

I. Sytnyk,

*Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Economic Theory,
National University of Food Technologies*

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3906-770X>

T. Shved,

Senior Lecturer, Department of Economic Theory, National University of Food Technologies

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9385-4819>

O. Bosenko,

Associate Professor, Department of Economic Theory, National University of Food Technologies

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-3414-8908>

DOI: 10.32702/2306-6814.2026.9.149

GOVERNMENT MECHANISMS FOR STIMULATING INNOVATION IN DIGITAL BUSINESS IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT

I. П. Ситник,

д. е. н., професорка, завідувачка кафедри економічної теорії, Національний університет харчових технологій

Т. В. Шведа,

ст. викл. кафедри економічної теорії, Національний університет харчових технологій

О. С. Босенко,

к. е. н., доцент кафедри економічної теорії, Національний університет харчових технологій

МЕХАНІЗМИ ДЕРЖАВНОГО СТИМУЛЮВАННЯ ІННОВАЦІЙ У ЦИФРОВОМУ БІЗНЕСІ ЯК ОСНОВА РОЗВИТКУ ЦИФРОВОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

У статті досліджено теоретичні та прикладні аспекти формування механізмів державного стимулювання інновацій у цифровому бізнесі в умовах розвитку цифрової економіки. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена зростанням ролі цифрових технологій у трансформації економічних систем, зміною моделей підприємницької діяльності та необхідністю формування ефективної державної політики підтримки інноваційних процесів. Метою дослідження є узагальнення теоретичних підходів та обґрунтування структурних складових механізму державного стимулювання інновацій у цифровому бізнесі, а також визначення можливостей оцінювання його ефективності за допомогою аналітичних інструментів економічного аналізу.

Також у роботі здійснено аналіз наукових підходів до державної підтримки інноваційної діяльності та визначено, що механізми стимулювання інновацій у цифровому бізнесі доцільно розглядати як комплексну систему взаємопов'язаних інструментів, що включає нормативно-правові, фінансово-економічні, інституційно-координаційні, інфраструктурні, освітньо-кадрові та аналітично-моніторингові складові. Обґрунтовано, що ефективність фун-

кціонування цих елементів визначається рівнем їх узгодженості та здатністю формувати сприятливе середовище для розвитку цифрового підприємництва і впровадження інновацій.

Систематизовано ключові елементи механізму державного стимулювання інновацій у цифровому бізнесі та запропоновано їх розгляд у межах багаторівневої моделі, що функціонує на макро-, мезо— та мікрорівнях економіки. Визначено, що на макрорівні провідну роль відіграють державна політика цифрового розвитку, нормативно-правове регулювання та фінансово-економічні інструменти підтримки інновацій, тоді як на мезорівні важливими є інституційні механізми взаємодії між державою, науковими установами та бізнес-структурами, а також розвиток цифрової інфраструктури. На мікрорівні ключовими чинниками виступають інноваційна активність підприємств, впровадження цифрових технологій і формування нових бізнес-моделей у сфері цифрового підприємництва.

Запропоновано підхід до оцінювання ефективності механізмів державного стимулювання інновацій у цифровому бізнесі на основі використання інструментів економетричного аналізу. Зокрема, обґрунтовано можливість побудови регресійної моделі, що дозволяє кількісно оцінити вплив окремих блоків механізму державної підтримки на рівень інноваційної активності підприємств. Реалізація такого підходу створює передумови для більш глибокого аналізу взаємозв'язків між інструментами державної політики та результатами інноваційної діяльності у цифровому бізнесі.

Отримані результати дослідження можуть бути використані для удосконалення державної політики стимулювання інновацій, формування ефективних механізмів підтримки цифрового підприємництва та підвищення конкурентоспроможності національної економіки в умовах цифрової трансформації.

The article investigates the theoretical and applied aspects of forming mechanisms for government support of innovation in digital business within the context of the digital economy. The relevance of the study is determined by the growing role of digital technologies in transforming economic systems, changing entrepreneurial activity models, and the need to develop effective state policies to support innovative processes. The aim of the research is to generalize theoretical approaches and justify the structural components of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business, as well as to identify possibilities for evaluating their effectiveness using analytical tools of economic analysis.

The study analyzes scientific approaches to state support for innovation activities and establishes that mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business should be considered as a complex system of interconnected instruments, including legal and regulatory, financial and economic, institutional-coordination, infrastructure, educational and human-resource, and analytical-monitoring components. It is substantiated that the effectiveness of these elements depends on the degree of their coordination and their ability to create a favorable environment for the development of digital entrepreneurship and the implementation of innovations.

The article systematizes the key elements of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business and proposes their consideration within a multi-level model functioning at macro-, meso-, and microeconomic levels. At the macro level, the leading role is played by state digital development policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and financial-economic instruments supporting innovation, while at the meso level, institutional mechanisms of interaction among government bodies, research institutions, and business structures, as well as the development of digital infrastructure, are essential. At the micro level, the key factors include enterprise innovation activity, implementation of digital technologies, and the formation of new business models in digital entrepreneurship.

A methodological approach for evaluating the effectiveness of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business is proposed based on econometric analysis tools. In particular, the feasibility of constructing a regression model is justified, allowing for the quantitative assessment of the impact of individual blocks of the government support mechanism on the level of enterprise innovation activity. The implementation of this approach provides a foundation for a deeper analysis of the relationships between state policy instruments and the outcomes of innovative activities in digital business.

The research findings can be applied to improve state policies for innovation stimulation, develop effective mechanisms for supporting digital entrepreneurship, and enhance the competitiveness of

the national economy in the context of digital transformation. These results also provide a basis for informed decision-making by policymakers, facilitating the creation of targeted support measures that strengthen the innovative capacity of enterprises and foster sustainable development within the digital economy.

