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**Innovative entrepreneurship in  
Kazakhstan**

Innovative entrepreneurship as a special kind of economic activity is the main driving force of the innovation process. Activities of innovative enterprise is profiting from the use of technology and product innovation. In developed countries, about 70% of companies carry out innovations associated with the expansion of the product range in order to develop new market segments. This R & D costs account for about 30% of the investment. One of the main features of innovative entrepreneurship is osuschestvlenie binder (mediating) role between the scientific, technical and industrial spheres. The functioning of innovative business can reduce costs, which have to bear the scientific and technical organizations and business entities associated with the creation of an innovative product or making new scientific and technological solutions to their possible commercial use. The article deals with the formation and development of innovative entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In particular form of innovative business and do a statistical analysis of innovative business activities.

**Key words:** innovative enterprise, business, market, NT.

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**Қазақстандағы  
инновациялық кәсіпкерлік**

Инновациялық кәсіпкерлік экономикалық іс-әрекеттердің ерекше түрі ретінде инновациялық үдерістердің қозғаушы негізгі күші болып табылады. Инновациялық кәсіпорынның іс-әрекеті технологиялық және өнімділік инновацияларды қолдану нәтижесінде пайда алуды көздеумен анықталынады. Дамыған елдерде кәсіпорындардың 70%-ға жуығы нарықтың жаңа сегменттерін игеру мақсатында өнімнің ассортиментін кеңейтумен байланысты инновацияларды жүзеге асырады. Бұл кезде НИОКР-ға деген шығын инвестицияның 30% құрайды. Инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің басты функциясының бірі ғылыми-техникалық және өндірістік сфералардың арасындағы байланыстырушы (делдалдық) рөлді жүргізу болып табылады. Инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің жүруі, ғылыми-техникалық ұйымдар мен шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілерде мәжбүрлі түрде болатын инновациялық өнімді жасаумен немесе жаңа ғылыми-техникалық шешімдерді коммерциялық пайдаланымға жеткізумен байланысты шығындарын қысқартуға мүмкіндік береді. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің қалыптасуы мен дамуы қарастырылған. Соның ішінде инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің нысандары ашылған және де инновациялық кәсіпкерлік іс-әрекетіне статистикалық талдау жүргізілген.

**Түйін сөздер:** инновациялық кәсіпкерлік, бизнес, нарық, жана технологиялар.

Дуламбаева Р.Т.  
**Инновационное  
предпринимательство  
в Казахстане**

Инновационное предпринимательство как особый вид экономической деятельности является основной движущей силой инновационного процесса. Деятельность инновационного предприятия заключается в извлечении прибыли в результате использования технологических или продуктовых инноваций. В развитых странах около 70% предприятий осуществляют инновации, связанные с расширением ассортимента продукции в целях освоения новых сегментов рынка. При этом расходы на НИОКР составляют около 30% инвестиций. Одной из главных функций инновационного предпринимательства является осуществление связующей (посреднической) роли между научно-технической и производственной сферами. Функционирование инновационного предпринимательства позволяет сократить затраты, которые вынуждены нести научно-технические организации и хозяйствующие субъекты, связанные с созданием инновационного продукта или доведением новых научно-технических решений до возможности их коммерческого использования. В статье рассматривается становление и развитие инновационного предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан, в частности, формы инновационного предпринимательства, а также делается статистический анализ деятельности инновационного предпринимательства.

**Ключевые слова:** инновационное предпринимательство, бизнес, рынок, новые технологии.

**INNOVATIVE  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN  
KAZAKHSTAN****Introduction**

Innovative entrepreneurship as a special kind of economic activity is the main driving force of the innovation process.

In the post-industrial economy increases dramatically innovative component of entrepreneurial activity, the active penetration of innovative entrepreneurial spirit in all aspects of social and economic life of society. Is formed and a new understanding of the size structure of business enterprises. Form an idea of the optimal ratio of large, medium and small enterprises. Arises and gets rapid development of the system of state support for entrepreneurship, which led to the accelerated development of the economy of small and medium-sized businesses. Entrepreneur increasingly regarded as a key figure in economic growth due to high innovation.

