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This study's object is the system of regulatory, management methods and techniques for determining the location and purpose of technologies within Ukraine and the EU, as well as and their comparison. The directions, methods, and techniques to unify regulatory regulation of technologies in Ukraine with EU law have been investigated.

By analyzing and generalizing the regulation of technology transfer in Ukraine and the EU, its inconsistency with each other has been established. It has been determined that such inconsistency is due to the heterogeneity of approaches to identifying technology transfer in the EU. It has been proven that the unification of technology transfer regulation in Ukraine with EU requirements should be systemic and holistic.

The following directions for the unification of technology transfer regulation in Ukraine have been substantiated: systemic, functional, infrastructural, auxiliary. The need to implement the provisions of the WIPO recommendations, the TRIPS Agreement, the Horizon Europe Framework Agreement, the promising European Innovation Act, and others into the regulatory acts of Ukraine has been proven. The need to amend the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On State Regulation of Activities in the Field of Technology Transfer" has been substantiated.

The study is aimed at forming general theoretical foundations for improving management and regulatory approaches to technology transfer in Ukraine. The results could be used to improve public rules for technology transfer, form strategic public management decisions, state technology policy, and serve as a basis for further scientific research on these issues. The conclusions drawn in the course of this study could be applied to address issues and problems related to improving the current legislation of Ukraine to the requirements of international agreements and documents

Keywords: *technology transfer, improving technology transfer, regulation of technology transfer, EU legislation*

DEFINING DIRECTIONS FOR THE UNIFIED TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY IN UKRAINE WITHIN THE PROCESS OF ITS EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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1. Introduction

Open armed aggression against Ukraine, which began in 2022, led to significant destruction of critical infrastructure and its economic system. Martial law restrictions negatively affect the private sector of the relevant commodity markets. Spending the lion's share of budget revenues on defense needs minimizes the state's potential ability to stimulate the production sector. At the same time, the needs of the Defense Forces of Ukraine and people are still met at the expense of goods and services produced within the gross domestic product. This creates a number of challenges facing the state and society today. One of the global ways to optimally resolve

the current situation is to implement the experience of other countries that were in similar economic conditions. The most similar is the experience of Western Europe in using mechanisms to restore their economic system, destroyed as a result of the Second World War.

The basis of the economic recovery processes of Western European countries in the 1950s was an innovative approach and the use of advanced scientific achievements within the production domain. This approach can also be applied to the economic system of Ukraine, which is endowed with significant industrial potential. However, it cannot be implemented due to a number of administrative and organizational obstacles standing in the way. The experience of the

countries in the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the “EU”) becomes especially relevant through the prism of the international agreement between Ukraine and the EU on Ukraine’s association with this intergovernmental entity. It is considered expedient to implement means and methods of regulating technology transfer relations within the EU. Moreover, their approaches to managing the process of creating, transferring, and implementing technologies are recognized as one of the best in the world.

The EU economy is characterized by a high degree of specialization, institutionalization, and structuring. The mechanisms implemented in it are aimed at combining and harmonizing the common interests and needs of the EU member states and determine the procedures for resolving controversial issues. Like most national economic systems, the EU economy belongs to the group of systems with the intervention of the state and its bodies in these relations. One of the special features of its organization is the central place of innovations and technologies that underlie all processes of its centralized stimulation.

Studying the essence of technology transfer in the EU makes it possible to establish that its regulation in this interstate formation is heterogeneous and fragmented. In most cases, the recommendations of international institutions are taken as the basis, which are quite often opposite in their content. This approach has already been recognized as ineffective, and the EU institutions are actively working on their further improvement. This is one of the main problems facing Ukraine, since the unification of regulatory techniques should be based on a clear set of criteria and components of this process. This predetermines, on the one hand, the relevance of scientific research on this topic, and on the other hand, it determines the need to formulate proposals for the unification (change) of technology transfer rules in Ukraine, in order to bring them closer to EU requirements.