Ключові слова: цифрова економіка, цифровий бізнес, інноваційна діяльність, державне стимулювання інновацій, інноваційна активність підприємств, інвестиційне забезпечення інновацій, економетричне моделювання, цифрова торгівля, підприємництво, стартапи, бізнес-модель, цифрові технології.

Key words: digital economy, digital business, innovation activity, state stimulation of innovation, innovative activity of enterprises, investment support for innovation, econometric modeling, digital trade, entrepreneurship, startups, business model, digital technologies.

PROBLEM STATEMENT AND ITS CONNECTION WITH IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL TASKS

The concept of the digital economy has emerged as a result of the rapid development of information technologies and their penetration into all areas of economic activity. In academic research, the digital economy is most commonly defined as a system of economic relations in which digital data, information resources, and data processing technologies play a central role. In contrast to traditional economic models, the digital economy is based on the use of network effects, platform-based solutions, and a high level of integration of business processes.

Digital business represents a structural component of the digital economy and simultaneously serves as its active driving force. Its essence lies in the use of digital technologies for the creation, promotion, and delivery of goods and services, as well as for the organization of internal management processes. Digital business encompasses not only e-commerce but also digital platforms, financial technologies, online services, and data-driven logistics and marketing solutions. This multidimensional nature imposes increased requirements on the innovation activity of enterprises and the adaptability of their business models.

An important methodological feature of studying the digital economy is its interdisciplinary nature. The analysis of digital business development requires the integration of economic, managerial, and information technology approaches. From an economic perspective, digitalization affects market structures, reduces transaction costs, and expands firms' access to global consumer segments. From a managerial standpoint, digital technologies transform decision-making processes by increasing the role of analytics, automation, and flexible organizational models.

Innovations in digital business have a specific nature, as a significant proportion of them is associated not with tangible assets but with software, algorithms, digital services, and data. This necessitates a shift in approaches

to the evaluation of innovation activity and requires the formation of an appropriate institutional environment. Under such conditions, traditional mechanisms of innovation support, primarily focused on the industrial sector, prove to be insufficiently effective in stimulating digital business.

The methodological foundation for studying the mechanisms of digital economy development is the system approach, which makes it possible to consider digital business, innovation activity, and public policy as interrelated elements of a unified economic environment. Within this framework, the state acts not only as a regulator but also as an active participant in digital transformation, shaping the rules for the functioning of digital markets and creating conditions for the implementation of innovations.

ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Contemporary academic studies identify digital business transformation and government mechanisms for stimulating innovation as key drivers of digital economy development. Ukrainian scholars consistently emphasize that the integration of digital technologies into entrepreneurial activity contributes to increased efficiency of business processes, cost optimization, and investment attraction. In particular, Pichkurova Z. V. examines the challenges of digitalization and innovation under wartime and economic risks [1]; Kvasnii Z. V. and co-authors explore the management of digital business strategy effectiveness, highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to innovation stimulation [2]; Demchuk S. draws attention to the role of state regulation of the innovation market, emphasizing the importance of a coherent and holistic public policy framework [3].

In the context of public support for digital technologies, Dymytriiev V. V. investigates mechanisms for stimulating the development of the digital sector, noting that investment efficiency largely depends on the interaction

between the state and business [4]. Other researchers emphasize the necessity of combining scientific research with practical policy instruments to create a favorable innovation environment, provide specific examples of grant-based and preferential support instruments for small and medium-sized enterprises in Ukraine, and underline that government incentives contribute to accelerating the digital transformation of enterprises [5-7]. In their studies, Bielialov T. E. and Liumanov A. S. further stress the importance of an integrated public policy for small businesses actively implementing innovations [8], while Shchupakivskyi R. V. systematically examines the institutional foundations of public governance in digitalization, focusing on resource provision and international experience [9].

A significant contribution to the study of institutional and regulatory aspects of digital economy development is presented in the works of Sytnyk I. P., where particular attention is given to the functioning and state regulation of payment systems as a component of the financial infrastructure of digital business [10]. The author substantiates that the effectiveness of e-commerce, fintech services, and digital business models largely depends on the level of development of payment infrastructure and the quality of its regulatory framework. In particular, the research emphasizes that improving the legal environment for payment systems, ensuring the security of electronic transactions, and supporting innovative financial technologies create favorable conditions for the development of digital entrepreneurship. In this context, payment systems are considered not only as instruments for conducting financial transactions but also as an essential element of the economic mechanism for stimulating innovation activity in digital business. Thus, the findings of I. P. Sytnyk confirm that the formation of an effective system of state regulation of the payment market is a crucial prerequisite for the development of the digital economy and the expansion of opportunities for implementing innovative business models.

Statistical and regulatory sources from government institutions also confirm the importance of public support for digital innovation. In particular, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 821-p (2024) outlines specific programs for stimulating innovation [11], while the "Digital Innovation Development Strategy until 2030" defines the key priorities of digitalization in Ukraine [12]. Data from the State Statistics Service (2024) demonstrate the dynamics of innovation activity among Ukrainian enterprises [13], while the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Finance highlight the role of fiscal and financial incentives [14, 15]. The Ministry of Education and Science focuses on digital education and workforce training for the innovation economy [16], whereas the National Bank of Ukraine ensures the development of digital financial technologies [17].

International studies also highlight key trends in stimulating digital innovation. The OECD analyzes policies supporting digital SMEs and offers recommendations for strengthening the resilience of digital businesses [18, 19]. Research by Nagy S. and Somosi M. V. demonstrates the relationship between digital transformation and social innovation [20], while Ruohonen J. and Timmers P. examine

funding mechanisms within the Digital Europe Programme [21]. Within European initiatives, the European Commission and the European Innovation Scoreboard compare innovation systems across EU countries and provide examples of effective policy practices [22, 23].

