

УДК 330.354:005.591.6

Инновационная деятельность предприятий Республики Казахстан

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Аннотация: Становление глобального инновационно-технологического пространства определили современную государственную экономическую политику Республики Казахстан, нацеленную на достижение устойчивого динамического развития страны путём диверсификации отраслей экономики и отхода от сырьевой направленности развития. В этом контексте, актуализировалось, усиление инновационной активности на предприятиях, что привело бы к мотивации формирования интеллектуального потенциала, соответствующего темпу и уровню инноваций. В статье, дана описательная характеристика ситуации в стране по развитию инновационной активности.

Ключевые слова: Интеллектуальный потенциал, инновационная активность, инновационная экономика, интеллектуальная нация, инновационная экономика.

Innovative activity of the enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract: The emergence of a global innovation and technological space has determined the modern state economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, aimed at achieving sustainable dynamic development of the country via diversification of economic sectors and moving away from the raw materials development trend. In this context, the intensification of innovative activity in enterprises has been mainstreamed which would lead to the motivation of the formation of the intellectual potential corresponding to the pace and level of innovation. The article provides a descriptive characteristic of the situation in the country concerning the development of innovation activism.

Keywords: Intellectual potential, innovative activity, innovative economy, intellectual nation.

Today when Kazakhstan is entering a new stage of its development, complex studies on various areas of social development are particularly relevant. One of these topical issues which relates to each Kazakhstan citizen is the problem of the formation and development of an intellectual nation as the support of our state, the basis for its further development and prosperity of our Motherland. This problem is multifaceted as it covers many directions, such as the formation of an intellectual society in Kazakhstan, the augmentation of people's intellectual potential, the deepening of the media information policy in shaping the richest intellectual nation, the formation of intellectual citizens of their country.

Sovereign Kazakhstan has demonstrated impressive patterns of the emergence of a new state, public stability of internal harmony, and a steady development of the economy and political system. This is an incontestable fact confirming the scientific accuracy, foresight and the continued success of the President's political course, which is supported by all the citizens of Kazakhstan.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev to the people of

Kazakhstan, on October 5, 2018, “Growing Welfare of Kazakh Citizens: Increase in Incomes and Quality of Life” the following priorities are noted: “special attention should be paid to the development of innovative and service sectors; on education, science and health care from all sources up to 10% of GDP” [1].

The idea of forming an intellectual nation in Kazakhstan is among the most fundamental system initiatives of the Head of our state. Therefore, the national interests of the country suggest that there is a need to act without delay in order to avoid the growth of the technological abyss, a hopeless lag behind competitors and an increase in dependence. Moreover, there is a favorable innovation climate as well as the relevant infrastructure is actively being formed in the mainstream of the world development.

The emergence of a post-industrial technological order in the first half of the XXI century in the context of the formation of a global innovation and technological space has determined the modern state economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan aimed at achieving sustainable dynamic development of the country through diversification of economic sectors and retreat from the raw materials development. The production of competitive and export-oriented goods – jobs and services in the manufacturing industry and services – is the main subject of the state industrial innovation policy.

In modern Kazakhstan, when the current crisis has affected almost all industrial enterprises, there is a weak activity in the creation and dissemination of innovations. According to the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as of January 1, 2017, the share of innovatively active enterprises in the republic was 9.6% of the total number of respondents. In the previous years, it had the following level: 2013 – 8.0%, 2012 – 7.6%, 2011 – 5.7%, 2010 – 4.3%, 2009 – 3.9%, 2008 – 4.0%, 2007 – 4.8%, 2006 – 4.8%, 2005 – 3.4%, 2004 – 2.3% [51]. The growth rate of innovation activity of economic entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan over 14 years, between 2004 and 2017, is not dynamic enough – 4.1%. In general, there is a certain dynamics with 3 extremes: in 2007 – 4.8%, 2014 – 8.1% and 2017 – 9.6%. The minimum level of innovation activity was in 2004 – 2.3% and in 2005 – 3.4% for obvious reasons, the consequences of the first wave of the global financial crisis. However, compared to other countries in 2017, there is still much to be done (Russia – 17%, Romania – 30%, Slovenia – 35%, Poland – 39%, OECD countries – about 50%) [2]. For example, the share of innovation-active enterprises in the United States is about 50%; among the countries of the European Union, Germany (79.3%), Sweden (60%) and Finland (58%) have the highest rates. The average for the European Union countries reaches approximately 53% [3].

