

При реализации инновационной политики институциональные факторы в настоящее время недостаточно учитываются. К институциональным факторам мы относим:

- гармонизацию законодательства между инновационными секторами экономики;
- стандартизация, сертификация, нормирование и лицензирование инновационных товаров и услуг в соответствии с международными требованиями;
- партнерство государственных органов между собой и с бизнесом, с неправительственными организациями;
- совершенствование процессов прогнозирования, планирования, программирования и проектирования.

Таким образом, исходя из всего вышесказанного были сформулированы следующие практические рекомендации для государственных органов Республики Казахстан:

- Администрации Президента РК – в части совершенствования мониторинга и корректировки институциональной, налоговой и инновационной политики;
- Министерства науки и образования РК - в части предоставления больше грантов для специальностей инновационного характера;
- Министерства экономики и бюджетного планирования РК – в части совершенствования прогнозирования, планирования и программирования инновационного развития;
- Агентства РК по государственным закупкам – в части совершенствования процесса государственных закупок инновационных товаров и услуг;
- Агентства по статистике РК – в части совершенствования методологии, статистического учета институциональных параметров инновационной деятельности;
- Комитета по стандартизации и метрологии Министерства индустрии и торговли РК – в части совершенствования стандартов инновационной политики;
- Парламента РК – в части правового обеспечения.

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## **CLUSTER POLICY OF DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN**

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“Each country, each region should take responsibility for its development” **M. Porter**

It is not a secret that since Kazakhstan has become independent country its economy development was related to the oil and gas extraction sectors and the export of raw materials.

But relying only on these sectors will not have large positive impact on the economy in future. That is why it is so important to develop sectors of the economy not related to the extraction.

In 2003 there started a project of diversification of Kazakhstan economy through development of non-extraction sectors. The main tool of this project is cluster development.

The development of economy through clusters is successfully used by governments of many countries in the world.

#### ***Definition of cluster***

A business cluster can be defined as geographic concentration of interconnected businesses, suppliers, and related institutions in a particular field. Clusters are considered to increase productivity with which companies can compete, nationally and globally.

The term industry cluster was popularized by Michael Porter in his work *The Competitive Advantage of Nations* (1990).

According to Michael Porter clusters are able to affect competition in three ways:

- by increasing the productivity of the companies in the cluster,
- by driving innovation in the field,
- by stimulating new businesses in the field.

#### ***Cluster development in Kazakhstan***

Kazakhstan has initiated the national economy development by means of cluster approach. Kazakhstan started the project for Diversification of Kazakhstan's Economy through Cluster Development in Non-Extraction Sectors of the Economy in 2004. The main initiator of the project is Kazakhstan's Government.

During the first stage of the project 55 thousand enterprises in 46 branches in 12 regions were studied and there were selected 7 sectors best prepared for clusterization which are given in the following table.

**Table 1. Pilot clusters**

<b>Cluster name</b>	<b>Location</b>
Tourism	South Kazakhstan, Kostanai, East Kazakhstan, Mangistau, Akmola oblasts
Transport and logistics	East Kazakhstan, Aktobe oblasts
Oil-and-gas machine building	East Kazakhstan oblasts
Construction materials	Aktobe, East Kazakhstan oblasts
Food processing	Kyzylorda, Mangistau, Atyrau, Akmola, Almaty oblasts
Textiles	East Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan, Almaty oblasts
Metallurgy	East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan oblasts

Source: Center of Marketing and Analytical Research of Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan clusters are allocated in the places where there already exist conditions for development. In this sense clusters are natural for any economy. And that is why they are so spread all over the world.

Representatives of the pilot clusters have identified problems in need of urgent solving. First of all these are formation of skill and maintaining links between business, science and education institutions. Secondly, those holding large capital are to be motivated to participate in the development of domestic industries.

#### ***Food industry cluster***

Although the share of agriculture out of GDP was only 5.5 percent in 2006, Kazakhstan agriculture is a very important sector, since over 40 percent of population still resides in rural areas and 20 percent of labor is employed by the agricultural sector.

The major segments of food processing industry include flour-and-cereals, meat processing, dairy, fruits and vegetables processing. Flour and cereals account for 74.3 percent of the total enterprises in terms of the number of enterprises.

Kazakhstan is one of the world's largest grain producer and exporter. The main grain crop is wheat. It is specialized in the cattle-breeding and fruit-growing. Livestock production accounts for about 40 percent of the agricultural production in value.

The production of meat and milk satisfies domestic demand, while vegetables and fruits partially satisfy domestic demand because of the logistic difficulties associated with transportation and storage. Agricultural input industry such as agricultural machinery, fertilizer and agro-chemicals have not been developed due to the lack of investment. Thus, the availability of agricultural input is too low, limiting yield increase across all agricultural sectors.

#### ***Tourism Cluster***

Today tourism cluster plays an important role for the Kazakhstan economy growth in the global economy. According to World Tourism Organization data, it provides for a tenth part of the world gross national product and accounts for more than 10% of international investments.

The revenue from tourism is the third after petroleum products and vehicles profit. The number of international tourist trips might exceed 1 billion till 2010 and its revenue will account for USD 1.2 trillion.

Despite its tourist potential, the tourist branch of Kazakhstan has not yet made proper use of these advantages.

