

Moldova (0,24%), Turkmenistan (0,6%), and Uzbekistan (0,67 %). The economy of Azerbaijan is characterized by the highest rate of growth of FDI in GDP (1,8% of growth on average annually), among these countries, along with Georgia and Turkmenistan, have the largest share of FDI in GDP.

*Using the stochastic method *t*-student criterion on the basis of the proposed sample of countries thresholds for the level of foreign investment of Ukraine were calculated. The results of the monitoring the indicator of specific weight of net FDI in GDP make it possible to draw the following conclusions, namely: indicator was in the range of lower and upper optimal values in 2010-2013 and in the 2014-2015, and in 2014 (0,63%) was within the boundaries of the extreme thresholds that is associated with the decline in investment activity of foreign investors in 2014. In 2016 the proportion of net FDI in GDP is equal to 3,58%, which is in the range of 1,96% - 9,31% of the optimal values. That is, the national economy of Ukraine has the opportunity to increase the volume of attracted investments in 2,6 times, which corresponds to the upper optimal value of the indicator. As a result of this increase, the level of innovative-investment security, too, will grow, as evidenced by the strong direct link between these indicators ($r = 0,75$) as a result pair-wise correlation analysis.*

Therefore, in conditions of the dynamics of indicators characterizing the innovative-investment processes in Ukraine, the important issue should be to develop a system of monitoring indicators that directly affect the level of security. Without knowledge of the limits of security and zones of danger becomes impossible to protect the vital interests of objects of innovative-investment security of Ukraine. Thus, prospects of further scientific researches in the sphere of innovative-investment component of economic security is the determination and calculation of the threshold values all other indicators based on factor analysis as signal indicators in the system identification of the threats of innovation - investment security.

Key words: *economic security, innovative-investment component, security indicators, innovative-investment development, foreign direct investment, danger zones, optimal zones.*

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WORLD EXPERIENCE OF AGRICULTURAL CLUSTERS FORMATION AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

The article examines the experience of world agro-food clusters forming, defines the cluster notion, and clusters varieties. The most common form of clusterization on the European borders namely cross-border clusters is indicated. Experience of clustering in EU, USA, Canada and Japan is shown. The factors that complicate agro-food clusters development in Ukraine are determined. The support for the clusters development in the agro-food sector of Ukraine is proposed as one of the areas of state policy.

Key words: *cluster, agro-food cluster, cross-border cluster, cross-border agro-food cluster.*

Problem statement. Ukraine has a production, technology and scientific infrastructure, but protracted political and economic crises have led to stagnation of the agribusiness production base. In order to ensure competitiveness world enterprises unite in certain regions and develop the specialization of a particular product for learning how to produce it better than others. Best of all this is facilitated by clustering, but in Ukraine clusters are not sufficiently used and spread yet, which determines the relevance of our research.

Experience adoption from global clustering practices and the development of agro-food clusters in Ukraine will contribute to the creation of high-tech and science-intensive associations

with a closed production cycle and high added value in the final product, creation of new jobs of different qualifications, development of social and industrial infrastructure of rural areas.

Network and cluster relations between world enterprises have significantly changed the economic activity practice of the present [11]. It should be noted that clusters are the most effective structural entities with a wide range of issues for their further research.

Analysis of current research. The study of the specifics of the agro-food clusters formation was carried out by many domestic and foreign scientists, in particular: K.Zh.Azmakanova, N.V.Alishева, N.S. Wengerskaya, V.Geraschenko, A.N.Japupova, M.O.Dmitterko, V.Ya.Karpinets, L.L.Kirova, A.V.Klynnik, A.Lebedeva, D.V.Melnikova, N.A.Mikul, O.I.Pasternak, T.A.Pushkar, P.S. Rudnev, VG Fedorov, Z. Schroeder and others. Much has been said about clusters, but little has been realized in Ukraine, so we consider it necessary to conduct a study of this issue.

The purpose of the article. Analyze the world experience of agro-food clusters forming and their development opportunities in Ukraine.

Main research material presentation. Ukrainian legislation does not define the concept of «cluster», its types, peculiarities of creation and functioning. In particular, the Commercial Code of Ukraine lacks the notion of «cluster» as a territorial union of enterprises [15].

The cluster development concept was formulated in the early 1990's by Michael Porter. After his research, the cluster development concept has become widespread in the world. It is based on the concept of «cluster» (bundle, block, package), translated as «bunch, bouquet, brush» or as a «group, cluster, concentration» (for example, people, objects) or as a «bee whale» as an action – «grow together» [3].

