

ISSN 2224-5294

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

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## ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН  
Қазақстан Республикасының  
Ұлттық ғылым академиясының  
Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

## NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
Abay kazakh national  
pedagogical university

**SERIES**  
**OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

**2 (324)**

**MARCH - APRIL 2019**

PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1962

PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR

ALMATY, NAS RK

Б а с р е д а к т о р

ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі

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Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РҚБ (Алматы қ.)

Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 30.04.2010 ж. берілген № **10894-Ж** мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18, <http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

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**Известия Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. Серия общественных и гуманитарных наук. ISSN 2224-5294**

Собственник: ООО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан № **10894-Ж**, выданное 30.04.2010 г.

Периодичность 6 раз в год

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, 220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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

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**News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of Social and Humanities.**  
**ISSN 2224-5294**

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of information and archives of the Ministry of culture and information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N **10894-Ж**, issued 30.04.2010

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 500 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,  
<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty

**NEWS**

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.51>

Volume 2, Number 324 (2019), 74 – 83

UDC 330.1

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## **CREDITING IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ENTERPRISES OF SMALL BUSINESSES AS SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF MARKET ECONOMY**

**Abstract.** The development of small and medium-sized businesses is the basis of the economy of any country. The experience of developed countries shows that the formation and development of small and medium-sized businesses creates favorable conditions for economic recovery: a competitive environment is being formed and developed, a sectoral and regional monopolism is being overcome, the market is becoming saturated, the export potential is increasing, the middle class is being created. In Kazakhstan, it is the support of small and medium-sized businesses that is one of the priority tasks of the state policy of economic development conducted by N.A. Nazarbayev.

This article discusses one of the tools for the development of small business - bank lending, which allows to solve the problem of insufficient resource base. The lack of sufficient funding does not allow small businesses to develop effectively, which is manifested in the absence of the possibility of timely fulfillment of obligations to counterparties, investment activities: renewal of fixed assets, expansion of business volumes.

When writing the article, general scientific methods of cognition (statistical, normative analysis, synthesis, analogy, generalization), empirical-theoretical (collection, study and comparison of data), as well as methods of scientific cognition were used. When processing and systematizing the data, the methods of grouping and classification were used.

The information and statistical base of the study was compiled from official periodical and information and analytical publications of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** small and medium business (SME), lending, microcrediting, entrepreneur, subject, entrepreneurship, financing, microcredit financial organizations (MFIs).

**Introduction** - In developed economies, small business plays an important role, ensuring sustainable growth and development of the economy, a high level of competition, and the social well-being of the country. The key priority of the Third Modernization of Kazakhstan is the cardinal improvement and expansion of the business environment, which includes a set of system measures for the growth of small and medium businesses. The greater the share of small and medium businesses in our economy, the more stable will be the development of Kazakhstan [1].

Among economists there is no unity in understanding the essence and content of the economic basis of lending. So, from the point of view of O. I. Lavrushin, a specific “economic basis on which credit relations emerge and develop, is the circulation and circulation of capital, i.e., the economic basis for the emergence and development of credit relations is a circulation and turnover of capital characterized by continuity and at the same time, different fluctuations depending on the need for resources and sources of their coverage [2].

**Research background** – Researchers M.L. Lishansky and I.B. Maslova when determining the content of the economic basis of credit relations, Maslova considers refund ability to be an important attribute, “regardless of the stage of capital flow, it is a universal property of a loan [3].

Currently, the role of lending in the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the country is growing, which confirms the positive statistics of the industry. The state also implements the

necessary measures to improve the availability of credit facilities. The social initiative of the President of the country to expand lending only strengthens these measures.

As E.Z. Iruhov and R.R. Sabanov note that active work of commercial banks in the area of crediting is an indispensable condition for successful competition of these institutions, leads to an increase in production, an increase in employment, an increase in the solvency of participants in economic relations [4].

