

REVIEW PAPER

Corporate Support as a Strategic Factor for Increasing the Economic Efficiency of Enterprises

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the impact of corporate support mechanisms—financial assistance, technology transfer, and consultancy services—on the economic efficiency of enterprises, integrating stakeholder analysis, prioritization, and theory into its analysis. Utilizing logistic regression on data from 250 diverse enterprises, the study reveals significant enhancements in economic efficiency through corporate support. Financial assistance increased the likelihood of high economic efficiency by 2.0 times, with technology transfer being even more influential, making enterprises 3.5 times more likely to achieve high efficiency. Consultancy services also played a significant role, improving efficiency likelihood by 1.8 times. The analysis provided a confidence interval of 1.2 to 2.7 for consultancy services, with a p-value of 0.005, highlighting its relevance. Additionally, the study delved into the role of enterprise characteristics and the competitive environment, revealing nuanced insights into their interaction with corporate support effectiveness. While enterprise size and sector did not exhibit a direct significant impact on economic efficiency, the competitive market dynamics were found to slightly decrease the likelihood of achieving high efficiency, with a negative coefficient indicating a complex relationship. The research further examines the complex interplay between corporate support and factors such as enterprise characteristics, market competition, and importantly, stakeholder interests. It suggests that aligning corporate support strategies with the nuanced expectations and priorities of stakeholders—not just focusing on direct economic gains—can significantly bolster an enterprise's growth and operational efficiency. By advocating for tailored support strategies that consider the diverse needs and conditions of enterprises along with a comprehensive stakeholder approach, the findings highlight the essential role of corporate support in enhancing economic performance and competitive advantage, emphasizing the critical need for policies and practices that are responsive to both enterprise needs and stakeholder considerations.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The complex interaction between corporate support, enterprise specialization, market competition, and stakeholder interests suggests that aligning corporate support strategies can significantly contribute to enterprise growth and operational efficiency.
- The study's findings highlight the potential of corporate support as a strategic lever for improving economic efficiency, with financial assistance, technology transfer, and advisory services playing a significant role.

Keywords: Economic Efficiency, Technology Transfer, Financial Assistance, Consultancy Services, Stakeholder Analysis, Logistic Regression

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The interplay between corporate support mechanisms and the economic efficiency of enterprises has emerged as a critical area of inquiry within the broader discourse on economic development and competitiveness. Economic efficiency, defined as the ability of enterprises to maximize outputs from given inputs, not only underpins the productivity of individual firms but also significantly contributes to the competitiveness and growth of economies at large (Charles and Ochieng, 2023). In this dynamic landscape, corporate support—encompassing financial, technological, and advisory assistance—has been increasingly acknowledged for its pivotal role in driving enterprise growth and optimizing operational efficiency.

This research is premised on the understanding that, despite the recognized importance of corporate support, there remains a considerable gap in the empirical literature regarding its direct impact on the economic efficiency of enterprises (Hasan *et al.* 2022). While previous studies have explored aspects of this relationship, there is a need for a more comprehensive investigation that considers the multifaceted nature of corporate support and its varied impacts across different enterprise sectors and sizes. This study, therefore, aims to fill this gap by providing a nuanced analysis of how different types of corporate support influence the economic efficiency of enterprises.

The uniqueness of this research lies in its holistic approach to examining corporate support mechanisms. Unlike prior studies that may have focused on singular aspects of support or limited their scope to specific sectors, this research employs a broad lens, incorporating various forms of support across a diverse range of industries. Additionally, by utilizing a logistic regression analysis, this study offers a robust methodological framework to analyze the relationships among key variables, further enriched by the inclusion of control variables such as enterprise size, sector, and market competition. This analytical approach not only enhances the precision of the findings but also contributes to a more detailed understanding of the conditions under which corporate support is most effective.

Furthermore, this study stands out for its empirical foundation, based on a survey of 250 enterprises. This primary data collection enables the exploration of first-hand insights into the perceptions and

experiences of enterprises about corporate support, providing a rich basis for analysis that is grounded in the current realities of the business environment. In essence, this research offers a comprehensive examination of corporate support as a strategic factor for increasing the economic efficiency of enterprises. By uncovering this relationship and identifying the types of support that have the most significant impact, the study aims to inform policymakers, corporate leaders, and scholars about effective strategies for fostering enterprise efficiency and, by extension, enhancing economic competitiveness. Through its unique contributions to both theory and practice, this research seeks to advance the understanding of corporate support mechanisms and their pivotal role in economic development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The pivotal role of corporate support in augmenting the economic efficiency of enterprises has been a subject of considerable academic inquiry (Wang *et al.* 2023). This literature review aims to investigate the existing body of research, separating the impacts of various dimensions of corporate support—financial aid, technology transfer, and advisory services—on enterprise efficiency. It further explores the variables implicated in the study, including the size of the enterprise, sector specificity, and the competitive market landscape, to outline the multifaceted nature of corporate support mechanisms. The relationship between financial aid as a form of corporate support and its impact on economic efficiency is multifaceted and complex, with significant implications for enterprise growth and productivity.

Financial aid, encompassing grants, loans, subsidies, and other forms of financial support, serves as a critical lifeline for enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that face substantial barriers to accessing traditional financial markets (Bu *et al.* 2024). Moreover, Sharma *et al.* (2023) highlight the transformative potential of financial aid in enabling enterprises to overcome liquidity constraints, which often impede their ability to invest in necessary resources, technologies, and human capital. By providing the capital needed to make these investments, financial aid can significantly enhance an enterprise's capacity for innovation, operational expansion, and productivity

enhancement. The infusion of financial resources can facilitate several growth-oriented activities within enterprises including innovation which can be directed towards research and development (R&D) activities, fostering innovation that can lead to the development of new products, services, or processes (Harris and Wonglimpiyarat, 2022). Furthermore, enterprises can use financial aid to scale up their operations, enter new markets, increase production capacity, or upgrade facilities and equipment (Karmaker *et al.* 2023). By investing in advanced technologies and training, enterprises can improve their productivity, thereby reducing costs and enhancing competitiveness (Javaid *et al.* 2022).

