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EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESSES AS A DRIVER OF STRUCTURAL MODERNIZATION OF UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

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Sheketa Ye. Yu., Kaziuka N. P., Humeniuk V. V., Fenyn V. V., Yurkiv A. V. European Integration Processes as a Driver of Structural Modernization of Ukraine's Economy

This article examines the impact of European integration processes on the structural modernization of Ukraine's economy amid the full-scale war and postwar recovery. The relevance of this study stems from the need to identify efficient mechanisms for transforming the national economy as integration with the European Union deepens, while simultaneously overcoming the consequences of military aggression by the Russian Federation. Despite a significant number of scholarly works on the issues of European integration, the comprehensive impact of European integration processes on structural changes in Ukraine's economy – taking into account institutional, digital, investment, and environmental factors – remains insufficiently explored. The aim of the study is to substantiate the theoretical and methodological foundations and practical directions of the structural modernization of Ukraine's economy in the context of European integration processes, as well as to identify priorities for State policy aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy. The methodological basis of the work consists of methods of analysis and synthesis, systemic and comparative approaches, and the synthesis of scientific sources, statistical data, regulatory acts, and the results of contemporary research in the field of European integration. The study found that European integration serves as a key driver of Ukraine's economic structural modernization through the harmonization of legislation with EU standards, the development of foreign trade, the attraction of investment, the adoption of innovative technologies, and the strengthening of the State's institutional capacity. It has been demonstrated that the full-scale war, despite significant economic losses, the destruction of industrial infrastructure, and a decline in investment activity, simultaneously accelerated integration processes and deepened Ukraine's economic interaction with the European Union. Priority areas for structural transformation have been identified, including industrial modernization, the development of a high-value-added agricultural sector, the digitalization of the economy, support for the IT sector, energy transition, and the implementation of sustainable development principles. The necessity of adapting Ukrainian enterprises to EU requirements in the areas of decarbonization, ESG criteria, and the CBAM mechanism is substantiated. It is also found that institutional weakness, corruption risks, demographic losses, and limited financial

resources remain key barriers to modernization. The scientific novelty of the study lies in a comprehensive substantiation of the role of European integration as a systemic factor in the structural modernization of Ukraine's economy amid the ongoing war and postwar reconstruction. The practical value of these findings lies in their potential application in shaping national economic policy, developing recovery strategies, adapting the national economy to EU standards, and setting priorities for Ukraine's long-term socioeconomic development.

Keywords: European integration; sustainable development; structural modernization; national economy; competitiveness; digital transformation; human capital; investment attractiveness; information technology.

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Шекета Є. Ю., Казюка Н. П., Гуменюк В. В., Фенин В. В., Юрків А. В. Євроінтеграційні процеси як драйвер структурної модернізації України

У статті досліджено вплив євроінтеграційних процесів на структурну модернізацію економіки України в умовах повномасштабної війни та повоєнного відновлення. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена необхідністю визначення ефективних механізмів трансформації національної економіки в умовах поглиблення інтеграції до Європейського Союзу та одночасного подолання наслідків воєнної агресії російської федерації. Незважаючи на значну кількість наукових праць із проблем європейської інтеграції, недостатньо розкритим залишається комплексний вплив євроінтеграційних процесів на структурні зміни в економіці України з урахуванням інституційних, цифрових, інвестиційних та екологічних чинників. Метою дослідження є обґрунтування теоретико-методологічних засад і практичних напрямів структурної модернізації економіки України в контексті євроінтеграційних процесів, а також визначення пріоритетів державної політики щодо підвищення конкурентоспроможності національної економіки. Методологічною основою роботи стали методи аналізу та синтезу, системний і порівняльний підходи, узагальнення наукових джерел, статистичних даних, нормативно-правових актів і результатів сучасних досліджень у сфері європейської інтеграції. У результаті дослідження встановлено, що євроінтеграція виступає ключовим драйвером структурної модернізації економіки України через гармонізацію законодавства з нормами ЄС, розвиток зовнішньої торгівлі, залучення інвестицій, впровадження інноваційних технологій та посилення інституційної спроможності держави. Доведено, що повномасштабна війна, попри значні економічні втрати, руйнування виробничої інфраструктури та скорочення інвестиційної активності, водночас прискорила інтеграційні процеси та поглибила економічну взаємодію України з Європейським Союзом. Визначено пріоритетні напрями структурної трансформації, серед яких: модернізація промисловості, розвиток аграрного сектора з високою доданою вартістю, цифровізація економіки, підтримка IT-галузі, енергетична трансформація та впровадження принципів сталого розвитку. Обґрунтовано необхідність адаптації українських підприємств до вимог ЄС у сфері декарбонізації, ESG-критеріїв та механізму СВАМ. Також встановлено, що ключовими бар'єрами модернізації залишаються інституційна слабкість, корупційні ризики, демографічні втрати та обмеженість фінансових ресурсів. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає в комплексному обґрунтуванні ролі євроінтеграції як системного чинника структурної модернізації економіки України в умовах війни та повоєнної відбудови. Практична цінність отриманих результатів полягає в можливості їх використання під час формування державної економічної політики, розроблення стратегій відновлення, адаптації національної економіки до стандартів ЄС і визначення пріоритетів довгострокового соціально-економічного розвитку України.

