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Small and medium-sized entrepreneurship of Kazakhstan in times of crisis: current condition, problems, recommendations

Abstract. *The global crisis had an impact on all countries, including Kazakhstan, by influencing political, social, economic situation of the countries. Ultimately, macroeconomic indicators, the level of well-being of the population, production output in some industries, supply and demand, the contribution and development of small and medium-sized Kazakhstani entrepreneurship were affected by it.*

This article examines the current state of entrepreneurship, its main indicators and external factors, presents recommendations for further development of entrepreneurship in various sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan, which affect the productive activities of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship (SME) in the context of overload and the global crisis, caused by COVID-19.

The study took into account the opinion of prominent academic economists on the basis of a theoretical review of the topic of this study. Moreover, the given research determines peculiarities of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan, defines factors which affect the activities of SMEs, deepens the understanding of the subjects of entrepreneurship and its role in the system of economic relations. For that purpose statistical methods, comparative analysis, vertical and horizontal analysis, and synthesis were used in the research. Thus, as a result of the study, recommendations for further enhancement of the activities of entrepreneurial structures in risky conditions have been proposed.

Keywords: *small and medium-sized enterprise, entrepreneurship, individual entrepreneur, pandemic.*

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Introduction

The economic transformations taking place in Kazakhstan are characterized by an increase in the number of entrepreneurial structures and the creation of a number of new market instruments . The modern condition with the growing crisis associated with the unprofitable enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate, analyze the activities of small and medium enterprises before and after the crisis, identify external factors that influenced their activities and find ways of optimal actions for small and medium enterprises (SME) that can be taken. At the same time, consideration of the modern development of entrepreneurial activity in Kazakhstan in the conditions of the pandemic and the development of practical recommendations for further improvement of the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises for their effective development in the conditions of economic transformation in the country and in the global world causes the need for a detailed study of this issue.

The purpose of this research is to examine the current state, factors and problems which affect the further development of small and

medium-sized entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan in times of crisis.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were completed:

- assessment of the contribution of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship to the economy of Kazakhstan;
- analysis of the main indicators of SMEs was conducted;
- the main factors and problems that affect the development of SMEs in Kazakhstan were defined and a regression model of SME development factors' influence on the country's GDP was developed;
- recommendations were offered to improve the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises during the crisis.

The object of the study is small and medium-sized entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The subject of the study is economic relations in the process of development of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan in crisis conditions.

Analytical studies of SMEs, assessment of factors and ways to improve the effective operation of business with government support, provides new opportunities for the country, as well as reducing the possible risks in their activities of the production and sale of products, ultimately increasing profits and contributes to the development of business entities.

Nowadays, global crisis leads to increased protection of business structures, which will undoubtedly contribute to reducing the conditions of uncertainty, which in turn will have a positive impact on reducing entrepreneurial risks and consumers of goods and services.

The given circumstance assumes further and careful consideration of available factors, problems in improvement of activity of subjects of SME, both legal entities and invidual persons with the purpose of increasing the level of their accessible and qualitative production, granting of various services to the population.

The main problems of effective activities of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship are discussed in scientific research and the works of many leading scientists and economists, in particular D.V.Kangalakova, A.F.Zavgorodniy, R.G.Stepanova, D.R. Khairullin, G.Buribayeva, F.Sarsekeev, A.Ospanov, B.Imashev, R.K.Yelshibayev [1-5].

Methodology

The study of the main indicators characterizing small and medium-sized entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan are based on statistical data, scientific research and the use of various approaches and methodological foundations. Horizontal analysis, which shows the trends over a particular period of time was used to evaluate the contribution of entrepreneurship to economy of Kazakhstan through 2015-2020, while vertical analysis defined the proportion of SMEs in country's economy during the given period.