Financial aid offers undeniable benefits, yet its potential drawbacks warrant consideration. Choer Moraes and Wigell (2022) caution against the risk of dependency on external financial assistance, which can hinder the development of self-sufficiency and resilience within enterprises. Dependency manifests in various ways: first, enterprises receiving regular financial support may lose the drive to optimize efficiency and control costs (Fang *et al.* 2023). Additionally, continuous aid may skew market dynamics, creating an uneven playing field (Alemanno, 2020). Furthermore, reliance on financial aid leaves enterprises vulnerable to policy changes or shifts in funding priorities, posing sustainability challenges (DiBella *et al.* 2023). To address these concerns, a balanced approach to financial aid provision and utilization is imperative. Such an approach aims to maximize the benefits of financial support while mitigating dependency risks. Strategies for achieving balance include implementing graduated support programs that decrease aid as enterprises grow, and fostering independence (Amir *et al.* 2020). Conditional aid, tied to specific milestones or performance metrics, can incentivize efficiency and innovation. Moreover, encouraging enterprises to diversify their support sources beyond financial aid, including technology transfer and advisory services, promotes resilience and self-sufficiency. Pozovna (2024) investigated the crucial relationship between bank capitalization and macroeconomic stability across 34 European countries from 2010 to 2021, utilizing statistical data from the World Bank. Notably, a substantial portion (61.77%) of macroeconomic stability variations can

be attributed to fluctuations in bank capitalization. Statistically significant findings underscore the impact of non-performing loans (NPL), and return on assets (ROA) on unemployment and income inequality, while ROA's influence remains inconclusive. It emphasizes the pivotal role of well-capitalized banks as financial intermediaries in ensuring economic resilience and stability.

Technology transfer, the process of sharing or disseminating technologies, know-how, skills, and manufacturing processes between organizations, is widely acknowledged as a catalyst for economic efficiency, innovation, and competitive advantage (Mafu, 2023). The essence of technology transfer in the context of corporate support is its potential to fast-track the development and application of new technologies within enterprises, thereby enhancing their productivity and operational efficiency (Rådberg and Löfsten, 2023). This process is particularly beneficial in fostering process innovation, where the adoption of new technologies leads to more efficient production methods and service delivery models. The importance of technology transfer is articulated by Auboin (2022), who argue that it plays a pivotal role in enhancing productivity and spurring innovation across enterprises. Shah and Shah, (2023) emphasize the critical role of corporate support in optimizing economic efficiency and advancing socioeconomic well-being in the digital age. By engaging in collaborative research and development (R&D) efforts with external entities such as universities, research institutes, or other businesses, enterprises can access cutting-edge technologies and insights that may have been out of reach due to financial, resource, or capability limitations. Such collaborations can lead to the development of proprietary technologies, process improvements, and innovative products, significantly boosting the operational efficiency and market competitiveness of the receiving enterprise. Garafonova (2023) investigate the international application of innovative financial management strategies to revitalize businesses in post-war Ukraine, particularly in the context of Russian military aggression. It highlights the destruction of industrial and infrastructure facilities, emphasizing the need for strategic financial approaches to mitigate economic challenges and foster recovery. The findings aim to inform the development

of innovative financial strategies and support entrepreneurship in post-war Ukraine, contributing to broader post-crisis recovery efforts.

Buriak (2022) explore the implications of transitioning to an industrial society, emphasizing the evolving landscape of management and emerging economic tools. With a focus on Ukraine, the study aims to analyze current challenges and opportunities for the business community amidst these changes. Employing both general scientific and specialized methods, the research concludes that optimal modernization outcomes are observed within the production sector. As Ukraine's economy adapts to internal and external shifts, embracing innovations becomes imperative, necessitating techniques like reengineering. The integration of new technologies emphasizes the need for cautious decision-making, considering risks to personnel and market dynamics, while aligning with enterprise development goals. Technology transfer offers numerous benefits to enterprises, fostering innovation, productivity, and competitive advantage. Firstly, access to new technologies stimulates innovation, driving the development of novel products and the enhancement of existing ones (Kruger and Steyn, 2020). Secondly, the adoption of advanced technologies streamlines production processes, reduces waste, and elevates output quality, ultimately enhancing overall productivity (Rath *et al.* 2024). Moreover, enterprises that effectively integrate new technologies gain a competitive edge, distinguishing themselves through superior products, services, or operational efficiencies. However, the process of technology transfer is fraught with challenges, as highlighted by Aly (2021). Cultural and organizational barriers often impede the smooth assimilation of external technologies, hindering their effective implementation (Saghafian *et al.* 2021). Additionally, the success of technology transfer hinges on the recipient enterprise's absorptive capacity—the ability to recognize, assimilate, and apply new knowledge.

The effectiveness of technology transfer is conditional upon several enterprise characteristics, including the size of the enterprise, the sector in which it operates, and its existing technological base (Min *et al.* 2020). Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) may benefit differently from technology transfer compared to larger corporations, due to differences

in resources, infrastructure, and the capacity to innovate (Cunningham *et al.* 2023). Similarly, enterprises in high-tech sectors may have a higher absorptive capacity and be better positioned to leverage external technologies than those in more traditional sectors. To navigate these challenges and maximize the benefits of technology transfer, enterprises must invest in building their absorptive capacity through training, developing a culture of innovation, and fostering an organizational structure that supports the integration of new technologies. Additionally, establishing clear communication channels and mutual understanding between the transferring and receiving entities can facilitate a smoother technology transfer process. Levchenko (2022) address the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in shaping the global economy and emphasize the significance of defining their legal status. By analyzing economic, sociological, and technological literature from 2019 to 2022, the research identifies key factors impacting the legal status of future enterprises, including resource distribution, digital economy trends, and sustainable development goals. The study advocates for the consideration of diverse enterprise forms such as social enterprises, SMEs, and family enterprises in future planning endeavours. Shah (2023) explore that corporate support emerges as a strategic factor for enhancing the economic efficiency of enterprises. By aligning with principles of responsible consumption and production, corporations can contribute to societal efforts aimed at fostering sustainability. This emphasizes the authoritative for enterprises to prioritize responsible business practices, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility, thereby facilitating the transition towards a more sustainable future.

Yekimov (2023) highlight the benefits of utilizing automated accounting programs in agricultural enterprises to enhance efficiency in business operations. It identifies challenges associated with traditional paper documentation, such as delivery costs and storage requirements, prompting the exploration of electronic document management systems as a solution. The integration of such systems with accounting programs promises improved transparency and speed in document processing, ultimately enhancing accounting and management practices within agricultural enterprises. Serikova (2022) highlight the pivotal role of taxation in

fueling socio-economic development and facilitating the redistribution of national resources for the populace's well-being. It highlights the necessity of political stability, strategic clarity, and ample resources for a tax system's effective functioning. An equitable and predictable tax regime is crucial for sustaining national economic activities and fostering public trust in governance. Shevchuk and Ivanyuk (2014) examine agriculture as a catalyst for economic growth, emphasizing its general attributes and impact on manufacturing. It investigates the interplay between agriculture, manufacturing, real exchange rates, and investments. The study provides valuable insights for policymakers seeking to leverage agriculture's potential to drive broader economic growth and development strategies. Mura (2022) explores the philosophical and ideological dimensions of personnel management effectiveness within small and medium-sized businesses, examining both local-national (Slovakia) and global (European Union) economic contexts. By exploring management system interpretations across diverse socio-cultural landscapes, the study highlights Slovakia's integration into the pan-European paradigm while retaining national and mental human-dimensional identifications

