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ECONOMIC AND LEGAL BASIS OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP: EXPERIENCE OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. Republic of Kazakhstan solves wide range tasks, connected with increase the competitiveness of the national economy, in general, and business development, in particular. Problems of restructuring of economy, overcoming imperfection of branch and technological structure, internal integration and also insufficient viability of productive forces, development of infrastructure and institutes of the market were researched. In these conditions development of business in the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the priority directions of economic policy of the state. In spite of the fact, that indicators of development of business in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the civilized countries of the world are quite differ, small and medium business have occupied their own place in the economy of Kazakhstan. The big growth of subjects of small and medium business with the big capitals, equipment and cooperation of great number of workers doesn't need expenses. Foreign experience confirms that business can become the real sector of stabilization and growth of economy of Kazakhstan. For ensuring economic stability in the market environment, which is characterized by financial stability, competitiveness of production and technology, efficiency and realization, the large enterprises carry out the strategic innovations, caused by reaction to transformations of competitors and change of the external environment.

Keywords: innovation, market economy, entrepreneurship, economic crisis, national legislation, competitive advantages, economic impact, national income, labor market efficiency, innovation potential.

A comparative analysis of economic and legal bases of innovation and entrepreneurship of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been carried out for the five-year period 2013-2017, since the moment of the economic crisis until now. On the basis of the conducted analysis, competitive advantages and disadvantages of the innovation and entrepreneurship and dynamics of its development are revealed in the context of international competitiveness.

Moreover, it is proved that innovation and entrepreneurship has a national economic impact depending on the level of the country's competitiveness. In particular, it is considered that the country's competitiveness and basic factors that form entrepreneurship include the level of national income, life expectancy, primary and higher education, labor market efficiency and innovation potential.

Theoretical background of the research includes research by domestic and foreign scientists in the field of innovation and entrepreneurship and its assessment, human resource management, national legislation, knowledge economy and jurisprudence, and international competitiveness.

Information basis of the research includes the most relevant international sources such as annual Human Development Reports by UNDP, Global Competitiveness Reports, published annually by the World Economic Forum in Switzerland, Davos, and researches by the INSEAD French Research Center.

As a result of the research it is proved that competitive innovation and entrepreneurship plays a significant role in the system of modern economic relations. It has revealed key factors for developing essential innovation and entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan in terms of global competitiveness, the role of People's Assembly of the country in support of the innovation and entrepreneurship, and determination of the national economic impact in varying degrees.

Economic transformations and the reform on property relations in Kazakhstan significantly affected on the implementation of the State's economic functions and naturally led to reform of the tax system. In a market economy, taxes are the most effective instrument on regulation the new economic relations. One of the first compulsory payments introduced into the practice of taxation were indirect taxes: excise tax and value added tax. Over the years, they become stronger in the tax system of Kazakhstan. Currently, indirect taxes are one of the most important state taxes.

Table 1 – The ratio of direct and indirect tax system around the world

The country / region	Corporate income tax	Taxes to incomes of physical persons	The tax to a wage fund	The VAT / GST / sales
USA	15 %-39 %	0 %-10,3 %	15,3 %-2,9 %	0 %-10 %, 25 %
China	25 %	55-45 %		17 %
Canada	19,5 %	0 %-29 %-federal 0-24 %-provincial	4,95 %	5 %(GST) 0-10%From sales
Germany	29,9 %	0 %-45 %		19 %-7 %
France	33,33 %	21 % social 0-50 % income	45 %	19,6 %
Russia	13 %-20 %	13 %	10 %-26 %	0 %-18 %
Kazakhstan	20 %	10 %	11 %	0 % - 12 %

On the way to improve the system of indirect taxation is proposed maintaining the system of excise taxes and the gradual introduction of higher excise payments for import of goods, whose production in the country more appropriate from an economic and strategic point of view. These products include high-tech industrial products and equipment. The introduction of higher excise tax rates, however, may be replaced with the specification of import customs duties. Creating a system of effective state control over production and turnover of excisable products, will significantly increase in budget revenues of excise tax. As part of this goal I would like to propose the following measures:

– implementation of automated accounting of production and sales of alcohol products;

– improvement of the account of movement of excisable products;

– introduction a new model of excise stamps for alcohol products and tobacco;

– establishment of the rates of excise duties for alcohol products, depending on the volume of ethyl alcohol in content.

The legislative framework in the field of excise duties is not yet sufficiently developed. In particular, it relates to a large volume of documents that are not systematized and difficult to understand. To mymind, presented conclusions and proposals can contribute to more efficient conversion of the tax system, improvement of indirect taxation in Kazakhstan.

Studying of indirect taxation issues in this work, as well as analysis of the current tax system allows drawing conclusions and making proposals.

– The construction of the tax system should be borne in mind that indirect taxes, despite the apparent equal stress influences are almost regressive taxes; the most difficult part is reflected by the low-income taxpayers. Especially strictly this rule applies to essential commodities, the whole burden of raising taxes which falls on consumers.

– The most predictable in terms of the size of tax revenues at the moment is the value added tax. VAT is one of the main elements of the fiscal policy of the state and most frequent in term of payment. However, this tax is complicated in terms of methods of calculation.

Many foreign and domestic researchers to some extent associated with the development of the globalization of information and communications technologies [1]. For example, K. Zhoyner writes: "Mobile phones, computers, and the Internet express / reflect the main symbols of globalization" [2]. A.V. Seidov