The term «cluster» has different interpretations, but a characteristic feature of its essence is the individual elements (constituent parts) unification into a single whole for the realization of a specific purpose or function. The clusters may be small and medium-sized businesses in the micro-territory (less than 50 enterprises).

Ukraine is a country of agrarian purpose, therefore we consider it necessary to highlight the agro-food cluster concept.

In our opinion, the agro-food cluster is an association of agro-food enterprises as a whole for the purpose of realizing a certain purpose or performing the function.

The most generalized clusters are the following groups of independent companies that:

- geographically concentrated in one or in neighboring regions (even if the cluster covers several countries);
- cooperate and compete;
- specialize in a specific activity related area to the common technologies and skills;
- institutionalized (there is a cluster management unit) or non-institutionalized;
- traditional or innovative (most of the clusters are based on traditional events) [14, pp. 30-42].

In our opinion, taking into account rather rapid clusters development, it is worth noting their variety by geographic location, namely:

- local clusters located in one city or area;
- regional, interconnected within the framework of branch relations within the region;
- national clusters that develop within the state;
- cross-border, which develops in regions of two or more countries.

It should be noted that one of the development factors of the agro-food economy sector is the cross-border clustering, which contributes to the expansion of the cooperation frontiers and provides an opportunity to distribute goods and services in international arenas with lesser risks.

The transborder agro-food clusters concept is understood to mean, in a certain way, a normatively legitimisation and clearly defined spatial formation, which includes the border economic agro-food complexes of two or more regions of the states having a common border.

They are created with an aim to jointly and consistently stimulate local agro-food systems development with the appropriate infrastructure and support system as well as contribute to their own agrarian socio-economic development sector [5].

In our opinion, cross-border clusters can be defined as independent companies groups and associated institutions that:

- geographically are concentrated in the transboundary region;
- cooperate and compete;
- specialize in various industries connected with joint technologies and complement each other which as a result gives the opportunity to get network effects, knowledge and skills exchange.

The peculiarity of cross-border clusters is that cluster members are located in different tax, customs, legislative environments of neighboring countries, but at the same time may have joint ventures and organizations. Such clusters have a common infrastructure and operate primarily on cross-border markets [10].

Let's note that such a form of cross-border cooperation as transborder clusters is the most widespread one on the European borders. The main objective of the European cross-border cooperation is to accelerate economic growth by combining the efforts of the participants as well as ensuring competitive advantages for the cross-border regions. Cross-border clustering is not unequivocally highly effective but has significant advantages, so the clusters functioning is a significant factor in increasing the border areas level development of cooperating states [2].

The cross-border cluster development experience analysis in the EU has shown that the cross-border cooperation initiation in the agro-industrial complex and the cross-border agro-industrial clusters creation are usually carried out in two ways of motivation: market or political.

The first (market-driven) pathway is manifested when cross-border cooperation creates incentives for mutual economic activity, which ultimately leads to scale economies on the joint development of national and international markets, the reduction of transaction costs as a result of outsourcing and the synergistic effect of joint innovation.

The second (politically motivated) way is chosen when building cooperative relations between state and local authorities with common interests, for example, overcoming the environmental consequences of agricultural activity or creating a transboundary economic space for the local entrepreneurship development and raising the employment level etc.

The network formations vitality created in the first way is much higher and it depends on the type of business strategy chosen by the cluster members. For example, the Danish-Swedish milk cluster Arla Foods, the Austrian-Czech Lebensmittel, the Austro-Germanic Linz Cluster OO and the Austro-Slovenian TECHforTASTE food clusters.

The Agrobiological Franco-Spanish cluster «Agrimp Innovation» in the Euroregion region demonstrates the ability of small sized agro-industrial producers who have joined the cluster to successfully compete in local markets and expand on foreign markets.

Cross-border agro-industrial clusters created by a market-driven way tend to build their strategy for producing high-quality competitive food, active innovation, and targeting the external markets coverage. Some of them form transnational companies. One example of such a company is Arla Foods, which has united more than 7,000 farmers' cooperatives in four regions of Denmark and three regions of Sweden. It has production facilities in 13 countries and sales offices in 20 countries of the world. The Arla Foods cluster was formed through the merger of a group of large cooperatives Hansa-Milch Mecklenburg-Holstein eG from Northern Germany, consisting of 1200 farms specializing in milk. Thus, Arla Foods has become a cross-border cluster with three national actors (it has also changed the name to Arla Foods amba) and is still ranked the third in the world for the production and sale of dairy products.

A politically motivated way was the creation of the rural ICBAN English-Irish cluster development, territorially located in the eastern border territories of Northern Ireland and the northwestern territories of England and the German-Polish agri-food cluster within the framework of the Eurorigion Viadrina spread in the federal states of Brandenburg and Berlin in Germany and

in Lubuskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodships in Poland [4].