2. Literature review and problem statement

Work [1] examines the issues of unification of technology transfer between Ukraine and the EU. The need to improve the system of organizations and institutions that could perform the functions of the national system of technology transfer centers on the territory of Ukraine has been proven. It was determined that the absence of such institutions significantly complicates the process of international technological cooperation. Attention is focused on the fact that most international programs for the intensification of technology transfer relations are based on close international cooperation between technology transfer centers. However, the cited work has not yet formed conclusions on generalized directions for improving the regulation of the technology transfer process. The study only proposes one of the directions for the intensification of international knowledge exchange and technology transfer between Ukraine and the EU. The directions of what exactly should change within the rules of technology transfer in Ukraine were not determined.

Study [2] analyzes the entrepreneurial ecosystems of the European Union and developing countries. A concept has been formed according to which developing countries should implement the process of knowledge transfer into entrepreneurship within their regulatory systems. It was determined that the theory of knowledge transfer in entrepreneurship (KSTE) aims to reveal the impact of information on

startups located in different places, such as urban areas, science and technology parks, incubators, and acceleration programs. The inclusion of advanced technologies in the KSTE system should be the basis for regulating technology transfer in developing countries. However, within the framework of the study, no unified, holistic, and systematized proposals were formed for the unification of regulatory influence. In particular, no proposals were identified for the unification of technology transfer under the legislation of Ukraine.

In the course of study [3], an assessment was provided of the ability of regulatory structures for technology transfer in the EU to compensate for extraordinary events. It was concluded that the identification of technology transfer with the transfer of rights to intellectual property rights does not meet the existing needs of technology transfer participants. It is proposed to expand the existing regulatory structures and include the transfer of experience in them. At the same time, no universal regulatory structures have been proposed that could form the basis for improving existing approaches to defining technology transfer. No proposals have been formulated to unify technology transfer in Ukraine with EU requirements.

In [4], the economic regularities between investment in the processes of introducing new technologies and the degree of achievement of public development goals were studied. It was substantiated that investing in technologies in the production sector of the national economic system makes it possible to increase the level of economic development. It was proved that the positive effect of effective implementation does not end only in the industry or sector of social production where such technology was implemented. It also extends to other sectors of the economic system. However, within the framework of the study, attention was not paid to the essence and features of the formation of regulatory structures. No proposals were made to improve the existing official rules of technology transfer, including in Ukraine.

Within the framework of work [5], general directions for unifying the regulation of technology transfer in Ukraine in accordance with the requirements of the EU sustainable development goals were formed. Conclusions were drawn that a national list of sustainable development goals should be introduced within Ukraine. An obligation should be established when determining management decisions on the regulation of technology transfer relations, to proceed from and be guided by sustainable development goals. A ban on technology transfer that could potentially have a negative impact on achieving sustainable development goals should be defined. However, the work did not define a detailed list of directions for unifying technology transfer in Ukraine with EU requirements. Attention was paid only to bringing it into line with the EU sustainable development policy.

In [6], the regulation of technologies within the framework of EU law was studied. It was proven that the current approaches to its identification do not meet the needs of technology transfer participants and should be improved by amending EU regulations. However, the work only proved the fact of inconsistency of current regulatory techniques and methods of technology identification. No directions for unifying technology transfer in Ukraine with EU requirements were formed.

In work [7], the issues of compliance of the regulation of means of intensification of technology transfer in the EU with the needs of economic policy and the requirements imposed on the participants of these relations were investigated.

The inconsistency of existing regulatory approaches to determining the essence of technologies within the framework of EU law was proven. Relevant proposals were formulated to improve existing international acts. The study did not identify proposals for unifying the requirements for technology transfer in Ukraine with the requirements of the EU.

In [8], obstacles to international technology transfer were analyzed. A list of circumstances was determined that negatively affect the transfer of technologies from one country to another. These included lack of control over the method of using technology, lack of or fragmentary regulation of the status of technology in the host country. Also, the inconsistency of the regulatory structure of license agreements with the needs of technology transfer participants, and the presence of customs and tariff barriers were identified as obstacles. At the same time, in the course of the cited study, no proposals were formulated to change the regulatory approach to determining the forms of technology transfer. In addition, no proposals were formulated for the unification of technology transfer in Ukraine in accordance with EU requirements.