Ключові слова: євроінтеграція; сталий розвиток; структурна модернізація; національна економіка; конкурентоспроможність; цифрова трансформація; людський капітал; інвестиційна привабливість; інформаційні технології.

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Modern Ukraine is going through one of the most challenging periods in its history. The full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation in February 2022 radically altered the country's socioeconomic landscape. The result has been a significant lag in GDP per capita, which is 8 to 12 times lower than that of EU countries. European integration processes are currently among the key priorities for Ukraine's development. Global changes are occurring every second: the economy is growing, living standards are rising, and innovative technologies are being introduced, leading to a complete transformation of society. Ukraine is actively striving to catch up with the highly developed EU countries, despite today's difficulties caused by the consequences of Russia's armed aggression and the complex political situation.

According to M. Zveryakov, the structure of the national economy is a dynamic system that is constantly changing under the pressure of global technological revolutions, the reconfiguration of value chains, and geopolitical transformations [18, p. 3]. V. Zaliznyuk emphasizes that modernization requires sectoral changes, increasing competitiveness through the implementation of international quality and corporate governance standards, which directly corresponds to the requirements of European integration [11, p. 5]. The priorities of structural transformation should be mechanical engineering, pharmaceuticals, the processing of agricultural products, and the IT sector. Digitalization serves as a cross-cutting mechanism for enhancing competitiveness across all sectors [10, p. 102].

In the pursuit of sustainable development, positive changes are expected in the Ukrainian economy as a result of European integration: Ukraine's cooperation with the EU will help bring social conditions in Ukraine closer to high European standards and improve the standard of living and well-being of the population [20, p. 498]. European integration is a comprehensive process that encompasses and reforms all levels of the State system – from the political to the legal. It is one of the highest priorities and is of paramount importance, as EU membership offers an incredibly wide range of prospects and opens up numerous opportunities, such as access to the single market,

attracting foreign investment, social protection, and rights for citizens. And the main advantage will be the guarantee of political and security stability. Integration into the European space is no less crucial for the economy. The significance of this process has already been convincingly demonstrated by the creation of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, which, since its launch on January 1, 2016, has contributed to a more than 1.5-fold increase in trade between Ukraine and the EU and has made the EU Ukraine's largest trading partner [14, p. 528].

It is also worth noting that the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between Ukraine and the European Union has had a significant positive impact on Ukraine, as it has granted Ukrainian citizens the right to visa-free travel to Member States since June 2017, as well as substantial financial and credit assistance from the EU [14, p. 525]. European integration processes stimulate reforms, the modernization of the economic system, and the introduction of modern technologies into various spheres of activity. By choosing a European integration path, Ukraine has gained additional incentives to modernize its economy, overcome technological backwardness, attract foreign investment and innovative technologies, create new jobs, enhance the competitiveness of goods producers, and expand export opportunities, among other things [1, p. 32].

The experience of Poland, the Baltic states, and the Czech Republic convincingly demonstrates that deeper structural transformations occurred when they were underpinned by clear external requirements – the conditions for EU membership. N. Gorin confirms that the regions that joined in 2004 gained an average of 23% in GDP per capita over the 15 years following accession [8]. For Ukraine, European integration serves not only as a source of resources but also as an external moderator of structural changes.

The aim of this study is to substantiate the theoretical and methodological foundations and practical directions of the structural modernization of Ukraine's economy in the context of European integration processes amid the ongoing full-scale war. Russia's full-scale invasion has radically altered the conditions for



2024* – Estimates for 2024 (January-November).

