

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
ODESA NATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY ECONOMICS

**THE PLACE OF ECONOMIC ENTITIES IN ENSURING THE SAFE  
DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL-URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS**

Materials of the scientific colloquium

Odesa  
November 26, 2021

Odesa  
«Astroprint»  
2021

UDC 631.1:338(063)  
P71

Responsible for the collection and publication  
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**The place** of economic entities in ensuring the safe development of rural-urban agglomerations : Materials of the scientific colloquium (Odesa, November 26, 2021) / respons. for the collec. and public. Oleksandr Pavlov; Department of Industry Economics, Odesa National Technological University. Odesa : Astroprint, 2021. 52 p. ISBN 978-966-927-796-1

The collection contains abstracts of reports of participants of the scientific colloquium. They substantiate the essence of the rural-urban agglomeration as a socio-spatial entity, consider various aspects of the functioning of economic entities as guarantors of the safe development of these new entities.

The publication is addressed to scientists, teachers, specialists employed in the agri-food industry and in the field of public administration.

UDC 631.1:338(063)

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ISBN 978-966-927-796-1

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**RURAL-URBAN AGGLOMERATION AS A SOCIO-SPATIAL  
PHENOMENON**

In the scientific literature and in social practice, the use of the term «agglomeration» (from the Latin «agglomerero» – joining, accumulating) is traditionally associated with the development of urbanization, resulting in the formation of large socio-spatial formations, which include the central settlement (large town) and located at a short distance from it are much smaller cities, between which there are certain functional connections.

Since 2015, agglomerations have begun to appear in Ukraine, destroying certain stereotypes that have formed in the public consciousness about the nature of such socio-spatial formations.

Such changes in perceptions of the essence of the agglomeration are a consequence of decentralization of public power and administration, the institutional foundations of which were laid by the Order Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine «On Approval of the Concept of Reforming Local Self-Government and Territorial Organization of Power in Ukraine» (April 2014), of Ukrainian law «About voluntary association of communities» (February 2015), the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine «On the formation and liquidation of districts» (July 2020) and other regulations.

levers of countercyclical regulation of the agri-food sector and the resulting levers that reflect the state of functioning and development of the agri-food sector.

To analyze the interaction of levers in the static section, it is advisable to use the analysis of sensitivity. The analysis involves determining the level of interaction of factors (levers). To take into account the positive and negative impact, it is advisable to build two matrices of stimulation and deterrence, the intensity of interaction is assessed on such a scale.

Based on the results of the analysis, a matrix is built according to the level of activity and interaction. The obtained values allow to choose the levers based on the results of sensitivity analysis as effective tools of countercyclical policy for the agri-food sector [4].

Thus, based on the analysis, a model is developed that allows to assess the level of activity and interaction of their levers with the resulting parameters of the system during the substantiation of their feasibility as selective tools for countercyclical regulation.

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#### **ON THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE ODESA DISTRICT OF THE ODESA REGION**

According to the ecologist I. Rusev [1], the priority problems of Odesa and the Odesa region are:

1. Drinking water. For Odesans, this is, first of all, the problem of drinking water that we get from the Dniester – our only source. Unfortunately, it is of poor quality and in order to achieve European standards, it must be cleaned for a very long time. Now there are plans to build a dam on the Dniester, and this will significantly affect the water quality for the worse.

2. The coast. We received as a gift from nature a huge beautiful Black Sea coast. Alas, in recent years it has been actively and freely built up. The situation is no better along the banks of the Dniester. Houses are built above the water intake. And there is absolutely no sewage system.

3. Our lands. Land is the most valuable thing in Ukraine. We possess a third of the world's black soil. But we pollute this land using uncertified means. And if this happens in a water protection zone, all this gets into the water.

4. Landfills. The problem of landfills is not only a problem for big cities. Around the district centers, villages of the Odesa region, the situation is catastrophic – tons of garbage in unauthorized dumps pollute the environment.

5. Problems of deforestation.

6. Lack of consistent environmental education and awareness.

Each of these problems is extremely important, and it is difficult to establish a priority here, but nevertheless, the order in which they are listed, to a certain extent, shows the importance of a particular problem

Let's stop at item 2 – beaches. The choice of this problem is explained by a number of reasons: restrictions on recreation in Crimea, the influx of tourists to the Odesa region and directly to Odesa, economic problems due to the increased flow of tourists, infrastructure problems, etc.

According to official data, the length of the coastal zone in Odesa is slightly more than 30 kilometers, 20 of which are beaches with a total area of 42.5 hectares. Natural beaches – only Luzanovka, Lyustdorf (Chernomorka) and Sauvignon, all the rest – of sand and pebbles, separated by traverses, artificial with reclaimed sand. The beach season in Odesa starts in May and ends at the end of September.

Most of the city's beaches are paid, average prices for services for one vacationer are from 200 to 500 UAH, for a family of 3 people this amount will be 600 – 1.500 UAH, for a 7-day stay – 4200–10.500 UAH. For a similar vacation in Antalya (Turkey), where everything is included, the payment in 2021 was from UAH 25.000 and above.

Naturally, the question arises, where is the best place to spend your vacation.

According to [2], there is only one municipal beach from Lanzheron to Arcadia. From Lanzheron to the 16th station of the Big Fountain, all beaches are leased for 20–25 years at a price of 4 to 8 UAH per square meter of sand.

