SECTION 3. ECONOMICS OF INDUSTRIES

10.46299/ISG.2022.MONO.ECON.4.3.1

3.1 The post-war potential and regulatory capacity of rural territorial communities in the clustering and integrating agri-food chains of local added value creation

The agricultural sector is the most important part of the material production in Ukraine, because it is this industry that forms the country's food security, the main goal of which is to provide the population with safe agricultural products. A necessary prerequisite for increasing the level of agricultural sector capitalization and raising its role in the expanded regional capital reproduction is the reduction of the need for agricultural commodity producers to export agricultural raw materials and their manufacturing of products with high added value. The lack of powerful organizational and coordination mechanisms for the formation of product batches, supply chains and documentation for such processes restrains the development of domestic supply networks and the creation high added value of agro-food products.

These problems are especially acutely felt at the local level of production – at the level of domestic agricultural producers (small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises, farms and private peasant households): a high share of added value goes to processors, situational intermediaries, representatives of corporate trade networks, lack of coordination mechanisms for the formation supply agri-food product chains through the conclusion of direct agreements with buyers, the creation of own trade network and local platforms for the product sale.

The socio-economic development state of rural areas in Ukraine is characterized by a low life quality, a high level of unemployment, a monofunctional type of labor force use, the underdevelopment of the industrial and social spheres. Labor migration, the decline of social infrastructure, and the demographic situation dependence remain among the main problems in rural areas.

Due to the lack of proper access to sales markets, shabbiness and low quality of infrastructure in rural and urban territorial communities, small land plots of individual

peasant farms, lack of financial assets, equipment, high prices for means of production (seeds, livestock), agricultural enterprises are unable to obtain added value and ensure a positive cycle of investment accumulation and dynamic development of rural areas. This is due to the fact that in agriculture there is a high need for permanent investments with a relatively low return on investment, and this tendency is intensified in the case of transition to industrial methods and in the case of industry intensification development.

The global market of agri-food products, ensuring food safety pose new challenges to market participants, and Ukrainian manufacturers and suppliers of agri-food products must implement a set of regulations as well as quality and safety standards of food products in their practice in order to enter the global agri-food chains of added value and compete in the market. In this matter, state and local support programs for promoting the development of the agrarian market and ensuring food security as well as the development of agrarian markets play an important role. In particular, the processes of clustering and integration of local added value creation agri-food chains are also steps towards the socio-economic elevation of rural areas, which increases the importance and necessity of state participation and local self-government bodies in intensifying the competitiveness of Ukrainian entrepreneurs in agricultural markets.

The implementation of legislative acts adopted in Ukraine in recent years regarding the support of agricultural commodity producers, programs for increasing productivity in agriculture, promoting the development of the agricultural market and ensuring food security, the development of agricultural markets, and financial support for the production of agri-food products with high added value have led to certain positive changes.

Transformational changes in the agrarian sphere require the search for new solutions based on knowledge and achievements of the economy and world experience. One of the effective and sustainable ways to improve the state of the agricultural sector as a whole is the agricultural production clustering, which makes it possible to create such a quality of the organizational and economic environment in rural areas that would

contribute to effective innovative development and the formation of qualified personnel of agricultural enterprises, as well as increasing the employment of the rural population.

However, the issue of revealing the potential and regulatory capacity of territorial communities in the clustering and integration of agri-food chains in creating local added value becomes especially relevant in the context of the implementation of administrative-territorial reform, changes in the budget system on the basis of decentralization, and requires further separate research.

The works of well-known local and foreign scientists, in particular, O. Girna, O. Kovalenko, I. Kravchuk, P. Sabliuk, O. Svitoviy, N. Chukhray, A. Zaitseva, are devoted to the issue of creating added value of products, in particular agri-food, its structure and evaluation, V. Ivanenko, S. Kvasha, Y. Moroz, V. Rud, D. Chaikovsky, M. Shpylko, M. Adelman, O. Williamson, J. Jeffery, H. Kapasalo, R. Kaplinski, M. Kerelli, J. Kinsey, P. Pacolo, M. Potrer, A. Thompson, S. Young.

The issues of organizing and managing clusters, evaluating the efficiency of their functioning and tools for creating cluster formations were studied by such scientists as: V. Bazylevich, E. Bezvushko, I. Burakovsky, Z. Varnaliy, M. Voinarenko, V. Geiets, B. Gubsky, P Yeshchenko, Y. Zhalilo, B. Kvasniuk, Y. M. Kovaliov, S. Krymskiy, M. Kropyvko, D. Lukyanenko, I. Mykhasiuk, A. Mokiy, S. Mocherniy, V. Novytsky, Y. Pavlenko , A. Poruchnyk, E. Saveliev, P. Sabluk, V. Savchenko, O. D. Serik, V. Syzonenko, S. Sokolenko, M. Tymchuk, A. Filipenko, O. Shnyrkov, D. Odresh, J. Becattini , M. Williams, W. Elsner, G. Kergel, B. Lundvall, F. Malerba, M. Porter, M. Preweser, T. Roelandt, S. Rosenfeld, M. Storper, M. Feldman, and others.

Paying tribute and noting the research significance of the named authors and modern scientific developments on the issues of added value chains creating agri-food products, forming a cluster approach in managing the development of the economy and the scientific outcome of the studies, it should be noted that certain aspects of the specified problem remain insufficiently researched. This primarily concerns the disclosure of the potential and regulatory capacity topic of local self-government

bodies in rural areas regarding the clustering and integrating agri-food chains of local added value creation**.**

At the same time, they need further content disclosure for the potential and regulatory capacity of territorial communities in the clustering and integrating agri-food chains for the creation of local added value. This topic becomes especially relevant in the conditions of the administrative-territorial system reform, the change in supply chain vectors caused by the unification of territorial communities, the unification of rural, village and urban resources, the need to implement joint local programs and projects for the development of the agrarian sector, farming, rural areas, agricultural markets adopted in recent years. It substantiates the relevance of the research and the need to ensure the employment of rural population through the observance of stable conditions for the creation of local added value in agriculture.

Implementation of the goals of sustainable development in rural areas is achieved thanks to:

– modernization and diversification of the rural economy;

– application of special management regimes (tax, credit, investment);

– development of local self-government and strengthening of its financial base;

– creation of an effective business environment;

– expanding the financial infrastructure, the self-financing mechanism, using the potential of public-private partnership;

– formation of a mechanism for supporting innovative business related to the use of advanced technologies in agriculture, as well as due to the development of market infrastructure and the creation of conditions for agricultural producers to access product sales markets, including them in the field of cross-border cooperation.

The implementation of strategic tasks of sustainable development in rural areas [71–73][1], raising the life quality of the rural population determines the objective need

[1] 1. Державна стратегія регіонального розвитку на 2021–2027 рр. : постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 05.08.2020 № 695. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/695-2020-%D0%BF#Text.

2. Петруха Н. Н., Забловский А. В., Петруха С. В. Сельское хозяйство в системе устойчивого развития мировой экономики. *Розвиток економіки України: трансформації та інновації : у 2 т. / За заг. ред. О. Л. Гальцової.* Запоріжжя : ВД «Гельветика», 2017. Т. 1. С. 49–68.
3. Petrukha S. V., Petrukha N. M., Alekseienko N. M. Social Institutions as a Factor of Rural Cluster Development. *GREEN AND BLUE ECONOMY ON THE THRESHOLD OF DIGITAL CHANGE*: *textbook*; Edited by I. Tatomyr, L. Kvasnii. Praha: OKTAN PRINT, 2021, P. 129–152; DOI: https://doi.org/10.46489/gabeott-10.

to implement deep sectoral changes, the trajectory of which is directed to the transition from a mono-industry to a polysystem structure of the rural economy. As a fundamental imperative capable of ensuring the transition from an effective structure of the rural economy to a market-oriented, innovation-oriented model of development is diversification and modernization.