North America was one of the first countries to reach the «cluster fever» that spread to new industrialized countries. The first successful formation of clusters was the Silicon Valley companies merger in California, USA. The activities of these clusters showed their ability to survive, they function primarily as network structures, the main objectives of which were: joint training, marketing activities, procurement, production and creation of economic structures and funds [12].

Based on the Silicon Valley experience in the last decade in the United States hundreds of cities and territories began to implement their own cluster strategies, creating special commissions for the formation of agro-food clusters to coordinate efforts and actions.

Thus, the production-organizational structure of the national Canada economy, where the largest agro-industrial cluster is located in Saskatoon, has been formed.

Canada's experience in the clusters and network associations development is characterized by the presence of a developed industrial structure, innovations, and also successful examples of the creation of high-tech agro-food clusters.

Also there's an interesting practice of cluster associations forming in the Japanese economy, where in 1983 the «On Approval of the Technopolis Concept» Law was adopted, which supported the centers for the industry creation, science and government integration in the newest organizational and economic structures.

A Japanese clustering feature is the traditional scheme of subcontracting and subcontracting connections between a number of large and medium-sized and small-sized enterprises.

A significant experience in implementing cluster solutions in Japan is Hokkaido Island, where in the first half of the 1990's a Central Organization for Sustainable Development and Stimulation of Agricultural Clusters was established [11,12].

Taking into account the cluster formation global experience we believe that Ukraine should engage and support cluster initiatives, especially in the agro-food sector.

The current situation when the initiators of the clusters formation are small commodity producers is not promising, since it is important to develop a territorial business environment based on public-private partnership based on the use of the favorable natural and climatic and territorial-economic business conditions of the region with active state support of initiatives by agricultural producers [7].

According to the strategic directions of the cluster business association development, in our opinion, the agro-food clusters development in Ukraine is hampered by factors such as:

- lack of legislative framework for the functioning of clusters and support of cluster initiatives of agro-food enterprises by the state;
- distrust of business to public authorities as well as reluctance of companies to disclose and share internal information through the possibility of abuse and dependence on more powerful partners;
- low level of competition in the domestic market, absence of "aggressive" suppliers and demanding consumers;
- the risk to lose the right to receive benefits and subsidies by agri-food enterprises in case of any organizational or industrial changes (including entering the cluster);
- agro-food enterprises use obsolete technologies, low use of innovations, products of research institutions do not find their customer among commodity producers;
- low inflow of capital from foreign investors and venture capital as sources of development of agro-food clusters;
- the absence of a single systematic information base on existing and potential clusters which hinders the coherent picture creation of the functioning and performance of existing agro-food clusters in Ukraine [8].

From the foregoing one we can state that one of the factors of effective functioning of the Ukraine regions is agro-food clusters, which ensure fair competition, creation of new workplaces,

development of intellectual potential and educational and research centers, attracting investments, increasing exports and increasing the competitiveness of agro-food enterprises.

Agro-food clusters are a long-term development for the country's economy. This approach requires a prospect for at least five or seven years [6]. However, the world has not found more effective approach to the economic territory development yet, when it comes to the wealth attraction in the region.

The cross-border cluster model introduction for the agro-food sector of the economy will contribute to regional development, increase the level and quality of life and the agro-food industry sustainable development of the economy. Such a clustering model will also enhance competitiveness and innovation.

In Ukraine the clusters creation is supported by small commodity producers only, which slows down the development of full-fledged structures. We believe that the initiative should go also from the state since it is possible to create programs that will be based on the use of entrepreneurs of the favorable natural and climatic and territorial-economic conditions of the region with active state support of commodity producers' initiatives for the favorable infrastructure development [13].

Also at the legislative level the attention should be paid to the state structures development and establishment in the country and the involvement of domestic agro-food enterprises in the clusterization process, which will increase the competitiveness of regions, attract investment flows, introduce the latest technologies, innovations and information resources in agro-food enterprises of the regions in order to increase their competitive advantages, increase production volumes and improve the quality of products with minimum resources from nitrates [8].

Cluster logic is already a commonplace for small and medium-sized businesses in Europe, and the EU government stimulates the regions development by 50% on average by funding cluster activity. In addition, companies in clusters are much easier to find partners [9].

The European Union is interested in creating Western European clusters with Ukrainian enterprises as many projects and grants have a requirement: to attract an international partner (not from the EU). They seek registered (as legal entities) clusters with established management and with cluster honors.

Nowadays Ukraine does not have a world cluster map, so it should be promoted to make it visible to the world.

