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Осы жұмыста сыбайлас жемқорлық дәрежесі экономикалық жағдай ретінде қаралады. Жоғарыда сыбайлас жемқорлықтың негізгі себептері анықталып ашылған. Сыбайлас жемқорлықтың тууына экономикалық талдау жасалды және оның Қазақстан Республикасында шығу түрлеріне талдау өткізілді.

A corruption as economic category is probed in this work. Principal reasons of corruption are described. An economic analysis and types of corruption displays is conducted in Republic Kazakhstan.

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN TURKEY AND ITS IMPACTS TO THE ECONOMY

In Turkey, the widely accepted definition points to those with 1 to 50 employees as ‘small’ and those companies with 50 to 100 employees as ‘medium’. In financial terms, an SME would have less than 15 million USD as revenue. Another criteria for an SME has been accepted as “an SME should not be owned by a non-SME firm (or ownership should not exceed more than 25%).”. Other non-numeric, rather qualitative traits of an SME are adopted as: the owners are usually the managers, the management style is not hierarchic, usually it is a family business, not quoted on stock markets and most of the time they have financing constraints and find it difficult to trade abroad. SMEs and micro enterprises dominate the Turkish Market. They represent 99% of the number of companies and 75% of employment, and 46% of business turnover. Following diagram shows business market’s composition and how it is categorized by size and number.

The FEATURES of SMEs in Turkey

- They realize more production and product mix with less investment
- By using labor-intensive technology and employing less skilled employees, they contribute to overcome the unemployment.
- They can adapt to the changes and diversifications in demand, more easily.
- They are the main supporters and complementary to the large scale industry.
- They are the balance and stability elements of the economic and social systems.

The IMPORTANCE of SMEs

The contributions of the SMEs to the economy;

- Flexible, so easy to get adapted to the innovations
- Promote entrepreneurship
- Increase employment level
- Product diversification
- Supply intermediary goods for big enterprises

The PROBLEMS of SME

- Approach of the financial institutions
- Capital Requirement
- Quality and Marketing Problem
- Lack of information and Technology

Turkey and Kazakhstan are different countries comparing their economic positions. Turkey took 6th place among Europe countries with its economic situation. That’s why comparing SMEs among these countries are difficult. Turkey included in European Union and it has a great supporter European International Bank. EIB supports banks in Turkey and banks are likely to pay more

attention to Small and Medium Enterprises in Turkey. SMEs in Turkey have a great impact on the economic development of the country. More than 90 percent of the economic growth took place SMEs. Because of their high percentage of trades, manufacturing, transporting and tourism rates. Also there are lots of organizations and institutions in Turkey, that support SMEs. They support SMEs not only financially, also in non-financial fields. For example, ABIGEM providing SMEs in Turkey with management and economic development services; National Productivity Centre provides consultancy services for SMEs at very low costs or KOBİF brings together SMEs and the parties who provide information and service for SMEs. There are lots of organizations that provides supporting to the Turkey.

But in our country mostly supports of SME is made by the government of Kazakhstan, even they are called the drivers of economic development of our country. So, the Government of Kazakhstan has identified SME growth as a long-term priority. Through the creation of Kazyna and organizations such as the SME Fund and NIF, the government has initiated a mechanism for SME development support. Despite the existence of these government organizations, SMEs in Kazakhstan remain underdeveloped in key sectors, largely as a result of a less-than-optimal regulatory and legal framework for conducting business, a lack of basic business knowledge among possible entrepreneurs, and finally, a lack of access to start-up and mezzanine level financing, especially among poorer regions and disadvantaged populations in the country. This paper argues that in order to address existing SME development bottlenecks, the Government of Kazakhstan should strengthen the role of the SME Fund as the key government body serving as an intermediary between state and private financial institutions. In line with its mission and strategic goals of SME support, the SME Fund shall enhance existing support mechanisms for SMEs in the priority sectors. In addition to developing projects for SME promotion, the SME Fund should initiate or continue to support:

- Disbursement of preferential loans through private banks for priority sector SMEs, especially for first-time entrepreneurs, who lack capital and a positive bank credit rating
- Credit guarantee schemes based on the Framework Agreements between the SME Fund and private banks to address the problem of lack of collateral
- Establishment of Norwegian style “one-stop shops” for infrastructure support services or SME support services such as information centers, business advisory services, quality certification consulting services, HR pools etc.
- Development of training programs to help SMEs, government agencies and SME support institutions to develop new attitudes concerning leadership, decision making, risk taking, markets literacy and the development of entrepreneurship.
- Creation of an environment conducive to the establishment of SME Investment Funds and oblast capital funds to provide equity to SMEs and promote transparent and effective mechanisms to transfer state funds according to the aforementioned model .