In paper [9], EU law was assessed from the point of view of preventing unlawful activities in the field of technology transfer. It was established that official EU rules do not define technology transfer in the form of information that contributes to the violation of the rights of the participants in these relations. Such a definition leads to the fact that information about dual-use technologies (both military and civilian) falls into the hands of terrorist organizations. It is proposed to change the existing regulatory rules in order to regulate the forms of technology transfer in its information embodiment. However, no conclusions were drawn on improving regulatory structures to generalize the forms of technology transfer. And no proposals were suggested on the unification of requirements for technology transfer in Ukraine to EU rules.

In study [10], the ways of economic adaptation of Ukraine were determined, in accordance with the requirements of the EU. Thus, the conclusion was drawn that the strategy of adaptation of Ukraine to globalization processes includes interrelated strategies that are implemented by the state depending on the degree of intensity of the influence of globalization factors on the national economy. It was proposed to implement a strategy to stimulate globalization processes. At the first stage, the strategy should be based on supporting existing achievements: solving joint efforts of global problems; assistance to the least developed countries and regions; active participation in the activities of international organizations. At the second stage, the foreign economic strategy for stimulating the globalization process should provide for both active integration; strengthening the country's currency; establishing export-import relations. As well as increasing trade turnover; combining an export-oriented economy with its own competitive production; improving legislation and the investment climate. As well as improving the standard of living of people; directing investments to infrastructure development; participation in the activities of international organizations, establishing integration ties. However, in the course of the study, no conclusions were drawn regarding the improvement of technology transfer requirements in Ukraine in accordance with EU requirements.

Our review of the literature [1–10] reveals the focus of scientific research on solving the issue of improving the unification of technology transfer requirements. Including the unification of Ukraine's requirements in accordance with EU requirements.

All this allows us to state that it is advisable to conduct a study aimed at formulating proposals for improving the regulation of technology transfer in Ukraine in accordance with EU requirements.

3. The aim and objectives of the study

The purpose of our study is to substantiate the directions of unification and improvement of technology transfer in Ukraine with the requirements of the EU. This will provide an opportunity to form directions of unification and improvement of technology transfer in Ukraine.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been defined:

- to identify the peculiarities of approaches to determining the essence of technology transfer in the EU and in Ukraine;
- to define proposals for directions of improving the regulation of technology transfer within Ukraine.

4. The study materials and methods

The object of our study is a set of regulatory, management methods and techniques for determining the location and purpose of technologies within Ukraine and the EU and their comparison.

The hypothesis of the study assumes that the existing mechanisms for identifying the essence of technologies in Ukraine do not meet EU requirements. When conducting our study, it was assumed that the inconsistency of the existing regulation in identifying technologies negatively affects the degree of technology transfer in Ukraine.

In the course of our study, a simplification was adopted, within which the expediency of changes to the regulation itself within Ukraine was not questioned since the relevant international obligations had already been previously accepted by it.

During the study, the provisions of regulatory acts of the EU and Ukraine, information from open sources were used. In addition, recommendations from leading international institutions, statistical information, and public information were applied.

When conducting the research, all general scientific theoretical methods were used, namely deduction, analysis, synthesis, induction, comparison, abstraction, systemic and functional methods, modeling, formal and logical interpretation of the content of scientific and normative categories and concepts.

5. Results of investigating the directions for improving the rules for unification of technology transfer in Ukraine within the process of its European integration

5.1. Identification of the features of approaches to determining the essence of technology transfer in the EU

The regulatory approach to defining technologies in the EU is characterized by the absence of a single approach to defining technology [6]. At the level of EU institutions, there is no regulatory construction of the concept of “technology”. Instead, those approaches are used that are formed within the recommendations of international institutions [6]. Among them, the following identification concepts are traditionally distinguished:

1) technology as a system of intellectual property rights. This approach was defined by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) [11]. A similar approach is also defined within the regulatory acts of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) [12];

2) technology as a system of technological knowledge, know-how, and other results of industrial or technological cooperation. It was formed within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) [13];

3) technology as the result of scientific and technological research and development work, information about the sequence of technological operations, or experimental design. This approach was defined for the purposes of supporting and scaling technologies within the framework of the EU Framework Program “Horizon Europe” [14].