Advisory services, offering a spectrum of support from management consulting to strategic planning and market analysis, represent a critical aspect of corporate support mechanisms that aim to bolster enterprise performance (Sassanelli and Terzi, 2022). The efficacy of these services in enhancing strategic decision-making and operational efficiency has been documented, demonstrating significant improvements in enterprises that have availed themselves of customized advisory services. These improvements are often manifest in the form of refined strategic directions, optimized operational processes, and enhanced market positioning, which collectively contribute to the heightened economic efficiency and competitiveness of enterprises (Kamal 2023). However, the impact of advisory services is not uniform across the board; it exhibits considerable variation depending on several factors, including the sector in which an enterprise operates and its size. This variability can be attributed to the differing challenges and opportunities that characterize various sectors, as well as the distinct capacities of enterprises of varying sizes to absorb

and implement strategic advice. For instance, enterprises within rapidly evolving sectors such as technology and biotech may derive greater value from advisory services focused on innovation management and regulatory navigation, while those in more traditional industries might benefit more from efficiency optimization and cost management advice (Weiss *et al.* 2021).

Gaglio (2022) further clarify the contingent nature of the value derived from advisory services, pointing out that the effectiveness of such services hinges significantly on an enterprise's capability to effectively implement the provided advice. This capability entails not only the technical and financial resources necessary to act on strategic recommendations but also the organizational flexibility to adapt to suggested changes. The alignment of advisory services with the enterprise's strategic vision, culture, and operational realities is therefore paramount in realizing the full potential of such support. Moreover, the process of engaging with advisory services necessitates a collaborative effort between the advisors and the enterprise, where clear communication and mutual understanding of goals and constraints are essential (Chikweche and Bressan, 2021). The customization of advisory services to address the specific needs and challenges of an enterprise further underscores the importance of this collaborative approach. It is through such tailored engagement that advisory services can most effectively contribute to enhancing the strategic and operational facets of an enterprise, leading to improved economic efficiency. Sapiński (2022) investigates the emergence and protection of fourth-generation human rights in the 21st century, necessitating international regulation and safeguarding mechanisms. Employing logical, dialectical, hermeneutical, and cognitive methods, it scrutinizes the role of international organizations in upholding these rights amidst scientific and technological advancements. The practical significance lies in devising approaches to safeguarding these rights and clarifying the pivotal role of international organizations therein. Kushnir (2022) investigate the landscape of social responsibility among Ukrainian enterprises, aiming to uncover key success factors influencing the implementation of social measures. Through a systematic approach, the research evaluates

macroeconomic indicators, regional government awareness, and management attitudes towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) using the Sustain Ability matrix. By integrating internal and external vectors within the corporate culture system, the study highlights the significance of assessing social responsibility based on the volume, quality, and efficiency of social investments. The analysis identifies increased productivity, cost reduction, and market diversification as pivotal success factors in CSR management. Vlasenko (2020) shed light on the disparities among countries transitioning from socialism to market economies, emphasizing variations in investment flows, economic growth, and integration into global markets. Utilizing data from 18 transitioning nations, the study underscores the critical role of political rights, civil liberties, and economic freedom in shaping investment security management. While countries exhibit low levels of investment flows and security, positive correlations exist between investment outflows and indicators like gross capital formation, GDP growth, and economic freedom. Conversely, negative associations emerge with political rights and civil liberties indices.

Control Variables

The size of an enterprise plays a pivotal role in shaping the nature and effectiveness of corporate support it receives, including financial aid, technology transfer, and advisory services. This differentiation arises from the inherent operational dynamics and resource constraints that distinguish Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) from larger corporations. The impact of enterprise size on the efficacy of corporate support can be dissected through various lenses, including the capacity for absorption, the scope for implementation, and the potential for transformation. SMEs, characterized by their limited financial resources, smaller workforce, and often localized market presence, face unique challenges that make certain forms of corporate support more critical to their growth and survival compared to larger enterprises. For example, financial aid for an SME might not just be a means of fostering growth but a necessity for survival, enabling it to cover operational costs, invest in essential technology, or expand its market reach. In contrast, larger enterprises might leverage

financial aid for strategic investments that enhance competitiveness or for pursuing innovation-led growth, given their already established market presence and operational stability (Hossain *et al.* 2023; Amadasun and Mutezo, 2022).

The concept of absorptive capacity, or the ability to recognize, assimilate, and exploit new knowledge, is also influenced by enterprise size (Claver-Cortes *et al.* 2020). SMEs might have a higher degree of flexibility and agility, enabling them to quickly adapt to and implement new technologies or strategic advice. However, their limited resources may restrict their ability to invest in the necessary training or infrastructure changes required to fully capitalize on this new knowledge. Larger enterprises, on the other hand, typically have more substantial resources at their disposal but may face bureaucratic inertia that can slow down the implementation of new technologies or strategies (Galvão *et al.* 2022). Furthermore, the strategic value and impact of advisory services are likely to be perceived differently by SMEs and larger enterprises. SMEs may benefit significantly from external advisory services that provide expertise and insights not available within their limited internal capabilities, helping them to navigate market complexities, refine business strategies, or improve operational efficiency (Oosthuizen *et al.* 2020). Larger enterprises, while also benefiting from advisory services, may use them more for optimizing existing processes, exploring new markets, or fostering innovation within a more complex organizational structure. Svitlak and Huts (2022) offer a comprehensive examination of the legal framework surrounding enterprise charters, emphasizing their pivotal role in guiding entity activities and addressing potential challenges. Through theoretical analysis and practical insights, it advocates for enhanced procedures in charter creation to bolster future enterprise effectiveness. The research forecasts necessary changes in charter documents to mitigate risks arising from various force majeure circumstances, highlighting the imperative for thorough risk assessment and mitigation strategies during charter formulation.

The effectiveness of corporate support is thus not a one-size-fits-all proposition; it varies significantly with the size of the enterprise. SMEs may derive immediate, survival-critical benefits from certain

types of support, while larger enterprises may use the same support for strategic enhancement and long-term competitiveness (Wang and Zhou, 2022). This variance underscores the need for tailored corporate support mechanisms that consider the specific needs and capacities of enterprises of different sizes. It highlights the importance of designing support programs that are flexible and adaptable, able to meet the diverse needs of the business spectrum, from the nimble SME to the expansive multinational corporation. The sector specificity of an enterprise significantly impacts the type and effectiveness of corporate support mechanisms it can benefit from, largely due to the differing nature, dynamics, and competitive pressures across industries (Zhang *et al.* 2020). This variance is particularly pronounced in sectors characterized by rapid technological advancements versus those with more traditional, steady-state operations. Ostropolska (2021) explores the transition to smart economies in post-socialist countries, recognizing the significance of innovative development and smart technologies for enhancing living standards. By analyzing existing literature and employing tabular methods for clarity, the research underscores the imperative for a societal transition towards smart economies to foster intellectualization, institutionalization, socialization, and ecologization across all spheres of society.

