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NATIONAL ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY FORMATION

The article outlines key issues that need to be accelerated in the direction of positioning national interests in the formation of innovative economy, including: assessing the priority of economic interests and conflicts that need to be resolved from the standpoint of further improving economic and social relations, forming active European models of innovative development, protection of the national producer in the conditions of open markets, increase of positive shifts potential in maintenance of national safety. The generalized understanding of "national economic interest" as a consolidated system of subjects socio-economic needs to achieve common goals of state development in the paradigm of relations between national, foreign and international economic actors on production, distribution, exchange and consumption of GDP in the future vision of national economy as a holistic, harmonious and competitive organism in the conditions of innovative economy formation, globalization, informatization and resistance to new challenges of society. Contradictions that provoke conflicts of economic interests among the economic entities of the world economy are outlined. The key components of the national economic interest are identified. It is noted that the interests of regions as localized manifestations of consolidated national interest are gaining independent recognition. It is proved that the foundation of the national economy should be a new ideology of power in the implementation of national interests in economic, social and innovative development, based on the concepts of innovation cluster policy.

Keywords: economic interests, national economic interests, national economy, innovation economy, conflicts of economic interests, innovation development, innovation cluster policy.

The urgency of the problem (**problem statement**). In recent decades, the development of the national economy is due to globalization, territorial localization, integration processes, innovative vectors of territorial development, the choice of European course, which requires the latest mechanisms to enhance the use of innovation potential considering national economic interests in the global market space.

The structure of economic interests in the process of development is changing, and the priority from personal interest in the era of the initial development of capitalism shifts to the priority of national interest in socially oriented models of economies. The active spread of the processes of innovation, regionalization and the diametrically opposite – globalization, forms a new framework for the implementation of all groups of national interests, their consolidation, harmonization and balancing within the global system of economic interests. These are fundamentally new problems in the realization of national economic interests in the conditions of the Ukraine's innovative economy formation, that need their systematic research.

Analysis of publications. The study of national economic interests from the standpoint of security formation and innovation development was considered by: T. Calinescu [1; 2], G. Kozachenko [3], O. Kudrina [4], E. Obminsky, Yu. Olsevich, D. Solokha [5]. Some issues of determining economic interests and their positioning in the development of national economies are studied in the works of such scientists L. Abalkin [6], Yu. Ankudinov [7], V. Bernatsky [8], Yu. Zdravomyslov [9], A. Rumyantsev [10, p. 65–66], P. Sabluka [11], G. Feigin [12, p. 11–12], O. Finagina [13–15], O. Zinchenko [13–14], L. Prodanova [14]. However, the issue of national economic interests is insufficiently studied from the standpoint of: identification of conflicts of interest among economic entities of the world economy; development of an integrated approach to the concept of national economic interests as a basic concept in the formation of an innovative economy; development of mechanisms for the realization of national economic interests in the system of international economic relations, which require their own scientific study.

The purpose of the article is to study the national economic interests of Ukraine in the formation of an innovative economy.

Presenting main material. Modern theories of economic interests are widely represented in the arsenal of world economic thought, they are actively involved in other scientific fields as relevant and problematic issues of development of a wide range of knowledge, it is a source of primary and secondary information about a number of specific processes, the most common of which we recommend to recognize:

identification and assessment of national economic interests (their real and fictitious boundaries, interaction, consolidation and harmonization of economic and social interests);

stimulation and restriction of economic interests at the expense of modern technologies of economic policy measures controlling;
assessment of economic and social interests conflicts in the processes, phenomena of state development and national security;
formation of state policy on the protection of the business and the population interests;
formation of economic behavior of the state population and its regions (with elements of investment and innovation culture);
evaluation and analysis of resource allocation, formation of models of open, transparent resource provision;
assessment of the processes of information noise influence and information asymmetry on the definition of national economic interests;
positioning of national and regional economic interests at world markets;
institutionalization and priority of national economic interests realization;
positioning of national and regional economic interests in regional and sectoral cluster formation, innovation and investment design;
formation of institutions for the interest conflicts regulation at the interstate, state and regional levels;
coordination and consolidation of key economic interests in the formation of an innovative model of cluster economy and relevant state policy.

This list is not complete, we recommend expanding it according to the needs of science and practice, but in general outlines the key areas that are developed and recognized in theory, methodology, practice of state, regional, sectoral (mixed) development.

Economic interests are characterized by structure within the level organization of the economic relations system and the ability to cover different areas of the economy. Each economic interest is realized in connection with other interests, i.e. in the aggregate economic interests form a synergistic whole.