Voevutko A.Yu. in his scientific articles, he describes small business entities that are very vulnerable to all market changes and shocks, since they have far fewer opportunities and resources than subjects of medium and, moreover, larger business. Therefore, the economic policies of developed countries are aimed at compensating these abilities of small enterprises and helping them to act in the market as full-fledged subjects of competition [5].

Financing a small business is the most acute issue that every entrepreneur has to do. This question arises at all stages of business life. L.T. Ibadova defines domestic financial resources as resources generated in the process of economic activities of organizations, and the main forms of external financing include “receiving gratuitous financial assistance from budgetary and extra-budgetary sources, attracting bank and non-bank loans” [6].

So, for example, V.I. Kolesnikov, L.P. Krolivetskaya understand the system of bank crediting as a set of elements determining the organization of the credit process (technology and technology of crediting) and its regulation in accordance with the principles of crediting [7].

This approach is shared by A.I. Polishchuk, who treats the lending system as “a set of lending methods and methods based on certain principles” [8].

In essence, the understanding of the system is reduced to a credit mechanism, in which credit subjects are not included.

According to S.N. Yakovenko, A.A. Londar, small business lending gives the bank’s loan portfolio a number of characteristic features:

- short-term financing, due on the one hand to the fact that small businesses primarily solve the problem of financing current rather than investment expenses, and on the other hand that banks do not have the long-term credit resources necessary to finance investments;

- weak security, due to the fact that the pledge when lending to small businesses most often serve as inventory values in circulation, the implementation of which presents certain difficulties and is associated with significant costs;

- increased risks associated with the difficulty of carrying out a full-fledged analysis of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise;

- high profitability due to the desire of banks to compensate for the high level of risk [9].

Taking into account the fact that today about 1.5 million people are employed in the sphere of individual entrepreneurship, in peasant and private farms, this measure will indirectly contribute to the preservation of their jobs and the further development of small business in Kazakhstan.

The implementation of various government programs that support the infrastructure and innovative development of the country has a positive effect on the development of the small and medium-sized business sector, which is supported by the financing of second-tier banks. To increase the availability of bank lending to small businesses, as noted by Galyaeva L.Ye. and Maximchuk E.I. in their articles, the development of its institutional environment should be oriented, which is represented as a set of groups of institutions - its subjects, namely: institutions regulating the market of bank lending to small business, financing systems, tax institutions, legal institutions, etc. [10].

Thus, the economic basis of lending to small businesses by commercial banks is determined by the relationship associated with the provision of a lender to the borrower on the terms of urgency, payment and repayment of financial resources enshrined in the relevant contract, while their source is funds released in the process of capital circulation achieve additional economic effect.

**Methodology** – Small business (SB) is an entrepreneurial activity carried out by subjects of a market economy under certain criteria (indicators) established by laws, government agencies or other representative organizations.

In his publication Zabolotskaya V.V. notes that small businesses have some features that include the following:

1) the formation of sources of financing of small enterprises is largely associated with the movement of working capital. In this regard, small businesses need primarily short-term loans, as the share of fixed assets in the total structure of production assets is insignificant or most of them are leased, which does not allow small businesses to take advantage of the collateral in obtaining a loan. Moreover, the availability of collateral is the most important criterion for assessing the creditworthiness of the borrower;

2) the need to obtain a relatively small loan amount, due to the small scale of MP operations, the size of assets and capital, as well as a significant number of potential borrowers from the IB businessmen, which implies a clear development of standardized application procedures;

3) incomplete internal information security associated with the use of a simplified form of accounting and reporting, which does not allow small businesses to adequately assess their financial position and provide reliable financial information to a credit institution, which reduces the likelihood of obtaining a loan;

4) lack of start-up capital and liquid collateral for a bank loan, which classifies small business as one of the riskiest sectors of financial investments;

5) a rather high share of cash settlements, difficulties with confirming the source of income of small enterprises in connection with the use of gray settlement schemes for the purpose of tax evasion. For these reasons, commercial banks set a tight repayment schedule for a loan [11].