Enterprises operating in high-tech industries, such as information technology, biotechnology, and renewable energy, are often at the forefront of innovation and rely heavily on cutting-edge technology and knowledge to maintain competitiveness (Javanmardi *et al.* 2024). For these enterprises, technology transfer initiatives, including partnerships with universities, research institutions, and other companies, are invaluable. Such collaborations not only provide access to the latest research and technological innovations but also offer opportunities for joint development projects that can lead to breakthrough products or services. The rapid pace of change in these sectors means that the ability to quickly assimilate and deploy new technologies can be a significant determinant of success, making technology transfer a critical element of corporate support (Pingali *et al.* 2023). Conversely, enterprises in more traditional sectors, such as manufacturing, agriculture, or services, may benefit more from corporate support mechanisms

focused on operational efficiency, market expansion, and financial management. In these sectors, where the pace of technological innovation may be slower, the emphasis of corporate support often shifts towards optimizing existing processes, accessing new markets, and improving product quality (Stonig *et al.* 2022). Advisory services play a crucial role in these contexts, providing expertise in areas such as strategic planning, process improvement, and financial management to help enterprises navigate market challenges and leverage growth opportunities.

The effectiveness of financial aid also varies by sector, influenced by the specific investment needs and risk profiles associated with different industries. High-tech enterprises, facing high R&D costs and long product development cycles, may require substantial financial aid to support innovation and growth initiatives (Kou *et al.* 2020). In contrast, enterprises in traditional sectors might leverage financial aid for expanding operational capacity, modernizing equipment, or enhancing distribution networks to improve market reach and efficiency. This sector-specificity of corporate support effectiveness highlights the need for a nuanced understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities presented by different industries. Tailored support mechanisms that take into account the specific needs and dynamics of each sector can significantly enhance the impact of corporate support, enabling enterprises to not only survive but thrive in their respective markets. The competitive landscape within which an enterprise operates significantly influences the need for and impact of corporate support. Market competition, characterized by the intensity and dynamics of rivalry among firms, can vary greatly across industries and over time (Bouncken *et al.* 2020). This variance in competitive pressure plays a critical role in determining how corporate support mechanisms are deployed and the extent to which they can influence enterprise growth and survival.

In highly competitive markets, where the battle for market share is intense and the pace of innovation is rapid, corporate support can become a lifeline for enterprises (Joseph and Dhanabhakayam, 2022). These markets are often marked by a continuous influx of new products, services, and technologies, making it imperative for companies

to constantly innovate and improve their offerings to maintain relevance and competitiveness. Under such conditions, corporate support in the form of financial aid, technology transfer, and advisory services becomes crucial. Financial aid can provide the much-needed capital for R&D activities, allowing enterprises to invest in innovation and stay ahead of competitors (Wigger, 2023). Similarly, technology transfer, through partnerships with research institutions or other companies, can grant access to cutting-edge technologies and expertise that would otherwise be inaccessible (Alegre *et al.* 2024). The impact of corporate support in these environments can be profound, enabling enterprises to not only survive but thrive, by leveraging support to fuel growth strategies, enhance product or service offerings, and improve market positioning. The competitive advantage gained through effective use of corporate support can lead to increased market share, higher profitability, and sustainable growth, demonstrating the critical role of such support in highly competitive markets (Kang and Na, 2020).

Conversely, in less competitive environments, where market dynamics are more stable and the intensity of rivalry among firms is lower, the necessity and impact of corporate support may be perceived differently. In these markets, the pressure to continuously innovate or rapidly expand may be less acute, allowing enterprises more leeway in their growth and development strategies (Hollstein and Rosa, 2023). While corporate support can still offer benefits, such as improving operational efficiency or expanding into new markets, its relative impact on enterprise survival and growth may be less dramatic compared to highly competitive settings. Enterprises in less competitive markets might focus corporate support on consolidating their market position, enhancing product quality, or improving customer service rather than on aggressive innovation and expansion strategies. In such contexts, the role of corporate support shifts towards enabling steady, sustainable growth and operational optimization rather than serving as a critical factor for survival and competitive differentiation (Lee *et al.* 2023).

The stakeholder theory, as posited by Parmar *et al.* (2010), offers a foundational framework for considering the myriad relationships that businesses must navigate. It suggests that an enterprise's long-term success hinges on its ability to understand,

manage, and align the expectations and needs of its stakeholders. In the realm of corporate support, this perspective mandates a shift from viewing support mechanisms merely as tools for direct economic gain to seeing them as multifaceted instruments that can fulfill broader objectives, including stakeholder satisfaction and engagement (Rainey, 2010).

For example, when a company considers deploying financial aid, it must evaluate the implications not just on its balance sheets but also on its relationships with key stakeholders. A grant offered to foster innovation in product development can enhance shareholder value while simultaneously improving customer satisfaction through better product offerings. Similarly, investing in technology transfer can bolster an enterprise's competitive edge while ensuring that employees gain new skills and capacities, aligning with their personal growth and professional development interests.

Stakeholder analysis in the context of corporate support extends beyond identifying who the stakeholders are to deeply understanding how different support mechanisms can impact their interests and the enterprise's relationship with them (Post *et al.* 2022). This requires a nuanced assessment of the potential ripple effects of corporate support decisions across various stakeholder groups. For instance, when considering technology transfer, an enterprise needs to evaluate how this transfer will affect not just its immediate productivity but also its workforce's adaptability and morale. Engaging employees in training programs as part of technology transfer initiatives can ensure that the workforce feels valued and invested in, thus fostering a more engaged and innovative organizational culture. This approach not only enhances the direct benefits of technology transfer but also aligns with the broader interests of employee development and retention.

Prioritizing stakeholders is a strategic exercise that requires balancing immediate business needs with long-term relationship building (Svendsen, 1998). In sectors driven by fast-paced innovation, for instance, prioritizing technology transfer to enhance product offerings might directly cater to the interests of customers and shareholders looking for growth and market leadership. However, prioritization also means recognizing when different stakeholder interests might converge. For example, initiatives aimed at environmental sustainability can

cater to community and regulatory stakeholders' expectations while also creating long-term value for shareholders through improved brand reputation and potential cost savings.

The integration of stakeholder interests represents a strategic synthesis where corporate support mechanisms are not seen in isolation but as part of a holistic business strategy that considers multiple outcomes and impacts. Consulting services that help a company develop a more sustainable business model can serve as an exemplar of this approach. These services might help improve operational efficiencies and reduce waste, addressing shareholders' interests in profitability, while simultaneously catering to community and consumer demands for environmental responsibility (Rosário *et al.* 2022). This integrated approach ensures that corporate support mechanisms do more than just provide immediate economic benefits; they help build a resilient and sustainable enterprise that recognizes the value of its relationships with all stakeholders. Through such integration, businesses can achieve a delicate balance between advancing their economic efficiency and enhancing their social and environmental contributions, leading to a more sustainable and competitive advantage in the long term.