**Experimental part**

New aspects of the content of entrepreneurial activity were investigated in the 20th century, representatives of the Austrian school of L. von Mises, Hayek, F., M. Allais special role played by the works of FA Hayek. Important role introduced the American scientist P. Drucker.

The methodological basis of the study is the dialectical method of cognition. The study used as scientific methods (analysis, classification, system approach), as well as special methods of cognition (statistical methods).

**Results and discussion**

Beginning of the XXI century the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by unstable dynamics and still focuses mainly on the mining industry, which does not allow for the transition to a new qualitative level of development and the innovative nature of the changes in the economy, improving its competitiveness, positive structural changes. The global financial and economic crisis and the contradictory results of the ongoing market reforms on the one hand, have complicated the already precarious socio-economic situation of the country, and on the other – have provided additional opportunities in the transformation of the economy of innovation-oriented, competitive economic system. To realize these opportunities, it is necessary to

clearly define the purpose of innovation, create institutional conditions to mobilize the innovative potential for the transition to a new type of development.

Innovative entrepreneurship as a special kind of economic activity is the main driving force of the innovation process.

To the subjects of innovative business are enterprises and organizations engaged in innovative activities.

Activities of innovative enterprise is profiting from the use of technology and product innovation. In developed countries, about 70% of companies carry out innovations associated with the expansion of the product range in order to develop new market segments.

Entrepreneurship innovative enterprise is based on:

- Development and the search for new scientific ideas and their evaluation;
- Finding the necessary investment resources;
- Creating an effective model of project management or enterprise;
- Receipt of cash income.

One of the main features of innovative business is communicating (mediating) role between the scientific, technical and industrial spheres. The functioning of innovative business can reduce costs, which have to bear the scientific and technical organizations and business entities associated with the creation of an innovative product or making new scientific and technological solutions to their possible commercial use.

Innovation activity contributes to the development of new economic and territorial entities (industrial parks, business incubators, regional innovation funds, venture capital firms), the transformation of the relationship between the previously established business entities, development of control technology. At the same time undergoes a change and the maintenance of the system of state regulation economy.

Innovation processes have an impact not only on production but also on virtually all aspects of public life. As a result of this improved structure of consumption of tangible and intangible benefits, creating new spheres of human activity. For example, one job in the field of high technology creates five to ten jobs in the industry.

High-tech manufacturing is one of the main sources of replenishment of the state budget. Currently, the contribution of scientific and technological progress in the GDP growth of the most developed countries, according to various estimates, from 75 to 100%. The potential of innovative activities should be integrated into the system of indicative and budget planning.

Currently, Kazakhstan is in the process of formation of competitive industrial and technological

base. After spending a considerable number of reforms in the sphere of science and innovation, 350 new enterprises of innovative type built in 2010, it introduced 13 instruments to support innovation, created 9 commercialization offices, enhanced international cooperation in the development of new technologies with the developed countries.

The reasons hindering the accelerated transition of Kazakhstan to the innovative way of development, can be called a low level of modernization of fixed assets. According to the Statistics Agency of RK, Kazakhstan degree at the end of 2010 depreciation amounted to 37.9%, incl in the mining industry - 39.1%, processing industry - 46.7, agriculture - 13.9, 0, construction - 34.6, transport - 30.6%.

As part of the industrial and innovation program until 2015 it carried out an active technology transfer and the introduction of advanced technologies in production. Ramping up domestic expertise in the different branches of knowledge through the implementation of joint innovation projects and scientific and technological research.

Total to date in the framework of industrial-innovation program implemented 469 investment projects totaling more than \$ 57 billion. And every year their number will only increase, and accordingly increase the innovative component of Kazakhstan. The goal is by 2015 to increase the share of innovation active enterprises up to 10%.