Fig. 1. Trends in the EU's share of Ukraine's trade

Source: compiled by the authors based on [19].

Ukraine's European integration, leading to the destruction of industrial infrastructure, a shift in trade flows, and a sharp increase in defense spending. At the same time, it has accelerated Ukraine's rapprochement with the EU in a way that would have been considered unlikely just a few years ago. Since 2014, Ukraine's economic integration into the EU has taken place amid Russian aggression and the occupation of part of the country's territory, which poses significant risks to socioeconomic development and hinders the stable functioning of the national economy [13, p. 49]. The armed aggression leads to the destruction of production capacity, a decline in exports, and increased macroeconomic instability, manifested, in particular, in the intensification of inflationary pressures [13, p. 54].

Thanks to the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers and the reorientation of logistics toward the West, the EU's share of Ukraine's total trade turnover rose to 63.3% year-on-year in 2022 and to 78% in the second quarter [13, p. 54]. At the same time, the authors note that the security issue significantly hinders the country's investment attractiveness. O. Kindrat analyzes how the synchronization of Ukraine's power grid with ENTSO-E in 2022 became a strategic step. This step increased the reliability of energy supply and opened up prospects for participation in the EU's single energy market [5].

According to the author N. Sinyura-Rostun, martial law simultaneously exacerbated the crisis and

intensified public demand for meaningful reforms and integration with the democratic world [1, p. 34]. Faced with the consequences of State weakness, society demonstrated an unprecedented level of unity around the ideas of reform and European integration. Thus, European integration is taking place under the pressure of two opposing forces: the destructive impact of the war and accelerated convergence with the EU's institutional framework. At the same time, alongside the positive aspects of European integration for Ukraine, there are also significant threats to economic security, which have intensified considerably amid the full-scale war. Furthermore, in the context of the war, Ukraine is heavily dependent on external financial assistance from the European Union and international partners, which is critical for maintaining fiscal stability and ensuring social payments.

The path toward European integration imposes fundamentally new requirements on the structure of production and exports. Another important aspect is improving product quality in line with European standards and fostering a competitive environment. Furthermore, integration into the EU contributes to expanding opportunities for international trade. Since 2014, the European Union has become Ukraine's main partner in foreign economic activity, which indicates the deepening integration of the Ukrainian economy into the European market [16,

p. 214]. The development of transport infrastructure and logistics systems is a key prerequisite for Ukraine's integration into the European economic area and for improving the efficiency of foreign trade [4].

In the agricultural sector, the introduction of a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) encourages improvements in product quality. I. Sagaidak, T. Chorna, O. Balahura emphasize that preparations for the "industrial visa-free regime" (The Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA)) are already prompting industrial enterprises to review technical regulations and implement new quality control procedures [2]. One of the most significant external factors is the transformation of the EU's energy sector: the share of renewable sources in the Union's overall energy mix has risen from 34% in 2019 to 47% in 2024 [5]. The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), set to take effect in 2026, poses direct financial risks to Ukrainian metallurgical and chemical enterprises – ranging from 105 to 200 million euros in annual losses without decarbonization. M. Harasymlyuk, M. Voloshyn note that "green" financing and ESG criteria are becoming an increasingly important tool for attracting investment [7], and compliance with standards is turning into a real competitive advantage with the potential to increase profitability by up to 18%.

The full-scale aggression has inflicted colossal damage on Ukraine's economy. Researchers note that the total volume of exports has nearly halved. Prices for some metallurgical products fell by two-thirds, and the naval blockade of the Black and Azov Seas cut off transport routes for up to 90% of grain exports [13, p. 53]. The shift in logistics toward overland routes through the EU only partially offset these losses. International rating agencies downgraded the country's sovereign rating to pre-default levels, which made it virtually impossible to attract private foreign investment on market terms [13, p. 65]. The vast majority of foreign companies put investment decisions regarding Ukraine on hold until the security situation stabilized.

N. Sinyura-Rostun notes a massive outflow of skilled labor and the disruption of logistics chains [1, p. 36]. Metallurgical complexes, chemical plants, and machine-building factories in Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kharkiv regions – areas that accounted for a significant share of industrial capacity – ceased operations or were destroyed. Operating costs for enterprises that continued to operate rose sharply: expenses for security, backup power supplies, alternative logistics, and insurance significantly reduced the profitability and competitiveness of even those manufacturers that were not directly affected by the hostilities. The loss

of human capital will have long-term consequences for growth potential that cannot be quickly offset. At the same time, international support from the EU – over 22 billion euros from March to November 2022 – allowed the State to maintain its basic functions and continue reforms [13, p. 55].