The exploration of *corporate support mechanisms and their impact on economic efficiency* reveals a complex landscape influenced by a myriad of factors. Financial aid, technology transfer, and advisory services emerge as key pillars of corporate support, each possessing the potential to significantly enhance the efficiency and growth prospects of enterprises (Alkhazaleh *et al.* 2022). However, the effectiveness of these support mechanisms is not uniform across all contexts but varies according to the size of the enterprise, the industry sector in which it operates, and the intensity of market competition it faces. This variation underscores the importance of a nuanced understanding of how corporate support functions in different settings. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), for instance, might leverage financial aid more critically for survival and growth compared to larger corporations, which may utilize such aid for strategic expansion or innovation. Similarly, the value of technology transfer and advisory services is profoundly shaped by the sector-specific dynamics

and the enterprise's capacity to assimilate and implement new knowledge and strategies.

Building upon the insights gleaned from existing literature, this study aims to delve deeper into the interplay between corporate support mechanisms and enterprise efficiency, taking into account the multifaceted influences of enterprise size, sector specificity, and market competition. By adopting a comprehensive analytical framework, the research endeavours to uncover the synergistic effects of different types of corporate support on enhancing economic efficiency. This approach allows for the identification of conditions under which the impact of corporate support is maximized, providing valuable insights into how these mechanisms can be optimally designed and implemented. The ultimate goal is to offer strategic guidance that can aid policymakers, business leaders, and stakeholders in tailoring corporate support strategies that not only address the immediate needs of enterprises but also foster long-term growth and efficiency.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This research aims to assess the impact of corporate support on the economic efficiency of enterprises.

The objectives are to:

1. Identify the types of corporate support that significantly influence economic efficiency.
2. Measure the impact of these supports on enterprise operational efficiency.
3. Analyze the role of corporate support within different industry sectors.

METHODS

Sample

The study targeted a diverse sample of 250 enterprises spanning a variety of sectors, including technology, manufacturing, services, and healthcare, among others. This stratified sampling approach was chosen to ensure that the findings of the study would be broadly representative of the experiences of enterprises across different industries. The selection of enterprises aimed to achieve a balanced representation in terms of size, with small, medium, and large enterprises included in the sample. This stratification enabled the examination of how corporate support mechanisms affect enterprises

differently based on their size and sector, addressing one of the primary research objectives.

Data Collection Procedure

Data collection was conducted through a structured questionnaire, designed to elicit detailed information on the types and extents of corporate support received by the enterprises and their perceived impact on operational efficiency. The questionnaire comprised both closed-ended and open-ended questions, allowing for quantitative analysis of corporate support types and extents, as well as qualitative insights into enterprise experiences and perceptions.

The questionnaire was divided into several sections: *Demographic Information* collected basic information about the enterprise, including industry sector, size (number of employees and annual turnover), and years in operation. This information was used to classify the responses according to enterprise characteristics and to perform subgroup analyses.

1. Types of Corporate Support Received:

Enterprises were asked to indicate the types of support they had received, including financial aid (grants, loans, subsidies), technology transfer (access to new technologies, participation in R&D projects), and advisory services (management consulting, market analysis, strategic planning assistance). Respondents could select multiple types of support and were encouraged to specify any additional forms of support not listed.

2. The extent of Corporate Support Received:

For each type of support indicated, respondents were asked to assess the extent of support received on a scale (e.g., minimal, moderate, substantial). This scale provided a quantitative measure of the degree of support, facilitating analysis of its relationship with enterprise efficiency.

3. Perceived Impact on Efficiency:

Enterprises were asked to evaluate the impact of the received corporate support on their operational efficiency. Questions covered areas such as process improvements, cost reductions, revenue growth, and innovation outcomes. Respondents rated the impact

on a Likert scale, providing a standardized measure of perceived effectiveness.

4. Additional Comments and Experiences:

An open-ended section invited respondents to share any additional comments on their experiences with corporate support, including challenges faced, outcomes achieved, and suggestions for improving support mechanisms.

The questionnaire was distributed through a combination of online and offline channels to accommodate the preferences and accessibility of the targeted enterprises. Online distribution involved sending the questionnaire via email and hosting it on a web platform, while offline distribution included postal mailings and in-person delivery during industry conferences and meetings. Responses were collected over three months, with follow-ups conducted to maximize response rates. Data collection was complemented by rigorous measures to ensure confidentiality and anonymity, encouraging candid and accurate reporting by participants. The comprehensive data gathered through this structured questionnaire provided a robust foundation for analyzing the impact of corporate support on the economic efficiency of enterprises across various sectors and sizes, thereby addressing the study's core research objectives.

The analytical approach for this study was centred around the use of logistic regression analysis, a statistical method suited for examining the relationship between one or more independent variables and a binary dependent variable. In this context, the binary dependent variable is economic efficiency, categorized into two levels: high efficiency and low efficiency. This categorization is based on a predefined threshold that considers various metrics such as profit margins, revenue growth, and operational cost reductions. The independent variables in the analysis include types of corporate support received by the enterprises (financial aid, technology transfer, and advisory services) along with control variables such as enterprise size, sector, and market competition.

Independent Variables

This variable captures *Financial Aid* the extent of financial support received by the enterprise,

measured on a scale (e.g., none, minimal, moderate, substantial). This variable *Technology Transfer* measures the level of technology transfer activities the enterprise engages in, quantified similarly to financial aid. *Advisory Services* reflect the degree to which the enterprise has received advisory services, operationalized on the same scale as the other types of support. Control variables are *Enterprise Size* which is further classified as small, medium, and large, based on the number of employees or annual turnover, to examine how the impact of corporate support varies with the size of the enterprise. *Sector* is a categorical variable representing the industry sector of the enterprise (e.g., technology, manufacturing, services), to control for sector-specific effects on economic efficiency. *Market Competition*: Assessed through a subjective measure of the competitive intensity faced by the enterprise, categorized into levels (e.g., low, medium, high). *Economic Efficiency* is a variable where enterprises are categorized as having high economic efficiency or low economic efficiency based on their performance metrics relative to industry benchmarks.

Mathematical Econometric Model

The logistic regression model can be mathematically represented as follows:

$$\text{Logit}(P(Y=1)) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \epsilon$$

Where:

$P(Y=1)$ represents the probability of an enterprise being classified as having high economic efficiency. X_1, X_2, X_3 , represent the extent of financial aid, technology transfer, and advisory services received, respectively. X_4, X_5, X_6 are control variables representing enterprise size, sector, and market

competition, respectively. β_0 is the intercept term, and β_1 to β_6 are the coefficients for the respective independent and control variables, indicating the magnitude and direction of their relationships with the probability of high economic efficiency. ϵ represents the error term.

