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INTELLECTUAL ECONOMY AS AN IMPERATIVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMS FOR ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ECONOMIC ENTITIES

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This article is devoted to analyzing the problems of adequate provision of economic processes intellectualization at the level of business structures and relevant state policy approaches for developing the intellectual economy in the context of ensuring economic security. First, the dynamics of the main quantitative indicators of intellectualization processes in the progressive countries of the world are analyzed. The relationship between the processes of intellectualization of economic development and the possibilities of ensuring the economic security of the business sector in martial law conditions is substantiated, which involves the direct involvement of the instrumental support of the intellectual economy in order to eliminate existing security challenges and threats. The critical problems of organizing effective processes of economic systems intellectualization at the national economy level in terms of general economic issues, as well as the consequences of the economy functioning in wartime conditions, have been identified. The key resource components of intellectual economy development, which include intellectual potential, information, knowledge, technologies, and creative potential, have been defined and given an extended description. Features of the infrastructural basis formation of effective generation, practical implementation, diffusion, and further development of the identified resource components are described. A detailed description of the key areas of management activity within entrepreneurial entities to intellectualize the main economic processes is given. Finally, a list of priority directions of state regulatory policy in the field of accelerating the intellectualization of economic systems has been formed, covering the most influential aspects of institutional and legal regulation, planning and programming of development processes, information policy, formation of knowledge infrastructure, provision of appropriate organizational and coordination support.

Keywords: intellectual economy, intellectualization, economy intellectualization, intellectualization of economic development, economic security, enterprise economic security.

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Introduction and formulation of the problem

The functioning of progressive economic systems of today is based primarily on the use of post-industrial models of economic development, based on the implementation of intellectually oriented approaches to the organization of economic activity both in the context of the relevant forms and methods of management and concerning the formation of

the technical and technological basis for the construction of the production system. Knowledge, information, innovations, intellectual capital, creativity, and inclusion are the fundamental content categories characterizing the transformational processes of post-industrial development, which in their synergistic interaction, form the primary basis for the emergence of a fundamentally new type of

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economic system - the intellectual economy. The actualization of the problems of the formation and development of the intellectual economy is explained by the limitations and extensive general nature of industrial models of economic development, which, despite the possibility of achieving a certain quantitative level of produced economic goods, were unable to satisfy the qualitatively differentiated nature of individual consumer needs, which only deepened and became more complicated as a result of the improvement of primary conditions development of human capital and general socio-economic development of society. The natural consequence of the processes mentioned above was the emergence of a new type of economic system, the primary basis of whose intensive development was intellect as an inexhaustible resource for the generation of knowledge, innovative technologies, and management solutions, which in turn are vital drivers for the acceleration of socio-economic development.

However, despite the dynamic nature of the processes of economic systems intellectualization at various levels, their inherent natural characteristic is the presence of crisis phenomena caused by the general disproportionality of economic development, the presence of inter-object and inter-subject contradictions of the endogenous processes of the economic systems functioning, uneven access to information resources, etc. Moreover, within the framework of the national economic system, the significant aggravation of crisis processes is due to the fact of full-scale military aggression and the operation of the legal regime of martial law, which significantly narrows the possibilities of realizing the economic potential of domestic entrepreneurial structures, both in terms of existing legal restrictions and in the context of destructive consequences of active hostilities on the socio-economic infrastructure of the state.

Based on this, today, a relevant direction of academic research in the field of economics is the investigation of ways to qualitatively integrate the fundamental principles of the intellectual economy theory and scientific and methodological approaches to ensuring the economic security of business structures by applying the appropriate tools of intellectually-oriented development to acquire a high level of adaptive and resilient endogenous properties of economic systems in order to achieve their internal stability and create prerequisites for a permanent intensified format of economic development.

The study of the formation problems of highly effective forms, methods, universal models, and the appropriate instrumental provision of dynamic

