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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 entrepreneurial activity in the production sector of the Regions of Kazakhstan and develop proposals for its improvement. The research process uses such General scientific research methods as observation, description, analysis and synthesis, as well as comparative, formal-logical and other methods of cognition. As a research information base, statistical data and data on projects of JSC «Damu entrepreneurship Development Fund», which helps in the creation and development of small and medium-sized business projects in Kazakhstan, were used.*

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 sectoral context. The forms and sources of financing are investigated; the features of development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan are defined. The ways of development of entrepreneurship in the production sphere are suggested.

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, state support, enterprise, project, development, production, investment.*

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Introduction

During the years of independence in the Republic of Kazakhstan was developed 10 policy documents on the basis of which was conducted and implemented the state program of agricultural development that led to increased entrepreneurial activity, the formation of a market economy and to the emergence of various organizational-legal forms of management in villages. In turn, the lack of funding and regular changes in legislation, as well as the Republic's entry into the customs Union and the EEU, affected Kazakhstan's producers, as the requirements put forward to them and new

technological standards have a negative impact and restrict the activities of small and large producers[1].

Methodology

In the course of research, general scientific research methods such as observation, description, analysis and synthesis, as well as comparative, formal-logical and other methods of cognition were used.

History of the issue under consideration. «Statistical data on projects of JSC» «Entrepreneurship Development Fund» «Damu» helping with development in the creation and

development of projects of small and medium-sized businesses, as well as economic reviews of the World Development Bank related to the ease of doing business in the Republic of Kazakhstan and annual reports of the organization for Economic Cooperation and development with an analysis of the implementation of innovative reforms in the country were used as a research information base.»

Discussion

The article presented and analyzed up-to-date quantitative information on the number of enterprises in the field of small and medium-sized businesses in the regional and sectoral context. The forms and sources of financing were studied, and the specifics of the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan were determined. Ways to develop entrepreneurship in the industrial sphere were proposed.

The Kazakh market is filled with products from the customs Union and the CIS countries, and there is a shortage of condensed milk, cottage cheese and cheese of domestic production on the shelves [2]. At the same time the head of state set task to replace, missing the import of food products and to increase exports by half, hence the importance of finding effective directions of development of small enterprises, which meet the modern market economy, to improve self-organization, strengthen sectoral collaboration, to apply modern development strategies, making this study relevant[3].

The purpose of the work is to substantiate, develop methodological foundations and practical recommendations for the development of entrepreneurial activity in the production sector.

In accordance with this goal, the following tasks are set:

- to give a theoretical justification of the significance of the development of entrepreneurship in the field of production;
- research trends in the development of entrepreneurship in the field of production in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- show the possibilities of developing entrepreneurship in the field of production;
- substantiate the development strategies of enterprises in the field of production;
- develop proposals for improving the infrastructure of small businesses.

Research methodology and methodology. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research consists of the works of domestic and foreign scientists, fundamental provisions of economic theory, as well as economic reviews and reports of the Executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The study used the following methods: system analysis, economic and statistical, abstract-logical, monographic, etc.

Results

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, contributing to an increase in 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 indisputable, since the creation of the 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 [4]. Among Kazakhstani scientists, the works of many scientists of Kazakhstan are devoted to the problems of entrepreneurship, including the problems of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector - B. Chakmak, R. Bugubaeva [5], D. Zhenshan, Esenbayeva A. E. [6] Pavlova T. I., Ramzanova Z.Sh. [7] and others. Among Russian scientists, we can note the works of Rastegaeva F.S. [8], Vasiliev K. A. [9] and others.

The policy of purposeful development of entrepreneurship and support of small and medium-sized businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a priority. Since 2002, the Damu entrepreneurship development Fund has been providing loans to small and medium-sized

businesses [10]. Since 2012, important tools have been launched to support entrepreneurship in the regions: the business roadmap 2020 and the employment roadmap 2020, under which entrepreneurs have received support in the form of subsidizing the loan interest rate, partial loan guarantee, 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 been approved. All these programs are aimed at implementing the messages of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan starting with the strategy «Kazakhstan-2030» And «Kazakhstan»s way-2050: common goal, common

interests, common future» [11]. The purpose of which is to ensure sustainable and balanced growth of regional entrepreneurship, as well as to maintain existing and create new permanent jobs.

