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**Chaikin Oleksandr**

*PhD in Economics, Doctoral Student*

*Polissia National University*

**Чайкін Олександр Валентинович**

*кандидат економічних наук, докторант*

*Поліський національний університет*

*ORCID: 0000-0003-2985-0407*

**SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY AND INNOVATIONS AS THE NATIONAL  
ECONOMY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT DRIVERS**

**СТАЛА ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЬ ТА ІННОВАЦІЇ ЯК ДРАЙВЕРИ  
ІНКЛЮЗИВНОГО РОЗВИТКУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ**

***Summary.** Introduction. The model of domestic national economy growth has been formed, focused only on economic growth while neglecting both the social and environmental components of development, focusing only on resource potential, producing almost no highly intelligent and innovative products, causing the growth of economic and social inequality, which in turn only increases the disunity and marginalization of the population. Significant social disparities that deepen social inequality in society, determine the need to find innovative approaches to managing the industrial sector of the national economy. In the world developed countries economic growth depends on the sustainability of industry and the level of innovations implementation into production and management, manufacturing highly intelligent products with added value. Also, significant attention is paid to the involvement of all members of society in economic and social processes, ensuring*

*equal opportunities for access to resources and the distribution of socio-economic benefits. Ensuring sustainable industrial development, innovations establishment and ensuring equal access to them through the implementation of incentive systems of supportive and regulatory nature, aimed at creating conditions for the realization of the opportunities of all members of society without exception creating the prerequisites for inclusive growth of the national economy, which in turn is capable to solve such complex socio-economic problems as poverty, economic and social inequality, population stratification, social gaps, population disunity.*

*Purpose. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the possibility of sustainable industry and technological and managerial innovations in production implementation as drivers of inclusive growth of the national economy use.*

*Materials and methods. The methodological basis of the research is general scientific and specific methods of economic phenomena and processes cognition. Therefore, the following methods have been applied: monographic (while the recent research on sustainable development concept and national economy inclusive growth through innovation and industrial sustainability study); logical generalization (while current situation on SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" indicators achievement and inclusive development prospects issues defining); economic and statistical (when current and target values of the main SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" indicators achievement analysis conduction); abstract-logical (when obtained during the SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" study targets achievement data interpretation); graphic (for visual presentation of the scientific and scientific and technical works expenses and innovative products implementation share in accordance with the SDG 9 achievement indicators planed change comparison and analytics); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area).*

*Results. The article examines the possibility of industrial sustainability and innovation as drivers of inclusive growth of the national economy use, which provides the prerequisites for overcoming socio-economic gaps and achieving sustainable development goals. The analytical assessment of the current and target values of the main indicators for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 9 "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure" is presented, the main characteristics of the dynamic processes of inclusive growth of the national economy under conditions of sustainable industrial growth are presented. SDG targets and indicators are presented in the field of production and innovation, creation of sustainable infrastructure in particular, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation, which are the informational, statistical and analytical basis for the industry sustainability and innovation monitoring in the context of ensuring the national economy inclusive growth. The need of scientific and educational support system for the development of industry improvement has been identified, innovations implementation into production, ensuring equal access to infrastructure and innovations. The implementation and development of a modern infrastructure accessible to all members of society is proposed, including information and communication, road and transport, energy and innovation infrastructure, in order to increase the efficiency of economic activity and the implementation of equal opportunities for the population, which is capable of ensuring inclusive growth of the national economy.*

*Discussion. Further scientific research would be aimed at process modelling of the dynamics changes of the main sustainable development goals achievement indicators, determining their interdependencies and building forecasts regarding the possibility of industrial sustainability and innovation as the national economy inclusive growth drivers use.*

