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UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND INTELLECTUALIZATION OF THE SOCIETY: PARTICULAR FEATURES OF JOINING THE PROCESS

СПЕЦИФІКА ВХОДЖЕННЯ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКОЇ ГАЛУЗІ УКРАЇНИ У ПРОЦЕС ІНТЕЛЕКТУАЛІЗАЦІЇ СУСПІЛЬСТВА

Purpose. *The purpose of the research is to distinguish the most important challenging aspects in the implementation of the transition to innovative activity of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.*

Results. *The state of interaction is studied: a state – farmers, education - innovative agriculture development, patent activity - the profitability of agricultural production. It is important to emphasize that the trend-setting direction of public-private partnership is the innovative development of the agricultural sector at the regional level, especially in the context of research and training of highly qualified specialists in agriculture management and production. The most problematic aspects of existence and interaction between government and the private sector in rural areas (efficiency of scientific research, researchers' encouragement to practical developments and bringing them to production, directing the activities of agricultural enterprises and administrations to create social, informational and organizational conditions of the region, the social decline of the village and cell reproduction of intellectual capital) are revealed.*

Under the condition of market economy formation in agriculture, producers are granted full independence not only in manufacturing but also in phase of marketing of products. Providing this level of efficiency is important since it provides the possibilities of expanded reproduction in agriculture. It is emphasized that such a transformation is absolutely impossible without proper organization of production, which is based on intensive and resource-saving technologies, introduction of scientific achievements into production. While solving these objectives of providing innovative activity of agroindustrial sector, it is important to remember that under market laws both a producer and a consumer of research products, i.e. farmers, are the key stakeholders of the innovation process.

The main ways of levelling the situation are identified and the proposals for the formation of motivational mechanism of innovative activity at regional level are submitted. The attention is focused on the changes that should be based on the most active part of the rural population - farmers. The development of farms, which should be based on agro-industrial integration that will increase the efficiency of the partnership at the level of private producers and aspects of public-private partnership, is emphasized.

Conclusion. *The development of new effective motivation internal organizational activities, formation of a cult of an organization at all levels which is based on positive motivation and a regional planning system sector oriented towards intensive exchange of knowledge are priority direction of regional innovation policy. Thereby, the increase in innovative activity of AIC is not only revitalize the direct perpetrators of the innovation process, but also in the system of specific government measures to enhance the process at the level of the region. Is AIC of Ukraine, including regional innovation system of agricultural industry, ready for the transition of the status of "intellectual organization"? Unfortunately, not, but it is passive and active participant of this process carried out in spite of the circumstances, sometimes; the formation of industry knowledge is being done on basis of knowledge economy, available intellectual resources of the region are its basis.*

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Досліджено стан взаємодії: держава – сільгоспвиробник, освіта – інноваційний розвиток АПК, патентна діяльність – рентабельність сільськогосподарського виробництва. Зазначено, що визначальним напрямком державно-приватного партнерства на сьогодні є інноваційний розвиток сільськогосподарської галузі на регіональному рівні, передовсім у контексті здійснення наукових досліджень та підготовки висококваліфікованих фахівців з управління та виробництва у сільськогосподарській галузі. Розкрито найбільш проблемні аспекти існування та взаємодії між державою та приватним сектором у сільській місцевості (ефективність наукових розробок; заохочення дослідників до практичних розробок та їх доведення до виробництва; спрямування діяльності сільгосппідприємств та адміністрації на створення соціальних, інформаційних та організаційних умов розвитку регіону; соціальний занепад села та осередків відтворення інтелектуального капіталу). Визначено основні шляхи нівелювання ситуації та надано пропозиції щодо формування мотиваційного механізму інноваційної діяльності на регіональному рівні. Акцентовано увагу на змінах, що повинні спиратися на найбільш активну частину сільського населення – фермерство. Акцентовано на розвитку фермерських господарств, який має здійснюватися на засадах агропромислової інтеграції, що сприятиме підвищенню ефективності партнерства як на рівні приватних виробників так і аспектів державно-приватного партнерства.

Keywords: *government, research work, the effectiveness of agricultural, public-private partnership, intellectualization village farmers*

Ключові слова: *держава, освіта, науково-дослідна робота, ефективність сільгоспвиробництва, державно-приватне партнерство, інтелектуалізація села, фермерство*

INTRODUCTION

Every organization exists in the context of an external environment of innovation thus its innovative activity can't be implemented in isolated way or indirectly. External environment is delineated by the system of national and regional administration at the level of the

agricultural sector.

