

THE ROLE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATION CLUSTER

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Annotation

The article examines the organization and development of innovation clusters in the system of international economic relations of countries, the role and importance of clusters in the economic development of countries, and discusses conclusions and recommendations based on international experience.

Keywords: global competition, foreign investment, innovation, cluster, transnational companies, cluster model, nanotechnology.

1. Introduction

In the conditions of modern global competition, the cluster system is the most effective in organizing international production. Such an approach is a means of building a well-functioning integrated system of education, science, business, and government toward a specific interrelated goal. The cluster approach is a new management technology that allows to increase the competitiveness of the economy of the network, region and the country as a whole. Thus, a cluster unites organizations and companies that interact with each other on a geographical basis and organize their activities in a certain area.

In recent decades, interest in the integration of cluster structures into economic life has been steadily increasing. Such interest is created by the "bottom-up" initiative, both by the state and in the context of the interaction of local economic entities, which is considered promising and mutually beneficial. Clusters promote sustainable development, and there is growing interest in research to clarify the relationship between these two concepts. In the process of studying regional clusters, it is necessary to focus on both theoretical and practical knowledge of economic clustering.

The actively developing cluster policy in Uzbekistan is constantly coordinated with methodological materials aimed at the successful integration of cluster entities into the regional economy. Of course, this measure is an integral part of the formation and development of clusters. At the same time, in our opinion, it is important to use the existing international experiences, which will allow us to avoid serious mistakes in the development of the cluster. That is why we aimed to research the experiences of foreign countries in creating a cluster project and implementing a cluster policy.

In particular, in the long-term strategic programs of Uzbekistan, the establishment of large chemical-polymer clusters in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi, Tashkent and Fergana regions and the launch of high-value-added finished product production enterprises, as well as metal processing, mechanical engineering and electronics, transport and logistics, agriculture establishment of 8

scientific-production clusters in the areas of productivity is defined in the farm.

2. Literature Review

Gazeeva A.V., Galkina M.A., Gerasimova A.V., Glazeva S.Yu. as Russian research scientists who made a great contribution to the study and research of the field of organization and development of industrial and innovative clusters. and others can be mentioned. In the research of these scientists, the main focus is on identifying the main problems in the development of scientific research strategies in the field of clusters and the development of innovative clusters. Peculiarities of the integration of clusters, world economists T. Andersen, E. Kanari, Y. Kimura, P. Krugman, M. Porter, Y. Schumpeter studied. Uzbek scientists A. Sotvoldiev, Z. Hakimov and others have conducted scientific research in the directions of using clusters to increase the scope of direct investments and increase the competitiveness of light industrial enterprises in the conditions of modernization of the economy.

3. Research Methodology

Methods such as abstract-logical thinking, generalization, etc. are used to cover this topic.

4. Analysis and discussion of results

Although the clusters were originally established to increase the competitiveness of the economy of individual regions, they were not specifically focused on innovation. An innovation cluster is production-oriented and flexible, and is created mainly due to the availability of necessary natural resources. Modern innovation clusters differ from early industrial clusters in that they create more export-oriented technologies and products. Clusters are increasingly being organized to achieve new breakthroughs in production technologies, create new products and develop new markets. The added value created in the form of a closed chain (from the creation of the products to their mass production and distribution to the world market) is evidence of the international recognition of the profitable achievements "within the cluster".

In the economic practice of developed countries, the following types of clusters are distinguished:

- regional clusters organized on the basis of scientific research institutions;
- vertical production clusters covering production and sales processes organized within large companies or in a network of main enterprises;
- network clusters.

The development of cluster policy in developed countries in the last three decades is based on large multinational companies with limited competitive potential in world markets. In this regard, TNCs, which form the main basis of competitiveness in the modern world economy, had to mobilize the resources of small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as the resources of regional network organization.

We consulted the analytical data presented in the 2023 Global Innovation Index (GII). These statistics are prepared by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and include 100 scientific and technological innovation clusters that cover the world's highest concentration of major inventors and authors of scientific papers. Such clusters are often called centers of scientific and technological activity. According to the GII data for 2023, among the first hundred clusters, China (24 clusters), followed by the United States (21 clusters), Germany (9 clusters) and Japan (4 clusters) was the leader.

If we pay attention to the 5 largest clusters in the world, the indicators in 2023 were as follows:

1. Tokyo - Yokohama.
2. Shenzhen - Hong Kong - Guangzhou (China and Hong Kong, China).
3. Seoul (Republic of Korea)
4. Beijing
5. Shanghai - Suzhou.

