investment activity, a system of preferential lending for developers and distributors of innovations, insufficient state insurance and guarantees for investors (Yakovlev, 2018).

Sharing the position of the researcher, we note that the given list of problems determines to a greater extent the prospect of introducing the given directions at the legislative level. At the same time, it is no less urgent to carry out a systematic analysis of the current Ukrainian legislation in order to identify existing gaps and conflicts in the legal regulation of the development of the national innovation system.

In our opinion, it is necessary to clearly define the state priorities of innovative activity in Ukraine and to develop a comprehensive set of measures for their promotion in order to build an innovative economy. This emphasis is not accidental, because the determination of the legal, economic and organizational foundations of the formation of a coherent system of priority areas of innovative activity was laid down by the legislator in the definition of the purpose of the Law of Ukraine «On priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine» (On Priority Areas Of Innovative Activity In Ukraine, 2011).

The specified normative legal act is of particular importance for the activation of innovative activity and the development of the national innovation system, as it provides for measures to be implemented by the state in priority areas of innovative activity, including mechanisms for direct budget financing, loans from the state budget, subventions, reimbursement of interest rates for loans, etc.

Martial state is a special legal regime introduced in the country or in some of its localities in case of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to state independence, its territorial integrity. Martial state provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert a threat and ensure national security, as well as a temporary, threat-induced, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, with the indication the validity period of these restrictions (Levchuk, 2023).

On February 5, 2023, Law of Ukraine No. 2859-IX entered into force, amending the laws of Ukraine «On priority areas of development of science and technology» and «On priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine» regarding the extension of the priority areas approved by these laws for 2023.

Implementation of the act will make it possible to continue financing in 2023 scientific research and scientific and technical developments started in previous years, as well as make it possible to conduct competitive selections of new research and scientific and technical developments in accordance with the approved priority areas of development of science and technology and innovative activities in Ukraine (On Priority Areas Of Development Of Science And Technology, 2023).

Art. 4 of the Law of Ukraine defines the following strategic priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine for 2011-2023: development of new energy transportation technologies, implementation of energy-efficient, resource-saving technologies, development of alternative energy sources; mastering new technologies of high-tech development of the transport system, rocket and space industry, aircraft and shipbuilding, weapons and military equipment; development of new technologies for the production of materials, their processing and joining, creation of the industry of nanomaterials and nanotechnologies; technological renewal and development of the agro-industrial complex; introduction of new technologies and equipment for high-quality medical care, treatment, pharmaceuticals; wide application of cleaner production and environmental protection technologies; development of modern information, communication technologies, robotics (On Priority Areas Of Innovative Activity In Ukraine, 2011).

At the legislative level, two types of priority directions of innovative activity in Ukraine, which have a dialectical connection, have been introduced. According to Art. 2 of the Law, the priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine are divided into strategic, i.e., those determined for a period of up to 10 years, and medium-term, i.e., those determined for a period of up to 5 years (On Priority Areas Of Innovative Activity In Ukraine, 2011).

As we can see, the current mechanism of legislative regulation of the formation and determination of priority areas of innovative activity provides for consistent actions of authorized public authorities. It is, in particular, about the development of proposals with the involvement of the scientific community, their approval in the form of draft normative acts and the approval of these acts by public authorities within the limits of their competence within the prescribed time limits.

As stated in Part 2 of Art. 3 of Law No. 3715-VI, the preparation of proposals regarding strategic priority areas and their predictive and analytical justification should be carried out with the involvement of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, national branch academies of sciences of Ukraine, higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes within the framework of state target programs of scientific and technical forecasting and innovative development of Ukraine in accordance with the laws of Ukraine «On priority areas of development of science and technology» (On The Priority Directions Of Innovation Activity In Ukraine, 2011) and «On state targeted programs» (On State Target Programs, 2004).

Also in Art. 4 of the Law of Ukraine «On Priority Areas of Development of Science and Technology» states that such a state target program is developed and implemented by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the National Council of Ukraine on Science and Technology Development with the involvement of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,

national branch academies of sciences, central executive bodies authorities in accordance with the Law of Ukraine «On State Targeted Programs» (On Priority Directions Of Science And Technology Development In Ukraine, 2001).

Therefore, the analysis of the above-mentioned normative legal acts leads to the conclusion that the Government must submit to the Parliament for each of the strategic priority areas of innovative activity: the justification of the need to adopt the priority area, the expected results and their impact on the economy of Ukraine; assessment of the scientific and technical potential and scientific schools that will be involved in the implementation of the priority direction, assessment of existing objects of intellectual property law and scientific results that will be the basis for the implementation of the priority direction; proposals for priority thematic directions of scientific research and scientific and technical developments, identification of specialists and basic scientific institutions that should provide scientific and technical support of the priority direction; the concept of implementation of the priority direction and the assessment of financial, material and technical resources that must be involved for its implementation (On The Priority Directions Of Innovation Activity In Ukraine, 2011).

