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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY ECONOMICS

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

Materials of the scientific colloquium

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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.

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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN THE AGGLOMERATION SYSTEM

Ukraine belongs to the urbanized states and at the international level has long recognized the strengthening of the role of cities in national and civilizational development. While developed countries (USA, Canada, France, etc.) have long introduced the terms «agglomeration» and «urban agglomeration» into their legislative field and actively support the formation of agglomerations as powerful resources for increasing competitiveness and economic growth. While in the legislative field of our state, the term «agglomeration» for quite a long time remained at the level of the urban planning category and the not introduced direction of the concept of administrative reform. On July 17, 2017, the Draft Law of Ukraine on Urban Agglomerations was submitted to the Verkhovna Rada. After four years of amendments and approvals, the bill was passed.

The legal status of agglomerations provides for the formation of an agglomeration council and assigns to its sphere of competence the consideration of issues affecting the general interests of territorial communities included in the agglomeration: public transport, road repair, urban planning, waste disposal, water supply and drainage, etc. Thus, the agglomeration is a form of cooperation between the territorial community, which performs the functions of the center of the agglomeration, and the territorial communities that are located in the zone of influence of the center of the agglomeration and have intensive economic, labor, cultural and everyday ties with it, which cause significant daily pendulum population [1].

The creation of agglomerations, including significant land resources, encourages the emergence and development of large enterprises, including agricultural holdings. This is primarily due to the fact that the activities of agricultural holdings are the basis for combining the activities of multidirectional enterprises. That is, in the structure of one agricultural holding, it is assumed that there is an enterprise for the receipt of raw materials and an enterprise for the use of these raw materials. For example, within the framework of one agricultural holding, there may be farms for receiving and processing milk and a factory for the production of dairy products.

From the point of view of minimizing transport costs and, as a consequence, the cost of production, it is optimal to concentrate such enterprises at a minimum distance. The presence of an agricultural holding within the agglomeration presupposes the desire to establish the proper quality of transport hubs, working conditions, and proper maintenance of nearby communications. This is primarily due to the fact that the main workers and target audience of such holdings are primarily the population within this agglomeration and the city-center.

Intense interaction within the agglomeration enhances the end result, which makes it possible to speak of a synergistic or agglomerative effect. That is, the economic benefit from the territorial concentration of industries and other economic objects in cities and agglomerations (that is, points close to each other) is reflected. The agglomeration effect manifests itself as a combination and interaction of factors for various objects included in the agglomeration [2, p. 11]. The agglomeration effect acts as a complex factor of placement and is manifested in the fact that compactly located objects are always more efficient than those located in isolation [3].

The agglomeration effect has two main manifestations: the localization effect and the urbanization effect. The localization effect provides:

- joint development of spatially adjacent industries, which makes it possible to increase the scale of economic activity;

– joint use by enterprises of various industries located in close proximity to each other of the aggregate of scarce local (urban) factors of production, which, when involved in the process of production and reproduction, are able to generate income for both the agricultural holding and the city as a whole;

– the formation of a single local labor market, ensures the rapid movement of workers from one enterprise to another, promotes the dissemination of new knowledge, as well as through information interaction, allows enterprises to quickly fill vacancies, maintain and increase production.

The effect of urbanization is a particularly important condition for the formation and territorial concentration of high-tech activities that put forward special requirements for the educational, scientific, research base, and a high level of development of social and domestic infrastructure. In addition, business cooperation of thousands of people, their personal contacts, interests and needs contribute to spatial cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, and creative activity. Thus, the high number of the largest city is the source and reason for existing services and the creation of new ones.

Intensive economic, labor, cultural and everyday interaction within the agglomeration ensures lively activity and a constant flow of labor, information and other important resources. Such fullness is akin to the movement of a large, full-flowing river, which creates favorable conditions for the development of nearby territories, including agricultural holdings. That is, strengthening the interaction of agricultural holdings and agglomerations, within which they exist, ensures the stability and reliability of positions. Thus, constant movement is the key to the safe functioning and development of agglomerations.

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STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION

Agglomeration as a result of the process of urbanization determines the territorial concentration of investment, financial, information, labor, innovation and other resources and is a complex dynamic system of territorial communities with one or more centers of economic activity. These communities are connected by economic, political, social, economic, industrial, infrastructural, migration, environmental, recreational and cultural ties.

An agglomeration is a single territorial grouping of urban and suburban settlements around one or more city-centers on the basis of intensive connections with the distribution of functions. The main criteria for the formation of agglomerations: the emergence on the basis of one or more cities on the principle of compact location; development of transport infrastructure; integrity of labor markets, real estate, land and legislation; gradual territorial annexation of adjacent settlements; concentration of industrial, infrastructural and cultural objects, scientific, educational institutions, etc. [1].

The main structural elements of the agro-industrial complex of the state are: agriculture, industries that produce means of production and serve the agro-industrial

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.

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