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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
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# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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## ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
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Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

E d i t o r i n c h i e f

doctor of chemistry, professor, academician of NAS RK

**M.Zh. Zhurinov**

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**E. K. Utegenov, Zh. K. Zhanabayeva**

L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: [erkebulan.utegenov@mail.ru](mailto:erkebulan.utegenov@mail.ru), [zhanna\\_1970@mail.ru](mailto:zhanna_1970@mail.ru)

## **PROBLEMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRODUCTION SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract.** The purpose of the article is to analyze the application of mechanisms for the development of entrepreneurship in the production sector of the regions of Kazakhstan and develop proposals for its improvement. The research uses General scientific research methods such as observation, description, analysis and synthesis, as well as comparative, formal-logical and other methods of cognition. Statistical data and data on projects of Damu entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC, which provides assistance in the creation and development of small and medium-sized business projects in Kazakhstan, were used as a research information base.

This article demonstrates and analyzes current quantitative information on the number of enterprises in the field of small and medium-sized businesses in the regional and industry context. In order to lay the foundations for more inclusive, rational and sustainable growth, Kazakhstan needs to diversify its production and export structure, as well as reduce its dependence on extractive industries by switching to new high-productivity industries. In particular, Kazakhstan should continue reforms aimed at improving the business climate and laying the foundations for the development of entrepreneurship in the production sector, which is connected not so much with natural resources as with innovation and human capital. Every year in the country there is a positive dynamic of growth in the number of enterprises in the field of small and medium-sized businesses. The study also reviewed reviews of the international company OECD (Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD). OECD, eng. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – international economic organization of developed countries that recognize the principles of representative democracy and free market economy.) for 2016-2019.

The forms and sources of financing are investigated, and the features of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the production sector aimed at stimulating and supporting entrepreneurship and SME activities, including related areas of research and innovation are determined. Measures are proposed to minimize regulatory requirements and improve mechanisms for supporting and protecting domestic producers working in the conditions of Kazakhstan's entry into the Eurasian economic space.

**Keywords:** small and medium enterprises, support, entrepreneurship, project, enterprise development, production.

**Introduction.** Entrepreneurship - is an important economic phenomenon for any state living in a market economy. The development of entrepreneurship determines the level of economic growth and improvement of well-being, helping to increase the material and spiritual potential of society. Experts have proved that the role of the State in the development of entrepreneurship is very significant and undeniable, since the creation of necessary conditions and material support for the subjects of the market economy create the infrastructure of business relationships.

Today, Kazakhstan has created all the necessary conditions for the development of entrepreneurship. The policy of targeted development of entrepreneurship and support for small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a priority [1].

Since 2002, the Damu entrepreneurship development Fund has been providing loans to small and medium-sized businesses. Since 2012, important tools to support entrepreneurship in the regions have been launched: the business roadmap 2020 and the employment roadmap 2020, in which entrepreneurs have received support in the form of subsidizing the interest rate on loans, partial loan guarantees, training, service support for doing business, foreign internships, etc., and since December 24, 2019, a new business support and development program «business Roadmap 2025» has already been approved. All

these programs are aimed at implementing the messages of the President of Kazakhstan, starting with the strategy «Kazakhstan-2030» and «Kazakhstan's way-2050: common goal, common interests, common future». The purpose of which is to ensure a sustainable and balanced growth of regional entrepreneurship, as well as maintaining existing and creating new permanent jobs [2].

Financial support measures for entrepreneurs include:

- subsidizing interest rates on loans, financial leasing agreements of banks, development banks, leasing companies;
- partial guarantee on loans from banks, development Bank;
- development of production (industrial) infrastructure;
- creation of industrial zones;
- long-term leasing financing [3].

The list of priority sectors of the economy for potential participants of the Program includes the agro-industrial complex, mining, light industry and furniture production, production of construction materials and other non-metallic mineral products, metallurgy, Metalworking, mechanical engineering and other sectors of industry. As well as transport and warehousing, tourism, information and communication, education, health and social services, art, entertainment and recreation, and the provision of other services [4].

**Results.** Since 2010, Damu entrepreneurship development Fund JSC has subsidized 15,147 projects in the amount of 2,645 billion tenge in the 3rd directions of the program. (Including in 2018, 1,432 projects were supported for a total of 173 billion tenge of loans; in 2019, 2,396 projects for a total of 154 billion tenge of loans were supported) [5].

