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ECONOMIC DIGITALIZATION AND STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION TOWARD THE NATIONAL ECONOMY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Summary. Introduction. The accelerating diffusion of digital technologies is transforming the structural foundations of the national economies and redefining the mechanisms through which economic development, competitiveness, and social welfare are generated. In the contemporary global economic environment, economic digitalization has become a critical factor influencing productivity dynamics, innovation processes, institutional modernization, evolution of economic structures and inclusiveness provision. At the same time, increasing attention is being devoted to the concept of inclusive economic development, which emphasizes the need to ensure that economic progress generates broad-based benefits across society rather than concentrating gains within limited economic or social groups. The national economy inclusive development represents a multidimensional paradigm of economic progress that integrates sustainable growth, equitable distribution of opportunities, social participation, and balanced regional development. It emphasizes the creation of economic systems in which individuals, enterprises, and communities have fair access to productive resources, employment opportunities, financial services, education, and technological innovation. In recent years, digital transformation has emerged as one of the most influential drivers shaping the prospects for inclusive development.

Purpose. The purpose of the article is to substantiate the conceptual and practical role of economic digitalization and structural transformation as key drivers of inclusive national economic development in the context of contemporary technological and socio-economic change. Specifically, the article aims to develop and theoretically substantiate a comprehensive conceptual framework that explains the interdependence between digitalization processes, structural economic transformation, and national economy inclusive development outcomes.

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 economic digitalization and the national economy inclusive development study); abstract-logical (when Strategy Diamond of economic digitalization and structural transformation toward inclusive national economic development design); logical generalization (while the generalized strategic framework of economic digitalization and structural transformation toward inclusive national economic development creation); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area).

Results. The findings of the study demonstrate that economic digitalization significantly contributes to structural transformation and inclusive national economic development through several interconnected mechanisms. The research confirms that the integration of digital technologies into economic systems contributes not only to productivity growth and technological modernization but also to the expansion of economic participation, reduction of structural inequalities, and



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strengthening of socio-economic resilience. Digital transformation enhances productivity, stimulates innovation, and expands economic opportunities, while inclusive policy measures ensure that these benefits are distributed broadly across society.

The application of the Strategy Diamond conceptual framework allowed the to identify key strategic components necessary for successful digital-driven structural transformation, including strategic arenas of digitalization, implementation vehicles, competitive differentiators, staged development processes, and the economic logic underlying inclusive growth. The conceptual model integrating theoretical principles from endogenous growth theory, structural transformation theory, institutional economics, and digital economy theory. specification is designed to formally represent the structural relationship between economic digitalization and inclusive national economic development. The results underscore the importance of the integration of digitalization strategies with inclusive development policies represents a critical priority for national economic governance by aligning technological progress with social inclusion objectives, governments can create economic systems that are not only more productive and innovative but also more equitable, resilient, and sustainable in the long term.

Discussion. The conducted research confirms that economic digitalization, when effectively integrated with structural transformation policies and inclusive development strategies, can serve as a powerful driver of inclusive economic development, improved productivity, and broader population economic participation. One of the key implications of the research is that digitalization can significantly enhance economic inclusiveness by expanding access to markets, financial services, education, and public services. Further research should focus on empirical evaluation of the proposed conceptual framework through econometric modeling and comparative cross-country analysis.

Key words: economic development, inclusive growth, digitalization.

Problem statement. The relationship between technological progress and the national economic development has long been central to modern economic theory. Which is emphasized capital accumulation, labor input, and exogenous technological progress as key determinants of the national economic growth, including inclusively oriented. However, the digital era has fundamentally transformed the nature of technological progress from an exogenous to an endogenous process embedded within economic institutions, innovation ecosystems, and structural transformation mechanisms. It should be noted that the critical role of technological innovation, human capital, and knowledge spillovers in generating sustained and inclusively oriented national economic growth. Digitalization represents the most advanced stage of endogenous technological development, characterized by continuous innovation cycles, network externalities, and increasing returns to scale. Unlike traditional industrial technologies, digital technologies exhibit several unique economic characteristics: near-zero marginal cost of reproduction; strong network effects; scalability without proportional increase in input costs; data-driven productivity enhancement; platform-based economic coordination. These characteristics fundamentally alter economic structures, productivity dynamics, and inclusion mechanisms.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The concept of inclusive economic development has gained increasing prominence in contemporary economic research and policy discourse as governments and international institutions seek to ensure that economic growth benefits a broad spectrum of society. The national economy inclusive growth integrates economic expansion with social equity, emphasizing the importance of employment generation, equal access to economic opportunities, and the reduction of income inequality [1]. Heshmati A. highlights that inclusive growth policies require integrated strategies involving education, technological development, financial inclusion, and institutional governance. Similarly, the inclusive development requires structural reforms that promote equitable distribution of economic opportunities across sectors and regions [2]. Inclusive economic systems must therefore address structural imbalances within national economies, including disparities in employment, productivity, and access to economic resources. In the context of globalization and technological transformation, inclusive development is increasingly associated with the digital transformation of economic systems. Digital technologies create opportunities for productivity growth, innovation, and improved governance. However, these technologies may also reinforce existing inequalities if access to digital infrastructure and digital skills remains uneven.