development processes of economic systems in their multi-level section was the subject of many national and foreign researchers' studies, covering a wide range of both applied research and more general theoretical and methodological scientific works. Today, an active scientific discourse among national researchers-economists is conducted around the issues of etiology, genesis, and formation of the intellectual economy, the appropriate toolkit for stimulating these processes within the framework of the national economy. At the same time, the scientific works that formed the theoretical basis for further study of economic systems intellectualization processes by such scientists as M. Azhazha, Yu. Bazhal, A. Voronkova, A. Gaponenko, V. Geets, M. Denysenko, L. Donets, O. Kendyukhov, P. Krainev, L. Meltzer, O. Olshanska, R. Saifulin, Yu. Yereshko, L. Shtyka deserve special attention. It is also worth noting the lively academic interest of the national scientific community in the issue of ensuring the economic security of business structures in terms of the appropriate typology and functional differentiation of the economic security system, its key components of resource and instrumental support and applied implementation mechanisms. One of the essential works in this direction, which contributed to the theoretical conceptualization of the general security issues of the economic entities' development into a separate direction of economic science, is the scientific works of such authors as I. Blank, O. Bovkun, T. Gordienko, E. Danilova, V. Dykan, S. Ilyashenko, G. Kozachenko, L. Maljuta, V. Muntiyan, I. Nagorna, V. Nyzhnyk, V. Ponomaryov, T. Romanchyk, V. Tretyak, A. Chupich, V. Shlemko, O. Yastremska.

However, despite the presence of a significant number of theoretical and methodological works in the field of ensuring economic security and the features of the functioning and development of the intellectual economy within the framework of modern economic systems, the theoretical plane of integration of the conceptual provisions of the economic security theory and the tools of the intellectual economy in the context of formation on their basis remains insufficiently researched, especially effective mechanisms for counteracting current threats and other destructive manifestations of the exogenous environment.

Purpose of the article

The purpose of the article is to analyze the critical aspects of ensuring the economic processes intellectualization at the level of the entrepreneurial sector of the national economy in terms of relevant problems, the resource and infrastructural basis of

implementation, the main directions of stimulation within the framework of the formed state development policy and the peculiarities of the management structures of entrepreneurial entities functioning, with the aim of qualitative integration of intellectually oriented approaches to the processes of organization of the enterprise's economic security system.

Presentation of the main material

One of the key trends in the development of modern economic systems of different hierarchical levels is their inherent intensification of the destructive development processes, which covers both the historically formed endogenous structural elements of economic systems and the exogenous parameters of the environment functioning of such a system, limiting the possibilities to identify a causal relationship between processes and phenomena, thereby reinforcing the changing and unpredictable nature of the external environment.

The dominance of crisis processes in the development of economic systems is caused primarily by the accumulation of a wide range of contradictions, which, despite the global paradigmatic shifts in the 20th-21st century (the formation of industrial society, the subsequent transition to a post-industrial one), were not resolved, in particular, the presence of global, regional and sectoral disparities development, growing income differentiation, problems of market transformation of transitional economies and their integration into the world economic system, overcoming dysfunctional manifestations of the market economy (“market failures”), socio-cultural conflict, etc. The outlined general problem of tendentious manifestations of

destructive processes only worsens the possibilities for stable development of the world economy, which is vulnerable to global crises, in the conditions of a full-scale war on the territory of Ukraine, which, in turn, causes an active hierarchical downward diffusion of crisis processes to the mesoeconomic and directly microeconomic level. In such conditions, the issue of ensuring the economic security of business entities becomes of primary importance because the fact of instability and unpredictability of the external environment allows us to assert that only the presence of the economic potential of the business structure to establish the stability of the endogenous parameters of functioning (controlled parameters of the internal environment) is a fundamental prerequisite for ensuring the possibility the existence of such an economic entity in the future, which represents the scope of the study of the enterprise economic security.

However, despite the complexity of the formed security threats in the context of opportunities for the effective functioning of economic systems, it is impossible to ignore the processes of transformation of approaches and tools for ensuring economic growth caused by the transition of the developed economies of the world to a post-industrial society. The aforementioned transition caused significant changes in the institutional landscape of the world's largest economies, forming fundamentally new drivers of economic growth embodied in the concepts of knowledge, information, technologies, and innovations, which in their entirety constitute the fundamental basis for the emergence and activation of processes of intellectualization and the formation of an intellectual economy as a whole. Consequently, the intellectual economy forms a wide field of

