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## The Architectonics of the National Economy Inclusive Growth Processes State Regulation System

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**Abstract.** *Inclusive economic growth is the prerequisite for socio-economic gaps and poverty overcome increasing the involvement<sup>44</sup> of all the population segments in social benefits creation and fair economic results distribution ensuring social cohesion and society resilience which determines the relevance of the research. **Purpose:** this research aims to design a robust architectonics for state regulation to ensure inclusive economic growth, moving beyond growth-only paradigms to integrate social and inclusive components. **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 inclusive economic growth place in the national economy state regulation system architectonics design study); logical generalization (while the essence of inclusive growth of the national economy generalization); economic and statistical (when target values of the “Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research,*



*development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs” the European Commission policy pillars efforts analysis); abstract-logical (when national economy inclusive development solution canvas design); graphic (for visual presentation of expenditure supporting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth per policy area according to the Delegated Regulation (EU) breakdown); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area). **Results:** The “solutions canvas” for the inclusive development of the national economy has been designed which identifies the main problems and root causes of socio-economic gaps in the national economy, the main circle of stakeholders is outlined, the main goals for overcoming these negative phenomena are given in accordance with the sustainable development goals (SDGs), the implementation of the national economy inclusive growth concept has been identified as the basis for solving these issues, specific solutions and high-level requirements for them have been proposed. The socio-economic results of the national economy inclusive development monitoring conduction, ensuring institutional management of the national economic growth on the basis of inclusiveness, creation of an organizational and economic mechanism for preserving intellectual and human potential, adaptive to the inclusive development needs national education management system creation, digitalization of the economy as practical steps in building the architectonics of the national economy inclusive growth state regulation system of have been proposed. It has been justified that inclusive economic growth is the prerequisite for socio-economic gaps and poverty overcome increasing the involvement of all the population segments in social benefits creation and fair economic results distribution ensuring social cohesion and society resilience. **Conclusions:** effective public governance is paramount for achieving inclusive national economic growth and development. The proposed architectonics facilitates SDG attainment by prioritizing poverty eradication, quality education, sustainable employment, and resilient infrastructure. Strategic implementation necessitates institutional support for policy sustainability, adaptation for post-war recovery, alignment with international standards, and continuous monitoring.*



*Digitalization, human resource preservation, and mechanisms for social cohesion under uncertainty are vital for reducing disparities and fostering equitable resource distribution, ultimately ensuring stable, inclusive growth and long-term societal well-being.*

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

## **Архітектоніка системи державного регулювання процесів інклюзивного зростання національної економіки**

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**Анотація.** *Інклюзивне економічне зростання є фундаментальною передумовою подолання соціально-економічної нерівності та бідності, оскільки забезпечує широке залучення всіх верств населення до створення суспільних благ і справедливого розподілу економічних результатів, сприяючи формуванню соціальної згуртованості та стійкості суспільства. Це обґрунтовує актуальність обраного напрямку дослідження. Метою дослідження є розробка комплексної архітектури державного регулювання, що забезпечує інклюзивне економічне зростання, виходячи за межі традиційних парадигм, зосереджених лише на економічному зростанні, шляхом інтеграції соціальних і інклюзивних компонентів у систему управління. Методологія дослідження базується на застосуванні загальнонаукових і спеціалізованих методів пізнання економічних процесів і явищ, зокрема: монографічного методу — для дослідження архітектури й проєктування системи державного регулювання з урахуванням концепцій сталого розвитку та інклюзивного економічного зростання; логічного*



