

Report

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DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON TECHNOLOGY: MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AMONG SCIENCE AND BUSINESS COMMUNITIES OF THE TURKPA COUNTRIES

I. INTRODUCTION

New technologies of the XXI century (new inventions) contribute to the growth of the world economy as a whole in terms of branches. It is too soon to speak that many countries work enough on development and introduction of new technologies, except for the countries with strong economy.

Of course, such situation gives rise to a number of factors, starting from financial issues. This is evidenced by the fact that comprehensive cooperation between the academic and business communities is not at a proper level. If in the world practice the new technologies are invented by the scientists, then the state and private entrepreneurs acquire their work (new technologies) under special order and use in production.

The state, science and entrepreneurship are essential actors in the national innovation system (NIS). Accordingly, a key role in the process of new technologies is not played by the same entities, but various flows between them, material resources, financial transactions, official reports, formal and non-formal education and ideas representing system of comprehensive communication. Three branches are formed as a result of the interaction of private firms, research organizations and government.

Society promotion, manufacture of products in new format recently has increased the interest of private entrepreneurs in new technologies. This situation contributed to the creation and implementation of new technologies, which the government has initiated, in cooperation with the sciences and entrepreneurial sphere.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) plays a key role in the sustainable development of the world. Like in all other countries, this program operates also in the TURKPA member countries. The project "from ideas to entrepreneurship" is aimed at startup movements and youth business ideas supporting, implementation of innovations and new technologies.

The Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic speaking countries (TURKPA) notes that it is necessary to take measures for the development of new technologies and strengthening scientific and entrepreneurial relations between the member countries.

It should be noted that the priority rights of the participants of this platform is to develop common technologies, establish relations between science and business communities in the TURKPA member countries. Since the business wants to make a profit, the state must focus on innovative development of industries promoting its good competitive position in the international market.

II. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF COMMON TECHNOLOGY: MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AMONG SCIENCE AND BUSINESS COMMUNITIES OF THE TURKPA COUNTRIES

In general, development of the state depends on the entrepreneurship, because a lot of social issues would be addressed due to its efficient operation. The science and technology branch is not only important, but also a priority area. Speaking of transformational economy structures, it is necessary to start with this field of science and technologies. Today any country needs fanatic engineers, scientists, talented, enterprising people. There is no doubt that the professionals from such industries are able to jointly promote civilization and change the world.

Raising public investments to scientific researches is different from periods and rates of return of investments in the field of entrepreneurship. The business has no opportunity or desire to make contribution to sustainability issues or insufficient repayment capacity in the long term. This fact prevents development of science. You definitely need an impulse or a catalyst.

If you look at international experience in this aspect, you will notice that in the developed countries the development of technologies happens in the private sector. And here the state plays a fundamental role in providing the necessary conditions for science and technologies. First the science is created, only then the production. Upon that the state performs the role of a highly qualified, prospective integrator and personnel carrier facilitating the entrepreneurship's functions on personnel training.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize that the state's top priority task is to create conditions for personal fulfillment. Because you can make a confident step in development only if you have all the appropriate conditions for the effective implementation and further development of scientific and technological capacity of the country.

In general, it is necessary to concentrate the best personnel for networking of science and business in the development of common technologies in the TURKPA countries. The younger generation should know how to create an ideology like Heroes of the Fatherland - scientists, researchers and top businessmen. Obviously, if young people receive an incentive in the future, we will be able to achieve our goals. In these circumstances, it is very important that the state should exercise the functions of human capacity integrator. Due to this, as the Parliamentary Assembly, we face many challenges and goals.

AZERBAIJAN

The main challenges of integration of Azerbaijan into modern innovation processes, implementation and promotion of measures ensuring the transition to the innovation economy in the recent years, have been identified as target directions in the country's significant strategic programs and documents.

In this regard, in the development concept “Azerbaijan 2020: Look into the Future”, promotion of the results of intellectual activity, creating favorable conditions for investment in innovation and creativity and devoting the joint activity to the sustainable development of creative economy based on the intellectual activity, moved to the foreground as the main strategic line. At the same time, promotion of investments in innovation activities, application of scientific achievements and innovations in various fields are one of the prioritized targets in the “Strategic Road Maps for the National Economy and Main Economic Sectors” approved by the Decree No. 1138 signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 6 December, 2016. In order to achieve the priorities of the Agenda in this field, to encourage innovations and spheres creating high added value, as well as to support the implementation of the abovementioned development concept and strategic road maps, two “Republican Innovation Contests” were held as a result of successful joint collaboration of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan and UN Representative Office in Azerbaijan. These contests are considered the first events of national importance in Azerbaijan implemented in the field of innovation.

