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## FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN THE REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Abstract:** *the article deals with the actual problems of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the European North of Russia, in the high-latitude territories of the Western Arctic, in the regions of Russia. Practical proposals and recommendations are given, priority tasks are formulated to solve the main socio-economic problems of business development, the effective use of tourist and recreational potential, the development of inbound and domestic tourism for the sustainable development of regions, unique territories and tourism centers. The results can be used to improve the legislative and regulatory acts of the tourism industry, to increase its competitiveness in the regions of Russia.*

**Key words:** *Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, northern sea route, efficiency, social development, priority, population, comfort, tourism, hotel business, paradigm, economic policy, financial stability.*

**Language:** *English*

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### Introduction

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Entrepreneurial activity is a fundamental element of the market economic system and, accordingly, a key factor in the development of the economy in the Arctic regions of the Russian

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Federation. Almost all the functions of entrepreneurship in SMEs can be conditionally divided into two traditional groups - economic and social, which are often not only interconnected, but also inseparable from each other. Indeed, the development of entrepreneurial activity of SMEs is reflected not only in tax revenues to the budget and employment of the population in the Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, but also in the intensification of innovations, the flexibility of technological solutions, the improvement of managerial experience, and the provision of competition, as a result of which the quality of products (goods, services) improves, works.

In the usual understanding of entrepreneurship, the end of the 80s and the beginning of the 90s can be considered the initial stage of its development in Russia, but its characteristic features have been observed throughout the history of the country. Initially, trade and handicraft activities were the embodiment of entrepreneurship, later its participants united (artisans, merchants, usurers, etc.), and trade exchange as a key part of economic life gradually took on an international scale. Starting from the 17th century. as a result of various reforms, industry developed rapidly, the number of enterprises was constantly growing, and by 1917, entrepreneurial activity also covered agriculture. In the initial Soviet period, the basis of entrepreneurship was eliminated - private property, however, the new economic policy has re-shaped the system of business relations and connections. Later, in accordance with the adopted political and economic doctrine, entrepreneurship was actually eradicated at the official level, moving into the sphere of the shadow economy. Reforms of the 80s led to the creation of cooperatives, the desire of the population to carry out trading activities, and the reforms of the 90s. due to the privatization policy, private entrepreneurship in the manufacturing sector was activated. Since the 2000s Entrepreneurship acts as a strategic guideline for national development, its stimulation is carried out already through a comprehensive system of reforms, although their results have had varying degrees of success. In addition, one must keep in mind external and even global conditions.

Entrepreneurship in Russia, indeed, has long become an integral part of economic life, its development is set as key goals at the federal and regional levels, various organizations and institutions are being created to support it. The level of national welfare and the international competitiveness of Russia depend on the trends in the development of entrepreneurship.

Despite the obvious practical significance and the global trend in the study of entrepreneurship in the regional context with the allocation of specific ecosystems, this direction in domestic research activities has not received proper distribution. Of

course, this is a serious omission, since quite often, due to regional conditions (convergent in content), the level of entrepreneurial activity, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), can remain stably high for extremely long periods of time. This fact testifies to the fundamental nature of identifying regional business trends as a kind of general background for enterprises operating in the Arctic regions and focused on the sustainable development of the Arctic (i.e.).

In this regard, in order to assess and analyze current trends in the level of entrepreneurial activity, we propose six successive stages of their development in the Arctic zones of the Russian Federation.

The first stage includes an assessment of the vitality factor of enterprises in the assessment of the Arctic regions of Russia and types of economic activity. Since the assessment of the vitality coefficient is carried out by groups of enterprises depending on their age, in order to identify trends in the development of entrepreneurship, one should also assess the stability of the positions of the Arctic regions and their types of activities. To do this, we will use the proposal of the authors, who proposed an approach to assessing the stability of the leadership of regions, industries, enterprises for one reason or another. Similarly, one can assess the temporal stability of the positions of the regions of their economic activity in terms of the vitality coefficient. In other words, it is possible to determine how much leaders, middle peasants, and outsiders change within the age groups of enterprises in terms of their vitality coefficient.

In the second step, the sample for evaluation and analysis is shifted to the SME level. The importance of this particular sector for the social and economic development of Russia cannot be overestimated. It is SMEs, thanks to the mobility and flexibility of management policies and organizational mechanisms, that can quickly respond to market needs, form points of economic growth and contribute to solving problems of employment and unemployment. Of course, these enterprises face difficulties in business planning, implementation of plans, introduction of technological innovations. Therefore, stimulating the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises is among the priorities of developed and developing countries, although the criteria for classifying businesses in this sector differ significantly. Positive correlation between the number of SMEs and their well-being, economic growth.

Not surprisingly, their share is often very significant. Taking into account similar criteria for identifying the SME sector, its share in Latvia exceeds 70.0%, in Italy it is 66.9%, in Denmark - 60.8%, in Germany - 54.4%, in Poland - 52.9%, in the USA - 44, 0%. In Russia, this figure is at the level

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of 20-21%, which is significantly lower than in European countries and the United States. At the same time, it is small business that contributes to the formation of the middle class as a socially profitable stratum of the population.

Evidence of the understanding of the fundamental role of SMEs for the socio-economic development of Russia is the developed Strategy for the Development of SMEs in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035. Like all such documents, it contains specific target indicators and activities that should guarantee their achievement. In a study conducted by a group of scientists from the RANEPА under the President of the Russian Federation and the VAVT of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, the degree of their implementation was assessed at 82%, which is a very good result compared to the results for other strategies. However, it is clear that the measures taken are not enough to create a favorable climate and bring SMEs to a level of development that fully contributes to the implementation of priority areas of socio-economic policy, as is the case in other countries.