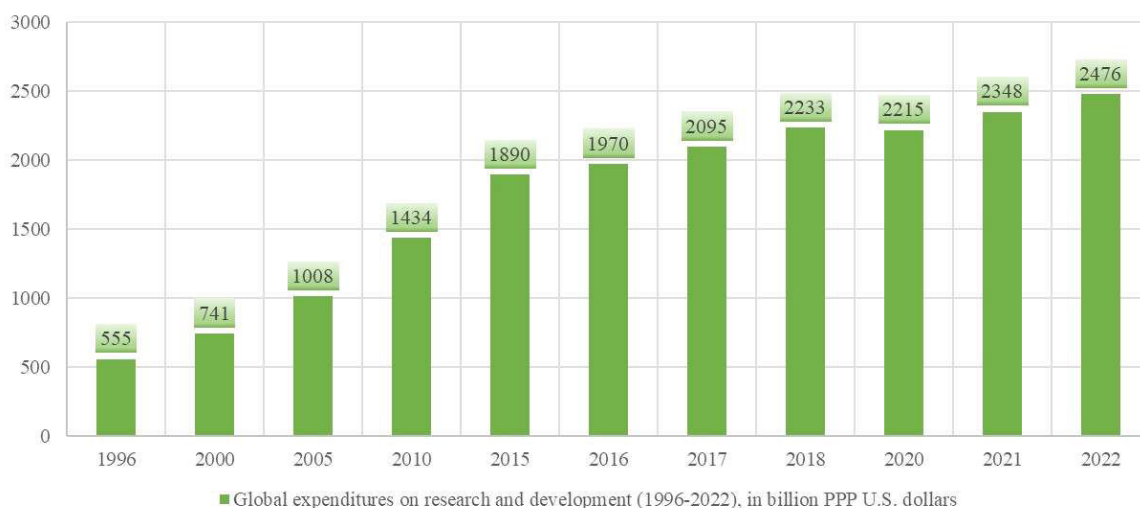


Fig. 1. Global expenditures on research and development (1996-2022), in billion PPP U.S. dollars

Source: authors' development based on data [1]

opportunities for effective security transformation of business entities and national economies. In contrast, the potential of such opportunities is qualitatively commensurate with the volume of existing security challenges and threats of various levels.

Today, the processes of economic systems intellectualization are an integral part of the economic growth policy of most progressive countries of the world, which is reflected in specific quantitative indicators that characterize the involvement of economic agents and the economic system as a whole in the process of generating intellectual capital, which is expressed in cost indicators of financing scientific research and development carried out by transnational companies (Fig. 1).

The Fig. 1 graph shows a clearly expressed tendency toward increasing global expenditures in scientific research and development (hereinafter – R&D) by multinational companies (hereinafter – TNCs). In contrast, according to the forecast of the analytical agency Global R&D Funding Forecast, in 2022, the level of relevant expenditures in the global dimension should reach 2.476 trillion dollars. At the same time, in the context of considering the issue of intellectualization of business and the issue of economic security, it is worth noting a slight drop in the analyzed indicator in 2020 (about 2.1%), which is associated with the direct impact of the pandemic coronavirus disease, which significantly limited the

physical possibility of carrying out the relevant measures. Nevertheless, despite this fact, during 2021 and according to the forecast value of the indicator in 2022, growth is recorded at 3.3% and 5.4%, respectively.

The regional division of intellectualization processes and their influence in the context of the functioning and development of national economic systems is equally essential. That is why we propose to consider the main leading countries in terms of the level of R&D expenditures in 2021 and the corresponding share of these expenditures in GDP (Fig. 2).

Analyzing the presented graph, it can be asserted that the absolute leaders in the quantitative volume of R&D spending indicators are the USA and China (\$679.4 billion and \$551.1 billion), at the same time, taking into account the level of relative indicators, the largest share of these expenditures in GDP recorded in South Korea (4.81%), Taiwan (3.60%), USA (3.45%) and Japan (3.27%). Finally, it should be noted that the leading positions, according to the relevant indicators, are occupied by countries characterized by a stable level of economic security and stable rates of economic growth, which further emphasizes the importance of intellectualization processes in the context of ensuring economic security and development.

