

## Analysing the Impact and Obstacles of Economic Development Initiatives for Businesses in Europe and Ukraine

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### Abstract

*The analysis of economic growth programmes in Europe and Ukraine is crucial for assessing the successes and challenges faced by enterprises in these regions. This study aims to analyse strategies aimed at stimulating economic development. A review of economic growth programmes in European countries and Ukraine has been conducted, analysing their objectives, mechanisms, and tools. A comparative analysis of the measures implemented in the countries of the European Union and Ukraine was conducted, considering the specifics of the respective economic, political, and socio-cultural contexts. The research methods applied included data analysis, SWOT analysis, and case studies. A model for assessing economic growth programmes for enterprises has been developed, which includes an analysis of areas of influence, challenges, and ways to overcome them. The areas of influence identified include state institutions and policies, legislative frameworks, research institutes and studies, investments, human capital and education, infrastructure, and trade policy. The challenges identified include bureaucratic burden, uncertainty in the legal sphere, lack of access to financing, market instability, insufficient qualified staff, underdeveloped infrastructure, and high taxes. To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to implement several measures. These include reducing the bureaucratic burden, reforming the legislative and legal system, supporting innovation and research, increasing access to financing, developing infrastructure, developing human potential, and supporting entrepreneurship and small businesses. The most effective ways to overcome the challenges of economic growth programmes have been outlined, and recommendations for their implementation have been provided. The study's findings are beneficial for developing strategies for enterprises operating in both Europe and Ukraine, as well as for formulating recommendations for state and regional authorities in the field of economic development.*

**Keywords:** Investment, Innovation, Infrastructure, Trade, Market Reforms, Financial Sustainability

## INTRODUCTION

Economic growth plays a pivotal role in the development of any country, determining its prosperity and the standard of living of its population. In recent decades, Europe and Ukraine have confronted many challenges and opportunities associated with sustainable economic development. These challenges encompass changes in the global economy, political instability, technological innovations, and climate change. Concurrently, there exist potential opportunities for enterprises that can adapt to changes and utilise new technologies and market trends. An essential element is the assessment of current economic growth programmes in Europe and Ukraine and analysis of successful strategies and the challenges enterprises face in the specified regions. It is crucial to consider both general trends and distinctive features characteristic of each country to provide enterprises operating in Europe and Ukraine with information and analysis that will assist them in comprehending the contemporary economic environment, making well-informed strategic decisions, and fully exploiting opportunities for growth and development.

This study aims to assess the success of economic growth programmes in Europe and Ukraine and identify the challenges enterprises face in their implementation.

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## **Research Objectives**

An overview of economic growth programmes in different European countries and Ukraine, including an analysis of the goals, mechanisms and instruments used.

Identification of factors contributing to the success of economic growth programmes, such as analysis of the role of state institutions, legislative framework, research, innovation, investment and other vital aspects.

Analysis of the challenges and problems enterprises face in implementing economic growth programmes: identification of obstacles such as bureaucratic burden, market instability, lack of access to finance, and insufficient infrastructure development.

Developing recommendations for improving the effectiveness of economic growth programmes, outlining specific measures and policy recommendations to increase the success of programmes and mitigate their challenges for enterprises in Europe and Ukraine.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Economic growth assessment necessitates analysing macroeconomic factors, including gross domestic product (GDP) levels, inflation, unemployment, budget deficits, and debt. In Europe and Ukraine, these factors may diverge depending on the political situation, economic development level, and other variables (Bach et al., 2023). Economic growth programmes frequently encompass infrastructure investments, transport networks, energy, and information technology. The success of such programmes can be evaluated by analysing their impact on enterprise development and the improvement of the business climate (Fathi et al., 2023).

Successful growth programmes are often linked to improvements in the legal and institutional environment, including the enforcement of property rights, investor protection, the efficiency of the judicial system, and combating corruption (Zhang et al., 2024). Assessing these aspects can provide insights into how regional enterprises are protected and can thrive (Xue et al., 2018). The development of innovations and technologies plays a crucial role in contemporary economic growth programmes. The evaluation of success in this area necessitates analysing the level and speed of adoption of new technologies by enterprises and their impact on productivity and competitiveness (Dastidar & Jain, 2023; Dotsenko et al., 2023).