Such synergetic integrity is the interests of various economic entities of the world economy, which can be both states and individual independent entities. Their systematic interaction takes place in the framework of international or national production, distribution, exchange and consumption of tangible and intangible goods through the process of coordination of economic interests, which allows to establish foreign economic relations and form a system of international economic relations.

The system of international economic relations is formed on the basis of joint agreements, which are based on achieving a balance of economic interests of key actors. The world system of economic interests is dynamic and is undergoing evolutionary changes under the influence of the following key factors:

scientific, technical and technological progress;
informatization, which allows to form a global information environment, which increases the speed of circulation and movement of financial capital between countries, the global financial market is formed, the information society is developing, the processes of formation and use of innovation potential are intensified;
Covid-19 as a threat to national security;
development of the sixth technological innovation system, the drivers of which are the network economy, virtualization of production and services, digitalization of national economy management, knowledge progress, artificial intelligence systems and quantum technologies.

National economic interests are formed within the world system of economic interests. National interests – ideally should coincide with state interests. These are economic interests in the development and increasing the efficiency of the country's social production, increasing real production and, accordingly, the level of income of the population (further in the study it will be used synonymous equality of state and national interests).

It should also be noted that economic interests in the implementation process have the ability to reflect the unity of all economic and largely social needs, which allows to form a kind of national and economic relations that affect social progress and life processes in the country. Any analysis and assessment of economic interest involves the determination of national interests and the degree of their impact on changes in society and the economic system.

The school of political realism (G. Morgentau (1904–1982)) has priority in the recognition, active study of theory, promotion of the practical use of national interest as a real tool and the precondition for active change in the theory and practice of state, regional, and sectoral governance. He distinguishes two groups of interests:

fundamental: protection of the territory, population and state institutions from external danger; development of foreign trade and growth of investments, protection of interests of private capital abroad; relations with allies and the choice of foreign policy [16];

intermediate: interests of survival (threat to the very existence of the state); vital interests (the possibility of causing serious damage to the security and welfare of the nation); important interests (potentially serious harm to the country); peripheral or small interests (local interests) [14].

In world theory and practice, most scientific and monographic research [17; 18] under "national economic interests" means narrow-minded, which does not always correspond to reality and identified processes. However, in the modern philosophical sense, the state as the embodiment of the nation is simultaneously the realization of two components - civil society and the state. As a result, it is a generalized, already consolidated national interest. The process of unification, or consolidation, involves the elimination of contradictions, conflicts of interest between the interests of the state and civil society.

Thus, national interests are the most complex category as a systematic process of determining the various groups of public administration needs. The primary interest of any state is its social interest – the preservation and increase of the population, its so-called expanded reproduction. However, the state is a multifunctional administrative institution. The list of functions of the state – social, economic, security, environmental and cultural development and more. However, all these functions are realized only through economic function, its effective and balanced development, because in any historical epoch the level of the state development was largely determined by its economic, geopolitical, cultural and historical relations. Economic support itself formed the preconditions for the security implementation, protection of the population from external threats, the creation of a system of the state institutions itself.

The generalized understanding of "national economic interest" should be defined as a consolidated system, socio-economic needs of entities to achieve common goals of state development in the paradigm of relations between national, foreign and international economic actors on production, distribution, exchange and consumption of country's GDP in the national economies vision as a holistic, harmonious and competitive organism in the conditions of innovative economy formation, globalization, informatization and resistance of society to new challenges.

The realization of national economic interests is carried out through the action of certain functions of economic and social life: legal and regulatory regulation; general control of economic development processes; regulation of market relations and individual markets; planning and forecasting the development of economic processes; model development and organization of social development processes; control and regulation of the monetary system; organization and control of the functioning of the public sector; formation and implementation of international economic relations; support for large, medium, small businesses (financial, legal, institutional), etc. [19].

In a complex system of these functions implementation there is an opportunity to systematically and progressively implement the state economic interest. In the strategic direction, its implementation must provide a specific goal, such as economic or social. In the practice of world experience there is an economic vector of development, and then the priority belongs to economic interests. Economic interests can be in a system of subordination to social goals, and then there is a stable socialization of the economy. Given the multifunctionality and diversity of national economic interests, it is advisable to highlight their main features:

First, the subordination of the national idea, which identifies the national self-consciousness, is the litmus test of the country's economy functioning stage and outlines the key interest of national development; [19];

Secondly, it is the subject of discussion and coordination of key contradictions and conflicts between national, foreign and international economic actors in the perspective of harmonious relations;

Third, it is a manifestation of social needs complex and an expression of people's key economic interests;

Fourth, the dialectical unity between the subject and the object of economic interest;

Fifth – the area of national economic interests is formed under the influence of social and economic life of society;

Sixth, it is the basis of the state's foreign policy formation.