узагальнення — при визначенні сутності інклюзивного зростання; економічних і статистичних методів — під час аналізу цільових показників політики Європейської Комісії щодо «Розумного, сталого та інклюзивного зростання», включаючи економічну згуртованість, зайнятість, продуктивність, конкурентоспроможність, дослідження та інновації; абстрактно-логічного методу — для формування моделі рішень інклюзивного розвитку; графічного методу — для візуалізації ресурсного забезпечення відповідно до сфер політики Делегованого регламенту ЄС; евристичного підходу — для узагальнення ключових висновків і визначення перспектив подальших досліджень. Результати дослідження дозволили створити «полотно рішень» інклюзивного розвитку національної економіки, у якому визначено основні проблеми і першопричини соціально-економічних розривів, окреслено коло ключових стейкхолдерів, сформульовано цілі подолання негативних явищ у відповідності до цілей сталого розвитку, визначено впровадження концепції інклюзивного зростання як основу для вирішення цих проблем, а також запропоновано конкретні управлінські рішення і загальні вимоги до їх реалізації. Запропоновано здійснювати моніторинг соціально-економічних результатів інклюзивного розвитку, забезпечувати інституційне управління зростанням на засадах інклюзивності, створити організаційно-економічний механізм збереження інтелектуального і кадрового потенціалу, адаптувати систему управління національною освітою до потреб інклюзивного розвитку та впроваджувати цифровізацію економіки як практичні кроки побудови архітектури системи державного регулювання інклюзивного зростання. Обґрунтовано, що інклюзивне економічне зростання є ключовою умовою подолання нерівності та бідності шляхом залучення всіх верств населення до створення суспільних благ і справедливого розподілу результатів економічної діяльності, що забезпечує соціальну згуртованість і стабільність суспільства. **Висновки:** ефективне державне управління є критично важливим для досягнення інклюзивного зростання та сталого розвитку національної економіки. Запропонована архітектура сприяє реалізації



*цілей сталого розвитку, фокусуючись на викоріненні бідності, забезпеченні якісної освіти, сталому працевлаштуванні та розвитку стійкої інфраструктури. Стратегічна реалізація вимагає інституційної підтримки для забезпечення політичної стабільності, адаптації до післявоєнного відновлення, узгодження з міжнародними стандартами та постійного моніторингу. Цифровізація, збереження людських ресурсів і механізми соціальної згуртованості в умовах невизначеності відіграють важливу роль у зменшенні нерівності, справедливому розподілі ресурсів і забезпеченні сталого інклюзивного зростання для довгострокового суспільного добробуту.*

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

**Problem Statement.** Current trends in the world economy development, among which it is worth highlighting the population age structure deformation, primarily economically active, towards aging, unemployment in certain regions increase, economic and social gaps and inequalities deepening, social integration of the population marginalized segments problems sharpening, environmental situation deterioration, as well as the extremely rapid development of scientific and technological progress, primarily in the digitalization direction, globalization and existential challenges force us to recognize that that existing economic models are unable to ensure the full-fledged development of states and individual regions. The world's dominant national economies economic growth models are focused only on economic growth, while neglecting the social and inclusive components, which only exacerbates economic and social inequality, deepens the population disunity and marginalization, especially among countries experiencing such crisis phenomena as political instability, military conflicts, and environmental disasters. The country's main macroeconomic indicators may reflect the economic growth high level achievement, but at the same time a significant part of the population will not be involved in the process of GDP creation, and accordingly to its distribution, which leads to deepening



economic and social inequality, increasing poverty, stratification and disunity of a significant part of the population. In view of this, developed countries have defined sustainable comprehensive progress as the main goal of national economic development, which should be accompanied by the increase in income and quality of life of the population, while simultaneously expanding its economic opportunities and increasing the level of involvement. The basis of this approach is the inclusive growth concept, which is designed to ensure fair and equal opportunities for all members of society and all national economy sectors. The state plays the key role in ensuring inclusive economic growth, it determines its strategic vectors, creates and ensures the operation of relevant socio-economic mechanisms, however, under the conditions of the state democratic development on the market relations basis of, the significant part of the functions is also performed by the private, public and non-government sectors.