For numerous countries in Europe and Ukraine, international cooperation and trade are pivotal elements in advancing their economies. The efficacy of economic programmes can be gauged by their capacity to enhance access to global markets, attract foreign investments, and facilitate export growth (Fusheng & Xiaozhong, 2021; Zhang et al., 2023). Economic growth programmes can influence the advancement of businesses and the economy. Numerous programmes and strategies have been implemented in Europe and Ukraine to stimulate economic growth. However, each faces its challenges and issues. Effective economic growth programmes typically include investments in infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, ports, and technological infrastructure (Huan et al., 2022; Trabelsi, 2024).

These programmes improve entrepreneurial conditions, increase market access, and reduce transportation costs. Training and skill development significantly enhance enterprises' competitiveness (LiYun, 2020). Programmes supporting education and professional training can create a skilled workforce and an innovative environment.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are engines of economic growth and innovation (Perumal, 2023). Programmes aimed at simplifying access to financing, promoting exports, and exchanging knowledge and technologies can facilitate their development (Zaharia et al., 2022). In pursuing economic growth, it is essential to consider environmental and social aspects. Sustainable development programmes can assist companies in integrating the principles of responsible business into their strategy (Luo et al., 2023).

High levels of regulation and bureaucracy can complicate business processes and impede economic growth. Programmes to simplify procedures and improve the business climate can stimulate entrepreneurial activity (Nouinou et al., 2015). Advanced economic growth strategies frequently include support for innovation and digitalisation. Promoting digital technology development and creating an innovative ecosystem enhances

productivity and competitiveness (Syahnur et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2021). Assessing the successes and challenges of economic growth programmes necessitates a comprehensive approach and the consideration of numerous factors, including the specific characteristics of the region and the specific goals set for these programmes (Pipitone et al., 2021).

## APPLIED METHODS

*Data analysis.* This method involves collecting and analysing data about economic growth programmes in Europe and Ukraine. Comparing data between different regions will help identify trends and successes of economic growth programmes.

*SWOT analysis.* Analysing enterprises' strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats within the context of economic growth programmes will help identify factors that either facilitate or hinder business development.

*Case studies.* Studying specific instances of successful and unsuccessful economic growth programmes for enterprises. It will explain how programmes impact business and identify best practices.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

Funding for infrastructure projects is a pivotal aspect of economic growth strategies (Pastarmadzhieva & Angelova, 2019).

Moreover, fostering small and medium-sized businesses is prevalent in numerous countries (Pantcheva & Mengov, 2022; Laitsou et al., 2017). Table 1 provides an overview of economic growth programmes in several European countries and Ukraine, accompanied by an analysis of their objectives, mechanisms, and tools.

**Table 1: Economic Growth Programmes in Europe and Ukraine**

The goal of economic growth programmes	Mechanisms and tools
<b>Germany</b>	
Improving the competitiveness of the economy.	Investing in education and research.
Promoting innovation and development of high-tech industries.	Supporting small and medium-sized businesses through financing programmes and advice.
Reducing unemployment and stimulating economic growth.	Stimulate exports through support for trade agreements and market expansion.
<b>France</b>	
Promoting innovation and developing the digital economy.	Financing innovative start-ups through public and private investment.
Creating jobs and reducing unemployment.	Supporting educational programmes aimed at training IT professionals.
Promoting environmentally friendly technologies.	Introduce tax incentives for companies investing in environmentally friendly technologies.
<b>Poland</b>	
Attracting investment and developing export-oriented industries.	Creating economic development zones with tax benefits for investors.
Promoting infrastructure development and modernisation of production facilities.	Financing of infrastructure projects using money from European funds.
Improving the business climate and stimulating entrepreneurship.	Implementing labour reforms to improve the business environment.
<b>Ukraine</b>	
Attracting investment and developing export industries.	Incentives and subsidies for investors, especially in technology-intensive industries.
Modernising infrastructure and increasing the competitiveness of enterprises.	Infrastructure modernisation programmes financed by the state budget and through borrowed funds.
Reducing bureaucratic barriers and stimulating entrepreneurship.	Simplified business registration and construction permitting procedures.