Institutional weakness is one of the most systemic and, at the same time, the most difficult challenges to overcome on Ukraine's path to the EU. Unlike the material damage caused by the war, which can be quantified and repaired with external financial support, institutional problems require long-term internal changes. Ukraine's European integration is impossible without comprehensive anti-corruption and legal reforms. Ensuring transparency in public administration, reforming the judicial system, and establishing the rule of law are of particular importance in this process. It is the level of effectiveness of State institutions that largely determines the speed at which Ukraine approaches European standards.

N. Gorin emphasizes a fundamental change in the requirements for candidate countries: the EU has introduced reversibility mechanisms – the ability to suspend negotiations or funding in the event of a reversal of reforms [8]. Thus, Ukraine cannot afford to merely comply with the requirements in a formal sense. M. Gudza emphasizes that institutional backwardness reduces the State's ability to adapt and generate competitive advantages [9]. The lack of efficient institutions to manage technological changes – in the fields of AI, digitalization, and cybersecurity – hinders adaptation to the requirements of the EU's Digital Single Market. N. Gorin also draws attention to the "unanimity trap" within the EU itself: individual Member States can block strategic decisions through their veto power, making Ukraine's progress dependent not only on its own reforms but also on the Union's ability to reform its internal decision-making mechanisms [8]. The underdevelopment of public-private partnership mechanisms due to legislative uncertainty and bureaucratic obstacles significantly limits the possibilities for attracting private capital to modernization projects [17, p. 33].

One manifestation of a nation's development is the digitalization of the economy and the implementation of modern innovations across various sectors. The effectiveness of these technologies is clearly evident in the acceleration of the production process, which inevitably leads to reduced costs, maximized profits, and growth in GDP and national wealth [10, p. 106]. The digital transformation of all sectors of the economy will facilitate the production of higher-quality goods and services at reduced costs [10, p. 110]. This demonstrates the clear positive impact of digitalization on Ukraine's economic security.

V. Zaliznyuk emphasizes that efficient integration into global markets requires the harmonization of the legislative framework and the digitalization of public administration as system-forming elements [11]. M. Gudz explains that digital infrastructure and cloud technologies facilitate the rapid exchange of information, reduce transaction costs, and expand opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in international markets [9]. Meanwhile, Yu. Umanets and Ye. Babkova emphasize that digital transformation is a prerequisite for participation in the Fourth Industrial Revolution [10, p. 105].

The implementation of sustainable development principles and innovative technologies in enterprises' foreign economic activities contributes to increasing the economy's competitiveness and its adaptation to European standards [6].

The European Union plays a significant role in shaping modern approaches to digital transformation and economic development. Developed countries of the European Union are actively integrating digital technologies into all spheres of public life, which contributes to increasing the efficiency of economic processes and ensuring their stability. In particular, the European Commission has developed a strategy for building a gigabit society, which involves the development of high-speed internet connectivity, the rollout of 5G networks, and ensuring access for households and socioeconomic actors to modern digital infrastructure [10, p. 106]. Thus, the European Union's experience demonstrates that the development of the digital economy is a key factor in ensuring economic stability, increasing labor productivity, and strengthening the economic security of nations.

M. Harasymlyuk, M. Voloshin argue that compliance with ESG criteria and the EU's "green" taxonomy opens access to green financing – sustainable development bonds, preferential credit lines from the EBRD and the EIB [7], transforming the green transition from a condition for EU membership into a source of competitive advantages. Despite the challenging conditions of wartime, Ukraine continues to pursue a course of European integration and deepen its cooperation with the EU. The granting of EU candidate status to the country marked an important historical step, confirming the European community's support for Ukraine and opening up new prospects for economic and political development. Granting Ukraine EU candidate status opens up broad opportunities for industrial modernization, the development of new technologies, and the structural restructuring of the economy [3]. Candidate status creates additional opportunities for Ukraine to participate in joint European programs, attract financial assistance, and integrate into the EU's

internal market. At the same time, this process requires the continuation of reforms, the modernization of the economy, and the ensuring of the stable functioning of State institutions. As noted in the study, the challenges currently arising in the process of Ukraine's European integration are not temporary [14, p. 533]. This means that the current integration challenges are deep-rooted and long-term in nature and require systemic changes.