**Keywords:** *sustainable development goals, SDG 9, economic growth, inclusive growth.*

**Анотація.** *Вступ. Сформована модель економічного зростання вітчизняної національної економіки орієнтується лише на економічне зростання, нехтуючи при цьому як соціальною, так і екологічною складовими розвитку, орієнтуючись лише на ресурсний потенціал, майже не виробляючи високоінтелектуальну та інноваційну продукцію, спричиняючи зростання економічної та соціальної нерівності, що в свою чергу лише посилює роззгуртованість та маргіналізацію населення. Значні соціальні диспропорції, які поглиблюють соціальну нерівність в суспільстві, зумовлюють необхідність пошуку інноваційних підходів до управління промисловим сектором національної економіки. У розвинених країнах світу зростання економіки залежить від сталості промисловості та рівня запровадження інновацій у виробництво та управління, виготовлення високоінтелектуальної продукції з доданою вартістю. Також значна увага приділяється залученню у економічні та соціальні процеси усіх членів суспільства, забезпеченню рівних можливостей доступу до ресурсів та розподілу соціально-економічних благ. Забезпечення сталості розвитку промисловості, запровадження інновацій та забезпечення рівного доступу до них завдяки імplementації систем заходів стимулюючого, підтримуючого та регулюючого характеру, спрямованих на формування умов для реалізації можливостей всіх без винятку членів суспільства, створюючи передумови інклюзивного зростання національної економіки, що в свою чергу здатне вирішити такі складні соціально-економічні проблеми як бідність, економічна та соціальна нерівність, стратифікація населення, соціальні розриви, роззгуртованість населення.*

*Мета.* Метою статті є обґрунтування можливості використання сталої промисловості та імплементації технологічно-управлінських інновацій у виробництво як драйверів інклюзивного зростання національної економіки.

*Матеріали і методи.* Методологічною основою дослідження є загальнонаукові та специфічні методи пізнання економічних явищ і процесів. Тому були застосовані наступні методи: монографічний (під час аналізу останніх досліджень концепцій сталого розвитку та інклюзивного зростання національної економіки через інновації та сталості промисловості); логічне узагальнення (при визначенні поточного стану досягнення запланованих значень індикаторів ЦСР 9 «Промисловість, інновації та інфраструктура» та визначення перспектив інклюзивного розвитку); економіко-статистичний (при проведенні аналізу досягнення поточних та цільових значень основних показників ЦСР 9 «Промисловість, інновації та інфраструктура»); абстрактно-логічний (при інтерпретації даних, отриманих під час дослідження щодо досягнення цілей дослідження ЦСР 9 «Промисловість, інновації та інфраструктура»); графічний (для наочного представлення порівняльного аналізу поточних та планових змін витрат на наукові та науково-технічні роботи та частки впровадження інноваційної продукції відповідно до показників досягнення ЦСР 9); евристичний (при узагальненні основних наукових і дослідницьких результатів і виділенні майбутнього напрямку дослідження).

*Результати.* У статті розглянуто можливість використання сталості промисловості та інновацій як драйверів інклюзивного зростання національної економіки, що забезпечує передумови подолання соціально-економічних розривів та досягнення цілей сталого розвитку. Представлена аналітична оцінка поточних та цільових значень основних індикаторів досягнення цілі сталого розвитку 9 «Промисловість, інновації та інфраструктура», наведено

основні характеристики динамічних процесів інклюзивного зростання національної економіки за умов сталого зростання промисловості. Наведено завдання та індикатори ЦСР у сфері виробництва та інновацій, зокрема створення стійкої інфраструктури, сприяння всеохоплюючій і сталій індустріалізації та інноваціям, які є інформаційною, статистичною та аналітичною основою для моніторингу сталості промисловості та інновацій у контексті забезпечення інклюзивного зростання національної економіки. Визначено необхідність вдосконалення системи наукового та освітнього забезпечення розвитку промисловості, запровадження інновацій у виробництво, забезпечення рівного доступу до інфраструктури та інновацій. Запропоновано запровадження та розвиток сучасної та доступної для всіх членів суспільства інфраструктури, включаючи інформаційно-комунікаційну, дорожньо-транспортну, енергетичну та інноваційну інфраструктуру для підвищення ефективності економічної діяльності та реалізації рівних можливостей населення, що здатне забезпечити інклюзивне зростання національної економіки.