Winners of the first, second and third places received cash prizes, while selected projects were awarded with two special awards of UN Representative Office in Azerbaijan and awards of State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The presented projects covered economic, social and environmental spheres. Relevant measures are being taken to implement the projects that became winners in the framework of the mentioned contests and it is planned to organize contests on a continuous basis.

Research and planning work is underway to support innovative development (including startup activities). Currently, using modern innovations, work is being carried out by the Agency for Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) to provide “G2B” (government-business), “B2B” (business-business) services, to create a portal – E-SMEs house project, linking entrepreneurs with state bodies and other entrepreneurs via SMEs Register, Business Navigator and internal CRM system.

The procedure for presentation of startup certificate and evaluation criteria, as well as procedure for tax incentives for SMEs subjects obtaining startup certificate with joint organization of the Ministry of Taxes and the Agency, which are one of the most important projects in supporting new business ideas and innovative entrepreneurship, is planned to introduce during the current year by the Agency.

Draft laws on “Innovation activity” and “Venture activity”, draft “State Program on the Development of Innovation Activity for 2019-2021” and draft “Concept on Application of the Economic Production Methods in Various Fields of Industry” were prepared and submitted to the Administration on the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the letters No. İN-X/O-171/2019 dated 7 January 2019, No. İN-X/O-309/2019 dated 9 January 2019 and No. İN-X/O-583/2019 dated 16 January 2019, respectively. Draft “Rules for Rendering State Support to the Innovation Activity Subjects aimed at Increasing Labor Productivity and Development of Clusters” was submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the letter No. İN-X/O-15355/2018 dated 20 December 2018.

In order to support the application of innovation technologies in industry, memorandums of cooperation were signed between the Scientific Research Institute of Economic Reforms and Training Center of the Ministry of Taxes, “Sumgait Chemical Industrial Park” LLC, “Azerbaijan Energy Engineering and Consulting” LLC, Azerbaijan State Oil and Industrial University, “Schneider Electric” Company, Baku State University and Education Institute of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Moreover, in order to support education, scientific and technical development, formation of specialized human resources in the field of industry, as well as to expand cooperation in application of innovative technologies in industry, memorandums of understanding were signed between Azerbaijan State Oil and Industrial University and Scientific Research Institute of Economic Reforms of the Ministry of Economy on 24 May 2018 and between Baku Engineering University and “Sumgait Chemical Industrial Park” LLC on 20 December 2018.

Furthermore, within the framework of joint cooperation of the representative offices of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TİKA) and Turkish Standards Institution, trainings were organized on 14-18 January 2019, in order to apply ISO 9001 and ISO 50001 international standards in “Sumgait Chemical Industrial Park” LLC.

One of the main areas that the funds of the Entrepreneurship Development Foundation is devoted to, is bringing the advanced experience of other countries to Azerbaijan, establishment of modern manufacturing, processing and infrastructure areas in the country based on the application of the most innovative technologies. In this regard, 474 projects worth a total of 3.6 billion manat based on modern

technologies have been granted 1.5 billion manat preferential credits, creating up to 37,400 new jobs.

Work is underway in order to provide electronic services and automate the exchange of information between information systems by the Ministry of Economy. Currently, the Ministry provides 66 electronic services, of which 61 are interactive and 5 are informative. Besides, “Licenses and Permits” portal has been put into operation by the Ministry of Economy and the State Agency for Public Service and Social Innovations under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan since March 2018. More than 750 electronic licenses have been provided to entrepreneurs through the portal.

In order to support entrepreneurship initiatives of the youth, create new business and employment opportunities, strengthen state support for young entrepreneurs and increase business activities among youth in the regions, the first regional business incubators for young entrepreneurs were established in Guba-Khachmaz Regional Development Center in Khachmaz in 2014 and in Aran Regional Development Center in Yevlakh in 2017, by the Ministry of Economy. In the business incubator, phased support measures are carried out to encourage the youth to develop business ideas and to start entrepreneurial activity. Furthermore, business incubators for women were also established in the abovementioned development centers in 2017. International experience was studied, relevant infrastructure was created, normative documents and action program of business incubators were prepared to this end.