It should be noted that active participants in

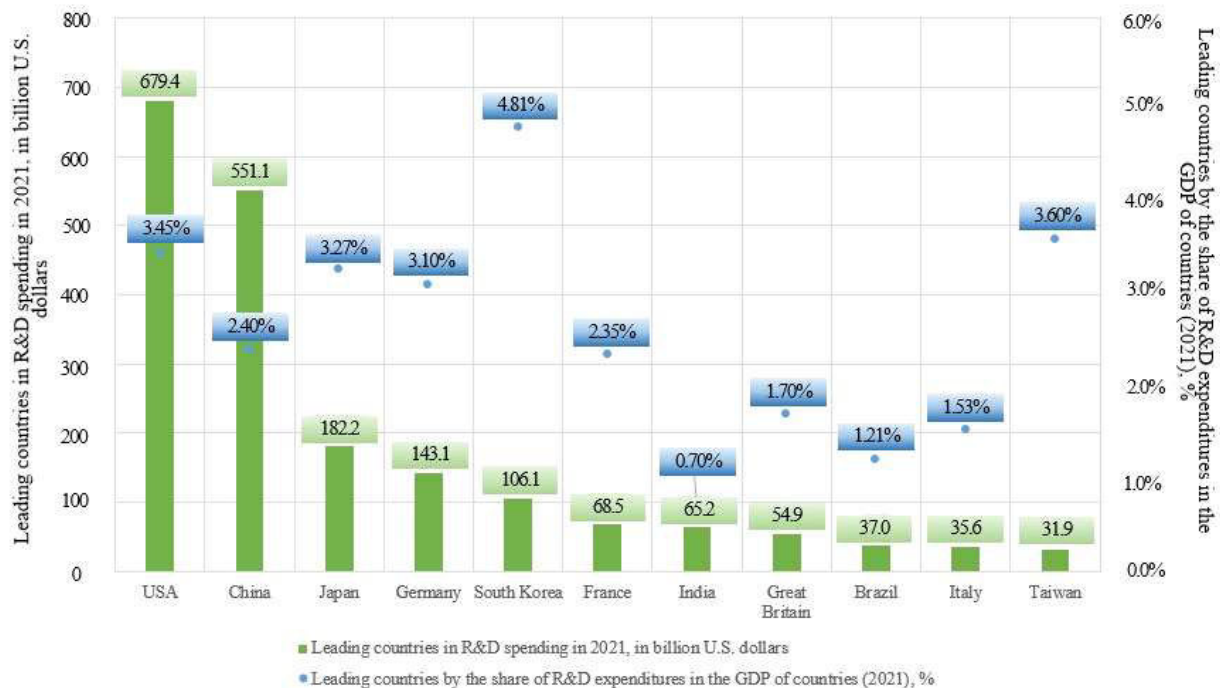


Fig. 2. Leading countries by the level of R&D spending and their share in GDP (2021)

Source: authors' development based on data [1]

the intellectualization of economic processes are economic entities that have a sufficient level of financial resources to implement relevant measures, particularly TNCs. Therefore, we propose considering the activity of 2,500 TNCs, which carry out the most significant financing of the intellectually-oriented development processes implementation and their share in the total number of TNCs by regional affiliation (Fig. 3).

Presented in Fig. 3, indicators show that the USA (779 companies, accounting for 37.8%) and the European Union (401 companies, accounting for 20.3%) are the undisputed leaders in R&D funding by multinational companies, which confirms the importance of implementing intellectual-oriented processes of economic systems development in the context of ensuring the sustainability and economic security of the entrepreneurial entities' development.

The active processes of European integration and the prospects of Ukraine's membership in the European Union actualize the issue of implementing intellectually-oriented development processes within

the national economy to ensure its intensive growth. The current state of the problem is most comprehensively characterized by Ukraine's position in international rankings, which are used to assess the intellectual and innovative potential of national economies (Table).

The importance of analyzing these indicators lies in the complexity of the covered aspects and criterion features of the country's intellectual development and economic security by the relevant global indices. The presented data indicate a negative intellectual and innovative development level in the domestic economy. In particular, we can state the downward dynamics of changes in the global innovation index, according to which Ukraine in 2022 ranked 58th out of 60 countries; somewhat higher rating indicators are observed in the global innovation index and the global talent competitiveness index, however, despite the presence of some improvement trends, in 2022 their significant deterioration is recorded due to the start of a full-scale war, which accordingly affected the studied