Перспективи. Подальші наукові дослідження будуть спрямовані на процесне моделювання зміни динаміки основних індикаторів досягнення цілей сталого розвитку, визначення їх взаємозалежностей та побудову прогнозів щодо можливості використання сталості промисловості та інновацій як драйверів інклюзивного зростання національної економіки.

**Ключові слова:** цілі сталого розвитку, ЦСР 9, економічне зростання, інклюзивне зростання.

**Problem statement.** The existing model of domestic national economy economic growth is focused only on economic growth itself while neglecting both the social and environmental components of development, focusing only on resource



potential, almost not producing highly intelligent and innovative products, causing the economic and social inequality increase, which in turn only increases the disunity and marginalization of the population. Significant social disparities, which deepen the society social inequality, determine the need to find innovative approaches of the national economy industrial sector management. In the world developed countries economic growth depends on the industry sustainability and the level of innovation in production and management, production of highly intelligent value-added products. Also, significant attention is paid to all members of society in economic and social processes involvement, ensuring equal opportunities for access to resources and the socio-economic benefits distribution. Ensuring sustainable industrial development, introducing innovations and ensuring equal access to them through the implementation of stimulating, supporting and regulatory measures systems, aimed at creating conditions for the realization of the opportunities of all members of society without exception, creating the prerequisites for national economy inclusive growth, which in turn can solve such complex socio-economic problems as poverty, economic and social inequality, population stratification, social gaps, population disunity.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** An inclusive economy provides well-being to the state by ensuring that there are broad-based opportunities to participate in society and the economy – thereby opening the key routes to improved well-being through the industry and innovation provision. The objective of the government in such an economy is to improve well-being by ensuring that policy is directed to these ends. An inclusive economy can be seen as deriving from the inter-relationships between social capability, productive capability, and well-being [1]. Oluwabunmi A., Akintoye A. and Temitope A. pointed out that despite the fact that the possibilities of technology and capital accumulation that results in long-run economic growth cannot be particularly sacrosanct for indices of sustainable

development, such as inclusive growth, poverty, inequality and employment. Besides they conducted the descriptive analysis of the variables measuring technological growth and the indicators of inclusive growth were analyzed based on the individual indicators identified instead of using their average which allowed them to conclude the directions and the effects of the presence of technology growth on inclusive growth in developing economies as well as the modulating effects of technology-growth in stimulating inclusive growth, which is an indicator of development [2]. The creation of added value and the further equitable distribution of wealth and social benefits, should become the basis for ensuring the inclusive development of both individual territories and the national economy as a whole [3, 4, 5].

Krysovatty A. and others consider that addressing global challenges is a crucial aspect of sustainable economic development while introducing innovative development concepts, such as sustainable development, is the key to promoting economic and social stability. Currently the importance of inclusive economic growth as the foundation for the expansion of the global economy is now widely acknowledged. However, merging social impact with economic development, an inclusive economy enables growth within the context of globalization. As the result, promoting an inclusive economy by engaging the majority of the population in active economic participation and ensuring equitable distribution of its benefits should be a shared interest among a diverse range of stakeholders [6]. Zinchuk T. and Kutsmus N. determine implementation of smart and inclusive development ideas that will ensure sound conditions for participation of all categories of rural society in socio economic transformations and multiply the value of human and social capital, its ability to effectively use endogenous potential of rural areas and produce competitive goods and services as one of the most significant preconditions for sustainable development of rural economy of Ukraine [7].