Department of Informatization of the Education System under the Ministry of Education is operating with the purpose of the application of ICT in all levels of the education system and the formation of a single educational information environment. According to the “National Strategy for the Development of Education in the Republic of Azerbaijan”, the activity of the department includes provision of educational institutions with ICT infrastructure, informatization of management in the education system, preparation of e-learning resources and strengthening of staffing capacity on the use of ICT.

Internal educational network, which combines educational institutions of various levels of the country in a single network and is called the "Azerbaijan Education Network", provides wide opportunities in the technological and scientific-intellectual fields. According to the statistics of 2018, number of pupils enrolled in the Azerbaijan Education Network is equal to 85% of the total number of pupils in the country and 73% of the pedagogical staff.

The material-technical base on information and communication in the education system is being improved in the country, computer equipment and other necessary digital equipment is being provided. In 2013-2018, educational institutions across the country have been provided with more than 40,000 computers, electronic boards and projectors, educational robots and electronic laboratory equipment.

Every year, the Ministry of Education organizes literacy trainings, internship and mentoring services for the pedagogical, administrative and managerial staff of the education system in order to increase ICT literacy. In 2013-2018, 20,906 educators across the country have benefited from literacy courses and internships on modern

education strategies, the use of electronic resources in education, application of ICT in education, project-based learning methodology and other topics.

"Electronic School" project is being implemented in pilot schools across the capital and regions. The goal of the project is the broad and comprehensive use of ICT in the educational system, including the application of positive results in other educational institutions of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan has been participating in the "eTwinning" project initiated by the European Commission since 2013. The main goal of the project is increasing communication among pedagogical staff, creation of opportunities for cooperation and implementation of various projects aimed at the development of education with colleagues from other countries. In the framework of the "Erasmus+" program 865 projects have been implemented within the "eTwinning Plus" project with participation of 803 teachers from 301 schools of Azerbaijan. The number of projects that have received national quality marks in 2018 is 145.

At the same time, in accordance with the Article 5.5.2 of the "State Program for the Implementation of the National Strategy on the Development of Information Society in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2016-2020", relevant measures are being taken to expand the establishment of teaching and experimental laboratories of well-known foreign and local companies operating in ICT sphere, in higher education institutions. The Ministry of Education has studied the experience of academies of well-known companies in the field of assessment of knowledge and skills of students in ICT sphere and relevant work has been implemented on the establishment of experimental laboratories of such companies as Microsoft Imagine Academy, Huawei Authorized Information and Network Academy, and Cisco Network Academy in higher education institutions.

A ceremony of signing a protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Education, "Bakcell" and "AzEduNet" was held on March 5, 2019. The purpose of signing the Protocol is to provide access to the Internet and network services through the Azerbaijan Education Network, to 700 education institutions in total with up to 60 pupils and located in remote villages. Within the framework of cooperation, each education institution will receive free monthly internet traffic and data card for administrative and managerial purposes for three years, provided by Bakcell, and unlimited access to network resources and technical support, provided by "AzEduNet", which is also the operator of Azerbaijan Education Network. Also the parties will further strengthen joint cooperation efforts within Bakcell's corporate social responsibility projects in the educational sphere.

KAZAKHSTAN

The Republic of Kazakhstan has a powerful scientific and technical potential formed as a result of the fusion of the scientific heritage of Soviet times and the development of domestic scientific research in the era of independence. During the period of the USSR scientific schools were established in many fields of science: non-ferrous metallurgy, catalysis, physics, mathematics, space research, mining, chemistry, biologically active substances, high-molecular compounds, biochemistry and physiology of humans, animals and plants, geography and botany. Successfully were developed social sciences. Many works of Kazakhstan scientists have received worldwide recognition, including in geology, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry and other branches of science. But the realities of modern times require other approaches as the interrelation of science and entrepreneurship in the field of innovative technology. In this regard, with the achievement of independence of the Republic in 1991 Kazakhstan faced the task of forming its own scientific base. The first steps on this path were the creation of a legislative and organizational foundation for the activities of Kazakhstan science. In 1992, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Science and the Scientific and Technical Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted and the Ministry of Science and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan was created. In 1992-1993 structures, that determine the scientific and technical policy of sovereign Kazakhstan were established: on standardization, certification of scientific personnel, state registration of research and experimental design development activities, deposited manuscripts and dissertations, granting patents. In 1993, the Republican Targeted Scientific and Technical Program "Development of the state system of scientific and technical information of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted. During these years, a number of national research centers were organized: in radio electronics and communications, complex processing of minerals, biotechnology and the National Nuclear Center.