It is necessary to provide locally competent performers and organizations who are ready to perform such kinds of activities (or if there is a potential) in order to determine the specific synergistic vision of regional organizations, including each farming. Since for any state, as well as for Ukraine, a transition economy to a new stage of development is connected with the changing nature of industrial activity. Respectively, there is a natural, organic connection of economic development of an organization with the development of economic relations in the territory state firstly. Secondly, there is the impact of each organization on the implementation of the economic structure of the state and its sub - regions. This new stage determines the specific regional development.

PURPOSE OF RESEACH

The purpose of the research is to distinguish the most important challenging aspects in the implementation of the transition to innovative activity of the agricultural sector of Ukraine.

RESULTS

Agriculture of Ukraine has legal bonds with the state and local governments, which often presents regional offices. Since AIC's activities should be aimed at obtaining not only today's performance, but also systemic and systematic improvement of living standards of a given region, therefore, it should join a region-wide economic policy since the "federation" of public and private property can be productive only being harmoniously combined. The problem in the context of industrial projects is successfully solved at both practical and theoretical levels in the USA, France, Germany and the UK [13]. The main directions of this cooperation are:

- improvement of the usage effectiveness of available resources (public and private sectors) to achieve socially significant results;
- attracting investment resources for the development of local communities / regions based on production growth;
- creation of new management methods and motivation for a successful business;
- creation of earned value, profit, which are required factors of the public and private sectors.

However, this partnership is necessarily required for a successful existence and development of the agricultural sector, where different types of ownership closely coexist – agricultural producers who generally are the representatives of a public sector and land resources of different ownership status (public, private, municipal). The latter should be used for the public well-being of both village communities, the state in general and for profit entities agricultural production. Since the state can not singly ensure the maintenance of the entire infrastructure of the village, the operation control mechanisms for land and human resources and now (whether directly or indirectly) carried out with the help of a number of partnership institutions. Therefore there is a need to analyze the existing situation of the partnership and develop a specific mechanism of partnership "legalization" under a number of regulations.

The innovative development of the agricultural sector at the regional level, especially in terms of scientific research and training of highly qualified specialists in management and production in agriculture, is currently the trend-setting direction of public-private partnership.

The system of scientific institutions of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine carries out basic researches in the agricultural sector. The priority of the National Academy is a scientific software of agriculture sector development, which involves: 1) carrying out o fundamental researches; undertaking and coordination of applied research in agricultural sector, which is allocated to acquiring new knowledge about the development of modern laws of functioning of existing ones, new biological and physical objects; development of innovative products of agriculture, which is based on scientific knowledge, and the usage of which will increase production volumes of the national products' competitiveness; 2) methodological coordinating of research institutions and higher educational institutions of III-IV accreditation levels, project development and other organizations engaged in the research field of AIC; 3) development of new forms and improvement of existing ones, methods and techniques of scientific work; 4) enhancing the prestige of scientific research; 5) facilitating the integration of national agricultural science research area to the world; 6) participation in policy-making in the field of scientific and technical activities; 7) analyzing the situation and determining priority areas of agriculture; 8) providing agricultural entities, regardless their ownership, with information services; 9) preparation of highly qualified scientific personnel [10; 16].

National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (as a center of scientific support of the development of the agro-industrial complex) has sufficient capacity by 01.01.2017 as it brings together 111 academicians, 113 correspondent members, 63 foreign and 29 honorary members. In 2017, scientific groups worked on 718 fundamental scientific researches, coordinated with the basic frameworks of the State Target Program for the Development of the Agricultural Sector for the period up to 2020 [15].

The structure of the scientific potential of the Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine comprises 48 academic institutions (including 30 Institutes, 9 National Research Centers, the National Agricultural Library and Research Biosphere Reserve "Askania- Nova" named after F.E. Falz-Fein) [4].

4414 researchers were employed in research NAAS institutions (early 2017). There were 336 Dr. habil. and 1627 PhD among them. Over the period, the number decreased to 355 scientists (Dr. habil. and PhD 44 and 77 respectively).

In 2017 NAAS carried out basic scientific functions through six branch offices: agriculture, irrigation and mechanization; crop farming; animal husbandry; veterinary medicine; land economies and food; scientific support of innovative development [4].

The dynamics of the development and financing of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (2011-2016) are given in the Table 1.