Digitalization represents one of the most significant drivers of the national economy structural economic change in the twenty-first century. The rapid diffusion of digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, digital platforms, and mobile technologies, has transformed production processes, market structures, and institutional governance systems. Fu X. and Avenyo E. conducted the comprehensive analysis of digital platforms which demonstrates that digital platforms play a central role in enabling market access, reducing transaction costs, and facilitating innovation diffusion [3]. Digital platforms create new economic ecosystems in which businesses, consumers, and public institutions interact through digital networks. These transformations contribute to structural shifts within national economies, including: the emergence of digital service sectors, the transformation of traditional industries through digital technologies, the integration of small and medium enterprises into global value chains. However, digital transformation also introduces new challenges for inclusive development. Digital market concentration and the dominance of global platform corporations may

limit the ability of local economies to capture economic value generated by digital technologies. In this regard, Rodrik D. emphasizes the importance of adaptive industrial policies that support innovation and technological upgrading while ensuring inclusive employment opportunities [4]. Industrial policy must therefore align with digital transformation strategies to promote the national economy structural transformation toward knowledge-based economies. Consequently, economic digitalization is not merely a technological process but a systemic transformation that reshapes the national economic structures, institutional frameworks, and labor markets.

Digital infrastructure constitutes a critical foundation for the development of digital economies. Broadband networks, internet connectivity, and digital communication technologies enable individuals and businesses to participate in digital markets and access information resources. Empirical evidence presented by Kouladoum J. demonstrates that improvements in digital infrastructure significantly enhance the national economy inclusive economic growth indicators [5]. Digital infrastructure also facilitates the integration of rural and peripheral regions into national and global markets. By reducing geographic barriers to economic participation, digital technologies enable individuals and businesses to engage in e-commerce, remote work, and digital entrepreneurship. Nevertheless, disparities in digital infrastructure development may exacerbate regional inequalities if certain regions remain excluded from digital connectivity.

Financial inclusion represents another critical dimension of inclusive economic development. Access to financial services enables individuals and enterprises to invest in productive activities, manage risks, and participate in economic markets. Digital financial technologies have significantly expanded financial inclusion by providing innovative financial services such as mobile banking, digital payments, and peer-to-peer lending. According to Ozili P. digital finance reduces transaction costs and increases accessibility to financial services, particularly for underserved populations [6]. Similarly, Senyo P. and Osabutey E. emphasize that fintech innovations enable alternative credit assessment methods and financial services that reach previously unbanked populations [7]. Effective regulatory frameworks are therefore essential to ensure that financial digitalization contributes to sustainable and inclusive economic development. Based on these insights, financial digitalization can be considered an important driver of inclusive economic development.

Digital transformation also affects institutional governance systems, particularly through the digitalization of public administration and government services. Aidi A., Avianti I. and others presented research on the effect of an inclusive approach to collaborative governance and its impact on digitizing the quality of public services demonstrates that digital governance mechanisms improve the accessibility and efficiency of public services [8]. These mechanisms strengthen the national economy's institutional capacity and improve the effectiveness of public policies aimed at inclusive economic development. However, the effectiveness of digital governance systems depends on the availability of digital infrastructure, digital skills among citizens, and supportive institutional frameworks.

While digital technologies create opportunities for the national economy development, they also introduce new forms of inequality. The concept of adverse digital incorporation, introduced by Heeks R., highlights the possibility that digital participation may reinforce existing economic inequalities [9]. Individuals or regions may be integrated into digital economic systems in ways that limit their ability to capture economic value. Digital inequality may arise due to disparities in digital infrastructure availability, digital literacy and skills, access to digital capital and innovation ecosystems. These disparities may prevent certain populations from benefiting fully from digital economic transformation. Consequently, inclusive digitalization requires targeted policies aimed at reducing digital inequalities and ensuring equitable access to digital resources.