The inclusive economies framework certainly builds on the ideas of pro-poor and inclusive growth, but it also draws on other fields like feminist economics, ecological economics, political economy, and theories of social well-being and economic development, all of which emphasize aspects of economies that are poorly captured in more traditional metrics of economic progress. Benner C. and Pastor M. identified the main characteristics of an inclusive economy in particular: equality (emphasizes the reduction of inequality, equal access to public goods and services, production results and innovations); involvement (individuals should have access and the opportunity to participate in the production and consumption of goods and resources, as workers, consumers, users of infrastructure objects and business owners, supporting the transparency of the innovation and information market); growth (stimulation of innovative development of production, transformation of the labor market in accordance with modern growing requirements and improvement of material well-being, with a focus on economic transformations for the benefit of all members of society and their involvement); sustainability (focusing on long-term social and economic well-being, including investments in innovation and infrastructure, as well as reducing dependence on natural resources thanks to the implementation of the results of scientific research and technical developments); stability (creating conditions for public and private confidence in the future, ensuring the ability to predict economic outcomes, investing in personal futures, and ensuring economic resilience to crises and minimizing both individual and group risks due to high involvement in economic processes and reduction of social gaps) [8].

**The purpose of the article** is justification of the possibility of sustainable industry and technological and managerial innovations in production implementation use as drivers of the national economy inclusive growth.

**Materials and methods.** The research materials are: 1) regulatory and legal support for the implementation of sustainable development goals, in particular

sustainable industry and technological and managerial innovations in production, as well as inclusive economic growth; 2) scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers who conducted research on sustainable development and the national economy inclusive growth the prospects.

The methodological basis of the research is general scientific and specific methods of economic phenomena and processes cognition. Therefore, the following methods have been applied: monographic (while the recent research on sustainable development concept and national economy inclusive growth through innovation and industrial sustainability study); logical generalization (while current situation on SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" indicators achievement and inclusive development prospects issues defining); economic and statistical (when current and target values of the main SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" indicators achievement analysis conduction); abstract-logical (when obtained during the SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" study targets achievement data interpretation); graphic (for visual presentation of the scientific and scientific and technical works expenses and innovative products implementation share in accordance with the SDG 9 achievement indicators planed change comparison and analytics); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area).

**Presentation of the main research material.** In the 20th century, Ukraine formed a developed industrial complex, which still makes up a high share in the national economy structure, covering all types of industrial production. However, deindustrialization processes, which were initiated by the transformative crisis of the 90s and are still ongoing, led to the destruction of a significant part of Ukraine's production potential and especially its high-tech and innovation-oriented component. To a large extent, this was due to the breakdown of cooperative ties with other countries of the USSR in the absence of a full production cycle within Ukraine.

Currently, the structure of industrial production is dominated by raw material production of the third and fourth technological modes, dependent on business cycles in global markets. The fifth technological mode accounts for only 4 % of production, the production of goods of the sixth technological mode is practically non-existent. The share of industrial enterprises engaged in innovative activities is extremely low – about 15 %. The share of innovative products sold does not exceed 2 % [9]. It should be noted that in absolute terms the indicators are an order of magnitude lower, than in economically developed countries. Key problems include high levels of fixed assets depreciation, outdated technologies and business models, extremely high resource and energy consumption of production, underdeveloped industrial infrastructure, in particular the use of information and communication platforms and technologies in value-added chains.

Currently, based on worldwide accepted sustainable development implementation and national economies inclusive growth principles and approaches using the wide range of information, statistical and analytical materials, the national SDG system was developed (86 national development targets and 172 indicators for their monitoring), which provides the basis for further planning and implementation of the state sustainable and inclusive growth development and systematic monitoring of the status of SDG achievement. The number of targets and indicators of the national system relate to the SDGs 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" in particular (Tabl. 1). Which is set with the purpose to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Table 1

