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Development of small innovative entrepreneurship and its effectiveness in the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract

Object: The development of small innovative entrepreneurship contributes to the achievement of important social and economic goals. In this context, a number of important indicators can be used to evaluate the development of small business. These indicators include the number of small businesses operating in the small sector of the economy, the average wage rate, the growth of small business production, and the growth of investments in the small business sector. It helps to assess the effectiveness of investments in the small business sector.

In the current economic literature, the term “innovation” can be used to emphasize relevant and widely used concepts. It is important because it shows the processes of creating new paradigms of economic development through innovation and science education. Small innovative entrepreneurship plays an important role in the creation of innovative infrastructure and contributes to the integration of scientific production into the economy through the transfer of scientific knowledge and technologies.

Currently, it's evident that the financial health of Kazakhstan is closely linked to harnessing the economic capabilities of small-scale enterprises, along with the opportunities and provisions for their financial backing, highlighting the critical role of small businesses in the country's economic progression.

Methods: For an article on the development of small innovative entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan and its effectiveness in the national economy, it is proposed to use an integrated methodological approach. First, review existing research and literature to assess the current status and dynamics of the sector, and analyze statistical data to understand its scope and contribution to the country's economy. Based on the data obtained, it will be possible to formulate targeted recommendations to improve the situation in the field of small innovative entrepreneurship, thereby contributing to the sustainable economic development of the country.

Findings: The study highlights the significant contribution of small innovative entrepreneurship to the economic development of Kazakhstan, highlighting its role in creating jobs and stimulating innovation. Yet, for small enterprises to reach their full potential, enhancing governmental assistance and eliminating present obstacles is essential. This will facilitate the better incorporation of small businesses into the broader national economy.

Conclusions: The article explores the impact of small innovative entrepreneurship on the economy of Kazakhstan, analyzing government support measures and their effectiveness. The focus is on identifying barriers to growth and proposing strategies to enhance the contribution of small businesses to national economic development.

Keywords: Small innovative entrepreneurship, national economy, innovation, social economy, investments, small business, innovative infrastructure, technologies, economic growth.

Introduction

The pivotal role of small innovative enterprises within the framework of national and societal advancement in Kazakhstan is increasingly recognized due to the economy's operation as a dynamic system of collaboration among governmental bodies, the business community, and society at large. In the prevailing economic climate, small businesses emerge as crucial players, propelling economic expansion, driving scientific and technological innovation, enriching the market with high-quality offerings, and generating new employment opportunities. The success stories from economically advanced nations around the globe underscore the critical need for a vibrant and efficient small business sector as a cornerstone of national economic health (Gromova et al., 2020).

The expansion of small enterprises is a strategic lever for realizing significant socio-economic ambitions. The hallmarks of a thriving small business environment include a burgeoning number of small enterprises, a rise in employment opportunities within this sector, enhanced average earnings, amplified production of goods and services, and an uptick in investment directed towards small businesses (Maiti et al., 2020).

In today's global economic landscape, the influence of small businesses is substantial, particularly in the context of a post-industrial society which witnesses a redefinition of the socio-economic functions attributed to this sector. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have become indispensable to the social reproduction process, a prerequisite for the successful socio-economic evolution of societies and for elevating production efficiencies (Chierici et al., 2020).

The active engagement of small businesses in innovative processes has been a defining trend of recent decades. Furthermore, the growth of small enterprises plays a pivotal role in shaping the middle class, a demographic that forms a significant portion of the economically active population within the global economic framework (Doroshenko et al., 2016). The enhanced role of SMEs in the economy of developed Western countries is linked with the diversification of their operational roles. The essential role of small businesses in fostering effective economic development in Kazakhstan is undeniable. Moving forward, there is a strategic aim to significantly heighten the contribution of SMEs to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the nation, marking a commitment to leveraging the potential of small businesses to fuel economic growth and innovation (Lisowska, 2020).

Literature Review

In the article by Pletnev, Nikolaeva, and Kampa, a comparative analysis of the criteria for classifying enterprises as small and medium-sized businesses in different countries is conducted. The authors identified that the diversity in defining small and medium-sized enterprises reflects the unique economic and social conditions of each country. The research shows how different concepts of small business and its role in the economy lead to the formation of specific criteria. The results can be useful for researchers and practitioners conducting cross-country comparisons of small and medium-sized business activities. Understanding these criteria is important for international cooperation and the development of policies to support small and medium-sized businesses (Pletnev et al., 2017).

