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INCLUSIVE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF EUROPEAN TRENDS

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The article is devoted to the investigation of the essential characteristics and concept of inclusive local development. Solving the problems of the Ukrainian national economy is a complex and multidimensional task regarding the application of the concept of sustainable development, taking into account the current realities, the development trends of the world community, and the place and role of the country in the EU and in the world. In these circumstances the major fact is the adaptation by Ukraine the program of strategic goals of sustainable development. The implementation of this program is impossible without solving the actual problems of local communities. Despite the fact that public administration reform and decentralization of power have been ongoing in Ukraine for the past few years, current approaches to local development have not resulted in a systematic solution to the problems that have accumulated in local and regional authorities. The issues of elaborating new principles and approaches to local development, as well as of the search for effective management models aimed at solving socio-economic problems and improving the population's quality of life remain acute. Therefore, there is an urgent need for new conceptual solutions to the existing problems of local communities. In the conditions of economic, financial and social instability in recent decades, it can be noted that economic growth alone is not enough for effective and balanced development of the country. The new models of social and economic development containing the response to the current challenges as an increase in the level of poverty, inequality in incomes and opportunities of the population have been developed by leading scientists and practitioners. Consequently, as a result of the rethinking of conceptual approaches to the problems of economic development and in the conditions of the transformation of an industrial society into an intellectual one, new concepts of economic growth arise. The concept of inclusive local development has a prominent place among them.

Keywords: sustainable development, inclusive development, local development, social and economic problems, sustainable development goals.

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Introduction and problem statement

In recent years, the countries of the world have faced an increase in the level of unemployment and poverty, inequality, migration of population, marginalization, social security budget restrictions, and reduced availability of goods and services, in particular, in the field of health care and education.

These are the consequences of economic crises and disparities in economic development. The aforementioned effects of the global processes are also felt in Ukraine. For this reason, the ensuring efficient local development is becoming an increasingly pressing task for public authorities and requires a systems approach.

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Analysis and research of publications

Over the past few years, many scientific works have been devoted to the issue of implementing the concept of inclusive development. The fundamentals of the theory of inclusive development were laid and developed in the works of such scientists as D. Acemoglu and J. Robinson, J. Gupta and Vegelin J. Podesta, Z.M. Bedos, A.V. Bazyliuk, I.M. Bobukh and S.M. Shchegel, O.H. Vdovichen, P.S. Yeshchenko, T.O. Zinchuk, A.B. Karimova, O.D. Prognimak and others. At the same time, theoretical studies on the fundamentals of inclusive development do not provide an unequivocal response to the role of this concept in relation to local and regional development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were approved at the 2015 UN Summit on Sustainable Development. The state report of Ukraine provides basic indicators and benchmarks for Ukraine to achieve these goals. It is clear that the achievement of these indicators is impossible without the introduction of strategic management mechanisms for the development of local communities in Ukraine [6].

Despite the fact that public administration reform and decentralization of power have been ongoing in Ukraine for the past few years, current approaches to local development have not resulted in a systematic solution to the problems that have accumulated in local and regional authorities. The issues of elaborating new principles and approaches to local development, as well as of the search for effective management models aimed at solving socio-economic problems and improving the population's quality of life remain acute [6].

Purpose of the article

The purpose of the article is to determine the essential characteristics and concept of inclusive local development for further conceptual solving of the problems of local communities. In this context, the latest inclusive approach to local development is worthy of consideration.

Presentation of the material

The large part of raw and energy-intensive types of production in the economy of Ukraine leads to the depletion of natural resources, the reduction of competitiveness of the domestic goods, as well as to the deterioration of the environment. Therefore, the transition of the country to a model of sustainable development is a necessity [2].

The Strategy of Sustainable Development "Ukraine-2020" contains the following principles:

– a balance of the Ukrainian society development – parity of economic, social and

ecological components, as well as recognition of the impossibility of long-term progressive development of society in conditions of degradation of the natural environment;

– an ensuring ecologically and technogenically safe living conditions of the population;

– an affirmation of humanism, democracy and universal human values, a development of civil society and an involvement of broad sections of the population in state-building processes;

– a supporting and enhancing the role of all sectors of civil society and an ensuring free access of its members to environmental information and justice to protect their inherent rights and freedoms;

– an ensuring the ecological and economic balance of the development of individual regions in the context of close interregional economic interaction provided coordination with national needs and national security interests;

– an establishing equal and mutually beneficial relations with other states to promote the sustainable development of all countries of the world.