## Targets and Indicators of SDG 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure"

### Achievement

Target	Indicator
Develop quality, reliable, stable and sustainable infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access for all	Share of the rural population living at a distance of more than 3 km from a paved road, %
	Volume of transported cargo, million tons
	Number of transported passengers, million people
	Depreciation rate of fixed assets according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities", %
To ensure the expansion of the use of electric transport and the corresponding infrastructure network	The share of electric transport in the domestic traffic, %
To ensure the availability of road transport infrastructure, which is based on the use of innovative technologies, in particular through the expansion of forms of state participation in various infrastructure projects	Share of public transport vehicles that consider the needs of people with disabilities, %
	Share of public roads of the state importance with a hard surface that meet regulatory requirements, %
	Share of public and civilian objects, public works, transport infrastructure, road service, arranged considering the needs of the disabled, %
Promote the accelerated development of high- and medium-high-tech sectors of the processing industry, which are formed on the basis of the use of "education - science - production" chains and the cluster approach in the following directions: development of the innovation ecosystem; development of information and telecommunication technologies (ICT); application of ICT in agriculture, energy, transport and industry; high-tech mechanical engineering; creation of new materials; development of the pharmaceutical and bioengineering industries	Share of added value by production costs of enterprises belonging to the high-tech sector of the processing industry in the total added value by production costs, %
	Share of added value by production costs of enterprises belonging to the medium-high-tech sector of the processing industry, in the total added value by production costs, %
	Share of employees employed at enterprises belonging to the high- and medium-high-tech sectors of the processing industry, in the total number of employed workers in industry, %
Create financial and institutional systems (innovation infrastructure) that will ensure the development of scientific research and scientific and technical (experimental developments)	Share of expenses for the performance of scientific and scientific and technical works in GDP, %
	Share of implemented innovative products in the volume of industrial production, %

Ensure the availability of the Internet, especially in rural areas	The level of coverage of the population by Internet services, subscribers per 100 inhabitants
To ensure an increase in the participation of young people in scientific research	Share of persons under 40 years of age among university researchers and teachers with a scientific degree, %

*Source:* summarized by the author based on [9]

The national government and Ministry of Economy of Ukraine initiated and implemented the coordination process for the national economy sustainable development and inclusive growth implementation based on the results of the discussion of the SDGs in the following groups: equitable social development; sustainable economic growth and employment; effective, accountable and inclusive governance and justice for all; build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; population cohesion. Considering the significant changes, that have occurred over the years of the domestic economy modern development and market relations in the state establishment, adaptation to globalization and existential challenges, which required the application of radically new approaches to the system of strategic planning of the economic development of the national economy, the SDGs were adapted, which indicates certain positive changes in this direction (Tabl. 2). Nevertheless, the current national economic development destructive model, global crisis phenomena, corruption challenges, total social tension and significant population stratification, exacerbated by the global pandemic and active armed resistance to armed aggression significantly negatively affect the practical implementation of the planned transformational shifts.

*Table 2*

### **Current and Target Values of the SDG 9 Main Indicators Achievement**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2030 to 2015</b>	<b>%</b>
Share of the rural population living at a distance of more than 3 km from a paved road, %	5.2	3.0	1.5	0.5	-4.7	-90.4

Volume of transported cargo, million tons	1474.0	1650.0	1750.0	1900.0	426.0	28.9
Number of transported passengers, million people	5160.0	5200.0	5500.0	6000.0	840.0	16.3
Depreciation rate of fixed assets according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "Transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities", %	51.7	49.0	45.0	45.0	-6.7	-13.0
The share of electric transport in the domestic traffic, %	60.2	65.0	70.0	75.0	14.8	24.6
Share of public transport vehicles that take into account the needs of people with disabilities, %	15.0	25.0	35.0	50.0	35.0	233.3
Share of public roads of the state importance with a hard surface that meet regulatory requirements, %	10.0	20.0	30.0	70.0	60.0	600.0
Share of public and civilian objects, public works, transport infrastructure, road service, arranged taking into account the needs of the disabled, %	15.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	45.0	300.0
Share of expenses for the performance of scientific and scientific and technical works in GDP, %	0.6	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.4	383.9
Share of implemented innovative products in the volume of industrial production, %	1.4	5.0	10.0	15.0	13.6	971.4
Volume of transported cargo, million tons	33.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	67.0	203.0

