



BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION OF INNOVATION CLUSTER IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Tarakhtieva Gulmira Kulbaevna

Associate Professor, PhD, Tashkent State Technical University, Uzbekistan, Tashkent

ANNOTATION

In the article, the rapid development of clusters is considered an effective direction of innovative business activity, as well as the classification of innovative clusters in European countries.

KEY WORDS: *Cluster, cluster concept, level of innovation, formation of clusters, competitive directions, level of homogeneity, level of connection, level of future centers of innovative activity, level of maturity, level of development.*

The processes of globalization and integration of the world economy stimulated the formation of modern clusters in the economies of countries. In developed countries, sustainable economic growth is achieved through the effective formation of innovative clusters. In particular, 2.5-2.8% of the country's gross domestic product is spent on average per year in the USA, Japan and Germany, and 2.3-2.4% in France and Great Britain¹. It can be seen that a large amount of money is invested in the development of innovative clusters in developed countries, and it is natural that the economic effect obtained from the invested funds is correspondingly high.

The introduction of innovative activity on the basis of a cluster has become relevant during the last 10 years, because it can act as a guide for everyone as a structure. As mentioned above, the cluster approach was enhanced by the recognition of Silicon Valley in the US as a city of inventors. About 87 regions are located in the section of this organization, and it turned out that thousands of companies, several dozen research centers and several large universities took place. Silicon Valley is a classic example of effective cooperation between scientific centers and business circles, the scientific environment, business and personnel exchange. About 700 banks, which finance the activities of about 180 venture firms and companies, provide services in the territory of this valley. It is known that the participation of three countries is always observed in any field: Japan, USA and Russia.

The Japanese experience is different from the US experience. The difference in their work is not related to innovation or new fundamental scientific principles and solutions, but to methods of rationalization of established forms of production labor. This serves to generalize the innovative approach. For Russia, the experience of creating integrated regional clusters, which includes several industrial clusters (Edmonton), is of greatest

interest to Canada. Clustering in Canada is mainly biomedical and biotechnology cluster, information and telecommunication cluster, high technology cluster, multimedia cluster, wine cluster, food industry cluster. In Canada, all levels of government—federal, regional, and municipal—support clustering activities, but the specific forms of support at each level vary. At the federal level, clusters have a collective appearance, while at the regional and city level, they are specialized.

Rapid development of clusters in the world is an effective direction of innovative business activity. In particular, the 1997 Declaration on strengthening economic cooperation in Europe and its implementation plan was adopted, and the formation of new production systems based on clusters was defined as one of the important priorities of cooperation. The essence of the cluster concept is the mutually beneficial use of the potential of economic regions, and solving regional economic problems is one of the main directions of the European Union's activities².

In the European Union, all measures are taken to increase the innovative level of the European industrial network. Industrial policy should also be based on innovation-oriented and technological solutions³. By 1992, 40 percent of European companies participated in clusters, and they provided 60 percent of the country's exports. The work done has turned the Danish economy into a world leader in clustering, and today 29 leading clusters are operating⁴.

Territorial development began to take place rapidly in countries that introduced cluster principles. In particular, the development of cross-border clusters with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Hungary led to the rapid growth of the Austrian economy. In particular, the main motivating force is the innovation-research program (TIP) developed in the first

¹Innovation. Kommersant. Business guide. November 16, 2005 #215. - str. 32.

²Asaul L.N. Construction cluster – a new regional production system // Ekonomika stroitelstva. 2004, No. 6. www . mbrk . ru

³Cluster competence. <http://subcontract.ru>

⁴Novye formy organizatsii innovation process. <http://subcontract.ru>



half of 1990⁵.

The German experience of clustering is based on analytical features and specific systematic projects. They study clusters into 3, namely high-tech clusters (agro-industry), manufacturing clusters (heavy industry and automotive industry); finishing clusters of technology (nanotechnology, biomedicine).