These features of small enterprises require commercial banks to introduce a number of restriction measures in their programs for financing the activities of small businesses, which include the following:

- the establishment of the maximum size of the loan (credit limit);
- limitation of the loan period (as a rule, this is a short-term loan for a period not exceeding 1 year);
- tightening the repayment schedule (most often the monthly repayment of a part of the principal debt);
- the establishment of requirements for the value of cash flow, etc.

Consequently, the development of small businesses is closely related to the credit activities of commercial banks, as small businesses need external borrowing throughout their life cycle. In the modern economy there are real barriers to lending to small businesses, which are associated with the lack of a clear understanding of the economic basis of financial and credit relations between commercial banks and small enterprises. The study of the nature of lending and its role in the promotion and development of small business will improve the system of credit management.

Small business is currently one of the pillars of the global economy, it contributes to providing employment, creates competition, expands the markets with new goods and services, and is also able to respond to various market changes. In turn, one of the main factors for the successful formation and dynamic development of small business is the availability of funds. Among a number of financial instruments, the most popular is the provision of loans. In the light of this trend, the social initiative of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to expand lending, under which it is planned to increase lending by 20 billion tenge, can serve as an effective tool for the development of small business in Kazakhstan.

Without credit support to enterprises, rapid development and functioning is impossible, since due to limited own funds, an enterprise periodically has a need for credit resources [12]. In this connection, it can be concluded that lending improves production efficiency, accelerates the formation of sources of capital for its expansion, stimulates the development of productive forces.

The Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan monitored the number of operating small and medium-sized businesses, on the basis of which revealed that as of January 1, 2019, the number of operating SMEs increased by 8.3% compared with the corresponding date of the previous year [13].

In the total number of SMEs, the share of individual entrepreneurs was 65.2%, small businesses — 18.6%, peasant or farm enterprises — 16%, and medium-sized businesses, 0.2% (Table 1).

Table 1- The number of active SMEs in the regional aspect as of January 1, 2019 (units)

Region	Total	including				Total, as a percentage of the corresponding period of the previous year
		legal entities of small business	legal entities of medium business	individual entrepreneurs	individual entrepreneurs peasant and farm enterprises	
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 241 328	231 325	2 620	809 115	198 268	108,3
Akmola	44 106	7 072	116	32 173	4 745	105,7
Aktubinsk	54 430	9 856	105	38 687	5 782	108,4
Almaty	115 630	10 246	162	60 103	45 119	105,2
Atyrau	46 756	7 037	114	37 139	2 466	109,0
West Kazakhstan	40 062	5 825	91	27 895	6 251	108,0
Zhambyl	63 262	5 916	54	40 677	16 615	107,8
Karaganda	84 032	17 122	181	58 040	8 689	106,0
Kostanai	51 093	7 278	149	37 970	5 696	105,9
Kyzylorda	42 342	5 194	59	30 642	6 447	113,1
Mangistau	51 096	8 322	92	40 576	2 106	108,7
Pavlodar	43 820	9 199	110	31 263	3 248	106,1
North Kazakhstan	28 969	4 967	134	20 179	3 689	105,0
Turkestan	130 804	7 084	50	54 685	68 985	106,4
East Kazakhstan	87 678	10 818	171	61 149	15 540	109,6
Astana city	124 685	40 887	251	83 339	208	128,2
Almaty city	174 509	62 324	661	110 931	593	102,7
Shymkent	58 054	12 178	120	43 667	2 089	106,7

Note – compiled by authors according to the source [13]

In general, the credit market of Kazakhstan is developing quite dynamically and demonstrates a stable growth in issuing loans to small businesses, as evidenced by the data of existing small business entities as of January 1, 2019 by economic activity (Table 2) [13].

