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**СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО
МЕХАНИЗМА ЧАСТНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА
В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН**

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматривается текущее состояние и развитие экономического механизма частного предпринимательства в Казахстане. Выявлены последние тенденции в развитии экономического механизма частного предпринимательства, основанные на применении научных знаний, сопоставлении, анализе и системном подходе. Результатом проведенного исследования является формулировка сильных и слабых сторон малого и среднего предпринимательства, а также преимуществ и недостатков государственной и интеграционной подсистем экономического механизма частного предпринимательства, обеспечивающих различные меры поддержки и способствующих устойчивому экономическому развитию государства. Выявленные неблагоприятные тенденции позволят обосновать основные

направления повышения эффективности малого и среднего предпринимательства в стране.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, средний бизнес, экономический механизм частного предпринимательства, кредитное регулирование, налоговое регулирование, таможенное регулирование, институты развития, государственно-частное партнерство.

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CURRENT SITUATION OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract: *this article deals with the current state and development of the economic mechanism of private enterprise in Kazakhstan. Recent trends have been identified in the economic mechanism of private enterprise, based on the application of scientific knowledge, comparison, analysis and systems approach. The result of the study is the formulation of the strengths and weaknesses of small and medium-sized enterprises and the advantages and disadvantages of the state and integration subsystem of the economic mechanism of private entrepreneurship, providing various support measures and contributing to sustainable economic development of the government. The unfavourable trends that have been identified will help to substantiate the main*

directions for improving the efficiency of small and medium-sized businesses in the country.

Keywords: *Small and medium-sized enterprises, economic mechanism of private entrepreneurship, credit regulation, tax regulation, customs regulation, development institutions, public-private partnership.*

Kazakhstan is pursuing a permanent and targeted policy of creating effective institutional, legal and financial and economic support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. As a result, a legislative base, an authorized body, a specialized financial organization, infrastructure facilities and State programmes have been established. Through the state, market and integrated subsystems of the economic mechanism of the economy, complex measures of support and development of private entrepreneurship are being implemented, which led Kazakhstan to a positive trend in the annual world rating «Doing Business».

In theoretical and applied economics, the term «mechanism» is used to describe social and production processes in their interaction in order to obtain a positive effect with certain efforts [2, p. 39; 4, p. 133]. Researchers view the mechanism as a set of interconnected elements that drive an object from two perspectives: first, as a set of elements that affect the development of the object; second, as a relationship and interaction of elements, development facility [3, p. 115].

On the basis of these allegations, it is believed that there are also economic mechanisms in the business sector of the economy. Researchers speak of the economic mechanism as a system of interrelated, interdependent forms and methods of management, economic levers and incentives [1. p. 35; 5, p. 480]. The Economic Framework for Private Enterprise Development is defined as a set of interrelated phenomena and relationships among economic policy instruments aimed at encouraging economic agents to adopt such a pattern of behaviour, Decision-making that meets the goals and objectives of the policy [6, p. 29]. It links and harmonizes social, group and private interests and serves the functioning and development of the national economy. The relevance of research in this area is determined by the fact that the priority area of the

State economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the search for ways to improve the economic mechanism of private enterprise and the development of measures to strengthen its state support.

The analysis of the economic mechanism of private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out on the basis of data of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, annual reports of JSC «Entrepreneurship Development Fund «Damu» for 2013–2019. The results of the study revealed the following trends in its status and development.

An indicator of the successful development of the economic mechanism of private entrepreneurship is the state of small and medium-sized businesses. During the period under review, the number of registered small and medium-sized enterprises in Kazakhstan exceeded 1.5 million. The share of manufacturing units, which amounts to 96.7 per cent of the total number of economic entities, has increased. There is an average of 82.8 active small and medium-sized business organizations per 1,000 inhabitants of Kazakhstan, which demonstrates the positive contribution of SMEs to the development of the country's economy, but the value of the main indicators (share in employment and output) is currently insufficient in comparison with developed countries.