Identifying the key features and aspects of Ukraine's sustainable development, in light of its economic, social and environmental problems, provided an opportunity to define the main objectives of this development [7]:

– economic growth – formation of a socially-oriented market economy and provision of opportunities, motives and guarantees of citizens' work, quality of life, rational consumption of material resources;

– protection of natural environment – creation of conditions for citizens to live in a high-quality natural environment with clean air, land, water, protection and restoration of biodiversity, implementation of the ecological imperative of production development;

– welfare – introduction of uniform social standards based on scientifically based standards of budgetary security of one resident, taking into account regional characteristics;

– fairness – establishment of guarantees of equality of citizens before the law, equal opportunities for attaining material, ecological and social well-being;

– effective (sustainable) use of natural resources – creation of a system of guarantees for the rational use of natural resources based on compliance with the national interests of the country and their preservation for future generations;

– stabilization of the number of the population – formation of state policy with the aim of increasing life expectancy and stabilizing the population,

providing comprehensive support to young families, protecting motherhood and childhood;

- education – guaranteeing citizens’ access to education, preserving the intellectual potential of the country;

- international cooperation – active cooperation with all countries and international organizations in order to make rational use of ecosystems, guaranteeing a safe and favourable future.

The concept of local development is defined as a special form of regional development with endogenic factors in the central part.

Local economic development (LED) is a process by which local government and/or community manages current resources and makes new commitments to partnerships, the private sector or among themselves to create new jobs, increase employment and stimulate economic activity in a clearly demarcated economic area. Economic development requires the development of regional or local potential and the creation of a response to economic, technological and social changes etc.

In spite of the difference between the definitions of the concept LED, all of them have the following common components:

- firstly, LED is participative. It is based on the partnership between local authorities, the private sector, other public sector agents and civil society to promote local commercial activity. Initiatives of LED are community driven and locally owned;

- secondly, local governments provide leadership and coordination in the planning and implementation of initiatives of LED directly or through delegation to public agencies;

- thirdly, plans of LED combine efforts in various sectors, developing both the formal and informal economy, in order to achieve community objectives. These objectives include improving the quality of jobs, reducing poverty, providing ecological sustainability and empowering marginalizes groups, in particular women, youth, people with disabilities and indigenous people;

- fourthly, initiatives of LED vary widely depending on local needs and circumstances. For instance, infrastructure development, research and development, professional education, involving new investment, technical, and financial services to new-created and current enterprises, favorable purchasing policy and marketing support can be considered as LED initiatives;

- fifthly, LED is a long-lasting process directed on the development of inclusive, sustainable communities.

In our opinion, the last, fifth, component deserves a detailed definition.

First of all, it is necessary to separate the concepts of “economic development” and “economic growth”. The comparison of the categories is shown in Table 1.

Inclusive development is a complex category, in the interpretation of which it is appropriate to highlight certain debatable aspects. The scientific thoughts divided on three approaches to use this category: “inclusive development” – in cases where development much broader than growth and can even mean a steady state of development or decline; “inclusive growth” – is used when special attention is paid both to increasing growth and to shared growth

Table 1

Comparison of concepts “Economic development” and “Economic growth” [3]

Economic development	Economic growth
Economic development is a much broader concept than economic growth. As a variant of relationship between these concepts, Economic development= Economic growth+Standard of living	Economic growth is narrower concept than economic development
Economic development is considered as multidimensional phenomenon, as it is focused on people's incomes and on improving the standard of living of the country's population	Economic growth is mostly explained as an increase of economic indicators of the country, industry or enterprise
Long-term process	Short-term process
Both qualitative and quantitative conditions: human potential development index, index of development taking into account gender inequality, population poverty index, infant mortality, literacy level, etc.	Only quantitative conditions: growth in actual cash dividends paid
Economic development is related to underdeveloped and developing countries	Economic growth is associated with the developed countries of the world
Qualitative and quantitative influence on the economy. Improvements in life expectancy, fertility, literacy, poverty and mortality	Quantitative influence on the economy. Growth of such indexes as growth in actual cash dividends paid, income per capita, etc.
Continuous process	Lasts in a certain period of time

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on the basis of, for instance, employment opportunities for all and redistributive mechanisms; “inclusive wealth” – includes an argument that the investments to economic growth can act as a measure of wealth [2].