**Table 2** gives number of firms engaged in tourism business. The quantity of businesses offering this service is increasing each year, which is good parameter.

**Table 2. Number of firms engaged in tourism business, units**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	612	713	751	846	921

Source: Statistics agency of Republic of Kazakhstan

Out of these 921 firms 553 located in Almaty. It is natural that a pilot tourist cluster to be based in Almaty and Almaty region. This region is the most suitable one for the realization of cluster initiatives, given its infrastructure (the largest concentrations of hotels, sanatoriums, entertainment facilities, nature reserves, mountains, etc.), as well as readiness of the private sector representatives to co-operate for increasing the attractiveness of the region for tourists. In the course of the studies made, the following segments of the Almaty and Almaty region tourist cluster, the use of which shall favor the development of this pilot cluster, were defined:

- *Ecological tourism*, using the landscapes of the region.
- *Cultural and cognitive tourism* aimed at uncovering the existing historical and archeological legacy.
- *Business tourism* that is to promote further development of Almaty city as one of the most important financial and business centers of the Central-Asian region.

Creation of an image of Kazakhstan as a tourist center with unique tourist potential, open to the whole world and safe for tourists is one of the main factors of tourists' attraction to the country. Therefore, within the scope of the cluster, a number of measures like placing advertisement of the country's tourism at the leading TV channels like BBC, CNN, Discovery, in international newspapers and magazines, publication of guide-books, directories and prospectuses for tourists as well as participation in the biggest exhibitions and organizing such exhibitions in Kazakhstan are envisaged.

#### *Policy: visa requirements*

For the purpose of elimination of administrative barriers, consular fees for tourist visa were reduced by 5-10 USD and its validity was extended to 3 months, whereas, currently, the resolution, which stipulates that tourist visa costs 35 USD and its validity is one month only, is effective. The adopted decision will come into force from January 1, 2006.

By the joint Order of the Internal Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan starting from July 1, 2005, the registration procedure for foreign tourists were simplified - when crossing state border, border guards will put a registration stamp in passports at checkpoints of international airports of Almaty and Astana.

At present, due to the shortage of qualified tourist specialists the courses are organized for training of guides, guides-interpreters and tourism instructors at Turan University and Kazakh Academy of Tourism and Sport.

There was a joint decision with the Ministry of Education and Science to provide training for 15 specialists under Bolashak Program and to increase the number of grants for tourist industry qualification to 200.

#### *Building materials cluster*

During last years there was a considerable growth in the volume of building of houses, industrial constructions, constructions for social and cultural purposes, roads etc.

Large volumes of construction are connected with the change of the capital to Astana, development of the petrochemical sector, increasing of the business activities of enterprises.

In relation to this, the 2005-2014 Development program for building materials and products industry in Kazakhstan has been worked out.

However, along with the accumulation of production capacities and building new productions, an organizational factor, connected with the regional joining of the producers, is the essential element for raising efficiency. In this case, it is not a separate enterprise that competes in the market, but a regional industrial complex, the transaction expenses of which are reduced, owing to the joint technological

cooperation of the companies that gives the possibility to make maximum and effective use of the all resources available in the region.

At present, 3 pilot clusters have been distinguished. In Astana city, it is planned to create an industrial park of building materials - a plot will be ensured for it and issues of communications and attraction of cluster participants be solved. In Almaty region, building of a cluster on the basis of the regional 2005—2011 Development program for building materials and products industry is planned, along with the creation of a wholesale link of the cluster in the form of a joint-stock company that is to unite all the existing enterprises. In Kzyl-Orda region the creation of a cluster based on the realization of the float-glass factory building project, is planned.

#### *Free economic zone*

Currently, founding of a second Free Economic Zone in the capital is being considered.

Kazakhstan's cluster initiative makes Astana part of a pilot project on establishing and developing the Building Materials cluster.

Establishing of an Industrial Park of Building Materials is one of the main activities to create the cluster. The Industrial Park in the capital is based on the concept of attracting investors to organize production by providing them with a land lot with a well-developed infrastructure which can later be leased or sold.

Astana City Akimat has assigned a land lot in the Eastern Industrial Area for construction of the Industrial Park. Its total area will be over 600 hectares.

Thirteen billion tenge is expected to be assigned for construction of the engineering infrastructure of the park, according to the feasibility study reports. Assignment of lots for investment projects and their implementation will take place simultaneously with construction of the Park.

#### **Conclusion**

Analyzing three of seven clusters of our republic, the main conclusion that can be made is that the most work in organizing of clusters in Kazakhstan is made by Government.

Although, Porter's theory states that Government should only support the cluster, but not make the whole work in organizing businesses. Businesses should realize the need for clusterization themselves. The main problem of development of our country is mindset of most of our people who are used to Soviet Union regime when Government pointed everyone what to do. The result of such policy is that nowadays people are not able or do not want to take initiative to change the situation.

Government has made the step in the direction of development; the next step should make Kazakhstan businesses and people.

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## **СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ НАЛОГОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН**

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В докладе «О Программе Правительства Республики Казахстан на 2006-2008гг.» говорится о том, что налоговая политика будет, в целом, направлена на стимулирование развития бизнеса и международной торговли путем упрощения налогового администрирования, оптимизации числа налогов и повышения собираемости налогов. В целях упрощения налогообложения и налогового администрирования будут внесены изменения в налоговое