We believe that, on the one hand, this order of development of priority areas of innovative activity contributes to the systematic processing of relevant proposals, and on the other hand, the mechanism of legislative determination of these areas, which involves multi-stage preparation and levels of coordination, is extremely complex and bureaucratically overloaded, which causes the appearance of other problems of legislative regulation of the specified area. In particular, he caused a violation of the procedure and deadlines for the formation of priority areas of innovative activity for the period after 2021.

A separate problem of legislative regulation of priority areas of innovative activity is the current lack of a state target program in Ukraine that would determine the most promising directions, options and measures for the development of scientific, technological and innovative activities in Ukraine. This, in turn, makes it impossible to obtain budget funding for the development of relevant priority areas due to the application of the program method.

Therefore, we consider it necessary for the Ministry of Education and Science to quickly develop and approve the State target program for forecasting the scientific, technological and innovative development of Ukraine for 2023-2032, which will contribute to the formation of financial opportunities for the development of the national innovation system.

Another problem of the legislative regulation of priority areas of innovative activity is the internal inconsistency of regulatory acts, in

particular, the inconsistency of the content of the Procedure for the formation, examination and discussion of priority areas of innovative activity (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, No. 1094, 2003) with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine «On Priority Areas of Innovative Activity in Ukraine» (On The Priority Directions Of Innovation Activity In Ukraine, 2011).

The specified Procedure was adopted to implement the previous Law of Ukraine «On Priority Areas of Innovative Activity in Ukraine» No. 433-IV dated January 16, 2003, which became invalid due to the adoption of the current Law dated September 8, 2011. However, the updated Procedure in accordance with the requirements of Part 3 of Art. 3 of the Law was never approved.

In the project «Strategies for the development of high-tech industries until 2025» of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 2016, the purpose of which is the formation of a new model of economic development – an innovative economy, increasing technological efficiency, increasing competitiveness and increasing the efficiency of existing production, it is noted as one of the main components «the need systematic combination of science and production» and «operational implementation, use and commercialization of the results of scientific activity» (On the approval of the strategy for the development of high-tech industries until 2025 and the approval of the plan of measures for its implementation. Draft order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2016).

Thus, taking into account the fact that the development of innovative activity in the world is considered as the most important and irreplaceable resource in ensuring the sustainable development of modern society, ensuring the competitiveness and economic security of countries, innovative activity in Ukraine should also ensure the production of a high-quality scientific product aimed at solving development problems countries taking into account the challenges of global problems of humanity. We share the point of view of some scientists that innovative activity should be focused on the practical use of its results in various spheres of life in modern society, taking into account the demands of business, ensuring high-quality training of personnel with appropriate qualifications (Haustova and Reshetnyak, 2019).

Approved on 10.07.2019, the «Strategy for the development of the sphere of innovative activity for the period until 2030» is fundamental and multifaceted, and its attachment to budget funding casts doubt on the realism of most of its provisions. That is why the «Concept of Improving the System of Innovative Law», which is small in scope and subject of legal regulation, which should fulfill the role of a perspective plan in the process of systematizing the current legislation, inspires more confidence.

The introduction of martial state in Ukraine proved the need to receive services remotely, which is associated with convenience and comfort, safety and security of the lives of both customers and employees of companies and institutions. The use of such innovative technologies as blockchain, crowdfunding, sharing, artificial intelligence, cloud technologies, etc., is the key to effective implementation and successful functioning of the remote customer service system. They provide an opportunity to bring the quality of service provision to a new level and simplify interaction with consumers (Romanovska and Skladanyuk, 2022).

At the same time, the absence of a definition of freelancing in national legislation, which is often equated with remote work, causes numerous disputes in the understanding and legal regulation of related relations. Yes, in accordance with the changes made to the Code of Labor Laws by the Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Improvement of Legal Regulation of Remote, Homework and Work Using Flexible Working Hours», Remote and Homework the work is performed by an employee outside the workplace or production premises.

At the same time, a remote worker independently chooses a workplace, creates safe and harmless working conditions and uses information and communication technologies, while a home worker performs work at his place of residence or in another fixed premises and uses technical means to produce products or provide services, while the employer is responsible for proper and safe working conditions (On Amendments To Certain Legislative Acts Of Ukraine On Improving The Legal Regulation Of Remote, Home-Based Work And Work Using Flexible Working Hours, 2021).

A typical example of conceptual uncertainty in Ukraine in the innovation sphere and related issues is the Law of Ukraine «On Stimulating the Development of the Digital Economy in Ukraine» (On Stimulating The Development Of The Digital Economy In Ukraine, 2021), the concept of which is to stimulate the development of the digital economy in Ukraine by creating favorable conditions for the development of innovative and technological business, attracting investments, building digital infrastructure and attracting talented employees.