The goal of the strategy for the modernization of the economy in rural areas is to eliminate the existing prerequisites of progressive backwardness in priority areas of management by implementing systemic structural sectoral changes, technical and technological production equipment, introduction of resource-saving and zero-waste technologies, stimulating the development of economy high-tech segments, formation of innovative and active personnel potential and creation of an institutional environment to promote development and support modernization processes.

Agri-food products are a strategically important field of the agricultural sectors in the countries' economies and the food security of the state as a whole. Its feature is the constancy of demand, and therefore there is a need to ensure sustainable production, which determines the need for appropriate conditions for creating its added value in the chain "raw materials – processing of raw materials into products – sale to the final consumer." This will ensure the reproduction of agri-food potential and contribute to the socio-economic development of territories, regions and the country.

Added value is a basic indicator of the company's activity and characterizes the purchased value of products in the "production – consumer" chain. Added value determines the level of competitiveness of products, and is also the basis for assessing the economic attractiveness of the enterprise and the efficiency of its activities. Added value is newly created value from raw materials in the production process to the moment when the final product reaches the consumer. From a theoretical point of view, the creating added value process is a sequential combination of actions from its creation into a single "chain", the participants of which change the product (service) by their own actions, adding value to it, which can affect its competitiveness.

Organizational support for the creation added value of agri-food products is a set of measures for the formation of product batches, supply chains and networks, as well as the creation of various integrated organizations that have united to concentrate added value in a common system. The subject of organizational support for the creation of added value is the institutional system that determines the vectors of environmental development at the local, regional, and macroeconomic levels of management.

Important aspects of the implementation of organizational support for the added value creation of agro-food products are the formation of an organizational structure or – coordination centers, which will determine the organizational interaction of participants (interested stakeholders) and contribute to the chain (or network) formation of operations. As ат execution outcome of each operation, added value is created, which will be concentrated in profit, contract prices between chain participants are agreed on the basis of optimizing the value of these prices, which will ensure compliance with market prices and provide prerequisites for the reproduction of each the value-added chain operation. In turn, the formation of a spatial network of such added value chains ensures the reproduction of agri-food potential and contributes to the socio-economic development of rural areas. Thus, farms, agricultural cooperatives, and clusters are promising forms of added value creation.

The cluster model of the development in rural areas deserves special attention, which reveals the potential possibilities of the decentralization reform aimed at increasing the administrative and economic independence of rural and settlement territorial communities. The cluster model of the development of rural territories includes two elements of meso-economics – territories and inter-industry complexes as complementary factors in the formation of regional socio-economic systems.

The origin of the word *cluster* is the Old English stem *clyster* that means clot, swarm, accumulation. The theoretical foundations of clusters were laid at the end of the 19th century. A. Marshall, and the term “cluster” was first used by a professor at the Harvard School (M. Porter’s) [74–76][2]. According to M. Porter’s definition, a

[2] 4. Porter M. E. The Competitive Advantage of Nations. / M. E.Porter– US: Free Press, 1998.

cluster is an association of complementary enterprises, organizations and related to them by geographical and functional characteristics of state administration bodies, scientific institutions on the basis of joint activity in a certain territory for the products manufacturing competitive on the domestic and foreign markets and increasing profits of cluster members [77][3]. Clusters are also understood as ecosystems of related industries and competences, consisting a significant number of enterprises, related economic, educational and innovative subjects and institutions, territorially close, characterized by the presence of competition between individual participants and a wide range of available inter-industry relationships.

Globalization and modern communication technologies create opportunities for the existence and development of successful innovative enterprises and clusters in regions and territorial communities. In the conditions of world globalization, the economic development of the agrarian sphere is possible on the basis of an innovative approach, the use of energy-saving equipment and technology, the involvement of intellectual resources, a rational combination of market mechanisms and state policy.

Clusters in modern conditions of increased competition on global markets are a fundamental organizational basis for the implementation the key principles of the national and regional economy formation and the development of appropriate strategies for the socio-economic territorial community development and the region, ensuring the improvement of the economy competitiveness in the regions and state as a whole. Cluster structures built on the cooperation of enterprises, financial and credit institutions, and educational institutions are becoming more and more important in ensuring the sustainable development of rural areas and relevant territorial communities of Ukraine.

5. Petrukha S. Latest Global Challenges for Development of Agro-Food Clusters in the Context of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. *Аграрна економіка*. 2021. Т. 14, № 1–2. С. 110–116. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31734/agrarecon2021.01-02.110.

6. Petrukha S., Petrukha N. State regulation of agrarian-construction clusters under conditions of demencia of rural development. *VĚDA A PERSPEKTIVY*. 2021. № 5 (5). P. 42–56; DOI: https://doi.org/10.52058/2695-1592-2021-5(5)-42-56.

[3] 7. Портер М. Стратегія конкуренції: методика аналізу галузей і діяльності конкурентів; пер. з англ. Олійника А., Скільського Р. К. : Основа, 1997. 390 с.

The need to use the cluster approach in Ukraine is due to modern economic conditions and globalization processes. Implementation of cluster initiatives is possible under the condition of state regional policy activation in the field of clustering and creation of a favorable macroeconomic, information and legal environment. The role of the state and territorial communities in the development of clusters is to stimulate cooperation and integration in the regions: between enterprises and scientific institutions, local authorities and other subjects. In addition, the cluster approach is one of the defining global trends in the development of an innovation-oriented economy, particularly in its agrarian sector. The joint development of a strategy for the cluster agriculture development, its legal and organizational support, taking into account the principle of public-private partnership and decentralization, can have a positive effect and contribute to the activation of a cluster innovative model introduction of the development in agriculture and rural areas.

The cluster model provides for effective and coordinated cooperation with authorities, provides an opportunity to save on scale by jointly purchasing large batches of necessary resources or ordering research and scientific development as well. It is also an advantage to be able to apply for grants to solve collective problems, build a joint logistics infrastructure, and promote the manufactured products on domestic and foreign markets. To ensure the successful development of the cluster model, it is necessary that the cluster, in addition to farms, includes other agricultural enterprises, processing companies, advisory services, research institutes, credit unions, trade networks, etc. [78][4].

An important role in the transfer of agricultural enterprises to the innovative economic growth foundations belongs to agrarian clusters, which will contribute to increasing the overall potential of the agro-industrial complex due to the formation and development of high-tech, innovative production, the possible outcome will be not only the production of competitive products with high added value, but also the creation of

[4] 8. Фермерські господарства, кооперація та кластери є найбільш перспективними формами створення ланцюгів доданої вартості. В. Шеремета. URL: https://minagro.gov.ua/ua/news/fermerski-gospodarstva-kooperaciya-ta-klasteri-ye-najbilsh-perspektivnimi-formami-stvorennya-ancyugiv-dodanoyi-vartosti-sheremeta.

knowledge-intensive jobs , construction of modern industrial and social infrastructure facilities in rural areas [79–81][5].

According to M. F. Kropyvko [82] [6] , the decisive factors in the high competitiveness of cluster formations are:

– on the one hand – the use of competitive advantages in the territories where this or that production is concentrated (availability and quality of resources, qualifications and cost of labor, territorial location, natural and climatic conditions), which makes it possible to use these advantages for the competitive product production and increase incomes of residents and budgets in these localization space. From this point of view, clusters perform the function of a kind of "growth points" of regional economies, and sometimes of states as a whole;

– on the other hand – the strengthening of competitive advantages through the establishment of direct connections between cluster participants (both formal and informal), which are formed for joint activities in the large-scale production of a competitive product – an individual participant without cooperation with others and specialization cannot establish effective production. At the same time, it is the competition of partners and the intensive exchange of information and mutual requirements that encourage them to introduce innovations.