In order to mathematically define the dependence of the gross domestic product on SMEs, a correlation-regression analysis was carried out. Correlation analysis is commonly used in forecasting, product and service development, and to support financial analysis and decision making of the business. Regression analysis helps to understand the relation between independent and dependent variables and is expressed in the form of equation. In this paper, based on the main factors and problems that affect the development of SMEs in Kazakhstan, a regression model of SME development factors' influence on the country's GDP was developed. Therefore, due to the fact that correlation and regression analysis helps guide business processes, performance, and strategy, the method was chosen to complete the tasks of the research paper.

Discussion

The effective activity of small and medium-sized enterprises depends on the micro- and macro environment, markets, various counterparty.

In Kazakhstan, the development of entrepreneurship is caused by two circumstances:

- peculiarities and specifics of the current stage of improvement of technical progress, providing

Table 1 – Assessment of the contribution of entrepreneurship to economy of Kazakhstan.

Indicators:	2015	2019	2020	Absolute deviations			
				2015/2019		2015/2020	
				+,-	%	+,-	%
GDP RK, bln tg	40884,1	69532,6					
	70649,0						
	28648,5	70,07	29829,9	72,96			
GDP RK, bln USD	184,3	181,7	171,1	-10,5	-5,8	-13,3	-7,2
GDP of SME, bln tg	10180,1	20512,2	33626,9	10331,9	101,5	23446,8	230,3
Contribution of SME into country's GDP, %.	24,9	31,7	32,8	6,8	27,3	7,9	31,7
Share of employed in SME out of total employed in RK, %	37,7	39,3	39,8	1,5	4,0	2,0	5,3
Note: calculated by authors based on [7]							

an appropriate material basis for the effective functioning of entrepreneurship [6];

- differentiation of consumer demand and in the conditions of increasing incomes of the population and economic growth of the service sector. This research shows the results of small and medium entrepreneurship activities and their share in the country's GDP (Table 1, Figure 1).

Analyzing Table 1 and Figure 1 we can see that gross domestic product (GDP) of Kazakhstan in 2015 equaled 40 884 133.6 million tenge, and in 2019 before the pandemic was 69 532 626.5 million tenge, which is higher by 70.07% or 28 648 492.90 million tenge. In 2020, despite a difficult period with bans, the country's GDP amounted to - 70,714,083.6 million tenge, which is higher than in 2019 by 1161457 million tenge or by 1%, which indicates the factors associated with the crisis within the country.

When studying Kazakhstan's GDP in millions of US dollars (Table 1, line 2), GDP in 2020

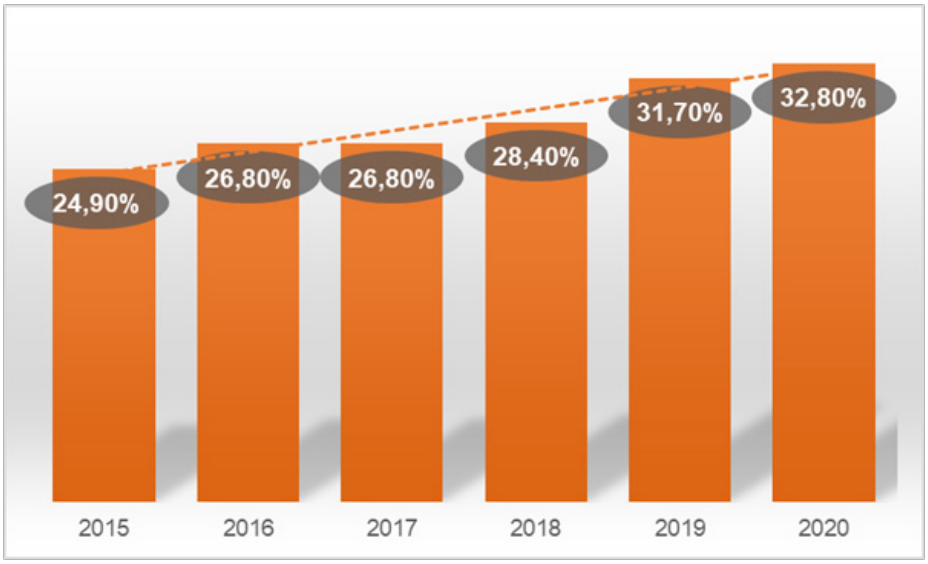

Figure 1 – Contribution of SME into the economy of Kazakhstan, %

Note: developed by authors based on [7]