Systematization of the main formulations of defining the essence of technologies in the EU is shown in Fig. 1.

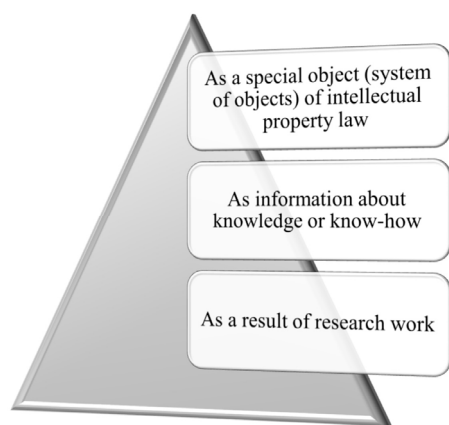


Fig. 1. Systematization of the main formulations for defining the essence of technologies in the EU

Such a fragmented approach to defining the essence of technology was recognized as ineffective within the EU [15, 16]. And since January 2025, active work has been underway within the EU to form an updated regulatory approach to defining the concept of technology. Thus, by the end of 2025, a special agreement – the European Innovation Act – should be developed and adopted within the EU [15]. This regulatory act should become part of a broader program of reforming the EU’s public policy to increase its competitiveness, “A Competitiveness Compass for the EU” [16]. At the time of our study, the final text of the “European Innovation Act” had not yet been published. However, a systematic analysis of the European Commission’s communications to the European Parliament and EU committees [15, 16], as well as methodological explanations of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology [17], makes it possible to establish the main features of the future regulatory concept. Among the main changes that the management and regulation of innovation and technology transfer in the EU are undergoing are the following:

1) The EU is moving away from the right of participants in technology transfer relations to independently identify a certain object of economic relations as a technology;

2) within the framework of the “European Innovation Act”, an updated and unified concept of technology should be fixed, which will serve as a conditional standard for its identification;

3) The EU deprives the participating countries of the right to use national regulatory mechanisms to identify technology. The only official regulatory act should be the “European Innovation Act”;

4) a system of classifying technologies into critical, important, and appropriate should be introduced. At the same time, critical technologies will acquire priority for the application of measures to stimulate their implementation and scaling;

5) a unified system of institutional technology transfer centers should be formed and implemented, the main task of which will be the identification and further support of critical and important technologies;

6) the general system of monopolistic and competitive restrictions on the absolute right to use innovations should not apply to the processes of ownership and use of critical and important technologies;

7) new organizational forms of business entities are being introduced – startups and sky labs. Their main purpose should be the development, implementation, and scaling of new technologies for production purposes;

8) patent requirements for the protection of technology rights should be improved in terms of eliminating certain organizational shortcomings in their implementation;

9) a special regime for their economic activities is being introduced for startups and sky labs, which, on the one hand, provides for preferential conditions for implementation, and on the other hand, the possibility of a trial (test) launch of the production process.

The process of unification of Ukraine’s regulatory influence on technology transfer directly depends on the content and essence of the European Innovation Act. Accordingly, by the time work on this regulatory act is completed, full unification in Ukraine will be impossible. However, preparatory actions for this should be taken right now, since 1991 the regulation of technology transfer in Ukraine has been developing in its own way.

The main regulatory act of Ukraine in the field of technology transfer is the Law of Ukraine “On State Regulation of Activities in the Field of Technology Transfer” [18]. Thus, according to the provisions of this official regulatory act, technology is defined as:

1) the result of scientific and technical activity (research and development work);

2) a set of systematized scientific knowledge;

3) technical, organizational, and other decisions on the list, timing, procedure, and sequence of operations, production process.

In other words, the essence of technology in Ukraine is reduced either to the results of scientific research and development work, or to “know-how”. The systematization of the main formulations for defining the essence of technology in Ukraine is shown in Fig. 2.