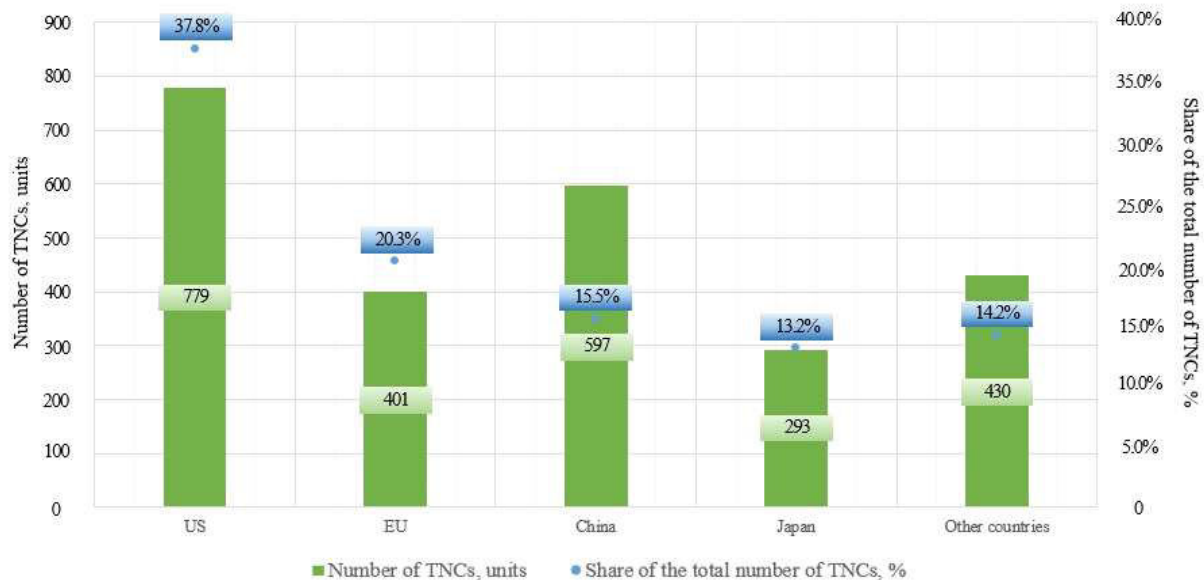


Fig. 3. Regional structure of the largest 2,500 TNCs financing R&D in the world (2021)

Source: authors' development based on data [2]

Dynamics of Ukraine's positions in international rankings of intellectual and innovative development of world economies (2014–2022)

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
International Innovation Index	63	65	56	50	43	47	45	49	57
Bloomberg's Global Innovation Index, GII	42	33	41	42	46	53	56	58	–
Global Talent Competitiveness Index	72	66	66	69	61	63	66	61	66

Source: authors' development based on data [3,4,5]

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indicators.

Next, we propose to identify the main reasons for the low level of innovative activity indicators of the national economy, which are one of the primary markers of the effectiveness of intellectualization processes in terms of both general economic problems and problems caused by the consequences of the economic system functioning in wartime conditions:

- the disproportionality of structural development, in particular, the presence of profound asymmetries in the spatial development of regional entities, the dominance of raw materials industries in the structure of the national economy;

- the variability and instability of the institutional and legal field, the limitation and low effectiveness of the existing stimulating tools of tax policy, the imperfection of the legislative provision in terms of the protection of intellectual property rights;

- low level of organizational development (lack of an extensive system of specialized institutions supporting innovation processes – business incubators, accelerators, etc.; weakness of three-way communication in the form of state-business-society; weakness of coordination at the interagency level) and technical-technological (level of high-speed Internet coverage, the technical readiness of the entrepreneurial sector for the implementation of innovative solutions) infrastructure support for the intellectualization of economic processes;

- conducting a full-scale war on the territory of the country as a result of open armed aggression, which led to the destruction of a significant share of the domestic production, technical and technological potential, infrastructure facilities, the outflow of highly qualified personnel, the destruction of logistical and cooperative relations within the business sector, etc.;

- low level of modern digital tools diffusion for the organization of economic processes in the existing management systems of business entities;

- the low efficiency of the judicial system functioning and the weakness of the primary institutions of law, which significantly limits the possibilities of potential investors in the protection of their rights;

- the limited development of the knowledge economy, which is manifested in the presence of systemic problems in the functioning of middle and higher-level educational institutions, the presence of a digital divide (the lack of basic digital skills in the use of digital technologies by specific categories of the population), the absence of a fully formed system of international scientific cooperation of

educational and research institutions;

- the dysfunctionality of foreign monetary inflows in the form of direct investments in the national economy, the absence of a formed capital market and a full-fledged financial market, which significantly limits the potential of intellectualization processes in the context of attracting the necessary monetary resources;

- lack of adequate formal prioritization and further practical implementation of economic development directions at the national level, contradictory approaches to strategizing the development of the national economy in the relevant horizontal and vertical dimensions;

- active processes of the deindustrialization of the economy, reduction of the processing and high-tech industries share, difficulties in maintaining domestic demand and, as a result, increasing import dependence;

- the destruction of product sales markets, low level of entrepreneurial activity on the market, imbalance of supply and demand on the market, market monopolization, uncontrolled competition, etc. [6];

- prevalence of corruption and nepotism as harmful practices of informal institutionalization of the state administrative process.

