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ACTIVATION OF THE NATIONAL INNOVATION SYSTEM IN THE CONDITIONS OF WAR

The state of the national economy during the war, characterized by instability, requires timely actions in the period of the destructive process of macroeconomic balance. In the modern economy of knowledge and rapid development of innovative technologies, the transition to high-quality economic growth is manifested in investing in intangible economic assets, increasing the innovative activity of economic entities. It becomes obvious that regulatory actions regarding the business sector cannot be ignored by the state [1].

Based on the conceptual model "Triple Helix", it can be argued that it was this model that formed the basis of the creation of modern European national innovation systems, where the main subjects of innovation processes work together throughout the entire life cycle of innovations.

Dwelling in more detail on the etymology of the term "crisis", it can be noted that a crisis is not only a limit, but also a stimulus for development, it is a period of preparation of the economy for qualitative renewal. Therefore, the crisis is not only a means of supporting and facilitating the functioning of the market (crisis) mechanism in order to stabilize the economy but is also a transitional stage to the creation of innovations.

In today's crisis conditions, when most of the country's territory is under constant bombardment by the Russian Federation, when society daily faces uncertainty and new restrictions related to social isolation and changes in the labor market, it is very important to consider the reduction of jobs as a motivation for self-education and professional development. reorientation, building intellectual capital to strengthen the national innovation system, but at the same time being aware of the possibilities of the state budget in the implementation of innovative economic

development. In order to accelerate the transition to an innovative path of development and increase the intensification of scientific, educational and economic ties, a favorable environment is needed, in which the timely construction and active development of innovative infrastructure is carried out, the problem of the imbalance of the elements functioning within the framework of the system, which in the current conditions of the instability of the economy under power only to the state [2]. With the emergence of new challenges of geopolitical and macroeconomic types, Ukraine is forced to create new chains within the innovation system: achieving high efficiency in the processes of commercialization of technological developments - support of non-raw materials innovative industries - development of new markets - access to accelerated economic growth.

An important aspect of this problem is that in some countries state intervention is noted due to the active implementation of innovation policy, in other countries innovation regulation involves indirect intervention. In addition, the various models of national innovation systems that exist to this day (Euro-Atlantic, East Asian, alternative, the "triple" spiral model") were formed since the beginning of the 20th century, which is expressed in the diversity of the structure of the models, the pace of economic development of the country, the specifics of market conditions, activities of political, economic and social institutions, state and business management mechanisms. Based on this, it can be stated that the prerequisite for the formation of the national innovation system is the solution of the arsenal of tasks aimed at the implementation of the innovation policy of the state.

Literature

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