Table 2 – The main indicators of SME in Kazakhstan

Main indicators of SME	2016	2020	Absolut deviation	
			+,-	%
1. Number of registered SME at the end of the year	1 498 243	1 610 496	112 253	7,5
2. Number of active SME, at the end of the year	1 106 353	1 357 311	250 958	22,7
3. Average number of people employed in SME per year	3 166 792	3 472 606	305 814	9,6
4. Output of SME, mln tenge	19 609 010	33 626 992	14 017 982	71,5
5. Production output per 1 employed in the field of SME, thousand tenge per person	6192,1	9683,5	3491,4	56,4
Note: calculated by the authors based on [7]				

decreased by -5.83% or by -10,582 million US dollars, which actually equals -171,083.7 million US dollars in 2020. The reason for the actual decrease in GDP including international currency is due to pandemic and sanitary restrictions, remote work, reduction in production, reduction in export-import operations everywhere, including sectors of the economy.

When comparing GDP in 2020 -171,083.7 million USD with GDP in 2015 - 184,387.0 million USD, you can see an increase of 72.96% or 29829950 million KZT, but in international currency GDP of the country decreased by 7.21% or 13,303.3 million USD, indicating factors related to the crisis phenomena within the country.

Growth of gross domestic product of small and medium enterprises by 101,5% or to the amount of 10 331 975.52 million tenge is observed and actually this indicator was 20 512 124,82 million tenge in 2019, and 33 626 992 million tenge in 2020, i.e. growth of SME in comparison with 2019 by amount – 13114867.18 million tenge occurred during the pandemic.

The share of the number of people employed in SMEs out of the total number of employees in 2015 was 37.75%, and in 2020 it increased to 39.76%, which shows the social importance of SMEs in providing employment for the country's population.

Kangalakova assures that the share of small and medium-sized businesses in developed countries reaches 55-65% of GDP [1, p.1].

According to the data in Table 1 and Figure 1, contribution of SMEs to Kazakhstan's GDP is steadily growing. In 2019 this share of SMEs in GDP was 31.7%, which is + 6.8% higher compared to the same indicator in 2015, and in 2020 the share of SMEs was 32.8%, i.e. growth from 2019 to 2020 is 1.1%, which indicates a growing contribution to the GDP of SMEs. However, those indicators are not yet equal to the international indicators, thus, entrepreneurship needs support during the establishment and development stages.

The main indicators of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises according to statistical data include the indicators shown in Table 2.

Zavgorodniy and Stepanova emphasize the importance of realizing that small and medium-sized enterprises provide a large number of jobs, expand the range, saturate the market with necessary, diverse goods and services [2, p. 71].

Dynamics of the activities of business entities presented in Table 2, shows that from 2016 to 2020 the output of SMEs in the Republic of Kazakhstan increased by 71.5% over that period and amounted to 33626992 million tenge in 2020. Moreover, the number of people employed in SMEs for the year increased by 9.6%, which amounted to 3 472 606 people in 2020, out of the total 8 732 000 people employed or 39.76%. Production output per 1 employed in the field of small and medium-sized businesses in 2020 equaled 9.683503 million tenge per person with an increase of 56.38% compared to 2016. Nevertheless, in addition to indicators of the activities of entrepreneurial structures, factors play an important role as well. Thus, in the USAID MEP report, by Deloitte Consulting

Table 3 – External factors affecting the development of small and medium entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan