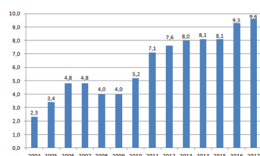
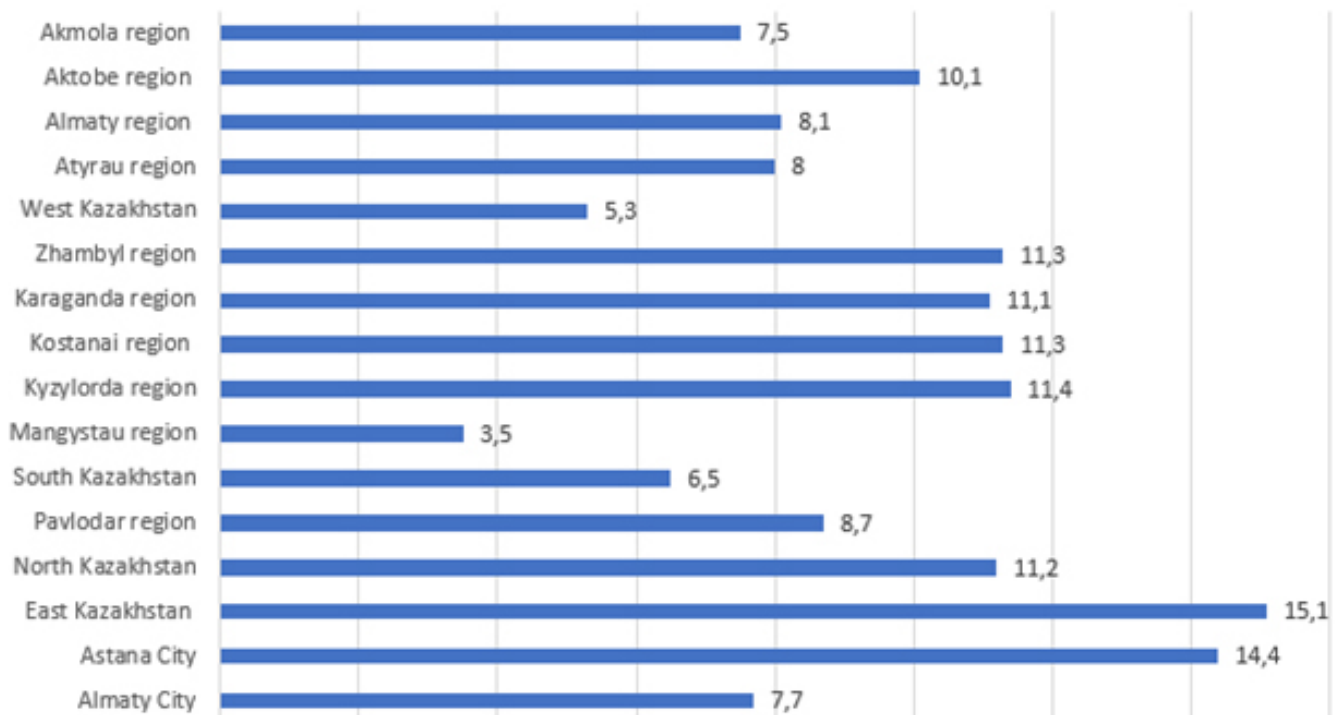