Innovation-driven industrial development represents another important dimension of inclusive economic transformation. Innovation-driven industries generate high-value employment opportunities and enhance productivity across sectors [10]. At the same time, innovation policies must ensure that technological progress contributes to broad-based economic participation. The successful implementation of digital transformation strategies requires coherent strategic frameworks that align technological adoption with organizational and institutional change. The conceptual framework proposed by Elia G., Solazzo G. and others provides a structured approach to managing digital transformation processes within organizations and institutions [11]. The framework integrates technological, strategic, and organizational dimensions of digital transformation. Strategic alignment between digital technologies, institutional governance, and industrial policy therefore represents a critical condition for successful national economy inclusive development. Industrial transformation supported by digital technologies can therefore facilitate inclusive economic development by modernizing production systems and creating new economic opportunities.

Pakki A. examines the role of business process digitalization in enhancing the inclusivity of regional economic systems, emphasizing that digital technologies transform the operational structures of enterprises, enabling them to operate more efficiently and interact more effectively with market actors and public institutions [12]. Furthermore, digitalization increases the transparency and efficiency of business operations, which strengthens trust among economic agents and facilitates collaboration within regional economic networks and the national

economy in general. Digitalization of business processes contributes positively to the national economy inclusive development by increasing the participation of SMEs and improving the efficiency of economic interactions. Makoza F. introduces the idea of a digital transformation maturity model, which evaluates the readiness of national economies and institutions to implement digital technologies in ways that promote inclusive economic outcomes [13]. The study shows that inclusive digital transformation requires coordinated policy actions that align digital infrastructure investments with social and economic development objectives. The maturity of digital transformation systems positively influences the national economy inclusive development by strengthening institutional capacity and digital participation. Bhattacharya T. and Das S. investigate the relationship between inclusive digitalization, sustainability, and shared economic prosperity [14]. Digitalization can serve as a catalyst for sustainable and inclusive economic growth by enabling broader access to economic opportunities. Inclusive digitalization supports economic resilience, particularly in times of economic shocks or crises as digital platforms and online services enable businesses and workers to adapt to changing economic conditions. Inclusive digitalization promotes sustainable economic development and shared prosperity by expanding access to economic opportunities and digital resources ensuring the national economy inclusive development.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the conceptual and practical role of economic digitalization and structural transformation as key drivers of inclusive national economic development in the context of contemporary technological and socio-economic change. Specifically, the article aims to develop and theoretically substantiate a comprehensive conceptual framework that explains the interdependence between digitalization processes, structural economic transformation, and national economy inclusive development outcomes.

Materials and methods. The research materials are: 1) regulatory and legal support for the implementation of the national economy inclusive development, economic digitalization aspects in particular; 2) scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers who conducted research on inclusive economic development and the national economy digitalization.

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 economic digitalization and the national economy inclusive development study); abstract-logical (when Strategy Diamond of economic digitalization and structural transformation toward inclusive national economic development design); logical generalization (while the generalized strategic framework of economic digitalization and structural transformation toward inclusive national economic development creation); heuristic (when key scientific and research findings generalization and highlighting the future research area).

Presentation of the main research material. Digital technologies are widely recognized as general-purpose technologies, similar to electricity and steam power in previous industrial revolutions. Digital technologies contribute to structural transformation through three principal mechanisms: automation effect (digital technologies replace routine manual and cognitive tasks, increasing production efficiency and reducing operational costs. Automation enhances productivity by improving process precision, reducing errors, and optimizing resource utilization); augmentation effect (digital technologies enhance human productivity by providing decision-support tools, data analytics, and communication platforms. This increases labor productivity rather than replacing human labor entirely); innovation effect (digital technologies enable entirely new economic activities, industries, and business models, including: digital platforms, artificial intelligence services, e-commerce; fintech services; digital public services). These new sectors generate employment, increase economic complexity, and contribute to the national economic inclusive development.

The national economic digitalization and inclusive development are multidimensional phenomena involving technological, institutional, structural, social, and policy dimensions. Traditional econometric or descriptive analysis often examines these dimensions separately, which limits the ability to understand the full transformation mechanism. The systemic perspective is essential for understanding the national economy digital transformation as a coordinated structural process rather than isolated technological adoption. The use of the Strategy Diamond framework is a comprehensive strategic analysis model that enables systematic examination of complex transformation processes through five interrelated components: arenas (define where transformation occurs (economic sectors, regions, digital infrastructure, labor markets, population strata)); vehicles (explain how transformation is implemented (investment, institutional reform, innovation, digital infrastructure development, opportunities, access for economic goods and resources)); differentiators (identify competitive and structural advantages (innovation capacity, digital skills, governance quality, accessibility)); staging (defines the temporal sequence and implementation phases of transformation); economic logic (explains how digital transformation generates economic value, productivity growth, and inclusive development). Applying this framework to national economic digitalization allows to move the research beyond fragmented analysis and instead develop a coherent, systemic, and policy-relevant understanding of structural transformation processes (Fig. 1).

