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**Геополитические факторы реализации
кластерных политик стран Азиатско-
Тихоокеанского региона**

**The geopolitical factors in the
implementation of cluster policies in the Asia-
Pacific region**

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Аннотация. Геополитические факторы все более значимы в контексте развития кластерных стратегий в странах Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона (АТР). Исследование призвано проанализировать влияние геополитики на разработку и реализацию кластерных политик, а также выявить ключевые аспекты формирования кластеров и преодоление вызовов в современной среде. Для достижения поставленных целей авторы провели комплексный анализ геополитических тенденций в АТР и эффективности кластерных инициатив. Методология исследования базировалась на сопоставлении данных о геополитической ситуации с показателями развития экономических кластеров в регионе, используя как качественные, так и количественные подходы. В рамках исследования были выявлены значительные взаимосвязи между геополитической стабильностью, уровнем экономического развития и эффективностью кластерных стратегий в странах АТР. Основными факторами успеха оказались гибкость стратегий адаптации к изменениям в международной арене и умение преодолевать политические и экономические препятствия. Обсуждение результатов подчеркнуло важность учета геополитической ситуации при разработке кластерных стратегий, а также необходимость согласования интересов стран в регионе для успешной реализации кластерных политик. Исследование позволяет исследователям, практикам и органам власти активнее взаимодействовать и формировать эффективные стратегии развития кластеров в АТР, учитывая геополитические риски и возможности.

Ключевые слова: кластеры, кластерная политика, геополитика, геополитические факторы, Азиатско-тихоокеанский регион

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Abstract. Geopolitical factors are increasingly significant in the context of cluster strategy development in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region (APR). The study aims to analyze the impact of geopolitics on the development and implementation of cluster policies, as well as to identify key aspects of cluster formation and overcoming challenges in the modern environment. To achieve the set goals, the authors conducted a comprehensive analysis of geopolitical trends in the APR and the effectiveness of cluster initiatives. The research methodology was based on comparing data on the geopolitical situation with indicators of economic cluster development in the region, using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Significant correlations were identified within the study between geopolitical stability, level of economic development, and the effectiveness of cluster strategies in APR countries. The main success factors included the flexibility of adaptation strategies to changes in the international arena and the ability to overcome political and economic obstacles. The discussion of the results emphasized the importance of considering the geopolitical situation in the development of cluster strategies, as well as the need for alignment of interests among countries in the region for the successful implementation of cluster policies. The research enables researchers, practitioners, and government bodies to interact more actively and develop effective cluster development strategies in the APR, taking into account geopolitical risks and opportunities.

Keywords: clusters, cluster policy, geopolitics, geopolitical factors, Asia-Pacific region

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Introduction. The rapid development of the Asia-Pacific region (APR) dictates new conditions and research into new factors. Russia is accepting challenges from the Asia-Pacific region, and therefore the Eurasian geopolitical and economic agenda is being updated.

As Viktor Larin notes in his research: "...The Eurasian geopolitical and economic agenda has always been considered the main one for the Russian state. From time to time, Russia was forced to respond to challenges from Pacific Asia, to intensify the economic development and strengthen the defense of its eastern borders, but its European historical and cultural identity invariably prevailed. The same thing is happening today. The failure of another attempt to "integrate" Russia into the Asia-Pacific region, which became obvious to many at the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, was accompanied by the activation of "new Eurasians", the emergence of the concept of "Greater Eurasia", which, if not in political rhetoric, then in real politics has already become a close alternative to the distant Pacific economic space for Moscow..." [1].

The role of cluster policy in the context of the Eurasian geopolitical agenda can be significant, especially given the rapid development of the Asia-Pacific region and the actualization of the Eurasian geopolitical and economic agenda. Clusters, as a mechanism for the concentration and cooperation of enterprises in certain sectors of the economy, can play an important role in strengthening the economic base and competitiveness within a given regional dynamic.

An effective cluster policy can help create a favorable infrastructure for the development of economic sectors, provide innovative and technological breakthroughs, as well as strengthen economic integration between the countries of Eurasia. Clusters can become a platform for joint projects, cross-border cooperation and knowledge exchange, contributing to overall economic progress and strengthening the position of countries in the region.

