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Foreign Models of Development of Agro-Industry Cluster

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Abstract

Analysis of the formation and factors of clusters in the agro-industry , the system of existing methods in this field is analyzed, the views of experts and economists-scientists are summarized, their controversial aspects are described, and the importance and tasks of foreign models are highlighted.

Keywords*: Agro-industry cluster, concentrated production, models, regional economy, model of economic growth in the region and liberal, cluster policy.*

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Introduction

Based on the cluster approach, we determined the essence of integration and the organizational-economic mechanism of the influence of the agro-industrial complex cluster on the competitiveness of local products. Clusters as a form of spatial integration of agricultural enterprises are widespread in the economies of Western countries.

Research methodology. As a research methodology, methods such as observation, economic analysis, statistical grouping, comparative and systematic analysis were used, studying the opinion of scientists about Agrosanoat clusters.

Analysis and results. Taking into account the need for innovative industrial development of Uzbekistan, in this section we consider it appropriate to analyze foreign models for the development of agro-industry integration and consider the possibilities of adapting them to the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan in the context of clustering. International experience shows the high efficiency of regional clusters. This interest is connected with the large-scale positive experience of clustering the economy of many developed countries, which proved the effectiveness of the cluster approach in increasing the competitiveness of individual regions and the economy of the country as a whole. Nowadays, increasing competitiveness through cluster initiatives and technologies is becoming a key component of the development strategy of many national economies.

In Western economic literature, clusters are divided into four groups:

1) competing companies that produce concentrated products in a limited area and have a special marketing strategy outside their borders (European model);
2) a set of geographically concentrated companies interconnected by economic relations according to the principle of territorial specialization (North American model). The first and second models include intra-cluster competition as an impetus for development;
3) a vertically specialized area created within the economic policy of the state (Asian model), in which the leading and guiding role of the state is important;
4) a total of small organizations and firms concentrated around a specialized monopolistic organization producing semi-finished products by order of the parent organization and competing with each other in terms of price and quality of delivery rights (Japanese model) , which reflects competition within the initial direction of the organization's development.

One of the creators of the concept of regional clustering M. Enright highlights the following models of cluster politics:

- the catalytic model of cluster policy, in which the role of the state is limited to mediation between regional cluster participants;
- a supported model of cluster policy organization, in which the state invests in the infrastructure of regions to stimulate the development of regional clusters, together with an intermediary function;

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- the directive model, within its framework, the state takes the task of developing programs for the development of regional clusters;
- interventionist model, assuming that the state is responsible for the entire list of regional cluster formation tasks.

"The analysis of foreign experience in the formation of regional clusters shows that there are two main models - liberal and transfer" cluster policy. There is also Britain, Australia and Canada . Country For example, France, Korea, Singapore, Japan, Sweden, Finland, Slovenia." In Table 1.3.1. two main models (liberal and transfer) are identified, within which cluster policy is implemented in individual developed countries.

Table 1.3.1 Cluster policy models

No	*Model*	*Country*	*Characteristic*
1	Liberal	USA, UK, Australia, Canada	Clusters are considered as market organisms . The role of the federal government is to remove obstacles to its natural development
2	Super conductors	Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sweden, France, Finland and Slovenia	A lot of role playing is active cluster development policy

Source: World experience of the cluster development model by the author based on Mantaev e.I., Kurkudinova e.V // UEkS. 2012. No. 2 (38).

The main principle of the liberal model is that the cluster is a market organism, the role of the state is very small and it is removed only to prevent its natural development and does not require direct intervention of the state.

In policy-making countries, the state plays a more active role in the process of cluster formation. "This policy includes measures ranging from the selection of priorities and the financing of regional cluster development programs to the creation of key factors for their successful development. Thus, the representatives of the direction to be carried out independently choose the region to create a cluster, purposefully create infrastructure for target priority clusters, as well as determine the size of its financing. .

There are three differences between the model of cluster politics and the classical liberal model:

1. The selection of the services. At the state level, conduits select network and regional priorities and the groups they intend to develop . Liberal cluster policy is developing clusters that were initially formed by the market.
2. Infrastructure development. Super transferors create infrastructure for target groups: universities, scientific-research institutes, a e roports, roads. On the contrary, the liberal Cluster policy, governments and countries, very rarely involved in the creation of infrastructure for groups.
3. Select the region where the cluster is created. Conductors independently choose the region to create a cluster, as well as determine the amount of financing. Liberals also create incentives for regional authorities to take full responsibility for an established cluster .

A comparative analysis of foreign experience in regional economy clustering showed the

existence of common approaches to the formation of clusters and the existence of peculiarities in individual countries. The natural resource potential of the province to justify the need for the quality of the opportunity, "among the characteristics of which includes the definitions of priority support for individual industries and their use models of regional cluster formation in the domestic economy".

Table 2. Comparative analysis of foreign practices of cluster formation .