Source: compiled by the author based on (Kalivoshko et al., 2021), (Pantcheva & Mengov, 2022), (Pastarmadzhieva & Angelova, 2019).

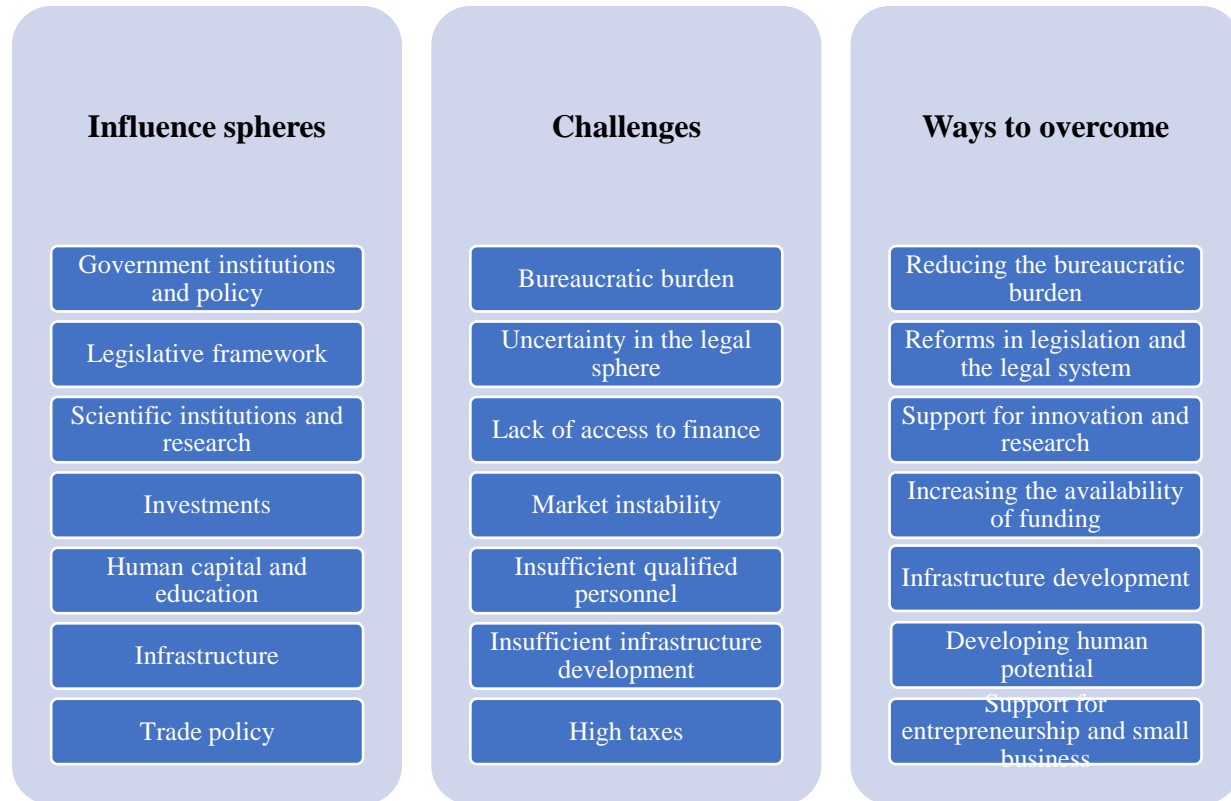
All the listed countries actively attract investments and stimulate the development of innovative sectors. Generally, economic growth programmes in Europe and Ukraine aim to develop a competitive and innovative economy (Bazaluk et al., 2020). However, each country's challenges and specific features may determine differences in the mechanisms and tools used.

Identifying factors contributing to economic growth programmes' success involves analysing many vital aspects, including the role of state institutions, the legislative framework, scientific research, innovations,

investments, and others. Figure 1 presents a model for assessing economic growth programmes for enterprises in Ukraine.

The areas affected by economic growth programmes include state institutions and policies, the legislative framework, scientific research and innovations, investments, human capital and education, infrastructure, and trade policy.

However, it is also necessary to outline enterprises' challenges in implementing economic growth programmes. Bureaucratic burdens present a range of administrative barriers, including lengthy business registration procedures and obtaining permits. Furthermore, the opacity of legislation and unpredictability of government decisions contribute to the complexity of enterprise activities.



