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HIGH-TECH AND SCIENCE-INTENSIVE PRODUCTION AS A LEADING FACTOR IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

Abstract. *In the presented work, science-intensive areas were analyzed from the point of view of areas and a productive approach based on international classifications. It also gives a broad explanation of the concepts “science-intensive product”, “high-tech product”, “science-shareness”, “science-intensive indicator of product” and explains the main features. At the same time, the article highlights the structure of the high-tech sector of the economy.*

Key words: *science-intensive, high-tech product, innovative economy, classification of science-intensive products and etc.*

Science-intensive products are the largest and fastest-growing segment of the global market. Despite the fact that these technologies are relatively new (in the second half of the twentieth century), they are widely spread. The production and export of such products is 2-3 times more than the raw materials and traditional industries – food, metal, textile. According to the international classifications, science-intensive areas are subdivided from certain industry and product approaches.

According to international classifications, knowledge-intensive areas are divided into certain industry and product approaches. The industry approach is divided into 4 groups: high-tech, medium-high-tech, medium-low-tech, low-tech. High technology is a combination of information, knowledge and experience in the creation and production of new products in any industry of economy, that has the highest international standards.

The process of increasing costs for science and education in the structure of material production is reflected in the concept of a “knowledge-intensive” sector of the economy. As a rule, any production or industry product is called F-intensive (labor-intensive, resource-intensive, knowledge-intensive, energy-intensive, etc.), however, in case if the share of costs for the factor F is higher than the average (similar) costs in other production or industry product of economy, then its sustainability will be also higher.

It is generally accepted that research and development costs fall under the category of knowledge-intensive products, which account for at least 3.5-4.5%

of total costs or sales. The size of knowledge-intensive and research costs depends not only on the volume of scientific resources, but also depends on the type of industry, the structure of production costs, etc. Food and light industry, which accounts for about 80% of material costs, is characterized by low knowledge-intensive.

The "knowledge-intensive product" indicator is determined by the ratio of research and development costs to the volume of the manufactured product. The "knowledge-intensive" areas include areas with the processing industry index of developed industrial countries 1.2-1.5 times higher than the world average. Currently, it is 3.5-4.5%.

The rapid growth of the high-tech services sector is one of the factors determining the development of an innovative economy. For the European Union, the average population employed in high-tech services is 32.9%. Among them, 9.2% used high-tech (high tech KIS), communication services; computer services; research and experimental design services, etc. work in the field of high-tech services.

The average annual growth rate of the high-tech services market in the world market is 20-24%. This is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global economy, opening up a new perspective on the international market for high-tech services and strategically taking into account the formation of a global market for high-tech services.

An innovative economy has appeared with a "leap" in new technologies. This sector is an integral part of knowledge-intensive production, especially for innovation, so it has the characteristics of both high-tech and knowledge-intensive production.

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