Thus, in the context of intensification of globalization and decentralization, the spread of European economy standards in Ukraine inevitably increases the importance and conflict of economic interests, due to rapid innovation progress, difficult market environment, needs of the population, entrepreneurs, labor collectives. The process of globalization has provoked conflicts of interest among the economic entities of the world economy. Such conflicts are caused by the following conflicts of economic interests between:

actors in the real and financial sectors of both national economies and the world economy as a whole;

business and government, as a consequence of the intensification of offshore processes.. Thus, the uneven and complicated process of resource provision is negative for business, for the government – information opacity, the emergence of illegal activities, pseudo-investment, increasing the shadow sector, reducing the efficiency of economic management;

the goals and objectives of the transnational corporations functioning and the target vectors of the host country development;

different countries as a result of increased international competition;
"donor" states and "acceptor" states in relation to intellectual capital, such a problem in the world is characterized as a problem of "brain drain" ("Brain Drain");
participants in the globalized economy, manifested in the definition of current and strategic development goals;
capital owners and labor entities;
producers and consumers;
subjects within the level organization of the economic relations system from the level of nanoeconomy (conflicts of private interests) to the level of megaeconomics (interethnic contradictions (conflicts)), that arise as a result of the consolidation and deployment of interests in the formats of innovation and social projects, programs, investment flows, targeted resources;
global actors operating on the scale of the world economy and territorial (regional) integration entities, which are the newest structural elements of the world economy;
political players who express themselves in defending both political and economic borders;
states in the implementation of the principles of openness and transparency as opposed to the secrecy of information in a globalized information society and ensuring the key task – national security, against the background of intensifying competition, social confrontation.

The problem of economic interests conflict is inextricably linked with the principles of economic realization of property relations. The outlined conflicts of economic interests in the context of the spread of globalization and decentralization allow us to determine the main vector of development of not only economic but also political situation in the world and national economies.

It should be noted that conflicts of economic interests simultaneously inhibit and stimulate economic, innovation and investment progress, outline the most important components of national economic interest, among which it is appropriate to highlight:

stimulating the development of the market environment, intensification of innovation activities, systemic regional and sectoral cluster formation;

ensuring favorable living conditions for the population: meeting the needs of consumer goods, creating a favorable ecological environment, providing social infrastructure and its services, realization the right to decent work;

the desire of the subjects of economic relations to production and economic activities, focused on: the principles of innovation and socio-oriented development; expanded reproduction of productive and non-productive spheres of both regional entities and the state as a whole; unique competitive advantages of territory development.

In Ukraine, there is a situation where many interests have not been studied or identified; unorganized, which leads to a continuous chain of conflicts that escalate into problems of economic and social development, as well as a threat to national security. Their solution is possible only within the framework of scientifically sound approaches and subordination of all interests to the general concept and strategy of realization of national interests.

In the current needs of the domestic economy, national interests need to be defined and evaluated in terms of protecting and promoting national producers, regional markets, resolving demographic and migration crises, developing the educational environment, innovative progress and accelerated commercialization of existing scientific potential. Thus, methodological approaches to the study of economic interests conflicts, institutional principles of their resolution and realization of national economic interests are not fully studied. The question arises of finding an effective economic mechanism for reconciling the interests of all levels of the territories development with national interests. In this regard, there is a need for additional research of regional economic interests in accordance with modern conditions of active promotion of economic activity new forms based on innovations, innovative products and technologies, innovative management and marketing projects, new cluster forms of enterprises integration and government globalization.

Thus, the transformation of regional economic systems in the context of globalization, fragmentation of national economies and geoeconomic positioning of the region actualize the development of an integrated approach to the concept of national economic interests (as a basic concept for developing measures, setting priorities, implementing investment and innovation projects), that doesn't exist now as a theoretical model and does not have adequate implementation mechanisms in the system of both state and territorial government.

We emphasize the main points of this state:

first, studies of regional economic interests are separated from the whole complex of national, are fragmented and unsystematic, which is an echo of the administrative-command economy, resulting in a conflict of interest;

secondly, the internal structure of economic interests is insufficiently developed, research lacks the understanding that in today's globalized world, information economy in the dynamic development of international economic relations, the carrier of national economic interests is not only the state but also regions and other economic projects, such as national companies, large and medium-sized businesses (small businesses on consolidated platforms);

thirdly, there are no studies (innovation and cluster) of the regional development potential and specific interests of its use, which are difficult to solve by national measures and instruments of non-scientific regulatory nature;

fourth, socio-cultural factors and social interests of the state development are ignored, which may have a clear projection on innovation and development of integration processes, require significant resources, as well as motivate the population to choose housing, professions, learning models, employment features. within Ukraine [20].

