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

Responsible for the collection and publication

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The place of economic entities in ensuring the safe development of rural-urban P71 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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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL APPARATUS OF ANTI-CYCLIC REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

To determine the feasibility of using the levers of countercyclical selective regulation of the agri-food sector, it is necessary to develop methodological support for the justification of the components of countercyclical policy, taking into account the time characteristics.

The components of the methodological support should include the definition of the subject area of application of levers, their interaction in the implementation of countercyclical policies and forecasting the results of their application [1]. The methodological support should combine the analysis of market conditions, determining the stage of the economic cycle and determining the nature of countercyclical policy as the subject area of application of the developed levers.

After analyzing the situation in foreign and domestic markets of the agri-food sector, it is important to determine the stage of the economic cycle for the national economy as a whole and for its individual industries.

The main quantitative determinant of determining the phase of the cycle is the analysis of key macroeconomic indicators, which traditionally include gross domestic product, industrial output, dynamics of export activity, agricultural production, inflation rate, foreign trade balance, the share of domestic production that is competitive.

Similar indicators are determined for certain industries to justify the tools of countercyclical policy of a selective nature, which in addition to the generally accepted quantitative should be supplemented by a set of qualitative indicators that reflect the degree of recognition of national products in world markets [2]. Such indicators include: the share of science-intensive products in the overall structure of exports, the share of exports with high added value, the balance of foreign trade for certain groups of goods and more.

The analysis of the current state policy of support of national production allows to define its character as restraining or stimulating.

Methodical support of substantiation of components of countercyclical policy for branches of agri-food sector provides the analysis of interaction of selective levers during their realization (synergy). An important criterion for choosing levers is the scale of their effect and the time of its occurrence. On the basis of the critical analysis of levers it is necessary to construct the histogram of their distribution where scale of effect is estimated on conditional points on the expert approach. This allows you to develop programs for the introduction of levers gradually within the state program, depending on the desired time of effect [3].

A special effect that can be achieved through the simultaneous introduction of multiple levers is synergistic. Its nature in the framework of a systems approach implies an increase in the total efficiency of the interaction of individual elements within the system over the additive sum of efficiencies from the actions of elements without interaction outside the system.

To determine the nature of the impact of selective levers on the agri-food sector to achieve a countercyclical effect, a model of their interaction and impact on the resulting parameters should be developed. To do this, it is necessary to identify the key 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 agrifood 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 DICTRICT 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.

Збірник містить тези доповідей учасників наукового колоквіуму. Обгрунтовано 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 колоквіуму

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 www.astroprint.ua www.stranichka.in.ua astro_print@ukr.net Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 1373 від 28.05.2003