SECTION 3. ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF STATE GRATITUDE

DOI: 10.46299/ISG.2023.MONO.ECON.2.3.1

3.1 Investment and innovation principles of managing the development of the national economy of Ukraine through the prism of consideration of the state economic security

In modern conditions, when as a result of the full-scale invasion of russia into Ukraine, the national economy suffered significant losses, the infrastructure was significantly destroyed, the state also suffered massive human losses, the reconstruction of the national economy in the war and post-war period should take place on an investment innovative basis in the context of ensuring economic state security.

In modern conditions, possession of high technologies is of strategic importance for the competitiveness of the countries of the world. Today, the world market for science-intensive products is estimated at 2.3-3 trillion dollars. The process of science-intensive production is provided by approximately 50 macro-technologies. Seven leading countries, which possess 46 macro-technologies, control more than 80% of the market of science-intensive products: the USA receives 700 billion dollars from the export of these products annually, Germany – 530, Japan – 400 billion dollars respectively. Ukraine is one of the five countries that possess advanced aerospace technologies: it possesses 17 of the 22 basic technologies of the rocket and space sphere. The share of domestic science-intensive products in the world market of high-tech products is 0.05-0.1% [37].

Nowadays, the signs of the 6th and 7th technological systems are becoming increasingly visible [38] – the 6th gives impetus to a new stage in the development of medicine and biotechnology, the 7th – to the creation of technologies of "cold thermonuclear fusion", which should fundamentally change the energy the potential of earthly civilization.

In the economy of Ukraine, the share of products of higher technological levels is [37]: 4% – for the 5th and 0.1% – for the 6th. GDP growth due to the introduction of new technologies in Ukraine is estimated at only 0.7%, while in developed countries this indicator reaches 60% and even 90%.

Given the fact that the national economy is an economically and organizationally unified system of interconnected sectors and spheres of human activity, it acts as a complete organism, achieved under the influence of a set of factors, functioning according to certain laws [39]. But economic growth and an increase in the level of economic security are impossible without solving the problems of increasing investment in production – from creating a favorable investment climate to redistributing financial resources and choosing priority areas of investment [40].

At various stages of the world's development, economic security as a category played a significant role in the economic systems of countries, while going through a long path of evolutionary development from the point of view of human protection to the protection of the state from dangers. However, it is considered appropriate to note that there is no single definition of economic security as a category in modern scientific literature, but there are a large number of scientific approaches to its characterization due to the use of various objects and tools in the study of this category. The scientific works of most researchers are mainly related to the study of economic security as a state of protection of the economy from external and internal threats for its further development. Considering that economic security is a component of national security, it is considered appropriate to conduct a study of the theoretical foundations of the management of the economic system of higher education institutions through the prism of its connection with national security, the economic security of the state, region, enterprise (business entity) [41-43].

In connection with the above, it is considered expedient in modern conditions to create appropriate conditions for ensuring the effective development of the economy and the development of adequate measures to increase the level of economic security of the state. The appropriate level of economic security is achieved by the implementation of a unified state policy supported by a system of coordinated measures adequate to internal and external threats. Without such a policy, it is impossible to ensure the proper level of economic development of the state [41-43].

Under the modern realities of the development of the national economy, its position in the investment sphere is of great importance as a guarantee of economic growth and well-being of the state and ensuring its competitiveness on the world stage. In this context, it should be noted that improving the investment climate and increasing the volume of investments in Ukraine can be result in the activation of innovative activities at all levels of management with the active participation of the state. In particular, the developed countries of the world pay considerable attention to the development of the high-tech sector and innovative activities. They took a course for the intensive development of research and innovation, increasing the share of science-intensive products in production [44], which is appropriate to take into account for the implementation of world experience in Ukraine, taking into account the actions of state authorities and public institutions in the implementation of state investment policy for the possibility of implementing the concept of innovative specialization of the state and increasing the level of its competitiveness in the world. Taking into account modern trends in the investment and innovation sphere, in particular in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, as well as taking into account the increase in the processes of globalization (the main consequences of which in modern conditions are: international division of labor, migration on a global scale of capital, human and production resources , standardization of legislation, economic and technical processes, as well as convergence of cultures of different countries [44-46]), which found expression in all spheres (economic, political, social, etc.), issues of managing the national economy in the context of ensuring the economic security of the state and its management has acquired independent and decisive importance and needs to take into account the experience of the leading countries of the world. In particular, the developed countries of the world pay considerable attention to the development of the high-tech sector and innovative activities. They set a course for the intensive development of research and innovation, increasing the share of science-intensive products in production [44] and creating a favorable investment climate, taking into account, at the same time, the possibility of using the best global practices of national economy management on the territory of Ukraine. In modern conditions, the main models of managing the national economy are: American, European, German, Swedish, Japanese, and Chinese (Table 1), each of which has its own characteristics and features.