No.	*Country*	*Model cluster policy*	*Forms of implementation of support*	*Priority directions*
1	USA	liberal	National Council for competitiveness, cooperation institutions program strategic partnership	Electrical engineering aerospace Automotive industry
2	Germany	conducting	Federal programs in land	Automotive biotechnology
3	Italy	liberal	Industrial districts	Textile Engineering Footwear Telecommunications
4	France	conducting	Authority to manage development areas National Planning Agency	Engineering textiles Wood processing food and cosmetics
5	Finland	conducting	National industrial strategy	Forestry, metallurgical energy, health care, construction
6	Great Britain	liberal	Prognosis Technologies Program	Automotive electronics chemical products textiles Business services
7	China	conducting	About the Commission on National Development and Reforms	Information technology Microelectronics, Biological sciences
8	Canada	liberal	National Research Council agency regional Development (cluster strategy)	Biotechnology Telecommunications Winery Food industry
9	Japan	conducting	for the central organization and encourage the development of industrial clusters	Automotive industry
10	Austria	conducting	Innovative Research Program (TIP)	Automotive industry, service industry, education
11	India	conducting	Austrian Business Agency National Science and Technology Development Program	Information technology pharmaceutical software electronic industry

Source: Mantaeva E. I., Kurkudinova E. V. Mirovoy opyt clusternoy model development // UEkS. 2012. No. 2 (38). URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mirovoy-opyt-klasternoy-modeli-razvitiya (data transaction: 20.07.2019).

In foreign practice, cluster policy is historically divided into two periods: the first and second generations. The first-generation cluster policy is a set of measures implemented by the state to determine the cluster, determine the field of activity of the companies that make up the cluster,

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create state support bodies, and implement a unified policy for the promotion of all clusters in the country. Economic geographers and regional economists play a key role in research in this period, they identify clusters and determine their composition using spatial modeling tools.

The first stage of the cluster policy is typical for countries with highly developed traditional industry - Spain, Portugal, Greece, Holland, Germany and Italy.

The second-generation cluster policy, based on a good knowledge of the existing clusters in the country, requires an individual approach to the development problems of each cluster, because the state can be a manager, customer, initiator of the production process, an intermediary that attracts producers and consumers within the cluster. and a source of financing for cluster farmers . The second-generation cluster policy prevails in countries with a high standard of living (Switzerland, Sweden, Great Britain, Germany, Finland, Austria, USA), where almost all sectors of the economy are clustered with " traditional industry ", new technologies and services.

Analyzing the foreign experience of integration processes, we can say that: Agro-industry integration based on the cluster approach is a characteristic feature of the economy of many countries. 20 companies account for 80% of US broiler production, 20% of livestock sales vertically integrated agricultural enterprises, 25% of potatoes are large trading agribusiness companies they grow

- The experience of Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Japan, Holland shows that the technical equipment of production allows small farms to achieve high efficiency. The cooperative movement of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, the same Netherlands and Japan is distinguished by almost one hundred percent of the population in agriculture. In France and Germany, cooperatives own at least 80 percent of rural enterprises.

"In the United States, regional specialization has become the most important organizational and economic principle of rationalization of agricultural production. For this, 10 large agro-economic regions were identified in the country. In addition, among them, the countries with the highest bioclimatic potential combined with organizational, economic and innovative advantages are developing the fastest

The analysis of scientific literature in the world practice of agro-industry integration made it possible to systematize the most advanced foreign models of the formation of agro-industry clusters:

- "European model." In a limited area, mutual competition companies have differentiated production, which is a concentrated product and conduct a special marketing policy for foreign trade markets " [52] . Table 1.3.3 shows the main characteristics of clusters in the agriculture of some EU countries in 2004-2011.
- American model. Enterprises are densely located at the local level, interrelated with economic relations due to territorial specialization.
- Asian model. The degree of "embeddedness" in the state policy on regional development. Management decisions on cluster formation and development are usually taken by the state.
- Japan model. The totality of small enterprises is concentrated around the enterprise - the core, in fact, the monopolist.

The analysis of cluster initiatives implemented in different countries over the last ten years shows that the high competitiveness of these countries is based on the strong positions of

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individual clusters that increase competitiveness and optimize the management of the national economy.

Analyzing foreign experience, we can say that: "vertical integration has expanded the scope of activities of enterprises in the global agro-industrial complex. Large-scale agro-industrial production in Western countries was due to the development of agro-industrial companies engaged in production, processing and food chain", agricultural enterprises and cooperative trade.

in the conditions of Uzbekistan Creating clusters is the future and in our opinion so wonderful because they are based on possibility is to combine agribusiness, science and government efforts to increase the competitiveness of products in the domestic and foreign agricultural food market and reduce costs .

