

барысында шетелден сүт сауу, азықтандыру, күтіп бағуға арналған құрылғыларды алдырды. Сонымен қатар, малға электронды чип орнату да ұсынылды. Бұл, малдың реттік саны, түрі, түсі, жылы, қандай аурумен ауырғаны – барлығы осында тіркеліп тұрады. Ал, JPS-ті асыл тұқымды малдарға орнату қолайлы. Себебі, ұрықтанған уақытын білу арқылы төлдейтін мезгілін алдын ала топшылауға мүмкіндік туады. Қандай түрмен будандасқанын біліп, төлінің сапасын анықтай алады деген тұжырым жасалды [3].

Бүгінгі заманның фермерлері өздері өндірген өнімнің нарықта бәсекеге қабілетті болуы, оның қаншалықты сұранысқа ие болатыны туралы дұрыс болжам жасай білуі ақылды технологияларды игеру арқылы іске асырылады. Біз ауылшаруашылық саласын цифрлы технологиялар арқылы дамытпай үлкен көрсеткіштерге жете алмаймыз. Мысалы, дамыған елдер цифрлік жүйелерді қолдану арқылы экономикалық өсімді 80-85 пайызға арттырып отыр. IT-технологияны өндіріске енгізу шығындарды 20 пайызға азайтады. Сондықтан, Қазақстандық фермерлер GPS-жүйелері, мобильді қосымшалар, жоғары технологиялық датчиктер, алгоритмдер, спутниктік бақылау сияқты цифрлық технологияларды кеңінен қолданысқа енгізуі қажет деп ойлаймыз.

Коронавирустық пандемияға байланысты жағдай Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, сондай-ақ ауыл шаруашылығын цифрландыруды дамыту мәселелері басты мәселелердің біріне айналғанын көрсетті. Қазір көптеген елдер ішкі нарықты молықтыру мен импортты алмастыруға баса назар аудара отырып, агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамыту стратегиясын қайта қарастыруда.

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Special economic zones - modernization drivers of the economy of Kazakhstan

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Summary: The article describes the processes of world and domestic experience in the formation of special economic zones in the economy and stimulation of innovation. Free zones stimulate the industrial growth of the country and influence the modernization and renewal of the economic mechanisms of the state. The conditions for the development of economic zones in Kazakhstani practice as a part of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with precisely designated borders, on which a special legal regime of free economic zones for the implementation of priority activities, is determined. The main free economic zones of Kazakhstan are presented with an indication of priority areas of development.

Keywords: economy of Kazakhstan, modernization, experience, state programs, special economic zones

Currently, the activity of special economic zones (hereinafter referred to as SEZ) is considered as one of the conditions for the modernization of the economy, the systematic renewal of its material and technical potential. The main direction of the country's economic development in modern conditions is not just the deployment of production capacities to solve the problems of import substitution, but also their build-up based on the new quality of this process associated with the effective use of innovative potential.

World experience shows that the creation of special economic zones is a factor in accelerated economic growth due to the intensification of international trade, mobilization of investments, and deepening of integration economic processes.

In most cases, certain factors that induce the process of creating special economic zones are identified. The main ones include the process of providing tax and customs privileges, increasing employment, developing the country's export policy, actively attracting foreign capital and various investments.

Free economic zones have been successfully operating in the world economy for decades. At the same time, there is no unambiguous definition of a free economic zone in the scientific literature, we believe that it

is due to the variety of their types, the difference in the goals of creation and the functions they perform, constant transformation and modification in the process of their historical development.

Within the framework of the Kazakhstan practice, a special economic zone is understood as a part of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with precisely designated borders, on which a special legal regime of SEZ operates for the implementation of priority activities.

Recently, technology parks and international cross-border zones have become widespread. The purpose of creating technoparks is focused on the development and implementation of scientific and industrial personnel. So, one of the largest technopolises is Silicon Valley in the United States.

In Kazakhstan, in accordance with state programs, the main places of concentration of innovations are also technoparks. A two-tier system of technoparks has been formed in the republic - first of all, national and large regional ones in the cities of Almaty, Karaganda, Uralsk, Shymkent, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Petropavlovsk and Nur-Sultan. A distinctive feature of national technoparks is the presence of a sectoral focus in their activities and the regime of a Special Economic Zone with preferential taxation.

The introduction and operation of technology parks in Kazakhstan is carried out according to the modern European model, which has the following features: the presence of a building designed to accommodate dozens of small firms (this contributes to the formation of a large number of new small and medium-sized innovative enterprises that take advantage of all the advantages of the collective service system); service system, consisting of a complex and simple service, recruited from firms that form the service sector necessary for the existing composition of innovative enterprises.

