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**Studying the experience of the  
state regulation of innovative  
projects in Almaty**

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**Алматы қаласындағы  
инновациялық қызметтің  
мемлекеттік реттеу  
тәжірибесін зерттеу**

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**Анализ механизма  
государственного  
регулирувания  
инновационных проектов  
в регионах РК**

Today Kazakhstan applies all existing tools in the world to support innovation. This article analyzes the current state of state regulation of innovative activity in Almaty. In this connection it revealed that innovation play a big role; innovative activity in the country is not a source of increasing the degree of competitiveness in the world market. Providing state support of innovative business growth potential of the innovation sphere in Almaty is very high, taking into account the competitive advantages of the city in the national economic system – the large number of qualified personnel, a developed infrastructure, implemented by government support measures, favorable location and investment climate. Apply below-mentioned benefits important for our country, as, according to our survey, it is the problem of tax brakes factor in taking the initiative in this regard.

**Key words:** innovation, innovation activity, government regulation.

Бұл мақалада Алматы қаласындағы инновациялық қызметтің мемлекеттік реттеу тәжірибесі зерттеліп, сараптама жасалған. Қазіргі таңда Қазақстан инновациялық қызметті қолдау бойынша әлемдегі барлық құралдарды пайдаланады. Нәтижесінде республикадағы инновациялық қызметтің әлемдік нарықта бәсекегеқабілеттілік деңгейі артпай, инновациялық қызметке үлкен мән беріліп отырғаны анықталды. Инновациялық бизнесті мемлекеттік қолдауды қамтамасыз етуде Алматы қаласының инновациялық өсу әлеуеті жоғары. Ұлттық экономикалық жүйеде қаланың бәсекелестік артықшылықтары – білікті мамандардың көптігі, дамыған инфрақұрылым, мемлекеттік қолдаулардың болуы, қолайлы орналасу және инвестициялық климат. Біздің мемлекетіміз үшін төменде келтірілген жеңілдіктерді қолдану өзекті болып табылады, өйткені біз жүргізген сауалнамаға сәйкес, дәл осы салықтар мәселесі бұл саладағы бастамалардың тежеуіш факторы болып саналады.

**Түйін сөздер:** инновация, инновациялық қызмет, мемлекеттік реттеу.

Инновационное развитие экономики страны в настоящее время является основой государственной политики РК, которая нацелена на формирование экономических условий производства конкурентоспособной высокотехнологичной продукции. На сегодняшний день Казахстан применяет все существующие в мире инструменты поддержки инновационной деятельности. В данной статье проведен анализ механизма государственного регулирования инновационных проектов в регионах РК. Для более эффективной поддержки нового курса государству следует взять в пример льготы, предоставляемые в промышленно развитых странах. Также полагаем, что к инструментам поддержки инновационной деятельности можно отнести налоговое стимулирование деятельности региональных технологических парков и СЭЗ. Применение нижеприведенных льгот актуально для нашей страны, так как, согласно проведенному нами опросу, именно проблема налогов является притормаживающим фактором в проявлении инициативы в этом плане.

**Ключевые слова:** регион, инновация, инновационный проект, государственное регулирование.

**STUDYING  
THE EXPERIENCE OF  
THE STATE REGULATION  
OF INNOVATIVE  
PROJECTS IN ALMATY**

The official website of the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan for a link to «Collection of instruments of state support of industrial-innovative development» [1], which is given all the necessary information on the matter [2]. In particular, the state provides support tools in the following areas [3]:

- Attraction of investments;
- Development of innovations;
- Export promotion;
- financial instruments;
- Development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Let us consider the item «Development of innovation». The purpose of the application of these instruments is to create conditions for the development of high-tech small and medium enterprises and increase the scientific and engineering potential of the country [4]. In order to develop innovation in the country involved 17 instruments. We propose to consider them on the principle instrument – the applicant – the institution .

We consider it appropriate to consider in detail each tool to support innovation:

Innovation grant – the budgetary funds provided by the subjects of industrial innovation on a grant basis for the realization of their industrial and innovative projects in the priority areas of innovation grants [5].

Project financing. Since 2004, the Agency invests in innovative projects according to the priorities of technological development. The main form of investment in innovative projects is a non-controlling participation of 49% in the share capital through the purchase of shares / stakes in the formation of, or increase the authorized capital of legal entities.

Under the terms of the financing, investment agencies into one innovative project must not exceed 49% of the project cost, the term of the Agency's participation in the project – up to 7 years. The investments can be used to purchase equipment, buildings, structures or involved as a working capital.

