

Итак, можно сделать вывод, что в целях эффективного функционирования, дальнейшего развития и роста конкурентоспособности белорусской строительной индустрии (и реального сектора экономики в целом) в отрасли нужно создавать необходимые для производственного процесса товары и услуги в рамках отечественных кластеров и корпораций, интегрирующих в себе максимально большее количество стадий передела сырья в конечный продукт. Если мы будем контролировать все свои стратегические важные звенья в цепи производства, сбыта и логистики, каждое из предприятий такой цепи-кластера сможет повысить свою рентабельность и конкурентоспособность. Непременное условие эффективной работы – вертикальная интеграция активов в рамках отечественных кластеров и корпораций, благодаря чему происходит объединение производств и предприятий, находящихся на различных стадиях и этапах производственного процесса. В этом случае отечественная экономика получит дополнительную прибыль за счет синергизма при совместном использовании ресурсов и взаимодействия всех подразделений производственной цепочки передела сырья в конечный продукт.

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THE STRUCTURE OF THE MARKET SYSTEM AND THE PECULIARITIES OF ITS FORMATION IN THE AGRO FOOD SECTOR

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Ключевые слова: рынок, рыночная система, рыночная среда, агропродовольственный сектор, структура рынка, структура агропродовольственного рынка.

Keywords: market, the market system, the market environment, agri-food sector, the market structure, the structure of the agri-food market.

Аннотация: Обобщен научный опыт формирования рыночных систем. Выявлены механизмы взаимосвязей между элементами рыночной среды и рыночной системы. Сформированы подходы к структуризации агропро-

довольственного рынка. Выявлены основные составляющие агропродовольственного рынка.

Summary: Scientific experience of market systems has been summarized. Mechanisms for linkages between elements of the market environment and the market system have been revealed. Approaches to the structuring of the agri-food markets have been formed. The main components of the agri-food market have been revealed.

Market is a complex economic category, which is the basis of a number of elements relating logical structure interaction scheme. These elements are structured, both independent and interrelated. The branch, in which there are market relations, reveals features that distinguish a market economic system to another. At the same time, we can not assert that market systems are limited to sectoral characteristics, as national and interstate market is a set of inter-industry relations arising in connection with the operation of market laws and the nature of relationships that go beyond imaginary boundaries.

It is appropriate to consider the structure of the explanation of the essence and importance and role of each of the elements for the detection of the functioning of the market.

Scientists emphasize that the market is a complex economic category, market operation provides the basis for development of market systems and market environment. However, the economic literature contains disagreements in the interpretation of the essence of categories «market», «market system», «market environment».

Most scientific papers about economic theory contain information that the market system is a kind of one of the four types of economic systems (traditional economy, command economy, market economy and mixed economy). The dictionary defines economic terms that the market system includes a set of commodity markets and services and the system of economic relations, which are based on the exchange relationship.

Bashnyanyn and *et. al* consider that the economy is a system of interrelated and interdependent markets that form a complete market system. All elements of this system are in certain relationships with each other... Market is a complete, very complex and multifactorial system that includes four main elements: types of markets, market facilities, market players, market infrastructure, market system is a complex mechanism of coordination which operates through a system of prices and markets communication mechanism that is used to combine the actions of millions of individuals of different. Market consists of existing and potential customers who need it and have the ability and willingness to pay for it [1, p.192].

Makarenko Iu. highlights the main features of the market: public space (area, territory) where goods are put up for sale and is their buying and selling or concluded agreements between market players; sector in the total turnover of commodity production (production – distribution – exchange – consumption), the scope of implementation of manufactured goods, a set of acts of sale. Mar-

ket combines production, completed, and consumption, which has not yet begun; different set of economic relations of commodity production on the exchange of products of labor. The subjects of market are buyers and sellers, since households and ending the state. Objects of market transactions are various material goods and services; regulator of economic relations between economic entities (market mechanism) [6, p.173].

The current market is one of the elements of other much more complex economic system, the main elements of which are: the market, based on the principles of competition economically separated producers, free pricing, supply and demand balance and cover commodity markets, labor market, capital market, financial credit market, etc.; regulatory institutions, including government, providing support to balance supply and demand, consumption and accumulation of commodity and monetary masses; the legal system, which ensures the development of a civilized market, in particular, competition law, commercial and civil law governing the protection of property rights, legislation on consumer protection, labor and social security, etc.; state of mass consciousness, ie, culture, ideology and legal awareness of market relations; market infrastructure serving information-analytical base of the market, including commodity exchanges, securities exchange, employment, information centers, advertising agencies, services and other non-cash payments [9, p.425].

