9) Enhance the cooperation across administrative regions and explore the establishment of a new mechanism for the coordinated regional development.

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DIGITALIZATION AND INNOVATIVE MANAGEMENT: EXPERIENCE OF SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT

We can't ignore global patterns, assessing the possibilities and prospects of innovative management of a country's industry. One of the most important patterns is the formation of a new management paradigm. We need the strategic resources for that: knowledge, information and technology. Thus, the main factor of industrial growth is the modernization and formation of an innovative type of development, which establishes the creation of a new technological structure.

All countries of the world have seriously experienced the destruction of the global crisis, but are committed to recovery and progress. The USA, Japan, and the EU are the leading modernization bases, and there are centers of advanced technologies. The performance of Asia-Pacific countries (Asia Pacific) continues to grow. The center of world development is shifting to the East. Experts of the world economy argue that the industrialization of countries should be aimed at mass renewal of production in leading industries. It means the full development of the fifth technological structure and the consistent transition to the sixth structure based on modern NBI concepts (nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology). The rapid growth of nanotechnology is expected [1, p. 167].

The first model of innovative development differs significantly from the "traditional" model. It's represented mainly by the countries of East Asia: Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and China. In the East Asian innovation cycle, as a rule, there is no component of fundamental and partially even applied science. These innovative models are usually focused on the export of high-tech products, while borrowing the technologies from the countries of the "traditional model". Another model of innovative development has found application in countries, which do not have significant potential in the field of basic and applied science. These are the countries where agriculture still plays a significant role in

the economy and they don't have rich reserves of raw materials, processing technologies or the sale, which could become the basis of national competitiveness etc. As a result, there is no block of fundamental and applied science in the innovation cycle of these countries, and there is practically no high-tech cycle. Having analyzed the current state and growth rates of the digital economy in each state, countries can be divided into 4 groups [2]:

Leaders: Singapore, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Hong Kong, Japan and Israel demonstrate high rates of digital development, maintain it and continue to lead in innovation.

Slowing growth rates: South Korea, Australia, as well as countries of Western Europe and Scandinavia have shown steady growth for a long time, but now they have noticeably slowed down the pace of development. Without innovation, these states run the risk of falling behind digitalization leaders.

Prospective: Despite the relatively low level of digitalization, these states are at the peak of digital development and demonstrate steady growth rates, which attracts investors. China, Kenya, Russia, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Mexico have potential that can allow them to take a leading position.

Problematic: Countries such as South Africa, Peru, Egypt, Greece, Pakistan face serious challenges associated with low digital development and slow growth.

The national features of the industrial sector management model through the introduction of digitalization appear in the practice of applying the achievements of managerial thought in various countries. There were American, Japanese and West European schools of management. The development of the world economy internationalization had an impact on the internationalization of management.

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