**Literature Review.** There has recently been a rapid growth in international literature and research on the links between economic growth and social capability and their impact on individuals well-being and national economy development. Achieving a balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social well-being remains a pressing challenge for emerging and developing economies. Yeboah S., Gatsi J. and others examined the factors contributing to inclusive growth in the BRICS countries, concentrating on the connections between life expectancy, environmental sustainability, and economic growth [1]. The problem of economic inequality, manifesting itself in various forms such as uneven distribution of income or wealth, is one of the most important and contradictory problems facing modern scientists in the 21st century. Dlugopolskyi O. and Zhukovska A. examined the correlation between the level of inclusive development and indicators of inequality in development across the world. The direct correlation between the inclusivity of society and the gender neutrality of countries was found, with the correlation being more pronounced in developed countries. To reduce economic inequality and promote inclusive development, measures should be taken to increase access to educational and training opportunities for disadvantaged groups, as well as to invest in infrastructure



and public services in disadvantaged areas [2]. Aslam A. and Ghouse G. conducted the research and designed the comprehensive conceptual model of the relationship between environmental quality and inclusive growth based on the analysis of their main predictors, mediating and moderating variables using socio-economic theoretical underpinnings and suggested that inclusive growth could only be sustainable if it takes care of environmental quality while promising higher economic growth, tackling poverty, curbing inequalities through social and digital inclusion, and creating productive employment opportunities for current and future generations. The conceptual framework suggested considered as the roadmap for policy makers of different geographical locations to target sustainable inclusive green growth [3].

At the modern conditions, in the macroeconomic context, on the new cross-border rational economic order background, proposed by the EU, inclusive growth allows all member countries to enjoy the progressive results of the union, economic integration and economic growth. It is important to outline the number of priorities in the process of European strategy for inclusive economic growth search and design – high level of employment; new skills, anticipation and changes management; fight against poverty, that are practically reflected in the approved EU Flagship Initiatives, which in turn correlate with the sustainable development goals. For example, “New skills, anticipate and manage change” priority meets EU Flagship Initiatives - "Innovation Union", “A Digital Agenda for Europe”, "Resource efficient Europe", "An Agenda for new skills and jobs", which are also aimed at achieving the Sustainable development goals 4. Quality education and 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation [4]. The issue of inclusive economy fostering becomes particularly sharp within the context of decentralization transformations. The inclusive approach use enables to prove that the "sustainability" parameter is not enough for economic growth as it must positively affect the well-being of broad segments of the population, providing equal opportunities for realizing potential. The inclusive economy concept suggests the responsibility of the state to ensure that each individual has the equal chance to achieve full potential, participate actively in social



and economic processes [5]. Zinchuk T. and others highlight a significant gap in the living conditions of rural and urban populations, that provokes a constant outflow of youth to cities, distortion of the age and gender structure of the rural population, gradual reduction of the total number of peasants, the decrease in the level of inactivity of villages. According to the most indicators, rural economy development does not correspond to the principles of economic and social sustainability [6]. In order to overcome poverty and ensure inclusive growth of the national economy, it is necessary to comply of the principles of social justice and equality in the distribution of both material goods and economic results, as well as the funds of social support programs, achieving the highest possible level of involvement of the poor population in the state social support system with a simultaneous decrease in the share of the non-poor population among recipients of social programs [7].

There is the formed vision where prosperity, opportunity and social justice combine to continuously improve the well-being of all citizens. Achieving this requires to build an economy that is both inclusive and innovative, which should become a straightforward task [8]. Ruili M. and others study shows that the current positive effect of digital economy agglomeration is bigger than the negative effect, resulting in a positive net effect that shows an overall increasing trend with significant regional disparities. Furthermore, regarding the mediating mechanisms, industrial structure, technological innovation and resource allocation efficiency have positive indirect effects on inclusive green growth, while environmental regulation intensity has a negative indirect effect, and it has a nonlinear effect under the threshold constraint of the mediating mechanisms. Their study provided policy insights for promoting inclusive green growth, emphasizing the need to consider regional differences in resource distribution, ecological environment, and social demands [9]. Wu Y. and Zhang J. shed light on the significant influence of digital inclusive finance on strengthening the rural economy. Given the importance of rural economic development in accelerating poverty alleviation and promoting social stability, taking into account the research result it is recommend that policymakers proactively implement various



measures and policies to encourage the development of digital inclusive finance, which will enhance the economic resilience of rural areas [10]. However, the issue of the national economy inclusive growth architectonics state regulation system requires additional research.