In addition to enhancing the services provided to SMEs through the SME Fund, the establishment of uniform medium and long-term state strategies and the creation of the National Council for SME Support and Development is the key to a sustainable government commitment for enhancing SME capacity. The Government of Kazakhstan has expressed its commitment to economic diversification through SME development. In order to effectively nurture the growth of SMEs in all sectors in the economy, the government must create an enabling environment that provides incentives for SMEs to enter into non-traditional sectors. By ensuring cooperation between all SME-related stakeholders and through maintaining consistent medium and long term strategies, the Government of Kazakhstan will effectively foster diversification in Kazakhstan's economy.

Түркия және Қазақстан экономикаларын салыстыруға келмейтін екі бөлек мемлекет. Түркия экономикасымен Еуропа елдері арасында 6-орында тұр, сондықтан бұл екі мемлекеттің кәсіпкерлігін салыстыру өте қиын. Түркия Еуропа Бірліктеріндегі мемлекеттердің бірі, сондықтан оларда Еуропа Халықаралық Банкі секілді үлкен демеушілері бар. Еуропа Халықаралық Банкі Түркия банктеріне көмек береді

және бұл банктер Түркияның жергілікті кіші және орта кәсіпкерлігіне көп көңіл бөледі. Кәсіпкерлік Түркия елінде өте маңызды, себебі ол экономиканың дамуының 90 пайызын құрайды және кәсіпкерлікті негізгі дамытушы секторлар сауда, транспорт және туризм.

В данной статье анализируется экономика Турции, которая занимает 6-е место по экономическим показателям.

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THE ROLE OF SME IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

Economic development typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates. GDP does not take into account other aspects such as leisure time, environmental quality, freedom, or social justice; alternative measures of economic wellbeing have been proposed. A country's economic development is related to its human development, which encompasses, among other things, health and education. These factors are, however, closely related to economic growth so that development and growth often go together.

Sustainable development (SD) is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come (sometimes taught as ELF-Environment, Local people, Future) Sustainable development is maintaining a delicate balance between the human need to improve lifestyles and feeling of well-being on one hand, and preserving natural resources and ecosystems, on which we and future generations depend.

The problem of development, it is not to maximize economic growth by meeting demand in the most efficient way. It is to generate development that enables all people to make a decent living, in ways that guarantee that future generations can do the same. If we can convert the needs of humanity into demand, we can create economic growth that is both socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. Beginning in 1987, the author of the present paper has researched and developed the complete definition of Sustainable Development as well as creating a method of measurement. The technical definition of Sustainable Development was given as being: "A sound balance among the interactions of the impacts (positive and/or negative), or stresses, on the four major quality systems: People, Economic Development, Environment and Availability of Resources." The non-technical definition was given as being: "A sound balance among the interactions designed to create a healthy economic growth, preserve environmental quality, make wise use of our resources, and enhance social benefits."

One of the significant characteristics of a flourishing and growing economy is a booming and blooming small and medium enterprises (SMEs) sector. Small and medium enterprises play an important role in the development of a country. SMEs contribute to economic development in various ways: by creating employment for rural and urban growing labor force, providing desirable sustainability and innovation in the economy as a whole. In addition to that, a large number of people rely on the small and medium enterprises directly or indirectly. Most of the current larger enterprises have their origin in small and medium enterprises. SMEs are different from large scale enterprises in three main aspects; uncertainty, innovation and evolution. The SME sector itself can be classified into micro enterprises, small enterprises and medium enterprises. SMEs are the starting point of development in the economies towards industrialization. However, SMEs have their