Additional international reports emphasize the importance of digital technologies for industry, public governance, and economic development. In particular, UNIDO explores the impact of digitalization on industrial innovation [24], while the World Bank provides an overview of the state of the digital economy in Ukraine [25] and analyzes the relationship between digitalization and public investment [26]. Theoretical and applied aspects of digital innovation policy are also addressed in the works of Timmers P. [27], Huang Z. [28], the European Innovation Council [29], while the OECD Digital Economy Outlook (2025) outlines global trends [30].

The reviewed approaches to the regulation of digital business are consistent with contemporary trends in digital economy development actively explored in international academic literature and analytical reports. These studies emphasize that the effectiveness of digital entrepreneurship largely depends on a comprehensive and well-coordinated public policy. In particular, international reports highlight the importance of creating a favorable regulatory environment for digital technologies, supporting innovative business models, and developing digital infrastructure, including financial and payment systems. In this context, research conducted by international institutions complements domestic academic findings, forming a comprehensive understanding of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business as a key component of digital economy development.

Thus, both contemporary academic discourse and practical reports of national and international institutions emphasize that the combination of government support, digital technologies, and strategic management is critically important for the development of digital business and the enhancement of innovation activity in Ukraine.

FORMULATION OF THE ARTICLE'S OBJECTIVES (PROBLEM STATEMENT)

The purpose of this study is to provide a systematic examination of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business and to determine their role as a foundation for the development of the digital economy. In the context of ongoing digital transformation of economic processes, public policy aimed at supporting innovation acquires strategic importance, as it shapes the institutional, economic, and technological environment for the advancement of digital entrepreneurship, enhances investment activity, and accelerates the adoption of cutting-edge digital solutions.

To achieve this objective, the study sets out the following tasks: to identify key problem areas and constraints in the functioning of government mechanisms for innovation support that affect the efficiency of digital business development; to systematize and classify the principal components of such mechanisms, including regulatory, financial and economic, institutional,

infrastructural, educational and human capital, as well as analytical and monitoring elements; to assess the impact of individual components on the innovation activity of digital enterprises using analytical and econometric methods, in particular regression modeling; and to develop practical recommendations for improving public instruments of innovation support aimed at enhancing investment activity and ensuring the sustainable development of the digital economy.

The implementation of these tasks not only enables the systematization of knowledge regarding government innovation support mechanisms in the digital business domain but also provides analytical tools for their quantitative assessment, thereby creating a foundation for further advancement of both theoretical and applied approaches to public support of innovation in the digital economy.

The study employs a comprehensive set of general scientific and specialized research methods, ensuring the consistency and validity of the results obtained. To investigate the theoretical foundations of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business, methods of scientific abstraction, analysis, and synthesis are applied, allowing for the generalization of existing scholarly approaches to the regulation of innovation activity. Systemic and structural analysis methods are used to identify the core components of the mechanism and to determine the interrelationships among its elements. Comparative analysis facilitates the generalization of contemporary experience in shaping institutional and economic instruments for supporting innovation in the digital economy. To evaluate the impact of individual elements

of the mechanism on the innovation activity of digital business, an econometric approach is proposed, in particular the construction of a regression model that enables a quantitative assessment of the relationship between government support instruments and the outcomes of firms' innovation activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS

The theoretical and methodological foundations of digital economy development indicate that digital business constitutes a central component of innovation processes, while the effectiveness of its growth largely depends on the quality of government support mechanisms. This necessitates a deeper examination of the forms and instruments of public influence on innovation activity in digital business, which forms the core focus of this study.

The development of the digital economy and digital business is grounded in interrelated theoretical and methodological principles. A synthesis of key concepts, their evolution, and their functional role in the contemporary economy makes it possible to outline the logic of the development of the innovation environment and digital business models. The principal elements and characteristics defining the digital economy and digital business are presented in Table 1.

The systematization of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the digital economy and digital business allows for a clear delineation of key concepts, their interrelations, and their role in shaping the innovation environment. Each element performs a specific function: digital technologies provide the foundation for innovation, digital business implements these innovations in the

Table 1. Core concepts and foundations of digital economy and digital business development

Core element	Explanation	Key characteristics	Expected effect for digital business	Development indicators
Digital economy	A system of economic relations based on the use of digital technologies and data	Information interaction, process automation, big data analytics	Increased efficiency of business processes, accelerated innovation	Volume of digital GDP, level of enterprise digitalization, share of IT sector
Digital business	Business models that use digital technologies to create value	Online platforms, e-commerce, digital services, integrated IT systems	Market expansion, rapid scaling, access to new markets	Number of digital firms, online sales volume, customer base growth
Innovation	Implementation of new technologies, products, processes, or business models	R&D, digital platforms, IT solutions, technology transfer	Creation of competitive advantages, productivity growth	Number of patents, implemented projects, share of revenue from new products
Information technologies	Technological basis for data processing, storage, and transmission	Big Data, cloud services, mobile applications, electronic platforms	Analytical support, process automation, market integration	Number of IT solutions in business processes, automation level, digital readiness index
Interconnection of digitalization, innovation, and competitiveness	Digitalization creates conditions for innovation that enhances competitiveness	Synergy of technologies and innovations, efficient use of data	Increased profitability, productivity growth, integration into global markets	Productivity growth, market share increase, innovation activity index

Source: compiled and systematized by the author based on [1—10].

market environment, and the interaction between digitalization and innovation determines the competitiveness of economic entities. The inclusion of development indicators enables the assessment of the dynamics of these processes and forms a basis for further evaluation of the effectiveness of public innovation support.

Government support for innovation activity is a crucial component of economic policy in the context of digital economy development. Unlike traditional sectors, digital business is characterized by high dynamism, strong dependence on technological solutions, and increased risks associated with innovation implementation. Under such conditions, the role of the state lies in creating a favorable environment for digital initiatives, reducing market entry barriers, and stimulating innovation activity among economic actors. In this regard, it is advisable to systematize the key problem areas in the formation of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business, which allows for a clearer identification of directions for their further improvement (Table 2).