**Identification of unresolved aspects of the general problem.** The state regulation priori is related to the most pressing problems of the national economy socio-economic development solvation. It is necessary to apply a wide arsenal of measures and means of a regulatory and stimulating nature in the process of social development systemic complex problems solving. Adherence to this approach is based on the practical experience of developed countries, as well as the results of theoretical and methodological searches for the effective application of the composition and decomposition of a wide range of tools of public administration, state policy, and public regulation. The national economy inclusive growth processes state regulation architectonics combines models, methods, forms, mechanisms, tools, measures, and means, the synergetic effect of which ensures the implementation of state regulation of the development of economic processes and phenomena in accordance with the chosen goals and objectives. The national economy growth processes architectonics structure the state regulation system is of decisive importance for the possibility of realizing positive effects from the implementation of the principles of inclusive growth. In particular, its conceptual significance lies in identifying problems and unrealized opportunities, as well as determining the root causes of gaps and disparities in economic development. The practical significance lies in defining the solution and specific goals that need to be achieved, as well as identifying the most important means of achieving these goals and describing the high-level requirements for their use. Therefore, the concept of the architectonics of state regulation of the processes of the national economy inclusive growth can be defined as a set of elements of the state regulation toolkit coordinated with each other in their composition and structural relationships, the implementation of which at a specific point in time is most



appropriate and will have the expected effect for ensuring inclusive growth of the national economy.

**Research objectives.** This article addresses the critical imperative for new economic paradigms that transcend traditional growth-centric models, focusing on comprehensive national development. It posits that existing frameworks are insufficient to mitigate escalating global challenges, including demographic shifts, unemployment, and deepening inequalities. The research meticulously designs the architectonics of state regulation for inclusive economic growth, aiming to provide a robust, actionable framework for policymakers.

**Key research objectives include:**

- Designing a comprehensive architectonics for state regulation to foster national economy inclusive growth.
- Identifying socio-economic disparities, their root causes, and aligning strategic development priorities with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Proposing practical policy solutions and institutional mechanisms to foster inclusive growth, particularly for post-war recovery and international integration.

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 inclusive economic growth place in the national economy state regulation system architectonics design study); logical generalization (while the essence of inclusive growth of the national economy generalization); economic and statistical (when target values of the “Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, including economic cohesion, jobs, productivity, competitiveness, research, development and innovation, and a well-functioning internal market with strong SMEs” the European Commission policy pillars efforts analysis); abstract-logical (when national economy inclusive development solution canvas design); graphic (for visual presentation of expenditure supporting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth



per policy area according to the Delegated Regulation (EU) breakdown); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area).

**Presentation of the main research material.** It is worth noting that the term of “inclusive development” and “inclusive growth” are very often used as synonyms, however, inclusive growth should be interpreted as growth that is based on high population employment, involvement in economic processes, and equal opportunities, while by inclusive development we mean such development, which covers a wide range of areas of interest (e. g. education, healthcare, digitalization, etc.) and a wide range of stakeholders (equality based on gender, age, social group or any other demographic characteristic). Explaining the difference between inclusive development and growth, it can be argued that growth is quantitative changes (increased employment, increased consumption, reduced number of citizens falling into the poor category), and development represents qualitative characteristics (population living standards improvement, innovations in the production and social spheres, level of cohesion of the population).