In 2019, this lease amounted to UAH 10 million – an amount identical to the proceeds of the «Ibiza» beach for the week. Considering that in the summer period the number of visiting tourists reaches several hundred thousand people, as well as the size of the local population, during the season, according to the most conservative estimates, vacationers pay for services a multiple of the rent. At the same time, there is no improvement in the quality of service.

Additional funds under this item could be used to improve the water supply and upgrade the equipment of Odesvodokanal (the equipment depreciation of which is about 72%).

In addition, pollution of the sea with wastewater, which is discharged almost next to the swimmer, remains an acute problem, especially after heavy rainfall. In part, this leads to a deterioration in the quality of sea water, a ban on bathing. Some ships are also «helping» by dumping untreated sewage into the sea.

The «greening» of sea water makes bathing impossible or problematic and, accordingly, makes Odesa less attractive for holidaymakers and the local population. In addition, garbage accumulates in the coastal zone, which is not always and not always removed on time.

Thus, the listed environmental problems of Odesa (and Odesa district as well) are closely interrelated. The solution to these problems should be considered as a whole. It is necessary to develop a program for the prospect of improving the environmental situation in the region and to solve problems, including through receipts from tourism, which requires an objective assessment of the potential income and expenses for environmental purposes, making informed decisions by local government.

This will raise the status of Odesa as a worthy vacation spot not only for domestic citizens, but also for foreign ones. «Sanzheyka» and the «Sychavka» area remain a reserve for increasing the beach area, but their development will require large investments.

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**FEATURES OF FORMATION AND DYNAMICS OF DEVELOPMENT OF  
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES OF FOOD INDUSTRY**

In any country, it is important to develop those types of economic activities that meet the needs of the population and strengthen the country's competitive position. Such industries include the food industry, which operates in the domestic and foreign markets, meets the vital needs of the population and is a key component in shaping the food security of the state.

Ukraine has a well-developed food industry, which mainly meets domestic demand for food and plays an important role in the country's export potential. However, its technological development lags far behind developed countries. This indicates that its important role in the dynamics of socio-economic development of Ukraine in the context of global challenges is still underestimated, and the country has no active policy to ensure its dynamic development, especially in terms of small and medium enterprises in the industry.

Today, the domestic food industry unites 22 specialized industries, which include more than 40 major industries. The leading industries are: oil and fat industry, meat, confectionery, dairy, alcohol, flour, sugar. In the overall structure of food production, the largest share (27.9%) falls on the products of the oil and fat industry, 13.3% are meat and meat products, 10.5% – dairy products, 11% – beverages [1, p.169].

In turn, food processing enterprises need large capital investments, due to which the industry emerged from the crisis of 2014 only in 2017.

According to official statistics, the main contribution in terms of net profit growth is made by large enterprises. Thus, over the past 9 years, the financial result of profitable enterprises has increased almost 5 times, in the industry as a whole only 3.2 times.

If we look at the difference in the financial result between profitable enterprises and unprofitable enterprises, on average for 9 years the profits of large enterprises outweighed the losses by 586%, but the average losses exceeded the profits by 26%, in small enterprises losses exceeded profits by 57%, which indicates the presence of structural problems of formation and development of industries of this type [2].

At the same time, small and medium-sized enterprises of the food industry have a positive impact on a number of socio-economic parameters of the country's development, which is due to the following features of the activities of these entities

First, the food industry in terms of SMEs aims to meet the basic needs of man, necessary for his life – the needs of nutrition. The development of the food industry is directly related to the implementation of such Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine as overcoming hunger and improving the health of the population. This is especially important for Ukraine, which is characterized by low incomes, where food expenditures exceed 50% of household budgets [3, p. 141].

Secondly, the food industry is a labor-intensive industry that creates a significant number of jobs, and therefore makes a significant contribution to employment.

In conditions when there is a contraction of production activities in traditional for Ukraine heavy industry and the problem of unemployment is exacerbated, small and medium-sized enterprises in the food industry are becoming an important area of employment. It is important that this type of industrial production is widespread in all regions of Ukraine, in medium and small towns, so the development of the food industry will help increase employment in those areas where unemployment is highest.

Збірник містить тези доповідей учасників наукового колоквиуму. Обґрунтовано сутність сільсько-міських агломерацій як соціально-просторового утворення, розглянуто різні аспекти функціонування суб'єктів господарювання як гарантів безпечного розвитку цих нових утворень.

Видання адресоване науковцям, викладачам, фахівцям, зайнятим у агропромисловій галузі та у сфері державного управління.

*Наукове видання*

## Місце суб'єктів господарювання у забезпеченні безпечного розвитку сільсько-міських агломерацій

Матеріали колоквиуму

*м. Одеса,  
26 листопада 2021 р.*

*Англійською мовою*

Відповідальний за випуск  
**Олександр Павлов**

Надруковано в редакції авторів з готового оригінал-макета

Формат 60 × 84 / 16. Ум. друк. арк. 3,02 . Тираж 300 прим. Зам. № 694 (106).

Видавництво і друкарня «Астропринт».  
65091, м. Одеса, вул. Разумовська, 21  
(048) 7-855-855; (0482) 33-07-17, 37-14-25

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Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 1373 від 28.05.2003