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Problems, stages and prospects of development of crediting in Kazakhstan

Transformations in the economy of Kazakhstan contributed to the creation of the banking system of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's banking system is one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy, which is of great practical importance in solving the problems of the economy of Kazakhstan.

In the development of the economy, the key role was played by small and medium-sized businesses, the development of which is closely linked to lending, which is the main source of replenishment of working capital of companies. And here the formation of conditions for optimal taxation of small and medium-sized businesses is of great importance. In connection with the increased needs in modern conditions, namely the need to purchase cell phones, computers, household appliances, without which it is currently not enough. There is a growing demand for credit products from young families, civil servants, pensioners and students.

And here to help residents become Express loans and POS-lending, allowing for the shortest possible time to get rid of the material difficulties that distinguish them from other types of lending. In large shopping centers there were departments of banks. Competition among banks to attract customers has increased. There is a need to improve special programs for loans using discounts from trade organizations. For the more active development of Express lending and retail lending (POS-lending), the product line of POS-lending continues to be improved: the creation of more flexible rates and credit conditions. To expand the customer base, many banks cancel commissions for cashing out funds from accounts for the use of credit, for the issuance of credit, as well as for the transfer of credit payment from the account of another Bank.

In order to be accessible to the residents of Kazakhstan, microcredit is developing. In order to make loans economically feasible, banks have gone to

simplify the procedure: the loan without collateral, the requirement of one document, which contributes to the interest of customers. People with low income have the opportunity to get even small money, which you can start a business: buy equipment, tools and equipment, open workshops, shops, salons.

In order to stimulate the formation and economic growth of small and medium-sized businesses in the country in 1997 started to work JSC "entrepreneurship development Fund "Damu". Thus, young entrepreneurs will be able to receive guarantees of the Fund without restrictions on activities. The amount of guarantees for start-up entrepreneurs is 70% of the loan amount. For example, they can get a loan in the amount of 20 million tenge for a third of collateral. The missing security will be provided by the guarantee of the Fund. The use of such a business support tool as credit guarantee has affected the growth of local entrepreneurs. These measures contributed to the active development of youth entrepreneurship in the field of trade, catering and other activities [1].

To stimulate productivity increase in the sectors of the economy, the program on large – scale modernization of existing enterprises "Productivity 2020", developed in the framework of the President's address to the people of Kazakhstan "New decade – New economic growth-new opportunities of Kazakhstan" was adopted.

In order to support the development of entrepreneurship, including small and medium-sized businesses, the implementation of the "Business roadmap 2020" will continue in four areas: improvement of the business sector, support of business initiatives, reduction of currency risks of entrepreneurs and strengthening of entrepreneurial potential.

Investing in the agro-industrial complex has its own characteristics. Crediting them on General terms does not provide repayment of borrowed funds in due time, resulting in an extremely unfavorable investment climate in the industries, which is accompanied by a further outflow of funds. The success of the development of the agro-industrial complex is negatively affected by: deterioration of infrastructure, dependence of income on climatic conditions, low estimated value of collateral of agricultural producers, etc. Therefore, agriculture depends on state support. A new

direction is the financial recovery of enterprises, which is carried out by subsidizing part of the interest rates under contracts for leasing of agricultural machinery.

The subsidy program facilitates the work of enterprises - Bank loans become preferential for them. At the same time, it increases the loan portfolio of banks, brings them additional income and expanding their customer base. Indirect subsidy program increases the revenue side of the budget, increasing tax revenues of banks and enterprises in the budget. The implementation of the subsidy program allows you to start the mechanism of functioning of a normal market economy.

By the resolution of the government of Kazakhstan dated November 16, 2018, it was decided to reorganize JSC "Fund of problem loans". For Kazakhstan, the management of problem loans has become relevant: the indicators of overdue debt on loan portfolios of banks of Kazakhstan exceed the level of similar indicators of banks of other developed countries. To improve the agricultural sector of the country, an agreement was signed between the government of Kazakhstan, the National Bank of Kazakhstan, the Fund, Tsesnabank and other persons [2].

The catalyst for the crisis in the economy and the banking system of Kazakhstan was high dependence on external loans, increased credit risks, deterioration in the quality of credit portfolios. At the same time, there is an increase in the Deposit base, which indicates confidence in the banking system.

In order to develop the lending system in commercial banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan it is necessary to provide:

- reduction of the economy's dependence on external financing;
- increased competition for domestic resources;
- adoption of long-term planning, control and rational use of resources by organizations;
- - improvement of the lending mechanism;
- to delve deeper into the borrower's activities, to join the Board of Directors, to analyze and adjust management decisions;

- to take into account and assess the future risks of the Bank related to the financial condition of the client and his business plan in order to minimize the non-repayment of loans in the future [3].

The use of borrowed funds allowed to develop small and medium-sized businesses, contributed to the reduction of poverty and unemployment in the country. Thus, the policy pursued by the banks is aimed at solving both economic and social problems. Thus, support for the banking sector, reduction of non-performing assets of the banking sector, activation of lending to the real sector provide state programs for the development of the economy, small and medium-sized businesses, which contribute to the development and prosperity of the country.

Literature

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