Economic digitalization is not limited to technological adoption while it represents a structural transformation that affects production systems, institutional arrangements, labor markets, governance mechanisms, and value

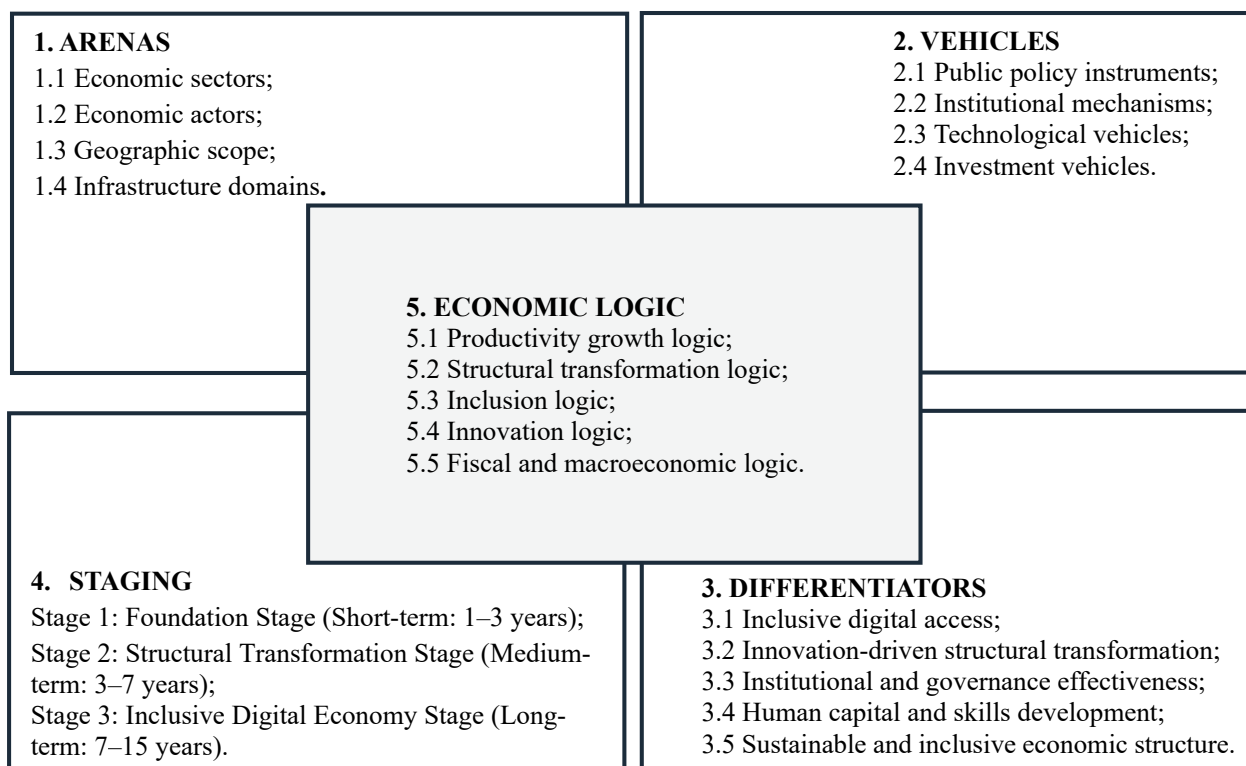


Fig.1. Strategy Diamond of Economic Digitalization and Structural Transformation Toward Inclusive National Economic Development

Source: designed by the author

creation processes. The national economy inclusive development requires not only economic growth but also equitable access to opportunities, reduction of socio-economic inequalities, and broad participation of economic agents in value creation processes. Digitalization has the potential to serve as a key driver of inclusiveness by improving access to markets, financial services, education, public services, and employment opportunities. The Strategy Diamond model provides a structured framework to analyze how digital transformation contributes to the national economy inclusiveness by identifying: strategic sectors and economic domains for digital transformation (Arenas); institutional and technological mechanisms enabling digital inclusion (Vehicles); competitive advantages generated through digital innovation (Differentiators); implementation phases ensuring sustainable and balanced development (Staging); economic outcomes in terms of productivity growth, efficiency gains, and inclusive value creation (Economic Logic) (Tab.1).