Main factors of economic potential:	2016	2020	Absolut deviation	
			+,-	%
1. Demographic factor				
Population at the end of the year, thousand people;	17918,2	18879,6	961,4	5,4
2. Social factor				
2.1. GDP per capita, mln tenge	2 639,7	3 770, 5	1130,8	42,8
2.2 GDP per capita, USD	10509,9	9812,5	-697,4	-6,6
2.3. Average per capita nominal income of population, tenge	76 575	114 995	38420,0	50,2
2.4. Proportion of the population with income below the subsistence minimum, %;	2,6	5,3	2,7	103,8
2.5. Average monthly nominal salary of an employee, tenge;	142898	213003	70105,0	49,1
2.6. Unemployed population, thousand people;	445,5	448,8	3,3	0,7
2.7. Employed population, thousand people;	8553,4	8 732,0	178,6	2,1
3. Investment factor				
3.1. Investments in fixed capital, mln. tenge	7762303	12270144	4507841,0	58,1
3.2 Gross inflow of foreign direct investments in the Republic of Kazakhstan, mln.	21 367	17 085	-4282,0	-20,0
4. International factor				
4.1. Export, mln USD	36 736,9	47540,8	10 803	29.4
4.2. Import, mln USD	25 376,7	38081,4	12 704,7	50,1
4.3. Foreign trade turnover, mln. USD	62 113,6	85622,1	23 508,6	37,8
5. Foreign exchange factor:				
5.1. US dollar exchange rate against the national currency, tenge.	342,16	47540,8	10803,9	29,4
5.2 SME loan portfolio, oil and gas STB bln. tenge	50024	38081,4	12704,7	50,1
5.3 Share of SME loans in the total interest on loans in the economy, %	32	85622,2	23508,6	37,8
6. Ecological faactor:				
6.1. Expenses of enterprises on environmental protection, billion tenge	152 206	210 397	58 191	38,2
6.2 Air emissions of pollutants from stationary sources, thousand tons	2 271,6	2 440,7	169,1	7,4
7. Transport and logistics factor				
7.1. Cargo and luggage transported, mln. tonnes	3 729,2	3 944,8	215,6	5,8
7.2 Cargo turnover, billion tons-km	518,6	584,0	65,4	12,6
8. Epidemiological factor				
8.1 Basic sanitary prohibitions related to the pandemic units	-	61	61	100
Note: calculated by the authors based on [7]				

LLP it has been emphasized that the development of entrepreneurial activity, competition and investment attractiveness depend on a wide range of factors reflecting the general condition of the country's economic policy and the status of state institutions, the development of the business climate, and increasing investment attractiveness. [8, p. 10]

Furthermore, Khairullina assures that SMEs are affected by political, scientific and technical, socio-demographic, socio-cultural, climatic factors, to name a few [7, p.2-5].

On the basis of statistical data, in Table 3, we considered the main similar factors that influenced small and medium-sized entrepreneurship in the conditions before and during the pandemic.

In order to define the external factors of the country we collected statistical data, which influenced the development of small and medium enterprises and the economy of Kazakhstan as a whole. The analysis revealed that, in general, the macroeconomic indicators of the development of the economy of the state for the period from 2016 to 2020 have increased.

Demographic factor shows the dynamic growth of the country's population for 5 years - 5.36%, which actually amounted to 18879.6 thousand people in 2020.

Social factor demonstrates that GDP per capita in RK in 2020 was 3,770.5223 thousand tenge per 1 person, and the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum increased by 103.8%. According to statistical data of gross domestic product per capita in RK in US dollars, in 2016 it was 10 509.9, and in 2020 was 9 812.5, which means that there was almost a decrease in the level of welfare in the summer period by -697.4 in US dollars or by - 6.64%. Unemployed population in Kazakhstan in 2020 was 448.8 thousand people, while employed population amounted to 8,732.0 thousand people.

The investment factor shows us that despite of reduction of gross inflow of foreign direct investments to the Republic of Kazakhstan, investments into the fixed capital have increased for 58,07 % in 5-year period. The gross inflow of foreign direct investments to the Republic of Kazakhstan decreased by 20 % or - 4282 million US dollars and amounted made 17 085 million US dollars in 2020, the reason of such reduction for the last considered year is various restrictions between the countries due to the pandemics.