Given the established trends in European integration and economic digital transformation, it is particularly important to define the main direction of its modernization. To this end, the Strategy was created – an official long-term State plan that determines where and how the economy and other sectors should develop over a specific period. The Strategy's further implementation is ensured through clearly defined mechanisms for its execution within the activities of government agencies. The Strategy serves as the basis for ministries and other central executive bodies when developing action plans, draft policy and strategic documents, draft laws, and other legislative acts [12, Art. 1]. In addition, its provisions are directly incorporated into the planning of government activities: measures to implement the approaches outlined in the Strategy for achieving strategic goals and corresponding objectives of State economic policy are included in the activity plans of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine [12, Art. 1]. Thus, the Strategy serves as a key instrument for coordinating and modernizing the State's economic policy.

Another fundamental means of modernization is increased competition. It stimulates the country to actively improve its economic system and achieve the necessary level of development. Ukraine must make appropriate efforts to deepen integration cooperation with the EU (and with its support) in order to make progress in creating modern high-tech industries and to avoid the risks of further deindustrialization and the entrenchment of the "raw materials specialization" of its own economy [14, p. 537]. In today's conditions, economic modernization is becoming one of the main prerequisites for ensuring the country's economic security. Traditional economic models no longer meet the challenges of a globalized world, as the economy's reliance on raw materials hinders technological development and reduces the country's competitiveness. Indeed, Ukrainian researchers rightly point out the futility of Ukraine's passive stance toward the development of its own industrial production and the fallacy of the currently dominant approach to national economic development, which relies solely on the country's current competitive advantages – cheap natural, land, and labor resources [14, p. 531].

The study notes that the clear trend of deindustrialization in Ukraine, which has taken shape in recent years, is a direct path to the “club” of technologically and economically underdeveloped countries with low competitiveness, leading in the opposite direction from developed Europe, which lives by the values of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and systematically implements the “Industry 4.0” conception [14, p. 531]. That is precisely why the modernization of production and the technological upgrading of the economy must become one of the key priorities of State policy. Modernization also requires a clear structure that complies with EU requirements and principles. As noted in the study, the existing agrarian-raw materials and trade-intermediary sectors do not stimulate the further transformation of Ukraine’s economy into a more innovative one, with a significant share of the processing industry and high added value [15, p. 97].

The *first phase* (until the cessation of active hostilities) involves maintaining macroeconomic stability, continuing reforms (particularly judicial and anti-corruption reforms) even during wartime, integrating Ukraine’s energy and transportation systems with European networks, and actively participating in EU technical assistance programs.

The *second stage* (the first 2–3 years after the ceasefire) involves launching a large-scale physical reconstruction program funded by European funds (primarily the Ukraine Facility), private investments, and confiscated Russian assets. At this stage, the key is not simply to restore what has been destroyed, but to build according to new standards: energy efficiency, inclusivity, digitalization, and environmental sustainability. It is then that it will become clear how successfully Ukraine has used this “window of opportunity” to leap into a technological future.

The *third stage* (3–7 years after the end of the war) is a full-fledged accession negotiation process, during which Ukraine will have to close all negotiation chapters. The experience of the Baltic states shows that this process can be accelerated if the candidate country demonstrates political will and technical capacity. Finally, EU membership is not the finish line, but the start of a new phase, when Ukraine will become not only a recipient of aid but also a full-fledged participant in shaping European policy, particularly in the areas of security, agriculture, and the digital market.

Ukraine has significant potential for adopting cutting-edge technologies and implementing green economy policies, as evidenced by the transformations already underway in certain sectors of the national economy [21]. Combined with the population’s high innovative potential, this creates the conditions for the country’s continued economic growth. Provided that structural reforms are successfully implemented and

the necessary investments are attracted, Ukraine is capable of making a significant contribution to the development of technology and innovation at the international level. The European Union is also interested in Ukraine’s progress and can become a key partner in unlocking its industrial potential, providing support for economic development based on reliable security mechanisms and the deterrence of external threats.

In 2025, preparations began for the development of the European Union’s new Multiannual Financial Framework for 2028–2034. The European Parliament plays a key role in this process, as it participates in setting budgetary priorities, approving financial decisions, and overseeing the use of EU funds. The new budget is being formulated amid intensifying global challenges, among which security issues, the green transition of the economy, and accelerating digital development are of particular importance.

