

CLUSTERIZATIONS: PROBLEMS OF COMBINING EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE WITH UKRAINIAN REALITIES

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The article is devoted to the study of the clustering process in modern realities. The events that historically lie at the origins of the clusters were covered. The analysis of the development of clustering in Europe and Ukraine differs significantly due to different political and economic models. The insufficiency of the development of cluster creation in Ukraine was stated. Given the processes of deindustrialization and taking into account the disruption of economic ties, as a result of the collapse of the USSR, annexation of Crimea and loss of control over certain areas of Luhansk and Donetsk regions, the number and efficiency of clusters of traditionally leading industries in Ukraine has declined markedly. However, it is worth noting some trend towards the resumption of industrial clustering in recent years, although most of the territorial entities are enterprises of the agricultural sector and IT services.

In order to more dynamically promote the clustering process in Ukraine, it is proposed to use the experience of European countries, in particular Austria, Romania, Finland. The experience of Austria will help Ukraine in the conditions of geographically remote position of the country from the countries with the developed market economy. However, the successful location at the intersection of trade routes makes it possible to emphasize the increase in trade with European countries and at the same time increase the investment attractiveness of the location of production facilities in Ukraine. Unlike Austria, we can also rely on the availability of a cheap resource base. Romania faces the same problems and obstacles that exist in Ukraine now: inefficient macroeconomic policies, irrational use of resources, outdated legislation, a corrupt judiciary, and a huge share of the shadow economy. However, Romania's experience in creating effective institutions and implementing successful reforms will allow Ukraine to save time on the path to creating a favorable climate for the emergence of clusters. On the example of Finland, our country can see how, having a similar structure of industry in a crisis situation, to be able to reconsider priorities, identify the most efficient industries and reorient the economy to create high-tech and innovative clusters in other industries.

In the context of identifying barriers to the successful creation of high-tech territorial associations, factors have been identified that do not allow clusters to form dynamically. It is also necessary to take into account the regional features of the location of enterprises and resources in the country.

A special place in the process of successful clustering is played by the interaction of stakeholders with regional elites, trade unions, and educational institutions, international and non-governmental organizations. Given the lack of highly qualified personnel and developed processes of labor emigration, an important role is given to methods of creating motivation for young professionals to find employment in Ukraine. One of the current methods is the use of dual programs in the country's leading universities.

The article formulates the positive and negative effects of cluster functioning both for enterprises and for society.

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