The national economy inclusive growth is one of the components of a more complex socio-economic quality such as inclusive development, which should become a priority for the state in the long term, which will ensure the social standards improvement, social norms regulation, and institutional foundations improvement, taking into account the interests of all population segments and economic units. Given the current situation and the existential challenges the state is facing, Inclusive growth will allow for the greater part of the labor force to be involved in effective and productive economic activity thanks to what ensuring a higher standard of living for the majority of the population and ensuring equal opportunities for economic participants, which is why in the short and medium term it is necessary to focus primarily on the inclusive growth of the national economy.

According to the World Bank, inclusive growth is growth that is rapid, sustainable, and widespread across all sectors of the economy, involving a significant



portion of a syate labor force and characterized by equal opportunities in access to the labor market and resources [11]. International Monetary Fund (IMF) interprets the “inclusive growth” term as increasing growth rates by providing a single space for investment and productive employment of the population [12]. International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth defines inclusive growth as growth that is viewed from two perspectives: as a process and as an outcome. On the one hand, as ensuring widespread participation in the growth process through indirect decision-making and through direct participation in ensuring growth itself. On the other hand, the result of inclusive growth is a fair distribution of income [13]. According to the interpretation of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) inclusive growth should be understood as stable and comprehensive growth in terms of employment opportunities, which requires support from public institutions to solve problems in the labor market [14]. The Commission Inclusive Growth RSA believes that inclusive growth is integrated, broad-based growth that extends to a wide range of people and places in order to contribute to and benefit from economic success [15]. European Commission defines inclusive growth as ensuring high levels of employment, investing in education, combating poverty and modernizing labor markets, social protection systems and promoting greater social cohesion [16]. Therefore, we can conclude that the inclusive growth of the national economy and, subsequently, development are based on high employment of the population and, accordingly, its involvement in economic processes, as well as social equality in terms of access, use of resources and the creation and distribution of the results of economic activity.

It is pertinent to acknowledge that the European Commission has established "Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, encompassing economic cohesion, employment generation, productivity enhancement, competitiveness, research, development, and innovation, alongside a robust internal market with thriving SMEs" as a foundational policy pillar. This comprehensive pillar, as delineated within the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard, integrates diverse policy domains, including direct support for small and large enterprises, regulatory reforms promoting smart,



sustainable, and inclusive growth, fostering competitiveness, enhancing the business environment and entrepreneurship, developing business infrastructure, advancing research, development, and innovation, supporting industrialization and reindustrialization, facilitating transnational cooperation, bolstering the cultural sector, and driving building renovation and construction initiatives. The Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard itself serves as a pivotal European Commission document, offering an exhaustive overview of the progress in implementing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and associated national recovery and resilience plans, measured against these articulated policy pillars. The RRF, an unparalleled European Union recovery mechanism, was enacted to mitigate the immediate economic and social repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic. The breakdown of the estimated contribution to the policy pillar according to a list of policy areas established by the European Commission determines that most efforts are planned at “Competitiveness” (24 %), “Support to SMEs” (21 %) and “Building renovation and construction” (18 %), “Business environment/ Entrepreneurship” (8 %) while direct support on “Regulatory changes for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” is only 2 % which indicates that policy is aimed at the opportunities, appropriate conditions and environment creation then direct measures implementation which meets the general requirements for market relations and competitive economic activity (Figure 1).

