

**ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ  
СОВРЕМЕННОГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА**

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**Аннотация.** Несмотря на объективно сложные современные условия роста отечественных предприятий, следует выразить надежду на то, что подъем малого бизнеса в перспективе не только возможен, но и с наибольшей вероятностью является прогнозируемым сценарием общественного развития.

**Ключевые слова:** малый бизнес, предприятие, организация, работник, руководитель.

There is a wide range of ideas among modern scientists about the concept, essence and significance of small business. The expected volume of this study does not allow us to dwell on each of them in detail. Therefore, it seems most appropriate to dwell on the most traditional formulations of these definitions so that the most orthodox picture of the essence and significance of small business is formed.

The category of a small or medium-sized business entity is determined in accordance with the most significant condition for the average number of employees and revenue from the sale of goods (works, services)". T. N. Kosheleva, in the course of examining the strategy for the development of small innovative entrepreneurship, concluded that "there is the so-called "Boulton Commission", which identifies three main characteristics of small businesses, according to which an enterprise can be absolutely accurately described as "small":

- a small sales market that does not allow the organization to have a significant impact on the price or volume of goods sold;

- legal independence - the management of a small enterprise is carried out not through a system of formalized management structure, directly by the owner or owner-partners who independently control their business;

- enterprise management, which assumes that the owner or owner-partners themselves participate in all aspects of managing a small business, and that he (they) are free from external pressure» [2].

During the consideration of the problems and prospects of small business in the Russian Federation, colleagues "the following are considered the main advantages of small business:

- proximity to the client. Unlike large businesses, small businesses are almost always in close contact with the client, almost on a daily basis.

This allows these enterprises to quickly adapt and be flexible depending on the wishes of customers, and, as a result, they can ensure that the consumer will ultimately give preference to their products:

- the ability to constantly change and adapt. Small businesses have to constantly "fight for survival" in the process of carrying out their activities, as there is a high probability of being forced out by large and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, they are highly dependent on their customers and suppliers, so they are forced to constantly look for various new ways to reduce costs; - low overhead costs. It is a fact that in a traditional organization, as it expands, the range of management tasks that must be solved in the shortest possible time is constantly increasing.

At the same time, there is an increase in specific overhead costs for the ever-increasing administrative apparatus. Small companies that are devoid of internal bureaucracy can keep these costs at a relatively low level;

- use of "small niches". In the process of market saturation, the need to find new product niches is growing. In comparison with large enterprises, which mainly strive to increase the scale of their activities, small enterprises, on the contrary, see the need to find small niches.

Working at the first stage with minimal profit, they often receive an expansion of the niche as a result of their activities, which over time can become a new, large source of income;

- innovative potential. As noted above, small businesses need to constantly adapt to changes in the business environment, in production technologies, as well as in the needs of buyers.

Moreover, small organizations are often managed by entrepreneurs who are innovators in their field, who are quite ready to take risks if this will ensure them an increase in profits and the efficiency of the organization;

- the ability to combine efforts. In order for small businesses to be able to resist their large and medium-sized competitors, it is advisable for them to form various types of associations, both short-term and long-term.

Considering the great potential of small businesses, the associates suggest finding out "what significance small businesses have for the development of the state economy, in particular Russia:

1. Small business is an important sector of the economy.

Small businesses are much more easily able to withstand changes in the external environment. When the economic downturn began in Russia in the early 90s, it was small businesses that were able to provide Russia with the opportunity to adapt to the new market conditions.

This demonstrates the flexibility and greater mobility of small businesses, as well as the fact that they can significantly help in strengthening the market economy.

## 2. Small business is one of the main sources of tax revenues.

Small businesses play a major role in the formation of budgets at all levels. They make deductions to the budget, which are taken from the profits of various organizations, and small businesses also play a major role in the formation of jobs, that is, they are sources of income for the population. Small businesses also help collect taxes from individuals.

## 3. The socio-economic role of small businesses.

Small businesses have a huge impact on the creation of jobs for the population, that is, these enterprises increase the level of employment, while reducing, accordingly, the unemployment rate.