Using the comparison method, it can be established that the existing regulatory approach to technology identification in Ukraine does not take into account the recommendations of the WIPO and the TRIPS agreement. At the same time, the state of Ukraine allows the possibility of inclusion of intellectual property rights in the composition of technology (as an object of technology) but does not provide appropriate protection in general.

Also, the place of technology in the general system of economic relations and the structure of the production domain is decisive. Until recently, its place was defined as part of investment relations, while simultaneously being part of

innovation relations. Such a structure was fixed in the provisions of the Economic Code of Ukraine [19].

The generalized structure of the place of technology in the economic system of Ukraine is shown in Fig. 3.

The repeal of the Commercial Code of Ukraine, which is due to take place on August 28, 2025, paves the way for improving the institutional place of technology in the economic system of Ukraine. Taking into account the provisions of the prospective “European Innovation Act”, technology in the EU is an independent object of economic relations, which has the status of a thing (object, subject). At the same time, technology in the EU will be associated with innovations only through means of support, scaling, and stimulation.

Also, the approach to forms of technology transfer in Ukraine is different from the EU. According to the provisions of its official regulatory acts [18], technology transfer is identified with the conclusion of a certain type of contract. No other forms of transfer are provided for.

There are also no means of supporting, stimulating and scaling technology transfer within Ukraine. This is determined by the need to incur large-scale defense costs and repel armed aggression of the Russian Federation, but this hinders the implementation of international support measures.

Within the economic system of Ukraine, there is no regulation of startups [20], and the concept of sky laps is not used at all. Because of this, most of the measures to support and stimulate technology transfer that the EU can provide cannot be implemented.

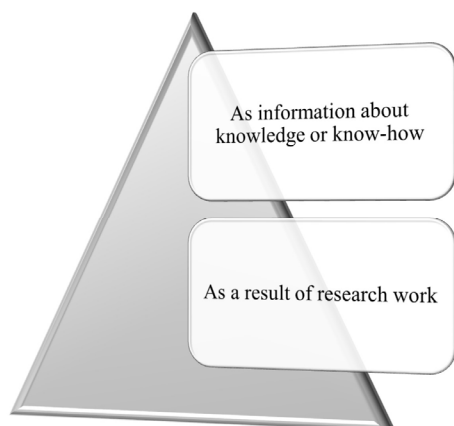


Fig. 2. Systematization of the main formulations for defining the essence of technologies in Ukraine

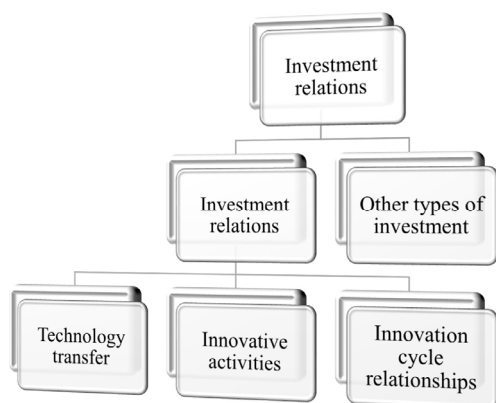


Fig. 3. Generalized structure of the place of technology in the economic system of Ukraine

In Ukraine, there is no regulation, and a system of technology transfer centers has been formed that could perform the functions of informational, methodological and organizational support for technology transfer participants. In general, the relations of infrastructural support for technology transfer are at the initial stage of their development.

5. 2. Research on directions for improving technology transfer regulation in Ukraine

Like any process of harmonization and unification of technology transfer regulation in Ukraine with EU requirements, it should not be carried out fragmentarily, but comprehensively and systematically. Based on this, it is advisable to form several main directions of how this will happen.

The first of them can be conditionally defined as systemic. It involves changing the regulatory approach of Ukraine in such a way that it meets EU requirements. This necessitates the implementation of the same management approaches that already exist within the EU but are absent in Ukraine. Given that the existing definition of technology in Ukraine does not take into account the recommendations of the WIPO and the TRIPS agreement, technology should receive protection in Ukraine as an object of intellectual property rights. This approach has long been implemented in the EU but is only superficially detailed at the level of official regulatory rules of Ukraine. As an indicative management model for this, the existing recommendations of the WIPO [12] can be chosen.

