

Issues of State Support for the Development of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This article discusses the system of state support for small businesses. This direction is also supplemented by consideration of what kind of financial assistance a Russian entrepreneur can count on. The article also illustrates the consistent development of the regulatory framework of Japan in relation to outer space. To date, Japan has a comprehensive space exploration strategy that takes into account the interests of the private sector. The actions of the Japanese government to develop its own private space sector are aimed both at developing domestic demand for space services and at gaining a high position in the international market by increasing the competitiveness of Japanese companies.

Keywords: *small business, entrepreneur, government support, space policy, private sector, commercialization, start-up.*

Japan's activity in the exploration and use of outer space, namely, the place and role of private companies in it, is very important and ready for implementation in our society. The currently observed growth of the global space services market is mainly due to the development of the private sector in a number of states: the number of companies linking their activities with space is increasing, the range of services they offer is expanding, and their quality is improving. For a long time, Japanese private companies did not have the opportunity to commercialize the accumulated scientific and technical potential, and only in the mid-2000s did the Japanese leadership reconsider its position regarding the use of space, opening up ways for enterprises in the aerospace and defense industries to enter the domestic and foreign markets. A number of government programs have been developed aimed at attracting new companies to the space industry, as well as programs aimed at creating and developing innovative areas in this industry. The article also considers the practical interaction between the public and private sectors of the Japanese cosmonautics at the present stage, identifies its main problems, trends and prospects, and also describes the key players in the Japanese space market and the projects they are implementing. An analysis of the current state of Japan's space policy from the point of view of supporting the private sector allows us to conclude that the country's leadership highly appreciates the importance of the development of space services, technologies and industry for the economy and security.

The leading sector that determines the rate of economic growth, the structure and quality of the gross national product in the country's market economy is small business. In Russia, the main elements of the system of state support for small business, generally accepted in countries with a developed market economy, have been formed, but the difficult economic conditions for managing and existing problems in the development of small business have revealed the ineffectiveness of state support measures. That is why the further development and improvement of the entire system

of state support for small business becomes necessary for the successful development of small business in the Russian Federation [3].

The system of state support for small business currently consists of:

- state regulations aimed at supporting and developing small businesses;
- the state apparatus, which is a set of state institutional structures responsible for the development of small business, ensuring the implementation of state policy in this area and regulating the sphere of small business and managing the infrastructure for its support;
- the state infrastructure for supporting small business, including non-profit and commercial organizations created with or without the participation of the state, whose activities are initiated, encouraged and supported by the state, and designed to implement a system of state support aimed at developing small business [1].

State support for small businesses is aimed at reducing the riskiness of small businesses. Resource insecurity forces the state to support small businesses in the following main areas:

- financial support (formation of state programs that provide concessional lending to small businesses, subsidies, tax and depreciation benefits, etc.);
- material and technical support (various forms of leasing technology and equipment to small businesses, creation of technology parks, etc.);
- advisory and information support (providing access to technical libraries, databases, provision of advisory and legal services, especially on issues of creation, management, taxation, etc.);
- creation of a market infrastructure (local fairs, markets for equipment and technologies for small firms, sales markets, etc.).

The state support system for entrepreneurs includes a number of institutions (both commercial and non-commercial) acting as contractors:

- banks;
- investment funds;
- venture funds;
- business schools;
- public organizations;
- government agencies.

They were created specifically to act as a link between the state and entrepreneurs. Every year the system of interaction of all links in this chain is simplified, and the interaction itself becomes more and more effective.

What kind of financial assistance can a Russian entrepreneur count on? If a citizen of the Russian Federation has already registered as an individual entrepreneur or acts as a founder of an LLC, then he has every right to apply to the state for material assistance - a subsidy. The main condition for receiving a subsidy for small businesses is that the registration of an individual or legal entity occurred no earlier than two years ago, only in this case the entrepreneur is considered a beginner and falls under the program.

State assistance to small businesses should be carried out subject to the following principles:

- delimitation of powers to support small and medium-sized businesses between federal government authorities, government authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments;
- responsibility of federal state authorities, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments for providing favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses;
- participation of representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, non-profit organizations expressing the interests of small and medium-sized businesses in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of development of small and medium-sized businesses, examination of draft regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, legal acts of local governments regulating the development of small and medium-sized businesses;
- ensuring equal access for small and medium-sized businesses to receive support in accordance with the conditions for its provision, established by federal programs for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, regional programs for the development of small and medium-sized businesses and municipal programs for the development of small and medium-sized businesses [2].

The Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation is implementing a set of measures for state support of small business, including the following areas:

- creation and development of an infrastructure to support small businesses (business incubators);
- support for small businesses,
- producing and selling goods (works, services) intended for export;
- development of a system of lending to small businesses;
- creation and development of infrastructure to support small businesses in the scientific and technical field;
- support for regional programs for the development of small and medium-sized businesses [3].

Based on the analysis of scientific literature and a number of key legal acts in the field of small business in modern Russian realities, the entire range of possible mechanisms for state support of small business can be divided into the following groups:

1. Mechanisms of legal regulation.

The main regulatory act is the Federal Law of July 24, 2007 No. 209-FZ "On the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation". In the law, the most significant role is assigned to regional programs for the development of small and medium-sized businesses, while the law itself, according to experts, is more of a "framework".

2. Mechanisms of financial support.

In general, the financial structure of small enterprises is distinguished by the following features: lack of own funds; limited access to credit unlike large firms; irregularity of funding.

State financial support for small business is carried out in accordance with Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 22, 2005 No. 249 "On the conditions and

procedure for providing federal budget funds provided for state support for small business, including peasant (farm) enterprises”. The provision of direct financial support to small businesses is within the competence of the subject of the Russian Federation. Structural state financial support for small business can be provided in the following form:

- subventions and subsidies;
- budget credits, loans, loans;
- state and municipal guarantees;
- a special tax regime.

3. Mechanisms of property support.

Property support is provided by state authorities and local governments in the form of transfer into possession and (or) use of state or municipal property, including land, buildings, structures, structures, non-residential premises, equipment, machines, mechanisms, installations, vehicles, inventory, tools: on a reimbursable basis (at market prices), on a gratuitous basis, on preferential terms (at prices and conditions more favorable than market prices) [2].

Currently, the main problems in the field of property support include: the high cost of renting real estate, short-term lease agreements (up to three years), the unavailability of participation of small tenant companies in privatization tenders, the lack of economy-class offices and industrial sites.

4. Mechanisms for the provision of infrastructure services.

Small business support infrastructure includes the following:

- formation of a system of commercial and non-profit organizations that operate as suppliers (executors, contractors) in order to place orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for state and municipal needs in the implementation of federal and other programs for the development of small business;
- creation of business development centers and agencies, lending assistance funds (guarantee funds, surety funds), joint-stock investment funds and closed-end investment funds that attract investments for small businesses.

Summing up, it should be emphasized that the specific choice of mechanisms for state support of small business in one case or another is determined by the state and structure of production, the availability of resources at the disposal of state bodies and local governments.

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