Small businesses employ a relatively small number of people, which contributes to the formation of fairly close ties in the workforce, which cannot be said about large and medium-sized enterprises.

This has a positive effect on staff motivation, due to which the performance indicators of the organization improve. In addition, it is worth noting that small businesses often provide jobs for socially unstable groups of the population, which include young people, women, immigrants, etc. " Colleagues rightly believe that "the main problem that characterizes small business seems obvious - it is necessary to constantly search for investments in order to organize your own business. In this case, it is necessary to indicate what are the reasons for the constant lack of funds:

- Investing in small business is always difficult.

The state, of course, provides support to small businesses with the help of various assistance programs, but government agencies that have the necessary funds for this are more likely to invest them in enterprises that are leaders in the markets.

As you might guess, most often they are not small businesses, but large organizations. In addition, the criminalization of small businesses is partly directly related to the lack of interest in it on the part of large investors.

- Loans are also difficult to access.

Due to the fact that beginning entrepreneurs in most cases do not have property that could be used to secure loans, banks do not have sufficient incentive to lend to such enterprises, even if the state implements relevant programs.

- Leasing or purchasing expensive equipment on credit is also difficult. In addition, the initial payments are too high for most beginning businessmen» [4]. Considering the concept and essence of small and medium-sized businesses, K. A. Zhuravleva expresses a deep conviction that "with the transition to market relations in Russia, small and large enterprises began to appear.

In this regard, such terms as "entrepreneur", "small business", "small and medium enterprises", "entrepreneurship" and others began to appear in scientific literature. Small and medium-sized businesses are an integral part of the modern state system.

As the experience of developed countries shows, entrepreneurship plays a very important role in the economy. It is important to note that small and medium-sized businesses solve many pressing economic, social and other problems, since their development affects economic growth, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the creation of additional jobs, and the saturation of the market with goods of the required quality» [3].

O. Kuznetsov reports that "the economist Richard Cantillon was the first to use the terms "entrepreneurship" and "entrepreneur". He believed that an entrepreneur is a person acting under risk. And he expressed the opinion that the source of wealth is land and labor, which determine the real value of economic goods» [1]. Studying small and medium-sized businesses in modern Russia, F. F. Abdullayev reports: "Adam Smith in his fundamental work "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of the Nation", written in 1776, characterized an entrepreneur as "an owner of capital who, in order to implement some commercial idea and make a profit, takes an economic risk. In this definition, we can highlight all three key components of an entrepreneur's activity: income is the goal of the activity, a commercial idea is a way to achieve a result, and risk is a condition of the entire process» [5].

Jean Baptiste Say believed that "industrial and financial entrepreneurs are considered the main driving force behind the formation of the country's economy, and not land-owner entrepreneurs. An entrepreneur is considered an economic agent. Entrepreneurial activity is a combination of three classic factors of production - land, capital, labor» [5].

K. A. Zhuravleva notes that "the legislation on the development of small and medium-sized businesses defines two aspects of classifying individuals registered as individual entrepreneurs and organizations as small businesses: The average number of employees for the previous calendar year. Profit from the sale of goods (services, works) in the absence of value-added tax or the book value of assets for the previous calendar year must not exceed the maximum values defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

According to these criteria, the number of employees of a microenterprise the same time. Unlike a microenterprise, a small enterprise can include in its workforce a number of employees up to and including 100 people. Medium-sized enterprise - the number of employees from 101 to 250 people inclusive; profit of 1 billion rubles. The classification of enterprises to a specific the category of small business is carried out according to the largest criterion» [2]. A. O. Blinov and I. N. Shapkin argue that "a small enterprise is a small enterprise of any form of ownership, characterized, first of all, by a limited number of employees and occupying an extremely small share in the overall volume of activity in the country, region, which is the core business of the enterprise; this share is judged by the cost of the products created and sold. In addition to manufacturing, small enterprises also include commercial and consulting firms, many retail and service enterprises» [1].

Despite the objectively difficult modern conditions of development, one should express hope that the rise of small business in the foreseeable future is not only possible, but is also the most likely predictable scenario of social development.

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