Table 2 - Number of operating small business entities as of January 1, 2019 by type of economic activity (units)

Industry		legal entities of small business	individual entrepreneurs	peasant or farm
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 238 708	231 325	809 115	198 268
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	231 021	11 571	21 182	198 268
Industry	44 863	18 621	26 242	
Mining and quarrying	2 659	2 520	139	
Manufacturing industry	38 807	13 915	24 892	
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	1 133	846	287	
Water supply; sewage system, control over the collection and distribution of waste	2 264	1 340	924	
Construction	57 821	34 672	23 149	
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	434 390	73 905	360 485	
Transportation and warehousing	76 856	9 971	66 885	
Information and communication	16 194	6 827	9 367	
Accommodation and Food Services	29 839	4 415	25 424	
Financial and insurance activities	6 145	5 739	406	
Real Estate Operations	80 892	8 798	72 094	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	34 208	17 608	16 600	
Administrative and support services	33 378	11 802	21 576	
Education	15 867	7 324	8 543	
Health and social services	8 674	3 750	4 924	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9 858	2 233	7 625	
Provision of other services	158 702	14 089	144 613	

Note – compiled by authors according to the source [13]



It is these groups of SMEs that most need such forms of lending, since loans make it possible to receive small sums of money for a short period, which is very important for the current development of their own business in small towns and villages. This makes it possible to solve two main tasks:

- first, by using borrowed funds to develop a small business and form a primary positive credit history;

- secondly, to contribute to the reduction of poverty and unemployment in the regions.

Thus, this financial tool involves the simultaneous solution of both economic and social problems.

Microcredit is also a lifeline for many small businesses. The main microcredit service providers in Kazakhstan are microfinance organizations (MFIs). According to the National Bank of Kazakhstan, 153 microfinance organizations function in Kazakhstan today.

If we consider the territorial location of the registration of MFIs, it can be noted that a significant part of such financial enterprises is located in the southern region. In total, in the South Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Almaty and Zhambyl oblasts 40 units are registered, or 26% of the total number of MFIs. Also, a significant share of such organizations falls on the cities of republican importance - Almaty (52-34%) and Astana (18-12%).

This distribution of existing MFIs is justified by the fact that most of the self-employed population is concentrated in the southern region. According to the Statistics Committee of the MNE RK for the 4th quarter of 2018, out of a little over 2 million self-employed RK, more than 1 million live in the southern regions, i.e. 50% of all self-employed in the country. While in the 4 northern regions, the number of self-employed is 437,333, or 21% of the total. The high concentration of MFIs in the southern region can also be partly due to relatively low wages.

Considering lending to SMEs for 2018, it can be noted that small business in the country is developing from year to year. So, by August, there were already 263.3 thousand small companies in the market of Kazakhstan - by 9.7% more than a year earlier. Of these, 56% is active. Another 18.1% of existing small businesses were startups - new, not yet active companies. There are already 47.7 thousand of them in the country - immediately by 21.6% more than a year ago.

The average business, on the contrary, is in no hurry to grow - the number of companies has not changed for the year, remaining at the level of 6 thousand. However, almost all of these companies (97.3%) are actively working in the market of Kazakhstan. Another 1% are new companies in the medium business sector [14].