In addition, among the top 100 world clusters, five more middle-income economies can be cited as examples: India (4 clusters Bangalore, Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai), Turkey (2 clusters Istanbul and Ankara), Brazil (1 cluster Sao Paulo) , Islamic Republic of Iran (1 cluster Tehran), Russian Federation (1 cluster Moscow).

The most patented technologies in the first hundred scientific technology clusters are computer technology and digital communication. When analyzing the technological composition of the first hundred clusters, it corresponds to 10 industries: computer technologies (11.6%), digital communication (11.4%), electric machines, apparatus, energy (6.5%), medical technologies (6.5 %), audiovisual technologies (4.7%), measurement (4.6%), pharmaceuticals (4.3%), semiconductors (3.6%), transportation (3.4%) and biotechnology (3.3 %).

In the process of studying foreign clusters, we decided to focus on the cluster policy of countries whose economies are considered to be traditionally stable and developed. Moreover, the countries we are considering have already proven to be advanced in the development of clusters in their territory.

It is important to understand that there is no model with a universal solution in the development of clusters in the region, but the theoretical and practical developments in this regard of the world's leading economies can significantly facilitate and accelerate the integration of this approach in developing countries.

So, for example, in the United States of America, more than half of the enterprises work in clusters, and the share of production of these enterprises in the GDP has already exceeded 60 percent. In the European Union, there are about 2,000 clusters, where up to 40% of the workforce works. In the US model, the presence of competition between companies comes to the fore. Two types of innovation clusters have been formed in the USA: the first are spontaneous, unexpected clusters (initiated by individual organizations or individuals); and secondly, the clusters formed by the instructions of the state authorities of the country. Clusters of the second type are still being formed today, but the most effective and well-known technological parks belong to the clusters of the first group (for example, Silicon Valley).

The Japanese cluster model is characterized by large-scale production, which is formed around a leading company and combines a large number of suppliers at various stages of production. This model is used for the production of technologically and technically complex products. In Japan, as in the USA, clusters are organized in the most modern and promising directions: creation and production of large integrated microcircuits, robotics, nanotechnology. Mainly the "mixed" industry (bioinformatics and biomanufacturing) is given great importance, which significantly distinguishes Japanese programs from their European counterparts, where clusters in traditional industries often dominate (for example, in Denmark and Norway, they are developed in forestry, marine and agriculture). In Japan's cluster policy, great attention is paid to establishing cooperation between state organizations, education, scientific institutions, and industrial enterprises, and one of its weak points is the fragmentation between

subjects in the direction of Japanese scientific research cooperation. A distinctive feature of Japan's cluster policy is its active support for venture business. Including, it is important to establish relations with foreign companies, scientific institutions and higher educational institutions.

China's cluster model and its development envisages the attraction of large multinational companies through foreign direct investment. A favorable investment environment is an important factor in the development of new technologies and subsequent entry into the foreign market. The volume of innovative production in China is not very large, it is mainly characterized by the transfer of technologies from developed countries (for example, in contrast to the volume of use of information technologies, their large size makes it possible to characterize production in clusters as high-tech). Like the countries of the European Union, China is implementing a cluster policy to increase the innovative and industrial potential of the country's economy.

From the experience of developed countries, it can be seen that there are several problematic situations in the activity and development of clusters. For example, we can say the relatively closed activities of some large companies, which are often unable to cooperate with new suppliers and adopt new products and technologies. In addition, it is possible to interpret the formation of the bureaucratic apparatus as another problem in managing and controlling the activities of clusters established on the basis of the state initiative.

Problems may also arise due to the lack of necessary companies for comprehensive development of innovative activities in the cluster. That is, there may be companies that cannot make a significant contribution to the efficiency of innovation activities of clusters. As the evolution of cluster activities continues, the composition of cluster participants is also being smoothly transformed.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

As a result of the study, we have identified several important conclusions, which we believe will be useful for countries that are in the initial stages of organizing clustering activities.

When creating clusters in a certain area, it is necessary to take into account the specialization of the areas and the strengths of the areas. This approach can be important in summarizing the performance of clusters. The potential location of clusters can be determined by various factors. For example, climatic conditions, geographic location that allows efficient construction of logistics chains, proximity of mineral resources, historical characteristics of regional development, etc. may influence the choice in determining future clusters. Of course, clustering is often easier when there are natural advantages than artificially.

The presence of clusters in certain sectors of the national economy is important in attracting foreign investors and affects the localization of foreign investments. The lack of funding in the republic largely indicates that the opportunities for the implementation of cluster policy mechanisms are not being used sufficiently.

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