Table 1

Basic models of national economy management

Models of national economy management	Essence and characteristic features	Peculiarities of impact on the economy
American (liberal)	A system of economic relations in which its structure is modified depending on the current needs of the market and prospective directions for directing resources. Targeted orientation of the government on the intensification of innovation processes and support for the diffusion of scientific and technical developments in the production spheres of the economy. An exceptional role is played by a qualitatively formed legal framework and rational distribution of powers	An effective public-private partnership is being established, in which market needs are the key guidelines and scientific progress contributes to the regional balancing of structural proportions, while stimulating the processes of dynamic economic growth
European	Focused on eliminating territorial asymmetries of development; moving away from the practice of providing sectoral support and subsidizing priority industries (aimed at supporting competitive interactions on European markets and avoiding the formation of monopoly structures); prioritization of the infrastructural direction of development and building of the information economy. The use of this model is typical for countries that are part of the EU and for which an organic combination of individual elements of the Japanese and American models is characteristic	Striving to create favorable conditions for market interactions, which excludes direct state intervention in shaping the direction of structural restructuring of the economy
German (neoliberal)	State regulation focuses on the elimination of obstacles to competition, stimulation of small business development, employment growth, social orientation of market development, economic security for employees, equalization of incomes, social insurance, provision of minimum wage, there is an extensive system of social benefits	Due to the combination of economic and social guidelines, this model achieves an optimal balance of public and individual interests
Swedish (social democratic)	Provides increased attention to the social sphere, the level of employment, social security, labor relations and a strict income policy	The main guideline is to ensure the most favorable conditions for each subject to reveal their own socially useful activity, active intervention of the state in the process of distribution and redistribution of income, creation of a strong system of social protection, dominance of ideas of equality and solidarity.

Models of national economy management	Essence and characteristic features	Peculiarities of impact on the economy
		It is being implemented in the Scandinavian countries and partly in Portugal and Spain
Japanese	It is characterized by excessive state intervention, the government monitors the efficiency of the industries, it can decide on their selective support or complete collapse or transfer outside the country. The government carries out its activities within the framework of public-private partnership, develops long-term strategic development plans, where it determines the key directions of structural transformations of the economy, in agreement with representatives of large businesses, which are entrusted with the implementation of relevant programs. The use of such a model is typical for South Korea and Singapore	Due to the implementation of the policy of active state intervention in the process of structural transformations, the basis for the development of a high-tech economy has been created and stable rates of economic growth have been achieved. Stimulation of the processes of reducing the resource intensity of production is carried out - support of resource-saving technologies as a promising direction for the introduction of innovations, which was reflected at the micro level in the form of the concept of frugal production
Chinese	The main economic functions of the state: formation of scientific strategy and national economic plans; coordination of regional and branch plans and business relations; active influence on the economic market environment through the development of regulations, improvement of the system of prices, taxes, credits; drawing up plans for the development of science and technology and their active implementation in production; promoting the expansion of internal and external markets, including enterprises in their sphere, providing them with the necessary information about the market situation, opportunities for economic cooperation	There is mobilization and distribution of resources, use of the tax system, mechanisms of money circulation, pricing

Source *. Systematized, summarized and grouped according to data [47-54].

Considering the data in the table. 1, it should be noted that the implementation of existing models of national economy management is possible taking into account Ukrainian realities and can be implemented only under the condition of creating a favorable investment climate due to the activation of the investment process within the framework of the implementation of an effective investment policy.

