

A.A. Kaigorodtsev
Full Member of International Academy of Natural History,
Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan

INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN

In Kazakhstan formation of the national innovative system (NIS) which basic elements are continues: scientific potential, innovative business, innovative infrastructure and financial infrastructure.

In the republic the innovative infrastructure consisting of 8 science and technology parks, 4 branch design offices, 21 offices and 4 regional centers of commercialization of technologies, 4 international centers of a transfer of technologies is created.

Innovative activity in Kazakhstan is carried out in the following organizational forms:

- scientific centers and laboratories as a part of corporate structures which carry out research and development and are engaged in the organization of development and production of new production;

- creativeresearch teams, created to satisfy the original scientific and technical problems;

- technopark structures (scientific, technological and research parks; innovative, innovative and technological and business and innovative centers; business incubators; technopolises).

The system of the state support of innovative activity turns on the following tools:

1. Project and venture financing.
2. Innovative grants.
3. Technological business incubation.
4. Services of offices of commercialization of technologies.
5. Services of branch design offices.
6. Services of the international centers of a transfer of technologies.

In 2014 392 organizations which are carrying out scientific researches and developments with the total number of personnel of 25793 people, from them researchers – 11488 people, including with academic degrees of 8186 people (71,3%) worked in the republic. However, by the number of researchers Kazakhstan considerably concedes to many foreign countries. So, on number of researchers on one thousand occupied our country by 12,2 times concedes to Finland, by 9 times – the Republic of Korea, by 8 times – to Singapore [1].

Level of a salary of workers of science doesn't conform to the international standards and in spite of the fact that in Kazakhstan there is an annual increase in the sizes of compensation of researchers, real (adjusted for inflation) the salary of workers of the sphere of research and development remains at critically low level while in the most developed countries of the world the salary of researchers is one of the highest in economy. So, for example, in the USA the average salary of

workers of the sphere of research and development exceeds an average salary on national economy almost twice.

In Kazakhstan there is a tendency to growth of specific weight of the innovation-active enterprises. If in 2008-2009 the share of such enterprises made 4%, then in 2014 it has reached 8,1%. It has led to triple increase in comparison with 2010 in output of innovative production which in 2014 has made 3,2 billion US dollars or 1,5% of GDP.

However Kazakhstan significantly lags behind on the specific weight of innovative production in GDP an average in 2013 of the level of EU countries of-53%, Germany – 79%, Sweden – 60%, Finland – 58% and the USA of-50%. It is explained by insufficient funding of innovative activity. Now the specific weight of internal costs of research and development in GDP of the republic makes 0,17% while in Israel – 4,4%, Finland –3,9%, the Republic of Korea – 3,7%, Japan – 3,4%, 15 leading countries of the European Union – 1,96% [2].

Table 1

SWOT-analysis of National innovative systems of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Political stability. 2. Coverage width secondary and higher education. 3. Support by the country leaders of measures for increase of efficiency of NIS. 4. Existence of innovative and financial infrastructure 5. Experience of a venture and project financing of innovative projects.	1. Insufficient sequence in realization of the state innovative policy. 2. Low level of innovative activity of the enterprises. 3. Deficiency of highly qualified technical personnel. 4. Weak innovative culture. 5. A gap between science and production 6. Lack of the effective mechanism of interaction of representatives of business and scientific community. 6. Insufficient financing of research and development.
Opportunities	Threats
1. Increase of efficiency of NIS on the basis of improvement of interaction between science and production. 2. Increase of labor productivity as a result of a transfer of technologies. 3. Leadership in a number of perspective high-tech industries due to existence of clear competitive advantages and scientific reserves. 4. Growth of sales markets of hi-tech production due to integration processes.	1. Strengthening of the competition in the innovative sphere among developing countries. 2. The increasing separation from the scientific and technological level of the developed countries. 3. Preservation of a raw orientation of economy. 5. Change of priorities in a state policy. 6. Leakage of intellectual resources. 7. Education decline in quality. 8. The increasing competition from the foreign hi-tech companies.

The main objectives of the state support of innovative activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan are:

1. A priority of national interests at implementation at introduction of innovative projects.
2. Equality of subjects of innovative activity when receiving the state support.

3. The complexity and providing continuous interaction of subjects of innovative activity.

4. Transparency of procedures of the state support of innovative activity.

List of references:

1 International Labor Organization (2012)//Key indicators of the labor market//<http://www.ilo.org>.

2 Stability of development of national economy in modern geopolitical and geo-economics conditions [monograph] / under the editorship of D. M. Madiyarova, Zh.B. Rakhmetulina. – Astana: Eurasian national university of L. N. Gumilev, 2015. – 257 pages.

SURNAME	Kaigorodtsev Alexandr Alexandrovich
Scientific degree	Dr. Sc in Economics
Academic title	Associate professor
Position at the department	Professor at the Department of Business and Business Administration
Place of employment	S.Amanzholov East-Kazakhstan state university
Work address	30 th Gvardeyskoy divizii Street, 34, Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamenogorsk 070022
E-mail	kay-alex@mail.ru
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