During the study we considered the international factor for Kazakhstan, which show that all indicators of import, export and foreign trade turnover have a positive trend and their growth was in the range between 27.8%-50.06%, although the figures for 2020 were lower than in 2019 and this factor is associated with restrictions during the pandemic.

One of the important factors in the development of small and medium-sized businesses is an environmental factor which has increased negatively for the population. Emissions of pollutants from stationary sources in 2020 amounted to 169.1 thousand tons, i.e. growth over 5 years increased by 7.44%, which negatively affects public health in the region, due to the increase in emissions the costs of enterprises on environmental protection increased by 58191 billion tenge or 38.23%.

The transport and logistics factor is characterized by the development of various types of transport and their activities on the territory of Kazakhstan. Due to the decline in export-import operations in Kazakhstan in 2020, transportation of cargo, luggage, freight luggage had been affected, while cargo turnover has increased slightly in 2016-2020 by 12.6% and was in 2020 - 584 billion t-km.

An important factor that had a negative impact on the activities of business entities is the epidemiological factor. In the conditions of the pandemic there were various bans, which include governmental documents, regulations [9] to monitor the safety of goods and services, to protect people and employees of businesses, organizations from the virus. Moreover, the Republic of Kazakhstan introduced various emergency regimes in all regions, depending on the number of people sick, not allowed to be in public places without masks, check of the temperature and other measures related to the safety and spread of COVID-19.

The researchers carried out a correlation-regression analysis of the statistical data of the regions of Kazakhstan, with the purpose to mathematically express and describe the dependence of the main indicator of the functioning of the national economy - GDP on the factors characterizing small and medium-sized entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan [10].

To build a mathematical model of dependence, the following indicators were chosen:

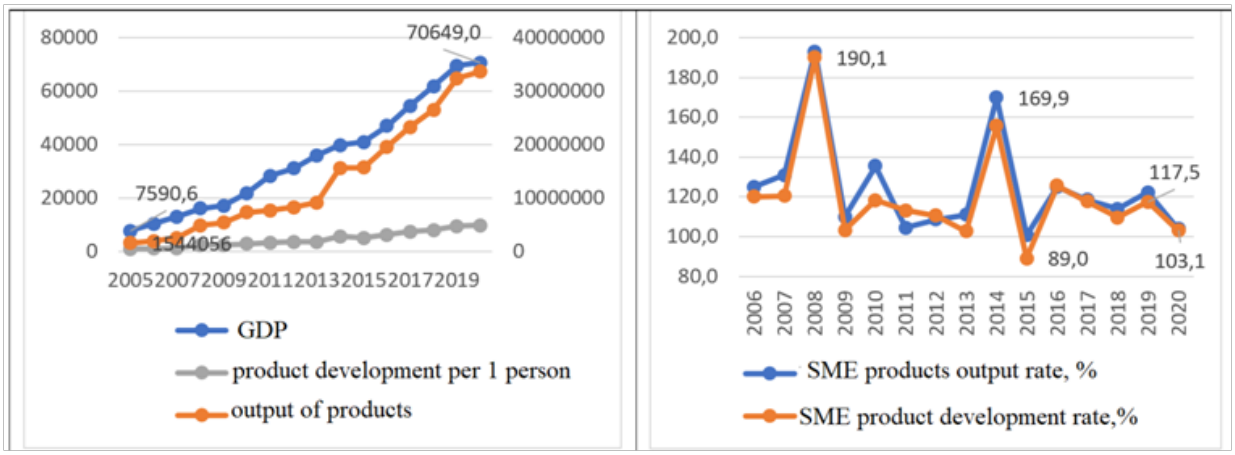

Figure 2 – GDP and SME factors' growth rate and dynamics, 2005-2020

Note – developed by the authors based on [7]

1. GDP of the country, billion tenge (Y);
2. Output of products by SMEs, million tenge (X1).
3. Product development per 1 employed person in the field of SMEs, thousand tenge per person (X2).