Digitalization acts as a primary structural transformation driver by increasing productivity, enhancing technological efficiency, and enabling the transition from resource-based and labor-intensive sectors toward knowledge-intensive and innovation-driven economic activities. This transformation strengthens economic resilience and long-term inclusively oriented national economy growth potential. The inclusiveness of the national economic development depends significantly on the accessibility, diffusion, and equitable distribution of digital technologies across sectors, regions, and socio-economic groups.

Institutional quality, governance effectiveness, and regulatory frameworks serve as critical enabling factors that determine the efficiency, speed, and inclusiveness of digital transformation processes. Effective institutions facilitate investment, innovation, and adoption of digital technologies, thereby accelerating structural transformation. Human capital development and digital skills accumulation represent essential determinants of the effectiveness and sustainability of digital economic transformation. Economies with higher levels of digital literacy and technological competence demonstrate stronger productivity gains and the national economy inclusive development outcomes. Digital transformation generates positive spillover effects across economic sectors, improving innovation capacity, strengthening competitiveness, and enhancing the integration of the national economies into global digital value chains. These spillovers contribute to long-term structural modernization and inclusive economic growth.

The economic digitalization and structural transformation toward inclusive national economic development is characterized by a gradual, multi-stage transition from a traditional factor-driven economic model toward a digitally enabled, innovation-driven, and inclusive economic system. This transformation is expected to occur

Table 1

**Strategic Framework of Economic Digitalization and Structural Transformation Toward
Inclusive National Economic Development**

ARENAS				
1.1. Economic sectors	1.2. Economic actors	1.3. Geographic scope		1.4. Infrastructure domains
• Digital industry (AI, cloud computing, IoT, Industry 4.0); • Financial sector (digital inclusive finance, fintech, mobile banking); • Manufacturing (smart manufacturing, automation); • Services sector (digital platforms, e-commerce, digital public services); • Agriculture (precision agriculture, agri-digital platforms); • Green economy (smart energy, digital sustainability).	• SMEs and microenterprises (priority inclusion target); • Large strategic enterprises; • Startups and innovation ecosystems; • Public sector institutions; • Households and workforce participants.	• National economy; • Regional and local economies; • Rural and underserved areas; • Integration into global digital economy.		• Digital infrastructure (broadband, cloud, data centers); • Financial infrastructure (digital payment systems); • Innovation infrastructure (tech parks, R&D centers); • Institutional infrastructure (digital governance platforms).
VEHICLES				
2.1. Public policy instruments	2.2. Institutional mechanisms	2.3 Technological vehicles		2.4 Investment vehicles
• National digital transformation programs; • Industrial policy supporting digital sectors; • Inclusive digital finance programs; • Innovation and R&D subsidies.	• Public-private partnerships (PPP); • National innovation ecosystems; • Digital clusters and industrial parks; • Technology transfer centers.	• Digital platforms (government and private); • AI, Big Data, IoT integration; • E-government systems; • Digital financial systems.		• Public investment in digital infrastructure; • Venture capital and startup financing; • International investment and cooperation; • Development banks and innovation funds.
DIFFERENTIATORS				
3.1. Inclusive digital access	3.2. Innovation-driven structural transformation	3.3. Institutional and governance effectiveness	3.4. Human capital and skills development	3.5. Sustainable and inclusive economic structure
• Universal broadband access; • Affordable digital financial services; • Digital inclusion of rural and disadvantaged populations.	• Transition toward high-productivity digital sectors; • Integration of digital technologies in traditional industries; • Knowledge-based economic development.	• Transparent digital governance; • Reduced corruption through digitalization; • Efficient public service delivery.	• Digital education and workforce re-skilling; • STEM and digital competence programs; • Lifelong learning systems.	• Balanced regional development; • Green and digital transition integration; • Reduction of income and opportunity inequality.
STAGING				
Stage 1: Foundation Stage (Short-term: 1–3 years) Objectives: • Build digital infrastructure; • Expand digital access; • Establish regulatory and institutional frameworks. Key actions: • Broadband expansion; • E-government implementation; • Digital literacy programs. Expected outcomes: • Improved digital access; • Increased digital participation.		Stage 2: Structural Transformation Stage (Medium-term: 3–7 years) Objectives: • Digital transformation of industries; • Expansion of digital finance; • SME digital integration. Key actions: • Industry 4.0 adoption programs; • SME digital transformation support; • Innovation ecosystem expansion.		Stage 3: Inclusive Digital Economy Stage (Long-term: 7–15 years) Objectives: • Fully inclusive digital economy; • Sustainable and innovation-driven growth.