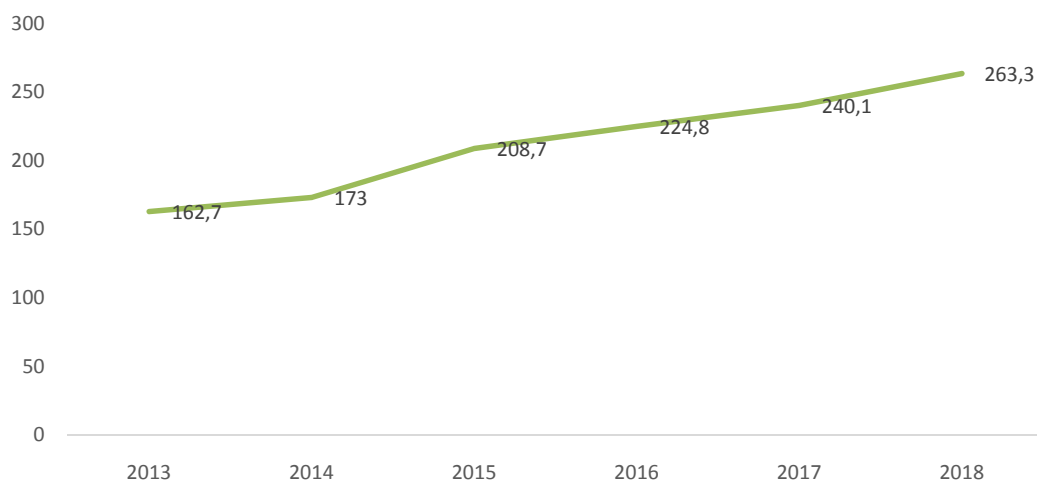


Figure 1 - Dynamics of indicators of existing legal entities in the field of small business in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2013-2018

Note – compiled by authors according to the electronic resource: Ranking.kz

Thus, today in the SME segment, nearly 6 thousand medium-sized businesses and almost 200 thousand small enterprises need credit support. Among the top ten banks in terms of the volume of the loan portfolio, 7 banks are ready to provide SME credit support at once.

In the SME segment, ATF Bank offers the largest loan amount - up to 5 billion tenge. It is noteworthy that against the background of a general decline in the lending sector of legal entities as a whole (minus 5.8% year-on-year) and small businesses - in particular (immediately minus 14.9% per year), SME loans from ATF Bank increased immediately by 12, 2% only for the first half of the year.

Next in line with the size of the proposed amount are Halyk Bank and Tsesnabank - up to 3 billion tenge. The amount of up to 2 billion tenge offers ForteBank.

The most attractive low GEV on products of SME lending are offered by ATF and Halyk Bank. ATF Bank has the lowest annual effective lending rate for SMEs, from 13.2%; there are also products with rates of 14.6% and 15.7%. Halyk Bank follows next - from 13.5%, there are options 14.2% and 14.8%. Closes the top three ForteBank - from 16.3%. The average effective rate in the segment - from 16.9%.

The loan term varies from 12 (Bank CenterCredit) to 120 (Tsesnabank and BCC) months. The most popular loan term - up to 84 months - is offered by ATF, Eurasian, BCC, Sberbank, Narodny and ForteBank.

Many credit organizations try to support entrepreneurs by expanding the product line and offering financial products that meet various business needs on more favorable conditions for SMEs. According to the data of the Expert RA rating agency, the following second-tier banks in the Republic of Kazakhstan became leaders among banks in terms of loans issued to entrepreneurs, according to 2018 results. In the segment of 7 second-tier banks and 26 proposals (Table 3).

Table 3 - TOP-10 second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan by loan portfolio in 2018

Bank	Effective rate (%)	Bank	Maximum term (month)	Bank	Maximum amount (in thousand tenge)
ATF Bank	13,2	BCC	120	ATF bank	5000000
Halyk	13,5	Cesna bank	120	Cesna bank	3000000
Halyk	14,2	ATF bank	84	Halyk	3000000
ATF Bank	14,6	Eurasian	84	Forte Bank	2000000
Halyk	14,8	Halyk	84	ATF bank	1500000
ATF Bank	15,7	Forte Bank	84	Sberbank	350000
Forte Bank	16,3	Sberbank	84	BCC	210000
Cesna bank	17,3	BCC	84	Halyk	200000
Cesna bank	18,1	Cesna bank	60	Cesnabank	165000
Halyk	18,3	Halyk	60	BCC	50000
BCC	19,3	Forte Bank	60	BCC	39000
Cesna bank	20,7	Sberbank	60	ATF bank	30000
Forte Bank	23,6	BCC	48	Forte Bank	30000
		BCC	36	Sberbank	20000
		Halyk	36	Halyk	12000
		BCC	12	BCC	2100
				BCC	1050

Note – compiled by authors according to the electronic resource: Ranking.kz

On the basis of these data, which were shown in Table 3, for a clearer understanding and presentation, the following Table 4 was compiled.