Solving the above-outlined problematic aspects of ensuring the stimulation of the intellectualization of economic processes requires a deeper understanding of the economical nature and systemic characteristics of the intellectual economy in its modern expression. That is why we propose to define the key components of the resource and infrastructural basis of the functioning of the intellectual economy.

The main components of the resource base, which determine the objective capabilities of the system to establish sustainable intellectualization processes within the national economy, include the following resources: intellectual potential, information, knowledge, technologies, and creative potential. An extended description of the formed list of resource categories of intellectualization is presented below.

Intellectual potential. This category of the resource base of intellectualization processes represents a set of professional and competent skills of the human capital of the economic system, which provides an objective intangible basis for ensuring the effective implementation of economic processes within the limits of the business structure, their permanent improvement and the search for ways to implement promising innovative solutions.

Information is a primary digital resource of descriptive data regarding conditions, characteristics, and features of the functioning of a separate economic entity and its interactions with exogenous economic actors. At the same time, the importance of information as a resource basis of intellectualization lies in the possibilities of ensuring its relevance, timeliness, and proper analytical processing to maximize the corresponding economic benefit and eliminate gaps caused by the asymmetric distribution of market information.

Knowledge as an element of the resource base of the intellectual economy is characterized by a set of information generalized within specific theoretical categories, which explain the composition, features, and mechanism of action of individual functional processes or system formation as a whole. The importance of knowledge as an economic resource lies in its empirical etiology, which allows us to expand our understanding of the wide variety of forms of functioning of system entities to generate new managerial or technical-technological solutions.

Technologies. This type of intellectual resource characterizes the technical and technological potential of industrial and commercial structures for implementing more progressive management solutions to intensify economic processes and increase productivity in parallel with reducing resource intensity (release of additional time, money, and labor resource reserves).

Creative potential is a specific resource of human capital that determines the latter's ability to produce non-standard solutions and generate and further implement innovative ideas for solving traditional management or production tasks. Forming a highly functional resource of creative potential requires, first of all, cultivating an inclusive environment for its existence and development.

The multifaceted nature of the resource basis of the functioning of the intellectual economy presented above led to the emergence of several derivative concepts of economic development that essentially complement the theoretical and methodological basis of the theory of the intellectual economy, in particular, the digital economy, the knowledge economy, the creative economy, the inclusive economy, the network economy, etc. At the same time, as Yu. Yereshko notes in his work, the creative economy and the knowledge economy are constituent parts of the intellectual economy, as they are the result of the embodiment of the corresponding forms of intellectual capital and the digital economy, having transformed the post-industrial society, has become the objective basis of

the formation of the neo-industrial era [7].

It is worth noting that opportunities for effective generation, practical implementation, diffusion, and further development of the identified resource components of the intellectual economy require, first of all, the cultivation of favorable conditions that provide organizational and technical-technological opportunities for the implementation of these processes. That is, the infrastructural basis of the functioning of intellectualized economic systems needs special attention. The formation of infrastructure for the development of intellectual capital requires the creation of favorable conditions for the development of a qualified human resource, an appropriate system of incentives to counter intellectual migration, the development of available means of retraining, prioritization of funding for the training of specialists according to the relevant deficit areas. Information infrastructure covers the issue of creating technical conditions for fast and accessible information exchange, including the physical availability of the required number of communication stations and high-speed Internet connection capabilities, as well as the stimulation of the penetration of digital technologies into domestic economic practice. Developing the knowledge infrastructure involves ensuring accessibility and high-quality performance indicators of the education system, availability of knowledge, and support for developing educational and scientific institutions per established priority directions. The infrastructural basis of the technological resource consists of the formation of practical mechanisms and instrumental support for catalyzing the processes of technological modernization of the business sector. The development of the infrastructure for the development of creative potential involves the formation of an inclusive economic environment that allows maximizing the level of mobilization of the creative potential of individuals, ensuring broad availability of the population's involvement in the economic activity regardless of specific personal, mental, racial, religious, gender or other characteristics of individuals.