Table 1 – The sectoral breakdown of the results of subsidy from 2010-2019

Industry	Number of projects, units	Amount of loans, tenge
Manufacturing industry	4202	1 215 588 426
Transport and warehousing	3385	384 011 858
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles	2061	268 456 407
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1176	139 949 966
Health and social services	940	93 438 846
Accommodation and food services	937	163 933 214
Education	641	52 971 113
Arts, entertainment and recreation	367	73 044 719
Real estate transactions	264	59 355 324
Construction	198	17 346 804
Provision of other services	197	7 001 270
Mining and quarrying	173	47 449 628
Professional, scientific and technical activities	172	9 851 596
Activities in the area of administrative and support services	155	13 375 260
Information and communication	112	22 433 626
Water supply; Sewerage system, control over waste collection and distribution	112	18 805 563
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	51	58 216 260
Financial and insurance activities	3	65 946
Activities of households that employ domestic workers and produce goods and services for their own consumption	1	55 222
Grand total	15 147	2 645 351 046 495
Compiled by the author according to the data of JSC entrepreneurship development Fund "Damu».		

As can be seen from table 1 - "Sectoral breakdown of subsidy results", most of the subsidies are for manufacturing projects (4,202 projects totaling 1,215 billion tenge), transport and warehousing (3,385 projects totaling 384 billion tenge) and wholesale and retail trade (2,061 projects totaling 268 billion tenge) [6].

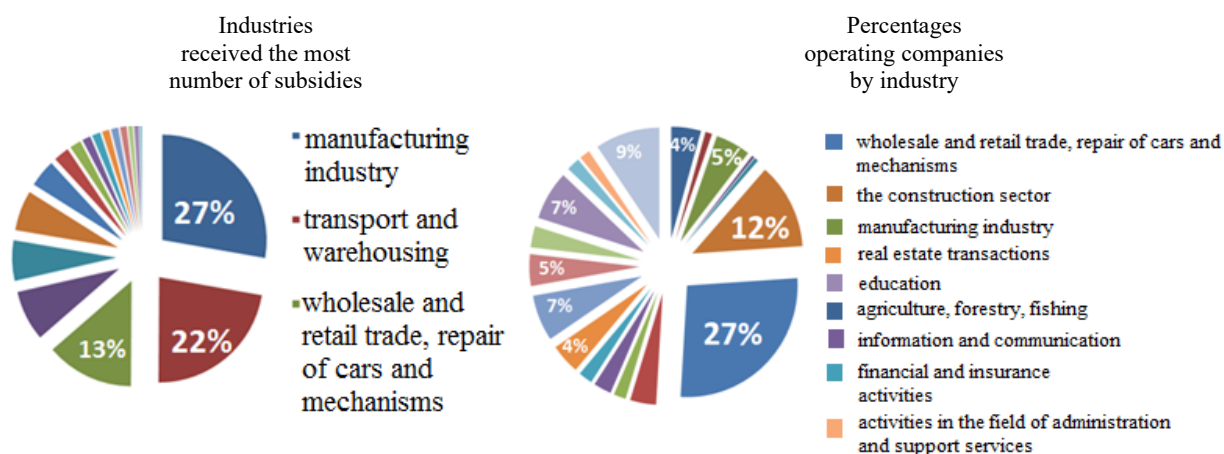


Figure 1 – Industries that received the highest number of subsidies and the percentage of operating enterprises by industry

As can be seen from figure 1, in the first diagram, the largest number of subsidies was directed to manufacturing projects, this is 27%, transport and warehousing 22% and wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair 13%, while in the second diagram, the percentage of enterprises in the total number of enterprises is dominated by the share of enterprises in wholesale and retail trade - 27%, construction - 12%, provision of other services - 9%, professional and scientific and technical activities - 7%, education - 7%, manufacturing - 5%, activities related to support services-5%, agriculture and fisheries - 4% [7].