The further expansion of the European Union requires additional financial resources and creates new challenges for European institutions. At the same time, the integration of new Member States opens up opportunities for strengthening economic cooperation, developing joint projects, and creating additional benefits for both EU Member States and candidate countries.

In recent years, the European Parliament has consistently supported Ukraine’s European integration aspirations and facilitated deeper cooperation between Ukrainian and European institutions. As the representative body of the citizens of the European Union, it remains a key player in processes aimed at strengthening political dialogue, expanding economic partnership, and deepening social ties between Ukraine and the EU. In the context of the new institutional cycle, the European Parliament’s activities can significantly influence Ukraine’s continued progress toward European integration and help overcome the challenges along this path.

So, despite all the challenges, tragedies, and destruction, this current period represents a historic opportunity for Ukraine to achieve what it has failed to do over the past 30 years of independence: to build a modern, innovative, and competitive economy, underpinned by strong institutions and united by European values. The main task now is not to squander this opportunity, despite the fatigue, despair, and daily losses.

CONCLUSIONS

The study found that European integration currently plays a significant role in the structural modernization of Ukraine’s economy. It creates new opportunities for economic development by aligning legislation with European standards, opening markets, attracting

investment, and introducing modern technologies. At the same time, the modernization process in Ukraine is taking place amid the ongoing full-scale war. The hostilities have caused significant economic losses, infrastructure destruction, and a reduction in the country's labor force. However, it is precisely the war that has strengthened support for the European course both from Ukrainian society and from the European Union. This creates additional conditions for accelerating reforms and deepening cooperation with the EU.

At the same time, there are a number of challenges that complicate the implementation of reforms. These include military instability, limited financial resources, and the inefficiency of certain government mechanisms. Therefore, international support, attracting investment, and developing a clear postwar development strategy remain essential for the successful modernization of the economy. It is important to emphasize that without the active participation of the business community, civil society, and local communities, no strategy will work – European integration must become a shared endeavor of all Ukrainians, not merely a task for central government bodies. Thus, European integration is not only a foreign policy priority for Ukraine but also one of the key instruments of economic change.

Future research should focus on an in-depth analysis of the specific mechanisms by which individual industrial sectors adapt to European technical regulations, as well as on studying successful case studies of attracting European investment at the regional level in Ukraine. Going forward, it is important to examine exactly how European integration processes influence the development of specific economic sectors and regions of the country. Only a systematic approach – combining macroeconomic stability with microeconomic incentives and taking into account the human dimension of these transformations – will allow Ukraine not only to make up for lost ground but also to achieve the long-awaited breakthrough towards full membership in the European Union. ■

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ЕКОНОМІКО-БЕЗПЕКОВІ АСПЕКТИ ОПТИМІЗУВАННЯ ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНО-ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ МИТНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ ЗА УМОВ ЄВРОІНТЕГРУВАННЯ

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Завербний А. С., Залізна Л. В., Трач М. Я. Економіко-безпекові аспекти оптимізування документально-інформаційних процесів митної діяльності підприємств за умов євроінтегрування

Стаття розглядає проблеми та перспективи оптимізування документально-інформаційних процесів митної діяльності підприємств за умов європейського інтегрування України з урахуванням економіко-безпекового аспекту. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена необхідністю гармонізування митних процедур зі стандартами Європейського Союзу, прискорення цифрового трансформування митного адміністрування, підвищення інтероперабельності інформаційних систем, посилення кібербезпеки в умовах розширення електронного документообігу, міжнародного обміну даними. Метою дослідження є обґрунтування теоретико-методичних засад і розроблення науково-практичних рекомендацій щодо вдосконалення документально-інформаційного забезпечення митної діяльності шляхом цифрового інтегрування, автоматизування, ризик-орієнтованого управління та впровадження безпекових механізмів. Для досягнення цієї мети застосовано комплекс загальнонаукових і спеціальних методів дослідження, зокрема аналіз, синтез, порівняння, систематизацію, узагальнення та моделювання. Зазначені методи дали змогу виявити ключові недоліки наявних митних інформаційних процесів і розробити комплексну модель їх оптимізування. У дослідженні визначено основні виклики, що впливають на процеси митного документообігу, зокрема дублювання документів, фрагментарність інформаційних потоків, недостатній рівень автоматизування, обмежену інтероперабельність між корпоративними та державними інформаційними системами, а також зростання кіберзагроз. Обґрунтовано, що ці чинники знижують ефективність процедур митного оформлення, підвищують транзакційні витрати та