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**Public-private partnership role
in development of innovative
system of the Republic of
Kazakhstan**

Innovations play strategically important role in the long-term economic growth of Kazakhstan. Commercialization of researches results and developments through establishment of the steady relations between science and the market and activization of a transfer of technologies, is a key task for Kazakhstan. Recently in economic researches the considerable attention is given to problems of innovations and businesses that is caused by increasing of a role of technological development as a factor of competitiveness of firm and the countries. Practically at all enterprises increase of competitiveness by improve of quality of production, decrease in its prime cost, extension of the nomenclature and the range of the let-out products was the purpose of technological innovations. In the world there are some models of influence of interaction of science and the industry of public sector, and respectively there are various ways of introduction of an innovation, one of them public-private partnership.

Key words: innovative, public-private partnership, transfer of technologies.

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**Қазақстан Республикасындағы
инновациялық жүйенің
дамуында мемлекеттік-
жекеменшік әріптестігінің рөлі**

Қазақстанның ұзақ мерзімді экономикалық дамуында инновация стратегиялық маңызды рөлге ие. Зерттеу нәтижелерін коммерциализациялау және технологиялар трансфертін іске қосу, ғылым мен нарық арасындағы тұрақты байланысты орнату арқылы өнімді өңдеу Қазақстан үшін негізгі міндет болып табылады. Бүгінгі таңда экономикалық зерттеулерде инновация мәселелері мен кәсіпкерлерге аса назар аударылуда, себебі, мемлекеттер мен фирмалардың бәсекеге қабілеттілік факторы ретінде технологиялық өсу маңызды орын алып отыр. Тәжірибе жүзінде көптеген кәсіпорындарда технологиялық жаңалық енгізу мақсатында өнім сапасын арттыру арқылы бәсекелестікті жоғарылату, өзіндік құнын төмендету, өндірілетін өнімнің ассортименті мен номенклатурасын кеңейту орын алған. Әлемде ғылым мен мемлекеттік сектор кәсіпорнының байланысының бірнеше үлгілері, сәйкесінше инновацияны енгізудің түрлі жолдары бар. Олардың бірі – мемлекеттік жеке әріптестік.

Түйін сөздер: инновация, мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестігі, технологиялар трансферті.

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**Роль государственно-частного
партнерства в развитии
инновационной системы
Республики Казахстан**

Инновации играют стратегически важную роль в долгосрочном экономическом росте Казахстана. Коммерциализация результатов исследований и разработок через установление устойчивых отношений между наукой и рынком и активизацию трансферта технологий является ключевой задачей для Казахстана. В последнее время в экономических исследованиях значительное внимание уделяется проблемам инноваций и предпринимательства, что обусловлено возрастанием роли технологического развития как фактора конкурентоспособности фирмы и стран. Практически на всех предприятиях целью технологических нововведений было повышение конкурентоспособности за счет улучшения качества продукции, снижения ее себестоимости, расширения номенклатуры и ассортимента выпускаемых изделий. В мире есть несколько образцов влияния взаимодействия науки и промышленности государственного сектора, и соответственно есть различные пути внедрения инновации, один из них – государственно-частное партнерство.

Ключевые слова: инновация, государственно-частное партнерство, трансферт технологий.

**PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIP ROLE
IN DEVELOPMENT OF
INNOVATIVE SYSTEM
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN**

In the international practice there is no standard definition of public-private partnership, is short – PPP.

In general its essence is reduced to that this mutually beneficial cooperation of the state and private sector in the branches which are traditionally relating to the sphere of responsibility of the state on the terms of the balanced distribution of the risks, benefits and expenses, the rights and duties defined in the relevant contracts. A main objective of public-private partnership is development of infrastructure in interests of society by association of resources and experience of the state and business, implementation of socially significant projects with the smallest expenses and risks on condition of providing high-quality services to economic subjects [1].

Now the Republic of Kazakhstan is at a stage of formation of the public-private partnership (PPP) as institute: the law «About Concessions» is adopted, the specialized center for questions PPP – JSC Kazakhstan Center of Public-private Partnership is created, the was approved a draft of the Program of development of public-private partnership in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2015. Need of development of PPP is directly or indirectly emphasized in the accepted standard and legal documents defining the directions of a state policy in scientific and technical and innovative spheres.

However the analysis of legislative ensuring PPP confirms lack of complete approach to understanding of partnership as the form of interaction of the state and business forming prerequisites of interrelation of all key elements of national innovative system. Considering the above, it is possible to give the following definition to the term «public-private partnership in the innovative sphere» is the system of equal relations of the state and private sectors of economy having a special complex of the economic, social, legal, political, organizational, administrative and other interrelations, relationship and conditions directed to the most effective use of the available resources and their sources for innovative development of the country and its subjects.

In world practice continuous growth of number of the initiated and realized PPP knowledge-intensive projects is observed. Therefore studying and synthesis of foreign experience will be very useful for formation of national innovative system of Kazakhstan on the basis of PPP. Certainly foreign experience of use of PPP in innovative activity

has to be attached to realities of our economy, a science level of development in our country, to mentality and historical traditions of our people.

In Kazakhstan as main tools of financing of scientific, innovative and economic activity of scientific research institute steep forth means of the state budget (85%) act. It is very high rate in comparison with the countries of OECD where the share of public financing averages about 35% of the general expenses.

On the one hand, public financing is a necessary condition of preservation of scientific capacity of Kazakhstan in the course of the moderate economic growth and weak participation in research sector of private investors. On the other hand, primary public financing generates a number of problems on the way of innovative development of the country and one of the main low interest of the research organizations in commercialization of developments [2].