In fact, the specified normative legal document is a rather meaningful attempt to create a certain virtual free economic zone with simplified rules for conducting business in the field of information technologies, but there is no question at all about the digitalization of certain areas of the national economy.

Also, the project of the Law of Ukraine «On support and development of innovative activity» proposed by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine dated 13.10.2021 proposed: to improve legislative regulation in the field of innovative activity; to update the institutional structure

of management in the field of innovative activity; remove bureaucratic restrictions during the state registration of innovative projects; determine the goal and objectives of the state policy in the field of innovative activity; create favorable conditions for the implementation of innovative activities; to update the list of forms of state support for innovative activity and the conditions for its provision; identify providers of state support; stimulate an increase in the volume of implemented innovative products, the number of introduced new technological processes and new types of products; promote the development of the state's innovative potential and increase the competitiveness of the economy, ensure the implementation of modern innovative environmentally friendly, safe, energy- and resource-saving technologies, the production and sale of innovative products (Public discussion: draft law on the support and development of innovative activities, 2021).

Analysis of the content of the draft Law of Ukraine «On Support and Development of Innovative Activities» indicates that it has shortcomings and needs to be revised and improved. In particular, in our opinion, its provisions should contain specific economic and legal measures of state stimulation of innovative activity, such as the provision of state support to subjects of innovative activity (for a period of at least five years) that will implement innovative projects in the form of tax exemption on the profit of enterprises and value added tax.

In general, we consider it indisputable that in the sphere of state interests, the adoption of the corresponding updated regulatory legal act will allow organizing a systematic approach to the formation of policy in the field of innovation activity and ensure the development and effective interaction of the elements of the national innovation ecosystem, which can become a driver of accelerated economic growth.

Conclusions

The study of current problems of legislative regulation of priority areas of innovative activity in Ukraine proved the presence of a number of problems related to both the content of legislative norms and their proper implementation: insufficient terminological clarity in revealing the meaning of the concept of «innovation»; overburdening the system of legal regulation with normative acts of a doctrinal nature and local normative acts; their inconsistency with individual provisions of special laws as well as individual prescriptions among themselves; the absence of a state target program that would determine the most promising directions, options and measures for the development of scientific, technological and innovative activities in Ukraine.

The mechanism of legislative determination of strategic directions of innovative activity in Ukraine, which involves multi-stage preparation and degrees of coordination, is extremely complex and overloaded, which causes the appearance of other problems of legislative regulation of the studied area. It is necessary for the Ministry of Education and Science to quickly develop and approve the State target program for forecasting the scientific, technological and innovative development of Ukraine for 2023-2032, which will contribute to the formation of financial opportunities for the development of the national innovation system.

The risks of defining inappropriate strategic priority areas of innovative activity that have lost their relevance in the world. Ignoring the above risks, lack of prompt response and coordinated interaction of central executive authorities with the scientific community, responsible work of the Government and Parliament in conditions complicated by the war can lead to untargeted spending of state and local budgets.

Simplification of review and agreement procedures will help increase the level of innovative development of Ukraine and its competitiveness in the world; aligning the content of legislative acts regulating the determination of priority areas of innovative activity, and the operational development of a state target program that would determine the most promising areas, options and measures for the development of scientific, technological and innovative activities in Ukraine.

Increasing requirements for the scientific and technical development of Ukraine to ensure its sustainable development, economic security and competitiveness in the conditions of modern global challenges, as well as the presence of a large number of problems in the development of innovative activity require the development of a unified national strategy for its development, which will allow clearly defining the goals and priorities of innovative activity, as well as resources, implementation and control mechanisms, etc.

State strategies and programs for the development of innovations should be based on a perspective legal policy in this field, determine development goals and priorities, stimulate the development and implementation of innovative technologies, which, among other things, requires the development of an appropriate categorical apparatus, in particular such concepts as «innovation», «innovative activity», «innovation policy» and others.

Among the priority measures of innovative activity should be the development and approval at the state level of the «Strategic Plan for overcoming the economic crisis in Ukraine for 2023-2025», which will be based on the provisions of the «National Economic Strategy-2030, taking into account the war and post-war situation in the country and provide for:

definition priority industries of priority development; the list of enterprises of priority financing and creation of favorable conditions for international investors; measures to activate the privatization process; ensuring the operation of the principle of freedom of business in combination with mechanisms of preferential taxation of priority development vectors; economically justified (financial) compensators for the costs of industry, small and medium-sized businesses for wartime requirements. Only such a comprehensive approach will make it possible to realize the achievements of economic and legal science and lay the foundation for increasing the efficiency of innovative activity in Ukraine.

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