When speaking about economic unfairness and inequality, the main question is “Why do some countries get richer, while others get poorer?”. In the work of D. Acemoglu and J. Robinson “Why Nations Fail: The origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty” the reasons of rapid development of some states and decline of others have been considered [3]. On the basis of a thorough retrospective analysis of the patterns of development and the instruments of regulation of institutions of many countries of the world they have proved the dependence of the level of well-being of the country and its citizens on the type of economic institutions.

In the opinion of L. Lobonska and V. Minina, “inclusive development” is wider complex concept than “inclusive growth” because includes not only quantitative aspect but also qualitative improving of the standards, regulation of social norms and improvement of institutional foundations, taking into account the interests of different strata and economic counterparties of different levels. So, when analyzing the differences between “economic development” and “economic growth”, N.M. Salatiuk points out that “economic growth can be occur even in the absence of economic development, while economic development is impossible without economic growth” [4].

Key areas of LED are economic, social, financial, commercial, educational, ecological, commercial, innovative.

The concept of local development was appeared in France in the 1970s in response to economic functioning, when not all territories or groups of people can be integrated into the national and, even more so, into the global economic functioning. Then it was created an understanding that it is necessary to mobilize the potential and resources of social groups and local communities in order to obtain economic and social benefits primarily for the relevant groups. The approach from the point of view of local development assumes that development does not arise solely from the economic value of activities and does not rely exclusively on organized production systems and centralized institutions, but also involves small local initiatives and mobilizes the local population around projects that use local resources [5].

Therefore, the local development is a process of social and economic changes within a certain

territory, which takes place on the basis of increasing the social activity of the local population using local resources to improve the quality of life. The aim of local development is to increase the potential of a certain territory of a municipality or region for improving the economic future and quality of life of the population.

French researcher E. Plantier-Royon points out that inclusive local development is a model of development that promotes equality and the widest social participation at the lowest level, and is also based on the key concepts of decentralization and citizen participation at the local level [1].

In the opinion of A. Bazyliuk and O. Zhulyn, inclusion consists in adapting the system to human needs, and “the concept of inclusive development assumes that every subject of the economy is important, unique, valuable to society and has the ability to meet its needs” [3].

The analysis and generalization of scientific works and materials of international organizations makes it possible to highlight the main essential characteristics of inclusive local development and classify them according to certain features (Table 2).

A strategy is a main unit of LED of the territory. The base of the strategy is formed within the strategy of economic and social development of the region, while the last strategy is based on the state strategy.

On the current stage of development Ukraine adopted the program of strategic goals of sustainable development. The basic indicators and benchmarks for achieving the goals of sustainable development (SDGs) are shown in the state report of Ukraine. The current SDGs were approved at the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015. The essence characteristics of sustainable development, shown in Table 2, correspond to the specified strategic goals [6].

However, inclusive local development is a relatively new conceptual approach to socio-economic development of territories and local communities. The advantage of this approach is an increasing inclusion of various social groups of the local population in the processes of production and redistribution of public goods on the principles of broad participation and non-discrimination with the involvement of local resources. In this way, economic growth increases and new “growth points” are created. Therefore, the territories (cities, towns, villages) get a possibility to increase their competitive advantages and obtain a socio-economic effect.

National system of SDGs (86 state goals of development and 172 indicators of their monitoring) has been created with taking into account the

Table 2

Essence characteristics of sustainable development

Classification feature	Essence characteristic
Social involvement	Broad social involving including women, people with disabilities, migrants; participation in the management of local affairs
	Availability of equal opportunities for all in access to public goods and resources
	Availability and application of mechanisms for fairer distribution of public property (income)
Economic involvement	Absence of extreme poverty and unemployment
	Availability of opportunities for employment, raising the level and quality of life
	Creation of jobs for full productive employment and decent working conditions
	Availability of opportunities for self-employment and the development of entrepreneurial activity, especially in rural areas (primarily among the poor strata of the population)
Availability of services	Availability of educational, medical, transport, digital, financial and other services
Preservation of the environment and resources	Economical use of natural resources and prevention of environmental degradation
	Creation of “green” jobs
Security status	Availability of conditions for individual, social and territorial security to prevent extreme poverty

Source: offered by authors

principle of “leaving no one behind” and using a large set of informational, statistic and analytical materials. This system is designed to provide a reliable basis for further planning of Ukraine’s development and monitoring of the achievements of SDGs [3].