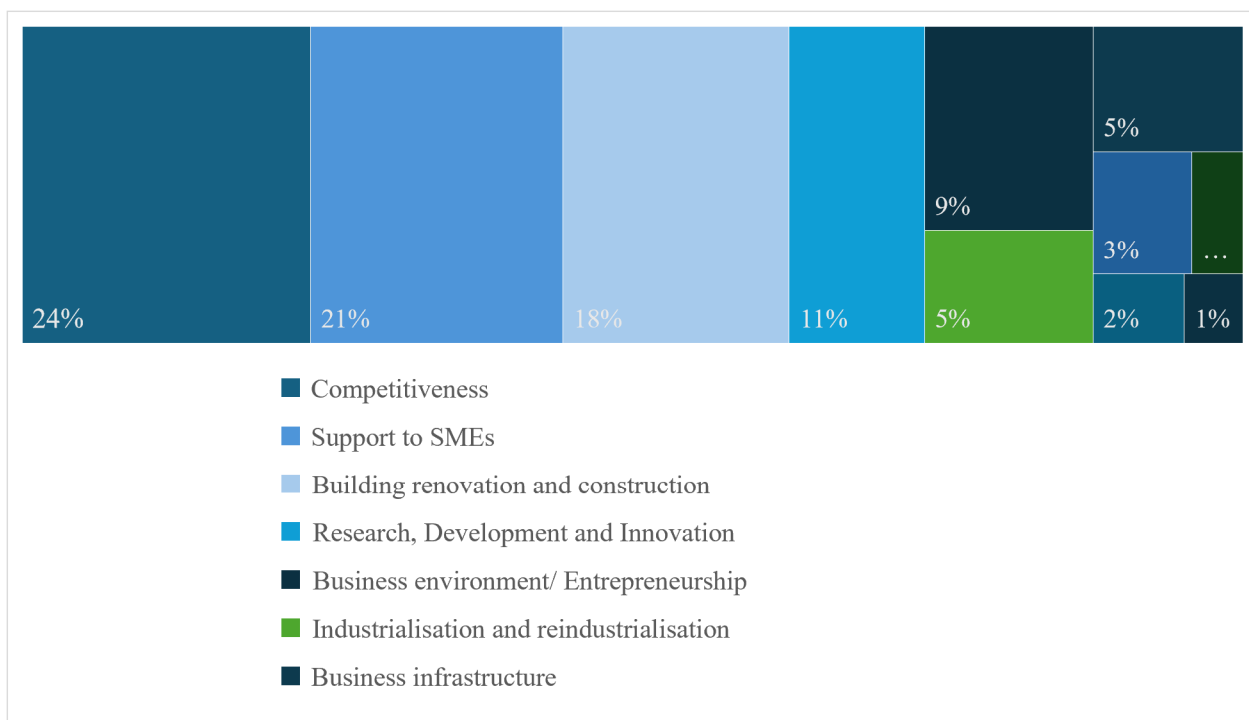


Figure 1. Breakdown of expenditure supporting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth per policy area according to the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2105.

*Source: designed by the author based on European Commission data [16].*

The Solution Vision Canvas provides a component-based definition of the transformation process, which includes the key pillars that act as conceptual constituents of a transformation initiative. In addition, the complex nature of transformation highlights the need for a new and multifaceted leadership style that can effectively drive and support any strategic change, and the canvas reveals itself as a straightforward tool to operationalize such leadership within the organization, business unit or even national economy. By considering transformation leadership as a process, the adoption of the canvas to collect initiatives of any transformation proposed directly by managers and employees across the organization, or citizens and the state facilitates collaborative work among stakeholders, thus reducing cultural and knowledge barriers [17]. The designed solution vision canvas of the national economy inclusive development allowed us to identify the main problems, unrealized opportunities and root causes of the national economy socio-economic gaps, outline the main



stakeholders circle, to provide the main goals for overcoming these negative phenomena in accordance with the SDGs, determine the national economy inclusive growth concept implementation as the basis for solving these issues, propose specific practical solutions and high-level requirements for them (Table 1). The inclusive development concept = assumes that every economic actor and member of society is important, unique, valuable and should be able to realize their potential and satisfy its needs, That is why a fairly wide range of stakeholders has been outlined, from the public and private and non-governmental sectors as well. The main features for inclusive growth achievement are investments in and preserving human capital, creation of new jobs that meet the requirements of scientific and technological progress, ensuring structural transformation of the economy towards digitalization, strong institutional base creation, organization of an effective system of social protection for vulnerable groups of the population, preventing discrimination on any socio-demographic grounds, ensuring social integration and involvement of all society members.