Given that a number of countries are already working intensively to develop clusters in their economies, interaction between clusters in this part of the world could become a key element in the formation of new economic ties and partnerships, which in turn could influence geopolitical dynamics and balance in the region.

As noted by the participants of the round table “Cluster Policy through the Prism of Eurasian Integration,” cluster policy plays a key role in the context of the Eurasian geopolitical agenda, as it promotes integration processes between countries on the Eurasian continent. Stimulating the development of clusters within the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and other integration formats is a necessary condition for increasing the economic competitiveness of the region [2].

As G. Yasheva notes in her research, through a well-structured cluster policy, it is possible to contribute to the harmonization of economic strategies of the EAEU member countries, the creation of transnational clusters, the exchange of innovations and advanced technologies, as well as the development of the economic potential of the region as a whole. Such measures will help strengthen cooperation between states, improve the business climate and attract investment, which in turn contributes to the sustainable and balanced development of the Eurasian space [3].

Thus, cluster policy is becoming an important tool for developing common goals and priorities for member countries of the Eurasian integration, promoting deepening cooperation, reducing trade and economic barriers, and ensuring sustainable development of the region in the face of geopolitical challenges and changes.

The development of cluster policy in the context of Eurasian geopolitics is an important direction that contributes to strengthening economic cooperation, innovative development and general prosperity of the countries of this region.

Materials and research methods. The study of cluster policy in the context of Eurasian geopolitics requires an integrated approach and methodology that takes into account both aspects of the geopolitical environment and the peculiarities of the development of clusters in a given region.

For a more detailed understanding of this topic, it is necessary to analyze the general geopolitical situation in the Eurasian region: at this stage, a review of the main geopolitical trends, international relations and strategies of key players in the region (for example, Russia, China, Central Asian countries and others) is carried out. This will allow us to identify the main challenges and opportunities for cluster policy.

A study of existing clusters and cluster initiatives in the region will allow us to evaluate successful clusters and cluster initiatives in the region. This study may include an analysis of the formation and development of clusters in various countries of the Eurasian space, their structure, main participants, innovative potential and other characteristics. The analysis will allow for an assessment of successful clusters and their success factors.

An important part of the methodology is the comparison of geopolitical factors with the development of clusters, which may include an analysis of the relationship between the geopolitical situation and the effectiveness of cluster policy, determining the influence of geopolitical actions, trade relations and international cooperation on the development of clusters.

In the authors' opinion, the methodology should also include the identification of promising areas for the development of cluster policy. Based on the above studies, the methodology may include identifying key areas for improving cluster policy in the region, developing recommendations for improving mechanisms for supporting clusters and their international interaction.

The methodology for developing a strategy for cooperation between clusters within the framework of the Eurasian geopolitical agenda may include the development of specific steps to establish partnerships between clusters of different countries, encouraging innovative research, exchange of experience and technologies, as well as the creation of joint projects.

A well-developed research methodology will make it possible to more accurately determine the role and significance of cluster policy in the context of Eurasian geopolitical dynamics and contribute to the development of cooperation and innovative growth in the region.

The implementation of cluster policies in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region is a complex and multifaceted process that depends on many geopolitical factors. Geopolitical realities play a decisive role in the formation and success of strategies aimed at developing clusters.

Analysis of these factors allows us to identify the fundamental circumstances that may influence the adoption and implementation of cluster initiatives in a given region.

Research results and their discussion. In the process of work, a seven-factor model was proposed that combines some of the main geopolitical factors that can affect the implementation of cluster policies.

1. The geostrategic location of countries in the Asia-Pacific region is important for identifying potential cluster initiatives, as well as for assessing the possibility of cross-border cooperation and access to markets in other regions.

2. Economic power. V. Tarasenko's monograph "Territorial Clusters: Seven Management Tools" emphasizes that the economic development and potential of the countries of the region significantly influence the effectiveness of the implementation of cluster policies and determine how the level of economic development determines the availability of resources and investments to support clusters [4].

3. Political stability.

The presence of political stability in the countries of the region, as V. Tarasenko notes, is a key factor for the successful implementation of cluster policies, since instability can create uncertainty and risks for business [5].

4. International relations.

In the study "Strategies for the Development of Territorial Clusters" by V. Tarasenko, it is proved that the state of international relations and the level of geopolitical tension can influence the possibilities of cooperation within the framework of cluster initiatives and access to international markets [6].