In 1996-1999 in the management of the scientific and technical sphere a number of organizational changes were carried out, related to the definition of a responsible executive body, supervising the development of science in the Republic of Kazakhstan (this was the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan), as well as the reform of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan, which was given a social status instead of the former state one. At the same time, the process of removing academic institutions from the system of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan began and their transition to sectoral departmental or association with universities. In 2001, on the basis of the Concept of Scientific and Scientific-Technical Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, developed a year earlier, The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Science" was adopted, regulating social relations in the field of science and scientific and technical activities, defining the rights and duties of subjects of scientific and scientific and technical sphere. In the same year, the Program of Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015 was approved.

In July 2002, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Innovation Activity” was adopted. The purpose of the state innovation policy is a balanced production infrastructure, providing predominance in various areas of production and areas of social management society of competitive, high-tech products (works, services). A new stage in improving the management of science and the scientific and technical sphere began in 2006. The main characteristic of the structural reforms of science implemented in 2006, is a new decision-making system, the idea of which was announced by the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev at a lecture at the Eurasian National University on May 26, 2006. The significance of this system emphasized the fact that the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission under the Government established in August 2006 was headed by the Prime Minister of the country.

The Commission is designed to determine national priorities of scientific and technological development and once every three years report to the Head of State on the development of science and technology in the country. In 2007, the International Expert Council was established as a part of the Higher Scientific and Technical Committee the main task of which was the analysis of world trends in the development of science and the potential for conducting advanced scientific research in specific areas in the country. The results of this analysis as proposals and recommendations are regularly provided to the Higher Scientific and Technical Committee for the adjustment of the country's scientific and technological policy. Established in July 2006 in the structure of the Ministry of Education and Science the Science Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan has become the only research administrator, funding research activities, including basic research and programs of national importance. The Science Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the working body of the Higher Scientific and Technical Committee.

By 2010, a phased transition to the financing of all research projects is expected conducted by sectoral ministries, through the Committee of Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Competence created in the form of a joint stock company with 100% state participation and the Science Foundation under the Ministry of Science and Education of Kazakhstan includes financing of experimental design development work (EDD), as well as scientific, technical, risk-taking, initiative projects. The Fund's strategic objective is to support potentially effective and selected on a competitive basis, applied research and experimental design development of world-class. Thus, the status change of Higher Scientific and Technical Committee, the establishment of Committee of Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the creation of the Science Foundation, has strengthened the institutional side of supporting and stimulating innovation, as well as help Kazakhstani scientists better navigate global trends and focus on the priorities needed to improve the country's competitiveness.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, all prerequisites for the development of entrepreneurial activity are being intensively created, in particular, a lot of work was

done on the privatization of property, thanks to which a solid economic foundation is created for the development of entrepreneurship, which means society as a whole. The country is blooming because of entrepreneurs, and entrepreneurs - because of the support of their state. The solution of the most important problems ensuring the development of a new layer of entrepreneurship in the regions, is reflected in the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev on January 29, 2010 (“Business Road Map - 2020”).

Kazakhstan's business is the sector of the economy, which is literally generated by reforms. The birth of a civilized business in the country can be called 1997, when the Decree of the President of the country of 07.07.1997, No. 3589, “On priority and regional programs of support and development of small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan” was adopted. Since then, its priority development has been an integral part of state policy and most of the major changes in society are associated with it.

One of the priorities of economic reform, currently going in Kazakhstan, is the formation and development of small businesses. The society is increasingly aware that small business is one of the key conditions for the formation of market mechanisms and is an integral part of the modern market system. Small business development in unity with the diversification (partitioning) of the industrial sector constitute one of the ground of the strategy "Kazakhstan - 2030". Small business in Kazakhstan is not only a necessary link in creating a market economic system, but also the most essential element in the social transformation of society.

