

EXPERIENCE OF ORGANIZING TECHNOPARKS

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Abstract: This article explains the nature of the national innovation system. Also, the practice of creating technology parks in Great Britain is highlighted.

Key words: innovation, national innovation system, technological park, scientific park.

Technological park is a joint complex of scientific research organizations, universities and enterprises for the purpose of creating and commercializing innovations in a specific area. The structural structure of this complex consists of sciences, higher educational institutions, production and capital, which function as a single interconnected organism. Technoparks are special areas and centers specializing in the development of the most modern, competitive types of products, where units belonging to a unified business structure with high scientific-technical and technology, adapted to narrow specialization, operate.

In Europe, technology parks appeared at the beginning 70s of XX century. Government Great Britain ahead of others European countries realized the benefits of new forms interaction between science and industry, one of the first Heriot Watt University Research Park was established (Heriot Watt) in Edinburgh and Trinity College Science Park (Trinity College) in Cambridge. For the development of modern industry in the peripheral areas, the UK government creates scientific and technology parks around universities. Basic scientific technical potential is concentrated in the southeast and eastern regions of the country. Triangle "London - Oxford - Cambridge" plays the same role as "Silicon Valley" in USA.

To the main sources of financing science parks include:

- contributions of founders and sponsors
- value of land invested in the park
- commercial loans
- sale of a share in the capital of the park
- grants and subsidies
- reinvestment of profits
- proceeds from the sale buildings built by the park

In England, the following programs have been adopted for the purpose of state support for the establishment of technological parks:

1. Loan Guarantee Program, launched 1981. The program allows commercial banks and financial institutions to lend up to £100,000. provided that the Ministry of

Trade and Industry guarantees 70% of the amount to the creditor (85% if the firm_client is located in the region to which targeted economic assistance is provided). The term of the loan is from 2 to 7 years. From the guaranteed amount, the borrower must deduct to the Ministry 2.5% per year (1% if the loan is made for the first time and the borrower belongs to special regions). Since its inception, over £980 million in loans has been made to more than 32,000 small firms.

2. "Business Expansion Program" approved in 1983, attracts risk funding for those projects which expect high profits, and also provides tax incentives investors as compensation for risk. The investor must hold the shares small business for five years, Otherwise, tax benefits are lost. "Grant Incentive Program for achievements of small firms in the field of science and technology" provides for holding in two stages of small innovation competition enterprises with up to 50 people. First round winners received from the Ministry of Commerce and industry grant, which covers 75% of the project cost, but not exceeds £50,000 Projects selected on the basis of quality and novelty, importance and potential commercial use for Great Britain. The second stage is an independent competition opens nine months after the first stage (financing the second year of project implementation) and covers 50% of the cost of the stage, but no more £100,000

3. "Development Support Program new products" was opened in 1991 in to help small firms to create new products and processes that distinguished by advanced scientific and technical level. Firms with number employed up to 500 people can get a grant which covers 30% project cost, but not exceeds £150,000 Minimum cost - £50,000, terms sales from 6 months. up to 3 x years old. Projects are evaluated with benefit point of view and significant technological some advantages.

Science Park Cambridge.

Location: Off Milton Road near Trinity College (Trinity College), in the east of England.

Year of establishment: 1973

Area: 62 ha

Number of companies: about 80 The total building area is 93,000 m², of which about 50,000 m² - research and testing laboratories. In the future it is planned extension up to 140,000 m².

Dominant areas of activity: electronics, instrumentation and mechanical engineering, computer technology, software security, telecommunications, biotechnology.

Since 1985 within the technopark functioning Cambridge Research Center, dealing with international research in the field oil production and oil refining. About ten science park companies are spin out companies University of Cambridge, active cooperate with the university and lead joint research.

For new venture companies Scientific Cambridge park functions incubator, as well as research and production functions. Small and medium knowledge-intensive firms Cambridge provide about 20% employment in the area.

Surrey Research Park

Location: Guildford, southeast UK, near London

Year of establishment: 1985 Business incubator "Surrey technology center" was opened in 1986.

Area: 28 ha

Number of companies: 140

Dominant areas of activity: information and communication technology, mobile telephony, software (including sector computer games, creation technology "synthetic environment"), biomedicine, biotechnology, chemical technology, pharmaceuticals.

Surrey Science Park established, owned and funded University of Surrey (UniS), located close to the university campus Guildford, in an area of booming knowledge-intensive economy. Proximity to London, access to qualified labor force, convenient transportation communications make STP attractive and in demand resident companies.

About half of tenants' enterprises are foreign investors from USA, Canada, India, Japan, Sweden, Finland and Iceland, which import new technologies and embedded in the local economy.

As a result of cooperation between BOC Gases and division of the Chemical Technology and Technological Processes (Chemical and Process Engineering) University implemented an innovative method freezing food. Major research center Kobe Steel Europe, developed designs safe seats for trains.

One of the leading British companies engineering consulting Detica was originally created with Surrey Technology Center Technology Centre), is technology developer for drug discovery with using IT systems.

In conclusion, it can be said that further clarifying and improving the activities of technopolises, technoparks, business incubators and scientific and technical centers, which are the material source of the innovative economy in Uzbekistan, is important for ensuring sustainable economic growth.

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