Nowadays Ukraine has created and operates: 56 industrial parks (of which 31 are available in the Register of Industrial Parks), 26 science parks, 16 technology parks, 24 innovation and technology transfer centers, 22 innovation centers, 38 commercialization centers, 24 innovative businesses – incubators, 1 investment and technology cluster, more than 30 clusters, 1 innovation and production association,

[5] 9. Дерій Ж. В., Остапенко Т. В. Розвиток аграрних кластерів як організаційно-економічний базис підвищення рівня потенціалу АПК. *Вісник Хмельницького національного університету. Економічні науки*. 2014. № 4 (1). С.17–21.

10. Petrukha S. Rural economy: directions of new theorization and implementation of best european financial regulation practices. Фінансово-кредитна діяльність : проблеми теорії і практики. 2021. № 5 (40). P. 454–464. DOI: https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptp.v5i40.245198.

11. Петруха Н. М., Петруха С. В. Державне регулювання інтегрованих корпоративних об'єднань в умовах структурно-інституціональної та функціональної трансформації сільської економіки: проблеми методології, теорії, соціально-економічної та секторальної політики : монографія. Київ : ТОВ «Видавничий дім «Професіонал», 2020. 496 с. + 1 електрон. опт. диск.

[6] 12. Кропивко М. Ф. Концептуальний підхід до кластерної організації та управління розвитком агропромислового виробництва. *Економіка АПК*. 2010. № 11. С. 3–13.

other startup schools (state-grant entities that provide theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of creation and operation startups), incubation programs (programs for newly created enterprises aimed at the development of a startup), intellectual property centers (business entities that ensure the implementation of educational-professional, educational-scientific and scientific programs, as well as improving the qualifications of employees in the field of intellectual property), venture and investment funds, centers of scientific, technical and economic activity [83–84][7].

However, the formation of agri-industrial clusters in Ukraine is insignificant, which is due to the absence of the concept of cluster policy at the local, regional and national levels and the corresponding legislative framework. *Cluster policy* should be aimed at strengthening the networks of relationships between economic entities – participants of the cluster. Tendencies to the formation of clusters most often have a common scientific or industrial base, moreover, the successful development of a cluster can be guaranteed only on the condition that the scientific base allows building a cluster not according to a specialized, but according to a differentiated type. The experience of forming clusters in Ukraine requires a change in approaches, which involves expanding the boundaries of clusters, merging with other similar entities in order to generally increase the competitiveness of production enterprises within them.

The projects for normative legal acts on the formation of the state policy foundations in the sphere of economic clustering remain developed, but not approved. At the same time, supporting the development of clusters, including in the agricultural sector, is one of the regional economic policy priorities. The development of agricultural clusters is recognized as one of the most important directions in the development strategies in many regions. The lack of legal regulation of the cluster organizing creation of products, the recognition of a cluster as a self-governing economic association of enterprises makes it impossible to spread existing and develop

[7]13. До реєстру індустріальних парків включено 56 промислових майданчиків. URL: https://agravery.com/uk/posts/show/do-reestru-industrialnih-parkiv-vkluceno-56-promislovih-majdancikiv.

14. Інноваційні парки: що це і де вони будуть створені в Україні. URL: https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2021/04/16/infografika/suspilstvo/innovaczijni-parky-ce-vony-budut-stvoreni-ukrayini.

new, specialized state support programs to it. As a result, there are only isolated examples of the practical creation and functioning of agricultural clusters in Ukraine, which are mainly the initiative of commodity producers and are based on the experience they borrowed from the global cluster development practice [85–86][8].

Thus, a feature of the formation of the agri-industrial complex development cluster model is the unification of agricultural production and all branches of the agrarian sphere to achieve the main task – meeting the population needs with high-quality, safe, affordable food, processing industry – raw materials, increasing the profits of cluster participants and integration into the *European economic space*.

V. M. Rusan, O. V. Sobkevych, A. D. Yurchenko [87][9] single out a number of factors that complicate the development of agrarian clusters in Ukraine, in particular, these are the following:

– the imperfection of the legislative framework for the functioning of clusters and, as a result, the lack of support for cluster initiatives of agrarian enterprises from the state;

– lack of trust between state authorities and business, as well as between individual companies, reluctance of companies to share internal information due to the possibility of abuse and dependence on powerful partners;

– the weakness of the existing agricultural clusters due to the low level of competition in the domestic market, the absence of “aggressive” suppliers and demanding consumers;

– the risk of losing the right to receive benefits and subsidies by the agricultural enterprise due to any organizational or production changes;

– detachment of science and education from agricultural production;

[8] 15. Собкевич О. Щодо державної політики підтримки розвитку аграрних кластерів в Україні. Аналітична записка [Електронний ресурс]. 2015. URL: http://www.niss.gov.ua/articles/760//.

16. Petrukha S., Petrukha N. Agrarian-construction clusters of post-covid rural ontogenesis: economic-resource reflection and regulatory-stimulating sustainable development prioritization. *Economics, Finance and Management Review*. 2021. Issue 2(6). P. 134–149. DOI: https://doi.org/10.36690/2674-5208-2021-2-134.

[9] 17. Русан В. М., Собкевич О. В., Юрченко А. Д. Організаційно економічні інструменти державної аграрної політики в Україні. Аналітична доповідь. Київ : НІСД, 2012. 88 с.

– lack of foreign investments and venture capital, which are an important source of cluster development in developed countries;

– the absence of a single systematized information base on existing and potential clusters, which prevents the creation understanding of the advantages of cluster associations in society, as well as a complete the functioning picture and the results of the activities of agricultural clusters already existing in Ukraine.

The effectiveness of agrarian clusters, according to experts in the field of economic science, is determined by the fact that their nature is organizational in a combination of specialization and concentration, which are impossible without innovation, therefore the nature of clusters is objectively innovative. The priority task in the given positioning aspect of innovative structures is the development of clusters in such areas as rural green tourism, organic production, highly specialized production of a certain type of product, innovative activity. Agrarian clusters have a number of advantages compared to other forms of integration and contribute to the development of the agricultural sector [86, с. 18][10].

The application of the cluster approach in Ukraine is a necessary condition for the revival of domestic production, increasing the efficiency of innovative regional growth, achieving a high level of economic advancement and competitiveness. The ultimate goal is for Ukraine to occupy a worthy place in the global system of economic and political development. It is for Ukraine, especially in the conditions of growing globalization and competition, that the issue of faster creation and promotion of the effective expansion of cluster associations is of particular relevance and has an unconditional perspective in terms of changes taking place in the world economy, in which ownership of a qualitatively new type comes to the fore resources, namely information, innovation and intelligence. The perspective of the cluster approach is explained by its complex form and effective combination of industrial policy, regional policy, small business support policy, foreign and domestic investment attraction

[10] 18. Сидоров Я. Державна політика розвитку кластерів як складова частина формування інноваційної моделі сільського господарства: аграрно-правовий погляд. *Підприємництво, господарство і право*. 2017. № 2. С. 115–120.

policy, innovative, scientific and technical, personnel, educational and other policies [89][11].

Since the cluster is the main instrument for regulating the economic development of territorial communities (rural areas), the region and the country as a whole from the side of the state, its development is possible on the condition that business entities realize the economic expediency of such an association. Based on this, it can be argued that clusters significantly affect the economy of territorial communities and the region (Fig. 1).