Thus, based on a thorough analysis of the features of resource and infrastructural support for the development of the intellectual economy, we propose to identify the critical areas of management activity within entrepreneurial entities aimed at the intellectualization of the main economic processes:

– ensuring the scientific validity of the management decision-making process, the general orientation of the enterprise's management system to the implementation of a permanent optimization

process within the existing organizational and production structure;

– search for ways to carry out technical and technological modernization of the enterprise's production potential to reduce resource intensity indicators, increase productivity, and ensure the general ecologization of the activities of the entrepreneurial entity;

– digitalization of the main organizational and administrative processes, accounting procedures, as well as control functions of the management system, improvement of analytical and methodological support for management decision-making;

– formation of a comprehensive information policy for the enterprise, which includes relevant provisions regarding the specifics of handling information resources, organization of the system of physical and virtual data protection, implementation of preventive measures to support the interface component of economic security, etc.;

– ensuring the practical implementation of the introductory provisions of the concept of sustainable development in order to attract relevant economic and legal advantages [8];

– the organization of an effective system of scenario modeling of the strategic development of an economic entity, which involves the development of detailed plans for the organization's work in the event of a significant change in the economical parameters of the environment;

– formation of a positive psycho-emotional work environment for the company's personnel, ensuring inclusiveness and avoiding discriminatory phenomena in the process of hiring and direct performance of labor activities;

– search for ways to attract alternative ways of financing the intellectualized development of the entrepreneurial structure (grant financing, venture funds, etc.);

– establishment of cooperative interaction with educational and scientific institutions in order to obtain access to qualified human resources and opportunities for commercialization of innovative developments;

– provision of a progressive value-oriented approach to the organization of personnel admission policy;

– organization of educational and general educational events for the company's personnel to form additional competence qualities of the latter and improve intragroup interaction of the company's staff (team building);

– establishment of productive communication interaction with power structures, in particular in

terms of coordination, material, and organizational support of intellectualization processes.

It should be noted that the leading role in accelerating the processes of intellectualization of economic systems belongs to the state, embodied in the appropriate forms of institutional and legal regulation, strategizing and targeted programming of development processes, provision of appropriate organizational and coordination support, which can be summarized in the form of the following priority areas:

a) ensuring functional, spatial, and branch integration of approaches to strategizing, organization, and implementation of intellectualization policy;

b) implementation of prioritization of directions of intellectualized development of the national economy with clearly defined quantitative indicators of the target effectiveness of their implementation;

c) ensuring the stability and predictability of the domestic institutional and legal field in terms of affirming the unconditional implementation of the institution of property rights, detailing and qualitatively updating legal regulations regarding the protection of intellectual property rights, and attracting alternative forms of financing innovative project activities, improving legislation in the field of ensuring effective technology transfer, coordination national legislation on combating money laundering according to international standards and intergovernmental agreements, removal of discriminatory norms;

d) development and implementation of practical three-way communication tools between state structures, the business sector, and civil society in order to qualitatively agree on the critical priority directions of the intellectualization policy;

e) creation of a system of economic stimulators of the processes of development of the quaternary sector of the economy;

f) active involvement of foreign partners and friendly countries in the processes of intellectualization of the development of the national economy, both in terms of financial resources and the establishment of new cooperative relations in industry and the scientific and technical sphere

g) implementation of a progressive regional policy aimed at eliminating the formed structural disproportions of development, application of smart specialization approaches in the processes of planning and strategizing the development of regional entities [9, p. 608];

h) creation of modern eco-industrial parks as a favorable organizational and economic environment

for the implementation of innovative processes of intellectualization of economic entities based on environmental friendliness and sustainable development [10, p. 87];

i) promoting the development of a specialized organizational infrastructure supporting innovative processes of intellectualization (technology hubs, business incubators, accelerators);

j) implementation of a comprehensive digitalization policy aimed at eliminating the phenomenon of the digital divide and the corresponding negative consequences, as well as the gradual diffusion of digital tools into the economic processes of business structures;

k) ensuring the availability of knowledge and promoting the development of educational and scientific institutions, forming an adequate regulatory basis for their interaction with the commercial sector.

Therefore, ensuring the effectiveness of the intellectualization of economic processes requires the implementation of systematic measures in the field of reforming the current regulatory framework, adopted approaches to planning and strategizing economic development, forming a progressive information and educational policy aimed at supporting the development of intellectual potential and the spread of innovative technologies.