Table 1

Dynamics of development and financial status of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (2011-2016) [*10; 16*]

	Total work units	Among them created new types						financing costs for research activities, thousand hr	total funding for research and development in Ukraine
		products	technologies	materials	plant varieties and animal breeds	methods theories	miscellaneous		
2011	3204	283	693	127	458	548	1095	541067,5	5,6
2012	3163	184	631	73	417	529	1329	612644,9	5,8
2013	3313	217	671	52	437	733	1203	583490,3	5,2
2014	2954	486	568	32	464	455	949	527133,6	5,1
2015	3175	432	516	33	536	567	3175	548480,9	4,5
2016	1339	20	139	24	190	101	865	452260,0	8,6

Table 2

Main indicators of agricultural research direction [*10; 16*]

		Characteristic of the assignment outcome					
		Number of publications in scientific journals	Published monographs and textbooks (books	Number of completed basic researches	Number of completed applied scientific researches	Development of innovative technologies	Development of new kinds of technologies
2011	unit	5974	203	785	349	35	10
2012	unit	5300	180	790	240	40	20
	% Increasing / decreasing	-11,3	-11,3	0,6	-31,2	14,3	100,0
2013	unit	4800	140	750	810	60	25
	% Increasing / decreasing	-9,4	-22,2	-5,1	237,5	50,0	25,0
2014	unit	4500	120	640	120	15	10
	% Increasing / decreasing	-6,3	-14,3	-14,7	-85,2	-75,0	-60,0
2015	unit	4500	150	620	160	30	15
	% Increasing / decreasing	0,0	25,0	-3,1	33,3	100,0	50,0
2016	unit	4935	194	788	476	106	12
	% Increasing / decreasing	10	29	27	198	253	-20

Patent activity is a representative indicator of NAAS's activity. According to NAAS research institutions (2005-2016), scientists received more than 2,500 patents, utility models, trademarks and industrial marks and qualification of origin. 62% is plant and hybrid patents, which is the largest share; 28% - utility models, only 7% - inventions according to the total number of patents.

During the period from 1996 to 2016, more than 215 existing patents, 915 utility models, 58 product and service marks.

From the table above we can state that the activities of all departments of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences are consistently productive regardless the funding reduction. Another indicator of the quality of scientific activity of this structure is the publication of the production research results. We can observe (Table. 2) some reduction in key indicators of research work. Thus, the number of publications in scientific journals, monographs, basic research in 2015 amounted to 80-75% of 2011. Significant decline experienced figure the index

of applied scientific research the weight number of which was only 54% from the corresponding index of 2011. This is due to factors such as the outflow of scientists in other areas, other states; increasing requirements for printed goods from publishers and editors; reducing the interest of researchers in publishing their own developments.

In the context of innovative strategies for economic growth a priority goal of any academic institution is to improve the efficiency of the research of the object of study, so it is agriculture for NAAS of Ukraine. According to the aforementioned let us estimate the consistency of the connection of research institutions patent activity and the growth of agriculture by comparing the value of communication time and the number of patents granted and profitability of AIC (1996-2016). We will use logarithmic trend to describe the model the characteristics of which change rapidly at first, but gradually stabilize (inherent economy of our country). Accordingly, let us calculate the correlation between GDP and the number of patents granted (Tab. 3). The trend line is based on the equation y = cln (x) + b, (Fig. 1).

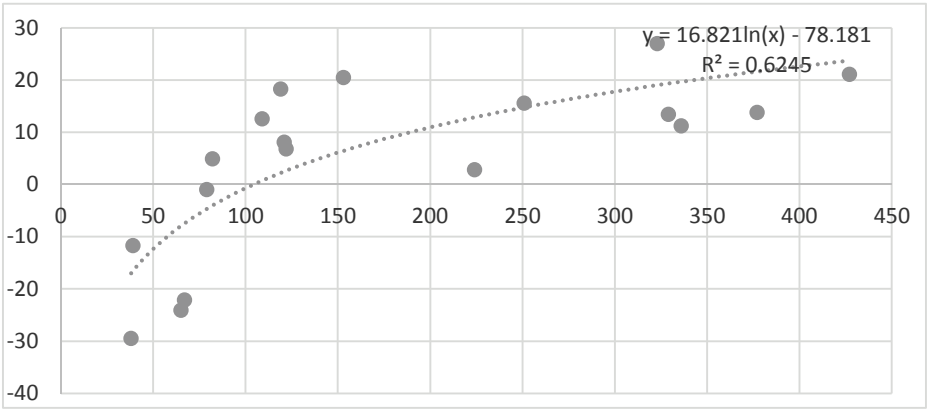

Fig. 1. Logarithmic trend in the level of profitability of AIC in dependence on patent agencies of NAAS activity of Ukraine [calculated on the basis [3; 16] by the author]

Table 3

Force correlation between GDP and the number of issued patents in selected countries, 2003-2016 [*11*]

country	correlation coefficient
The USA	0,985
Germany	0,916
Russia	0,903
Great Britain	0,895
Poland	0,878
Ukraine AIC *	0,638

** The table is calculated by the author on the basis of the State Statistics Committee*

The results allow concluding that there is powerful relationship between patent and industrial activity in Ukraine AIC, but compared to those of the developed countries they are much smaller, which leads to the need for further work in this direction.