The necessity of integration (efficiency, effectiveness, coordination) requires the creation of single point of primary coordination. Logically, it should be a primary organization that can provide leadership, foster partnerships and be accountable to citizens.

It can be advisable if the leading organization has broader responsibilities for basic public services, quality of life, land use, infrastructure and other important factors, and, therefore, is able to actively condition development and eliminate potential tension and pressure.

The leading organization must have a certain level of fiscal connection with the economic indicators of the area and, therefore, be motivated to look for effective sources of sustainable growth.

When analyzing the processes of transformation in the European environment, it is appropriate to pay attention to the document in the relevant direction, which is valid in the EU countries and defined by the European Commission, adopted on November 22, 2016. EU implements the UN Agenda when defines the priorities and strategic approach to achieve the goals of sustainable development in Europe.

In the First Communication on the next steps towards a sustainable European future 10 policy

priorities have been provided. The task of European Commission is to control the implementation of the UN Agenda until 2030 for the sustainable development of regions and to provide the achieving the SDGs in EU. A shared vision and framework for development cooperation for the EU and its member states aligned with the 2030 Agenda has been offered in the Second Communication on the New European Consensus on Development. In the Third Communication On Renewed Partnership with African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP) the building blocks for a new, sustainable phase of EU-ACP relations after the expiry of the Coton’s Agreement in 2020 have been offered.

Ukraine has joined the UN Millennium Declaration and undertook to achieve the SDGs by 2030. According to the Strategy of Sustainable Development “Ukraine-2020”, 12 principles of proper governance and the European sign of excellence in community management have been formulated: participation, representation, fair elections; reacting; efficiency and effectiveness; openness and transparency; rule of law; ethicality; competence and ability; innovation and readiness for change; focus on sustainability and long-term perspective; rational financial management; human rights, cultural diversity and social cohesion; accountability [7].

In the strategy of innovations and proper governance, the mission is to encourage central and local governments to work together to improve governance quality at all levels, starting with those

closest to the people, where a solid and effective democracy is important.

In scientific thought, inclusive and extractive institutions of the development of society and economy are distinguished. In the opinion of scientists, the degree of development of the economic system depends on the success of the building of inclusive institutions in the country, as well as on the level of innovation and technological discoveries in the country, in the region, in the community. Inclusive institutions should be built on the principles of unconditional respect for private property, individual rights and freedoms, the stability of the legal system and the creation of a competitive environment. It is these basic structures that encourage people to effectively participate in economic activity [4].

Sustainable development is widely promoted as a holistic concept that aims to integrate social, economic and cultural policies to ensure quality growth. However, there are obstacles that prevent the introduction of sustainable development into the local economy. In general, these obstacles include: economic and financial, innovative, social, political, institutional obstacles, as well as imperfect monitoring and evaluation systems.

Economic and financial obstacles. The dominant development model tends to focus on economic growth as a priority rather than human rights and well-being or environmental processes and constraints. This requires a worldview transition from treating the environment as a part of the economy to treating the economy as a part of the environment. Strategically, this means that the economy should be adapted to ensure the conservation of environmental services.

Innovative obstacles. There is a lack of innovation-oriented research in the field of education. Therefore, there should be a closer connection between research institutes and the economy, which will also overcome the problems related to the transfer of knowledge for its application in real life [5].

Social obstacles. Population growth combined with unsustainable patterns of consumption and production among the affluent are the greatest social challenges to achieving sustainable development in the world. Sustainable development will not be

possible without significant changes in human behavior. Other social obstacles are: marginalization of the poor and entrenched inequalities, limited awareness of sustainable development; environmental issues, both among politicians and among the general public, have divided civil society; insufficient interaction between civil society and the government; insufficient stimulation of the private sector to achieve sustainable development.

Political obstacles. Inadequate economic, social and environmental approaches to policies, plans and projects are a major obstacle to the implementation of sustainable development.

Institutional obstacles. In many developing countries, institutional obstacles as a result of the lack of institutional experience for the operation of all mechanisms of the democratic system hinder and complicate sustainable development.

Imperfect monitoring and evaluation systems. The main problem is the lack of specific targets (at global, national and local levels), measurements and data to track progress, resulting in a lack of information provided to decision-makers. To establish a dynamic process of improvement in order to increase their effectiveness, the monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development strategies should be strengthened. Governments should investigate more deeply and evaluate the socio-economic impacts of development projects, not just their outcomes [4].