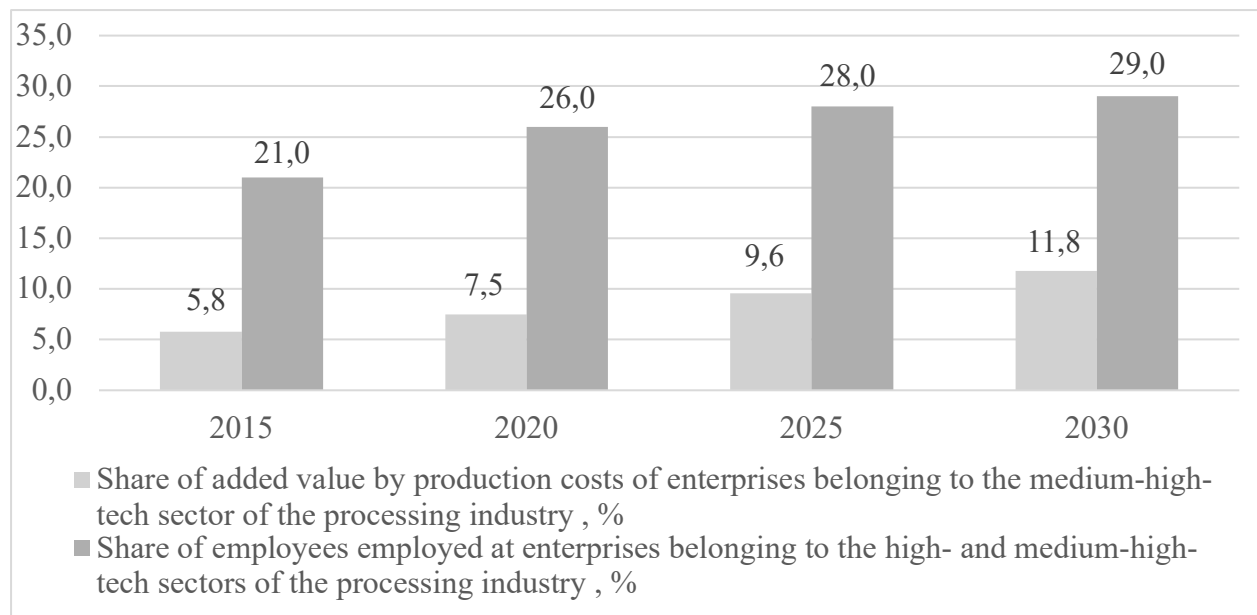
*Source:* summarized by the author based on [9]

Currently, the transport services for the national economy and population of the country level is significantly inferior to the world developed countries indicators [10]. The high degree of physical and moral wear and tear of fixed assets, the discrepancy between the country's motorization rate and the state of its roads, as well as gaps in the accessibility of infrastructure facilities to different population groups are characteristic signs of the national of transport infrastructure state. The largest gap is observed in the accessibility of infrastructure and innovation facilities



between the rural and urban population, which sharpens social tension and increases the disunity of the population, causes the intensification of the rural population outflow. Reliable and accessible infrastructure for all society members, covering as road and transport, energy and information and communication networks, and information and innovation infrastructure as well, is the guarantee of inclusive economic development provision, effective business operations and quality living conditions for all the population segments, regardless of their place of residence, social or any other socio-demographic characteristics.