**Figure 1:** Model for Evaluating Economic Growth Programmes for Ukrainian Enterprises

Source: author's elaboration

The country's economic and political instability gives rise to currency exchange rate volatility, commodity price fluctuations, and the risk of macroeconomic crises and financial instability. In the context of limited access to financing, the scarcity of affordable funding sources for small and medium-sized enterprises, high-interest rates on loans and borrowed funds, and limited opportunities for attracting investments and privatisation are worth noting.

Restricted access to transport and communication networks, inadequate energy supply, limited opportunities for modernising production capacities, inefficient use of resources, and insufficient infrastructure for clean technologies are critical challenges in the infrastructure sector. At the same time, a shortage of specialists in specific industries and professions, poor quality of education and training, the migration of the workforce and the loss of experienced workers have such a damaging impact as a shortage of skilled personnel (Levytska et al., 2020; 2022).

The evaluation of the challenges of implementing an economic growth programme in the tax sphere revealed several factors that impede the achievement of this objective. These include high tax rates and fees, a complex

taxation system, tax accounting difficulties, and high social security and insurance costs. Furthermore, uncertainty in the legal field, namely unpredictability of court decisions and legal norms, violations of intellectual property rights and data confidentiality, and risks of legal disputes and proceedings, also adversely affect the overcoming of the problem above.

To overcome these challenges, a comprehensive approach involving the government, the business community, and the public is necessary. The creation of a favourable business environment, the simplification of procedures, the support of innovation and infrastructure projects, and the development of human capital are all of great importance in the successful implementation of economic growth programmes (Tsimoshynska et al., 2021). It is necessary to consider ways to overcome these challenges.

Effective management and coordination among different levels of government, transparency and stability in economic policy, and strengthening mechanisms to support and stimulate entrepreneurship and investment will positively impact the development of economic growth programmes in state institutions and policy. Strengthening the legislative base can be achieved by enhancing the quality and modernity of legislation that regulates business processes and investment activities. Positive factors include simplifying business registration procedures, obtaining permits, compliance with tax obligations, and protecting intellectual property and property rights. Investments in scientific research and development, creating a conducive environment for innovation and technological progress, and supporting innovative activities through grants, tax incentives, and other support measures will contribute to the development of scientific research and innovations.

Another positive step in strengthening economic growth programmes may be attracting domestic and foreign investments, developing investment infrastructure and financing mechanisms, and developing financial markets and banking services. The quality of education, access to educational resources, training of qualified personnel for modern industries and professions, and implementation of retraining and qualification improvement programmes will provide a powerful impetus for developing human capital and education. Strengthening infrastructure may include reforms to develop transport, energy, and communication infrastructure, improving access to communication means and information technologies, and investments in residential and civil construction (Hubanova et al., 2021).