		Expected outcomes: • Industrial upgrading; • Increased productivity; • Job creation in digital sectors.	Key actions: • Full digital integration of economic sectors; • Innovation-driven growth policies; • Continuous work-force upskilling. Expected outcomes: • Inclusive economic growth; • Reduced inequality; • Sustainable economic development.	
ECONOMIC LOGIC				
5.1. Productivity growth logic	5.2. Structural transformation logic	5.3. Inclusion logic	5.4. Innovation logic	5.5. Fiscal and macroeconomic logic
Digitalization → Automation + efficiency → Higher productivity → Economic growth	Digitalization → Industrial upgrading → Expansion of high-value sectors → Structural economic transformation	Digital access + digital finance → SME development → Job creation → Income growth → Reduced inequality	Digital infrastructure → Innovation ecosystems → New business models → Sustainable economic development	Digital economy expansion → Broader tax base → Increased public revenues → Improved social and economic

Source: designed by the author

through sequential improvements in digital infrastructure, institutional modernization, technological adoption, and human capital development. At the initial stage, the national economies invest in foundational digital infrastructure, including broadband connectivity, cloud computing systems, digital platforms, and public digital services. This stage establishes the technological and institutional foundation necessary for broader digital adoption. The expansion of digital public services improves government efficiency, reduces administrative costs, and enhances transparency, which strengthens institutional trust and improves the business environment.

At the intermediate stage, businesses increasingly integrate digital technologies into production processes, supply chains, and service delivery. This results in improved operational efficiency, automation of routine processes, and enhanced productivity. Small and medium-sized enterprises gain improved access to digital markets, financial services, and innovation ecosystems, enabling broader participation in economic activities. Institutional adaptation occurs in parallel, with governments implementing regulatory reforms, digital governance systems, and innovation-support policies that facilitate digital transformation and ensure inclusive participation.

At the advanced stage, structural transformation becomes evident through the expansion of knowledge-intensive sectors, including information technology services, digital manufacturing, fintech, artificial intelligence, and other high-value-added industries. The share of traditional low-productivity sectors gradually declines, while digitally intensive sectors become dominant drivers of the national economy growth. Simultaneously, labor markets undergo structural changes characterized by increased demand for highly skilled labor, digital competencies, and knowledge-based professions. This process leads to human capital upgrading and increased returns to education and skills.

The most significant outcome of digital transformation is sustained productivity growth across economic sectors. Digital technologies improve efficiency by automating production processes, optimizing resource allocation, and reducing transaction costs. Enterprises are able to produce more output with fewer inputs, resulting in improved overall economic efficiency. Productivity growth contributes directly to the increased national income, enhanced competitiveness, and improved economic resilience. Higher productivity also enables firms to offer higher wages, contributing to improved living standards.

Digitalization accelerates structural transformation by shifting economic activity from labor-intensive and resource-dependent sectors toward knowledge-intensive and technology-driven industries. This transformation enhances economic complexity, innovation capacity, and long-term growth potential. Knowledge-based sectors generate higher value added, higher wages, and stronger international competitiveness compared to traditional sectors. This transition strengthens the sustainability and resilience of the national economic inclusive development.

Digital technologies significantly improve access to economic opportunities for individuals, firms, population strata and regions. Digital platforms enable small and medium-sized enterprises to access global markets, reducing barriers to entry and increasing competition. Digital financial services improve access to credit, savings, and investment opportunities, particularly for underserved populations and regions. Digital public services improve access to education, healthcare, and government services, contributing to improved social inclusion. This process contributes to reducing economic inequalities and promoting the national economy inclusive development.

Digital transformation reshapes labor markets by increasing demand for skilled labor, digital competencies, and technological expertise. This encourages investment in education, skills development, and workforce training. Although digitalization may reduce demand for routine manual labor, it simultaneously creates new employment opportunities in digital sectors, innovative industries, and knowledge-based professions. Over time, human capital upgrading contributes to improved productivity, higher wages, and increased economic participation.

Digital transformation strengthens innovation ecosystems by facilitating knowledge exchange, research and development, and technological innovation. Digital platforms enable collaboration between firms, universities, and research institutions. Increased innovation capacity enhances national competitiveness and facilitates integration into global digital value chains. Countries with advanced digital economies are better positioned to participate in global economic activities and attract foreign investment.

Digital transformation also leads to significant improvements in institutional efficiency and governance quality. Digital public administration systems improve transparency, reduce corruption, and enhance accountability. Automation of administrative processes reduces bureaucratic inefficiencies and improves public service delivery. Digital governance systems enable more effective policy implementation and monitoring. Improved institutional efficiency strengthens investor confidence and creates a more favorable business environment.