To conduct a correlation-regression model of the dependence of factors, official statistical data for 2005-2020 were used. To check the trend of the factors, the following graphs (Figure2) were built.

It is noticeable from Figure 2 that the direction of the trend of GDP and output of small and medium-sized businesses in general and per 1 employed person in the field of SMEs correspond to each other. There are leaps in the growth rates of SME indicators, for example in 2008 compared to 2007, increased by an average of 1.9 times, and in 2014 compared to 2013, increased by an average of 1.7 times. Starting from 2020, the rate of output in the SME sector is declining.

To identify the impact of SME development on the overall development of regions, the following factors were considered:

1. GRP by regions, million tenge (Y);
2. Output of products by SMEs, million tenge (X1);
3. Production output per 1 employed person in the field of SMEs, thousand tenge per person (X2).

To conduct a correlation analysis of the dependence of factors (Table 4), official statistical data on the regions for 2016-2021 were used.

It can be stated that GRP of the region has always been dependent on the output of the SME, although in 2020 and 2021 the tightness of the relationship (r_{2020}=0.90, r_{2021}=0.87) is weakened, due to a slowdown in the growth rate of SMEs.

Table 4 – Correlation dependence of SME factors by regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Factors	Y: GRP, mln tenge						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016-2021
X1: Output of products by SMEs, million tenge	0,89	0,91	0,93	0,92	0,90	0,87	0,89
X2: Production output per 1 employed person in the field of SMEs, thousand tenge per person	0,44	0,50	0,71	0,70	0,69	0,67	0,66
Number of observations	16	16	17	17	17	17	100
Note – calculated by the authors based on [7]							

And the production output per 1 employed person in the field of SMEs shows a weak relationship with the GRP of the region, as this characterizes the inefficiency of the productivity of SME members. Starting from 2018, by region, the growth of GRP and the productivity of the SME sector are closely correlated. According to the data of 2016-2020 and by region, using the calculated correlation coefficients for 100 observations as panel data, they show a very close relationship. This means the gross output by region is closely related to the development of the region's small and medium-sized enterprises. This, in turn, improves the standard of living of the population of the region.

Thus, the development of the region as a whole depends on the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Based on correlations, we build a regression model of the dependence of GRP on output and productivity of each member of the SME and get the following:

Multiple R	0,900		coefficients	t-statistics, (t=1.9)	P-value (α=0.05)
R-square	0,810	Y	1160421,6	4,479	2,05E-05
F (F=3.09)	207.7	X1	1,2	13,770	1,49E-24
Significance F (p=0.05)	9E-36	X2	77,1	2,068	0,041289

Hence, the regression model has the form:

$$У = 1160421,6+1,2X1+77,1X2 \quad (1)$$

In the given model, the parameters are statistically significant according to the Fisher and t-criteria, therefore, we can conclude that the coefficients of SME factors show that if the output of SMEs (X1) increases by 1 million tenge, then GRP increases by an average of 1.2 million tenge. Moreover, if the productivity of each SME member increases by 1 thousand tenge, then GRP increases by an average of 77.1 million tenge.

However, in the modern period there are still significant problems in the development of SMEs and the negative impacts of the pandemic on this sector of the economy are the following:

1. imperfection of the legislative base;
2. limited access of SMEs to financial resources and objects of investment and financial and credit infrastructure;
3. presence of a large number of administrative barriers;
4. relatively low competitiveness of small and medium business products [5, p.87]

Furthermore, it was very difficult for domestic entrepreneurs to adapt their activities in conditions of constantly, changing prohibitions, which are associated with the pandemic. The pandemic crisis has had a very negative impact on microentrepreneurs with less than 10-15 employees; therefore they should be supported as a priority.

SMEs in Kazakhstan are strongly concentrated in two biggest cities, where medium enterprises are not significant, i.e. with between 100 and 250 employees and concentrated in low productivity industries.