Financing through venture capital funds. In order to develop high-tech and knowledge-intensive production activities carried out by the Agency on the formation and development of the venture capital industry of the country. Venture fund – an investment

company that invests in innovative projects with a high degree of risk and high return. Generally, such investments are made in new technologies [6].

Provision of business incubation. TBI – is the promotion of innovation in the implementation of innovative projects in the initial stages. Services are provided free of charge and cover the following costs:

- Legal, accounting, economic support;
- Provision of infrastructure;
- Services of a project manager;
- The development of a business plan;
- Engineering, specialized consulting,
- Development of technical documentation;
- Promotion of the project, general and administrative support;
- Testing and certification;
- Licensing;
- Patenting of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Testing of products on the market.

Provision of industrial design offices.

EDO – a legal entity that owns the logistics complex, created by the National Institute of development in the field of technological development entities to promote industrial innovation in the organization of production of new or improved products.

EDO provide the following services:

- Development of design documentation at all stages of the design in accordance with the approved terms of reference, including the implementation of development works on creation of machinery, equipment and tools for repair and maintenance, technology and non-standard equipment for organizations, accessories and spare parts for them;
- Development of processes for the commercialization, large-scale and mass production equipment, parts and machinery;
- Production and experimental prototypes and small-scale production of dies, accessories and spare parts for machinery, equipment and products;
- Development of industrial equipment;
- Conduct comprehensive tests of prototypes of products;
- Development of standards enterprises, instructions and specifications;
- The organization of the certification of machinery, equipment, products, accessories and spare parts for them;
- Training of engineers and designers enterprises students to modern methods of designing;
- Engineering services.

Refund through remuneration from enterprises for the use of design documentation (3% royalty),

as well as through the provision of other popular services using the resources of design offices. Conditions for obtaining a CB services are:

- Return on the project must not exceed 3 years;
- The minimum royalty rate of 3%;
- The owner of SDT is KB, but may purchase from KTD KB.

Activities EDB also aims to implement the technology agreements. The technological agreement – Cooperation Programme between the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and national companies, mining companies and large backbone enterprises. It is a tool to assist the domestic machine-building enterprises in the organization of production, domestic demand, both domestic and foreign companies operating in Kazakhstan.

Provision of international technology transfer centers. To date, the center set up two international technology cooperation:

- 1) Kazakh-French center for technology transfer;
- 2) Korea-Kazakhstan Technology Cooperation Center.

The main activities of the Center are [6, p. 61]:

- Establishment of cooperation between companies and research institutions in Kazakhstan, South Korea and France through the dissemination of information as well as search for investors, partners and technologies;
- Coordination of joint research and innovation projects;
- The organization of joint training programs and staff development within the framework of the creation and management of innovations, as well as other priority areas of technological cooperation;
- Other measures to promote and support joint innovation initiatives.

Created in August 2011, the Korea-Kazakhstan Technology Cooperation Center, with the support of the Ministry of Knowledge Economy of Korea (which allocated 900 thousand. Dollars), assists in the implementation of three innovative projects:

- Biotechnology – for cancer cell therapy using stem cells, together with the Korea Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology and the National Center for Biotechnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Information technology – opening a research center in cooperation with the Korean Institute of Electronics and Telecommunications and the National ICT Holding «Zerde»;
- Energy efficiency – renewable energy, together with the Kazakhstan Industry Development Institute and the Korea Institute of Energy.

JSC «sodium» as an operator of the Kazakhstan Technology Transfer Network, which is an electronic platform for research and technology transfer. Kazakhstan Network Technology Transfer supports unified flow of information about technology among a large number of participants in various areas, and in the process of transfer of technology to consumer markets. Members and participants in the network have the right to post technology offers and requests on the website.

Commercialization – a process associated with the practical use of the results of research and development to bring to market new or improved products, services or processes, to produce a commercial effect. This commercialization can take three basic forms:

- Launch a new business project for commercial use technologies;
- Sale of licenses to use the technology existing business;
- Exploitation of technology by providing services, including technical advice, analysis and expertise, and research contracts.

Commercialization offices are one of the components to support the commercialization and created in cooperation with research institutes, universities.

