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## **RURAL ECONOMY WITHIN CONTOURS OF BIOECONOMY AND AGRO-COSTRUCTION CLUSTERS**

The quality and sustainability of inter-subject interactions largely determine the efficiency of complex economic systems, which include inter-sectoral (agricultural and construction sectors) formations, including agro-construction clusters of various levels. Agro-construction clusters are a set of economic entities interacting "vertically" and "horizontally", integrated into a common economic space through organizational, economic and technological relationships, united by bioeconomic goals that are consistent with both the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the "Marshall Plan" for Ukraine with all its modern branches, for example, the "Green Marshall Plan", which was based on the principles of bioeconomics for the post-war restoration of the national economy in general and the agricultural sector in particular. It was the development of agro-industrial integration in pre-war times that, in the context of the agrarian crisis and limited funds [1; 4; 5], allocated by the state to support agriculture, allowed the agricultural sector of the economy to be brought onto a trajectory of sustainable development and to a significant extent ensure food security in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that there is a need to combine the agrarian and construction economy for a qualitatively new level of adaptation to wartime conditions and the formation of conditions for post-war recovery, which will be based on new principles of "green" rural construction and inclusive development of the agricultural sector of the economy, which are united by a bioeconomic foundation or the "Green Marshall Plan" for post-war Ukraine. This should also be facilitated by new models of integration interaction between rural construction

institutions and subjects of the agricultural sector of the economy. One of such models, which has proven its effectiveness in developed countries, is the cluster model, the possibilities and features of the implementation of which in the conditions of wartime and post-war recovery of Ukraine, especially its agricultural sector of the economy, have not yet been fully studied, which is what this work is devoted to.

In pre-war times, the main form of integration interactions in the agricultural sector of the economy, allowing the implementation of the principles of the law of economic feasibility of vertical integration, was the holding model, oriented towards minimizing the profit of entities representing intermediate links in product chains, and optimizing the distribution of resources based on the concentration of functions of systemic management of all elements of value-added chains and the processes of their interactions. This outlined the essential features of integrated cluster-type structures, which can be conditionally divided into four groups [1; 3]: conditions for the initiation of cluster interactions, goals of the transition to the cluster model, entities of cluster interactions and the main mechanisms of their functioning.

The cluster model of organizing the system of integration interactions of subjects of the agricultural and construction economy is based on a set of the following theoretical and methodological provisions [1–3; 5]: the presence of a stable set of interacting subjects, maintaining the economic independence of the interacting subjects, identifying one main product line and additional industries, ensuring clear localization of the economic space of the cluster, creating conditions for consolidating the interests of subjects competing with each other, achieving a certain level of development of public-private partnership, the presence of a potential economic effect in the transition to a cluster model of interactions, the presence of mechanisms that ensure the flexibility of the system of inter-subject interactions, ensuring a balance of economic interests of subjects involved in the system of cluster interactions, the formation of economic clusters is carried out in the course of the natural evolution of the system of integration interactions.

The following are proposed to be identified among the basic trends that determine the conditions for the development of agricultural construction clusters [1–2; 6]: oversaturation of local markets for all types of

construction products with low consumption by entities in the agricultural sector of the economy, low rates of relocation of production capacities in the food and processing industries and an increase in the depth of processing of agricultural products, increased competition for raw materials against the background of significant underutilization of the production capacities of agricultural processors, a decrease in the rate of growth of livestock and a shift in emphasis to increasing their productivity and product quality, acceleration of the processes of technical and technological re-equipment of agricultural producers, the continued high dependence of agricultural producers on external sources of electricity, the destruction of infrastructure systems for rural life, especially in frontline and de-occupied territories, a relatively low level of state support for both agriculture and construction with certain imbalances in its distribution, increased regulatory influence of the state on the functioning of the institution of rural construction, etc.

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