Many entrepreneurs have used such measures as: (1) deferral of tax payments, (2) exemption from payroll taxes, and (3) suspension of loan payments due to liquidity problems. About 15% of business entities were not able to benefit from state support measures because state support is not foreseen for their sphere of activity. Those entrepreneurs who received state support stressed on various obstacles in receiving this assistance, such as limited support, budget and complicated administrative barriers, lack of necessary information, bureaucracy, and negligence on the part of state support operators.

State measures to support entrepreneurship were mainly aimed at helping SMEs in the short term, i.e. deferral of payments, loans, moratorium until January 2023 and others, but not at future strategic growth and business development in Kazakhstan. Low level of liquidity, which is not enough to survive a sharp decline in demand for goods and services, and to turn around and maintain operational business activities need about 2 months and a stock of free finance for an average of 27 days, which has often led to the ruin of the business.

SMEs will continue to be disproportionately represented in the most affected sectors (tourism, catering, trade, entertainment and other services), non-state sector and online services. Lack of a comprehensive, systematic approach and coordination, which should be based on a state program to support business, especially those spheres most affected by the crisis associated with the pandemic.

As a result of the study, the following measures for the further development of SMEs can be given:

1. There is a need for a long-term program about restart and recovery plan, and a model for introducing entrepreneurship in the future.

2. Facilitate SME access to state support to increase participation and effectiveness of SMEs in support programs, government agencies should work directly with SMEs, helping them to jointly identify the necessary support measures, simplify the process of applying for and timely receipt of support. the relevance of interest-free loans, grants; partial or temporary assistance for rent and utility costs as direct measures of financial support.

3. Providing guarantees on loans; loan restructuring in the form of reduced interest rates or prolongation of loans; additional deferral of payments as measures to improve access to liquidity.

4. Development of a national import-export strategy in a pandemic; simplification of import and export procedures; access to domestic and foreign markets; cancellation of penalties, fines and extension of terms of state contracts; support for foreign and Kazakh SME corporations in participating in supply chains and performing services, works.

5. Providing business entities with proper information on effective work and mobile interconnection, support to other companies in the framework of state support at different levels.

6. Mitigation of administrative procedures and requirements, which limit participation of SMEs in public procurement.

7. It is necessary to revise the state program, taking into account the prospective development of SMEs, to identify possible risks, prioritize sectors, introduce special taxes and provide recovery assistance to those areas of SMEs that are most affected by the pandemic.

8. Purposefully scaling up, encouraging innovative projects, digitalization and the creation of new entrepreneurial models, which are crucial in the perspective of the country's economy.

9. Develop tax reductions and other measures to promote medium-sized businesses.

10. Actively use online venues to boost business and bring services and goods to consumers in the face of bans.

11. Introduction of certified sanitary safety organizations.

12. Training of online sales at the expense of the state.

Conclusion

To ensure the effective functioning of entrepreneurship, which every year has an increasing impact on the economy of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to have economic stability of business structures that are able to fulfill their obligations, produce competitive products, services, regardless of the effects of adverse factors, including the economic transformation associated with pandemic and other influences.

The given research considered the current state of business entities, which showed that despite the pandemic, entrepreneurship is developing in the country. However, there are external factors that negatively affect their effective functioning. These include: sanitary and epidemiological bans, the growth of currency in the international arena, decline in foreign investment, ecological issues and others.

Moreover, the study considered the key problems of Kazakhstan entrepreneurs associated with the global crisis during the pandemic, which include short-term assistance from the state, bankruptcy due to prohibitions on business entities, especially microenterprises, scarce of information on state support, bureaucracy, corruption among public service operators, no relationship with large companies to work together effectively, no long-term state program

to support SMEs, which were affected by the pandemic. Based on the listed problems of SMEs the article suggests the main directions to solve them during the pandemic.

The implementation of the proposed recommendations will give impetus to the improvement of SMEs and the overall growth of the country's economy.