Establishment of entrepreneurial class is necessary for the stability of any market-oriented society. The development of private enterprises requires the provision of an entrepreneurial chance to everyone, creating equal starting opportunities for all. In connection with the development of market relations in Kazakhstan entrepreneurial activity has to be carried out in conditions of increasing uncertainty of the situation and variability of the economic environment. Therefore, there is ambiguity and uncertainty in obtaining the expected end result, those increases risk, risk of failure, unforeseen losses (this is typical for the initial stages of business development). Kazakhstan proclaimed a course on the formation of a socially oriented market society, which requires radical changes aimed at overcoming monopoly and the development of competition. Entrepreneurship, being one of the main links of the transition period to a market economy, accelerated the formation of market behavior skills of individuals across the state.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in his message to the people of Kazakhstan on entrepreneurship (dated January 29, 2010): “Entrepreneurship is the driving force of the new economy. The core of diversification will be entrepreneurship. We want to see a powerful entrepreneurial class, ready to take risks, develop new markets, introduce innovations. It is entrepreneurs who are the driving the force of economic modernization. In this regard, I have entrusted the Government since 2010 to ensure the introduction of a single

budget program for the development of entrepreneurship in the regions. I propose to name it "Business Road Map - 2020". The purpose of this program will be the creation of permanent jobs through the development of a new layer of entrepreneurship in the regions, primarily small and medium businesses.

Also in this regard, in the message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - the leader of the nation N.A.Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan. The strategy "Kazakhstan -2050" is noted, that "comprehensive support for entrepreneurship is the leading force of the national economy. Domestic entrepreneurship is the driving force behind the new economic course. The share of small and medium-sized businesses in the economy should at least double by 2030. First, we must create the conditions so that a person can try himself in business, become a full-fledged participant in the economic transformations carried out in the country, and not to wait for the state to solve all the problems. It is important to raise the general level of business culture and stimulate entrepreneurial initiative.

So, at present, much is being said about the revival of Kazakhstani entrepreneurship. However, to be precise, what is happening today in the socio-economic life of Kazakhstan, is an attempt of secondary revival of entrepreneurship. The foundation for the formation and development of entrepreneurship was laid in the course of the implementation of state programs for the development and support of entrepreneurship, starting in 1992. Today, entrepreneurial activity in Kazakhstan, based on state support for its growth, is booming.

KYRGYZSTAN

As we know, Kyrgyz science has experienced a period of 28 years of stagnation and degradation since the country's independence was declared. Only in 2015 serious attempts and steps towards reforms began. This is the foundation of a deep relationship between science and entrepreneurship in terms of innovative technology.

After stagnation, the reform of the science and technology sector, including innovation, is urgent and timely. Many documents and strategies have been developed over the years, and this is very important, to move from strategy development to its implementation. The first results of the implementation are vivid (for example, the creation of the National Science Foundation), and are encouraging. Implementation of the strategy requires the participation of all stakeholders and proper monitoring, evaluation and indicators to measure progress. Research and development statistics should be improved and supplemented in this context (for example, on business research and development, and innovation). For the further successful development of science and entrepreneurship, exactly in this context more systematic prioritization is needed in order to focus the limited resources available on topical issues for Kyrgyzstan and promising science sectors for innovation. Foresight techniques, including expert groups, surveys, and other methods play an important role. It requires the participation of all relevant stakeholders in this process including policy

makers, researchers, business community and community organizations. In addition, the remaining niches of excellence should be determined systematically, for example, by evaluating research institutions and research groups with the help of external foreign experts.

We also need to encourage and develop strong scientific research and innovation performers (based on an assessment of indicators such as receiving international grants, publications in international journals, training of young researchers, cooperation with business, etc.), and allocate the necessary funds for successful groups. It is strongly recommended not to cut government funding for scientists who successfully win international grants.

To enhance the relationship between science and entrepreneurship, rationalization and improvement of the quality of higher education institutions is required. It will be useful to create a council in each of the main state high educational institutions, which will provide control and advice on the strategy of the institution, strengthening research in institutions, connection of the activities of the institution with the needs of society and the economy, as well as improving standards. The Council should include experts from other countries and from the scientific diaspora. Resources should be focused on well-functioning universities and those which concern to economy, such universities as Polytechnic, Agrarian and Medical. To improve the quality of institution, their effectiveness in research should also be improved. They should be better connected with research institutes, for example, through joint programs, grants for university collaboration, and public research organizations, infrastructure sharing.

To improve scientific research and innovation efficiency in terms of innovation activities, as well as the country's economic future, it is of great importance to increase gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental design development. The increase in funding should be due to the planned reforms, such as the competitive allocation of scientific research and innovation funding. Increased funding will contribute to the success of the reform. Moreover, all research costs should be covered. It is not possible to conduct research when only salaries and social insurance are covered: salary increases, investments in infrastructure and equipment. It is necessary carefully check all administrative and overhead costs, and try to get maximum resources directly for research.