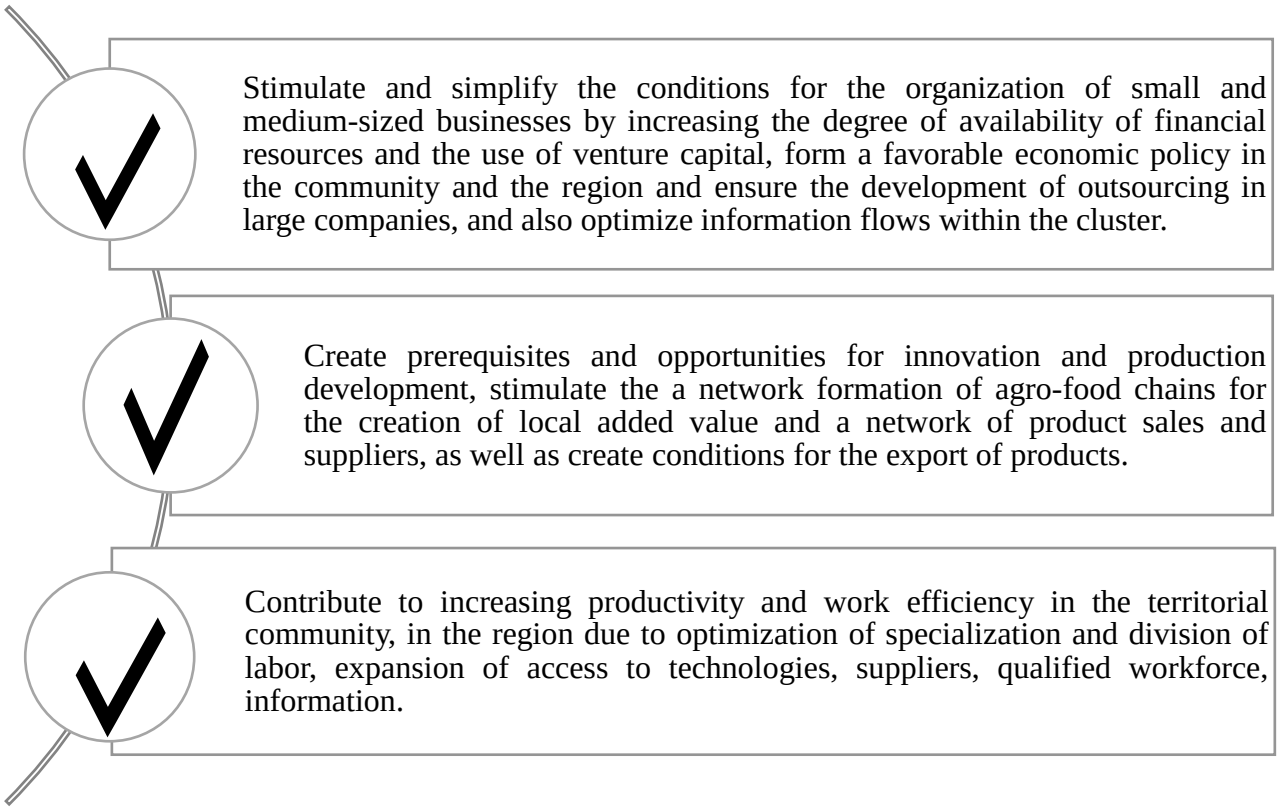

Fig. 1. Areas of impact of clusters on the economy of territorial communities and the region

Resource: [81, с. 20–21][12].

[11] 19. Гусєв В. О. Державна інноваційна політика: методологія формування та впровадження. Донецьк : Юго-Восток, 2011. 624 с.

[12] 20. Продіус Ю. І., Ткаченко А. М. Наконечна Т. Ю. Кластерна форма організації підприємств як головний напрямок регіонального розвитку. Економіка: реалії часу. 2013. № 1(6). С. 136–141. URL: https://economics.net.ua/files/archive/2013/No1/136-141.pdf.

21. Мельников О. В., Петруха С. В., Петруха Н. М. Економічне відновлення сільських територій: співвідношення фундаментального та прикладного аспектів наукового дослідження. *Вчені записки Університету «КРОК»*. 2021. № 1 (61). С. 176–193. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31732/2663-2209-2021-61-176-193.

The development of the agrarian sphere depends on the effectively organized functioning of agrarian business at the level of territorial communities. The cluster approach is an effective mechanism for the development of rural territorial communities, which provides an opportunity for constructive cooperation between representatives of business, science, and state authorities, and allows involving not only the state but also research institutions and the private sector in the innovation process. The main goal of the creation and effective functioning of agrarian clusters is to increase the competitiveness of all cluster entities due to the same approaches to quality management, logistics, engineering, the use of innovative technologies, the achievement of a full production cycle, greater access to world markets of agricultural products and agrarian exchanges, and as well as exchange of information on supply and demand in the market.

The functioning effectiveness of agrarian clusters increases not only the territorial community economic indicators, regions and the national economy in general, but also solves the problems of economic and food security, increases the level of employment, optimizes the distribution of income between agricultural market subjects, and ensures the competitiveness growth of agricultural enterprises. Therefore, the specificity of the agrarian cluster is the high concentration presence of specialized agricultural enterprises around processing enterprises, developed market and transport infrastructure.

In addition, in order to create a new cluster, certain conditions are necessary, in particular, the presence of the main means of production – land, a leading enterprise that determines the long-term joint strategy of the regional economic system; the main mass territorial localization of economic entities – participants of the cluster system; sustainability of strategic international economic relations within the framework of the cluster system, including its interregional and international relations; availability of joint corporate management systems, business processes, centralized control and analysis [92–93][13].

[13] 22. Родіонова Л. Н., Хайруллин Р. Ф. Кластери як форма інтеграції інвестиційних ресурсів. *Нафтогазова справа: електрон. наук. журн*. 2006. Вип. 1. URL: http://www.ogbus.ru/authors/Rodionova/Rodionova_4.pdf.

Besides, in the local environment of the production of agri-food products – in rural areas, a perspective organizational form of creating added value is cooperation, which involves the creation of a certain structure, which (according to the law of structural organization interaction) can change, grow, merge with other structures that will ultimately contribute to the formation of a spatial network value chains.

Moreover, examining the conceptual positions of any process organizational support, it is supposed appropriate to consider management factors, because the organizational function is the main one of the four main management functions. In the context of this study, it is worth determining the position of organizational support coordination for the creation of added value for agri-food products. We believe that the subjects of such coordination are all enterprises (organizations) that are in the chain of this value creation, as well as institutions of state administration and local self-government, which ensure the formation of a favorable institutional environment. In the modern conditions of decentralization and development of public management and administration, the coordination subjects (and therefore organizational support for the added value creation of agro-food products) will become leaders and assets of communities [94–96][14].

Therefore, regulation of effective management for agribusiness subjects at the level of territorial communities involves an assessment of the investment agro-industrial production attractiveness; development of targeted local programs for the agribusiness development, taking into account the natural resource potential and interests of the rural area; local financial and budgetary, tax and price regulation; social protection of the poor. The regulation of agribusiness by market infrastructure entities should ensure market conditions for the development of agrarian entrepreneurship, in

23. Кластери – як драйвери розвитку та протидії кризовим явищам. Аналітичний Центр Industry4Ukraine. URL: https://www.industry4ukraine.net/digest-5.

[14] 24. Децентралізація і формування політики регіонального розвитку в Україні : наук. доп. / Шевченко О. В., Романова В. В., Жаліло Я. А. та ін. ; за наук. ред. д-ра екон. наук Я. А. Жаліла. Київ : НІСД, 2020. 153 с.

25. Петруха С. В., Палійчук Т. В. Децентралізація та розвиток сільських територій. Financial support for the development of the Ukrainian agricultural sector : monograph / Davydenko N. M., Dimitrov I. T. and others. Shioda GmbH, Steyr, Austria, 2018. P. 73–108.