5. Infrastructure and digital development.

Kotilko V.V., Vishnyakova V.S. in their research reveal the thesis that the presence of developed capital and digital infrastructure, such as transport routes, ports, airports and communication networks, plays an important role in the successful implementation of cluster policies in the region [7].

6. Education and scientific research.

The work [8] substantiates the thesis that the development of the educational and scientific base contributes to the innovative development of clusters and increasing the competitiveness of the economies of the countries of the region.

7. Cultural and historical features.

Proskurina T.L. argues for the need to take into account the cultural and historical characteristics of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region for the successful adaptation and implementation of cluster policies, as they can affect the interaction of stakeholders and understanding of local market conditions [9].

The geographical location of the Asia-Pacific region is an important factor for the successful implementation of cluster initiatives, contributing to the development of cross-border cooperation, access to international markets and innovative development of the region's economy. The region is one of the most dynamically developing economic centers in the world, and its geopolitical location provides opportunities for the creation and effective functioning of various clusters.

Due to their proximity to markets in other regions, countries in the Asia-Pacific region have the opportunity to participate in international trade and investment flows, which contributes to the development of cluster economies. Cross-border cooperation is becoming an increasingly important element in the successful implementation of cluster strategies, as it allows cluster participants to expand their access to technology, knowledge and resources.

In addition, the location of the countries in the region facilitates the easy movement of goods, services and people between clusters, facilitating interaction and exchange of experience between participants. This creates favorable conditions for the development of innovation clusters based on close cooperation between enterprises, scientific institutions and government agencies.

Shakhovskaya L. S., Goncharova E. V. in the study "Features of the infrastructural organization of regional innovation clusters" note that the level of economic development directly

affects the availability of resources, investments, qualified personnel and infrastructure necessary to support and develop clusters [10].

In developed economies with a high level of GDP and innovative potential, the creation and operation of clusters can be more effective due to the availability of a sufficient amount of financial resources, technologies, scientific and educational institutions that contribute to innovation and the development of the cluster economy.

At the same time, in countries with a low level of economic development, certain challenges and limitations arise for the successful implementation of cluster policies. Lack of investment, low infrastructure readiness, limited access to modern technologies and qualified personnel can complicate the formation and development of clusters in these countries.

Therefore, it is important to take into account the economic viability and investment climate of the countries in the region when developing and implementing cluster initiatives. Increasing the economic development and investment attractiveness of the region helps create more favorable conditions for the development of clusters, stimulates innovative activity and increases the competitiveness of the economy as a whole.

Political stability is a critical factor for the successful implementation of cluster policies in the Asia-Pacific region. The use of this concept in the context of cluster initiatives is of fundamental importance, since conditions of political instability can cause serious uncertainty and pose significant risks to the functioning of the business environment within clusters.

It should be noted that political stability contributes to the establishment of a predictable and strong environment for business activity and investment inflows. If there is stability in the institutional sphere, legislation and law and order, the protection of property rights, proper compliance with contracts, transparency of processes is ensured, and inefficiency in management decisions is eliminated.

Work [11] classifies paradigmatic models of cluster development and notes that sustainability in the political environment contributes to the creation of long-term strategies for the development of clusters, ensures stability in partnerships between participants in the cluster structure and helps stimulate innovative activity.

When developing and implementing cluster strategies, it is necessary to carefully analyze the current political situation within the countries of the region and strive to create conditions that help maintain stability, predictability and transparency of management in the economy. It is within the framework of political sustainability that the foundation is laid for the long-term success and effectiveness of cluster initiatives in the region under consideration.

One of the key geopolitical factors influencing the implementation of cluster policies in the Asia-Pacific region is the geostrategic location of countries. Location on the global map is essential for identifying potential cluster initiatives, international collaboration opportunities and access to global markets,

The economic power of the region also has a significant impact on the success of the implementation of cluster policies, since the level of economic development determines the opportunities for supporting clusters and attracting investments.

Political stability, as another factor, plays a key role in the process of implementing cluster strategies. Having political stability is necessary to ensure a favorable environment for business and prevent uncertainty and risks. An important aspect is also international relations and the level of geopolitical tensions, which may affect the possibilities of cooperation within cluster initiatives and access to international markets.