Table 3. Main characteristics of active clusters in agriculture of some European Union countries

Country	Total clusters, units	The average number of employees is 1 person cluster, people	The number of clusters in agriculture, units	The number of workers corresponding to the agro-industry cluster, person	Share of agricultural clusters, %
Austria	87	11008	8	10843	9.20
Belgium	65	12011	5	11748	7.69
Bulgaria	48	16463	22	19403	45.83
Great Britain	182	25990	7	14144	3.85
Hungary	59	13118	11	14686	18.64
Germany	314	21316	14	26515	4.46
Greece	80	11120	36	8318	45.00
Denmark	30	26298	3	30515	10.00
Spain	151	29725	35	18424	23,18
Italy	234	26350	13	29574	5.56
France	165	25511	20	25079	12,12
Switzerland	62	12755	2	8337	3.23
Sweden	65	11110	1	12256	1.54
Total:	2101	19923	241	18750	11.47

Source: Prepared by the author.

The main feature of the cluster is its innovative orientation. Despite different innovative development models, the Western European approach to financial support has similar mechanisms and means of state support for cluster development. Main models:

- direct financing (subsidies, loans) is 50% of the costs of creating new products and technologies (Germany, France);
- reducing the tax burden on enterprises, including the exclusion of research and development costs and investments from the tax base, as well as preferential taxation of universities and research institutes (Germany);

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- Legal protection of intellectual property and copyright (in almost all of the European Union);
- Issuance of Loans bonds, including interest-free bonds (Sweden);
- Targeted grants for research and development (almost all in the EU);
- Creating funds for the introduction of innovations, taking into account possible commercial risks (England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland);
- preferential loans up to 50% of the cost of innovation implementation (Germany);
- reducing state duties and providing tax incentives for individual inventors (Austria, Germany);
- deferment or exemption from payment of fees for inventions in the field of energy saving (Austria);
- Free processing, free patent services, exemption from paying duties on applications of individual sole inventors (Holland, Germany);
- Programs for finding and attracting foreign talented specialists (many from the European Union).

The experience of developed countries and countries with transition economies confirms that the creation of modern technologies can be based only on integration processes, including the development of clusters. This best practice is especially important for transit economies and developing countries where clusters are forming and operating. Determining the necessary conditions for the independent organization of clusters, using elements of foreign experience in creating a system of clusters.

Studying foreign experience in clustering gives Uzbekistan the opportunity to avoid mistakes made by other countries. Therefore, Uzbekistan is more interested in foreign experience in the formation and operation of an export-oriented cotton-textile cluster. In this regard, the experience of forming cotton clusters in Central Asian countries deserves attention.

Highly qualified foreign specialists in agriculture (agronomists, modern engineering and technology specialists, scientific

Table 5. Foreign experience of clustering and prospects of their adaptation to regional agribusiness

No	Country	The content of the experiment clustering	Methods of use in Uzbekistan		
1	**USA**	Supporting the income of exporting farmers while reducing world prices	Supporting the income of exporting farmers while reducing world prices		
2	**Kazakhstan**	State support for the creation of a cotton-textile cluster in MIZ Ontustic	Using the private partnership mechanism	snake	state

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	Spain, Greece	The first generation cluster policy is a high level of complexity traditional industry	Creation of public bodies to identify and support measures clusters in agribusiness
3	**European Union**	Creation of funds for the introduction of innovations, taking into account possible commercialization risk	Formation of a venture capital fund for the commercialization of innovations in agriculture
		Targeted subsidies for research development	science _ Innovation Projects Support Fund for Capacity Building
		Provision, credit, including those interest-free (Sweden); cooperation manufacturers	Promotion of consumer cooperatives formation
		tax reduction for research and innovation spending	The Coordinating Council for Improving the Business Environment under the President of the Republic of Tatarstan supports tax initiatives for priority clusters of scientific research expenditures.
4	**China**	Preferential tax for farmers and exporters	Exception social fund Farming from deductions inside
		Regulation of foreign trade	VAT refund to agricultural producers exporting food products
5	**Japan**	Small enterprises are generally concentrated around the enterprise - this is the core. monopolist.	The priorities are to focus on import substitution while increasing exports and improving competitiveness
		Applying the principle of one village - one product	The implementation of the "One Village - One Product" approach allows for a large-scale supply of traditional and new agricultural products to domestic and foreign markets.

Source : - summarized by the author

specialists of institutions) were involved, successful trips of cotton farming to Turkey, Israel, Brazil and the USA were studied abroad, more than 4.3 thousand new jobs were created. Thus, agricultural clusters are an example of a competitive and attractive investment economy, providing a high level of life and quality in rural areas and attracting other farms to a single

production process.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The use of cluster technologies is most promising in regions where there are objective conditions for the formation of a competitive export and import-substituting cluster focused on the production of products with high added value. The use of advanced international experience and the selective introduction of optimal components of foreign clustering models and measures to support them create objective conditions for the formation and innovative development of agro-industrial clusters in the agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan, and the state plays a decisive role in ensuring the effective adaptation of this practice. When the state carries out a targeted innovative cluster policy, it is possible to fully use innovations as an important factor in the rapid development of the agro-industrial complex.

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