Policy and research in the field of science and technology are based in Kyrgyzstan on the following legal basis:

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Science and the Foundations of the State Scientific and Technical Policy” dated April 15, 1994;

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Innovation Activity” dated October 25, 1999;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic” of June 28, 2002;
- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Education” (2003);
- Law " On Reform of the Organization of the Scientific System of the Kyrgyz Republic" (2015).

In addition, several strategic documents for research and innovation have been developed. Priority areas of research and development have been proposed by the Council for Science and Technology of the Ministry of Education and Science based on the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2013-2017, Education Development Strategies 2012-2020, Development Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2040, "Kyrk Kadam", "Taza Koom. Jany Door" and proposals from other ministries and organizations.

As rightly noted in the development strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic for the development of 2018-2040 "Taza Koom. Jany Door": "Science and technology – process preceding the production of new products, services, solutions, technologies in order to ensure the well-being of the population. Therefore, it is important to improve the system of organization and management of science, increase investment in science, which will ensure not only economic development, but also the prevention of natural disasters, study of changes in mountain ecosystems, the history of the people, improvement and introduction of new technologies, etc. Given the special importance of the nation in the development of the country, it will be important to develop a plan to restore the system of science and innovation within the created conceptual prerequisites. Available budget funds to finance science is important in supporting key national and research projects and national laboratories".

As for entrepreneurship in Kyrgyzstan in terms of innovative technology, it exists everywhere where people by their own will (and not according to a centrally developed plan) produce goods and provide services. In Kyrgyzstan, the business after entering the EAEU is undergoing significant institutional changes. Despite all the difficulties, it is gradually adapts to new conditions - as expanding the scope of its activities and pushes the boundaries of cooperation. For us, relations with members of the EAEU is a priority in foreign economic policy. Kyrgyzstan proposed to devote 2017 to creating conditions for business development, because economies are driven by business and entrepreneurship. It is important for us to work together to comply with the four principles: free movement of goods, freedom of movement of services, freedom of finance and freedom of labor resources.

Under the conditions of the EAEU, Kyrgyz entrepreneurship can turn into a dynamic, self-developing specific sector of the economy, able to solve major problems of national economic importance, meet the growing material and cultural needs of the people. It can contribute to the effective development of material production; bring the structure of the economy of all regions of the republic to the needs of the people in the social, scientific, technical, design, information, utilities,

household goods and services; replenish state and local budget; build resources for sustainable economic growth; implementation of the growth of entrepreneurial initiative, labor and creative activity of the population; use the economic potential for universal employment of people, as well as to bring the economy out of crisis.

In short, the development of entrepreneurship in terms of innovative technology - the main goal of any state with a market economy. Entrepreneurs keep country: they pay taxes, build infrastructure and provide jobs for the population. Therefore, the authorities are trying to simplify the life of businessmen as much as possible, reducing the bureaucracy and sometimes sacrificing certain types of taxes.

TURKEY

The Republic of Turkey pays special attention to the creation of infrastructure to support the country's technological development. In order to support these plans, Law No. 4691 on 'Technology Development Zones (TDZ)' was passed by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on 26 June 2001. Technology Development Zones are specially created zones for supporting research and attracting investments in high-tech industries. In Turkey, techno-parks are being created to support research and development and attract investment in high-tech industries. A special TDZ (techno-park) is a property complex in which scientific research institutes, industrial facilities, business centers, exhibition grounds, educational institutions, as well as service facilities: means of transport, access roads, security service. At present, 53 techno-parks (39 operating, 14 at the stage of attracting investments and construction) and 142 research centers will be counted in the country, acting on the basis of higher educational institutions and large industrial enterprises. Six such zones are in Ankara, five in Istanbul, four in Kocaeli and three in Izmir. There is a negotiation site in Gebze where the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) and other interested departments of Turkey hold conferences, seminars on scientific issues with the participation of Turkish and European scientists.