In the article by Korotaeva N.V. titled "Government support measures for small and medium-sized enterprises", published in "Socio-economic phenomena and processes" in 2018, the authors analyze the development indicators and the regulatory framework for state support of small and medium-sized business entities in various countries (Korotaeva, 2018).

They conclude that in Russia, state support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is not as actively implemented as necessary. The authors propose priority measures within the framework of state stimulation of SMEs activities and improvement of the investment climate amidst economic instability. These measures aim to enhance the effectiveness of government support for SMEs, recognizing their pivotal role in economic development and stability (Yadollahi et al., 2014).

Methods

The research methodology is based on the use of systematization, analysis and synthesis, criterion analysis and comparative evaluation methods. The information base of the research consists of monographs, scientific articles on the research topic published in abstracted journals, and information obtained from the official Internet resources of the countries under study. The methods used in writing a scientific work include the following: statistical method: consists of data from the website of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan; method of generalization in which inductive and analytical conclusions are made on the basis of collected material, etc.

Results

"Creation of a developed and inclusive economy" is one of the aspects of the state's development that President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev mentioned in his address to the people of Kazakhstan on September 2, 2019. In this context, the President noted that the growth of labor productivity, the promotion of innovations and the introduction of artificial intelligence play an important role in world progress.

Despite the pandemic, investments in research and development and other areas that contribute to innovation activity continue to grow. However, their long-term sustainability remains uncertain as the world fac-

es new challenges. In the context of limited financial resources and increasing competition for them, there is a need to establish a link between innovation and productivity.

Kazakhstan's level of innovation and technological development has some momentum, but is still unstable and limited in scope. In 2021, compared to 2020, the share of innovatively active enterprises decreased from 11.5% to 10.5%, and the number of such enterprises decreased by 276 units and reached 2,960 units (Table 1).

Table 1. Primary metrics of enterprises' innovative activity

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of enterprises, units	30854	30 501	28 411	28 087	28 203
from which:					
All kinds of innovations, unity	2 974	3 230	3 206	3 236	2 960
the level of activity in the field of innovation by all types of innovation, in percent	9,6	10,6	11,3	11,5	10,5
unit with productivity and process innovation	1 770	2 019	2 131	2 402	1 808
the level of activity in the field of innovation in terms of productivity and process innovations, in percent	5,7	6,6	7,5	8,6	6,4
Percentage of innovative products (goods, services) in GDP	1,55	1,72	1,60	2,43	1,71
The share of innovative products (goods, services) in industrial enterprises in the volume of total industrial production, in percent	3,21	3,41	3,26	5,83	3,51
Note – compiled with the data source <i>stat.gov.kz</i>					

In 2021, the volume of innovative products of goods, works and services decreased from 1.7 trillion tenge to 1.4 trillion tenge compared to 2020. It should be noted that in 2019 this figure was 1.1 trillion tenge.

The highest level of innovative activity by sector is observed in wholesale and retail trade (24.2%), manufacturing industry (18.2%) and healthcare (16.8%). In addition, enterprises located in large cities of Kazakhstan, such as Almaty and Astana, show a high level of innovative activity compared to the regions of the country.

The share of innovative products in GDP remains at a low level. In 2021, its share was 1.71% and decreased by 0.72% compared to last year (Fig. 1).