26. Petrukha S. V. Rural Economy under Conditions of Fiscal Decentralization and COVID-19 World Coronavirus Infection Pandemic: A Cluster Paradigm. Priority areas for development of scientific research: domestic and foreign experience: collective monograph. Riga, Latvia : Baltija Publishing, 2021. P. 168–222.

particular, the formation of markets for the means of production and a wide selection of financial instruments for acquisition, financial and credit support and information, as well as consulting support for agribusiness entities, insurance of business risks.

At the same time, the application of the system approach in the study of the agro-food complex added value involves consideration of its elements in terms of formation and distribution in an inextricable connection with the development of the complex system itself. The elements of this system are: the process of added value formation and its constituent parts in the branches of the complex; study of organizational and economic relations between sub-sectors of the complex and their influence on the formation and distribution of added value, changes in the total amount of added value due to changes in its size in the complex sub-sectors; formation and distribution of added value during vertical integration and the sequence of its creation chain; the dependence of the added value amount on changes in prices for purchased resources, saturation of markets and changes in tax legislation, statistical analysis of the added value amount dynamics by branch of the complex and prospects for its growth in the future.

An important factor in organizational support for the added value creation of agro-food products in the conditions of cooperation and integration is the formation of a professional documentary support system for the mutual relations of participants. Fixation in the organizational documents upon the direction of the cooperative's activities and the relation limits of its members will ensure the real performance quality of the members' obligations within the contract, which will lead to the formation of "profit making zones" due to the increase in the cycles of added value creation.

A similar cooperative primary processing organization of agricultural products can be formed for different types of products with different depth of processing. Prospects for a cooperative association of agricultural commodity producers can be considered inter-organizational networks that will be clustered around one specific product (dairy, meat, grain groups), uniting agricultural commodity producers, infrastructure organizations, rural communities, state (regional) authorities within the rural economy.

In the conditions of globalization and integration into the EU, the processes of reforming the economy of Ukraine must be accompanied by the formation of a new type relations between business entities, as well as the developing new mechanisms of economic interests, one of which is clustering.

The cluster approach in the developed countries of the world is the basis of a coherent industrial and innovation policy. The creation of proper conditions for interaction between the modern cluster policy, the strategy of smart specializations and the policy of decentralization will allow to accelerate the development of industry and strengthen the competitive capabilities of the regions at the international level. Cluster initiatives that support forms of cooperation between enterprises, the public sector and institutions (universities, research centers) are driving forces of economic and employment growth in many regions of the world.

The practice of foreign countries proves the expediency of economic clustering and its effectiveness. For example, the economy of the Netherlands is divided into 20 clusters; in Denmark, about 40% of enterprises, providing 60% of exports, function as part of clusters; cross-border cluster formations with Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Germany operate in Austria. There are about 300 clusters in the US. In Latin America, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Jamaica are actively producing the initiative for the development of clusters [81, с. 27–28][15].

Among the most famous global cluster formations are:

1. Silicon Valley (California, USA) in the field of computer technologies.

2. American car manufacturing in Detroit (USA).

3. Center for nanotechnology, biotechnology, renewable energy sources and digital printing in New Mexico (USA).

4. Bangalore (India) in the field of computer support.

5. Dhahran Techno-Valle, Saudi Arabia in the field of energy.

6. London financial center “City” (The City, Great Britain).

[15] 27. Музичук М. М. Роль кластерних утворень у розвитку вітчизняної аграрної економіки. *Економіка АПК*. 2014, № 1. С. 142–145.

28. Божидарнік Т. В. Кластерний підхід як потужний інструмент стимулювання розвитку сільського господарства. Економіка АПК. 2011, № 11. С. 133–138.

7. London Post and Logistics Center "Soho" (Soho, London, Great Britain).

8. Aviation and space industry in Toulouse (Toulouse, France).

9. Container port of Rotterdam (Rotterdam, Netherlands).

10. Technology park, engineering for the printing industry Heidelberg (Heidelberg, Germany).

11. Diamond Center in Antwerp (Antwerp, Belgium) [99][16].

M. F. Kropyvko believes that a cluster in agriculture is an inter-economic territorial association of not only complementary enterprises (both large agrarian business and small agricultural entrepreneurship) that cooperate with each other, forming a closed technological cycle of large-scale production and implementation of competitive final products (goods, services) while preserving the legal independence of its participants. This may also include infrastructural components, including state administration bodies and scientific institutions that create favorable conditions for the production and promotion of the products for the cluster participants on the market of agricultural products and food [100][17]. Scientists propose three types of wholesale agri-industrial associations of cluster organization (Table 1).

Table 1

Types of large-scale agri-industrial associations of cluster organization

Type	Characteristics
1. Self-governing food agri-industrial association of economic entities	– the cluster-forming association unit consists of technologically interconnected enterprises within the product chain, located in the territories of neighboring districts and regions; – the internal infrastructure may consist of a joint marketing service, agricultural service and transport enterprises that ensure the promotion of agricultural products along the product chain in those links that are not able to provide individual members of the association; – external infrastructural support of the cluster activities is carried out by specialized scientific centers, advisory services and agri-consulting firms; – banks and insurance companies, local self-government and state authorities, public organizations; activities are managed by the Board of Participants, and the main organizational work is carried out by the main enterprise in cooperation with regional departments of agri-industrial development;

[16] 29. Європейська кластерна обсерваторія. URL: www.cluserobservatory.eu.

[17] 30. Кропивко М. Ф. Організація та планування комплексного розвитку агропромислового виробництва і сільських територій в умовах децентралізації владних повноважень. *Економіка АПК*. 2014, № 7. С. 109–121.

2. Self-governing scientific and industrial agri-industrial association of producers of one or another innovative product for the agricultural sector	– the cluster-forming block here includes producers of innovative products for the village: scientific institutions, specialized agricultural enterprises, enterprises of agricultural engineering, chemical industry, interacting on the basis of direct connections; – the internal infrastructure here can be represented by a business center or technology park, which ensure the promotion of science-intensive products to consumers; – external infrastructural support consists of agricultural consulting firms, banks and insurance companies, local self-government and state authorities, public organizations; – management of activities is carried out by the Council of participants, and the main organizational work is carried out by a regional scientific center or university in cooperation with regional departments of agri-industrial development and industry management bodies;
3. Self-governing territorial and production agri-industrial association	– the cluster-forming block is formed by enterprises and farms located on the territory of agricultural production and processing, as well as service structures; – the internal infrastructure is formed by regional scientific support centers and agricultural advisory services, marketing groups, service cooperatives, joint marketing services, agricultural service and transport enterprises; – external infrastructural support will be provided by branches of the Agrarian Fund, the Land Bank, other banks and insurance companies, local self-government and state authorities, public organizations; – the management of activities is carried out by the Council of participants, and the main organizational work is carried out by the relevant territorial branch of the Agro-Food Council, the executive organizing body is the relevant department of agri-industrial development, which should be entrusted with the main organizational work regarding the organization of self-governing territorial and production cluster associations.

Resource: [101–103][18].

The processes of economic clustering aimed at increasing the competitiveness of economic entities at the micro, meso, and macro levels have become an important and relevant trend of modern world economic development. The content of clustering consists in accelerating economic development and increasing the competitiveness of individual economic entities (enterprises, regions, countries, individual territories and cities) by using the advantages of the social division of labor and intensifying their scientific and industrial interaction as a result of the formation of so-called cluster

[18] 31. Кропивко М. Ф. Підвищення конкурентоспроможності та соціальної спрямованості агропромислового виробництва на основі розвитку кластерних систем. Економіка АПК. 2013, № 3. С. 3–15.