Therefore, agro-food clustering is one of the ways of overcoming the protracted crisis by enterprises, removing a domestic agrarian producer to the world market and avoiding mass emigration of Ukrainian citizens to EU member states in the «opening the borders» event.

As concrete examples of the successful application of the cluster approach to building and increasing the implementation level of the agricultural economy potential sector, the cluster associations activities in the EU can be brought. The European country experience, which is the closest to the borders of Ukraine - Poland, is interesting.

It is also worthy to propose the international clusters creation within the framework of the European Union Border Cooperation programs involving Ukraine (Ukraine-Hungary-Slovakia-Romania, Ukraine-Poland-Belarus, Ukraine-Romania-Moldova and the Black Sea). In this context, receiving EUREKA or EUROSTARS funds for new scientific and technological developments in various areas is quite real [1].

Ukrainian agrarian enterprises should take the world experience in the formation and development of agro-food clusters and in connection with the fact that Ukraine is aimed to the eurointegration vector, the attention should be paid to clustering in EU countries or to create cross-border agro-food clusters with European countries, which will allow cooperation and expanding the barriers that arise regarding the quality standards of Ukraine's agri-food products.

Conclusions and further research perspectives

In the course of the study an author's approach to the agro-food cluster concept as an association of agro-food enterprises was formed into a single whole for the certain goal or function realization.

We have identified the most common clustering form on the European borders, namely, cross-border clusters, which are in some way normatively legitimized; and clearly defined spatial formation, which includes border economic agro-food complexes of two or more states regions that have a common border.

The world experience of agro-food clusters forming is considered. The experience of clustering in the EU countries, which is carried out in two ways of motivation: market or political, examines the experience of the Arla Foods cluster, which has united more than 7,000 farmers' cooperatives in four regions of Denmark and three regions of Sweden as well as the experience of the United States Silicon Valley.

The factors that complicate the agro-food clusters development in Ukraine are identified: lack of legal framework, distrust of business to state authorities, low level of competition in the domestic market, risk to lose the right of receiving benefits and subsidies, outdated technologies, low utilization of innovations, low infusion capital from foreign investors, lack of a single systematic information base on existing and potential clusters.

It is proposed to support the clusters development in the agro-food sector of Ukraine as one of the areas of state policy, namely, it is proposed at the legislative level to pay attention to the state structure development and establishment on the country territory, which will form programs based on the use of entrepreneurs of favorable natural, climatic and geo-economic conditions of the region with active state support of commodity producers' initiatives for the favorable infrastructure development.

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СВІТОВИЙ ДОСВІД ФОРМУВАННЯ АГРОПРОДОВОЛЬЧИХ КЛАСТЕРІВ ТА ЇХ РОЗВИТОК В УКРАЇНІ

У статті сформовано авторський підхід до поняття агропродовольчого кластеру як об'єднання агропродовольчих підприємств у єдине ціле для реалізації певної мети або виконання функції.

Було зазначено найбільш поширену форму кластеризації на європейських кордонах, а саме – транскордонні кластери, що є певним чином нормативно легітимізоване і чітко окреслене просторове формування, до складу якого входять прикордонні господарські агропродовольчі комплекси двох або більше регіонів держав, що мають спільний кордон

Розглянуто досвід формування агропродовольчих кластерів світу. Показано досвід кластеризації у країнах ЄС, який здійснюється двома шляхами мотивації: ринковим або політичним розглянуто досвід кластера «Arla Foods», який об'єднав більше 7 тис. фермерських кооперативів у чотирьох регіонах Данії і трьох регіонах Швеції, а також досвід Силіконової долини США.

Визначено чинники, що ускладнюють розвиток агропродовольчих кластерів в Україні, а саме: відсутність законодавчої бази, недовіра бізнесу до органів державної влади, низький рівень конкуренції на внутрішньому ринку, ризик втрати права на одержання пільг та дотацій, застарілі технології, низьке застосування інновацій, низьке вливання капіталів від іноземних інвесторів, відсутність єдиної систематизованої інформаційної бази про існуючі та потенційні кластери.

Запропоновано підтримку розвитку кластерів в агропродовольчому секторі України як один із напрямів державної політики, а саме запропоновано на законодавчому рівні звернути увагу на розвиток і створення державної структури на території країни, яка формуватиме програми, що базуватимуться на використанні підприємцями сприятливих природно-кліматичних та територіально-економічних умов регіону з активною державною підтримкою ініціатив товаровиробників для розвитку сприятливої інфраструктури.

Ключові слова: кластер, агропродовольчий кластер, транскордонний кластер, транскордонний агропромисловий кластер.