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## **THE INFLUENCE OF CLUSTER POLICY ON THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY**

**Аннотация:** данная статья посвящена анализу развития кластерной политики в России. Цель статьи заключается в определении теоретических и методических аспектов и практических рекомендаций относительно формирования кластеров, так же оценка их эффективности.

**Ключевые слова:** экономика, кластерная политика, эффективность, Россия.

**Abstract:** in this article the development of cluster policy in Russia has been analyzed. Objective of the article is to identify theoretical, methodological aspects and practical recommendations on the formation of clusters, as well as an assessment of their effectiveness.

**Keywords:** economy, cluster, cluster policy, the effectiveness, Russia.

The industry at the global level is on the way to create clusters. Clusters – are a widely recognized tool, accompanies economic development and generally increases the competitiveness of the region, and the country's economy.

The rapidly expanding number of cluster initiatives, both, in developed and developing countries, reflects their effectiveness and viability [1, p. 25].

The most important task of Russia, at this stage of economic development, is to improve the status of small and medium-sized businesses, in the main extent in the manufacture and innovation, through interregional cooperation.

The most important task at this stage, of development of the Russian economy, is to improve the state of small and medium businesses, mainly in the production, and innovation activities, on the basis of interregional cooperation.

In order to increase competitiveness, the Government of the Russian Federation adopted the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Russian Federation, for the period up to 2020 [3].

Today, the cluster policy in Russia, is implemented by the efforts of two national departments: the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

Since 2010, the Ministry of Economic Development has provided subsidies to regions, for the creation and support of cluster development centers.

Cluster development centers were established in Moscow, Samara, Tomsk, Stavropol, Kaluga, Astrakhan, Sverdlovsk, Penza, Ulyanovsk regions, the Republic of Tatarstan and a number of other regions.

The main task in this document, was to increase competitiveness, due to the country's transition, to an innovative development path, both, in individual regions and in the Russian Federation as a whole.

That's why, the cluster policy, was defined as a tool to achieve this goal. In our days, full attention has been paid to the cluster issue, as an innovation process, that affects the changes, taking place in the economic sphere of the country.

This term, was introduced into use by M. Porter, in 1990. He wrote: «clusters – are a group of geographically neighboring interconnected companies, and related organizations operating, in a particular area and complementary to each other» [2, p. 145].

In the Cambridge Dictionary, the term «cluster» is – «a group of similar things. A group of similar things that are closely related to each other in a small area» [4, p. 278].

There are two types of clusters:

1. Industrial – there is a value chain in them, which is represented by certain enterprises.

2. Spatial – highlighted in the regional cluster of small businesses.

Spatial clusters, range from new industries, traditional industries and influence on the services, and on the oriented consumers.

Clusters, that appear spontaneously, of course, also, are formed artificially, but for the very emergence, existence and functioning of the cluster, some conditions are necessary, for example:

1. Existence of suitable infrastructure.

2. Existence of an organizational and communicative structure, that will perform management functions, as well as that would ensure the creation of an innovative community, as a subject of development of the territory, acting in partnership with business, as well as interaction with federal and regional authorities.

3. Business initiative with business entities.

Cluster policy – a system of cluster support mechanisms and cluster initiatives, the main purpose of which is to increase the competitiveness of each cluster managers, too, the development of its institutions and innovation [2, p. 148].

Support in the field of cluster policy, should be provided at the state and public levels, and should optimize the upcoming risks and increase the development of the cluster.

Cluster policy is divided into three groups:

1. State.

2. Regional.

3. Industry.

Russian economy suggests the continental model of cluster policy, which influence of the formation of Russian clusters.

Financial incentives do not provide the full efficiency of cluster policy. Factors, that can deduce the cluster policy to a qualitatively new level, may include:

1. Provision of knowledge.

2. The creation of new content for training programs and professional training.

3. The development of research.

4. Conferences and seminars on the problems of formation of clusters in Russia.

In accordance with the sectoral specificity of the clusters, during the preliminary examination and consideration at the Working Group, they were structured into six sectoral areas:

1. Nuclear and radiation technologies.
2. Production of aircraft and spacecraft, shipbuilding.
3. Pharmaceuticals, biotechnology and medical industry.
4. New Materials.
5. Chemistry and petrochemistry.
6. Information technology and electronics.

Formation of interregional clusters, provides new opportunities for business, will contribute the competitiveness of regions and the country as a whole, through the development of business, and employment, as well as, through the implementation of cooperation, in the sphere of science and education.

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