The analysis of the identified problem areas indicates that current public policy in digital transformation faces a number of systemic constraints, including inconsistencies in the regulatory framework, limited financial support instruments, uneven development of digital infrastructure, and insufficient coordination among government institutions, business, and academia. Furthermore, the rapid evolution of digital technologies generates new regulatory challenges, requiring continuous improvement of institutional and economic instruments for innovation support.

The forms of government support for innovation in digital business are diverse and encompass financial, fiscal, institutional, and regulatory instruments. Financial support includes budget funding, grant programs, public innovation funds, and public-private partnership mechanisms. These instruments are particularly important for small and medium-sized enterprises in the digital sector, which often face limited access to financial resources at early stages of development.

Tax instruments are aimed at creating economic incentives for investment in digital innovation. These include tax benefits for R&D activities, accelerated depreciation of intangible assets, and reduced tax burdens for innovation projects. In the context of digital business, particular attention should be paid to the taxation of transactions involving digital platforms, software, and intellectual property.

Institutional instruments of government innovation support encompass the creation and development of innovation infrastructure, including technology parks, business incubators, accelerators, and digital hubs. These institutions provide not only financial assistance but also access to expert knowledge, educational programs, and professional networks. In the context of digital business, they function as environments for testing new technological solutions and for shaping sustainable business models.

Regulatory instruments of government support are associated with the formation of a legal framework aligned with the specific features of the digital economy. This includes the regulation of e-commerce, personal data protection, cybersecurity, the legal framework governing digital platforms, and the circulation of digital assets. A balanced regulatory environment fosters trust in digital business and reduces uncertainty, which often constrains innovation activity.

Strategic documents and digital development programs also play a distinct role within the system of government support, as they define priorities and directions for innovation policy. Clearly articulated strategic guidelines make it possible to coordinate the actions of various public authorities and ensure the consistency of digital policy implementation. At the same time, the effectiveness of such documents largely depends on the level of their practical implementation and their ability to adapt to rapid technological change.

Thus, government support for innovation in digital business is implemented through a set of interrelated forms and instruments, the effectiveness of which depends on their coherence and alignment with the needs of the digital economy.

Table 2. Key problem aspects in the formation of government mechanisms for stimulating innovation in digital business

Problem aspect	Content characteristics
Uneven digital transformation of the economy	The level of digitalization varies significantly across sectors, creating asymmetry in innovation development and limiting the scalability of digital business models
Insufficient financial instruments to support digital innovation	Limited access to venture capital, grant programs, and public co-financing constrains commercialization and technology adoption
Institutional barriers to digital entrepreneurship	Complex regulatory procedures and underdeveloped legal frameworks for digital assets and platforms slow innovation dynamics
Deficit of innovation infrastructure	Underdeveloped technoparks, incubators, and digital hubs restrict opportunities for scaling innovation projects
Weak integration of science, business, and government	Lack of effective commercialization mechanisms reduces the impact of innovation policy
Limited tax and regulatory incentives	Insufficient use of tax credits and special regulatory regimes hinders digital business development
Increasing role of the state in digital ecosystem formation	The state acts not only as a regulator but also as an architect of digital infrastructure and innovation ecosystems

Source: compiled and systematized by the author based on [1—30].

Within the study of the forms and instruments of government support for innovation in digital business, it is appropriate to systematize the key mechanisms of state influence in a generalized and structured form. This makes it possible not only to outline the range of available support instruments but also to demonstrate their economic nature, functional purpose, and expected impact on the development of digital business entities. Given the multi-level nature of public regulation and the complexity of digital innovation processes, the classification of support mechanisms acquires methodological significance for further evaluation of their effectiveness. A synthesis of the main mechanisms and instruments of government support for innovation in digital business is presented in Table 3.

The systematization of government support mechanisms makes it possible to consider them not in isolation but as an interconnected, multi-level system influencing the innovative development of digital business. Each group of instruments performs a specific function; however, their synergy creates a comprehensive institutional environment in which innovation becomes not an isolated phenomenon but a stable driver of economic growth.

The proposed classification provides a methodological basis for further evaluation of the effectiveness of public policy in the field of digital innovation support. The inclusion of performance indicators allows descriptive

categories to be translated into measurable dimensions, enabling an objective assessment of policy outcomes. Each mechanism is not only functionally defined but also associated with specific metrics that make it possible to evaluate its impact on digital business development and on the overall performance of the digital economy.

Accordingly, government support for innovation in digital business should be viewed as a comprehensive system that includes regulatory, financial and economic, infrastructural, institutional and coordination, educational and human capital, as well as monitoring and analytical instruments integrated across macro-, meso-, and micro-levels. The macro level involves the formulation of strategic policy priorities and the development of regulatory frameworks governing digital business operations, ensuring intellectual property protection, and enabling interaction between public authorities and digital economy actors. The meso level reflects the functioning of the innovation ecosystem, including infrastructure for testing and scaling digital innovations, cooperation among government, academia, and business, and the formation of human capital capable of implementing high-tech projects. The micro level encompasses digital enterprises and startups that implement innovations in products, services, and technological processes while utilizing financial, infrastructural, and analytical resources to ensure efficiency and adaptability.