The main driving force of innovation (both in industry and agriculture) is the human resources formed by a number of parameters, including the youth's education of a certain purpose. So, now the Ukrainian agricultural education is represented by 16 agricultural Universities where 810 Dr. habil., 5100 PhD worked and more than 124 thousand students were enrolled in 2016. Students. (Tab. 4).

Thus, we can say that the network of higher education institutions of agricultural education accumulates strong innovative capacity, designed to create innovative transformation. In fact, unfortunately, according to the survey of agency "Agrisurvey" [6], 70% of graduates of agricultural universities desire to work in the city and make every effort to implement defined intentions, and thus the inflow of young professionals in the rural areas is too low. This also contributes to outdated or inadequate state of material and technical base of universities, which does not allow the student to acquire practical skills in the chosen profession and thereby reduces the desire and fulfillment capabilities of young professionals.

The above mentioned aspects (the number of research institutions, the number of patents, the number of publiccations, the number of trademarks, higher education and students) are key indicators for monitoring changes in economic processes on the part of a number of international organizations and the underlying methods of states' evaluation and ranking in the international rankings. However, we consider it necessary to stress the specific issues that have a significant impact on the occurrence of Ukrainian agricultural sector in the process of intellectualization of society.

Table 4

Main characteristics of the activities of higher educational institutions in Ukraine [*9*]

Academic Year		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Number of universities of III-IV levels of accreditation	total	349	345	334	325	277
	agrarian	19	19	19	19	16
	%	5,4	5,5	5,7	5,8	5,8
The number of students in universities of III-IV accreditation, thsd.	TOTAL	2066,7	1899,1	1770,3	1673,3	1 438
	agrarian	183,8	173,4	167,9	155,5	124,0
	%	8,9	9,1	9,5	9,3	8,6
The enrolled number of students in universities of III-IV accreditation, thsd.	TOTAL	381,4	307,3	331,2	337,4	291,6
	agrarian	39,9	34	33,8	30,9	29,4
	%	10,5	11,1	10,2	9,2	10,1
Graduated specialists of universities of III-IV levels of accreditation for the year, thsd	total	528,9	515,0	505,4	471,7	405,4
	agrarian	46,3	44,3	40,8	41,5	37,007
	%	8,8	8,6	8,1	8,8	9,1

So, a leading companies, which works in the agricultural innovative market SmartFarming [2], singled out the following causes of processes inhibition:

- the fear of innovation, this problem is solved by the team HR-managers in large companies; in small and medium producers this aspect is of the responsibility of the manager and it depends on his education temperamental-specific characteristics, outlook and mentality;

- laziness and lack of discipline: this rudiment has historical roots, in some ways. A large number of heads of small and medium businesses rely on the possibility of mitigation (avoidance) consequences of inefficient business through loans, grants, etc. In this case, the principle motivation does not work “I can, but do not want”;

- the issue of alcoholism: an actual problem of towns and villages. Thus, over 20% of Ukraine's population is abusing alcohol (statistic data). In rural areas the death rate from alcohol poisoning two to three times higher than in the city, which is directly proportional to the level and quality of used beverage;

- a lot of people do not work within specialty or they do not keep pace with technological development. According to statistical studies [7] (as of 2013 79% of the rural population do not have a computer or laptop, 30% of rural schools has neither computers nor access to the Internet);

- lack of proper motivation – the lowest among other industries pay. In terms of average salary agriculture ranks last (in January 2016 the average monthly salary of a staff member of Agriculture was 3361 UAH., almost 1,000 USD lower than overall compared to the economic sector of the country) [14].