Digital transformation contributes to improved social welfare through expanded access to education, healthcare, and public services. Digital education platforms improve access to learning opportunities, while digital healthcare systems enhance healthcare accessibility and efficiency. Improved access to economic opportunities contributes to poverty reduction, improved income distribution, and enhanced social mobility. Inclusive digital transformation strengthens social cohesion and reduces regional disparities.

Conclusions and further research prospects. The transformation of contemporary national economies increasingly depends on the ability to integrate digital technologies into economic structures while ensuring inclusive and sustainable development outcomes. The digital transformation is not merely a technological process but rather a systemic socio-economic shift that reshapes production structures, labor markets, institutional governance, and innovation ecosystems. Consequently, the successful implementation of digitalization policies requires a coordinated approach that integrates technological advancement, institutional modernization, and inclusive economic strategies.

Economic digitalization plays a fundamental role in accelerating structural transformation by increasing productivity, facilitating technological diffusion, and enabling the emergence of knowledge-intensive sectors. Digital technologies contribute to the optimization of production processes, reduction of transaction costs, and expansion of market access for firms of different sizes. In particular, the digitalization of economic systems enables small and medium-sized enterprises to integrate into national and global value chains, thereby strengthening economic competitiveness and promoting broader economic participation. The expansion of digital industries, information services, and technology-intensive sectors contributes to higher value-added production and more diversified economic structures. This diversification increases economic resilience and reduces dependence on traditional resource-based or low-productivity sectors. However, without adequate institutional frameworks and policy interventions, digitalization may contribute to widening economic inequalities between regions, sectors, and socio-economic groups. Unequal access to digital infrastructure, digital skills, and technological resources can create new forms of economic exclusion. Therefore, inclusive digitalization policies must ensure equitable access to digital technologies, education, and economic opportunities.

Institutional quality and governance capacity are critical determinants of the effectiveness of digital transformation processes. Governments play a central role in shaping the regulatory environment, promoting digital infrastructure development, and supporting innovation ecosystems. Effective public policies can stimulate investment in digital technologies, encourage entrepreneurship, and facilitate the adoption of digital solutions across economic sectors. Furthermore, transparent and efficient digital governance systems can improve public administration, reduce bureaucratic inefficiencies, and strengthen public trust in institutions.

Human capital development represents another essential component of successful digital transformation. The transition toward a digital economy requires a workforce equipped with advanced technological skills, digital literacy, and adaptive competencies. Education systems must therefore evolve to provide the knowledge and skills necessary for participation in digitally enabled economic activities. Investment in education, train-

ing, and lifelong learning programs will enable workers to adapt to technological change and reduce the risk of structural unemployment associated with automation and digitalization. Furthermore, the research identifies that digital transformation has strong multiplier effects across the entire economic system. The adoption of digital technologies in one sector often generates spillover effects in related sectors, stimulating innovation, productivity growth, and technological upgrading. These spillovers enhance the overall competitiveness of the national economy and facilitate integration into global digital value chains.

In conclusion, the transition toward a digitally enabled and structurally transformed economy represents a fundamental pathway for achieving inclusive national economic development. Digitalization, when supported by appropriate institutional frameworks, human capital investments, and inclusive policy strategies, can significantly enhance productivity, expand economic opportunities, and promote sustainable economic growth. The successful integration of digital technologies into national economic systems will therefore remain a central priority for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners seeking to ensure the long-term prosperity and resilience of modern economies.

Future research should focus on empirical evaluation of the proposed conceptual framework through econometric modeling and comparative cross-country analysis. In particular, further studies should examine the quantitative relationships between digitalization indicators, structural transformation dynamics, and inclusive development outcomes. Such research will provide deeper insights into the mechanisms through which digital transformation influences national economic development and will support the design of evidence-based public policies aimed at fostering inclusive digital economies.

ДОДАТКОВА ІНФОРМАЦІЯ

ФІНАНСУВАННЯ: Автори не отримували фінансування для цього дослідження.

ЗАЯВА ПРО ДОСТУПНІСТЬ ДАНИХ: Не застосовується.

КОНФЛІКТ ІНТЕРЕСІВ: Автори заявляють про відсутність конфлікту інтересів.