Table 2 – Number of active enterprises in the SME sector for 2014-2020

	2014	2015	2016	deviation 2016 2015	2017	2018	2019	2020/1	deviation 2020 2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	865 182	1304747	1182452	-122295	1156436	1233496	1330244	1318518	-11726
Akmola region	33 580	49 742	44 646	-5 096	41 754	44 571	45 453	44 094	-1 359
Aktobe region	37 206	50 591	50 682	91	50 430	54 691	59 116	59 439	323
Almaty region	96 221	159 687	118 551	-41 136	111 528	114 919	122 368	121 362	-1 006
Atyrau region	31 916	46 644	44 118	-2 526	43 388	46 779	49 917	49 389	-528
West Kazakhstan region	29 135	39 840	40 344	504	37 284	40 298	42 785	42 254	-531
Zhambyl region	41 833	69 154	56 789	-12 365	59 706	63 148	69 961	67 769	-2 192
Karaganda region	62 027	86 253	84 686	-1 567	80 589	84 067	88 299	87 220	-1 079
Kostanai region	43 604	61 167	53 031	-8 136	49 185	51 573	52 516	51 674	-842
Kyzylorda region	25 747	42 106	38 079	-4 027	37 700	42 585	46 297	46 268	-29
Mangistau region	31 462	47 216	46 515	-701	47 239	51 012	52 949	52 400	-549
Pavlodar region	125 951	185 936	173 611	-12 325	179 704	43 643	45 482	44 868	-614
North Kazakhstan region	32 140	45 920	43 903	-2 017	41 638	29 059	30 071	29 575	-496
The Turkestan region	25 018	34 454	28 548	-5 906	28 146	124 762	141 992	141 099	-893
East Kazakhstan region	73 882	102 514	98 863	-3 651	81 310	88 252	88 938	86 124	-2 814
Astana	55 677	98 740	99 971	1 231	97 197	118 461	134 475	135 382	907
Almaty	119 783	184 783	160 115	-24 668	169 638	177 200	190 190	190 015	-175
Shymkent	*	*	*	-	*	58 476	69 435	69 586	151

Compiled by the author based on data stat.gov.kz



Based on the data in table 2, it can be seen that from 2014 to 2015, the country has seen an increase in the number of operating enterprises, and by 2016 there is a decline of 0.99% or 122,295 enterprises and 148,311 fewer in comparison with 2017, respectively [8]. This was due to the fact that, as a result of lower oil prices and the weakening of the ruble in the Russian Federation from the end of 2014 to 2015, there was a decline in the economy, which led to an increase in inflation and a decrease in real incomes of the population [9]. As a result, a large number of Russian products were imported to Kazakhstan due to the depreciation of the ruble at significantly low prices that negatively affected the competitive environment and Kazakhstani producers [10].

By data stat.gov.kz as of April 1, 2020, there are 1,318,518 small and medium-sized enterprises in Kazakhstan, which is 0.9%, or 11,726 enterprises less than in 2019. As a result of the pandemic caused by COVID-19 infection, enterprises engaged in wholesale and retail trade, transport, including enterprises engaged in private transport, and enterprises providing services, were closed and discontinued. 4 million 250 thousand people employed in the SME sector and left without work, received financial assistance from the state [5]. The economy of our country is very susceptible to changes in oil prices and changes in the exchange rate of foreign currency, as well as the impact of economic crises occurring in neighboring countries [11].

The problem of the state and development of entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan is more understandable after we pay attention to the structure and ratio of enterprises by industry in European and Asian countries [12].

From figure 2, it is clear that in Europe, the vast number of enterprises engaged in trading activities - 21%, but at the same time, there is a large number of enterprises in the industry is -18% of the total number of enterprises, transport and communications - 14%, construction 13%, services - 11% of population - 12% of enterprises in agriculture is 11% of the total number of enterprises [13].