The countries of the world implement the state investment policy, which differs in each of them, has its own characteristics, but it has certain characteristic features that contribute to the improvement of their investment climate and increase the volume of attracted investments and can be used taking into account national characteristics at the level of Ukraine.

The characteristic features and peculiarities of the implementation of such a policy by individual states, which are among the 20 countries with the largest volume of attracted foreign direct investments [55], are given in the table. 2.

Table 2

Characteristic features and peculiarities of the implementation of state investment policy in the developed countries of the world

Countries	Features	Features of implementation
USA	Stimulation of foreign investors with state control of investments in the most sensitive sectors of the economy	Regulation of investment issues is carried out both at the federal level (general requirements regarding foreign investment issues are established) and at the state level (specific prescriptions are established regarding the participation of foreign investors in projects by local government bodies). On the basis of long-term and short-term programs that take into account the peculiarities of the development and needs of the states in accordance with the legislation, the state itself conducts work on attracting foreign investments
China	Attractive investment climate for foreign investors	The volumes of foreign investments are taken into account in accordance with the concluded contracts and the volumes of their use, which are not always identical on the basis of the regulatory documents adopted by the authorized bodies of China in 2013 as a continuation of the state policy of improving the investment climate, which began in 2012
Austria	Freedom of choice by investors of investment directions and sources of their financing, with the exception of obtaining a special permit in certain cases	There is no single state act regulating relations in the investment sphere: the procedure, conditions of implementation and various forms of their stimulation are fixed in a number of federal and regional acts and directives on specific issues. Foreign investors are granted a national regime on the basis of reciprocity, the state does not create direct restrictions for investing in any sectors of the economy, however, in some cases, this process may be restrained by the need to obtain a special permit for certain types of economic activity, environmental protection requirements and other regulations, not directly related to investment issues. Foreign investments are allowed in all sectors of the economy with the exception of the defense industry, enterprises and organizations that are financed by the

Countries	Features	Features of implementation
		budget (federal railways, post and telegraph, radio and television), as well as industries and types of activities that are a state monopoly (mining industry, manufacturing tobacco products and alcoholic beverages)
Netherlands	Favorable investment climate, attraction of investments taking into account the interaction of the state, business and science	Ease of registration of legal entities, absence of administrative barriers, a favorable legal field, tax preferences, a large number of international agreements on the avoidance of double taxation. The government consistently implements the strategy of attracting foreign investments based on partnership between the state, business and science, measures are being implemented to protect investments and provide financial support to small and medium-sized businesses. The investment policy is based on competent presentation of investment projects to potential foreign partners, there is a specialized state agency for foreign investments – a division of the Ministry of Economy, implementation
Great Britain	Promotion of attracting foreign investments. Responsibility for the efficiency of the use of investments. Protection of investors' rights	Absence of a single law regulating investment activity; regulation of the activities of stock market professionals is maximally separated from the state. Strict responsibility for the effectiveness of their implementation and spending at all levels. Adoption and implementation of investment decisions are carried out on an off-budget and revolving basis. Orientation of the investment activity regulation system to protect the rights of capital owners. Fierce competition between individual financial market participants
France	Low level of control over foreign enterprises operating on the territory of the country. Existence of more favorable regulation in relations with foreign investors	Absence of a single law regulating investment activity. "Pass system to the market". The system of "advance notification of the authorities about the intention to extend the terms of approval". Clear distinction between direct and other foreign investments using more favorable regulation in relations with foreign investors

Source *. Systematized, summarized and grouped according to data [54, p. 83-84; 56, p. 116-119; 57, p. 49-50].

Taking into account the above, it should be noted that in Ukraine, when implementing the state investment policy, it is advisable to take into account the probability of implementing the concept of innovative specialization of the state in order to establish it as an exporter of high-tech products, in particular, taking into account the intensification of the development of research and innovation, increasing the share of science-intensive products in production [44, c. 20-24] and the possibility of reproducing the economy as a result of increasing the export of high-tech products [61]. Thus, it should be stated that ensuring the economic security of the state should be carried out as a component of the national security of the state, which requires orientation to the strategic directions of its development in order to increase the efficiency of the management of the national economy of Ukraine, taking into account the investment and innovation principles of such management at all hierarchical levels in order to restore the economy in the post-war period.