The experience of implementing public-private partnerships is extremely unsatisfactory, low investment rates in infrastructure and innovation projects, technical innovations and technological modernization of sectors of the national economy. The system of setting tariffs for natural monopolies and infrastructure services remains opaque, which affect pricing in other sectors of the economy. Currently, the declared share of added value by production costs of enterprises belonging to the medium-high-tech sector of the processing industry increase at 6 %, from 5.8 % in 2015 to 11.8 in 2030 and share of employees employed at enterprises belonging to the high- and medium-high-tech sectors of the processing industry increase at 8 %, from 21 % in 2015 to 29 % in 2030 respectively, considering the current state of the national economy and existential challenges, a huge outflow of highly qualified specialists, high-tech productions destruction due to military actions, remains questionable and requires significant efforts both within the state and partner support (Fig.1).

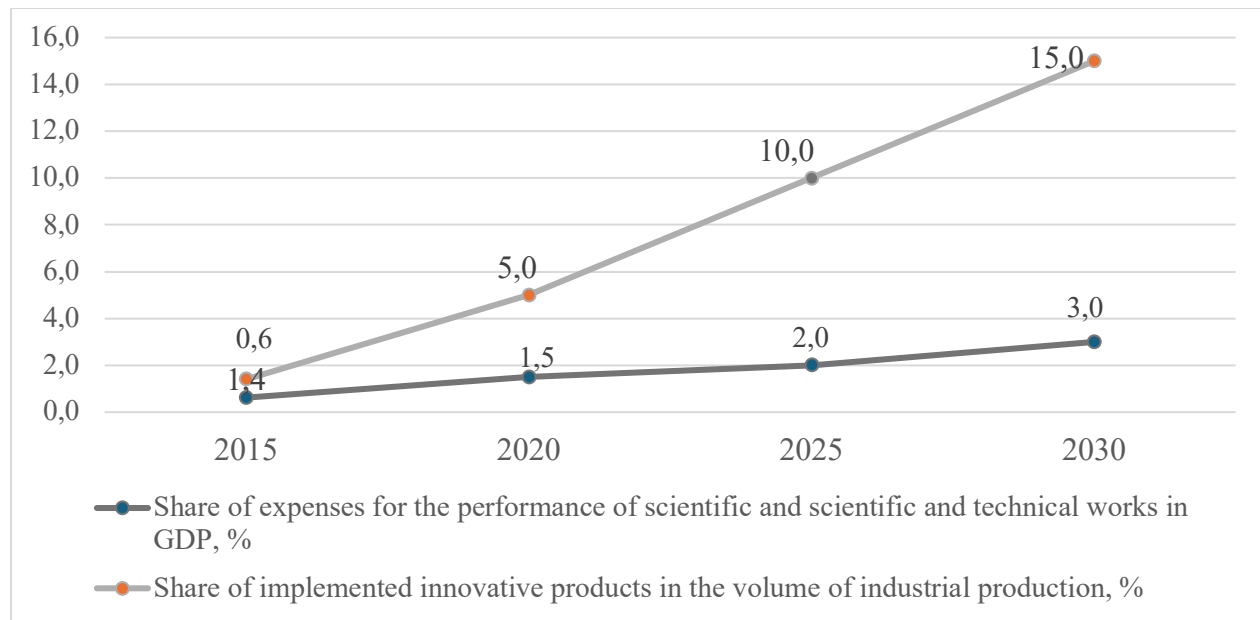


**Fig. 1. Comparison of the Innovative Production Dynamics in Accordance with the SDG 9 Achievement**

Source: designed by the author based on [9]

The determining factor in the accelerated development of the national economy is the information and communication infrastructure. Ukraine has the significant potential of the IT market development due to its highly qualified human resources. That is why the most significant indicators of industrial sustainability and the corresponding level of innovation implementation as well as national economic inclusive growth is the increase of share of expenses for the performance of scientific and scientific and technical works in GDP and share of implemented innovative products in the volume of industrial production during 2015-2023 (Fig.2). Specifically share of expenses for the performance of scientific and scientific and technical works in GDP should increase at 2.4 % in 2030, from 0.6 in 2015 to 3 % in 2030. Regarding the share of implemented innovative products in the volume of industrial production it should increase at 13.6 %, the share of implemented innovative products in the volume of industrial production from 1.4 in 2015 to 15 % in 2030 accordingly. However, the existing trend towards the such specialists abroad