One of the characteristic features of Kazakhstan technology parks is their location on the territory of large enterprises with the involvement of leading higher educational institutions and research institutes.

Technoparks in Kazakhstan mainly have a mixed ownership structure, i.e. the public and private sectors are jointly involved in the implementation of high-tech projects. Some of Kazakhstan technoparks include so-called business incubators, i.e. buildings or several buildings where, for a limited time (from two to five years), newly created small businesses rent premises on favorable terms.

It should be noted that the relations arising from the creation, functioning and abolition of special economic zones on the territory of Kazakhstan are regulated by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 21, 2011 "On special economic zones in the Republic of Kazakhstan". In accordance with this Law, special economic zones are created in order to accelerate the development of competitive industries, attract investments, new technologies in the economic sectors and regions, as well as increase employment. Currently, by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 31, 2016 No. 310, a Unified Coordination Center represented by the National Company KAZAKH INVEST JSC [1] was determined. On the territory of the SEZ there is a special legal regime for the participants of the SEZ, established by the Law on special economic zones, tax, customs, land legislation of Kazakhstan, as well as legislation on employment. The procedure for taxation of organizations operating in the territories of special economic zones is determined in accordance with the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget" (Tax Code).

Today, there are 12 special economic zones in Kazakhstan:

- "TURKISTAN"
- "Astana - a new city";
- "National Industrial Petrochemical Technopark";
- "Seaport Aktau";
- "Park of Innovative Technologies";
- "Ontustik";
- "Saryarka";
- "Korgos - Eastern Gate";
- "International Center for Cross-Border Cooperation" Korgos "
- "Pavlodar";
- "Chemical Park Taraz";
- "Astana-Technopolis".

147 projects worth more than 2 trillion tenge, or \$ 5.3 billion, are being implemented in the SEZ territories. And in the industrial zones, it is planned to implement 173 projects worth about 520 billion tenge, or \$ 1.3 billion [2].

As a successful example in Kazakhstan practice, it is necessary to note the work of the Astana Hub international technology park of IT startups, which was opened in November 2018. The Technopark was opened at the initiative of the First President of Kazakhstan - Elbasy Nursultan Nazarbayev, within the framework of the fifth direction of the state program "Digital Kazakhstan" - the development of an

innovative ecosystem. Using the capabilities and services of the Technopark, today more than 1000 researchers and technology entrepreneurs are launching cybersecurity projects, developing applications for protecting children, creating new generation of ATMs and dozens of other equally useful technologies. During the first year of the Technopark's operation, resident companies attracted investments in the development of their projects in the amount of over 17 billion tenge. Now the largest technopark of Kazakhstan is 100% full, more than 130 companies have become its participants and 17 R&D laboratories are operating”.

The largest of the events was the Digital Bridge forum for young IT professionals, which brought together technology entrepreneurs from around the world. The Technopark team developed the "Startup Sapary" program, which will cover the following cities: Aktobe, Aktau, Atyrau, Karaganda, Kyzylorda, Kokshetau, Kostanay, Petropavlovsk, Pavlodar, Uralsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Taldykorgan, Taraz, Turkestan, Nur-Sultan and Shymkent [3].

As a rule, the purpose of creating a SEZ is to solve certain strategic tasks of the state.

The purpose of creating SEZ "TURKISTAN" is to increase the tourist potential of the city of Turkestan and further development as the spiritual capital of the Turkic world and the development of a highly efficient, competitive tourist infrastructure capable of providing and satisfying the needs of arriving Kazakh and foreign tourists.

The purpose of the SEZ "Astana - a new city" is aimed at accelerating the construction of a new administrative and business center of the capital; opening of new production facilities in the Industrial Park.

SEZ "Saryarka" is focused on the development of the metallurgical industry and the metalworking industry, in particular, the production of finished products by attracting manufacturers of world brands.

The purpose of creating the SEZ "National Industrial Petrochemical Technopark" is the development and implementation of breakthrough investment projects for the creation and development of world-class petrochemical production facilities for the deep processing of hydrocarbons and the production of a broad competitive petrochemical industry with high added value.

SEZ "Seaport Aktau" is aimed at creating a favorable investment climate and attracting domestic and foreign investments for the implementation of investment projects with an export orientation; accelerated development of modern industries and innovative technologies in the regional economy for import substitution.