32. Мудрак Р. П., Лагодієнко В. В. Агроінфляція та індекс споживчих цін на продовольчі товари: порівняльний аналіз «Україна – ЄС». Економіка України. 2018. № 1 (674). С. 28–40.

33. Ужва А. М. Кластеризація як ефективний інструмент управління розвитком регіонального аграрного бізнесу. Науковий вісник Херсонського державного університету. Серія «Економічні науки». 2016. Вип. 19, ч. 2. С. 110–113.

associations. Clusters, which are the embodiment of a complex system of relationships between economic entities, allow to strengthen the beneficial effect of entrepreneurial activity and act as an effective tool for organizing the economy, controlling economic activity, increasing the competitiveness of both individual economic entities and regions, countries, macro-integration groups as a whole [104][19].

One of the greatest development centers of the economy cluster model is the European Union. The process of clustering the European economy was carried out in the following stages (Fig. 2):

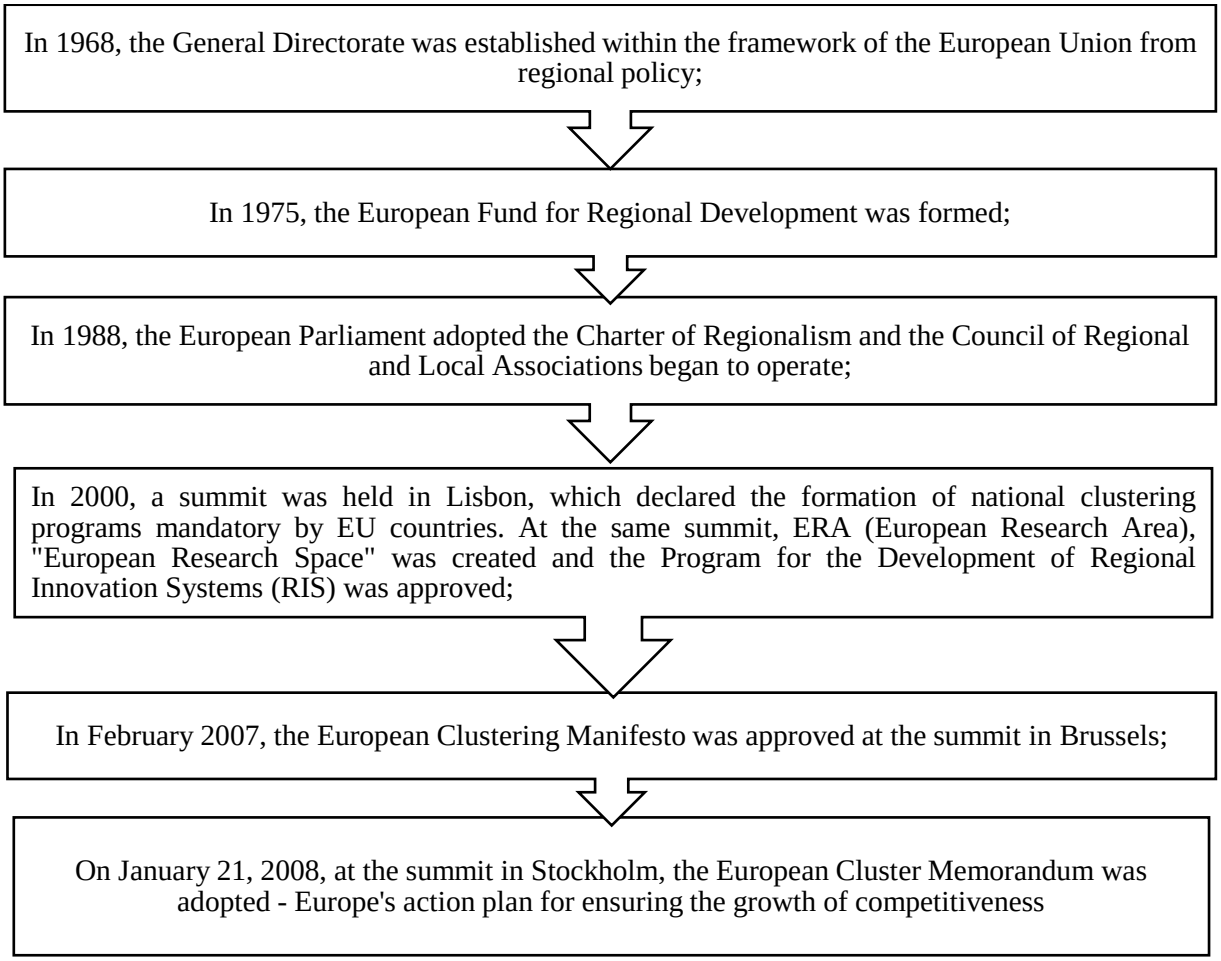

Fig. 2. Stages of clustering of the European economy

Resource: [105–107][20].

[19] 34. Porter M. On Competition, Updated and Expanded Edition. Harvard Business Review Press. 2008. 576 p.

[20] 35. Бондарчук Н. В. Функціонування кластерів: світовий та вітчизняний досвід. *Економіка та держава*. 2010. № 9. С. 107–109.

36. Ринейська Л. С. Кластери у сучасній глобальній економіці. *Ефективна економіка*. 2016. № 5. URL: http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=4971.

37. Задоя О. А. Кластеризація: проблеми поєднання європейського досвіду з українськими реаліями. *Європейський вектор економічного розвитку*. 2020. № 1 (28). С. 59–67. DOI: 10.32342/2074-5362-2020-1-28-5.

Thereby, cluster support mechanisms are included in the regional policies of the countries of European Union and constitute one of their important parts. The development of cluster initiatives is both an independent direction of European Union development and integrated into other policies, in particular into the policy of science and technology development. In order to create world-class clusters in the European Union, the EU Cluster Portal was created, which provides tools and information on key European initiatives regarding clusters and small and medium-sized enterprises participating in them [108][21].

The principles of clustering are effectively used in European Union: the economy of the Netherlands is divided into 20 clusters; in Denmark, 40% of enterprises providing 60% of exports operate as part of clusters; and in Austria there are cross-border clusters with Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Germany [109][22]. Clusters provide almost 30% of the total employment rate in Italy [105]. The largest number of industrial and production clusters of European countries function in the following basic industries (table):

Table 2

Basic branches of industrial and production clusters of European countries

Branch of the cluster	Representative countries
– electronic technologies and communication, informatics	Switzerland, Finland;
– financial sector	East London, UK;
– biotechnology and bioresources	The Netherlands, France, Germany, Great Britain, Norway;
– pharmaceuticals and cosmetics	Denmark, Sweden, France, Italy, Germany;
– agricultural and food production	Finland, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands;
– oil and gas complex and chemistry	Switzerland, Germany, Belgium;
– mechanical engineering and repair, electronics	The Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Norway, Ireland, Switzerland;
– health care	Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands;
– communications and transport	The Netherlands, Norway, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, Belgium;
– energy	Norway, Finland;
– aviation and space industries	France;

[21] 38. Cluster policy. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/policy/cluster_en.

[22] 39. Пушкар Т. А., Федорова В. Г. Світовий досвід формування й розвитку мережевих і кластерних об'єднань. *Економічний часопис – XXI*. 2011. № 11–12. С. 68–71.

– construction	Finland, Belgium, the Netherlands;
– education, technology parks	Germany, France, Finland, Austria;
– light industry	Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Finland;
– wood and paper complex	Finland

Resource: [99].