Infrastructure and digital development are of great importance for the successful implementation of cluster policies in the region. The presence of developed transport, communication and digital infrastructure contributes to the efficient functioning of clusters and favorable conditions for business. In addition, the development of education and scientific research is an integral part of the successful implementation of cluster policies, since the innovative

development of clusters and increasing the competitiveness of the economy directly depend on the quality of the scientific base and educational sphere.

Taking into account the cultural and historical characteristics of the region also plays an important role in adapting cluster policies. Understanding local market conditions, stakeholder interactions, and cultural norms is essential to successfully implementing cluster strategies. The geographical location of the Asia-Pacific region and its dynamic economic development provide unique opportunities for the development of cluster initiatives, promoting integration at the international level and stimulating the innovative development of the region's economy.

Due to its geographical location and proximity to markets in other regions, countries in the Asia-Pacific region have significant advantages in participating in international trade and attracting investment. These factors significantly contribute to the development of a cluster economy in the region. Cross-border cooperation is becoming a key element in the successful implementation of cluster strategies, allowing cluster participants to gain access to advanced technologies, knowledge and resources necessary for their development.

One significant aspect is the ease of movement of goods, services and people between clusters due to the location of the countries in the region. This promotes effective interaction and exchange of experience between participants, which favors the development of innovation clusters based on close interaction between enterprises, scientific institutions and government agencies.

An important factor for the successful implementation of cluster policies is the level of economic development, which directly affects the availability of resources, investments, qualified specialists and infrastructure necessary to support and develop clusters.

In the scientific publication "Three paradigmatic models for describing territorial clusters" Tarasenko V.V. notes that in developed economies with a high level of GDP and innovative potential, the creation and operation of clusters can be more effective due to the availability of sufficient funding, advanced technologies and educational institutions [11].

On the other hand, in countries with a low level of economic development, certain challenges arise for the successful implementation of cluster policies, such as lack of investment, low infrastructure, limited access to modern technologies and specialists. Therefore, when developing cluster initiatives, it is necessary to take into account the economic viability and investment climate in the countries of the region.

Pronin E.A. in the scientific works "Legal regulators in modern conflictology" and "Socio-political conflicts of Russian reality: problems of political and legal regulation" reveals the legal regulators of conflict situations and notes that political stability plays a critical role in the successful implementation of cluster policies in the Asia-Pacific region. Ensuring a stable political environment is important for creating a predictable and reliable platform for business activity and attracting investment [12,13].

In conflict studies by Pronin E. A., the problem of stability in the institutional sphere is discussed, and it is noted that the legislation and legal system ensures the protection of property, the stability of contractual relations and transparent management processes, which helps stimulate innovation and the development of clusters [14, 15].

Thus, taking into account geopolitical, economic and political factors is necessary for the effective design and implementation of cluster strategies in the Asia-Pacific region, since these aspects play a key role in creating an enabling environment for cluster development and innovation.

Geopolitical aspects are considered key in the development and implementation of cluster strategies in the Asia-Pacific region, as they determine the context and conditions in which these strategies will operate. Understanding geopolitical realities is critical to the successful implementation of cluster initiatives in a given region due to their significant impact on the formation and development of clusters, as well as on the economic prosperity of countries in the region as a whole.

It should be recognized that geopolitical factors are an important aspect in the formation of regional and international cluster development strategies. The development of balanced and

flexible approaches to cooperation in the face of geopolitical risks can help strengthen international ties between clusters and ensure successful interaction in the global arena of economic relations.

Geopolitical factors are key when planning and implementing cluster policies in the Asia-Pacific region, as they determine the conditions and context in which these policies will be implemented.

Conclusion. A general understanding of geopolitical factors is critical for the successful implementation of cluster strategies in the Asia-Pacific region, since these factors can have a significant impact on the formation and development of clusters, as well as on the economic well-being of the countries of the region as a whole.

Further research into cluster policy within the framework of geopolitical aspects is a pressing topic that requires detailed analysis and discussion. Directions of research in this area may include analysis of the influence of geopolitical factors on the formation and functioning of clusters, their role in mitigating geopolitical risks, the relationship between geopolitics and the development of technological clusters, as well as a comparative analysis of cluster policies of various geopolitical entities. Conducting research in these areas will deepen the understanding of the influence of geopolitical processes on the formation of clusters and the development of effective cooperation strategies at the regional and international levels.

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