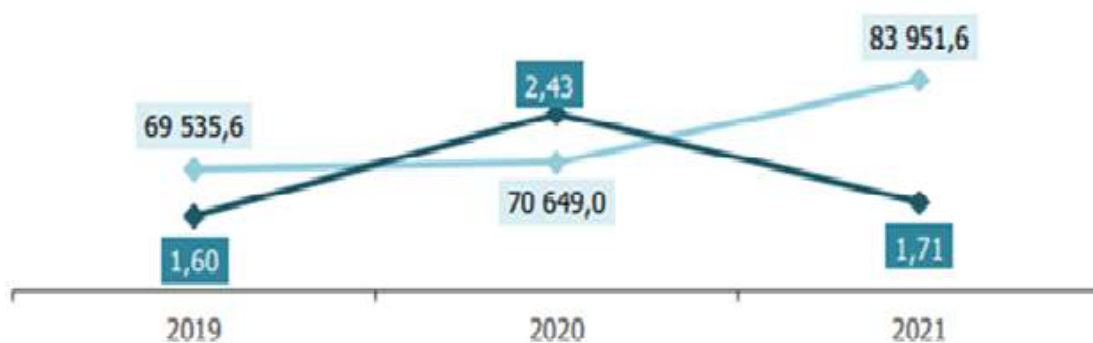


Figure 1. The share of innovative products in relation to GDP in 2019–2021

Note – compiled with the data source of the author.

Investments in research and development (R&D) lay the foundation for future innovation. Worldwide R&D spending is 1.93% of gross domestic product (GDP) (as of 2020).

If we consider the distribution of these expenses by country, the highest level of investments in R&D is more than 5% of GDP. For example, Israel spends 5.44% of its GDP on R&D, South Korea — 4.81%, Sweden — 3.53%, Finland — 2.94%, Japan — 3.26%, China — 2.40%, Estonia invests 1.79%.

However, despite annual growth, R&D spending in Kazakhstan is only 0.13% of GDP. remains at a very low level (Fig. 2).

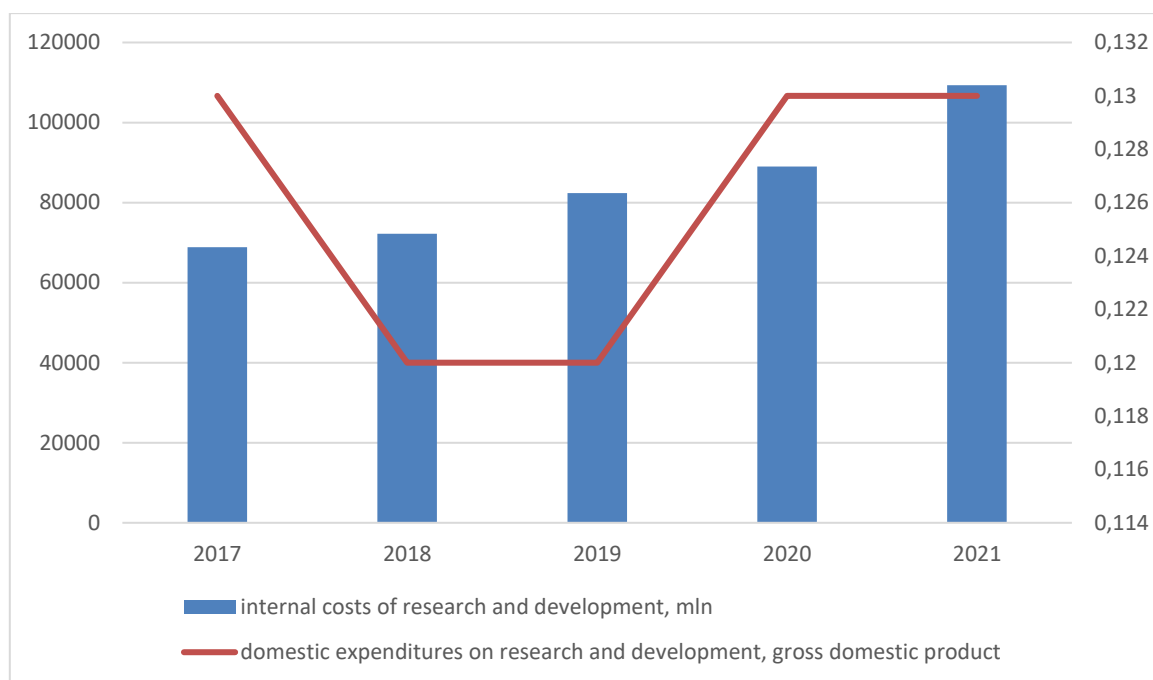


Figure 2. Domestic spending on R&D

Note – compiled with the data source of the author

The main share is taken by internal expenses, on which positive dynamics are observed in the last three years: in 2021, compared to the level of 2020, it increased by 22.8% and amounted to 109.3 billion tenge.

