



ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CLUSTERS IN AGRICULTURE

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ANNOTATION

This article provides information on the organization of agro-industrial clusters in the agricultural system, the directions of their development.

Keywords: *Computer-information products, investment climate, human capital, innovation, agro-industrial cluster, competitiveness, agglomeration.*

INTRODUCTION

The process, which has a special place in the economic development of the world economy, is formed by the introduction of new economic concepts, the production of new high-tech computer-information products in the economy, the mass production of science-intensive products. Under the influence of changes in the investment climate, the development of competition, changes in attitudes to human capital, support for innovative development of the economy, a system of agro-industrial clusters is formed in the agricultural system of high-tech industries. The organization and acceleration of the development of agro-industrial clusters as effective mechanisms of economic development under the influence of innovative innovations in agriculture of the country. A distinctive feature of the cluster is "targeted entrepreneurial activity" because "within the cluster, not only production, but also innovative business, integrated product quality management and after-sales service are combined. A certain region can provide great competitive advantages, rationalize production-market processes, helps to distribute. In this regard, the presence of targeted entrepreneurial activity in the organization of production clusters reflects another distinctive feature of the cluster - its innovative nature.

MAIN PART

The high level of innovation in the organization of the production cluster is reflected in the evaluation of the effectiveness of innovation through the availability of a permanent search engine for entrepreneurs, the ability to implement them in market conditions, their competitive advantage. Then the main aspect of targeted business activity in groups is a component: innovation - competitive advantages - competitiveness of enterprises and products - the competitiveness of the cluster. Thus, competitiveness is a characteristic feature of the organization of a product cluster created through active innovation.

The process of formation of regional industrial clusters as an administrative-territorial entity in relation to a particular region is defined by the term "agro-industrial cluster of the region". World experience shows that the cluster approach serves not only to achieve the goals of industrial policy (structural changes in the industry, increasing competitiveness, innovation development, etc.), but also as a powerful tool to stimulate regional development. the result could be employment, wages, allocation of funds to different levels of budgets, and increasing the sustainability and competitiveness of regional industries.

Regardless of its emergence, there should be a common set of features of a regional agro-industrial cluster (for economic agglomerations) and separate (for the cluster itself). The difference in design paths corresponds to the technological parameters of innovation. Groups based on industrial agglomeration are mainly focused on process innovations (new methods of organizing industrial production, i.e. new industrial technologies) and product innovations (using new materials, new semi-finished products and components, mainly new products).) and emerging industry groups in new industries are focused solely on product innovation.

Based on which stage of cluster formation, the following stages (life cycle stages of clusters) are distinguished: anterior cluster (agglomerate); new generation cluster (nucleation stage); cluster development (growth phase); mature cluster (maturity stage); variable cluster.

This classification is based on the criteria of the agro-industrial cluster in the period of its conversion cycle, the formation of cluster elements as a set of regional economic entities operating independently and efficiently since the establishment and development of the agro-industrial cluster. This implies the initial operation of the agglomerate and there are a number of economic entities in the region and other participants in economic activity that may be elements of a future cluster.

During the development phase of a cluster (mature cluster), the number of participants can be maximized and the cluster crosses local boundaries and develops outside the region. This stage can be manifested by the dynamic development of new firms in the class. To ensure the survival of the cluster member business and prevent stagnation, mature team members gather around new opportunities, products, or technologies.

The increase in structural and functional diversity should continue until the cluster system is stable, and the diversity achieved should not allow for the production and business activities of the elements within the industrial complex. To do this, it is necessary to ensure the exchange of necessary elements and information, to form stable relationships between the elements. Stability is characterized by a sufficient structure of the cluster potential. Stable relationships should be formed between the elements that provide the necessary and sufficient material and information exchange. As a result, all technological chains in the cluster must be built. The results of the implementation of cluster policy in the region should be: efficiency and innovation of regional agricultural enterprises in the cluster, as well as the pace of small and medium business development in the region, attracting direct investment, rapid socio-economic development of cluster regions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of changes in the world economy since the end of the twentieth century is the formation of new management systems in the economies of countries, the creation of a "cluster system" of production, which includes geographically close enterprises and organizations that serve them. Concepts such as "cluster", "clusterization", "cluster policy" are entering through the organization of agriculture in the light of today's changes. The policy of agricultural clustering will increase the competitiveness of local producers through the establishment of new agricultural structures in the regions of the country and the emergence of new types of agricultural products under the influence of new innovation impulses. Showed a high level of growth in the Finnish economy "[1]. It also states that "more than half of all organizations in the U.S. economy operate on this model.". As a result, areas where clusters are emerging successfully attract global investors, which is in line with the situation that leads them to enter global networks and compete globally. Thus, the agro-industrial cluster policy in the region is a set of measures that should help to address the main task of regional industrial

development in terms of its goals, objectives and results: increase competitiveness through the development of high-tech manufacturing markets, increase innovation, encourage entrepreneurship, regional government, business and expanding the interactions between the scientific community. Furthermore, the definition of a regional industrial cluster proposed in the paper is that industrial cluster policy is a policy based on the “idea of selecting winners” because its focus is on encouraging the strengths or potential strengths of regional industry.

The formation of a cluster initiative is done in three stages.

The first stage is initiative. At this stage, a team of project cluster initiators (working group) is formed (from business leaders, business associations or interagency commission).

The second stage is diagnostics. At this stage, the boundaries and structure of the cluster, its strengths and weaknesses, development potential and analysis of existing barriers, key stakeholders are identified.

The third step is to develop the program. At this stage, a set of appropriate measures is being developed to develop a program for a specific identified cluster that has the potential to be developed by stakeholders (business community and governments).

CONCLUSIONS

The use of loans from commercial banks in financing the activities of the agro-industrial complex, in particular agriculture, has its own characteristics in attracting and repaying loans compared to other sectors and industries. Therefore, the main condition for effective financing of agricultural production is the improvement of the agricultural lending system of the country in accordance with the requirements of market relations and the seasonal nature. Improving the system of lending to the agro-industrial complex will lead to positive economic, social and environmental results. The use of soft loans in agricultural financing is especially important today.

At the same time, the internal potential for increasing the efficiency and development of agricultural production has not been fully explored. Radical reform of agriculture, the introduction of agrarian and economic relations in rural areas include opportunities that are not yet fully operational, especially those related to agricultural activities, especially financial credit relations. Unlike other sectors of agriculture, it has its own characteristics, and accordingly, the existing conditions must be taken into account in the organization of service production infrastructure networks.

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