Conclusions

Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that as a result of the conducted research, the critical features of ensuring the intellectualization of economic processes at the level of the entrepreneurial sector of the national economy were analyzed, the importance of intellectualization processes in the context of ensuring the stable and safe development of entrepreneurial entities was substantiated. The key problems limiting the effective involvement of intellectually oriented approaches to developing the national economy are identified. It was established that the key resource components of the modern intellectual economy are intellectual potential, information, knowledge, technologies, and creative potential. The main features of their infrastructural support were substantiated. The priority directions of management activities aimed at the intellectualization of the main economic processes both at the level of business entities and at the scale of the national economy to ensure economic security have been determined.

Prospective areas of further research within the framework of the discussed issues are the analysis of the experience of progressive countries of the world in the context of the intellectualization of economic processes and the corresponding mechanisms of practical

implementation of successful management practices within the domestic institutional and legal field.

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ІНТЕЛЕКТУАЛЬНА ЕКОНОМІКА ЯК ІМПЕРАТИВ РОЗВИТКУ СИСТЕМ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ СУБ'ЄКТІВ ГОСПОДАРЮВАННЯ

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Дана стаття присвячена аналізу проблематики ефективного забезпечення інтелектуалізації економічних процесів на рівні підприємницьких структур та відповідних підходів державної політики розвитку інтелектуальної економіки в контексті забезпечення економічної безпеки. Проаналізовано динаміку основних кількісних індикаторів процесів інтелектуалізації прогресивних країн світу. Обґрунтовано взаємозв'язок процесів інтелектуалізації економічного розвитку та можливостей забезпечення економічної безпеки підприємницького сектора в умовах воєнного стану, що передбачає безпосереднє залучення інструментального забезпечення інтелектуальної економіки з метою елімінації наявних безпекових викликів і загроз. Ідентифіковано ключові проблеми організації ефективних процесів інтелектуалізації господарських систем на рівні національної економіки у розрізі загальної економічної проблематики, а також наслідків функціонування економіки в умовах воєнного часу. Визначено та дано розширену характеристику ключових ресурсних компонентів розвитку інтелектуальної економіки, що включають в себе інтелектуальний потенціал, інформацію, знання, технології та креативний потенціал. Описано особливості формування інфраструктурного базису ефективної генерації, практичної імплементації, дифузії та подальшого розвитку ідентифікованих ресурсних компонентів. Надано детальну характеристику ключових напрямів управлінської діяльності у межах підприємницьких утворень, націлених на інтелектуалізацію основних господарських процесів. Сформовано перелік пріоритетних напрямків державної регуляторної політики у сфері прискорення процесів інтелектуалізації господарських систем, що охоплюють найбільш впливові аспекти інституційно-правового регулювання, планування та програмування процесів розвитку, інформаційної політики, формування знаннєвої інфраструктури, забезпечення відповідної організаційної та координаційної підтримки.

Ключові слова: інтелектуальна економіка, інтелектуалізація, інтелектуалізація економіки, інтелектуалізація економічного розвитку, економічна безпека, економічна безпека підприємства.

INTELLECTUAL ECONOMY AS AN IMPERATIVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMS FOR ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ECONOMIC ENTITIES

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This article is devoted to analyzing the problems of adequate provision of economic processes intellectualization at the level of business structures and relevant state policy approaches for developing the intellectual economy in the context of ensuring economic security. First, the dynamics of the main quantitative indicators of intellectualization processes in the progressive countries of the world are analyzed. The relationship between the processes of intellectualization of economic development and the possibilities of ensuring the economic security of the business sector in martial law conditions is substantiated, which involves the direct involvement of the instrumental support of the intellectual economy in order to eliminate existing security challenges and threats. The critical problems of organizing effective processes of economic systems intellectualization at the national economy level in terms of general economic issues, as well as the consequences of the economy functioning in wartime conditions, have been identified. The key resource components of intellectual economy development, which include intellectual potential, information, knowledge, technologies, and creative potential, have been defined and given an extended description. Features of the infrastructural basis formation of effective generation, practical implementation, diffusion, and further development of the identified resource components are described. A detailed description of the key areas of management activity within entrepreneurial entities to intellectualize the main economic processes is given. Finally, a list of priority directions of state regulatory policy in the field of accelerating the intellectualization of economic systems has been formed, covering the most influential aspects of institutional and legal regulation, planning and programming of development processes, information policy, formation of knowledge infrastructure, provision of appropriate organizational and coordination support.

Keywords: intellectual economy, intellectualization, economy intellectualization, intellectualization of economic development, economic security, enterprise economic security.

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