Tools for support and development of innovation today is actively earned in all regions of the country and there is an increase in innovation activity in the regions. So, if in 2010 from all regions on all instruments of support have been collected 637 applications and are supported 133 projects in 2011 have been collected in 1231 and planned applications to provide real support to more than 500 projects

In May, 2011 in Almaty at the Forum «Innovative Kazakhstan – 2020» The head of RK said that by 2020 Kazakhstan should already have all the features and attributes of the operating state of innovative type, and set the task to prepare a long-term and integrated strategy for innovation development.

And in his speeches recently, it contains a number of fundamental positions of the Strategy. First of all, in a speech at an enlarged meeting of April 17, 2011 NA Nazarbayev put forward a fundamentally new formulation of the question of the pace of development – to raise the level of GDP per capita from the current 9,000 to at least 15 thousand dollars in 2016. If you have previously laid average annual growth rate of 3%, it is not less than 7%. In fact, this is the beginning of a fundamentally new stage of further reform of Kazakhstan's economy – access to new pace and quality of growth. The implemen-

tation of the objectives of this stage will allow Kazakhstan in the next 5 years to enter the group of high-income countries.

A new quality of growth must be ensured the transition to the innovative content development. In this connection, the President drew attention to a proper understanding of innovation. This – a new technology that significantly improves the quality of life and reduce the cost of access to this quality in comparison with the old technology that was. For practical use of this language, he introduces the following criterion: if the effectiveness of a new technology or product by more than 20% higher than the old one, then we are dealing with innovation. Gradation is emphasized innovation. Breakthrough innovations provide the efficiency increase by 100-200%, the radical – in the thousands of percent. Absolute innovation, that is, those innovations which have never been – an order of magnitude higher.

On the 20th anniversary of Independence of Kazakhstan has achieved concrete results. Tools for support and development of innovations in Kazakhstan is actively earned in all regions of the country, which led to an increase in innovative activity of the population and the competitiveness of domestic enterprises.

Moving our country to the innovative way of development is one of the main directions of state policy in the field of science and new technologies. The formation and implementation of the innovation process play an important role small businesses. Such companies mainly engage in the initial stage of transition from idea to commercial product. In this regard, it highlights the issue of preferential conditions for small businesses, based on new scientific technologies developed including the state budget.

The ability of the industry as a whole and its individual subsystems technologically and commercially use of scientific and technical knowledge is the most important characteristic of its innovation potential. Using the industry's innovative potential depends largely on the competitive strategies of innovative firms.

Implementation of industrial and innovation policy is quite a challenge, and its solution depends on concerted action by all stakeholders, their political will. To solve problems in the field of innovation is being developed by a set of measures aimed at developing a national innovation infrastructure and the maintenance of the priority directions of scientific and technological sphere, creation of special, innovation-oriented environment in all sectors of the Kazakh economy.

The economic experience of the last 10 years has shown: it is necessary to know the truth, built on the experience of others, but you can not blindly follow them, forgetting about the national characteristics of the country. Kazakhstan should be flush with the leading countries of the world as a strong, prosperous and respected power. But its position among the world leaders, it can only come to their own way – taking into account the views and achievements of foreign partners, but guided, first and foremost, their own state and national interests, their understanding of domestic and international realities, its own strategy and tactics change for the people of Kazakhstan its security, freedom and prosperity.

### Conclusion

At the end of the analysis we note that the concept of «Innovative Entrepreneurship» new for Kazakhstan. The formation of this layer should gradually pass, creating logical structure. Innovation activity in enterprises and the development of innovative business belongs to such conditions freedom of creativity and innovation culture, on which the creating a favorable innovation environment.

Strengthen methods state encouragement of innovation Kazakhstan business through the creation of an effective legal – legal base, the formation of the national innovation system and Institute of public-private partnerships, to support science, education and social development, intellectual property protection, Information and staffing of scientific and technological activities.

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