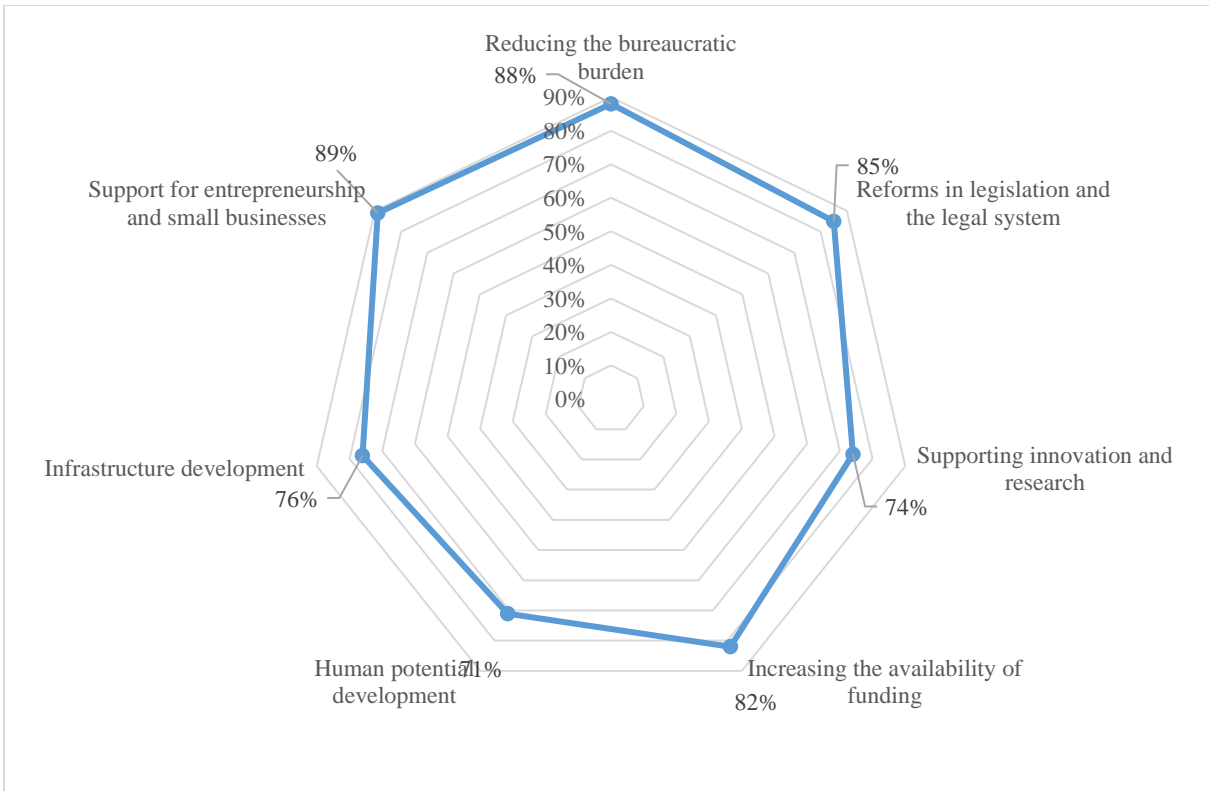
Furthermore, the development of trade policy is of great importance. It can be achieved by actively participating in international trade, integrating into the global economy, concluding international trade agreements, and promoting exports (Kalivoshko et al., 2021). Each of these factors is significant and can significantly impact the success of economic growth programmes. A comprehensive examination of their interrelationships and impacts allows for identifying the most effective development strategies (Kopytko et al., 2019). A review of economic growth programmes for enterprises in Ukraine has identified enterprises' challenges and the expected effectiveness of overcoming these challenges (Figure 2).

Figure 2 illustrates the most effective strategies for overcoming challenges, with an expected effectiveness rating of over 80%. These include reducing bureaucratic burdens, reforming the legislative and legal system, and supporting entrepreneurship and small business. Based on the presented pathways for economic growth programmes, recommendations have been developed to overcome these challenges.

Mechanisms that simplify business registration procedures, permit acquisition and tax compliance to reduce bureaucratic burdens. Implementing electronic services and online platforms will speed up interactions with government bodies. The regulatory environment is audited to identify and eliminate excessive administrative barriers.

Increasing financing accessibility includes developing financial and banking services, such as encouraging the growth of microfinance institutions and creating government support programs for small and medium-sized enterprises with low interest rates and guaranteed loans. Attracting investments occurs through establishing special investment funds and partnerships with the private sector.

Supporting innovation and scientific research requires increasing government investment in scientific research and development.



**Figure 2:** Assessment of the Expected Effectiveness of Overcoming Challenges for Economic Growth Programmes

Source: compiled by the author based on (Kalivoshko et al., 2021), (Kopytko et al., 2019).

It is also important to note that creating national and regional innovation clusters is necessary for collaborating enterprises, universities, and research institutions and for providing tax incentives and grants for innovative start-ups and companies.

Infrastructure development requires increased government investment in constructing and modernising transportation, energy, and communication infrastructure. Attracting private investments through concession mechanisms, partnerships with the private sector, and the creation of infrastructure funds improves infrastructure projects' planning and management system, enhancing their efficiency and transparency.

Human capital development occurs through reforms in the education sector, which need to be conducted considering the labour market needs and professional skills development. It is similarly vital to facilitate greater accessibility to higher education and professional training through scholarship programmes and concessionary loans. Furthermore, it is essential to promote retraining and qualification enhancement programmes for adult workers, enabling them to adapt to the evolving demands of the labour market.

