

# Intellectual Property as a Driver of Ukraine's Economic Recovery in Wartime Conditions

УДК: 330.341.1:347.77(477)

Demchenko H.V.  
Ph.D. in Economics, Associate Professor,  
Department of Management, Logistics and Innovations,  
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics

**Abstract:** The paper explores the role of intellectual property as a driver of Ukraine's economic recovery during wartime. It highlights its importance for innovation, investment attraction, support of critical industries, and integration into the European economic space.

**Keywords:** intellectual property, economy, innovation, recovery.

**Анотація.** У роботі досліджено роль інтелектуальної власності як чинника відновлення економіки України під час війни. Розглянуто її значення для інноваційного розвитку, залучення інвестицій, підтримки критичних галузей та інтеграції у європейський економічний простір.

**Ключові слова:** інтелектуальна власність, економіка, інновації, відновлення.

**Problem Statement.** Ukraine is going through unprecedented challenges caused by a full-scale war. Hostilities have led to the destruction of infrastructure, significant human and material losses, a decline in economic activity, and rising social risks. At the same time, the state faces the difficult task of not only preserving economic resilience during wartime but also laying the foundation for future recovery and development.

Under such conditions, intangible assets, among which intellectual property (IP) plays a key role, acquire special importance. Unlike material resources that may be destroyed or lost, IP retains its value and can be used to create innovative products, technologies, and new business models. It becomes the foundation for restoring the competitiveness of Ukraine's economy and integrating it into the global market.

The problem is that the intellectual property management system in Ukraine is not yet fully adapted to the conditions of martial law. Tasks that require urgent solutions include: ensuring adequate protection of IP objects in crisis situations, creating conditions for their commercialization, stimulating technology transfer, and using innovations in strategic sectors of the economy. At the same time, IP may become one of the key instruments for attracting foreign investment, supporting small and medium-sized businesses, and developing the country's scientific and technical potential.

Thus, the relevance of this study is determined by the need to find effective mechanisms for using intellectual property as a factor of stabilization and recovery of Ukraine's economy in wartime and post-war conditions.

**Analysis of Recent Research and Publications.** The issue of intellectual property (IP) has long been the subject of research by both Ukrainian and foreign scholars. Significant contributions to the development of this field were made by Ukrainian authors such as P. Tsybulov, N. Bilousova, I. Yakubivskyi, and H. Kushnir, who studied the formation of the national IP protection system, commercialization of intellectual activity results, and mechanisms of technology transfer [1, p. 92; 2 p. 24].

At the same time, most of the research was conducted in relatively stable periods, when the issue of economic survival under conditions of war was not as acute. Some authors have focused on the challenges of IP protection in crisis situations [3, p. 158; 4, p. 160], but these aspects remain insufficiently studied. In particular, underexplored issues include: the effective use of IP to support sectors critically important during wartime (such as defense industry, logistics, medicine, and energy), as well as the creation of mechanisms for commercialization and technology transfer in the post-war period, when the economy will require rapid recovery [5, p. 292].

Thus, although the scientific achievements in the field of IP are significant, further research is required into the use of intellectual property precisely as a factor in the recovery of Ukraine's economy under wartime and post-war conditions.

**The purpose of the study is** to substantiate the role of intellectual property as a strategic factor in the recovery of Ukraine's economy under martial law and in the perspective of post-war reconstruction.

**Main Research Findings.** Under martial law, intellectual property (IP) becomes not only a tool for protecting the results of creative activity but also a strategic resource for preserving and developing the economy. The following areas illustrate where its role is particularly crucial.

Intellectual property as the foundation of innovation. During wartime, it is vital to preserve the country's scientific and technological potential. Patented inventions, new technologies, industrial designs, and trademarks allow enterprises to remain competitive even with limited resources. For example, the development of drone production technologies, cybersecurity systems, and software products created by Ukrainian engineers not only enhances defense capacity but also opens new export niches [2 p. 27].

IP as a basis for supporting critical sectors of the economy. Defense industry, pharmaceuticals, energy, and logistics today require legal protection of intellectual activity results. Granting patents and copyrights in these fields creates conditions for attracting private investments, partnerships, and technology transfer. A case in point is newly developed medical technologies for treating the wounded, which require both domestic protection and international patenting for commercialization [3, p. 160].

Economic effect and investment attractiveness. IP objects act as intangible assets capable of increasing companies' capitalization. For Ukraine in the post-war period, this will provide opportunities to attract foreign investment through demonstrating existing patents, brands, and technologies [4, p. 162].