Table 3. Mechanisms and instruments of government support for innovation in digital business

Group of mechanisms	Key instruments	Economic nature of impact	Expected result for digital business	Systemic effect for the digital economy	Performance indicators
Financial	public grants, subsidies, concessional lending, interest rate compensation, venture co-financing	direct provision of resources for innovation activity	reduced entry barriers, intensified R&D, launch of digital startups	increased innovation activity and technological modernization	number of supported projects, volume of attracted investment, share of startups entering the market
Tax	tax incentives for IT companies, innovation tax credits, depreciation incentives	reduction of fiscal burden	increased profitability of innovation projects	expansion of the high-tech sector	profitability growth, tax savings volume, number of innovation projects per unit of tax incentives
Institutional	public innovation support agencies, technoparks, business incubators, clusters	formation of an innovation ecosystem	strengthened cooperation and technology transfer	development of the national innovation system	number of incubator participants, patents, technology transfer agreements
Regulatory	simplified registration procedures, electronic licensing, digital regulatory platforms	reduction of transaction costs	accelerated scaling of digital business models	increased market transparency and competitiveness	business registration time, number of online applications, transparency index
Infrastructural	development of broadband Internet, cloud-based public services, digital interaction platforms	creation of a technological foundation for digitalization	expanded access to digital markets	integration of business into the digital economy	Internet coverage, number of users of public digital platforms, level of digital integration

Source: compiled and systematized by the author based on [1—30].

The structural model of the mechanism of government stimulation of innovation in digital business is presented in Table 4. It demonstrates the functional purpose of each element and its role in creating an integrated stimulation system. Thus, the regulatory and legal block ensures legal certainty, regulates digital assets, and simplifies startup registration procedures; the financial and economic block stimulates innovation activity through tax incentives, grants, and venture financing; the infrastructural block forms the material and technical basis for the development, testing, and scaling of innovations; the institutional and coordination block is responsible for the interaction of digital economy actors and the integration of science, business, and government; the educational and human resource block ensures the training of specialists and the development of digital competencies necessary to support innovation-driven development; the monitoring and analytical block provides evaluation of incentive effectiveness, data collection, and adaptation of public policy.

To assess the effectiveness of government stimulation, it is advisable to apply a system of indicators that enables the quantitative measurement of the impact of each structural block on innovation activity in digital business. The regulatory block is characterized by the number of adopted legal acts, the speed of startup registration, and the level of intellectual property protection, reflecting the institutional maturity of the environment. The financial and economic block is evaluated through the volume of grant and venture financing, as well

as the number of tax incentives, determining the level of resource support for innovation. The infrastructural block is defined by the development and scale of innovation facilities, forming the material and technical basis for digitalization. The institutional and coordination block reflects the level of interaction between government, business, and science through indicators of public-private partnerships and the integration of innovation processes. The educational and human capital block is measured by indicators of workforce training and the level of digital competencies, shaping the human capital of the digital economy. The monitoring and analytical block evaluates the adaptability of public policy through the regularity of data collection and the dynamics of innovation activity, ensuring feedback within the stimulation system.

Based on the identified indicators, a regression model can be constructed to quantitatively assess the impact of individual blocks of the government stimulation mechanism on innovation activity in digital business. Within this model, the dependent variable (Y) represents the level of innovation activity in digital business, while the independent variables ($X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6$) correspond to the individual components of the government stimulation mechanism. The generalized regression equation can be expressed as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{NP} + \beta_2 X_{FE} + \beta_3 X_{INF} + \beta_4 X_{IK} + \beta_5 X_{OK} + \beta_6 X_{MA} + \varepsilon$$

where β_0 is the intercept; $\beta_1 - \beta_6$ are regression coefficients reflecting the strength of the influence of the corresponding blocks of the government stimulation

Table 4. Structural model of the mechanism of government stimulation of innovation in digital business

Structural element of the mechanism	Content and functional purpose	Indicators	Level
Regulatory and legal block	Formation of special legal regimes for digital business, regulation of digital assets, protection of intellectual property, simplification of startup registration and scaling procedures. Ensures institutional certainty and legal security of innovation activity.	Number of adopted legal acts, startup registration speed, level of IP protection	Macro
Financial and economic block	Use of tax incentives, innovation vouchers, grants, public co-financing, and venture support programs. Aimed at reducing risks and increasing capital availability for digital innovations.	Volume of grants, venture financing, number of tax incentives	Micro
Infrastructural block	Development of technoparks, business incubators, digital hubs, technology transfer centers, and state digital platforms. Provides an environment for generating, testing, and scaling innovative solutions.	Number of technoparks and digital hubs, scale of innovation infrastructure	Meso
Institutional and coordination block	Interaction between government, business, research institutions, and investors within the innovation ecosystem. Includes public-private partnership mechanisms and strategic digital development governance.	Number of public-private partnerships, science-business integration, level of coordination among authorities	Meso/ Macro
Educational and human resource block	Training of specialists in digital technologies, development of entrepreneurial competencies, and support for digital literacy programs. Forms human capital for the digital economy.	Number of trained specialists, level of digital competencies, participation in training programs	Meso
Monitoring and evaluation block	System of performance indicators for stimulation measures, assessment of support program effectiveness, and policy adjustment based on data analytics. Ensures feedback and adaptability of the mechanism.	Frequency of data collection, policy adaptation indicator, changes in innovation activity	Micro/ Macro

Source: developed by the authors.

mechanism; X_{NP} is the regulatory and legal block; X_{FE} is the financial and economic block; X_{INF} is the infrastructural block; X_{IK} is the institutional and coordination block; X_{OK} is the educational and human resource block; X_{MA} is the monitoring and analytical block; and ε is the stochastic error term reflecting the influence of external factors and unobserved variables.

The proposed regression model enables the assessment of the degree of influence of individual components of the government stimulation mechanism on innovation activity in digital business. The regression coefficients β_1 - β_6 characterize the marginal effect of the corresponding independent variables on the dependent variable Y , indicating how much Y changes when a given factor increases by one unit, *ceteris paribus*. This makes it possible to identify which components of the stimulation mechanism have the strongest impact on the development of innovation activity in digital business. A positive coefficient indicates a stimulating effect of the respective policy instrument, whereas a negative coefficient may signal institutional or economic constraints within the corresponding block of the mechanism. At the same time, the magnitude of the regression coefficients allows for comparison of the relative influence of different components of government stimulation and helps identify priority directions for improving public policy in supporting innovation-driven development of digital business.