In the division of industries, the main share of internal expenditures on R&D belongs to engineering developments and technologies (40.0%), natural sciences (29%). The least expenses are spent on social sciences (2.8%) and humanities (6.7%), which amount to 3,037.1 million tenge and 7,300 million tenge, respectively (Table 2).

Table 2. The main indicators of innovative activity of enterprises for 2021 are by types of economic activities

	Number of enterprises, units	From	activity level in the field of innovation, in percent
		those with innovation	
Everything	28 203	2 960	10,5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 825	182	10,0
Mining industry and quarrying	790	113	14,3
Manufacturing industry	4 179	538	12,9
Electricity supply, gas, steam supply and air conditioning	408	55	13,5
Water supply; sewage system, waste collection and distribution control	529	33	6,2
Construction	5 384	204	3,8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles	7 896	718	9,1
Transport and storage	2 030	155	7,6
Information and communication	1 185	178	15,0
Financial and insurance services	17	1	5,9
Professional, scientific and technical service	1695	208	12,3
Education	125	77	61,6
Health and social services	2 140	498	23,3

Note – compiled with the data source stat.gov.kz

It should be noted that in 2021, compared to last year, the number of employees in the field of R&D will decrease from 22,665 to 21,617 people, including 17,092 research specialists and 2,824 technical personnel. In addition, 53.6% of workers are women. The main part of these employees is involved in the higher professional education sector (Table 3).

Table 3. Quantity of staff engaged in research and development activities, in terms of individuals.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Republic of Kazakhstan	446687	461983	481732	507 238	526 290
Abay	7218	7459	7739	8029	8 281
Akmola	13940	14273	14694	15022	14 863
Aktobe	17984	18263	18904	19 769	19 731
Almaty	15462	16191	16167	18803	19 795
Atyrau	12828	13398	13756	14 163	14 626
West Kazakhstan	11056	11408	11588	12 345	12 514
Zhambyl	12597	13578	14425	15 032	15 077
Zhetisu	7388	7514	8958	7981	8 188
Karaganda	27421	28372	28855	28441	28 737
Kostanay	14254	14255	14264	14 675	14 830
Kyzylorda	10524	10795	11005	11 270	10 619
Mangystau	15762	15610	15866	16 407	16 812
Pavlodar	16007	16582	17032	17 562	17 688
North Kazakhstan	10303	10294	10557	11 176	11 431
Turkestan	15067	15452	16057	16825	17 674
Ulytau	2 697	2 747	2766	2 907	2 969
East Kazakhstan	13805	14344	14488	14996	14 987
Nur-Sultan city	73704	78008	84426	94 407	100 990
Almaty city	125554	129297	133552	140 424	148 244
Shymkent city	23116	24143	26633	27004	28 234

Note – compiled with the data source stat.gov.kz

In addition, the quantity of staff engaged in research and development activities, on the contrary, increased by 19052 units (in 2023 — 19052 units). A significant number of organizations are concentrated in the cities of Almaty (7820) and Astana (6583).

In recent years, small and medium-sized enterprises in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan have undergone significant changes. These changes are related to more or less permanent regional specialization, as well as types of work, composition of participants and external environment. Small businesses have taken a leading position in economic activities focused on regional and local needs. They are successfully developing the production of goods and services that were previously overshadowed by large-scale industry, especially during the Soviet period. There is a significant increase in the volume of production, turnover and services, as well as an increase in state support and, as a result, an increase in investment activity.

Small businesses in Kazakhstan have shown a high degree of “stress resilience” during the pandemic. Despite the economic crisis caused by the pandemic, the number of enterprises in the small and medium business sector has remained stable and has not decreased. The structure of small and medium business entities also reflects the growth of the number of small and medium enterprises.