European integration and legal harmonization. Ukraine is already taking steps to adapt its legislation to EU and WIPO standards. Under wartime conditions, these processes need acceleration, as harmonization will ensure international protection of IP objects, expand export opportunities, and attract foreign companies to joint projects [5, p. 294].

Social and human capital dimension. The IP system creates conditions to motivate scientists, engineers, and inventors to remain in Ukraine. Preserving human capital through support of innovation activity becomes one of the priority tasks, as creativity and knowledge will determine the pace of economic recovery.

Role of IP in the digital economy. Digitalization of business processes and the spread of e-commerce during the war have become not only a challenge but also an opportunity for Ukrainian enterprises. Copyright protection for software products, databases, and registered trademarks in the online trade sector provides conditions for scaling Ukrainian businesses internationally even under crisis conditions. Ukrainian IT companies that create logistics platforms for delivery, thanks to the protection of software solutions, are able to enter global markets.

Intellectual property as an instrument of international partnership and recovery. In the post-war period, IP will serve as an important argument in negotiations with international donors and investors. The existence of a clear IP protection system demonstrates transparency and predictability of the Ukrainian market, which increases confidence in the country. Moreover, Ukraine's active participation in international agreements (Paris Convention, Patent Cooperation Treaty, WIPO agreements) will ensure global protection of rights and integrate Ukrainian technologies into global value chains. For instance, the introduction of innovations in infrastructure reconstruction based on "green" technologies can be implemented through public-private partnerships, and IP protection will guarantee a fair distribution of benefits between Ukraine and international investors.

Thus, intellectual property in wartime conditions performs a multifaceted role: it is simultaneously a guarantor of innovation, a driver of economic growth, a factor in attracting investment, and a means of integrating Ukraine into the European and global economic space.

**Conclusions.** Intellectual property is one of the key factors in the recovery of Ukraine's economy under martial law and in the perspective of post-war reconstruction. It performs a multifunctional role: serving as the foundation of innovation, supporting critical sectors, increasing the country's investment attractiveness, ensuring harmonization with European standards,

preserving human capital, and fostering international partnerships [1, p. 92; 2 p. 24].

Particular importance lies in the use of IP in the digital economy and in technology transfer processes, which enable Ukrainian enterprises to integrate into global markets even under wartime challenges. The IP protection system may become one of the crucial arguments in negotiations with donors and investors, strengthening confidence in Ukraine as a state with transparent and predictable rules [4, p. 162].

Prospects for further research are associated with an in-depth analysis of: mechanisms of IP commercialization in crisis and post-crisis conditions; the role of IP in supporting innovations in the defense industry and medicine; ways of attracting international support for the development of the innovation sector; and the improvement of Ukraine's IP legislation in accordance with EU standards and best global practices [3, p. 160] .

Thus, the development of the intellectual property system should become one of the priority directions of state policy, as it will not only help overcome the consequences of the war but also ensure long-term economic growth and innovative development of Ukraine.

## References

1. Kovaliova, S. "Confiscation as a special sign of protection of intellectual property rights." *Environmental Science*, Vol. 14, № 3, 2023. DOI: 10.31548/law/3.2023.91
2. Kulchytskyi, V. "Role of intellectual property in the development of innovation potential of the state." *Environmental Science*, Vol. 14, 3, 2023. DOI: 10.31548/law/3.2023.23
3. Leheza, Y., Yerofieienko, L. "Peculiarities of legal regulation of intellectual property protection in Ukraine under martial law: administrative and civil aspects." *Justica do directo*, Vol. 37, №3, p. 157-172. – URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379499862\\_Peculiarities\\_of\\_legal\\_regulation\\_of\\_intellectual\\_property\\_protection\\_in\\_Ukraine\\_under\\_martial\\_law\\_administrative\\_and\\_civil\\_aspects](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379499862_Peculiarities_of_legal_regulation_of_intellectual_property_protection_in_Ukraine_under_martial_law_administrative_and_civil_aspects) DOI:10.5335/rjd.v37i3.15233
4. Novytska, N., Voloshyna, O. "Public Licenses for Intellectual Property Objects in Ukraine: Legal Nature and Prospects for Application in the Online Environment." *Social Development: Economic and Legal Issues*, 2025. DOI: 10.
5. Яковець, І. С., Сорокіна, Л. В., Петренко, В. О. "Удосконалення законодавства та механізму реалізації захисту прав інтелектуальної власності України в умовах післявоєнного відновлення." *Вісник Юрис-УжНУ. Серія: право. № 86. 2025.* DOI <https://doi.org/10.24144/2307-3322.2024.86.2.45>

Автор



Г.В. Демченко