Table 4 - The average value of indicators of the STB of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2018

Indicator	min	max	average	popular
Effective rate (%)	13,2%	23,6%	16,9%	-
Minimum term (month)	3	3	3	3
Maximum term (month)	12	120	74	84
Minimum term (month)	30	39000	10408	-
Maximum term (month)		5000000		

Note – compiled by authors according to the electronic resource: Ranking.kz

There are four main financing problems that SMEs face in their activities. All these problems ultimately lead to an increase in the risk of lending, which reduces the ability of SMEs to get a bank loan:

1) own funds of this category of enterprises are limited. Lack of own funds worsens the financial position of the company in terms of its solvency, in particular, the ratio between equity and debt capital (financial leverage ratio) worsens. Consequently, the degree of risk that a bank takes upon lending to this category of enterprises increases;

2) while in modern economic conditions, its information support is of great importance for business, there is practically no qualitative information on the position of individual SMEs on the market. This is due to the following reasons:

- SMEs are often family-based, and their owners may not have the necessary experience in providing information;

- there is no access to financial markets, which are the main providers of publicly available information;

- there are no specialized rating agencies involved in assessing the financial position of small and medium-sized enterprises.

In general, the main problems associated with lending to small and medium-sized businesses can be presented in the form of analysis (Table 5).

Table 5 - Analysis of the problems of lending to SMEs

Problems of lending	
From the point of view of SMEs	From the point of view of commercial banks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- high lending rates;</li> <li>- strict conditions and incomplete information when obtaining a loan;</li> <li>- lack of quality security for the loan;</li> <li>- long terms of consideration of the application.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the risks of non-repayment of loans to banks from entrepreneurs;</li> <li>- the growth of overdue loans for SMEs;</li> <li>- risk of potential bankruptcy of the borrower.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- insufficient level of state support for SMEs;</li> <li>- low level of legal and economic literacy of most entrepreneurs;</li> <li>- decline in lending to the SME segment;</li> <li>- the mechanism for securitizing loans to SMEs is not developed.</li> </ul>	
Note – compiled by authors	

It is small and medium business that contributes to the increase in total production and retail turnover, the creation of a competitive environment in the market, and the provision of a significant part of the population with jobs [15, p.5]. The importance of the activities of SMEs is obvious, however, in the field of lending to these enterprises in our country, unfortunately, there are many serious problems that require urgent solutions.

**Conclusions** - Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) constitute a special risk group for banks. This can be explained by various factors: the importance of the role that SMEs play in the economy, the high level of bankruptcies in this group of enterprises (for example, in France it is about 5 times more than for large enterprises), and the fact that banks are the main source of financing for SMEs [15].

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship is given priority, largely due to the need to accelerate the development of market relations.

Lending to small businesses today is one of the fastest growing segments of the banking services market and is of considerable interest to banks because of the high profitability of these operations and the relatively short turnaround times of loan capital. For any state, lending to small businesses is of interest, since a developed small business is a prerequisite for the development of the real sector of the economy, which performs a number of socio-economic tasks:

- ensuring employment of the population;
- development of competition
- increase in tax revenues to the state budget, etc.

The main problems, as noted by V.V. Gordin, impeding the broad lending to small businesses, are from the point of view of banks, the opacity of small businesses and the shortage of borrowers with a stable financial condition, which leads to high risks of loan default. From the point of view of

entrepreneurs, high crediting of small businesses is hindered by high cost of loans or too tight credit conditions at an acceptable interest rate, as well as the absence of credit products for beginning businessmen in most banks. Therefore, taking into account the shortage of borrowers with a stable financial situation, a more thorough analysis of the solvency of small enterprises and the development of individual lending schemes, as well as automation of this process, are necessary [16].

