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Малый и средний бизнес в России: тенденции, проблемы и перспективы развития

В статье рассмотрены основные проблемы, с которыми приходится сталкиваться малому и среднему бизнесу в России с точки зрения глобальных тенденций, а также непростых экономических условий, сложившихся в нашей стране. Дается представление о мерах государственной поддержки и планах развития данного сегмента бизнеса в будущем. Уделяется внимание роли и значению малого и среднего бизнеса в целом для экономики Российской Федерации.

Small and medium-sized enterprises in Russia: trends, problems and prospects

The current difficult economic situation in Russia has affected all areas of business activity. The Ukrainian crisis, economic sanctions on Russia by the USA and the EU, counter sanctions by Russia, and the falling price of oil since the autumn of 2014 caused increasing uncertainty, decreasing income, and remarkable worsening of business confidence.

However, there is a leading force that is capable of overcoming the economic crisis. This is small and medium-sized enterprises. Small business is of great importance not only to the economy of developed countries, but also for the countries with economies in a formative stage. The activities of this element of the financial system is an important factor allowing to increase production and social infrastructure, to provide the national market with goods and services, to create additional employment.

The relevance of the article is defined by the role of small and medium-sized businesses in the development of the country's economy. Small and medium-sized business (SME) is not only an essential

component of the civilized market economy, but also the most flexible, efficient and transparent form of enterprises due to their size model of management.

Definition of SME in the Russian Federation

The federal law №209-FZ "On small and medium business development in the Russian Federation" which defines small, medium-sized and micro enterprises was adopted in 2007. Table 1 summarizes definitions of medium-sized, small and micro enterprises in Russia:

Table 1 – Indicators of SME in Russia, 2016 [1]

Indicator	Enterprises		
	Micro	Small	Medium-sized
Headcount	1-15	16-100	101-250
Turnover, RUB	120 mln	800 mln	2 bln

The role of SME in the economy is significant due to the following factors:

-Economic growth

Small businesses help stimulate economic growth by providing employment opportunities to people who may not be employable by larger corporations. Moreover, their activity is also an addition to the tax base, participation in community activities, sharing community concerns.

-Adaptability to changing climates

The advantages of SMEs are flexibility, high adaptive capacity and the ability to respond quickly to changing economic climates.

- Inventiveness and innovation

This is the area for the innovations that seem to be too risky for large business structures.

- Commercial rivalry

The role of SMEs and their importance in the economy is also recognized as reasonably h criteria of the efforts to support the competitiveness and the development of business.

SMEs' difficulties

The necessity of state support of small businesses is particularly important given the fact that its activity is related to a number of difficulties.

According to a survey conducted by the Association of Regional Russian Banks in 2015 SMEs faced the following challenges:

1. Lack or resources (finance, technology, market assess, market information);

2. High rate of taxation;
3. Increased market competition from multinational enterprises caused by globalization/economic integration;
4. Administrative pressure, corruption;
5. Economic uncertainty, rising costs;
6. The market structure in Russia is highly monopolized and enterprises are extremely large-scale. [3]

Fewer SMEs have less access to credit than larger companies because lending to them is riskier and more expensive than extending credit to larger companies. The problem is connected with the provision of collateral and guarantees, with high interest rates on loans, with duration of registration of the relevant documents.

Preferences and benefits provided to small business in Russia

SMEs have become institutionally positioned in Russia as the basis of its economy. The ministry expects the volume of small and medium-sized enterprises to increase by 150% by 2030 compared to 2014 in real terms. [4]

However, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in Russia's GDP now is extremely small – about 20% (2015), while the figure is 50% in China and more than 60% in the United States (Diagram 1).

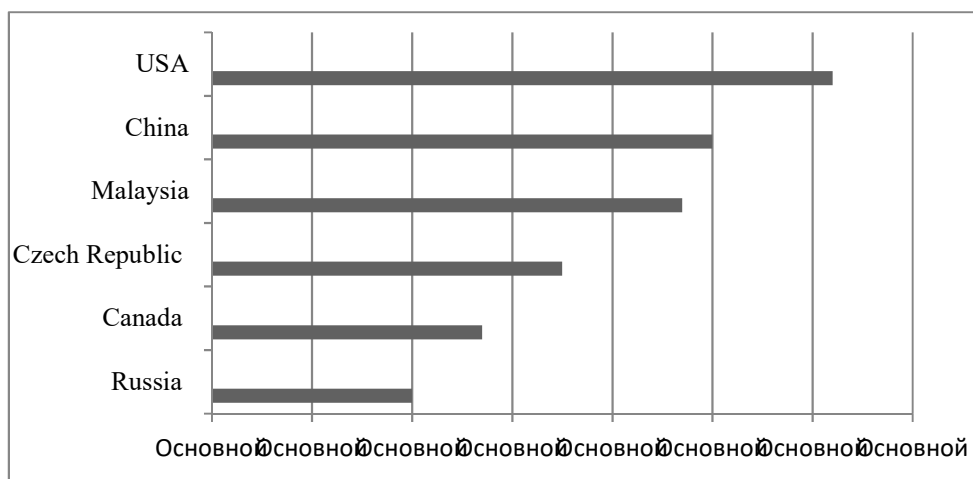


Diagram 1 – SMEs Contribution to GDP, 2015 [2]

One of the most important events of 2015 was the creation of the Federal Corporation for SME support in Russia.

The concept till 2030 includes some blocks of focus areas to develop SMEs in Russia [4]:

1. formation of market niches for business;
2. available financing;

3. technological development;
4. state regulation;
5. predictability of fiscal burden;
6. territorial and personnel development.

In terms of small business support on January 27, 2015 the Government of Russia approved the plan of primary measures for sustainable development of economy and social stability in 2015 (anti-crisis plan).

Particular regions of the Russian Federation will be entitled to establish "tax holidays" in the form of 0 percent tax rate for the entrepreneurs registered first time, which leads to the simplified tax system and the patent system of taxation and operating in the industrial, social and scientific spheres. Under the new legislation, regional and federal authorities are not allowed to conduct regular checks on small companies or individual entrepreneurs from January 1, 2015 to the end of 2018. [3]

As we have seen, small and medium-sized businesses represent the most important segment in developing national economy and overcoming the economic crisis. The activities of this segment of the financial system are an important factor, allowing to increase production and social infrastructure, to create additional employment, to provide the national market with goods and services.

However, SMEs face challenges from the lack of resources, especially financial ones, such as an access to banking loans, high taxes, lack of state support, a burden of regulations, bureaucracy, etc. Thus, one of the main tasks for the Russian Government is the creation of favorable conditions for small and medium-sized business activity. It is planned that the share of SMEs in the Russian Federation's GDP will reach 45% up to 2030.

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II. Лингвистика

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Отражение времени в индивидуальной языковой картине мира

В статье рассмотрены темпоральные номинаторы, встречающие в языковой картине мира отдельной языковой личности. С помощью контент-анализа проанализированы темпоральные маркеры, выраженные существительными, прилагательными и наречиями.

Temporale lexikalische Einheiten im individuellen sprachlichen Weltbild

Schon lange untersuchen verschiedene Wissenschaften das Wesen der Zeit: Philosophie, Linguistik, Psychologie usw. Die Zeit ist eng mit der Realität verbunden und wir brauchen sie zum Verständnis der Welt. Jede Wissenschaft betrachtet diese Kategorie in verschiedener Hinsicht. In der Philosophie gilt die Zeit als Basiskategorie des wissenschaftlichen