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Малое и среднее предпринимательство Республики Казахстан в условиях кризиса: современное состояние, проблемы, рекомендации

Аннотация. Мировой кризис затронул все страны, в том числе и Казахстан, напрямую отразился на политическом, социальном, экономическом положении страны и, в конечном счете, на макроэконо-

мических показателях, уровне благосостояния населения, выпуске продукции по отдельным отраслям, спросе и предложение, вкладе и развитии малого и среднего казахстанского предпринимательства.

В данной статье рассмотрены нормативно-правовые аспекты, такие как понятие предпринимательства, его организационно-правовые виды, классификация субъектов предпринимательства по размерности, кроме того, изучены современное состояние предпринимательства, основные индикаторы, внешние факторы и рекомендации, влияющие на дальнейшую результативную деятельность малого и среднего предпринимательства (далее МСП) в условиях перегрузки, мирового кризиса и последствий COVID-19 и направленные на дальнейшее развитие предпринимательства в различных отраслях экономики Казахстана.

В исследовании было учтено мнение видных ученых-экономистов на основе проведения теоретического обзора по теме данного исследования. Проведенное исследование позволяет установить особенности деятельности казахстанского предпринимательства, углубить понимание субъектов предпринимательства и их роль в системе экономических отношений, факторы, которые повлияли на деятельность МСП, предложить рекомендации по их улучшению в условиях ограничения.

В процессе работы использовались статистический метод, сравнительный анализ, вертикальный и горизонтальный анализы, синтез и другие. Таким образом, в результате проведенного исследования предложены рекомендации по дальнейшей активизации деятельности предпринимательских структур в кризисных, рискованных условиях в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: малые и средние предприятия, предпринимательство, индивидуальный предприниматель, организационно-правовые формы, пандемия.

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Дағдарыс жағдайындағы Қазақстан Республикасының шағын және орта кәсіпкерлігі: жай-күйі, мәселелері, ұсыныстар

Аннотация. Жаһандық дағдарыс барлық елдерге, соның ішінде Қазақстанға да әсер етіп, елдің саяси, әлеуметтік, экономикалық жағдайына және тиісінше, макроэкономикалық көрсеткіштерге, халықтың әл-ауқатының деңгейіне, жекелеген салалардағы өнім көлеміне, сұраныс пен ұсынысқа, шағын және орта қазақстандық кәсіпкерліктің дамуы мен экономикадағы үлесіне тікелей әсер етті.

Бұл мақалада кәсіпкерлік ұғымы, оның ұйымдық-құқықтық түрлері, өлшем бойынша шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілердің жіктелуі, сонымен қатар кәсіпкерліктің қазіргі жағдайы, негізгі көрсеткіштер, сыртқы факторлар қарастырылып, ғаламдық дағдарыс пен COVID-19 салдарынан Қазақстан экономикасының әртүрлі салаларында кәсіпкерлікті одан әрі дамытуға бағытталған ұсыныстар берілді.

Зерттеу барысында осы зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша теориялық шолу негізінде көрнекті экономистердің пікірі ескерілді. Зерттеу қазақстандық кәсіпкерлік қызметінің ерекшелігін анықтауға, шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілерді және олардың экономикалық қатынастар жүйесіндегі рөлін, ШОБ қызметіне әсер еткен факторларды түсінуді тереңдетуге, оларды дамыту жағдайында оларды жақсарту бойынша ұсыныстар беруге мүмкіндік береді.

Зерттеуде статистикалық әдіс, салыстырмалы талдау, горизонталды және көлденең талдаулар, синтез сияқты әдістер қолданылды. Осылайша, зерттеу нәтижесінде еліміздегі дағдарысты, тәуекелді жағдайларда кәсіпкерлік құрылымдарының қызметін одан әрі жандандыру бойынша ұсыныстар жасалынды.

Түйін сөздер: шағын және орта кәсіпорындар, кәсіпкерлік, жеке кәсіпкер, ұйымдық-құқықтық нысандар, пандемия.

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