Conclusion

Summarizing the results of the research, we can conclude that it is inclusive economic growth that is the basis of sustainable local socio-economic development.

Based on the study of theoretical approaches, it was established that inclusive local development is a process of structural changes, which is accompanied by economic and social activity at the local level and ensures an increase in well-being based on maximum employment, individual and social security, equal access to opportunities and services for a wide range of local population using local resources. The results of the study provide grounds for asserting the need for further scientific discussion regarding new conceptual solutions to solving existing problems of local development.

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ІНКЛЮЗИВНИЙ МІСЦЕВИЙ РОЗВИТОК ГРОМАД У РАМКАХ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИХ ТЕНДЕНЦІЙ

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Статтю присвячено визначенню сутнісних характеристик та поняття інклюзивного місцевого розвитку. Virіshennya problem natsionalnoi ekonomiki, sho stavit' pred soboyu Ukraina, – skladne ta bagatomirne zavdannya, sho do zastosuvannya koncepcii staloho rozvytku z urakhuvannya realii suchasnosti, tendentsii rozvytku svitovoi spilnoty, misca i znachennya kraïni v ES ta sviti. Za takikh obstavyn vahlyvim e te, sho na suchasnomu etapi rozvytku Ukraina prinyala programu stratehichnykh cilей staloho rozvytku, virishennya yakoï ne mozhlyve bez virishennya naочnykh problem mistsevyykh громад. Незважаючи на те, що в Україні останні кілька років тривають реформа публічного управління та децентралізація влади, існуючі на сьогодні підходи до місцевого розвитку не привели до системного розв'язання проблем, що накопичилися в територіальних громадах. Гострими залишаються питання щодо вироблення нових принципів і підходів до місцевого розвитку, пошуку ефективних моделей управління, спрямованих на розв'язання соціально-економічних проблем і підвищення якості життя населення. Тому постала нагальна потреба у нових концептуальних рішеннях існуючих проблем місцевих спільнот. В умовах економічної, фінансової та соціальної нестабільності впровадження останніх десятиліть можна зазначити, що для ефективного та збалансованого розвитку країни лише економічного зростання недостатньо. Провідні науковці та практики розвивають нові моделі соціально-економічного розвитку, в межах яких важливими для вирішення є такі виклики сучасності, як зростання рівня бідності, нерівності у доходах і можливість населення. Отже, у результаті переосмислення концептуальних підходів щодо проблем економічного розвитку та в умовах трансформації індустріального суспільства в інтелектуальне виникають нові концепції економічного зростання, чільне місце серед яких належить концепції інклюзивного місцевого розвитку.

Ключові слова: сталий розвиток, інклюзивний розвиток, місцевий розвиток, соціально-економічні проблеми, стійкий розвиток.

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The article is devoted to the investigation of the essential characteristics and concept of inclusive local development. Solving the problems of the Ukrainian national economy is a complex and multidimensional task regarding the application of the concept of sustainable development, taking into account the current realities, the development trends of the world community, and the place and role of the country in the EU and in the world. In these circumstances the major fact is the adaptation by Ukraine the program of strategic goals of sustainable development. The implementation of this program is impossible without solving the actual problems of local communities. Despite the fact that public administration reform and decentralization of power have been ongoing in Ukraine for the past few years, current approaches to local development have not resulted in a systematic solution to the problems that have accumulated in local and regional authorities. The issues of elaborating new principles and approaches to local development, as well as of the search for effective management models aimed at solving socio-economic problems and improving the population's quality of life remain acute. Therefore, there is an urgent need for new conceptual solutions to the existing problems of local communities. In the conditions of economic, financial and social instability in recent decades, it can be noted that economic growth alone is not enough for effective and balanced development of the country. The new models of social and economic development containing the response to the current challenges as an increase in the level of poverty, inequality in incomes and opportunities of the population have been developed by leading scientists and practitioners. Consequently, as a result of the rethinking of conceptual approaches to the problems of economic development and in the conditions of the transformation of an industrial society into an intellectual one, new concepts of economic growth arise. The concept of inclusive local development has a prominent place among them.

Keywords: sustainable development, inclusive development, local development, social and economic problems, sustainable development goals.

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