According to the data of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the number of small business enterprises operating at the end of 2023 was 526,290 units (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of operating small business enterprises, units

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Republic of Kazakhstan	299 662	321 936	344 130	390 316	412 186
Abay	5 075	5 242	5 599	6 248	6 464
Akmola	10 216	10 670	11 088	11 913	11 930
Aktobe	12 783	13 411	13 922	15 470	14 985
Almaty	10 020	10 859	11 227	13 543	16 242
Atyrau	9 077	9 393	9 644	10 359	10 684
West Kazakhstan	8 131	8 121	8 541	9 443	9 792

Zhambyl	8 713	9 478	10 568	11 504	11 692
Zhetisu	4 958	5 118	6 103	6 967	6 263
Karaganda	19 202	20 049	20 878	22 188	22 142
Kostanay	10 502	10 902	11 358	12 477	12 605
Kyzylorda	7 672	7 842	8 079	8 736	8 390
Mangystau	10 285	11 015	11 857	12 830	13 508
Pavlodar	12 062	12 834	13 300	13 788	14 219
North Kazakhstan	7 592	7 931	8 435	9 304	9 397
Turkestan	10 994	11 721	13 140	14 582	15 318
Ulytau	2 078	2 187	2 183	2 466	2 571
East Kazakhstan	9 731	10 125	10 522	11 140	11 264
Nur-Sultan city	50 739	55 849	62 194	72 941	78 306
Almaty city	74 424	82 127	85 754	103 266	113 514
Shymkent city	15 408	17 062	19 738	21 151	22 900

Note – compiled with the data source stat.gov.kz

In the year 2020, the worldwide economy as well as that of Kazakhstan experienced significant downturns due to the adverse effects of the coronavirus pandemic. The corporate sector and small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) were particularly hard-hit by the repercussions of the pandemic.

The adverse impacts of the pandemic have resulted in a reduction of economic activity within the country. By January 2021, the business activity index had plummeted to 48.4 points. It's noteworthy that this index fell below the critical threshold of 50, indicating a negative shift. This negative trend persisted throughout the year. Additionally, the prevailing business environment deteriorated, further impacting the value of this indicator. According to the monitoring agency Finprom, it decreased from -1.9 to -2.6.

The largest number of active small enterprises was registered in Kazakhstan in July 2020 and reached 164.3 thousand units. However, after this point, the indicators began to decline. At the beginning of 2023, there was an increase in the number of works small enterprises, their total number was 412,186, which is 5.3% more than last year. 379,000 of them are active trading enterprises (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. Statistics of small business entities of the Republic of Kazakhstan by activity indicator

Note – compiled with the data source of the author.

As a result of various challenges stemming from the crisis, numerous small businesses were compelled to cease operations. The peak level of active small enterprises was recorded in July 2020, totaling 164.3 thousand units. However, since then, this metric has exhibited a declining trend, with 159.7 thousand active enterprises registered in the country by January 2021, representing a decrease of 2.8% compared to July 2020. Consequently, the number of active small enterprises decreased by 5 thousand over the span of six months.

Furthermore, there has been a notable uptick in the number of temporarily inactive enterprises within the country. Over the course of a year, this figure surged by 23.3%, reaching 120.5 thousand units (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Statistics of temporarily inactive small business entities

Note – compiled with the data source of the author.

Almost half of the working small enterprises in Kazakhstan are located in three regions — Almaty (47,000), Astana (30,900) and Karaganda region (9,800). There are only 1,000 enterprises in Ulytau Oblast, a region with a small number of operating small firms.

At the beginning of January 2022, 411,819 active small businesses selling and repairing cars and motorcycles were registered, which is 13.8% higher than last year. It is also worth paying attention to the number of enterprises in the education sector, which constituted more than 17,100 companies. In addition, the sectors of construction (with 39,615 companies) and professional, scientific and technical services (with 30,028 companies) should be mentioned. All three of these sectors make up a significant portion of business activity in the country.

Compared to the previous year, the total number of active small enterprises increased significantly, especially in the trade and auto repair sector, where an increase of 5,500 enterprises was registered. This is in sharp contrast to the construction sector, where the number of such enterprises decreased by 287 organizations.

The share of investments directed to small enterprises will increase in 2021 and will be 48% of all investments. made up, and according to the results of 2020, this indicator is 41% formed. Since the share of small business investments is almost half of all investments and more than 7% of GDP (by 2021), they play an important role in economic indicators, especially against the background of the decline in investments of medium and large enterprises (Fig. 5).