The second is functional. It involves changing the main purpose of technology for the purposes of the economic system. A systematic analysis of the official regulations of Ukraine and the EU makes it possible to establish a difference in the purpose of technology. In the EU, it is an independent object of intellectual property law, a special kind of economic asset on the basis of which production activities are carried out. At the same time, technology in Ukraine is a special investment asset of innovative purpose, which an investor can invest in a certain production process. Thus, technology transfer management in Ukraine should proceed from the fact that technology should become a special kind of thing, as an object of property relations. However, the final directions of unification of technology transfer regulation in Ukraine, within the functional direction, can be formed only after the adoption of the European Innovation Act.

The third direction is infrastructure. It consists in the implementation by Ukraine of administrative acts of such content that would provide for the introduction of special institutions into the economic system. Such institutions should be technology transfer centers, connected by organizational ties into a single system. Given the complete lack of experience in Ukraine in this area, it is advisable to adopt the provisions of the EU Framework Program “Horizon Europe” as the basis for changing the regulation. At the same time, the system of technology transfer centers should be created not only on the basis of or with the participation of certain state or local authorities, but representatives of science should also be involved in the process of their establishment. Direct implementation of the regulatory rules of the “Horizon Europe” program will make it possible to achieve the appropriate level of unification in a shorter time and with a higher level of efficiency. The implementation of this model of infrastructure institutions will make it possible to quickly attract the necessary financial assets to stimulate technology transfer in Ukraine.

The fourth direction can be conditionally identified as auxiliary. Its essence lies in the need to implement EU rules regarding the functioning of startups. Given that in the near future startups in the EU will become one of the main participants in technology transfer, similar regulatory approaches should be implemented in Ukraine. This direction is the most complex since the economic system and state policy of Ukraine operate with a more classical approach to defining business entities. It is possible that the adaptation of startup regulation in Ukraine will take much longer than the previously outlined directions of unification. However, this only means the urgency of starting the specified process. The most optimal in this regard is the borrowing of the regulatory model of startup functioning, which is defined in the methodological recommendations of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology [17].

The generalized structure of directions for improving technology transfer in Ukraine is shown in Fig. 4.

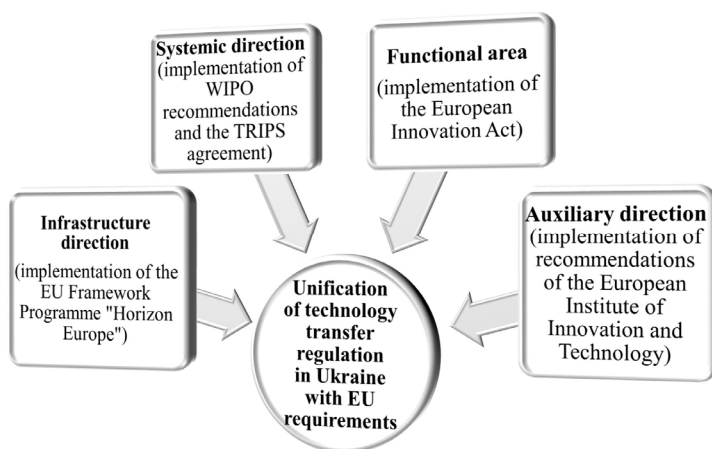


Fig. 4. Generalized structure of directions for improving technology transfer in Ukraine

The form in which the specified changes to the process of regulating technology transfer in Ukraine will be implemented is also important. The most optimal place (form) of such implementation is the Law of Ukraine "On State Regulation of Activities in the Domain of Technology Transfer". It is optimal because it plays the role of an official regulatory document, the implementation of which is ensured by the coercive forces of the state. Given that the regulatory act is the only one that determines the rules of technology transfer in Ukraine, its change will entail the least level of discomfort for the participants in these relations.

