

**MANAGEMENT MODEL OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS INCUBATORS AND  
ACCELERATORS BASED ON INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Annotation:** In the era of rapid digital transformation, artificial intelligence, smart technologies, and global networking, startups and innovative projects have become one of the main driving forces of economic development. Business incubators and accelerators play a vital role in this process by supporting the commercialization of innovative ideas, strengthening startup ecosystems, and enhancing the international competitiveness of new enterprises. This article examines the management models of international business incubators and accelerators based on innovative technologies, analyzes their global practices, and highlights the prospects for applying these models in Uzbekistan. The study emphasizes the importance of digital infrastructure, artificial intelligence, and network-based governance in creating sustainable and globally integrated innovation systems.

**Keywords:** business incubator, accelerator, innovative technologies, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, startup ecosystem, global management, Uzbekistan.

Today, as digital transformation, artificial intelligence, “smart” technologies, and global networks expand, startups and innovative projects are becoming one of the key drivers of the economy. In this process, business incubators and accelerators emerge as essential mechanisms for bringing innovative ideas to the real market, supporting new enterprises, and enhancing their international competitiveness.

International business incubators, in particular, play a significant role in forming a global innovation ecosystem by connecting startups with foreign investments, mentorship, and technological collaboration opportunities. Therefore, their effective management model, built on innovative technologies and integrated into global development processes, requires scientific study and practical analysis.

A **business incubator** is an organization that provides the necessary infrastructure, technical, consulting, marketing, financial, and educational services for the development of new startups and entrepreneurial initiatives. Incubators help startups overcome the lack of resources in the early stages, establish networking connections, and attract potential investors.

**Accelerators**, though similar to incubators, mainly focus on scaling already established startups. Accelerator programs usually last from three to six months, during which startups receive mentorship, training, business model optimization, and opportunities for attracting investments. Notable examples include **Y Combinator (USA)**, **Techstars (Canada)**, and **Seedcamp (UK)**, which have produced thousands of successful global companies.

International business incubators often operate across multiple countries and are guided by several key management principles. The first is **network-based governance**, which ensures global coordination through regional centers. The second is **collaborative management**, integrating partnerships between universities, government agencies, investors, and the private sector. The third principle is the **integration of innovative technologies** such as artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, and analytical systems for optimizing management processes. Finally, a **mentorship and knowledge-sharing system** is developed to facilitate experience exchange among international experts and startups.

The management model of international business incubators typically consists of several main components: strategic management, operational management, financial management, innovative management, and monitoring and analysis. Strategic management defines the global mission, goals, and development directions of the incubator. Operational management covers startup selection, program execution, and mentorship coordination. Financial management ensures sustainable cash flows through investments, grants, and equity shares. Innovative management focuses on automating services through technology and developing online platforms, while monitoring and analysis involve evaluating startup performance and providing transparent reports for investors.

Modern incubators rely heavily on digital technologies such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and big data analytics. These tools enhance operational efficiency, data transparency, and risk prediction, allowing for real-time monitoring of startup performance and decision-making support.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, many international incubators adopted a hybrid management model that combines offline and online operations. For example, the **Google for Startups** global platform enables entrepreneurs to access mentorship, training, and Artificial intelligence-powered management systems assess startups' growth stages, financial stability, and risk factors in real time. AI helps identify promising projects, optimize resource allocation, and forecast long-term outcomes with higher accuracy.

In the **United States**, Silicon Valley incubators operate on the "triple helix" model, which integrates collaboration between the state, universities, and the private sector.

In **Europe** (Germany, Finland, and Estonia), incubators function as part of state-supported innovation clusters and regional development policies.

In **Asia**, particularly in South Korea, Japan, and Singapore, incubators are incorporated into national innovation strategies and supported by government funding.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has made significant progress in establishing a national incubation ecosystem through programs such as the "**Innovation Development Strategy**", **IT Park**, and **Startup Uzbekistan** initiatives. However, to fully implement international models, the country must expand foreign cooperation, create digital management platforms, develop innovative investment mechanisms, and strengthen human capital.

Expanding collaboration with international incubators will allow Uzbek startups to access global expertise, funding, and technological partnerships. Meanwhile, digital platforms can improve transparency, speed, and efficiency in management. Strengthening innovation-oriented investment systems and developing human resources through targeted education programs will further enhance competitiveness.

International business incubators and accelerators, built on innovative technologies, are becoming new pillars of the global economy. Their success depends on effective management models, digital infrastructure, collaborative networks, and a favorable investment environment. For Uzbekistan, adopting such models will accelerate digital economic growth, create new jobs, and improve the global competitiveness of local startups. The integration of innovative technologies into the management of incubators and accelerators will ensure sustainable development, strengthen international partnerships, and position Uzbekistan as a regional innovation hub in the global startup ecosystem.

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