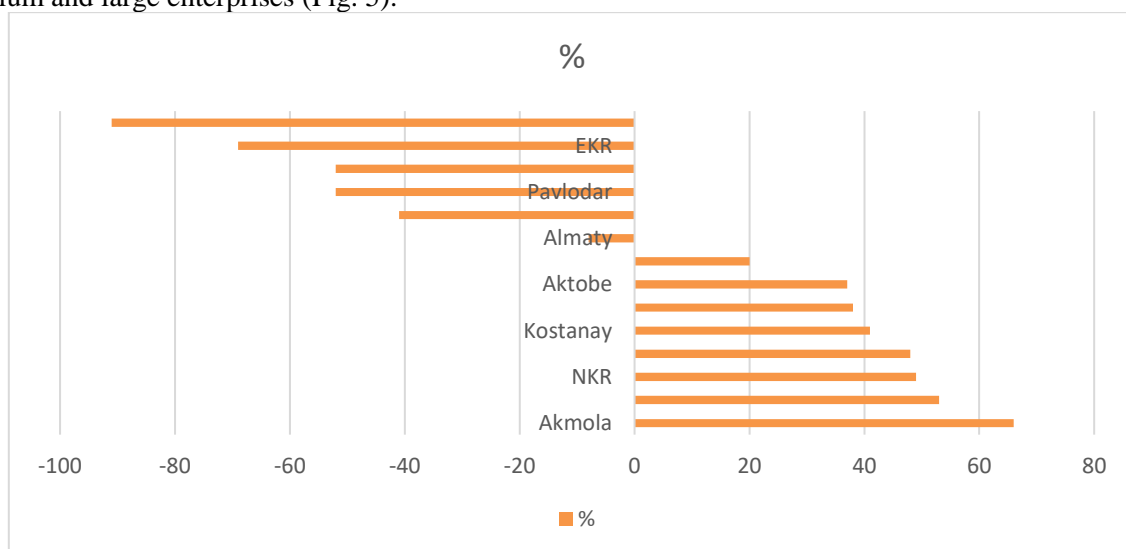


Figure 5. 2021. benefits of small enterprises in the division of regions

Note – compiled with the data source of the author.

Small business abroad is very active, as many countries provide significant support to entrepreneurs in the field of business development. In addition, there are organizations with developed credit systems that offer attractive opportunities for investment. All this contributes to rapid development in various segments of small business.

Discussions

Digitization and science have great potential to improve productivity and improve lives.

Although private investments in high-tech companies and projects remain insignificant due to the lack of a developed business incubation system and the lack of commercially attractive projects, the success of incubators in the world practice is determined by their ability to attract funding from residents in the next stages.

Ensuring macroeconomic stability is a necessary condition for economic growth, ensuring stability of prices, national currency and acceptable budget deficit. Sustainability as the basis of a country's competitiveness helps investors to identify future advantages.

In recent years, the economic development of countries has faced various challenges. After the pandemic, countries faced geopolitical risks, which led to food crises, supply disruptions and rising inflation.

In recent years, small and medium-sized enterprises in the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan have undergone significant changes. These changes are related to more or less permanent regional specialization, as well as types of work, composition of participants and external environment. Small businesses have taken a leading position in economic activities focused on regional and local needs. They are successfully developing the production of goods and services that were previously overshadowed by large-scale industry, especially during the Soviet period. There is a significant increase in the volume of production, turnover and services, as well as an increase in state support and, as a result, an increase in investment activity.

The figure below shows the change in small business pre-tax income. Thus, the largest decline in income was observed in large regions, while growth in income was recorded in regions with smaller economies. This led to an overall decline in profit margins across the country. In particular, in the first half of the year in Almaty region, the profit decreased by 91%, the income of companies in West Kazakhstan and Atyrau regions decreased by about 70%, which may be related to the oil and gas sector and the decrease in raw material prices. However, there are regions where profits have even increased, for example, Akmola region with a 66% increase, as well as Kyzylorda, Turkestan and North Kazakhstan regions with a 50% increase.