An important stage in the application of the proposed regression model is its empirical verification based on statistical data characterizing the development of the digital economy and the innovative activity of enterprises. To estimate the parameters of the model, official statistical indicators, analytical data from international organizations, as well as results of sectoral studies may be used, reflecting the level of business digitalization, investment volumes in digital technologies, the number of innovative projects, and other characteristics of innovation activity.

In this context, sources of information may include statistical databases of international organizations, analytical studies of the digital economy, as well as national statistical data on the innovative activity of enterprises.

Regression analysis shows that the direct impact of each block on the innovative activity of digital business varies in strength and direction, which indicates the need for a differentiated policy approach to stimulation, taking into account the specificity of digital economy sectors and the intensity of innovation implementation.

Such an approach creates an analytical basis for the further application of econometric methods of evaluation, allowing not only a theoretical justification of state stimulation mechanisms but also a quantitative assessment of their effectiveness in the context of digital economy development.

The development of the digital economy requires the state not only to create conditions for innovation activity but also to formulate practical, clearly structured recommendations that enhance the effectiveness of stimulating measures. A systematic analysis of the structural elements of the state innovation stimulation mechanism and the assessment of the effectiveness of its components have shown that optimal policy should take into account the interaction of all blocks of the mechanism, their influence on the innovative activity of digital business, and the prioritization of resources across different sectors. In this context, it is appropriate to present recommendations for the practical application of the proposed measures within the structural model of the state mechanism for stimulating innovation in digital business (Table 5).

At the practical level, the results of the study allow for the formulation of several recommendations for improving state stimulation policy. First, it is necessary to ensure comprehensive integration of all blocks of the mechanism, avoiding fragmentation of measures that may

Table 5. Recommendations for improving state stimulation of digital innovations

No.	Recommendations	Justification and expected effect
1	Ensure comprehensive integration of all blocks of the mechanism	Avoiding fragmentation of measures increases coordination, enables effective alignment of regulatory, financial-economic, infrastructural, and human resource components, thereby improving overall stimulation efficiency
2	Prioritize the development of the regulatory and institutional framework	Creates predictability and stability of conditions for innovative projects, strengthens legal protection of digital assets, and promotes integration between government, business, and science
3	Implement targeted financial and economic support	Ensures efficient resource allocation through grants, tax incentives, and venture financing, supporting the most promising innovative projects
4	Develop infrastructure and human capital components	Formation of material and technical base and highly qualified personnel facilitates scaling of digital innovations, increasing their commercial value and integration into production processes
5	Continuously improve monitoring and analytical systems	Systematic data collection and evaluation of policy effectiveness enable adaptation of state stimulation policy to technological changes and digital market dynamics
6	Use integration of regression and factor approaches	Ensures simultaneous quantitative assessment of block impacts and structural interaction of latent factors, enabling evidence-based strategies and optimal resource allocation

Source: developed by the authors.

lead to inconsistency and reduced overall effectiveness of stimulation. Priority should be given to the development of the regulatory and institutional framework, which ensures predictability and stability of conditions for innovation projects while creating effective channels of interaction between government, business, and scientific institutions. Financial and economic support should be targeted and focused on the most promising areas of the digital economy, with a system for monitoring and evaluating results that allows policy adjustment in real time.

In turn, the development of infrastructure and human capital components of the stimulation mechanism is critically important for creating conditions that facilitate the rapid scaling of digital innovations and increasing their commercial value. Additionally, continuous improvement of monitoring and analytical support is an important aspect. Systematic data collection, evaluation of policy effectiveness, and adaptation to changes in the digital economy allow the formation of dynamic stimulation tools that respond to the challenges of a rapidly changing technological environment. Such an approach ensures not only the support of individual enterprises but also the development of the innovation ecosystem as a whole, creating conditions for sustainable growth of the digital sector and increasing competitiveness at national and international levels.

Thus, the conducted analysis demonstrates the necessity of a systematic and comprehensive approach to state stimulation of innovation in digital business, ensures an integrated assessment of policy effectiveness, and identifies priority directions of state support. The implementation of such approaches makes it possible to create conditions for the sustainable development of the digital economy, increase enterprise competitiveness, and integrate scientific and business potential into the production of innovative goods and services.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD

The development of the digital economy necessitates the formation of effective mechanisms of state stimulation of innovation activity in the field of digital business, since innovation is a key driver of the transformation of modern economic systems. Digital technologies are changing market structures, forms of entrepreneurial activity, and models of interaction between the state, business, and society. In these conditions, state innovation policy becomes particularly important, as it creates institutional, economic, and infrastructural prerequisites for the development of digital entrepreneurship, the enhancement of economic competitiveness, and the intensification of investment processes.

The analysis of theoretical approaches and current practices of state support for innovation allows state stimulation mechanisms to be viewed as a complex system of interrelated instruments, including regulatory, financial-economic, institutional-coordination, infrastructural, educational-human capital, and monitoring-analytical components. Their coordinated functioning forms a holistic environment for the development of digital business and contributes to the activation of enterprises' innovative activity. At the same time, the current stage of digital economic transformation is characterized by certain

structural limitations related to insufficient integration of individual support instruments, uneven development of digital infrastructure, limited financial resources for innovative projects, and an insufficient level of institutional coordination among key participants of the innovation ecosystem.

The systematization of the key elements of the state stimulation mechanism allows it to be considered as a multi-level system operating at macro-, meso-, and microeconomic levels. At the macro level, state digital development policy, regulatory frameworks, and financial-economic instruments of innovation support are of primary importance. At the meso level, institutional mechanisms of interaction between government bodies, research institutions, and business structures, as well as the development of digital infrastructure, play a significant role. At the micro level, key determinants include the innovative activity of enterprises, the implementation of digital technologies, and the formation of new business models in digital entrepreneurship.

