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# **WORLD ECONOMY and INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

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The collection contains articles summarizing the results of scientific research of teachers in higher education institutions of Ukraine, Poland, Georgia and Moldova. The articles are devoted to the actual problems of the development of the world economy. Special emphasis is placed on countries with economies in transition.

For academics and experts in the field of international economic relations.

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## **Regional cluster policy in Europe: multidimensional approach**

**Annotation.** The article defines the objective need for a multidimensional approach to the analysis of regional cluster policy in Europe. Its role in the creation of the combined clusters, which take into account local traditions and global trends, is shown in the article.

**Keywords:** modern regional policy , regional cluster policy, multidimensional approach.

The spatial development of the EU in a globalizing world economic system objectively requires new approaches to the development of regional policy in Europe. Today, European countries, like before, want to use borrowed "improved" organization sociodynamic methods to improve the effectiveness of this policy. However, the direct projection of the world's approach to the specifics of euro regional development does not give significant results. Accumulated and newly acquired imbalances, difference in the levels of development in production, employment and quality of life can lead to disintegration.

Initial differences of global development trends and traditions of the European continent should be allocated as the fundamental contradiction of modern regional policy. Preference is given to generalized approach, embodied in the theory of Michael Porter's clusters. Clusters, according to M. Porter, are "... geographically closely located groups of enterprises and institutions that have a common links," [1]. The European Commission selects the cluster regional policy as a panacea, hoping to prolong the success of sophisticated high-tech clusters, such as in California (USA), Bavaria (Germany), Oulu (Finland).[2, p. 76]. Regional cluster policy based on the creation of high-tech clusters, promotes increased competitiveness of the EU Member States regions to a certain extent. It is more favorable to the market, than the traditional policy of "growth poles", but the possibilities of super modern high-tech clusters are limited:

1. High Technologies require fewer workers;

2. Many regions focused on such activities in the European innovation race;

3. Orientation on the same technology leads, ultimately, to the loss of potential competitive advantages of the regions and to the painful regional destruction of small investors.

However, the "gregarious" race continues: each European region wants to become the Silicon dam (Netherlands), the Silicon coast (Norway), the Silicon Saxony in the future. This completely ignores the fact that advantage comes from the creation of differences, from a multidimensional approach to European regional policy.

The multidimensional approach to regional cluster policy in the context of globalization must proceed from the fact that globalization is not a form of organic integral system like some kind of totalitarian system. It is world economic development in general, and European one, in particular, like development of the whole through the unity of the diverse [3, p. 21].

Underestimation of this fact calls into question not only the development of metasytem of the world economy and its subsystems, but also nature in general. We believe that the specificity of the region, its uniqueness, as a system that includes not only economic and technological, but also social and cultural dimension of the region, – its local traditions should be the basis for a regional cluster policy in Europe.

Named subsystems must function as elements of the whole organism. The imbalance of the functioning of any of the subsystems affect the state of development of the region as a whole. The interaction of economic, technological and socio-cultural subsystems is equally and interchangeably. In our opinion, the only multi-dimensional perception of the region can contribute more effective euroregional policy, in which the social and cultural traditions do not conflict with global development trends.

1. A multidimensional approach shows that the use of modern high technology clusters in Europe is limited because it does not take into account the specificity of European regions and their subsystems.

2. Multi-dimensional approach to regional policy eventually dulls the tendency to donations of low-tech clusters. Accounting for the specifics of the region and not the opposition of its global trends accelerates recovery processes of competition and establishes links of regions with new economic events.

Theoretically, it is hard to imagine, but the practice of euro regional development suggests otherwise. There are many examples of the revival of the "old" economy through the creation of new combinations of existing subsystems. Strategy of new combinations is carried out in the sphere of Danish furniture production, the system of Swiss watchmaking and the Italian textile industry, where local traditions encourage the introduction of high technologies.

The dispute regarding the new combinations is only academical one. It must be resolved through regional revival with the use of old knowledge in new

conditions. The state should play no regulatory, but developmental role in the creation of the combined clusters.

3. Existing local traditions and trends of global development are connected in a multi-dimensional approach to regional cluster policy

In fact, it is a development of the ideas of Joseph Schumpeter about the necessity of different combinations of global-local interaction, expressed by him in the work "The Theory of Economic Development" in 1912. [4, p. 421-422].

The multidimensional approach allows the state to implement the structural and cultural factors in regional policy and determine the effectiveness of modern specialization of the region assuming a symbiosis of local traditions and global trends. Creation of new combinations contributes to the development of the regional competition. Regions recover their traditional industrial arts and stimulate the introduction of high technologies in the design, production and marketing.

There are many opportunities, that integrate new methods with old skill in Europe, for creation clusters. It is illustrated by Table 1. [5, p. 456].

Table 1.

**Examples of European countries that combine local traditions and global trends in the regional cluster policy**

European region (country)	Local traditions	Global trends	Newcombinations
Jutland (Denmark)	Furnituremanufacture	Style	Furniture redesign
JuraArc (Switzerland)	Watchmaking	Marketingandstyle	Productionofwatches «Swatch»
Emilia-Romagna (Italy)	Textileindustry	High-techmanufacturing	Fashion "haute couture"
Manchester (United Kingdom)	Heavyindustry	Pop music and pop art	Culturalindustry
Baden-Wurttemberg (Germany)	Machineandapparatus construction	Digitaltechnology	Multimediatechnology
Ruhr (Germany)	Heavyindustry	Touristservices	Tourismindustry
Nord Pas-de-Calais (France)	Clothingproduction	Theneedforcomfort	Clothesdeliveryby post
Dunakanyar (Hungary)	Resorts	Healthcare	Healthcare, recreation
Krakow (Poland)	Construction, art	The need for current repair	Restorationservices

Cluster policy gains new meaning in a multidimensional approach. The regional authority can support, develop, and sort the clusters in which globalization and local traditions have merged. This regional policy of authorities have completely meet European Treaty, in the part, where it comes to the need for strict

observance of the European Commission's economic and socio-cultural diversity in all regions of Europe. [1, p. 72].

Theory and practice of regional development indicates that the power can bridge the gap between high-tech and low-technology clusters not using exogenous "enhanced" methods, but with the "unique" methods. In this case we are not talking about the uniqueness in the literal sense of the word, but in the understanding that only the uniqueness of territories, local traditions always bring success in the conduct of regional cluster policy

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## **Analysis of features of migration policy in the context of globalization of the world economy**

**Annotation.** With the development and acceleration of globalization processes and their spread almost all over the countries and regions of the world, international migration processes are enhanced and take a new scale. Issues that appeared in the second part of the last century nowadays have taken a new content and cover almost all the mankind and create a threat to its existence. Such global issues make influence on the international migration' scale and proportion pace. They form new centers of attraction for migrants, create new manpower and highly qualified specialists markets that enhances contest on global labor markets. Its highlighted that migration processes significantly influence on the directions and paces of the world and domestic economic development, demographic processes in the most countries of the world, rise and fall of social standards and other sides of our life. Due to the results of the research, definite conclusions were done, which will give an opportunity to take into account peculiarities of migration flows' formation in conditions of globalization.