

Competitive regional clusters: international experience

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Abstract. Many countries is developing in the context of a multitude of global trends and challenges that noticeably change the “picture” of the world, positions, interests and opportunities of various players. An important role in the formation and change of this “picture” belongs to the sphere of science, technology, and innovation. Over the past 20 years, the European Commission has paid attention to the development of cluster policy. Today stands out several trends in the development of European cluster policy. In our opinion, economic activity in clusters tends to concentrate in certain areas, thus, clusters contribute to regional development and overcoming economic imbalances. Studying the accumulated European experience in the field of cluster initiatives and current trends allows us to identify the advantages and disadvantages of the existing mechanisms for the formation of Russian clusters. The article analyzes the Russian experience in the implementation of programs for the development of pilot regional innovation clusters and formulates signs of their sustainability.

1 Introduction

Globalization has significantly increased the role of clusters in the economy and accelerated their development [1-10]. Countries actively using cluster strategies were able to achieve GDP growth in the range from 75 to 90%. Territorial clusters are the locomotives of economic growth and an effective tool for interaction between the participants of regional innovation systems in many countries of the world [5, 6].

Clusters are informal associations of enterprises producing related products, in relation to the economy, this means that factories and factories, research institutes, universities and industry colleges work in a cooperative bundle. That is, the triad “Science. People. Production”. Developed clusters have become an effective tool for attracting foreign investment, integrating national producers into the global market for high-tech products. There are many factors and drivers that affect the emergence and development of new

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