The approach to assessing the effectiveness of state stimulation mechanisms proposed in this study involves the use of econometric analytical tools, in particular the construction of a regression model that allows for the quantitative assessment of the impact of individual components of the mechanism on the innovative activity of digital business. This approach enables a deeper analysis of the interrelationships between state policy instruments and the results of enterprises' innovative activities, as well as the identification of priority directions for improving stimulation mechanisms.

Further research in this direction should be associated with expanding empirical analysis of the effectiveness of state instruments for stimulating innovation in digital business, in particular through the use of statistical data and econometric models to assess the impact of various factors on enterprises' innovative activity. A promising research direction is also the study of the interaction between state digitalization policy and investment processes, the development of digital infrastructure, the formation of innovation ecosystems, and the transformation of entrepreneurial models in the digital environment. The deepening of such studies will contribute to the formation of more effective mechanisms of state innovation support and ensure the sustainable development of the digital economy.

Література:

1. Пічурова З. В. Розвиток цифрової економіки України в умовах воєнного стану. Економіка та суспільство. 2023. (58). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-58-73> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).
2. Квасній Л. Г., Квасній З. В., Грицко О. М. Управління ефективністю стратегії цифрового бізнесу. Публічне урядування. 2022. № 2 (30). С. 40—46. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2022—2\(30\)-5](https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2022—2(30)-5).
3. Демчук С. Державне регулювання ринку інновацій як інструмент стимулювання інноваційної діяльності підприємств. Економіка та суспільство. 2022. № 42. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2022-42-38>.
4. Дмитрієв В. В. Державна підтримка розвитку цифрових технологій в Україні. Право та державне управління. 2021. № 4. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/pdu.2021.4.25>.

5. Кудин С. І. Державна підтримка розвитку підприємства в умовах воєнного стану. Ефективна економіка. 2024. № 5. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.5.49>

6. Іжевський П., Самарічева Т., Кудельський В. Цифрові інновації в розвитку малого бізнесу. Економіка та суспільство. 2024. № 63. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2024-63-78>

7. Білуха М. А. Інноваційний розвиток бізнесу в умовах цифрової трансформації та кризи: потенціал, бар'єри та перспективи для України. Маркетинг і цифрові технології. 2025. Т. 9. № 3. С. 136—157. URL: <https://mdt-opu.com.ua/index.php/mdt/article/view/429> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026)

8. Белялов Т. Е., Люманов А. С. Інноваційний розвиток малого бізнесу в Україні та його державне регулювання. Журнал стратегічних економічних досліджень. 2024. № 2 (19). С. 16—24.

9. Щупаківський Р. В. Світовий досвід налагодження та розбудови системи державного управління процесами цифровізації: інституційний базис і ресурсне забезпечення. Бізнес Інформ. 2023. №9. С. 26—31. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32983/2222-4459-2023-9-26-31>

10. Sytnyk I., Pugachov M., Pugachov V. Features functioning of the payment system of Ukraine. Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice. 2023. Vol. 1 (48). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcactp.1.48.2023.3962>

11. Кабінет Міністрів України. Про схвалення Стратегії відновлення, сталого розвитку та цифрової трансформації малого і середнього підприємництва на період до 2027 року та затвердження операційного плану заходів з її реалізації у 2024-2027 роках. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/821-2024-%D1%80#Text> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

12. Міністерство цифрової трансформації. Стратегія цифрового розвитку інновацій до 2030 року. URL: <https://winwin.gov.ua> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

13. Державна служба статистики України. Інноваційна діяльність підприємств України. URL: <https://stat.gov.ua> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

14. Міністерство економіки України. URL: <https://www.me.gov.ua> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

15. Міністерство фінансів України. URL: <https://www.mof.gov.ua/uk/> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

16. Міністерство освіти і науки України. URL: <https://mon.gov.ua> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

17. Національний банк України. URL: <https://bank.gov.ua> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

18. OECD. Enhancing resilience by boosting digital business transformation in Ukraine. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2023. URL: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/enhancing-resilience-by-boosting-digital-business-transformation-in-ukraine_4b13b0bb-en (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

19. OECD. SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries 2023. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2023. https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/sme-policy-index-eastern-partner-countries-2024_3197420e-en.html (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

20. Nagy S., Somosi M. V. The relationship between social innovation and digital economy and society. Regional

Statistics. Vol. 12. No. 2. 2022, 3—29; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15196/RS120202> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

21. Ruohonen J., Timmers P. Early Perspectives on the Digital Europe Programme. Cornell University. Arxiv. URL: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2501.03098> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

22. European Commission. Digital Europe Programme. URL: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/digital-programme> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

23. European Innovation Scoreboard 2023. European Commission. URL: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/knowledge-publications-tools-and-data/publications/all-publications/european-innovation-scoreboard-2023_en (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

24. UNIDO. Progress by innovation. Vienna, 2024. URL: <https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-04/Annual%20Report%202023-English%20Spread.pdf> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

25. World Bank. Ukraine — Fifth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA5): February 2022 — December 2025 (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. URL: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099022026094036395> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

26. World Bank. Digital Progress and Trends Report 2023. URL: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099031924192524293/pdf/P180107-173682d0431bf651fded74199f10.pdf> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

27. Timmers P. Digital industrial policy for Europe. Centre on Regulation in Europe. 2022. Volume 13. <https://cerre.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Digital-Industrial-Policy-for-Europe.pdf>

28. Huang Z. Research on the Impact of Innovative City and Smart City Construction on Digital Economy: Evidence from China. Cornell University. Arxiv. URL: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.10179> (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

29. European Innovation Council. EIC Funding opportunities. URL: https://eic.ec.europa.eu/eic-funding-opportunities_en (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

30. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). OECD Economic Surveys: Ukraine 2025. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2025. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/940cee85-en>. URL: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-ukraine-2025_940cee85-en.html (дата звернення: 06.03.2026).