**Table 1**

**National Economy Inclusive Development Solution Canvas**

<b>Problems /Unrealized Opportunities</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Goals (in accordance with SDGs)</b>	<b>Solution</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low employment rate;</li> <li>• poverty;</li> <li>• population dis cohesion;</li> <li>• significant population stratification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unequal access to the economic benefits distribution;</li> <li>• unequal access to the labor market;</li> <li>• unequal access to resources;</li> <li>• unequal access to government and social services;</li> <li>• significant economic gaps;</li> <li>• uneven development of territories;</li> <li>• discrimination based on demographic characteristics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;</li> <li>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;</li> <li>Goal 4. Quality education;</li> <li>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;</li> <li>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;</li> <li>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;</li> <li>Goal 17. Partnerships for the goals.</li> </ul>	<p>Inclusive economic growth concept implementation</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Features</b></p> <p>National system of the national economy inclusive development socio-economic results monitoring.</p> <p>National economy inclusive development management institutional support.</p> <p>Organizational and economic mechanism of intellectual and human resources potential preservation.</p> <p>Adaptive to the inclusive development needs system of national education management.</p> <p>Digitalization of the economy.</p>
			<p>Inclusive economic growth concept implementation</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Features</b></p> <p>National system of the national economy inclusive development socio-economic results monitoring.</p> <p>National economy inclusive development management institutional support.</p> <p>Organizational and economic mechanism of intellectual and human resources potential preservation.</p> <p>Adaptive to the inclusive development needs system of national education management.</p> <p>Digitalization of the economy.</p>



High Level Solution Requirements	Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of the world experience in the implementation of management tools for the inclusive development of the economy and their socio-economic results, as well as the assessment of the national economy inclusive development current state will provide an opportunity to clearly define the national economy inclusive growth goals, objectives and indicators.</li> <li>• Determining of the strategic priorities and institutionally ensuring economic growth management in the inclusive economic development state regulation system should provide an opportunity to ensure the sustainability of defined state policy.</li> <li>• Development of the national economy inclusive development concept in the context of post-war recovery will make it possible to take into account the peculiarities of the post-war and recovery periods.</li> <li>• Improvement of the institutional support for the national economy inclusive development state policy in the context of European integration will provide an opportunity to achieve compliance with global standards and promote integration into the global economy.</li> <li>• Creation of the national system for monitoring the socio-economic results of the national economy inclusive development will allow to conduct effective monitoring of the results of the defined policy and implemented measures.</li> <li>• Digitalization of the economy as the tool for ensuring the inclusive development of the national economy should provide the opportunity to create new jobs that will allow the production of highly intelligent and competitive goods and services.</li> <li>• Implementation of conceptual principles for managing inclusive development in the national economy sectors should provide the opportunity to resolve issues of equal access and fair distribution of resources, economic benefits, and economic activity results.</li> <li>• Introduction of mechanisms to ensure economic growth and social cohesion at the uncertainty conditions should provide an opportunity to reduce gaps in the development of territories and promote the population social cohesion.</li> <li>• Determination of the directions for adapting the national education management system to the needs of inclusive development should provide equal opportunities for education, pre-qualification in accordance with the requirements of the labor market, and lifelong learning.</li> <li>• Organizational and economic tools to stimulate the implementation of the inclusive approach to managing the entrepreneurial sector of the national economy should provide the opportunity to ensure equal access to the labor market and the distribution of economic benefits and resources.</li> <li>• Adapting the inclusive approach to the public administration system in the context of decentralization should provide the opportunity to ensure equal access to state and social services.</li> <li>• Economic mechanism for preserving intellectual and human resources potential should provide an opportunity to slow down the labor force outflow.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• citizens;</li> <li>• households;</li> <li>• employers;</li> <li>• producers;</li> <li>• non-governmental organizations;</li> <li>• public associations and unions;</li> <li>• financial and credit institutions;</li> <li>• regional state administrations;</li> <li>• united territorial communities;</li> <li>• city councils;</li> <li>• ministries and state agencies.</li> </ul>