Within the framework of the program for the development of the innovation sphere in Turkey, the National Research Center for Nanotechnologies was established, where research is conducted in the field of nanoelectronics, nanophotonics, nanotextiles, ultrafast lasers and spectrographs, nano magnetic sensors and nano-metric scale instruments. It should be noted that private-state partnership in the field of innovative development is wide-spread in Turkey. One of the largest financial and industrial groups of Turkey, Sabancı Holding together with the State Planning Organization of Turkey established the Center for Nanotechnology and Implementation at the Sabancı University. The center conducts research in the field of biotechnology and bioengineering, IT-technologies, engineering in

electronics, mechatronics and robotics. It is planned that in the near future research will be conducted on the topics of solid and antifriction coatings, nanobiotechnology, nanoconductors, quantum conductivity, nanocrystals. One of the largest innovation development centers is Marmara Research Center subordinated to TÜBİTAK Research Center, which includes the Institute of Energy, the Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, the Institute of Nutrition, the Institute of Chemistry, Institute for the Study of the Earth. The main partners of the Marmara Research Center are the Istanbul University and the Istanbul Technical University and a number of European and American research institutes and universities.

Various attempts have been made in order to establish and strengthen scientific and technological relations among the Turkic Republics. In this framework, the following cooperation texts have been signed with equivalent institutions in the mentioned countries:

- Cooperation Protocol between the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) and Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, 13 November 2013.
- Cooperation Agreement between the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK) and the Science Development Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 27 May 2015.
- Protocol on Cooperation in the Field of Science, Technology and Innovation between TÜBİTAK and the National Agency for Technological Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 16 April 2015.
- Cooperation Protocol between TÜBİTAK and Kyrgyzstan National Academy of Sciences, 30 December 2014.

In this context, calls for joint projects have been announced twice with Azerbaijan National Science Academy, once with the Science Development Fund of the Republic of Azerbaijan and once with the National Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan. It is planned to announce new project calls with counterparts in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in 2019.

In addition to bilateral relations, establishment of a multilateral cooperation mechanism with the Turkic Republics will be beneficial. International Turkic Academy (also known as the Turkic World Scientific and Scientific Cooperation Organization - TWESCO) was established on May 25, 2010 in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan. The Academy, which has been conducting its activities under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan since 2010, has gained international organization status on 28 August 2014. As a result of the studies carried out by the Turkic Academy, a new structure titled ‘The Union of National Academies of Sciences of the Turkic World’ (UNASTW) was created in 2015. The purpose of the Union is to develop relations between the national academies of science in the Turkish world. In this context, the Union organizes various

international events for the Turkish world. Academies of science of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey (Turkish Academy of Sciences-TÜBA), Bashkortostan and Tatarstan is a member of the aforesaid organization.

In this context, it is possible to establish a fund system within TWESCO or UNASTW in order to support multilateral research, development and innovation projects for the Turkic world. However, considering the economic conditions of the mentioned countries, it is considered that a flexible budget system can be established for this fund. It is possible to construct the system as follows:

Step 1: Member States shall undertake the amount of support they can provide for each call, without being subject to a mandatory contribution amount, before the project call is issued.

Step 2: The proposals submitted within the scope of the call will be evaluated by independent referees and will be rated.

Step 3: In projects where it is decided to be supported as a result of the call, each state shall be obliged to cover the expenses of its partner in the country. In this context, states that do not have an institution from their own country in a supported project will not be obliged to contribute to the budget of project. Therefore, the concerned states will not have the worry of spending their limited resources on a project for which their country is not involved. On the other hand, each state may be involved in a number of projects in which it can fund with the total budget pledged.

The implementation of the said support system is expected to contribute to the development of scientific and technological relations among TURKPA member countries.

III. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the TURKPA member countries in the development of common technologies we ensure close link of science and entrepreneurship, which is our top priority task, aimed at improving scientific researches. Our member countries must analyze the information in the field of science and entrepreneurship and provide our governments with the tasks to integrate best practices. The issues of provision of legislative support must be at the extraordinary agenda of our parliamentarians.

Because the tasks for achieving targeted measures discussed in the course of the meeting: significant liberalization of the regulatory framework in this field; formatting infrastructures and investment services segment of the financial market; determining preferences of institutional investors in everyday life are still acute.

The system of scientific-technical and innovation activity, stimulation of innovations will facilitate addressing problems in the field of economy of our state:

activates the general use of innovations, ensures transformation and growth of sectors of national economies capable of becoming competitive, such as food, textile, processing industry.

As a result, if we establish relations between science and business in the development of common technologies in the TURKPA member countries, then the new high-tech production will be introduced to the country economies and institutions promoting development will be modernized. Additional jobs will be created; the human potential will be unlocked. The internal market will improve; export of quality products will increase.