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WORLD PRACTICE OF BUILDING AND DEVELOPING CLUSTERS

The article studies the cases of different countries and analyses the problems of how to establish, develop and encourage cooperation between various institutions in order to form effective cluster-type structures. The comparative studies of regional clusters, their development patterns and cooperation between business and academic environments, as well as cluster idea promotion strategies help to define three models of innovative development.

The cluster structuring of economics that provides a sustainable growth, has become a key stone for economic policies in many developed countries. However, the practice of building and developing a cluster differs noticeably from country to country. This aspect is a subject matter of this study.

Special bodies established at the national or regional level are entitled to manage clusters, gather and analyze relevant information, coordinate educational programs and build relations with governmental structures.

Having analyzed the development of clusters in various countries, their ability to generate and disseminate innovations, it is pos-

sible to define three models of innovative development of a country. The first can be called the model of "accumulating" scientific and innovative potential. It is based on the integration of fundamental scientific studies and applied projects of leading corporations, the development of an educational system and a considerable financial support on behalf of the government. This model is typical for the US, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, France and Great Britain.

The second model is the model of "transferring" innovative results. It is typical for Japan's national innovation policy. Under this model, new knowledge and technologies are introduced into a country's economy through improving foreign scientific and technological potential while taking into consideration national specific features and needs.

The third model of "catching up" implies that an innovative development is achieved by using new technologies and products made by the developed countries. This model is followed by China, Northern Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Philippines. Under this model, the state innovation policy plays a key role and focuses on stimulating

innovations by means of building innovative clusters and faster application of international scientific and technological achievements.