Innovative projects often appear in small businesses, and foreign investors in most cases prefer to invest in new projects of electrical engineering and electronics (in more than 20% of cases). Business incubators also actively invest in small businesses, especially unique and non-standard ideas (in 70% of cases). Despite this, foreign investors can be somewhat skeptical of small businesses. Statistics in the USA show that small businesses provide more than 50% of innovative goods and materials for export, while similar indicators in Europe reach 40%.

In Western nations, the advancement of small businesses progresses rapidly due to substantial attention and federal-level support from national authorities. Small businesses are regarded as the cornerstone of sustainable economic progress in developed countries and serve as the backbone of the middle class. Formerly developing countries such as Taiwan, Singapore, Indonesia, and others have also experienced remarkable economic expansion through the cultivation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The growth of small businesses in these nations is intricately intertwined with the overall economic development trajectory.

Conclusions

The advancement of small-scale innovative entrepreneurship contributes significantly to key socio-economic objectives. This is evident in the rise in the number of small business establishments, the employment figures within the small sector of the economy, the average monthly income, the expansion of production (goods, services) within small enterprises, and the heightened investment activity in such ventures.

Typically, the annual average workforce in these enterprises does not exceed 15 individuals, and income is assessed as of January 1st of each year in line with the requirements of the national budget. According to available data, micro-entrepreneurs operate as proprietors of private enterprises, with an allocation of 30,000 MCIs (Minimum Calculation Index) designated for them.

Small innovative enterprise is an enterprise or design group engaged in the development, implementation or improvement of market products, services or technologies using the results of completed scientific research, scientific and technical achievements and technical improvements. It also complies with the legal requirements related to the classification of small business entities.

A small innovative enterprise, often called a science-intensive enterprise, usually specializes in high technologies and produces goods or services that are competitive in the technical innovation market.

As an additional criterion, a small innovative enterprise is more than three years old and has a production share of no more than 10% in the total volume of production.

Public-private partnership stands out as the primary driver of economic modernization. It necessitates collaboration between all sectors of the economy — both private and public — transitioning from disjointed plans and efforts to unified, coordinated actions.

Based on research findings, meeting the demands for fostering innovative potential within small businesses in the present Kazakh economy may pose significant challenges. However, it remains entirely feasible. It can be inferred that such efforts will enhance the efficacy of small and medium-sized businesses' involvement in the country's economic modernization endeavors.

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А.Ә. Аманкелді, Б.С. Саубетова, Г.Ж. Нигметова, Г.Т. Ахметова, А.Б. Мыржықбаева

Шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің дамуы және оның Қазақстан Республикасының ұлттық экономикасындағы тиімділігі

Аңдатпа:

Мақсаты: Шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерлікті дамыту маңызды әлеуметтік және экономикалық мақсаттарға қол жеткізуге ықпал етеді. Бұл тұрғыда шағын бизнестің дамуын бағалау үшін бірқатар маңызды көрсеткіштерді қолдануға болады. Мұндай көрсеткіштерге экономиканың шағын секторында жұмыс істейтін шағын кәсіпорындардың саны, жалақының орташа деңгейі, шағын бизнес өндірісінің өсуі, шағын бизнес секторына инвестициялардың өсуі жатады. Бұл шағын бизнес секторына инвестициялардың тиімділігін бағалауға көмектеседі.

Қазіргі экономикалық әдебиеттерде «инновация» термині өзекті және кеңінен қолданылатын ұғымдарды атап өту үшін пайдаланылуы мүмкін. Ол инновациялық және ғылыми білім беру арқылы экономикалық дамудың жаңа парадигмаларын құру процестерін көрсететіндігімен маңызды. Шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерлік инновациялық инфрақұрылымды құруда маңызды рөл атқарады және ғылыми білім мен технология трансферті арқылы ғылыми өндірістің экономикаға интеграциялануына ықпал етеді.

Қазақстанның экономикалық дамуының қазіргі кезеңінде елдің қаржылық тұрақтылығы шағын кәсіпорындардың экономикалық әлеуетін, оларды қаржылық қолдаудың мүмкіндіктері мен шарттарын іске асырумен тікелей байланысты екені түсінікті, бұл шағын бизнестің маңыздылығын көрсетеді.