Today development of an innovation is the main components of economic policy of Kazakhstan. In the sphere of innovative activity in the republic are approved and the Law «About the State Support of Innovative Activity», the Program for formation and development of national innovative system of RK for 2005-2015. Besides, need of innovative industrialization of domestic economy considered Strategy of development of RK for the period till 2020, to the State program on the development of RK forced industrial innovatively for 2010-2014, the Road Map of Business-2020 Program. The institutional basis is made: Committee of science of the Ministry of Education and Science of RK, Fund of science of RK, National center of scientific and technical information of RK, JSC Center of Engineering and Transfer of Technologies, other research institutes [3, page 12].

Today one of the main problems of innovative development in Kazakhstan is incompleteness of scientific researches, their separation from production. The carried-out applied development has no continuation in the form of commercialization and introduction in production. Besides, by results of research of institutional aspects of national innovative system the following most actual problems of realization of domestic innovative potential are defined:

- unavailability of majority of scientific development of technologies and products to entry into the market that sharply reduces the value of the offered technologies in the opinion of potential partners;

- in sufficient effectiveness of system generation of knowledge for commercialization (the academic, branch and high school science);

- lack of modern mechanisms of introduction of technological innovations and their removal on the market;

- insufficient development of infrastructure elements of assistance to innovative projects, such as: technological parks, specialized business incubators, a network of funds of risk financing, special financial mechanisms of support of firms at a stage of their rapid growth, the certified appraisers of firms and intellectual property, etc.;

- inability of the domestic banking sector to carry out long-term financing of research and development and preparation of a mass production of hi-tech production under the acceptable percent;

- backwardness of the domestic stock market focused generally on service of fuel and energy complex of the country;

- weak coordination of authorities and institutes of development of innovative system;

- low level of knowledge of the taken measures for stimulation of innovative development and successful experience of innovative activity, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned, we will pay attention to that 80% of all scientific sphere of the republic are made by research part and less than 20% are the share of research and development. The ratio of scientists, designers and workers of pilot productions in Kazakhstan makes 25:4:1, while in the developed countries – 1:2:4. And in this regard, it should be noted that in a number of the PPP parameters with its contract and legal documents is more preferable to business the traditional contract system when the customer state buys from firms of the private sector (on the basis of competitions) service in the form of carrying out researches and development in subject, priority for the customer [4, page 9].

For further acceleration of development of PPP within the Anti-crisis plan of the Government Programs of development of territories included the indicator on realization not less than 5 PPP projects in a year. The purpose of the Law «About Public-Private Partnership» is formation and strengthening of long-term cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the private sector by association of resources for increase of level of availability and quality of the public benefits and services.

Private financial initiative. The law on PPP allows the businessmen having objects in property (kindergartens, medical institutions, etc.), to initiate the PPP project and in case of absence of alternative offers, to sign the contract without carrying out competition on the basis of direct negotiations.

PPP small forms. On the PPP projects worth up to 4 million MRP (8,4 billion tenges) realized on the basis of standard documentation, competition is held without examination and preliminary qualification (on the basis of the register of Scientific Production Enterprise). According to Scientific Production Enterprise at the republican level together with regional chambers define approaches and form registers of businessmen for participation in local PPP projects without passing of preliminary qualification.

Service contracts. The law on PPP allows to pass from traditional purchases of goods, services and works on service of buildings, constructions, information systems to service model with transfer of service functions to the private sector. As the main measure of state support there will be long-term guarantees on acquisition of goods, works and services. Service contracts can be used for providing the state health care facilities with such services, as the laboratory analysis, delivery of food, etc. They are aimed at use of comparative advantages of the private partner (experience, advanced technologies). In education service contacts are used for work with information systems, service of technical means of communication, switching, a sound transmission, equipment of conference rooms, educational audiences, etc.

State support measures. In the new law on PPP all arsenal of measures of state support of projects, including compensations of investment and operational expenses, a payment for availability and state guarantees is kept.

The law on PPP assumes full service support of all participants of PPP from the Kazakhstan PPP center, including carrying out researches and development of recommendations; examination of projects; assessment of implementation of projects; training of experts; maintaining the list of the PPP projects planned to realization. The center of support of projects renders services of consulting support of the PPP projects.

Participation of the private sector in planning procedures.

With adoption of law on PPP in the country the mechanism of competitive dialogue when the state declares the planned PPP project takes root, and all interested persons can participate in discussion and development of the concept of the project, competitive documentation and draft agreement PPP. In general, the new Law provides lifting of restrictions on scopes of PPP, expands subject structure of participants of PPP, raises a role of the private sector in initiation and preparation of the PPP projects. The law «About PPP» opens a new milestone in the relations between the state and business, expands the potential of use of PPP in all spheres and branches of national economy and can become one of key elements of new model of growth of Kazakhstan [5].

As a result, we want to tell that Kazakhstan still should see projects where mutually beneficial cooperation of the state and private sector will lead to successful implementation of socially significant projects in the branches which are traditionally relating to the sphere of responsibility of the state including transport, power industry, municipal services, social infrastructure. It will be projects which have to be carried out on the terms of the balanced distribution of risks, benefits and expenses, the rights and duties.

Now at a stage of planning there are many projects in transport and social spheres. But taking into account geographical and demographic features of our country it should be noted that the private capital can't realize large industrial and infrastructure projects without essential support of the state. Fair division of risks at implementation of these projects is capable to give an essential impulse for emergence of new opportunities in investors, financial institutions, the states and societies [6].

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