As mentioned earlier, entrepreneurship is an important economic phenomenon that contributes to the development of strategically important industries in the country. Financial support measures for entrepreneurs include:

- subsidizing the interest rate on loans, financial leasing agreements of banks, the development Bank, and leasing companies;
- partial guarantee on loans from banks, the development Bank;

Table 1

Industry breakdown of subsidy results from 2010-2019

Industry. Number of projects, units..	Industry. Number of projects, units	The sum of credits KZT
Manufacturing industry	4 202	1 215 588 426
Transport and warehousing	3 385	384 011 858
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles	2 061	268 456 407
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 176	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
The construction industry	198	17 346 804
Provision of other types of 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
Source Damu entrepreneurship development Fund JSC [9]		

- development of production (industrial) infrastructure;
- creation of industrial zones;
- long-term leasing financing [12].

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 building materials and other non-metallic mineral products, metallurgy, Metalworking, mechanical engineering and other industrial sectors. As well as transport and warehousing, tourism, information and communication, education, health and social services, art, entertainment and recreation, and other services [13].

Since 2010, Damu entrepreneurship development Fund JSC has subsidized 15,147 projects of 2,645 billion tenge in 3 areas of the program. (Including in 2018, 1,432 projects were supported for a total amount of loans of 173 billion tenge; in 2019, 2,396 projects for a total amount of loans of 154 billion tenge) [14].

As can be seen from table 1 «Industry breakdown of subsidy results», most of the subsidies are allocated to projects in the manufacturing industry (4,202 projects for a total of 1,215 billion tenge), transport and warehousing (3,385 projects for 384 billion tenge) and wholesale and retail trade (2,061 projects for 268 billion tenge) (enge)

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%, and only 8% of subsidies were allocated for the development of agriculture. 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%.

In 2019, Kazakhstan's GDP amounted to 5.15 trillion tenge, the contribution of agriculture to this figure was 5%. And in this indicator, 70% is provided by crop production, whose products are imported. Kazakhstan is an agricultural country, and on the example of the regions-North Kazakhstan, Akmola and Kostanay regions, you can see that the distribution of subsidies was not evenly distributed, since mainly subsidized enterprises engaged in crop production-64.8% and livestock-35.2%, this is data for 2019 and according to data for 2020, it is distributed for crop production-67.3%, for livestock-32.7%. This is due to the fact that «80% of crop production is sold as raw materials without processing, and the products necessary for crop production,

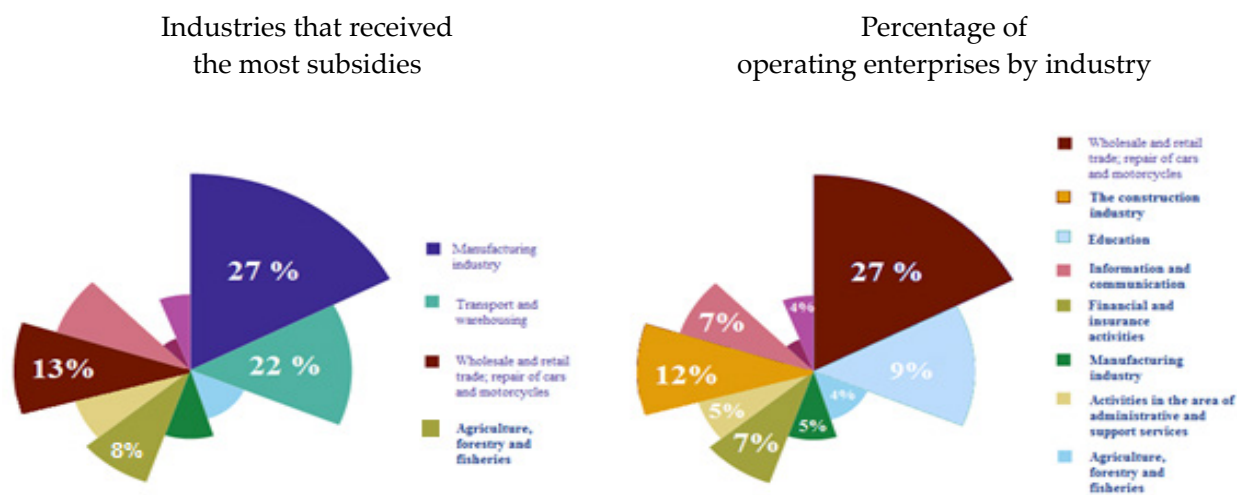


Figure 1 – Industries that received the largest number of subsidies and the percentage of operating enterprises by industry

such as seeds, herbicides, fuel and lubricants, are imported, so this direction of subsidizing is well supported by the Ministry of agriculture. Analysis of animal husbandry from 2002 to 2019 showed that large farms managed to increase the number of livestock from 7 to 9.1%. At the same time, in small farms, this indicator was in the range of 4.5-35%. The country is still dominated by subsidiary farms, which are the main suppliers of milk and meat [15].