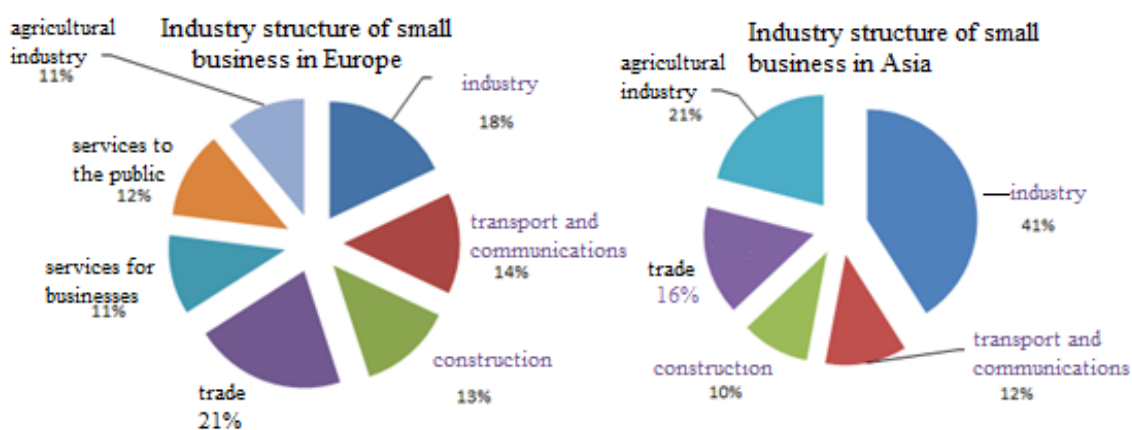


Figure 2 – Industry structure of small and medium-sized businesses in developed countries

As for the sectoral structure of small and medium-sized enterprises in Asia, such as Japan, Malaysia, and China, we see that there is a high concentration of enterprises in industry - 41% of the total number of enterprises, agriculture - 21%, enterprises in the field of trade - 16%, transport and communications - 12%, construction - 10%.[14]

As can be seen from figure 2, in developed countries of Europe and Asia, small and medium-sized enterprises cover all sectors of the economy, attention is paid not only to industrial enterprises, or trade, but also to agriculture as a source of food security and an industry that generates large profits, as well as attention is paid to enterprises in the field of transport and communications, construction, and services.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan as already noted all necessary conditions are created for development of entrepreneurship, since entrepreneurship support programs at the state level, finishing services advice on one stop when the entrepreneur by contacting the office of "Damu" Fund can obtain the necessary assistance [15].

**Conclusion.** Based on the above for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, following the example of developed countries:

- actively increase programs of innovative research and development, investing large funds in them, to create advantages in the field of technology and ensure further sustainable development of its economy and export potential;
- differentiate the tax system taking into account the specifics of the sphere of activity (special attention is paid to knowledge-intensive and environmentally friendly technologies);
- pay special attention to the social status of entrepreneurs (special benefits for young people, women, disabled people, pensioners) and regional development (benefits for depressed regions);
- pay special attention to the development of non-profit organizations in the field of social services, ecology, energy conservation, urban economy, health services;
- create special quotas for small businesses when distributing government orders, including military and space orders to large corporations;
- use the unique experience of venture financing and development of small innovative firms in universities, large corporations and state research institutes;
- pay great attention to financing start-up projects and maintaining business incubators in educational institutions.
- develop short-term educational programs and courses aimed at obtaining special knowledge necessary for working in production.

**Е. К. Өтегенов, Ж. К. Жанабаева**

Л. Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан қаласы, Қазақстан

#### **ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ӨНДЕУ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ КӘСІПКЕРЛІКТІ ДАМУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ**

**Аннотация.** Мақаланың мақсаты Қазақстан өңірлерінің өндірістік саласында кәсіпкерлік қызметті дамыту тетіктерін қолдануды талдау және оны жақсарту бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеу. Зерттеу процесінде байқау, сипаттау, талдау және синтез сияқты жалпы ғылыми зерттеу әдістері, сонымен қатар салыстырмалы, формальды - логикалық және танымның басқа әдістері қолданылады. Зерттеу ақпараттық база ретінде Қазақстанда шағын және орта кәсіпкерлік жобаларын құру және дамыту кезінде көмек көрсететін "Даму "кәсіпкерлікті дамыту қоры" АҚ жобалары бойынша статистикалық деректер пайдаланылды.