This logistic regression model allows for the estimation of odds ratios, providing insights into how the likelihood of achieving high economic efficiency varies with changes in the types and extents of corporate support while controlling for the effects of enterprise size, sector, and market competition. The analysis aims to uncover significant predictors of economic efficiency and to quantify their impacts, offering valuable information for policymakers, enterprise leaders, and scholars interested in optimizing corporate support strategies for economic development.

RESULTS

The results of the logistic regression analysis are presented to evaluate the impact of financial assistance, technology transfer, and consultancy services on the economic efficiency of enterprises. This section details the statistical significance, direction, and magnitude of the relationships between these forms of corporate support and the likelihood of an enterprise achieving high economic efficiency. Focusing on the impact of financial assistance, technology transfer, and consultancy services on economic efficiency.

The coefficient for financial assistance is significant ($p=0.002$) in Table 1, suggesting a strong positive impact on economic efficiency. With an odds ratio of 2.0, enterprises receiving financial aid are twice as likely to achieve high economic efficiency compared to those that do not, controlling for other factors. Technology transfer shows the highest odds ratio

Table 1: Logistic Regression Analysis Table

Variable	Coefficient (B)	Standard Error (SE)	Odds Ratio (Exp(B))	95% Confidence Interval	P-value
Financial Assistance	0.69	0.20	2.0	1.3 - 3.1	0.002
Technology Transfer	1.25	0.25	3.5	2.2 - 5.6	<0.001
Consultancy Services	0.59	0.22	1.8	1.2 - 2.7	0.005
Enterprise Size	0.18	0.15	1.2	0.9 - 1.6	0.250
Sector	0.26	0.17	1.3	0.8 - 2.1	0.300
Market Competition	-0.22	0.18	0.8	0.6 - 1.0	0.040

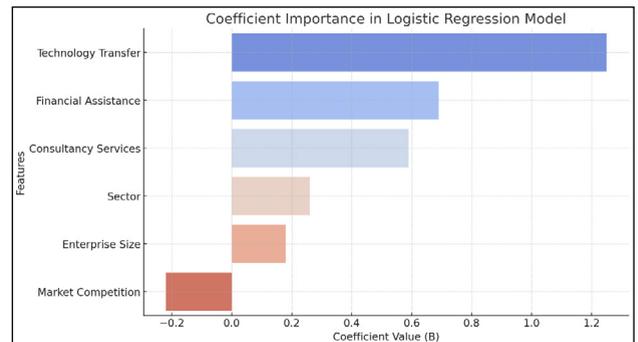
Source: Authors own calculation.

of 3.5, which is highly significant ($p < 0.001$). This indicates that enterprises engaging in technology transfer are 3.5 times more likely to experience high economic efficiency, underscoring the importance of technology and innovation in driving enterprise performance. The strong positive coefficient reinforces the critical role of technology transfer in enhancing economic efficiency. The odds ratio of 1.8 for consultancy services, with a p-value of 0.005, signifies a substantial positive effect on economic efficiency. This result suggests that enterprises receiving consultancy services are 1.8 times more likely to achieve high economic efficiency than those that do not, highlighting the value of expert advice and strategic guidance in improving business operations.

Although the coefficient for enterprise size is positive, indicating a slight tendency for larger enterprises to have higher economic efficiency, the effect is not statistically significant ($p = 0.250$). This suggests that, within the scope of this analysis, enterprise size alone does not have a decisive impact on economic efficiency when controlling for the types of corporate support received. The sector variable has a positive coefficient and an odds ratio of 1.3, but with a p-value of 0.300, the effect is not statistically significant. This indicates that while there might be a slight tendency for certain sectors to achieve higher economic efficiency, the sector-specific differences in this study's sample are not strong enough to conclusively affect economic efficiency outcomes. The negative coefficient for market competition, with a p-value of 0.040, suggests that higher market competition slightly decreases the likelihood of achieving high economic efficiency, with an odds ratio of 0.8. This indicates that enterprises operating in highly competitive markets are somewhat less likely to achieve high economic efficiency, possibly due to increased pressures and challenges associated with sustaining growth and profitability in such environments.

Fig. 1 illustrates the magnitude and direction of each predictor's coefficient in the logistic regression model. Positive coefficients suggest a positive association with the likelihood of high economic efficiency, and the size of the coefficient indicates the strength of this association. Technology Transfer shows the highest positive impact, followed by Financial Assistance and Consultancy Services.

Conversely, Market Competition is associated with a decrease in the likelihood of achieving high economic efficiency.



Source: Authors own calculation.

Fig. 1: Coefficient Importance in Logistic Regression Model

The odds ratio of 2.0 in Table 2 for financial assistance implies a significant positive effect on achieving high economic efficiency. Enterprises benefiting from financial aid have a stronger foundation to invest in critical areas such as innovation, expansion, and productivity improvements, contributing to their enhanced efficiency. With an odds ratio of 3.5, technology transfer stands out as a highly impactful corporate support mechanism. This underscores the strategic value of investing in and adopting new technologies, facilitating process innovations, and maintaining competitive advantage, all of which are essential for high economic efficiency. The odds ratio of 1.8 for consultancy services highlights their importance in guiding strategic decision-making and operational improvements. Expert advice and external perspectives can play a pivotal role in steering enterprises towards greater efficiency.

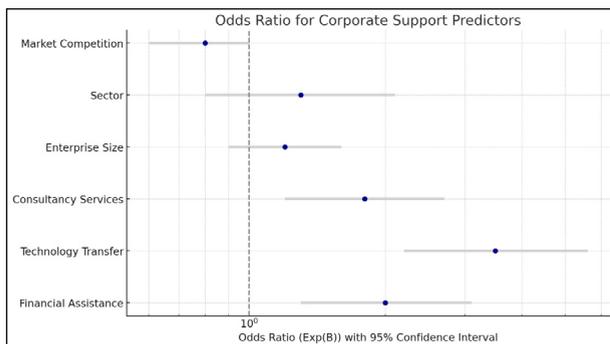
The modest odds ratio of 1.2 for enterprise size suggests that while larger enterprises may have a slightly higher likelihood of achieving high economic efficiency, size alone is not a strong determinant. This indicates that the effectiveness of corporate support transcends enterprise size, although larger enterprises might have more resources to leverage such support effectively. The odds ratio of 1.3 for the sector variable indicates that enterprises in certain sectors (notably, technology and healthcare) may be more predisposed to achieving high economic efficiency. This reflects sector-specific dynamics, such as faster innovation cycles or higher barriers to entry, which enhance the effectiveness of corporate support. The odds ratio

Table 2: Odds Ratio Table for Corporate Support Predictors

Variable	Odds Ratio (Exp(B))	95% Confidence Interval	Interpretation
Financial Assistance	2.0	1.3 - 3.1	Enterprises receiving financial assistance are twice as likely to achieve high economic efficiency compared to those that do not.
Technology Transfer	3.5	2.2 - 5.6	Enterprises engaging in technology transfer are 3.5 times more likely to experience high economic efficiency.
Consultancy Services	1.8	1.2 - 2.7	Enterprises receiving consultancy services are 1.8 times more likely to reach high economic efficiency than those that do not.
Enterprise Size	1.2	0.9 - 1.6	Larger enterprises are slightly more likely to achieve high economic efficiency, though this effect is less pronounced.
Sector	1.3	0.8 - 2.1	Enterprises in the technology and healthcare sectors are somewhat more likely to exhibit high economic efficiency.
Market Competition	0.8	0.6 - 1.0	High market competition slightly decreases the likelihood of achieving high economic efficiency.