The key mechanisms for the development of enterprise lending, regardless of the sphere of activity of small businesses, can be the following:

- formation of investment attractiveness of industries;
- attraction of loans under guarantees;
- creation of conditions for attracting long-term private investment;
- assistance in the formation of the modern infrastructure of the investment sphere, design organizations, consulting and engineering firms, information centers, insurance companies, mortgage companies, etc.

According to A. Anoshkin, who studies the problems of lending to small and medium-sized businesses at the present stage, small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) have always played a key role in the economies of countries with a market structure [17].

From the above, it can be concluded that a distinctive feature of lending to SMEs is an increased degree of risk due to factors such as limited equity of enterprises, lack of quality information about the financial position of this group of borrowers, the complexity of forming a reputation and the specific nature of the assets of small and medium enterprises. business. The costs associated with a high degree of risk, ultimately, are passed on to SMEs - a potential borrower who is forced to agree, in particular, to pay high interest rates or to provide collateral in fairly large amounts [18]. At the same time, insufficient guarantee coverage along with unsatisfactory from the point of view of the bank the results of the enterprise's activity and the discrepancy of the information provided by the SME to the requirements of the bank are among the main reasons for the refusal to issue a loan.

Thus, the support of small and medium-sized businesses with a financial instrument such as lending becomes one of the basic conditions for ensuring the dynamic development of the national economy [19]. Small and medium-sized businesses make a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the country through the creation of additional jobs, increasing tax revenues, contribution to the gross domestic product [20].

Based on the above existing problems, several priority areas for the development of the SME lending mechanism in Kazakhstan were identified:

- development and implementation of new, effective, government lending programs that meet the needs of SMEs and commercial banks;
- implementation of support to SMEs working in priority areas, as well as start-up entrepreneurs at the expense of preferential credit conditions;
- the creation by the state of special events that contribute to improving the legal and economic literacy of entrepreneurs;
- State assistance to financial institutions capable of becoming solvent guarantors for SMEs;
- popularization of the mechanism for securitizing loans to SMEs in Kazakhstan.

Small and medium businesses are given great importance in the development of the economy of Kazakhstan. The Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" emphasized the paramount importance of comprehensive support for entrepreneurship, due to which the contribution of SMEs to the economy should grow by 2030. "For this, it is necessary to improve the mechanisms of support for domestic producers and take all necessary measures to protect and promote their interests. The task of today is the creation of the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the transition of small enterprises and individual entrepreneurs to the category of medium-sized ones". It has been proven that an effective state support system increases the potential of SMEs in the direction of contributing to employment, GDP, creating innovations, ensuring sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Thus, an analysis of the mechanisms for financing a knowledge-based economy shows that science and the social sphere in Kazakhstan are funded almost on a residual basis. At the same time, multi-billion funds, mainly from the state treasury and its reserves, went to the second-tier banks without previously agreed public conditions and obligations for their intended use. As for the structure of the loan portfolio of

banks, the objects of lending related to the strategic objectives of the state are financed by the state itself. This applies to both housing mortgage financing, and various loans for the agro-industrial complex and SMEs. There is no objective information of the National Bank (regulator of the banking system of Kazakhstan) on the targeted use of allocated funds in support of the STB of the RK [21].