Created offices perform the following functions: [7]

- Definition of inventions and technologies with commercial potential – business ideas;
- Management of the commercialization of business ideas;
- Assist in determining the best ways to market a business project within the research organization department of the company or sale of the license;
- Identification and promotion of business ideas in the field of research services;
- Technical consultancy, analysis and expertise;
- The licensing of the search for suitable partners – buyers of licenses and approval of license agreements;
- Working with third-party experts in all aspects of commercialization;
- Conducting market studies and activities in support of potential projects;
- Define and establish links with potential business partners.

Today in the country there are 9 centers of commercialization:

- 1) State Enterprise «Karaganda State Technical University»;
- 2) RSE on PVC Kazakh National University. Al-Farabi BPH on PVC «Science and Technology Park»;

3) State Enterprise «East Kazakhstan State University Sarsen Amanzholova»;

4) State Enterprise «Institute of Plant Biology and Biotechnology»;

5) State Enterprise «South Kazakhstan State University. M.Auezov»;

6) JSC «Almaty Technological University»;

7) State Enterprise «the Karaganda State University. Academician EA Buketov»;

8) State Enterprise «West Kazakhstan Agrarian Technical University Zhangir Khan»;

9) of «Institute of Organic Catalysis and Electrochemistry named DV Sokolsky».

Particularly noteworthy are the tools of the state programs aimed at innovation [8]. For example, in the framework of cross-sectoral plans will be:

- Concessional lending and leasing of domestic enterprises to upgrade fixed assets;
- Encouraging domestic enterprises to improve the quality of products and processes;
- Co-financing of the competent authority in the field of innovation R & D by large companies, aimed at improving their competitiveness (up to 25% of the cost).

The tools of the program «Performance 2020» concern [6, p. 63]:

- Providing a long-term lease financing;
- Reimbursement of the cost of attracting qualified project and engineering organizations;
- Reimbursement of expenses for the purchase of technology;
- Introduction of modern management and production techniques;
- Assist in the provision of guaranteed reservation for the long term.

The draft law «On state support of industrial-innovative activities», identifies some tools to support innovation activities are presented in Table 1.

Also believes that instruments to support innovation activities include tax incentives for activities of regional technology parks and EPZs. Government of Kazakhstan has a number of benefits in relation to the objects of innovation infrastructure. The free economic zone PIT corporate tax reduced by half, from land and property taxes, participants released completely, and the pace of implementation of services are exempt from value added tax. Plus, the development institutions do not pay customs duties on imported goods and concessional financing.

Employees of «sodium» conducted analysis of existing preferences on the territory of SEZ PIT, which we added to the above one more point – the registration of enterprises with 100% of shares of non-resident. The relevance of this preference is to

avoid the threat of the use of BMS as a «gateway» to the Customs Union without the need to return to the country to involve foreign companies in the

process of innovation development of the country. It is also necessary to strengthen the responsibility of members of non-residents.

**Table 1** – Tools to support innovation in the Republic of Kazakhstan [6, p. 63]

Kind of activity	Tool	Tool Description
Planning of industrial and innovation systems	Technologyforesight	carried out by the authorized body in the sphere of state support of industrial-innovative activities on a regular basis summarizing at least once every three years.
	A single card is the priority of goods and services	defines the priorities of state support of industrial innovation
Monitoring of industrial innovation system	industrializationMap	is a set of projects of activities included in the national and regional maps of industrialization with certain sources of funding, schedules and plans of action to implement them
Promotion and development of industrial and innovation systems	Informationsupportinnovation	carried out by the national operator of the technological development in order to disseminate the creation, implementation, commercialization of innovations through the organization of competitions, publication and distribution of printed and electronic products.
	technologyCommercialization	process related to the practical use of the results of research and development to bring to market new or improved products, services or processes, to produce a commercial effect.
Analysis of the industrial and innovative system	Evaluating the effectiveness of implementing the measures of state support of industrial innovation.	carried out by state authorities, local executive bodies of the regions, cities and the actors of the system.
Note – Compiled by the authors		

To better support the new rate would not prevent the government to take the example of the benefits provided by the industrialized countries, and it [6, p. 65]:

- the removal of a financial interest in the earnings of investment in new equipment and construction;
- reduction of tax interest income in the amount of spending on R & D, often with the use of multiplying factor;
- equating to the current cost of expenses for certain types of equipment;

- formation of profit special purpose funds, which are not taxed and are aimed at carrying out R & D;
- reduced rates on income of intellectual property;
- income taxation at reduced rates;
- tax credits and vacation enterprises engaged in R & D.

Apply these benefits important for our country, as, according to our survey, it is the problem of tax brakes factor in taking the initiative in this regard.

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