**REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**
ISSN 2224-5227
Volume 2, Number 318 (2018), 86 – 89

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INNOVATIVE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY: PROBLEMS AND THE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTIONS

Abstract. The concept of the "innovative elevator" is most successful first, because it manifests itself in a structure that suggests a "bottom-up" development scheme, working on the principle of capital replacement. Secondly, the focus, which is expressed in the continuity of the operation of the entities of venture capital management and minimization of duplication.

In Kazakhstan, in comparison with industrially developed countries, the development of scientific, technical and innovative progress has fundamental features. In developed countries, the annual increase in the funding of basic and applied research is noted at various expense sources, and the accelerated development of innovations. Technological skills and entrepreneurial activity exist all over the world. However, very few economies in the world are able to effectively turn these assets into innovations and economic growth. Further high-quality development of Kazakhstan and its integration into the world economy is facilitated by industrial and innovative development, consistent modernization and sustainable growth in the European Asian Economic Union.

Keywords: innovation policy, economy, science, security, problems, landmark

Introduction. Analysis of investment and innovation potentials of the European Asian Economic Union countries shows that each country has its own peculiarities and national priorities. Each developed country develops systems aimed at increasing the local and international competitiveness of the company. This includes ensuring the flow of know-how between R & D and firms, as well as acquiring knowledge already available and not being used in a given country or sector. From a practical point of view, this should become a real priority for everyone. But, there are problems that are urgent for all European Asian Economic Union member states, these are insufficient scales of innovative activity and low competitiveness of economies.

Methods of research. Three well-known elements of the triangle of knowledge - education, scientific research, innovation - are often underestimated for the development of a successful economy. In addition, the combination and synchronization of these three different industries form the basis for economic success. [3]

In this regard, in the Address of the Head of State to the people of Kazakhstan "Let's build the future together!" An objective analysis of the modern model of the socioeconomic structure of Kazakhstan was conducted. According to the President, it is the quality education that should become the basis of industrialization and innovative development of Kazakhstan. Speaking about the foreign policy of the state, the President of Kazakhstan expressed confidence that Kazakhstan will develop cooperation with other countries. Achieving this goal is possible provided that the scientific, technical, innovation and personnel potentials of the European Asian Economic Union member states are integrated. [1]

The discussion of the results. In the framework of state support of innovations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, development institutes have been established: the National Innovation Fund, the Investment Fund of Kazakhstan, the Development Bank, the Center for Marketing and Analytical Research, the Center for Engineering and Technology Transfer, technology parks and business incubators to promote innovative developments. As the main goal of the European Asian Economic Union interstate economic policy, the heads of the countries of the Community have agreed to carry out coordinated structural modernization of economies and to ensure, on this basis, the competitiveness of goods and services produced in the European Asian Economic Union space.

Dissemination of innovative activities promoted the development of appropriate organizational forms of infrastructure, which is distinguished by the category of subjects and the relationship between them, contributing to a decrease in transaction costs and risks. In turn, the sustainability and continuity of the "innovative elevator" depend on the degree of diversity and development of the innovation infrastructure [5].

The modern professional qualification of workers of most enterprises in Kazakhstan does not meet the requirements of innovation policy, and the problem lies in the existing acute shortage of specialists who can work with the company at all stages of establishing a venture business. At the stage of development of innovation policy in Kazakhstan, a large number of enterprises are at the stage of preparing a model for managing advanced technologies.

The human component of innovation infrastructure is of particular importancebecause it:

1. Forms an excessive mass of innovative ideas and scientificdiscoveries in the country;
2. Provides management of venture capital, which isan integral part of the category of venture capital.

Information and consulting subsystem of Kazakhstan's innovation infrastructure in the last five years has reached a new quality, becoming an integral part of innovation activity, which has raised the status of information in the system of innovation infrastructure. This, above all, contributed to the increased role of information and the expansion of services. Nevertheless, one of the reasons for the weak assessment of the Kazakhstan venture capital market is its information closeness. As a rule, information becomes widely known provided that the volume of the transaction reflects significant figures. For example, the basis for the analytical study of Kazakhstan in 2013 was not based on information from a number of relatively large market players who refused to participate in the study and did not provide data on their activities, even on confidential terms [1].

Within the framework of this subsystem, a number of serious problems remain unresolved: the infrastructure of service and consulting organizations does not meet the requirements of seed companies by cost criteria, a set of competencies and breadth of coverage. Moreover, the most important areas for innovative companies, such as the protection and commercialization of intellectual property, assistance in creating business plans and conducting market research, are practically undeveloped.

A significant role is played by the subsystem of innovative infrastructure in Kazakhstan. Today, there is no normative and legal framework necessary for the development of venture innovation activity at the state level, which is one of the main problems in the development of the innovation infrastructure, plus no law "works" properly.

To date, the innovative infrastructure subsystems in Kazakhstan are not structured enough, are poorly integrated, and are also closed, which affects the work of the "innovative elevator". Increasing the level of functioning of the "innovative elevator" is the main task, as it will expand the range of opportunities for implementing the policy of innovative development. It is important to note that the Concept of long-term social and economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period up to 2030 poses a large-scale task for our country - the transition of "the economy from the export-raw material to the innovative socially-oriented type of development", characterized by the creation of conditions for full-fledged innovation activity with the aim of adequately responding to modern inquiries [2].

In our opinion, for the successful development of innovation activities, it is necessary to create an interbank science and innovation engineering center whose main tasks will be:

- Realization of programs of scientific and technical support of innovative productions, including branch and regional programs of innovative character;
- Realization of industrial and economic activities in the field of science through the implementation of programs of scientific and technical support of innovative productions;
-Conducting fairs, exhibitions and other and similar events - a prerequisite for the formation of the market of scientific and technical products;
- rendering of engineering services, organization of technology transfer and others.