Identification, updating, systematic research and evaluation of national economic interests, analysis of trends in their formation, changes that become influential and outline the results of development – all this is needed not only to develop and properly implement targeted economic policies of the state and regions, but also:

benchmark for business development and identification of progressive interest groups that should become drivers of development and national security of the country;

stimulation of innovative activity in all branches and kinds of economic activity.

Understanding, reflecting and defining the boundaries of national and regional interests, the framework of state intervention in the processes of business development, regional and sectoral entities is considered theoretically difficult. The issue of balance, consolidation and harmonization of economic interests is becoming important and key in the national economy, needs its practical solution in the field of innovation, socio-cultural and economic development of Ukraine. This is quite understandable, because the balance of interests is the main driver of society, a condition for attracting national resources for the benefit of the population, an innovative vector in attracting management technologies. Under modern conditions and realities of economic and social development of Ukraine, this problem is especially important from the standpoint of growing role of regions, which intensifies the expansion of regional economic interests and the emergence of new forms of expression in terms of innovation and information progress, increasing the potential of knowledge resources.

Innovative development is a universal, progressive property of socio-economic systems to function stably in conditions of changing vector influence of both external and internal factors. Opportunities to achieve a high degree of the national economy innovative development are formed due to the growth potential of accumulated and attracted resources, modern management mechanisms, tools and technologies to regulate the processes of territorial reproduction, resistance to internal and external influences. Regional economic complexes are the foundation of the national economy, ensuring the continuity of processes - production, distribution, exchange and consumption of products and services based on progressive changes, innovations and scientific and educational modernization. Involvement of potential management tools in the processes of managing innovative development of regions is a condition, factor and prerequisite for balance in the development of industries, formation of domestic markets, the possibility of promoting certain products in domestic and world markets in the framework of specialization with the vector of social progress [20].

The current stage and features of Ukraine's economic development, changes in international economic relations require systematic, conceptually new management approaches to determine the effectiveness of new forms of cooperation between business and government in the form of clusters formations having the basis and development of relevant theories and methodologies, accumulation of knowledge potential, taking into account current trends in world and national economy.

As the experience of developed countries shows, it is within the clusters that tasks related to ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises are most effectively solved, such as conducting R&D on the creation of new technological platforms and their development. The cluster approach radically changes the content of industrial policy, as the efforts of the authorities are not aimed at supporting individual enterprises and industries, but at developing a system of relations between economic entities and state institutions [21, p. 73]. In practical terms, this approach is important, first of all, because it allows to form and implement large inter-sectoral and inter-regional investment and innovation projects of national importance [21, p. 73].

World practice shows that the formation of an innovative economy with a target vector of national economic interests protection is virtually impossible without cluster forms of activity, systematic involvement of cooperation in the paradigm of relations "small business – small business"; "small business – government"; "small business – region population"; "big business – small business"; "big business – population – small business"; "big business – government – small business" and other forms of interaction. The methodological support of cluster activity forms the uniqueness of cluster involvement in solving a wide range of innovative development issues and protection of national interests, including motivation, international cooperation stimulating, ensuring the competitiveness of domestic producers in world markets based on cluster benefits. The monographic research of Ukrainian scientists V. Kuybida, A. Tkachuk, V. Tolkovanov is devoted to these issues of spreading cross-border cooperation (recognition and substantiation of the priority of cross-border communications on the basis of cluster formation taking into account the balance of interests of border regions) [22].

Particular attention needs to be paid to determining the interests of the government and their strict observance in the long-term projection of economic, social, political, cultural relations on the new integrated platforms of economic activity. In the system of knowledge of modern management such a mechanism for determining, implementing, adhering to the interests of power is recognized public policy with its various tools of action, measures, principles, concepts and priorities for the development of national importance. National cluster policy is a set of scientifically sound measures, targeted projects of government action on selection, conditions for the implementation of economic and managerial decisions in the field of regional and sectoral clustering. The development and implementation of such a policy involves the formation of: a common goal (multi-purpose), impact on the business environment of the country, achieving a number of results in a balance of interests and national security. It implements the ideas of forming an effective cluster economy with a vector of innovative development and protection of national interests. The purpose of developing and implementing such a policy is the need to form a scientific and practical basis for active development of cluster formation as a form of accelerating European integration processes in the internal market, improving the competitive environment, diversifying the economy, creating innovation clusters (innovation cluster networks), integrating small and medium enterprises networks, organization of branch, regional and transnational clusters of enterprises, institutional consolidation of national interests in cluster formation in science-intensive and high-tech branches and industries [23].