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 less compared to 2017, respectively. This was due to the fact that, as a result of lower oil prices and the weakening of the ruble in the Russian Federation since the end of 2014 and 2015 there was a decline in the economy leading to higher inflation and lower real incomes. As a result, a large number of Russian products were imported to Kazakhstan due to

the depreciation of the ruble at significantly low prices, which negatively affected the competitive environment and Kazakhstan's producers [16].

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

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. As for the industry 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%, trade enterprises – 16%, transport and

Table 2

Number of operating enterprises in the SME sector for 2014-2020

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

Compiled by the author based on data stat.gov.kz [10]

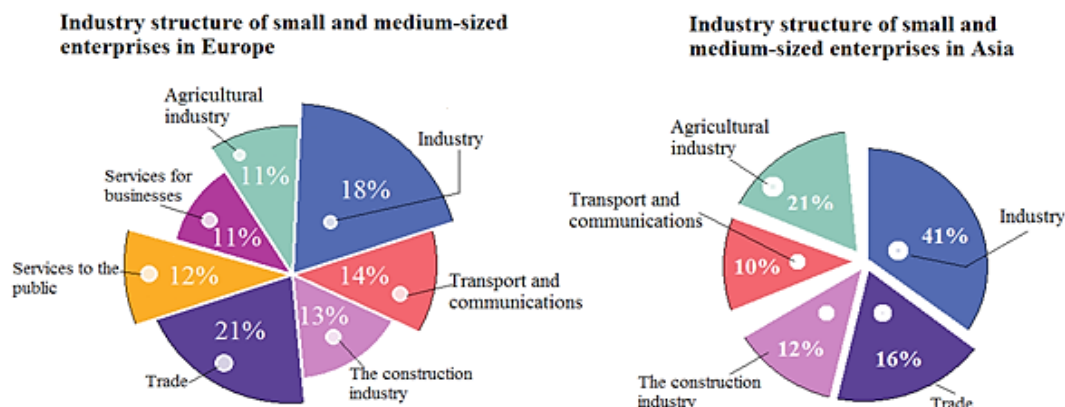


Figure 2 – Industry structure of small and medium-sized businesses in developed countries

communications – 12%, and construction – 10%. As can be seen from figure 2, in the developed countries of Europe and Asia, small and medium-sized businesses cover all sectors of the economy, pay attention not only to industrial enterprises, or trade, but also to agriculture as a source of food security and a profitable industry, as well as pay attention 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.

Conclusions

Based on the above, for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, following the example of developed countries, it is necessary to:

- actively increase innovative research and development programs, investing large amounts of money 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 field of activity (special attention is paid to high-tech and environmentally friendly technologies);
- pay special attention to the social status of entrepreneurs (special benefits for young people, women, disabled people, pensioners) and the development of the region (benefits for depressed regions);
- 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.

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Қазақстан Республикасы өңдеу секторындағы кәсіпкерлікті дамыту мәселелері

Аннотация. Мақаланың мақсаты – Қазақстан аймақтарының өндірістік секторында кәсіпкерлік қызметті дамыту тетіктерінің қолданылуын талдау және оны жетілдіру бойынша ұсыныстарды әзірлеу. Зерттеу процесінде байқау, сипаттау, талдау және синтездеу сияқты жалпы ғылыми зерттеу әдістері,

сонымен қатар, танымның салыстырмалы, формальды-логикалық және басқа әдістері қолданылады. Зерттеудің ақпараттық базасы ретінде статистикалық мәліметтер мен Қазақстандағы шағын және орта бизнесі құруға және дамытуға көмектесетін жобалар туралы мәліметтер пайдаланылды.

Бұл мақалада аймақтық және салалық тұрғыдағы шағын және орта кәсіпкерлік саласындағы кәсіпорындар саны туралы тиісті сандық ақпарат көрсетіліп, талданды. Қаржыландыру нысандары мен көздері зерттелді, Қазақстан Республикасындағы шағын және орта кәсіпкерліктің даму ерекшеліктері анықталды. Өңдеу секторындағы кәсіпкерлікті дамыту жолдары ұсынылған.

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

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Проблемы развития предпринимательства в производственной сфере Республики Казахстан

Аннотация. Целью статьи являются 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, экономические обзоры Всемирного банка развития, связанные с легкостью ведения бизнеса в Республике Казахстан, а также ежегодные отчеты организации экономического сотрудничества и развития с анализом хода выполнения инновационных реформ в стране.

В статье была продемонстрирована и проанализирована актуальная количественная информация по количеству предприятий в сфере малого и среднего предпринимательства в региональном и отраслевом разрезе. Исследованы формы и источники финансирования, определены особенности развития предприятий малого и среднего предпринимательства в Республике Казахстан. Предложены пути развития предпринимательства в производственной сфере.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, государственная поддержка, предприятие, проект, развитие, производство, инвестиции.

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