The main advantage of the formed proposals is that they maximally take into account the key aspects of unification of technology transfer regulation with EU requirements. All other proposals are not endowed with such a level of completeness and systematicity and are fragmentary in nature.

The main disadvantage of this proposal is uncertainty about the essence and place of technology within the framework of EU law, due to the non-adoption of the "European Innovation Act". This disadvantage can be compensated by the implementation of existing mechanisms for regulating technology transfer in the EU with their subsequent revision if necessary. Given the level of stability of the regula-

tion of the economic system in the EU, such a procedure for unification is seen as effective.

6. Discussion of results related to investigating the directions of improvement of the rules of unification of technology transfer in Ukraine

The results of our study on the four directions of improvement of technology transfer in Ukraine are attributed to the need for a comprehensive and systematic solution to this problem. The proposed directions of improvement solve the need for unification of the management of the technology transfer process in this way. The essence of the formed proposals also follows from the need for a cardinal change in the already existing regulatory concept in Ukraine. In the case of fragmentary or partial alignment with EU requirements, the integrity of regulatory influence will be guaranteed to be violated. The inconsistency of various methods and techniques of regulating technology transfer will certainly become an organizational obstacle to their mass implementation.

Existing approaches to defining technologies within the EU (Fig. 1) differ from approaches within Ukraine (Fig. 2). However, such differences can be characterized as incomplete compliance. Thus, when choosing the means of the systemic direction of unification, the principle of supplementing regulation with missing components was chosen. In all other areas of unification, the principle of forming a regulatory concept from scratch was chosen, since there are no alternative regulatory concepts within Ukraine.

The main advantage of our study is that its results could be used within the framework of official regulatory acts at the national level of Ukraine. Further study of the research issues will allow us to define scientific outcomes of practical orientation. In the case of forming on its basis a process of improving the essence of technologies, the recommendations formed will require further refinement. The conclusions drawn within the framework of our study could become the basis for both further scientific developments and the basis for the formation of promising interstate and state regulatory acts. However, in any case, all previous scientific studies [1–10] either did not form similar proposals or investigated only individual aspects. Various options for solving the issue of unification of technology transfer regulation with EU requirements were proposed. However, all these results do not have signs of integrity and are not aimed at all participants in technology transfer.

During the study, directions were formed, solutions to most of the current problems that exist when determining the issue of unification of Ukraine's requirements with EU rules. The main advantage is that they are aimed at creating conditions for more effective implementation of technology transfer. Our proposals offer more effective mechanisms for solving existing problems with the unification of technology transfer than was proposed in [1–10].

This study has certain limitations that are due to the sources of the collected information. The absence of the "European Innovation Act" and the announced in the EU radical change to the definition of technology transfer do not allow for a full-fledged study. Possible further area of research are the development of specific individualized

directions for amending the provisions of the current legislation of Ukraine.

should be the Law of Ukraine “On State Regulation of Activities in the Field of Technology Transfer”.

7. Conclusions

1. We have determined that the existing regulatory methods for identifying technology transfer in Ukraine and the EU differ from each other. The approach to identifying technologies in the EU is broader than the approach within the legislation of Ukraine. In Ukraine, only part of the EU regulatory approaches to defining technology have been implemented and it has not been implemented as an independent object of intellectual property rights.

2. Directions for improving technology transfer in Ukraine with EU requirements have been defined, aimed at expanding ways for interpreting the content of this concept:

- systemic direction (implementation of WIPO recommendations and the TRIPS agreement);
- functional direction (implementation of the European Innovation Act);
- infrastructure direction (implementation of the EU Framework Program “Horizon Europe”);
- auxiliary direction (implementation of the recommendations of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology).

It has been determined that the main place (form) of changing the regulation of technology transfer in Ukraine

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest in relation to the current study, including financial, personal, authorship, or any other, that could affect the study, as well as the results reported in this paper.

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Data availability

All data are available, either in numerical or graphical form, in the main text of the manuscript.

Use of artificial intelligence

The authors confirm that they did not use artificial intelligence technologies when creating the current work.

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