The imbalance in the structure of SME actors by industry and legal and institutional form is being reduced: the share of players in the manufacturing industry that are designed to support diversified economic growth is increasing; the number and proportion of sole proprietors in comparison with small enterprises are decreasing.

The small and medium-sized business sector continues to develop unevenly across the country's regions: 48 per cent of all SME entities are located in South Kazakhstan and Almaty region, as well as in Nur-Sultan city and Almaty city. This is due to the distribution of the population and resources in the regions, as well as to the peculiarities of the structure of their economies, the existing imbalances in financing the SME sector between regions, since in 2018 more than 73% of all bank funds directed to the development of SMEs fall on the city of Nur-Sultan and Almaty city.

The evolution of the second-tier bank loan portfolio for small and medium-sized enterprises shows that State support instruments are working, but the share of credit to

SMEs is (12.9 per cent) The country's credit portfolio remains very small compared to the SME share of the country's GDP (28.9 per cent). In this connection, the second-tier bank loan portfolio in the small business segment has also shrunk. There is a decrease in the share of lending to small and medium-sized businesses in priority sectors of the economy and manufacturing industry, therefore, there is a need for further government regulation of SMEs in order to maintain the achieved level of development and level negative development trends using both financial and non-financial instruments.

Small businesses' access to credit has increased their investment activity, and the good news is that the rate of growth of small business fixed investment has been higher than the rate of growth of the market as a whole. Thus, during the analyzed period, the annual volume of investments in SMEs increased 2.1 times, while the entire market volume of investments increased by 59.9%, thanks to which the share of investments in SMEs in the total volume of investments increased from 33% to 43%. The priority of state programs for the manufacturing industry stimulated the growth of investments in this sector, and entrepreneurs were able to attract more borrowed funds for investment activities. Investment activity has led to an increase in the number of SME actors, the emergence of new production enterprises, the creation of new jobs – the contribution of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment in manufacturing industry has reached 43,5 per cent, Smes increase output through fixed investment and increased productive capacity.

Tax revenues to the state budget from the activities of small and medium-sized businesses are growing every year. Thus, CIT payments during the analyzed period increased by 269%, and their share in the total income from CIT is 23.2%. However, the tax policy of the state in relation to small business is more of a fiscal rather than stimulating nature.

Strategic and coordinating functions in the economic processes of the development of private entrepreneurship are assumed by the state, implementing them through the mechanism of the National Development Institutions, which mainly act as specialized financial institutions. The main state institute of entrepreneurship development is

JSC «Entrepreneurship Development Fund «Damu». Over the last six years, the Government, through the «Damu» Foundation, has ensured the amounts of concessional HCB financing comparable to OECD countries.

Customs regulation of private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan includes means of implementing customs policy based on the power relations between the state and persons engaged in foreign economic and other activities. Goods exported by SMEs (products of animal and vegetable origin, finished food products – 3.5%, machinery, equipment, vehicles – 1.4% and other goods – 2.1%) are included in the groups that make up the minimum share in the structure export of Kazakhstan, which indicates a very insignificant contribution of SMEs to export activities and reflects an import-oriented economy.

Public-Private Partnerships, Business Associations and Unions are important elements of the integrated system of regulation of business in the Republic of Kazakhstan, they provide financial and non-financial measures (services, advisory services and training of entrepreneurs) support to private enterprise entities. The current situation has shown that there are 102 PPP projects under way in the Republic of Kazakhstan, including 8 national projects (290 billion tenge) and 94 local projects worth 873 billion tenge. In 2018, the 18 Business Service Centres and 15 Mobile Business Support Centres served 25,3 clients. They received more than 34,6 consultations. The highest number of consultations was on legal issues (27.8 per cent); accounting and tax services (27.6 per cent); marketing (23.5 per cent). The lowest number of consultations was provided on management issues and complete supervision of the whole process of implementation of management systems – 2.4% – 2.7%.

The solution of the indicated problematic trends identified in the economic mechanism of private entrepreneurship in the Republic of Kazakhstan will ensure an increase in the efficiency of the SME sector and create conditions for the formation of a competitive state.

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