We believe that the abovementioned should be supplemented by the following:

- in recent years health statues has deteriorated state in Ukraine, particularly in rural areas. Thus, in a research note on the problem of rural areas development mentions that significant problems are the lack of medical facilities and qualified medical personnel; lack of equipment facilities; lack of quality roads and ambulances. Since 2000 the number of hospitals decreased three times in the area of MOH Ukraine, beds and local hospitals have grown three times less, dispensaries has grown six times less; the number of health posts was reduced from 16 113 to 12 484, with 17 specialized hospitals left alone, and the number of stations and ambulance departments decreased from 207 to 140. Against the background of health care cuts, active TB disease is increasing;

- a low level of a network of rural educational institutions. During 1991-2011 almost 40 % of public preschools (kindergarten), predominantly in rural were closed In Ukraine. It should be mentioned that they were held by collective farms. In 2011 the coverage of rural preschool children was 36 %;

- the crime rate exceeds two times the threshold level of this figure (1136 to 500 100 thousand inhabitants in 2016) [17].

Thus, the abovementioned contributed to distinguishing out the specifics of entering of the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the sphere of intellectual development of society: first, the need to improve already set-up public-private partnership for the development of research capacity, bringing the performance results of its manufacturer and receiving not only the fact of achievements, but also significant increase in gains, providing rural areas with highly qualified specialists, creating appropriate conditions for their development and life; second, the development of social infrastructure in rural areas to improve the quality of life. The analysis of the socio-economic environment of the agricultural sector shows that the industry is always in need of special attention of scientific, technological and social security. In the current period of AIC, this problem gained importance and can be solved for the practical promotion of rural residents and their most active part - farming.

According to the leading specialist on problems of territorial regional directorate the member of the Academy of Science NAAS of Ukraine M.F. Kropyvko, the development of farms should be carried out on the basis of agroindustrial integration, namely:

- cooperating, which means creating partnerships and cooperatives by farmers and their associations through equity participation in joint activities;

- corporatization, which means the creation of partnerships and cooperative farmers and their associations through equity participation in joint activities;

- contracting, which means concluding processing and trading companies, including state, (contracts, subcontracts) with farming manufacturers to manufacture and supply agricultural products;

- clustering, which means creating network agricultural groups, partnership, associative groups based on common activities, inter-farm self-government and public-private partnerships.

The development of a market economy based on the integration, multiculturalism economy requires producers to be active on the field of innovation on their own production. This activity is expressed in searching the ways to increase awareness of the fact that this period has been available in the arsenals of science and best practices in technology of cultivation and agricultural production, processing, storage and sale.

Timely support of agricultural commodity producer with information from the standpoint of information groups is an important area of increasing innovation activity AIC. Considering the conceptual basis of the improvement of information support of agriculture, M. F. Kropyvko says: "The improvement of information support for the new AIC business environment should pursue the objective of creating conditions for rapid dissemination of agricultural knowledge and information for the introduction of modern agricultural technologies, rational decision-making, effective functioning of market mechanisms, maintaining linkages and integration of the agricultural sector of the economy into the global economic system" [8, p. 334-335]. This basic requirement of information systems is their targeted areas. Therefore, AIC should be considered as interconnected set of information that is "it is necessary to create modern systems of information support of each of the major social institutions of the agricultural sector (farmers and rural population, agricultural market enterprises, government agriculture agencies of Agricultural Science and Education)" [8].

The economy, which is based on knowledge, raises awareness and use to develop the priority of information knowledge. Therefore, in the agricultural sector specific information should be considered as a resource application of which result which does not depend on the volume of the information but the merger with human capital to gain knowledge and their future embodiment [1]. However, it is important to remember that simple information flow increasing does not usually provide direct economic development because its main driving power is knowledge generated on motivated information and which is used in economic processes [5].

It is recognized that in an economy based on knowledge, people use their own intelligence (as means of labour) and hardware (as a means of labour) to convert, firstly, information into knowledge, and in the future – in innovation; secondly, innovation is the embodiment of knowledge generated on information. Consequently, the promotion of innovation in the agricultural sector on the basis of its intellectual capacity appears to be a prerequisite intensification of information flows.

Scientific and technological progress of the postindustrial period gave rise and became both a catalyst for social division of labor and led to the development of specialization and the emergence of entirely new relations in not only industrial activity but also led to "federation" (coordination) state, regional policy and private forms of innovation. It should be noted that the "federation" appeared and is developing on the verge of two forms of management: public (state, region) and private (farmers) which are represented by national, regional administration and research forces, and consequently an informal association of rural enterprises' owners that are most inclined to implement innovations.

Another problem of the agricultural sector is formation of a new system of motivation which is the basis of internal and external system of relationships. Specificity of external relations is determined by the context of the organization of regional policy.