References:

1. Pichkurova, Z. V. (2023), "Development of the digital economy of Ukraine under martial law", *Ekonomika ta suspil'stvo*, vol. 58, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2023-58-73>

2. Kvasnii, L. H., Kvasnii, Z. V. and Hrytsko, O. M. (2022), "Management of the effectiveness of digital business strategy", *Publichne uradyuvannya*, vol. 2 (30), pp. 40—46, DOI: [https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2022-2\(30\)-5](https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2022-2(30)-5)

3. Demchuk, S. (2022), "State regulation of the innovation market as a tool for stimulating innovative activity of enterprises", *Ekonomika ta suspil'stvo*, vol. 42, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2022-42-38>

4. Dymytriyev, V. V. (2021), "State support for the development of digital technologies in Ukraine", *Pravo ta derzhavne upravlinnya*, vol. 4, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/pdu.2021.4.25>
5. Kudyn, S. I. (2024), "State support for entrepreneurship development under martial law", *Efektivna ekonomika*, vol. 5, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32702/2307-2105.2024.5.49>
6. Izhevskiy, P., Samaricheva, T. and Kudelskiy, V. (2024), "Digital innovations in small business development", *Ekonomika ta suspil'stvo*, vol. 63, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0072/2024-63-78>
7. Bilukha, M. A. (2025), "Innovative business development in the context of digital transformation and crisis: potential, barriers and prospects for Ukraine", *Marketynh i tsyfrovi tekhnolohiyi*, vol. 9, no. 3, pp. 136—157, available at: <https://mdt-opu.com.ua/index.php/mdt/article/view/429> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
8. Bielialov, T. E. and Liumanov, A. S. (2024), "Innovative development of small business in Ukraine and its state regulation", *Zhurnal stratehichnykh ekonomichnykh doslidzhen'*, vol. 2 (19), pp. 16—24
9. Shchupakivskiy, R. V. (2023), "Global experience in building public administration systems for digitalization processes: institutional basis and resource provision", *Biznes Inform*, vol. 9, pp. 26—31, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32983/2222-4459-2023-9-26-31>
10. Sytnyk, I., Pugachov, M. and Pugachov, V. (2023), "Features functioning of the payment system of Ukraine", *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*, vol. 1 (48), DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.1.48.2023.3962>
11. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2024), "On approval of the Strategy for recovery, sustainable development and digital transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises until 2027 and the action plan for its implementation in 2024—2027", available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/821-2024-%D1%80#Text> (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/821-2024-%D1%80#Text>) (Accessed 6 March 2026).
12. Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine (2026), "Strategy for digital innovation development until 2030", available at: <https://winwin.gov.ua> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
13. State Statistics Service of Ukraine (2026), "Innovative activity of enterprises in Ukraine", available at: <https://stat.gov.ua> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
14. Ministry of Economy of Ukraine (2026), available at: <https://www.me.gov.ua> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
15. Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (2026), available at: <https://www.mof.gov.ua/uk/> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
16. Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (2026), available at: <https://mon.gov.ua> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
17. National Bank of Ukraine (2026), available at: <https://bank.gov.ua> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
18. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2023), "Enhancing resilience by boosting digital business transformation in Ukraine", OECD Publishing, available at: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/enhancing-resilience-by-boosting-digital-business-transformation-in-ukraine_4b13b0bb-en (Accessed 6 March 2026).
19. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2023), "SME Policy Index: Eastern Partner Countries 2023", OECD Publishing, available at: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/sme-policy-index-eastern-partner-countries-2024_3197420e-en.html (Accessed 6 March 2026).
20. Nagy, S. and Somosi, M. V. (2022), "The relationship between social innovation and digital economy and society", *Regional Statistics*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 3-29, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15196/RS120202> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
21. Ruohonen, J. and Timmers, P. (2025), "Early perspectives on the Digital Europe Programme", Cornell University, Arxiv, available at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2501.03098> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
22. European Commission (2026), "Digital Europe Programme", available at: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/activities/digital-programme> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
23. European Commission (2023), "European Innovation Scoreboard 2023", available at: https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/knowledge-publications-tools-and-data/publications/all-publications/european-innovation-scoreboard-2023_en (Accessed 6 March 2026).
24. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (2024), "Progress by innovation", available at: <https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-04/Annual%20Report%202023-English%20Spread.pdf> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
25. World Bank (2026), "Ukraine — Fifth Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA5): February 2022 — December 2025", World Bank Group, available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099022026094036395> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
26. World Bank (2023), "Digital Progress and Trends Report 2023", available at: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099031924192524293/pdf/P180107173682d0431bf651fded74199f10.pdf> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
27. Timmers, P. (2022), "Digital industrial policy for Europe", *Centre on Regulation in Europe*, vol. 13, available at: <https://cerre.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Digital-Industrial-Policy-for-Europe.pdf> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
28. Huang, Z. (2023), "Research on the impact of innovative city and smart city construction on digital economy: evidence from China", Cornell University, Arxiv, available at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.10179> (Accessed 6 March 2026).
29. European Innovation Council (2026), "EIC funding opportunities", available at: https://eic.ec.europa.eu/eic-funding-opportunities_en (Accessed 6 March 2026).
30. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2025), "OECD Economic Surveys: Ukraine 2025", OECD Publishing, available at: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-economic-surveys-ukraine-2025_940cee85-en.html (Accessed 6 March 2026). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/940cee85-en>.

Отримано редакцією журналу / Received: 30.04.26

Процеженовано / Revised: 08.05.26

Дата публікації / Published: 12.05.26