France is an example of the cluster strategy application in the development of clusters based on the concentration of enterprises around a large company. 99 projects involving 4.3 thousand enterprises have been approved in the country. The most famous clusters are the aerospace cluster in Toulouse and the perfume cluster in Grasse. A large number of innovative clusters in France [110][23] were created in the light (9 clusters) and perfume (10 clusters) sectors, the products of these clusters are quite competitive on the world market.

In *France*, a number of state support measures aimed at the formation and development of clusters are implemented, namely [111][24]: centralized regulation of innovative activities; stimulation of R&D for the needs of industry; budgetary allocation of science-intensive types of business; reduction of tax on investments in R&D. The cluster policy is carried out by the Regional Planning Agency DATAR, the main objective of which is to stimulate cooperation between companies, as well as between companies and regional educational and research institutes, local authorities to stimulate the regional economic development of France.

In *Great Britain*, each region has different conditions for creating clusters. The largest number of innovation clusters was created in:

– agriculture (10 clusters);

– the field of financial services (7 clusters);

– tourism industry (6 clusters);

– furniture industry (6 clusters);

– automotive equipment assembly industries (5 clusters);

[23] 40. Кластерні політики в Європі і не тільки. INDUSTRY4UKRAINE. URL: https://www.industry4ukraine.net/publications/klasterni-polityky-v-yevropi-i-ne-tilky.

24 41. Чому потрібні кластери та кластерні політики. URL: https://www.industry4ukraine.net/publications/chomu-potribni-klastery-ta-klasterni-polityky.

– the field of software (5 clusters).

The state cluster policy of Great Britain [110, c. 42–43][25] is characterized by a well-developed strategy of increasing national productivity and reducing regional disparities in its level. For example, state support for industrial clusters is carried out within the framework of the "Network of Scottish Enterprises" program.

In *Italy*, clustering is developing in the form of industrial districts based on industrial agglomerations of the Italian type. Here, manufacturing small and medium-sized enterprises are usually concentrated within industrial districts and form inter-corporate networks. There are 200 clusters operating in Italy [106], which unite 60,000 enterprises, mostly small, employing 600,000 people.

Innovation clusters in Italy were created in the following industries:

– 32% of clusters are in light industry (in the production of clothing and footwear);

– 19% of clusters are in the tourism industry;

– 13% – in the furniture industry;

– 12% – in the perfume industry;

– 10% – in the field of ceramic tile production.

The Italian government implements an active cluster policy aimed at the development of local production systems and industrial districts through the formation of special centers and intermediary structures designed to increase the technological level and innovative capabilities of small and medium-sized businesses [112, c. 44][26].

Given the wide variety of relationships within clusters operating in the world, in particular in European Union countries, the following types of clusters are distinguished according to the priorities of their activities:

[25] 42. Комар Н. Концепція формування та державної підтримки кластерних структур в Європі. *Вісник Тернопільського національного технічного економічного університету*. 2014. № 2. С. 53–64.

43. Давимука С. А., Федулова Л. І. Креативний сектор економіки: досвід та напрями розбудови.. Львів : ДУ "Інститут регіональних досліджень імені М. І. Долішнього НАН України". 2017. 528 с.

[26] 44. Кизим М. О., Хаустова В. Є., Доровський О. В. Кластерні структури в економіках країн світу. Проблеми економіки. 2011. № 4. С. 14–22.

– competitive clusters where leadership in competition is a priority (fashion in Paris, flower growing in Amsterdam);

– strategic clusters where economic growth of the backward region is at the fore;

– emerging clusters with high rates of development (for example, biotechnological and media in Austria);

– potential clusters with a high level of competence, which is laid in the rise of the region's economy (for example, to protect the environment in Finland);

– stabilizing clusters that contribute to the diversification of the economy and the creation of jobs (business services, tourism) [115–116][27].

The following clusters are distinguished according to the orientation of the predominant integration links:

– regional (regionally limited associations around a scientific or industrial center);

– vertical (unification within one production process);

– horizontal (combination of various industries into one mega-cluster, for example, a "chemical" cluster or an "agri-industrial" cluster) [115, с. 47][28].

So, 38% of European job places are concentrated in such regional structures. There are about 2,000 statistical clusters in Europe, of which about 150 are world-class clusters in terms of the number of employees, field of activity and specialization [118][29]. In European Union countries, clusters partly help to solve current economic problems. Thus, 43% of those employed in Italian industry work in created clusters, where 34% of national exports are formed. 99 cluster projects in France unite 4,300 enterprises, which significantly activates their activities [112]. More than 500 clusters operate in Germany [119][30].

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[27] 45. Адаманова З. Інноваційні кластери в національних економічних системах (НЕС): світовий досвід і можливості його адаптації в умовах України. *Формування ринкових відносин в Україні*. 2012. № 5/1. С. 162–163.

46. Становлення світових кластерів. URL: https://ucluster.org/universitet/klastery-svit.

[28] 47. Соколенко С.І. Кластери в глобальній економіці. Київ : Логос, 2004. 848 с.

[29] 48. European Cluster Policy: Using clusters to support European SMEs. URL: http://www.eurada.org/european-cluster-policy-using-clusters-to-support-european-smes.

[30] 49. Левченко А., Царенко І. Зарубіжний досвід функціонування кластерних утворень та шляхи його використання в Україні. *Наукові праці Кіровоградського національного технічного університету. Економічні науки*. 2017. Вип. 31. С. 71–79.

Consequently, the European experience shows:

– clusters by their nature are a group of close, geographically interdependent companies and related organizations that act together in a certain type of business, are characterized by common areas of activity and complement each other [112];

– the classification of clusters (by the direction of the predominant integration ties, by economic sectors and types of activity) demonstrates the multifaceted nature of their functioning. Thanks to this, clusters can be considered universal tools of economic development;

– it is expedient to use clusters in both national and regional economies. One of the demonstrative examples of a cluster regional economy is the economy of European Union;

– the cluster policy of the countries of Europe and European Union as a whole demonstrates the expediency of state (and interstate) support for clusters and, as a result, the effective development of national and regional economies, and through them, a positive impact on the development of the global economy.

In the United States, as in other developed countries, to achieve certain goals of economic development, the issue of choosing clusters is approached using the following motivation:

– clusters act as factors for improving inner-city economies;

– the development of clusters is a priority for the rise of high-tech industries (individual US states, Scandinavian countries);

– clusters contribute to the activation of entrepreneurial activity in economically backward regions (e.g. regions of Italy, Spain, USA);

– clusters ensure the export of manufactured products (in New Zealand, USA, Canada);

– clusters create unique conditions for the training of highly qualified specialists outside the field of training (exchange of experience, common cluster training centers) [115].

Hence, in the USA, where scientists before others began to study the principles of development of regional economies, and M. Porter [104] was a pioneer developer

of the cluster model, industrial clusters became quite popular. Today, the USA operates 380 of the largest clusters in the fields of high technologies, the production of household goods, the service industry, and the extraction of natural resources. The share of the US GDP produced in clusters is about 61%, and about 57% of the country's labor potential works in them. A vivid example of the cluster is "Silicon Valley", where the average salary of specialists is 125,000 dollars per year, 2.5 million people are employed, venture investments amount to almost 70 billion dollars. In the states, commissions are formed to initiate the creation of clusters, scientific centers and universities carry out analytical work. The commission distributes the shares of the participants, helps to overcome various difficulties. Initial capital is allocated by the state, and then private companies are involved. It is typical for American clusters that they participate in global competition. Innovative approaches, working on the principles of partnership [105] are considered priorities.

Forming the cluster policy, the state bodies of the world developed countries advocate a broad classification of clusters with the aim of including as many firms as possible.