Thus, changes come to the essence of motivation internally institutional relations at the enterprises of the agricultural sector. Due to reorientation prominent views gained position among these relations: the relationship between "ownership" and "sophistication"; "positive organization", "honesty" that had relevant content ("we develop an approach to formulation and decision-making in which we consider that we own the company as property" continuing "all the entities constantly seek improvement of relations, production processes , themselves and the company in general ", "we positively relate to the fact of finding a way to help the workers of the company. We are ready to demonstrate our considering the alternatives") [12, p. 18-19]. The abovementioned relationships are difficult to be formed in practice because of a severe or hidden psychological barrier of understanding the content of the concepts of "ownership" – "farm property" and "property of a farmer", honesty – "integrity of life mode" and "integrity performance of own production responsibilities in a private organization."

Implementation of the Code of relations is a priority vector of forming properties and skills of innovation, since it defines the essence of grassroots of innovative system institutions, which means farmers together with their domestic environment.

It should be noted that motivational mechanism of innovative activity at regional level is formed in stages and according to the development and formation of relations between the regional administration of the agricultural sector and farmers of a certain size - large, medium and small.

In order to form a motivational mechanism for generating innovative activity at regional level we can distinguish three stages of the Code of relations:

Stage I – formation of farming organizations as organization of certain agricultural spontaneous assignment – without the involvement of favorable conditions on the part of regional offices. Motivational mechanism of this stage had much in common with pre-perestroika and was aimed at increasing the adaptability of individuals to new relations of production. The exception was some semantic positions, which concerned the wages.

Stage II – the basic mechanism of motivational

context of transition to innovative activity. The assignment of the system of motivation is reorientation of farmers in creative problem solving of the aspects while upgrading the enterprise; improving interaction between internal and external personnel.

Stage III – the formation of a particular cult farming. The main direction of motivation is based on self-distribution rights, duties, responsibilities, exchange of information and knowledge of an organization.

Consistently, motivational mechanism for implementting innovative activity is not just represented by three successive stages; it is also the result of the semantic layers of synergy laws. Thereby, this confirms the need for a phased transition of the agricultural sector in the status of "intellectual organization."

Under the condition of market economy formation in agriculture, producers are granted full independence not only in manufacturing but also in phase of marketing of products. Providing this level of efficiency is important since it provides the possibilities of expanded reproduction in agriculture. It is emphasized that such a transformation is absolutely impossible without proper organization of production, which is based on intensive and resource-saving technologies, introduction of scientific achievements into production. While solving these objectives of providing innovative activity of agroindustrial sector, it is important to remember that under market laws both a producer and a consumer of research products, i.e. farmers, are the key stakeholders of the innovation process.

Thus, we examined trends to create opportunities to move the agricultural sector to innovative activity on the ground of knowledge economy, the problems of structuring the organization on ensuring this process at the regional level were defined.

Phased entry of the organization to the innovation process (initial means the formation of knowledge of an organization as innovation, working means application of such knowledge to other levels of innovation in intellectual and innovative activities) requires a structured process of continuous learning, which is the most rational position of the organization:

- the organization must have a horizontal structure with basic working unit;
- to be formed with a large number of small businesses related to manufacturing group, which is based on the principle of "free society."

As practice shows, it is the regional agricultural sector, which is represented by farmers, family farmers and individual households, which, respectively, have outlined structure.

CONCLUSION

It is natural that the implementation of the examined position of entering the agricultural industry into the intellectual space of the region, it is necessary to start painstaking work to preserve and enrich the intellectual resources of each agricultural enterprises at the regional level, especially the "golden fund" – managers of households who have already realized the importance of nature and specificity of knowledge economy, while taking care not only about the present production efficiency, but also about the future agriculture according to triad "science – technology – production" and complementarities of informal working groups.

The development of new effective motivation internal organizational activities, formation of a cult of an organization at all levels which is based on positive motivation and a regional planning system sector oriented towards intensive exchange of knowledge are priority direction of regional innovation policy. Thereby, the increase in innovative activity of AIC is not only revitalize the direct perpetrators of the innovation process, but also in the system of specific government measures to enhance the process at the level of the region.

Is AIC of Ukraine, including regional innovation system of agricultural industry, ready for the transition of the status of "intellectual organization"? Unfortunately, not, but it is passive and active participant of this process carried out in spite of the circumstances, sometimes; the formation of industry knowledge is being done on basis of knowledge economy, available intellectual resources of the region are its basis.

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