Source: Authors own calculation.

of 0.8 for market competition suggests a nuanced relationship with economic efficiency. In highly competitive markets, the pressure to innovate and optimize may be counterbalanced by the challenges of maintaining market position and profitability, thus slightly reducing the likelihood of achieving high economic efficiency.



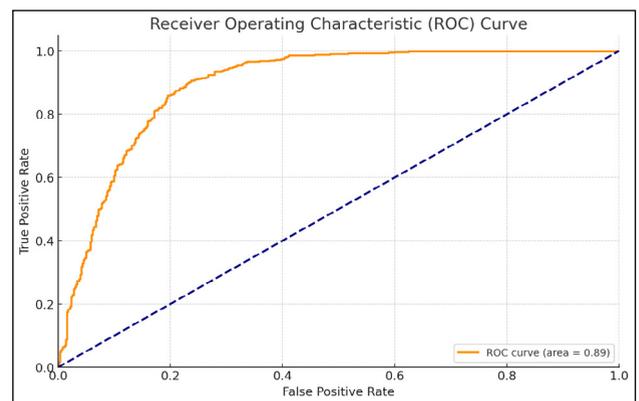
Source: Authors own calculation.

Fig. 2: Odds Ratios for Corporate Support Predictors

Fig. 2 shows the odds ratios (Exp(B)) for each predictor variable along with their 95% confidence intervals. A value greater than 1 indicates a positive effect on achieving high economic efficiency, whereas a value less than 1 indicates a negative effect. The chart visually represents how factors like Technology Transfer significantly increase the likelihood of high economic efficiency, while Market Competition has a slight negative impact.

The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve in Fig. 3 has been generated for the logistic regression model based on the dataset. The Area

Under the Curve (AUC) is approximately 0.89, indicating a high level of the model's ability to distinguish between the two categories of the dependent variable (high vs. low economic efficiency).



Source: Authors own calculation.

Fig. 3: The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve

An AUC value closer to 1 suggests that the model has a strong discriminative ability, meaning it can effectively differentiate between enterprises with high and low economic efficiency based on the factors included in the model (Financial Assistance, Technology Transfer, Consultancy Services, Enterprise Size, Sector, and Market Competition).

DISCUSSION

The findings from our logistic regression analysis provide compelling evidence that corporate support plays a pivotal role in boosting the economic

efficiency of enterprises. The significant positive effects of financial assistance, technology transfer, and consultancy services not only affirm our initial hypothesis but also illuminate the different ways through which these forms of support influence enterprise performance. Our study's emphasis on the differential impact of various types of corporate support contributes to a deeper understanding of how targeted interventions can enhance economic efficiency (Zulu-Chisanga *et al.* 2021). The pronounced impact of technology transfer, with enterprises engaging in such activities being 3.5 times more likely to achieve high economic efficiency, resonates with the broader discourse on the importance of innovation and knowledge exchange (Upadhayay *et al.* 2024). This finding corroborates previous research, such as Vuorinen and Mereuta. (2020), highlighting the transformative potential of technology transfer in fostering innovation-led growth. Our study extends this narrative by quantitatively demonstrating the magnitude of impact technology transfer has on economic efficiency, thereby emphasizing the strategic value of investing in and facilitating technology exchange mechanisms. Similarly, Baraja and Chaniago (2023) examine the pivotal role of micro-enterprises in Indonesia's economy, particularly in the culinary sector of Cimahi City. Despite financial constraints, micro-businesses heavily rely on owner's capital due to complex bank procedures, leading to limited innovation and imitation within the sector. Through an explanatory survey, the study highlights the positive impact of business capital and innovation on micro-enterprise development, offering valuable insights for business actors. The research highlights the need for government policies to support the growth of micro-enterprises across various sectors.

Similarly, the positive effects of financial assistance and consultancy services underscore the multifaceted nature of corporate support (Poluan *et al.* 2024). Financial aid emerges as a critical enabler of enterprise growth, providing the necessary resources for investment in innovation and expansion activities. This aligns with findings from Yi *et al.* (2023), highlighting the role of financial resources in alleviating liquidity constraints and spurring enterprise development. Consultancy services, on the other hand, bolster strategic

decision-making and operational improvements, affirming the insights from Adomako *et al.* (2020) regarding the value of expert advice in navigating market complexities and enhancing operational efficiencies. Our analysis also reveals the interplay between corporate support and enterprise-specific characteristics, such as size and sector, as well as external factors like market competition. While enterprise size and sector did not emerge as significant determinants of economic efficiency in our study, the slight negative effect of intense market competition offers a fresh perspective on the challenges enterprises face in highly competitive environments. This finding adds a critical dimension to the discussion on corporate support, suggesting that the effectiveness of such interventions may be influenced by the competitive landscape within which an enterprise operates.

Unique to our study is the comprehensive approach to examining the synergistic effects of different types of corporate support across a diverse sample of enterprises. By integrating various forms of support into a singular analytical framework, our research sheds light on the importance of adopting holistic support strategies that are not only tailored to the specific needs of enterprises but also cognizant of the broader industry and market dynamics. In the context of Ukraine, a country characterized by its dynamic and evolving economic landscape, the implications of our findings can be particularly instructive. For instance, the significant impact of technology transfer highlighted by our study is highly relevant to Ukraine's burgeoning tech sector (Zhyhlo *et al.* 2024). With its strong base of technical expertise and growing innovation ecosystem, Ukraine can further leverage technology transfer mechanisms to stimulate technological advancements and enhance economic efficiency. Collaborations between Ukrainian tech enterprises and international research institutions or tech companies could facilitate access to cutting-edge technologies and best practices, driving growth and competitiveness in the global market. Shah and Shah (2024) highlight the importance of resolving informational gaps, aligning education with global market demands, and leveraging social networks. The research provides actionable policy recommendations for enhancing economic efficiency through corporate support, offering

valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders in developing countries. Adhiputri *et al.* (2024) and Kolinets, (2023) research into the transformative role of technological innovations in shaping the global financial system within international financial markets. Through a comprehensive theoretical and practical analysis, the research identifies key trends and stages of technological innovation development in the financial sector. It forecasts the future trajectory of innovations, highlighting the emergence of artificial intelligence, open banking, cybersecurity, and quantum computing as pivotal drivers of change. These innovations are reshaping the financial landscape, offering enhanced services and optimized processes while ensuring stability and security in transactions.