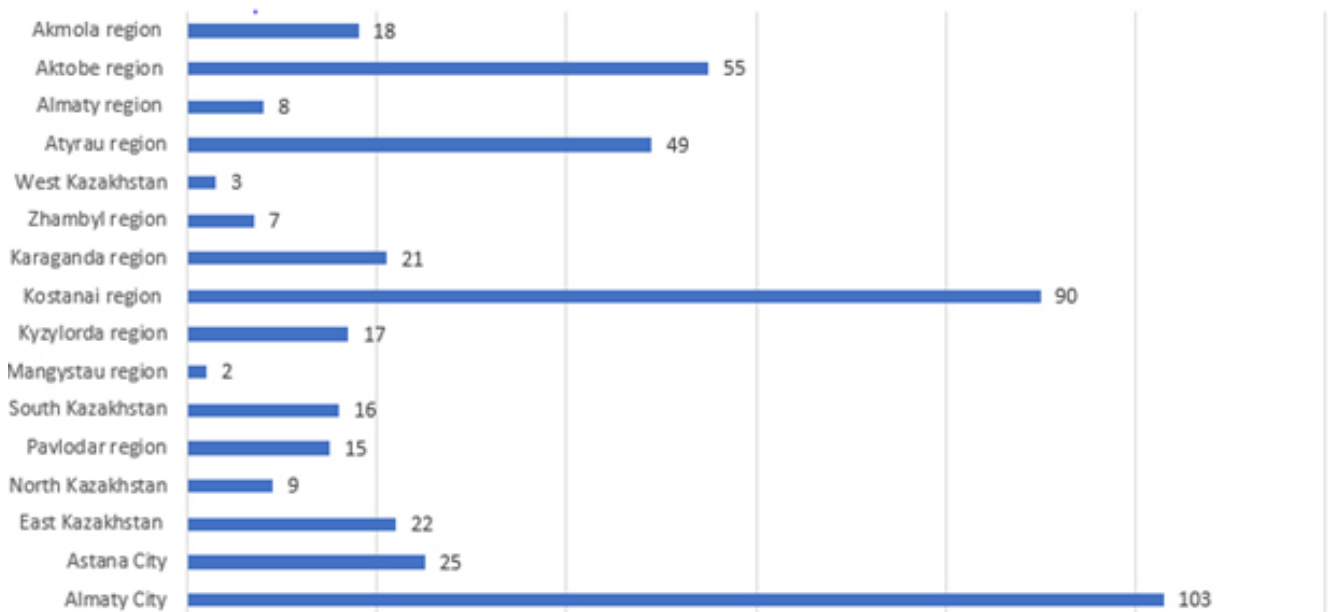
Figure 1. Innovation activity in Kazakhstan between 2004-2017 [2] (activity Level in Innovation, in %).

This data leads to the idea that, despite the adoption of state programs that should motivate the innovative activity of the country, unfortunately, there are no major changes in this direction. Presumably the dynamics of the country’s development (with shadow market, 40% of the economy [3], 122nd position in the Corruption Perceptions Index out of 180 countries, with an index of 31 points out of 100) [4] implies such level of activity. In general, by the end of the XX century, it became obvious that the level of innovation activity and the development of the scientific and technical sphere – science, education, high-tech industries, world technology markets – defines the boundaries not only between rich and poor countries, but also regions within one state, creates the basis of a dynamic economic growth and is a major factor in the formation of centers of power. Without the use of innovations, it is almost impossible to create competitive products with a high degree of knowledge-intensiveness and novelty. Thus, innovations are an effective means of competition, since they lead to the creation of new needs, to a reduction in the cost of production, to an influx of investments, to an increase in the image of a producer of new products, to the opening and capture of new markets, including external ones.

Level of Activity in the Field of Innovation by fields, in %



The Number of Enterprises Using New Technologies and Equipment, in units



Sources of funding for research and development

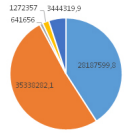


Figure 4.10. On the basis of funds of state. Total amount of state funds for R&D in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017. The total amount of state funds for R&D in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017 is 20107990.0. The total amount of state funds for R&D in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2017 is 20107990.0.