Бұл мақалада өңірлік және салалық бөліністегі шағын және орта кәсіпкерлік саласындағы кәсіпорындар саны бойынша өзекті сандық ақпарат көрсетіліп талданды. Барынша жан-жақты, ұтымды, тұрақты өсу, негіз қалау үшін Қазақстан өндіріс пен экспорт құрылымын әртарапандыруы, сондай-ақ өнімділігі жоғары жаңа салаларға ауыса отырып, өндіруші салаларға тәуелділік дәрежесін төмендетуі қажет. Атап айтқанда, Қазақстан іскерлік ахуалды жақсартуға және табиғи ресурстармен ғана емес, инновациялар мен адами капиталмен байланысты өндірістік салада кәсіпкерлікті дамыту үшін негіз қалауға бағытталған реформаларды жалғастыруға тиіс. Жыл сайын елімізде шағын және орта кәсіпкерлік саласындағы кәсіпорындар санының өсуінің оң серпіні байқалады. Зерттеу сонымен қатар OECD Халықаралық компаниясының (экономикалық ынтымақтастық және даму ұйымы (сокр. ЭЫДҰ, ағыл. Organisation for Economic Co – operation and Development, OECD) - өкілді демократия мен еркін нарықтық экономика қағидаттарын мойындайтын дамыған елдердің Халықаралық экономикалық ұйымы.) 2016-2019 жылдарға арналған.

Қаржыландырудың нысандары мен көздері зерттелді, зерттеу мен инновацияның ілесімі салаларын қоса алғанда, кәсіпкерлік пен шок қызметін ынталандыруға және қолдауға бағытталған өндірістік саладағы Қазақстан Республикасындағы шағын және орта кәсіпкерліктің даму ерекшеліктері анықталды. Нормативтік талаптарды барынша азайту және Қазақстанның Еуразиялық экономикалық кеңістікке кіруі жағдайында жұмыс істейтін отандық өндірушілерді қолдау және қорғау тетіктерін жақсарту бойынша шаралар ұсынылды.

**Түйін сөздер:** шағын және орта бизнес, қолдау, кәсіпкерлік, жоба, кәсіпкерлікті дамыту, өндіріс

**Е. К. Өтегенов, Ж. К. Жанабаева**

<sup>1</sup>Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н.Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан

#### **ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННОЙ СФЕРЕ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН**

**Аннотация.** Целью статьи является анализ применения механизмов развития предпринимательской деятельности в производственной сфере регионов Казахстана и разработка предложений по его улучшению. В процессе исследования используются такие общенаучные методы исследования, как наблюдение, описание, анализ и синтез, а также сравнительный, формально-логический и другие методы познания. В качестве исследовательской информационной базы были

использованы статистические данные и данные по проектам АО «Фонд развития предпринимательства «Даму», оказывающий помощь при создании и развитии проектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в Казахстане.

В данной статье была продемонстрирована и проанализирована актуальная информация по количеству предприятий в сфере малого и среднего предпринимательства в региональном и отраслевом разрезе. Для того чтобы заложить основы для более всеохватного, рационального и устойчивого роста, Казахстану необходимо диверсифицировать структуру производства и экспорта, а также снизить степень зависимости от добывающих отраслей, переключившись на новые отрасли с высокой производительностью. В частности, Казахстан должен продолжить реформы, направленные на улучшение делового климата и закладку основ для развития предпринимательства в производственной сфере, связанного не столько природными ресурсами, сколько инновациями и человеческим капиталом. Ежегодно в стране наблюдается положительная динамика роста численности предприятий в сфере малого и среднего предпринимательства. В исследовании также были рассмотрены обзоры международной компании OECD (Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития (сокр. ОЭСР, англ. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD) – международная экономическая организация развитых стран, признающих принципы представительной демократии и свободной рыночной экономики.) за 2016-2019 год.

Исследованы формы и источники финансирования, определены особенности развития предприятий малого и среднего предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан в производственной сфере, направленные на стимулирование и поддержку предпринимательства и деятельности МСП, включая сопутствующие области исследований и инноваций. Предложены меры по минимизации нормативных требований и улучшению механизмов поддержки и защиты отечественных производителей, работающих в условиях вхождения Казахстана в евразийское экономическое пространство.

**Ключевые слова:** малый и средний бизнес, поддержка, предпринимательство, проект, развитие предпринимательства, производство.

#### Information about authors:

Utegenov Erkebulan Kakimovich, PhD student, L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan; erkebulan.utegenov@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4706-256X>

Zhanabayeva Zhanar Kairbekovna, candidate of economic science (PhD), ass.professor of the department "Economics and entrepreneurship", L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan; zhanna\_1970@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7512-8266>

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