The model of the Ukraine's cluster economy, which will be based on methodological support and based on clusters, should have a large number of advantages, which will include: increasing the number of business entities and increasing tax revenues; formation of innovation, innovation-industrial associations that will attract the already existing innovation potential of the regions; development of market infrastructure, reducing the impact of monopolies and oligopolies on the domestic market; targeted formation of the country's business environment in accordance with the interests and needs of national business; the possibility of reorienting domestic producers to foreign markets through foreign investment; attracting domestic investment potential to cluster projects of small and medium business; balancing and harmonizing the interests of small, medium and large businesses based on assessing the efficiency of economic activity and the priority of regional clusters in the implementation of national projects. Ukraine has the scientific and technical potential to accelerate the transition to an innovative path of economic, social and cultural development on the platform of the fifth and sixth systems, which is a key vector in the realization of national economic interests of Ukraine.

Conclusions. Ensuring Ukraine's economic security in the system of world economic interests requires the latest approach in determining effective strategies for the national economy development. This approach should define the model of Ukraine's innovative cluster economy with the positioning of key national interests in terms of simultaneous interaction of the national economy with the external environment and a positive impact on the domestic economic system. Therefore, targeted measures of national policy should be aimed at solving strategic tasks: the formation of an integrated platform for influencing the national economy through a synergetic combination of knowledge, experience and resources; development of tools for effective interaction of participants in the clustering process based on the balance of interests; formation and implementation of progressive directions of institutionalization and systemic resolution of economic interests conflicts within the level-organization of economic relations. The implementation of these strategic objectives can be achieved by forming an innovative model of cluster policy, the benefits of which for the effective integration of territories into the world economic system and optimal, in terms of global trends, resource use is proven by many countries.

The emergence and implementation of national concepts of innovation sector development, projects of leadership and control over global (national, sectoral) markets, cluster policy concepts and concepts will soon form a holistic platform for new government ideology in national interests in economic and social breakthrough with innovation vector.

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НАЦІОНАЛЬНІ ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ІНТЕРЕСИ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ФОРМУВАННЯ ІННОВАЦІЙНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

У статті окреслено ключові питання, що потребують свого прискореного вирішення у напрямі позиціонування національних інтересів в умовах формування інноваційної економіки, серед яких: оцінювання пріоритетності економічних інтересів та конфліктів, які потребують свого розв'язання з позиції подальшого удосконалення економічних та соціальних відносин, залучення регуляторних практик як державного так і регіонального стратегування та формування активних європейських моделей інноваційного розвитку, захисту національного виробника в умовах відкритості ринків, нарощення потенціалу позитивних зрушень у забезпеченні національної безпеки.

Надано узагальнене розуміння «національного економічного інтересу» як консолідованої системи соціально-економічних потреб суб'єктів для досягнення спільних цілей розвитку держави в парадигмі відносин між національними, іноземними та міжнародними економічними акторами з приводу виробництва, розподілу, обміну та споживання ВВП країни у перспективному баченні національного господарства як цілісного, гармонійного і конкурентоспроможного організму в умовах формування інноваційної економіки, глобалізації, інформатизації та протистояння новим викликам суспільства. Заначено, що світова система економічних інтересів є динамічною та в умовах сьогодення зазнає еволюційних змін під впливом таких ключових факторів як: науково-технічний та технологічний прогрес; інформатизація; Covid-19 як загроза національній безпеці; освоєння шостого технологічного інноваційного укладу, драйверами якого є мережева економіка, віртуалізації виробництва та сфери послуг, діджиталізація управління національною економікою, знаннєвий прогрес, системи штучного інтелекту і квантові технології. Виокремлено основні риси національних економічних інтересів. Окреслено суперечності, які в проважують конфлікти економічних інтересів серед суб'єктів господарювання світової економіки. Визначено ключові компоненти національного економічного інтересу. Зазначено, що самостійного визнання набувають інтереси регіонів як локалізовані прояви консолідованого національного інтересу. Доведено, що фундаментом національної економіки має стати нова ідеологія влади в питаннях реалізації національних інтересів щодо економічного, соціального та інноваційного розвитку, яка базується на концептах інноваційної кластерної політики.

Ключові слова: економічні інтереси, національні економічні інтереси, національна економіка, інноваційна економіка, конфлікти економічних інтересів, інноваційний розвиток, інноваційна кластерна політика.

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