In the clustering experience of the UK country, it clearly divides clusters by region. Looking at the statistics of the world economy, creating a cluster is done through the involvement of many planning centers, research centers and scientific research institutes. Not all of their proposals demonstrate cluster characteristics in practice. The Spanish clusters serve as a model for the entire world experience, and 142 clusters are observed in its activity. The National Planning Agency of France operates within 144 sectors and sectors, and the main structure of its projects is characterized by clustering, which has brought success to the agency of introducing 82 clusters to more than 100 sectors.

Here it is important to study Kazakhstan's experience of cluster development. In particular, in 2003, Kazakhstan, one of the countries of the CIS, approved the industrial-innovative development strategy until 2015 in order to diversify the economy of Kazakhstan. In the strategy, the oil and gas network was taken as the main cluster of the economy. Based on this, the national petrochemical cluster was formed. In particular, information technology clusters are widely developed in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Great Britain, as well as biotechnology clusters in Austria, France, Italy and Sweden.

The formation and development of innovation clusters in foreign countries is carried out through investment, taxation, leasing and licensing in cooperation with the state private sector. Also, the part of the state budget revenues and the funds of foreign donors should be used first in the development of the following priority competitive directions.

Table 1
Classification of innovative clusters in European countries⁶

Countries	Name of clusters
Austria	"Biotechnology and molecular medicine " cluster in Vienna .
Belgium	Flanders m ultimedi a region.
Denmark	the Jutland peninsula.
Finland	Technology cluster in Yulu city .
France	Irvy Grenoble in Irvy biotechnology cluster .
Germany	Chemical industry in East Ruhrsk region, corporate information technology in Lower Saxony.
Ireland	Dublin Programming Support Cluster.
Italy	iomedicin a cluster i in Emily- Romane .
Luxembourg	CASSIS search and classification information system (internet-commerce) cluster.
Netherlands	Information technology and communication cluster in Domel Valley.
Norway	Electronic industry in Horten .
Spain	Technology production cluster in Baskoni .
Sweden	Biotechnology Valley in Strangnas .
Great Britain	Cambridgeshire .

The strategy of development of industries is selected depending on the structural level of clusters, in particular, the level of uniformity, the level of connectivity, the level of future centers of innovative activity, the level of maturity, the level of development.

1. The degree of homogeneity is based on the concentration on the main work, and these classification boundaries include industrial clusters, i.e. all enterprises have the same main business activity, as well as inter-industry clusters, i.e. industries with a clear definition of the main direction of activity.
2. At the level of connection, the boundaries of clusters are taken into account, that is, a group of interacting enterprises forming single technological chains with a single management body and a group of competing

companies are considered.

3. At the level of future centers of innovative activity, the following aspects are considered - the cluster is formed on the basis of scientific centers and universities, that is, innovative generation centers belong to individual enterprises - there are no innovative generation centers.
4. Level of maturity. Emphasis is placed on the structural development and formation of clusters of these enterprises, and clusters in the stages of disintegration (crisis), maturity and competition are counted.
5. Cluster scale according to the level of development: regional, national, transnational clusters.

Therefore, based on the experience of foreign countries, the cluster approach to economic development can be considered

⁵ Gorsheneva O.V. Cluster: sustainability, vision, principles of organization and organization in regions // Ekon.vestnik Rostov. Gos.un -ta. - M., 2006. - No. 4. Ch. 2. -p.80.

⁶ Tendentsii razvitiya evropeyskikh innovatsionnykh klasterov © 2016 Belousova Elena Aleksandrovna, Ekonomicheskie nauki 2016 4(137), 116 str



as a policy to increase the competitiveness of the economy. The cluster approach is considered a new technology for increasing competitiveness, and it reflects the following goals: improving the standard of living of the population; strengthening business competitiveness in the regions; transition to integrated use of the development potential of the country's regions and support of an effective business environment that allows to increase the competitive advantages of business, etc.

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