outflow, indicates the urgent need for immediate measures to preserve the country's IT human resources and directing its potential towards the digitalization of domestic industry, enterprises design of qualitatively new digital business models and platforms implementation for interacting with customers and consumers. Modernization of the institutional structure of industry consists in transforming it from fragmented to holistic, industrial complex integrated into the global economy, capable of highly profitable and highly intellectual activities and self-development, combines systemically structured industry entities, balanced by the external and internal markets needs, and meets the standards of ecologically safe development, fair and equal distribution and use of resources, energy and infrastructure facilities.



**Fig. 2. Comparison of the Scientific and Scientific and Technical Works Expenses and Innovative Products Implementation share in Accordance with the SDG 9 Achievement**

*Source:* designed by the author based on [9]

Therefore, it is important to improve the scientific and educational support system for the industry development, innovations into production implementation, ensuring equal access to infrastructure and innovations. Concentration of material and financial resources on the scientific research implementation in the priority areas

of science and technology development, ensuring equal and competitive access to these resources will allow to increase the scientific and technical potential of the national industrial sector and increase production efficiency in the face of high competition and national and global challenges.

Formation of a new inclusive industry structure and business as a whole, directions of its diversification, decentralization, clustering and digitalization, implementation of smart specialization tools and strengthening the role of territorial communities should take place not only taking into account the assessment of the impact of measures on the growth of added value and employment of the population, but also to the fair and equal distribution of the economic activity results, promoting population cohesion and reducing social gaps. The important factor is the integration of the principles of equal opportunities and fair distribution of socio-economic benefits at all levels (macro-, meso-, and micro-) and their synergy to increase the inclusiveness of the national economy.

For the effective use of industry and innovation, sustainable development of capital markets infrastructure is needed, the recovery of the banking system in particular, which should become the main source of cheap financial resources and ensure access to these markets for all members of society without exception, regardless of their gender, age, nationality, religion, place of residence, physical or material capabilities, or membership in any other social groups, which, in turn, in the long term will create the prerequisites for solving such a complex socio-economic process as national economy inclusive growth. It is necessary to create public and private institutions that provide equal access to financial resources and reduce the risks of entering global markets for small and medium-sized exporting enterprises, as well as individual entrepreneurs.

It is important to develop a modern, reliable and accessible infrastructure for all members of society, including information and communication, road and

transport, energy and innovation infrastructure, to improve business efficiency and the life quality of all segments of the population without exception. This can be achieved by creating the system of incentives to increase the efficiency of resource use, wider application of modern clean and ecologically safe technologies and industrial processes, ensuring equal access to resources and innovation. In particular, creation the effective and efficient system for protecting intellectual property, expanding various forms of state participation in the implementation of sustainable and inclusive infrastructure projects, ensuring a flexible tariff policy to create attractive conditions for business and investors, and to ensure equal opportunities for access to resources and the distribution of socio-economic benefits capable of ensuring inclusive growth of the national economy.

**Conclusions and further research prospects.** Thus, not only the improvement and reform of the scientific and educational support system of industry sustainable development and the innovativeness of production as a whole, but also ensuring equal access to infrastructure and innovation for all members of society is extremely important.

At the market conditions, the determining factor is the integration of the principles of equal opportunities, and fair distribution of socio-economic benefits and access to them by all members of society without exception, regardless of their gender, age, nationality, religion, place of residence, physical or material capabilities, or affiliation to any other social groups, which in turn will create the prerequisites for inclusive economic growth of the national economy in the long term.

Further scientific research will be aimed at the process modeling of changes in the dynamics of the main indicators of achieving sustainable development goals, determining their interdependencies and designing forecasts on the possibility of industrial sustainability and innovation use as drivers of the national economy inclusive growth.

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