The development of support programs for small and medium-sized businesses includes tax incentives, subsidies, advisory support, and access to financing. It is also necessary to note strategies to stimulate start-ups and new enterprises and implement measures to combat corruption and enhance transparency in the business environment.

Reforms in the legislative and legal system are based on the modernisation of laws to simplify and standardise business registration procedures and contracting and to strengthen the legal protection of investors and entrepreneurs, including protecting property and intellectual property rights. Conducting reforms in the judicial system to ensure fair resolution of commercial disputes and enforcement of contracts.

The above measures can help improve the effectiveness of economic growth programs and create a more favourable environment for enterprise development in Ukraine. However, their successful implementation

requires broad consensus and joint efforts from the government, business community, and the public (Semenets-Orlova et al., 2022).

## **DISCUSSION**

The assessment of the successes and challenges of economic growth programmes for enterprises in Europe and Ukraine is subject to considerable variation, considering the specific circumstances of each country and region. Economic growth programmes in Europe focus on infrastructure investments, innovation and research, education and training, and support for entrepreneurship.

Infrastructure development programmes, such as constructing roads, railways, ports, and airports, contribute to increased economic activity and job creation (Pan et al., 2023). Scientific research and innovation investments enable enterprises to develop new products and services, supporting increased competitiveness and economic growth (Putthisigamany et al., 2022).

Programmes to enhance education and workforce training help enterprises find qualified employees and increase productivity. Various entrepreneurship support measures, such as subsidies, tax incentives, and access to financing, encourage the creation of new businesses and the development of existing ones (Odilla, 2023).

Several challenges have been identified for European economic growth programmes, including inequality, competition, and regulatory barriers. Inequalities in income and opportunity may be caused by the ineffectiveness of economic growth programmes or an inadequate allocation of resources. In the context of globalisation, enterprises face increased domestic and international competition. Opaque or excessive regulatory requirements can complicate business operations and investments (Parker, 2024).

The development of economic growth programmes in Ukraine is focused on implementing incentives for investors, infrastructure modernisation, and agricultural reforms. Programmes aimed at attracting investment offer benefits and incentives for both foreign and local investors. Road, railways, and energy network improvements enhance enterprise efficiency and attract investments. Modernisation of agriculture and support for agricultural enterprises can increase the export of agricultural products and improve the economic situation in rural areas.

Among the challenges for economic growth programmes in Ukraine are corruption, uncertainty, and low productivity. Corruption remains a significant obstacle to business development in Ukraine and can deter investors. Political and economic instability create risks for business and investment. Low efficiency of business processes and inadequate competitiveness can impede enterprise growth. To assess the successes and challenges of these programmes, a comprehensive approach and continuous monitoring by the government, the business community, and the public are required.

## **CONCLUSION**

The research into economic growth programmes in Europe and Ukraine considers the specific conditions of each region. Despite a high level of development in Europe, challenges may include the eurozone's resilience, demographic changes, and competition in the global market. An assessment of economic growth programmes and an analysis of the successes and challenges for enterprises in Europe and Ukraine have been conducted. In the context of European economic growth programmes, the key factors include innovation and digitalisation, sustainability, and globalisation. The ongoing transition to a digital economy necessitates that enterprises remain updated and develop to maintain their competitive edge (Atstaja et al., 2022). Enterprises must adapt to changing economic conditions, including changes in trade policy and environmental requirements. The interconnected global economy presents both opportunities and challenges for enterprises, particularly in the context of trade wars and shifting trade agreements.

In addition to the general European challenges, Ukraine is confronted with specific factors, including political instability, corruption, and the necessity for reforms. The political situation in the country has a significant impact on investments and the business environment. Overcoming corruption remains one of the critical challenges for Ukrainian enterprises. Consequently, it is imperative to implement structural and economic reforms to create a conducive environment for business and investment. A model for assessing economic

growth programmes for enterprises has been presented, and based on this, an assessment of the expected effectiveness of ways to overcome the challenges faced by enterprises has been conducted, and recommendations have been provided. The success of economic growth programmes is contingent upon the capacity of enterprises to adapt to evolving circumstances and effectively utilise available resources, including innovations, human capital, and technology.

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