

DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IN UKRAINE (РОЗВИТОК ІНТЕЛЕКТУАЛЬНОГО КАПІТАЛУ В УКРАЇНІ)

Краснокутська Л.О. – здобувачка вищої освіти група БЗ/І

Науковий керівник: Ракова А.Ю., викладач кафедри іноземних мов МНАУ

Під впливом інтеграції та глобалізації економічних процесів у національній економіці інтелектуальні ресурси набувають все більшого значення. На основі використання інтелектуальних ресурсів в економічній діяльності підприємства та організації можуть реалізувати інтелектуальний капітал. Визначено проблеми розвитку інтелектуального капіталу в Україні. Проаналізовано причини повільного переходу до інноваційного розвитку в Україні.

Ключові слова: *інноваційний розвиток, науковотехнічний прогрес, інтелектуальний капітал, наука.*

Under the influence of integration and globalization of economic processes in the national economy, intellectual resources are becoming increasingly important. Based on the use of intellectual resources in economic activities, enterprises and organizations can realize intellectual capital. The problems of intellectual capital development in Ukraine are identified. The reasons for the slow transition to innovative development in Ukraine are analyzed.

Key words: *innovative development, scientific and technological progress, intellectual capital, science.*

The development of the modern economy is mainly based on the intellectualization of economic processes. The interest of modern society in this topic is driven by both external factors (globalization of economic processes, integration of the national economy into the European community) and internal factors (the need to increase the competitiveness of enterprises and organizations operating in a market economy).

Ukraine's transition to innovative development is rather slow. In the current conditions, the study of the transformational features of the process of capitalization of intellectual labor and the factors that stimulate and limit its development is gaining a qualitatively new meaning.

It is worth noting that the National Strategy of Ukraine in the Field of Intellectual Property for the period of 2020-2025 states that «...Ukraine is losing its potential for creating intellectual property objects in the absence of a consistent state policy and strategy in the field of protection and enforcement of intellectual property. Therefore, the state policy in the field of intellectual capital should be an integral part of the innovation policy, the core of economic development, and will allow for a comprehensive and global approach to stimulating and promoting innovation at the national level, as well as become a catalyst for the creation and use of industrial property rights in the processes of structural transformation» [1].

Intellectual capital largely determines the possibilities and directions of using financial capital and material capital and is the primary basis and driving force behind the formation of the «new economy». The growth of intellectual capital and the efficiency of its use determine the prospects for the country's economic development. The experience of the United States, Japan, France, and the United Kingdom convincingly proves that investments in intellectual capital are highly profitable.

The absence of an effective development strategy demonstrates the low level of intellectual capital in Ukraine's economy. In addition, the aggravation of the economic crisis in the national economy and the growing dependence on the intellectual capital of developed countries makes it necessary to give these areas a high priority [2].

Today, intellectual capital is facing new challenges. The war and the transformation crisis in Ukraine have led to the destruction of the scientific and technological and undermined the spiritual and moral component of the national intellectual capital. Currently, we face the following problems:

- migration of highly qualified personnel and outflow of scientific personnel from science to other spheres of public life;
- the intellectual potential of Ukraine is practically not transformed into production due to the lack of demand for intellectual labor products and innovative products;
- limited incentives for individual and collective promotion of innovations and the mechanism of co-financing of scientific, scientific and technical works at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine;
- education costs in Ukraine are steadily increasing, while in terms of financial losses per capita, Ukraine is inferior to most countries in the world, occupying one of the last places in Europe in particular;
- lack of close cooperation between research institutions, higher education institutions, and business organizations.

While in more developed countries science has become a direct productive force, in Ukraine a significant part of the existing production potential is not used or is not ready to accept scientific and technological innovations. The existence of this problem reflects the inadequacy and insufficiency of economic and social incentives for the development of science, which not only destroys the existing intellectual potential but also seriously weakens the economic potential. There is a crisis in science in Ukraine, as low remuneration of researchers, lack of funds for the purchase of modern equipment, lack of receptivity to the implementation of research results and other negative phenomena cause significant losses of highly qualified human resources. Ukraine needs to adopt a rather important and comprehensive policy to manage the nation's intellectual capital. First, it is necessary to take specific measures regarding investment, expert cooperation, legal protection, and diversification of business solutions. Therefore, it is advisable to borrow the experience of the UK, France, the USA, Japan and other foreign countries in the functioning of intellectual capital.

Література:

1. Національна Стратегія розвитку сфери інтелектуальної власності в Україні на період 2020-2025 роки. URL: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oqjabxZiTempwJjaZsO1NoLt7fvP_qxj/view (дата звернення: 08.03.2024).
2. Клименко І. С.; Тарануха О. М.; Журавель О. В. Інтелектуальний капітал і ринок інтелектуальної власності в умовах інформаційної економіки: проблеми ідентифікації та оцінки. Економіка та держава. 2021. №5: с. 38-43.