This approach focuses on the fact that the primary market is structuring a market economy. Consequently, the market system in the broadest sense is a set of elements that interact with each other and the environment. market system in the narrow sense of a set of subjects, objects and types of economic markets.

If we consider the category of «market system» in the scientific literature, we can find her identification with the category of «market environment» or «market competitive environment».

Marketplace is a pretty broad category that brings together a set of subsystems, whose state is formed under the market mechanism.

Agri-food market is a set relations on the purchase and sale of agricultural products, processed products and by-products. These relationships are defined in time and space and are combined into complex structured hierarchically ordered system.

Klimova I. proposes a classification of agricultural markets perform on a horizontal basis in the context of three-tier installation types and markets based products offered by sellers. The first level of classification of agricultural markets is the origin of products, namely crop production markets; animal products markets; Markets waste. The second level of classification is to establish the list of agricultural markets on an industry basis: the market of plant products; market livestock products; market waste. The third level of classification of agricultural markets depends on the products. The use of the proposed classification during the statistical study of agricultural markets provide expanding the list of statistical research facilities, would enable generate detailed and full array of information about the features of the various types of markets of agricultural products [5, p.141].

Strashynska L. considers the division of the branches of the main feature of the classification of agro-food markets: agriculture (except production of non-food raw materials) and other activities for the production of food resources; fisheries, mineral water, salt industry; food industry and its infrastructure, which provides the external conditions of the production process: cargo transport, refrigeration and warehousing, technical and advisory services and other services; trade in food products [10, p.67].

Sectoral approach the classification has observed in articles by P. Ostrovsky, who notes that the agricultural products market serves as a product in the form of raw food [8, p.34]. All features of the classification of markets are characteristic for agricultural markets.

Datsenko N. offers commodity-industry basis classification. Classification of the markets for commodity-industry basis includes three groups: group – the market of machinery and equipment; The second group – the market of mineral raw materials and fuel; The third group – the market for agricultural raw materials (wool, yarn materials – linen, cotton, skins); market food commodities (grain, sugar beets, sugar, oil, butter, meat, coffee, fruits, vegetables). The organizational structure of the domestic market identifies two sectors – wholesale and retail [3, p.322].

Dziubenko N. proposes to classify food markets, both general and specific criteria: 1) the territory of functioning (global, zonal, united market international entities, national, regional, local); 2) time of activity (permanent and seasonal, morning and evening); 3) directing food resources (markets directly for food; the markets for the production of other types of food, markets for non-food purposes); 4) raw materials (the market of plant, animal, fish products market and seafood, market products from wild raw materials); 5) the level of technological requirements feedstock (markets canned foods, baked goods, dried, dried, soaked products); 6) types of products (market vegetables, melons, meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, wild products, fats, fish, fish products and marine products, sugar, grain and bean products, confectionery, bakery products); 7) term storage and sale of goods (durable goods markets, markets for goods, perishable); 8) form of organization of exchange great commodity, the average wholesale, small wholesale, wholesale retail, retail [4, p.23].

This classification is quite complete and reflects the essence of the food market, but it needs expansion and improvement in the context of the essence for category «agri-food market». Market of agricultural products is providing structure regarding food market. Its formation and effective are functioning determined by the level of crop production and livestock.

Such a formulation of problem is caused by the fact that the food market is more complex form, because it is formed depending on the level of economic and agricultural processing enterprises. Market for agricultural products is a structural component of the national food market: its two main segments of the market is crop production and market livestock products [7, p.78].

Thus, the agri-food market is one of the subsystems of the national market and consists of subsystems lower as markets varieties of agri-food products can be classified by several characteristics. We consider that it is appropriate to allocate three main subsystems of agricultural markets: the market of the animal and industrial products; market and industrial crop production; adverse market agri-food products and their products. We identify, in addition to traditional features of typing markets, many specific features that are typical only for subsystems agricultural markets.

The basis is the agricultural markets agricultural industry and processing agricultural raw materials, particularly food production line. This direction includes the production of meat and meat products; processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs; processing and canning of fruits and vegetables; production of oils and animal fats; dairying; production milling industry, starches and starch products; production of bread, bakery and pastry; manufacture of food products; manufacture of prepared animal feeds according to the classification of economic activities.

Agri-food market has a close cooperation with related market, in the main market of subsystems (the market of plant and industrial products, the animal market, industrial products, by-products market agri-food market).

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