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### ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ШАҒЫН БИЗНЕС КӘСІПОРЫНДАРЫН НАРЫҚТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ ЕРЕКШЕ СУБЪЕКТІЛЕРІ РЕТІНДЕ КРЕДИТТЕУ

**Аннотация.** Шағын және орта бизнесті дамыту кез келген елдің экономикасының негізі болып табылады. дамыған елдердің тәжірибесі шағын және орта кәсіпкерлікті қалыптастыру мен дамыту экономиканы сауықтыру үшін қолайлы жағдай туғызатынын куәландырады: бәсекелестік орта қалыптасады және дамиды, салалық және өңірлік монополизм еңсеріледі, нарықтың қанығуы жүреді, экспорттық әлеует артады, жұмыс орындары құрылуда және орта тап қалыптасады. Қазақстанда шағын және орта бизнесті қолдау Н. жүргізіп отырған экономикалық дамудың мемлекеттік саясатының басым міндеттерінің бірі болып табылады. А. Назарбаев.

Бұл мақалада шағын кәсіпкерлікті дамыту құралдарының бірі қарастырылады - бұл ресурстық базаның жеткіліксіздігі проблемасын шешуге мүмкіндік беретін банктік кредит беру. Жеткілікті қаржыландырудың болмауы шағын кәсіпкерлік субъектілеріне тиімді дамуға мүмкіндік бермейді, бұл контрагенттер алдындағы міндеттемелерді уақтылы орындау, инвестициялық қызметті жүзеге асыру: негізгі қорларды жаңарту, бизнес көлемін кеңейту мүмкіндігінің болмауынан көрінеді.

Мақаланы жазу кезінде жалпы ғылыми таным әдістері (статистикалық, нормативтік талдау, синтез, аналогия, жалпылау), эмпирико-теориялық (деректерді жинау, зерттеу және салыстыру), сондай-ақ ғылыми таным әдістері қолданылды. Деректерді өңдеу және жүйелеу кезінде топтау және жіктеу әдістері қолданылды.

Зерттеудің ақпараттық-статистикалық базасын Қазақстан Республикасының ресми мерзімді және ақпараттық-талдау басылымдарының деректері құрады.

**Түйін сөздер:** шағын және орта бизнес (ШОБ), кредит беру, микрокредит беру, кәсіпкер, субъект, кәсіпкерлік, қаржыландыру, микрокредиттік қаржы ұйымдары (МКҰ).

УДК 336.7.

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### КРЕДИТОВАНИЕ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА КАК ОСОБЫХ СУБЪЕКТОВ РЫНОЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

**Аннотация.** Развитие малого и среднего бизнеса является основой экономики любой страны. опыт развитых стран свидетельствует, что формирование и развитие малого и среднего предпринимательства создает благоприятные условия для оздоровления экономики: формируется и развивается конкурентная среда, преодолевается отраслевой и региональный монополизм, происходит насыщение рынка, повышается экспортный потенциал, создаются рабочие места и формируется средний класс. В казахстане поддержка именно малого и среднего бизнеса является одной из приоритетных задач государственной политики экономического развития, проводимой Н.А. Назарбаевы.

В данной статье рассматривается один из инструментов развития малого предпринимательства - это банковское кредитование, позволяющее решить проблему недостаточности ресурсной базы. Отсутствие достаточного финансирования не позволяет субъектам малого предпринимательства эффективно развиваться, что проявляется в отсутствии возможности своевременного исполнения обязательств перед контрагентами, осуществления инвестиционной деятельности: обновления основных фондов, расширения объемов бизнеса.

При написании статьи были использованы общенаучные методы познания (статистический, нормативный анализ, синтез, аналогия, обобщение), эмпирико-теоретический (сбор, изучение и сравнение данных), а также методы научного познания. При обработке и систематизации данных применялись методы группировок и классификации.

Информационно-статистическую базу исследования составили данные официальных периодических и информационно-аналитических изданий Республики Казахстан.

**Ключевые слова:** малый и средний бизнес (МСБ), кредитование, микрокредитование, предприниматель, субъект, предпринимательство, финансирование, микрокредитные финансовые организации (МФО).

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Редакторы *М.С. Ахметова, Т.А. Апендиев, Д.С. Аленов*  
Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 20.04.2019  
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.  
19,5 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 2.