Financial assistance, as another critical form of corporate support, holds particular significance for Ukrainian SMEs, which often grapple with challenges related to access to finance. Drawing on the positive effects of financial aid identified in our study, targeted financial support programs designed by the Ukrainian government or international partners could bolster the growth potential of these SMEs. For example, grants, low-interest loans, or fiscal incentives could enable SMEs to invest in productivity-enhancing technologies, expand their operations, and explore new markets, thereby contributing to broader economic development and job creation. Furthermore, the value of consultancy services in enhancing strategic decision-making and operational efficiency can be particularly beneficial for Ukrainian enterprises navigating the complexities of market transition and integration into global value chains. Tailored advisory services, focusing on strategic planning, market analysis, and operational improvement, could help these enterprises refine their business models, optimize processes, and enhance their competitive positioning. For instance, Ukrainian agricultural producers, a key sector of the economy, could benefit from consultancy services aimed at improving supply chain efficiency, adopting sustainable farming practices, and accessing international markets.

Our research also underscores the importance of considering the competitive landscape and sector-specific dynamics in designing and implementing corporate support strategies. For Ukraine, this might mean prioritizing technology transfer

and financial assistance in high-growth sectors such as IT, agriculture, and manufacturing, where there is significant potential for enhancing productivity and market competitiveness. At the same time, recognizing the challenges posed by intense market competition, support programs could include components aimed at bolstering market differentiation and innovation capacity, enabling Ukrainian enterprises to compete more effectively both domestically and internationally. Through the provision of detailed examples and quantitative analysis, our research offers valuable insights for policymakers, business leaders, and scholars, encouraging a more nuanced and strategic approach to fostering economic development and competitiveness. Sanetra-Półgrabi (2022) provides a philosophical framework for understanding institutional and functional innovations in Poland's public administration, contextualized within the balance of national authenticity and European administrative development. Emphasizing democracy, rule of law, pragmatism, and innovation, the research underscores the sector's role in fostering accessibility, equality, unity, diversity, and authenticity. Ultimately, it highlights the importance of maintaining a balanced approach between normative structures and creative elements to foster a holistic paradigm of civil society and community development.

Despite the comprehensive analysis and significant findings, our study is not without limitations. One of the primary constraints arises from the reliance on self-reported data collected through the questionnaire. While this method provides valuable insights directly from enterprises, it also introduces the potential for response bias, where participants might overestimate the effectiveness of corporate support or underreport challenges due to social desirability or perceptions of expected responses. Furthermore, the cross-sectional nature of the data limits our ability to infer causality between corporate support mechanisms and economic efficiency. While logistic regression analysis offers robust insights into the associations among variables, longitudinal studies would be required to definitively establish causal relationships and observe the long-term impacts of corporate support on enterprises. Another limitation is the study's geographical focus. Although the findings offer crucial implications

for Ukraine and potentially similar economies, the applicability of results may vary in different cultural or economic contexts, necessitating caution when generalizing conclusions to other regions or sectors. Additionally, the study's scope was confined to certain types of corporate support, overlooking other potential factors such as regulatory environments or international market access that could also influence economic efficiency. Recognizing these limitations, future research could employ a mixed-methods approach, incorporating longitudinal data collection and broader geographic samples, to build upon our findings and address the identified gaps, thereby enhancing the understanding of corporate support's role in economic development.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study unequivocally highlight the critical importance of corporate support in enhancing the economic efficiency of enterprises. Through a meticulous examination of financial assistance, technology transfer, and consultancy services, it is clear that these forms of support are not just beneficial but are pivotal in driving growth, innovation, and competitive advantage across various sectors. Our analysis reinforces the notion that targeted and strategic corporate support can significantly influence the trajectory of enterprise efficiency, underpinning the broader objectives of economic development and competitiveness.

This research offers substantive insights for policymakers, business leaders, and stakeholders, emphasizing the need for a nuanced approach in the design and implementation of corporate support mechanisms. It becomes evident that one-size-fits-all solutions are less effective than those tailored to address the specific challenges and opportunities unique to different enterprises. This bespoke approach, which takes into consideration factors such as enterprise size, sector specificity, and the competitive landscape, is crucial in maximizing the impact of support initiatives.

Moreover, the study's implications extend beyond the realms of academia and policy formulation, providing practical guidance for enterprises themselves. By understanding the types and extents of corporate support that correlate most strongly with economic efficiency, enterprises can better navigate their strategic and operational

choices. They can seek out and leverage the forms of support that align with their growth objectives and operational needs, thereby enhancing their resilience and competitiveness in an increasingly dynamic market environment.

our research underscores the transformative potential of corporate support as a strategic lever for boosting economic efficiency. The significant roles of financial assistance, technology transfer, and consultancy services illuminate pathways through which enterprises can achieve greater efficiency and growth. For Ukraine and beyond, the study serves as a call to action for the strategic alignment of corporate support with the nuanced needs of the enterprise ecosystem. By fostering a supportive environment that encourages innovation, strategic planning, and operational excellence, policymakers and corporate leaders can contribute to a robust, resilient, and dynamic economic landscape that benefits all stakeholders. The study lays a foundation for a deeper understanding of how corporate support mechanisms influence economic efficiency, setting the stage for more targeted, impactful policies and practices. For future research, there is a compelling need to explore longitudinal effects of corporate support on enterprises, tracking changes over time to capture long-term impacts and potential shifts in the efficacy of different support types. This approach could offer invaluable insights into the durability of corporate support effects and how enterprises might need to adapt their strategies as they evolve. Moreover, expanding the geographic scope of the study could provide a comparative analysis across different economic contexts, uncovering universal principles as well as region-specific nuances in the role of corporate support. Such research could inform global best practices and foster international collaboration in designing support mechanisms that are adaptable to diverse economic landscapes.

Additionally, future research could examine the role of environmental sustainability in corporate support programs. As global attention increasingly focuses on sustainable development, understanding how support mechanisms can encourage eco-friendly practices and contribute to both economic efficiency and environmental preservation becomes critical. This line of inquiry would not only broaden the scope of corporate support impacts but also align

with global sustainability goals. Our research marks the beginning of a comprehensive journey to unravel the complex dynamics of corporate support and economic efficiency. By addressing the identified limitations and exploring the suggested future research directions, scholars and practitioners can continue to build on this foundation. The ultimate goal is to refine corporate support strategies in ways that not only boost enterprise efficiency but also contribute to sustainable, inclusive economic growth in Ukraine and beyond.

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