**Source:** designed by the author.

Both national and global economies are characterized by continuous quantitative and qualitative transformations that permeate all facets of economic activity, encompassing production, distribution, exchange, and consumption. Within this dynamic landscape, challenges frequently emerge that market mechanisms are inherently incapable of addressing autonomously. These include, but are not limited to, unemployment, suboptimal resource utilization, environmental degradation,



downturns in business activity, and inadequate social protection for vulnerable population segments. Consequently, the realization of inclusive growth and comprehensive national economic development is contingent upon the implementation of a highly effective public governance framework. The overarching objectives of inclusive development should therefore be conceptualized as cultivating a prosperous, appealing to investment, gender-equitable, secure, and environmentally pristine national environment. This environment must be underpinned by robust infrastructure, feature a thriving small and medium-sized enterprise sector, exhibit exemplary governance, and foster an actively engaged, unified populace wherein every individual can realize their full potential and satisfy their needs, irrespective of age, gender, physical or financial capabilities, nationality, or religious affiliation.

**Conclusions.** National economies are inherently intricate socio-economic systems, marked by multifaceted complexities and inherent uncertainties in their dynamics. This research underscores the imperative for developing a structured framework (architectonics) and an efficacious state regulatory system for national economic inclusive growth processes. This system's potential impact on advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly within the socio-economic domain and through the practical application of inclusive development principles, is a central focus. Drawing upon global experiences in state management tools for inclusive national economic development, key strategic objectives have been identified. These objectives align with established SDGs and their corresponding indicators, encompassing: eradicating poverty in all its manifestations; achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture; ensuring quality education; fostering sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth with full and productive employment; developing resilient infrastructure and promoting innovation; ensuring sustainable consumption and production; and strengthening global partnerships for these goals. Establishing clear strategic priorities, outlining high-level solution specifications for features, and institutionally embedding economic growth management within the inclusive economic development state regulation system are crucial for guaranteeing



the long-term viability of articulated state policies. Furthermore, adapting and deploying the inclusive national economic development concept within a post-conflict recovery context will enable consideration of the unique challenges of such periods, thereby facilitating broad population engagement in economic activities. Aligning the institutional support for national economy inclusive development state policy with international benchmarks will foster adherence to European Union and other global standards, consequently promoting deeper integration into the global economic framework. Establishing an effective monitoring system for the socio-economic outcomes of national economy inclusive development will enable continuous oversight of results and implemented interventions, enhancing their measurability and controllability. The challenge of ensuring equitable access to education, labor market-aligned pre-qualification, and lifelong learning can be addressed by defining strategies for adapting the national education management system to meet the demands of inclusive development. Consequently, economic digitalization emerges as a pivotal instrument for fostering inclusive national development, offering the potential to generate novel employment opportunities focused on producing sophisticated and globally competitive goods and services. To address human resource potential preservation, an economic mechanism designed to retain intellectual and human capital is necessary to mitigate labor force emigration in both immediate and extended timeframes. It is pertinent to acknowledge that deploying mechanisms to secure economic growth and social cohesion amidst uncertain conditions can effectively diminish regional development disparities and enhance societal integration. In summary, the application of conceptual principles for managing inclusive development across national economic sectors is anticipated to facilitate equitable access to and fair distribution of resources, economic benefits, and the outcomes of economic activity. Strategic investments in human capital, the generation of new employment opportunities, facilitation of economic structural transformation, proactive discrimination prevention, cultivation of social integration and cohesion, and the establishment of robust institutions are fundamental prerequisites for achieving



inclusive growth and comprehensive development of the national economy. Therefore, the practical operationalization of the proposed architectonics for national economy inclusive growth management is poised to yield stable and inclusive growth, culminating in long-term inclusive development, a reduction in socio-economic disparities, enhanced social and territorial cohesion, effective resolution of employment challenges, and the establishment of a truly sustainable and inclusive society.

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