SEZ "Ontustik" is focused on the development of cotton processing enterprises, textile and clothing industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan; development of the textile industry; attracting manufacturers of world brands for the production of textile products; creation of high-tech industries, improving the quality and expanding the range of manufactured textile products.

SEZ "Chemical Park Taraz" is aimed at the development of the chemical industry (cluster) of the strategic program of the State "Kazakhstan 2050".

SEZ "Khorgos - Eastern Gate" is considered as a strategic object for creating a logistics hub connecting China, Central Asia and the Middle East.

SEZ "Park of innovative technologies", the purpose of creation is the technological development of information technologies, technologies in the field of telecommunications and communications, electronics and instrument making, renewable energy sources, resource conservation and efficient use of natural resources.

SEZ "Pavlodar" is focused on the technological development of information technologies, technologies in the development of chemical, petrochemical industries, in particular the production of export-oriented products with high added value, using modern technologies.

SEZ "Astana - Technopolis" is an innovative development of the capital by attracting investments and using available and attracted advanced technologies, know-how, creating a modern infrastructure.

SEZ "International Center for Cross-Border Cooperation" Khorgos - development of cross-border trade and economic cooperation; development of export-oriented industries; enhancing the business and investment environment; development of transport infrastructure, tourism and cultural interaction.

It is important to note that the zones with preferential economic treatment have always been accompanied by scientific and practical disputes. The legislation is currently changing. The state is trying to apply a model of a new financial, economic, administrative policy in the SEZ in order to further transfer the successful experience to the rest of the country.

There are both positive and negative experiences in Kazakhstani practice. SEZs in Kazakhstan began to be created in the mid-1990s. And, of course, it was assumed that this would be the experience of development in the United States, Great Britain, China, the United Arab Emirates, where special zones act as drivers of economic growth. In foreign countries, state aid provided to promising enterprises allowed them to

get on their feet and set sail for three to five years. The state, in turn, reaped the benefits in the form of taxes, duties, improved dynamics of economic growth and social stability. In our practice, nine special zones that emerged in the early 1990s were quickly abolished due to ineffective use of public funds. At the same time, there are successful businesses in our special zones.

An analysis of the available foreign practice allows us to identify the main directions of the impact of the SEZ on the economy of the host country. First of all, this is the inflow of foreign direct investment. SEZs play an important role in attracting foreign direct investment. For example, in the Philippines, the share of FDI in SEZs increased from 30% to 81% over the past 5 years, in Mexico it increased from 6% to 23%, and in China, FDI inflows in SEZs account for 80% of all investments [4].

One of the goals of the created export-production zones is the transfer of technologies from abroad. This is the purchase of local raw materials, components, semi-finished products, which increases the technical skills of suppliers. In many ways, the form and quality of feedbacks is determined by the general level of industrial development of the host country: the presence of a relatively developed industrial base in the country encourages foreign affiliates to cooperate with domestic partners, which gives them a gain in price [5].

It is necessary to note the expansion of research and development activities (R&D) [6].

The analysis of the world experience in the formation and development of innovation systems has shown a variety of models and methods for stimulating innovation that have developed in developed countries to date. At the same time, the study of the forms and methods of using specific tax instruments for enhancing R&D in the private sector showed that it is impossible to single out the most effective type of tax incentives. The factors that determine the effectiveness of tax subsidies are the very content of the tax incentive, its compliance with the general tax system of the state, as well as the level of the company's profitability and R&D expenses.

In general, on the basis of the investigated results of the SEZs in foreign countries, it can be argued that such institutional formations will stimulate industrial growth in the republic. In countries with a developed model of export-production zones, the added value in the manufacturing sector is increasing. Thanks to the activities of zonal enterprises, their share in the global value added indicator is growing at a faster rate than in countries without SEZs. This contributes to economic restructuring and export diversification. In addition, due to the specific atmosphere of the zones, a demonstration effect can be achieved, namely, the process of liberalization and modernization of the economy will be stimulated in the rest of the country.

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Тенденции цифровизации инновационного процесса в Республике Казахстан

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Аннотация: Целью данной статьи является выявление современных аспектов и проблемных вопросов в сфере цифровизации инновационного процесса. В настоящее время процветание организации зависит от ее способности мгновенно внедрять инновации, коммерциализировать их и получать соответствующую прибыль. Поэтому изучение возможности цифровых решений и применения технологий для эффективного внедрения и управления инновационной деятельностью является наиболее актуальным. Активное использование цифровых технологий обеспечивает сетевое взаимодействие участников инновационного процесса, способствует формированию конкурентных