Әдісі: Қазақстандағы шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерлікті дамыту және оның ұлттық экономикадағы тиімділігі туралы мақалаға кешенді әдістемелік тәсілді қолдану ұсынылады. Біріншіден, сектордың ағымдағы жағдайы мен динамикасын бағалау үшін зерттеулер мен әдебиеттер қажет, ал оның ауқымы мен ел экономикасына қосқан үлесін түсіну үшін статистикалық деректерді талдау керек. Алынған нәтижелер негізінде шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерлік саласындағы жағдайды жақсарту бойынша мақсатты ұсыныстарды тұжырымдауға, сол арқылы еліміздің тұрақты экономикалық дамуына ықпал етуге болады.

Қорытынды: Зерттеуде шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің Қазақстанның экономикалық дамуына қосқан елеулі үлесі, оның жұмыс орындарын құрудағы және инновацияларды ынталандырудағы рөлі атап өтілді. Дегенмен, әлеуетті толық іске асыру үшін мемлекеттік қолдауды күшейту және бар кедергілерді жою қажет, бұл шағын бизнестің ұлттық экономикаға интеграциялануын жақсартады.

Тұжырымдама: Мақалада шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерліктің Қазақстан экономикасына әсері зерттеліп, мемлекеттік қолдау шаралары мен олардың тиімділігі талданған. Негізгі назар өсу жолындағы кедергілерді анықтауға және шағын бизнестің ұлттық экономикалық дамуға қосқан үлесін арттыру стратегияларын ұсынуға бағытталған.

Кілт сөздер: шағын инновациялық кәсіпкерлік, ұлттық экономика, инновация, әлеуметтік экономика, инвестиция, шағын бизнес, инновациялық инфрақұрылым, технология, экономикалық өсу.

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Развитие малого инновационного предпринимательства и его эффективность в национальной экономике Республики Казахстан

Аннотация:

Цель: Развитие малого инновационного предпринимательства способствует достижению важных социальных и экономических целей. В этом контексте для оценки развития малого бизнеса можно использовать ряд важных показателей. К ним относятся количество малых предприятий, работающих в малом секторе экономики; средний уровень заработной платы; рост производства малого бизнеса; рост инвестиций в сектор малого бизнеса. Это помогает оценить эффективность инвестиций в сектор малого бизнеса.

В современной экономической литературе термин «инновация» может использоваться для подчеркивания актуальных и широко используемых понятий. Он важен, поскольку показывает процессы создания новых парадигм экономического развития посредством инноваций и научного образования. Малое инновационное предпринимательство играет важную роль в создании инновационной инфраструктуры и способствует интеграции научного производства в экономику посредством трансфера научных знаний и технологий.

Понятно, что на современном этапе экономического развития Казахстана финансовая устойчивость страны напрямую связана с реализацией экономического потенциала малых предприятий, возможностей и условий их финансовой поддержки, что показывает значимость малого бизнеса.

Методы: Для статьи о развитии малого инновационного предпринимательства в Казахстане и его эффективности в национальной экономике предлагается использовать комплексный методический подход. В первую очередь, исследования и литературу, чтобы оценить текущее состояние и динамику сектора, а также требуется анализ статистических данных, чтобы понять его масштабы и вклад в экономику страны. На основе полученных результатов можно сформулировать адресные рекомендации по улучшению ситуации в сфере малого инновационного предпринимательства, способствуя тем самым устойчивому экономическому развитию страны.

Результаты: В статье исследуется влияние малого инновационного предпринимательства на экономику Казахстана, анализируются меры государственной поддержки и их эффективность. Основное внимание уделяется выявлению барьеров на пути роста и предложения стратегий по увеличению вклада малого бизнеса в национальное экономическое развитие.

Выводы: В исследовании отмечен значительный вклад малого инновационного предпринимательства в экономическое развитие Казахстана, подчеркнута его роль в создании рабочих мест и стимулировании инноваций. Однако для полной реализации потенциала необходимо усилить государственную поддержку и устранить существующие барьеры, что улучшит интеграцию малого бизнеса в национальную экономику.

Ключевые слова: малое инновационное предпринимательство, национальная экономика, инновации, социальная экономика, инвестиции, малый бизнес, инновационная инфраструктура, технологии, экономический рост.

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