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ЕКОНОМІЧНА ЦИФРОВІЗАЦІЯ ТА СТРУКТУРНА ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ ІНКЛЮЗИВНОГО РОЗВИТКУ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

Анотація. Вступ. Прискорене поширення цифрових технологій трансформує структурні основи національних економік і переосмислює механізми, через які формуються економічний розвиток, конкурентоспроможність і суспільний добробут. У сучасному глобальному економічному середовищі економічна цифровізація стала критично важливим чинником, що впливає на динаміку продуктивності, інноваційні процеси, інституційну модернізацію, еволюцію економічних структур та забезпечення інклюзивності. Водночас дедалі більше уваги приділяється концепції інклюзивного економічного розвитку, яка наголошує на необхідності забезпечення такого економічного прогресу, що генерує широкомасштабні вигоди для всього суспільства, а не концентрує їх у межах обмежених економічних чи соціальних груп. Інклюзивний розвиток національної економіки являє собою багатовимірну парадигму економічного прогресу, яка поєднує стале економічне зростання, справедливий розподіл можливостей, соціальну участь і збалансований регіональний розвиток. Вона передбачає формування таких економічних систем, у яких індивіди, підприємства та громади мають рівний доступ до продуктивних ресурсів, можливостей працевлаштування, фінансових послуг, освіти та технологічних інновацій. Останніми роками цифрова трансформація стала одним із найвпливовіших чинників, що визначають перспективи інклюзивного розвитку.

Мета. Метою статті є обґрунтування концептуальної та практичної ролі економічної цифровізації й структурної трансформації як ключових драйверів інклюзивного розвитку національної економіки в умовах сучасних технологічних і соціально-економічних змін. Зокрема, дослідження спрямоване на розроблення та теоретичне обґрунтування комплексної концептуальної рамки, що пояснює взаємозалежність між процесами цифровізації, структурною трансформацією економіки та результатами інклюзивного розвитку національної економіки.

Матеріали і методи. Методологічну основу дослідження становлять загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи пізнання економічних явищ і процесів. У роботі застосовано такі методи: монографічний (у процесі вивчення сучасних досліджень економічної цифровізації та інклюзивного розвитку національної економіки); абстрактно-логічний (при розробленні моделі Strategy Diamond економічної цифровізації та структурної трансформації у напрямі інклюзивного розвитку національної економіки); логічного узагальнення (у процесі формування узагальненої стратегічної рамки економічної цифровізації та структурної трансформації); евристичний (під час узагальнення ключових наукових результатів і визначення перспектив подальших досліджень).

Результати. Результати дослідження демонструють, що економічна цифровізація суттєво сприяє структурній трансформації та інклюзивному розвитку національної економіки через низку взаємопов'язаних механізмів. Дослідження підтверджує, що інтеграція цифрових технологій у економічні системи сприяє не лише

зростанню продуктивності та технологічній модернізації, але й розширенню економічної участі населення, зменшенню структурних нерівностей і зміцненню соціально-економічної стійкості. Цифрова трансформація підвищує продуктивність, стимулює інноваційну активність і розширює економічні можливості, тоді як інклюзивні політичні заходи забезпечують широке розповсюдження цих переваг у суспільстві.

Застосування концептуальної моделі *Strategy Diamond* дало змогу визначити ключові стратегічні компоненти, необхідні для успішної структурної трансформації, зумовленої цифровізацією, зокрема: стратегічні напрями цифровізації, інструменти реалізації, конкурентні диференціатори, поетапні процеси розвитку та економічну логіку, що лежить в основі інклюзивного зростання. Розроблена концептуальна модель інтегрує положення теорії ендогенного зростання, теорії структурної трансформації, інституційної економіки та теорії цифрової економіки. Її специфікація спрямована на формалізацію структурних взаємозв'язків між економічною цифровізацією та інклюзивним розвитком національної економіки. Отримані результати підкреслюють, що інтеграція стратегій цифровізації з політикою інклюзивного розвитку є критично важливим пріоритетом державного економічного управління. Узгодження технологічного прогресу з цілями соціальної інклюзії дозволяє формувати економічні системи, які є більш продуктивними, інноваційними, справедливими, стійкими та довгостроково збалансованими.

Перспективи. Проведене дослідження підтверджує, що економічна цифровізація за умови її ефективної інтеграції з політикою структурної трансформації та стратегіями інклюзивного розвитку може виступати потужним драйвером інклюзивного економічного зростання, підвищення продуктивності та розширення економічної участі населення. Одним із ключових висновків дослідження є те, що цифровізація здатна суттєво підвищувати економічну інклюзивність шляхом розширення доступу до ринків, фінансових послуг, освіти та державних послуг. Подальші дослідження доцільно зосередити на емпіричній перевірці запропонованої концептуальної моделі шляхом застосування економетричного моделювання та порівняльного міжкраїнного аналізу.

Ключові слова: економічний розвиток, інклюзивне зростання, цифровізація.