In the adopted assessment methodology, the following types of clusters are distinguished (Fig. 3):

Fig. 3. Types of clusters

According to the orientation of the predominant integration links, the following clusters are distinguished [105]:

– regional (regionally limited associations around a scientific or industrial center);

– vertical (unification within one production process); horizontal (uniting different industries into one mega-cluster, for example, a "chemical" cluster or an "agri-industrial" cluster).

O. Medovoy claims that participation in the cluster enables participants to have simplified access to international conferences and seminars, exchange of experience regarding novelties and trends in the field of cluster development. In Europe, the *European Cluster Collaboration Platform* was created for this purpose. Clusters conduct marketing research, based on the results of which participants can strengthen their competitive advantages on the market. Thanks to the personal connections of the cluster members, new investors and partners are found and access to new markets is carried out. The cluster is characterized by collective protection, where one member can take advantage of the other same cluster members' legal assistance. In addition, O. Medovoy emphasizes the fact that joint work within the cluster usually stimulates the emergence of new ideas and business solutions, which are important both for the participants of the cluster structure and for the territory where it is located [120][31].

Implementation of cluster initiatives in Europe is one of the leading directions for achieving economic goals. Clusters in modern economic systems are diversified structures in terms of territorial location, goals, tasks and priorities. These are structures that increase the performance of both their participants and the economic systems in which they function. The interaction of subjects within clusters makes it possible to more easily resist the risks generated by the modern development of the world economy in general, regional and national economic systems. In the future, we consider it expedient to investigate the peculiarities of the cluster policy implementation by European Union, the experience of which can be applied by the cluster structures of Ukraine.

[31] 50. Медовой О. Чому важливі IT-кластери. *Бізнес НВ*. 2016. URL: https://biz.nv.ua/experts/ zachem-nuzhny-it-klastery-105688.html.

Analyzing the economic effect caused by clustering processes in European countries, it can be argued that this is the only necessary condition for accelerating of the national economy development and significantly increasing the competitiveness of countries and their regions, territorial communities. Numerous scientific studies substantiate the positive synergistic effect of clustering in the economic development and productivity of regions.

The modern economy is increasingly gaining a global character, all subjects of which (countries, regions, transnational corporations, etc.) closely interact with each other. In the conditions of globalization, the following measures can be proposed for the development of the cluster economy: the organization of research institutes and laboratories for studying the potential of the cluster economy; the cluster policy formation of the world countries and regions on the basis of conducted scientific research; creation of a legislative and regulatory framework for the establishment and operation of clusters; mandatory state support for cluster activities; creation of national, regional and international organizations to regulate the development of clusters.

From all of the above, clusters demonstrate significant potential in the sphere of effective development of the modern global economy. Therefore, it can be considered expedient to study the global experience of cluster activity and its implementation in the economy of Ukraine, taking into account the peculiarities of its development.

The development of cluster initiatives in Ukraine revealed the need for priority implementation of the following steps:

– to develop, approve and ensure the implementation of a strategy and program for increasing the competitiveness of Ukraine, its regions and territorial communities based on innovative cluster structures;

– to ensure legislative work in Ukraine on the formation of a business environment favorable for the development of entrepreneurship with a special emphasis on the cooperation of state authorities and local governments, the business environment, science, public organizations in innovative network structures.

For example, a territorial development program is being implemented in Canada. The development programs using clusters are implemented in all provinces of Canada,

while the emphasis is on the development of innovation and the introduction of high technologies. In the province of Ontario, this program was named JOCA, which in turn combined 22 programs implemented by six ministries. In particular, within the framework of JOCA, the "Niagara" project for the development of a depressed area of the province of Ontario is being implemented [].

China and Taiwan have cluster policies related to technology parks and incubators. Japan uses clusters to support innovation on a fairly large scale. Today, India, Brazil, and Chile can be proud of their success in economic clustering. The formation of a cluster of wine production in Chile ensured the leadership of this country in the field of winemaking [].

All in all, the creation of clusters in agricultural production should provide for cooperation between producers and processors of agricultural raw materials, serve as the most important and integral addition to the food processing industry and ensure its economic effect on the territory of the region, which will positively affect the well-being of a large part of the population that permanent residents, as well as those who come for treatment and rest.

To initiate the development of regional and local strategies and programs for the development of non-agricultural types of economic activity in each rural settlement based on the use of its own natural resources and human potential, taking into account the existing needs for products and services of the rural population, is among the priority measures of the strategy of diversification and modernization of the rural economy. Also, among such measures is the activity promotion in institutes of innovative development and economic growth in agro-industrial and forest industries – innovation centers, development agencies, strategic technologies, expert and insurance companies, business incubators, technology transfer centers, whose activities will ensure the introduction of high technologies and competitiveness production.

The implementation of measures for the socio-economic development of rural areas requires the implementation of an effective financial policy, because in the conditions of the introduction of the decentralization reform, an important aspect of their functioning is the possibility of achieving self-sufficiency and the ability to meet

one's own needs. It is in the process of implementation of financial policy that the state must run important measures, as it can influence through a system of economic, administrative, legislative, and organizational instruments the implementation of financial and credit policy to promote the development of these territories. When implementing financial policy in rural areas, the state should radically change the vector of investment objects from local authorities to enterprises and the population located in these areas.

The modern financial policy for the development of rural areas should be implemented at the expense of the state resources cooperation, business (investors), population and should be aimed at stimulating entrepreneurial activity, creating new jobs, expanding the scope of labor, providing a favorable investment climate, which in the end will make it possible to ensure self-sufficiency development of rural territorial communities.

The rational implementation of the cluster approach in the development process of rural territories should become a catalyst for the powerful involvement of local residents' initiative in economic processes, the creation of conditions for the innovative development of rural territorial communities and the formation of qualified personnel of agricultural enterprises, increasing the employment of the population.

For this purpose, it is necessary to purposefully form territorial-production agri-industrial, mining, health-tourism and other clusters with a high level of specialization and concentration of production and service in order to obtain maximum income from the use of natural and spatial advantages of the rural area, and on this economic base to build socio-economic clusters for creating decent living conditions for rural residents and forming an attractive image of Ukrainian villages.

In practice, this means a large and responsible field of activity for agri-industrial production management bodies and local self-government bodies, as well as mastering the basics of rural development strategic management at all socio-political and territorial-administrative levels of management.

At the same time, the transition to a cluster organization of the agri-industrial production development and rural areas should be reflected in the agrarian policy as a

promising long-term program task, the successful implementation of which requires the efforts coordination of production formations, infrastructural components of social, household and cultural services for residents of rural areas, local self-government bodies, of regional and state administration, directing their accumulated funds to achieve directions and priorities determined for each agri-industrial and socio-economic cluster.

On the basis of the conducted research, it is substantiated that among the factors of organizational support for the creation of added value of agri-food products, and proposals for improving this process at the level of rural (village) territorial communities (in rural areas) are outlined, in particular, there are such as the lack of effective organizational mechanisms that restrain the development of domestic supply networks and the creation of high added value of agri-food products, especially at the local level of the agricultural sector, which causes the “transition” of a high share of added value to processors, situational intermediaries, representatives of corporate trade networks, as well as the application of an integrated approach to the study of organizational support for the added value creation for agri-food products development of practice in clustering and integration of agri-food chains to create local added value.

To sum up, the search for ways to integrate agrarian enterprises of all territories into a single system is due to significant differentiation at the development level of agrarian business, and among the directions for strengthening the potential and regulatory capacity of rural territorial communities in the clustering and integration of agri-food chains for the creation of local added value, it is worth noting the creation of local programs aimed at supporting enterprise clusters of agriculture engaged in innovative activities taking into account the full understanding the weaknesses and strengths of the rural territorial community for the formation of cluster structures with the appropriate scientific and practical analysis of the technological process chain from the supply of raw materials to the production sale and the growth rate determination of such clusters.