In accordance with the rating of doing business in 2022 (“doing business”, the World Bank), Russia is in 28th place out of 190, for comparison - in the rating five years ago, the degree of favorable conditions provided only 51st place. The rating methodology includes an assessment in ten areas: connection to networks, registration of property, registration of enterprises, taxation, international trade, protection of minority shareholders, enforcement of contracts, obtaining building permits, resolution of insolvency, lending.

During 2018-2022 Russia improved its position in half of the areas presented, with the exception of property registration, protection of minority shareholders, resolution of insolvency, taxation and enforcement of contracts. At the same time, if in the first direction the negative change of positions was quite similar to the two subsequent ones, then the place taken as a result was still significantly different. Thus, in the rating of property registration, Russia dropped from 8th to 12th place, for the protection of minority shareholders - from 66th to 72nd place, resolution of insolvency - from 51st to 57th place. Quite significantly, eleven positions back, there was a shift in terms of taxation (up to 58th place). The position on ensuring the execution of contracts worsened most of all - from 5th to 21st place. Against this background, Russia made the most progress in obtaining building permits, eventually ranking 26th in 2022 compared to 119th in 2018. In addition, despite three years of stability in the international trade ranking, ranked 99th by 71 points higher than in 2018.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, which to varying degrees, had an impact on SMEs around the world, although not always negatively, conclusions

were drawn about the need for better support for this sector in the Russian Federation. In particular, we are talking about problems with lending for business development, especially at the level of remote regions. At the same time, the need to solve institutional problems was clearly manifested during the previous economic crisis. As well as the need to take into account regional characteristics when developing support measures at the federal level, that is, in fact, to create conditions under which SMEs in the Arctic regions can develop sustainably.

Speaking about specific methods for assessing regional trends in the development of SMEs, the most interesting is the assessment of the integral index, which includes such indicators as the number of small enterprises in absolute terms and per capita, the average number of employees, turnover, and investment in fixed capital. propose an algorithm for calculating the index of specialization of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, using for this the share of employment formed by SMEs in the Arctic regions by type of economic activity.

In our opinion, the standard list of indicators can be expanded by calculating coefficients that reflect the availability of SMEs and the intensity of their work. At their core, these coefficients use standard absolute indicators of small and medium-sized businesses, namely their number and turnover, as well as such general regional indicators as the population and the area of the territory on which enterprises operate.

As noted earlier, in some cases, the number of SMEs per ten thousand population is calculated, but, at the same time, the spatial characteristics of the territory are not taken into account. Simultaneous consideration of these factors is necessary due not only to differences in the number of actual and potential consumers of SMEs, but also, obviously, in the area of territories on which both the population and the enterprises under study are dispersed.

### Main part

When assessing entrepreneurship development trends, a simple ranking of regions in terms of the SME provision ratio is not sufficiently informative. Of much greater practical interest is the characterization and grouping of regions according to the totality of features. These features include the number of SMEs, their change over the period and, in fact, the security ratio. With a graphical representation of the first and second signs on the coordinate system, several quadrants and, accordingly, groups of regions with certain trends in the development of SMEs can be distinguished. An additional characterizing feature for comparing regions within the same group is the security ratio, namely:

the first quadrant on the coordinate system and, accordingly, the first group of regions corresponds to the absolute leaders, which are characterized by the

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number of SMEs above average with positive dynamics of changes;

the second quadrant is formed by catching up regions - despite the number of enterprises below the average, their growth is observed;

the third and fourth quadrants suggest a negative trend in the number of enterprises, and therefore, for a more correct interpretation, it is logical to divide each of them into two parts, taking into account its average value.

As a result, the third quadrant includes regions with a below average number of enterprises and with negative dynamics, while in the third quadrant A there are regions with a weaker than average contraction, in the third quadrant B with a stronger contraction. In the first case, the regions can be characterized as moderately lagging behind, in the second - as rapidly lagging behind. The fourth quadrant is formed by regions with above-average number of enterprises, but with negative dynamics. By analogy with the previous quadrant, dividing it into two parts, the fourth quadrant A contains regions with a low probability of losing leadership, and the fourth quadrant B contains regions with a high probability of losing leadership.

At the third stage of the study, the focus shifts from the number of SMEs and the degree of provision with them towards the turnover produced and the level of employment. Regions are ranked according to the share of SMEs in total turnover and employment, grouping relative to average values and comparing with the type of economy. To do this, we propose to use the results of approbation of the author's methodology of N. E. Buletova, Doctor of Economic Sciences, according to which the typology of economic systems is carried out by establishing intersectoral proportions at two levels of structural analysis, highlighting nine types of economic systems:

agrarian (the excess of the share of the agricultural sector over the industrial sector and the share of production of goods over the production of services);

agrarian service (the excess of the share of the agricultural sector over the industrial sector, the share of production of services over the production of goods);

industrial (the excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector, the share of production of goods over the production of services);

poorly developed service-industrial sector (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 1 to 20, the share of production of services over the production of goods is from 1 to 2);

developed industrial (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector from 10 to 20, the share of production of services over the production of goods - from 1 to 2);

service-industrial (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 1 to 40, the share of production of services over the production of goods - from 2 to 4);

industrial service (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 20 to 40, the share of production of services over the production of goods - from 1 to 4);

the most developed service-industrial type (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 1 to 60, the share of production of services over the production of goods is from 4 to 6);

the most developed industrial-service sector (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 40 to 60, the share of production of services over the production of goods is from 1 to 6).

The use of this typology when constructing a matrix that reflects the share of SMEs in turnover and employment will make it possible to establish the characteristic trends in their development, namely, the degree of significance depending on the structural features of the economic systems in which they operate.

The fourth stage is devoted to identifying leaders, middle peasants and outsiders in terms of such indicators as the security ratio, share in employment, intensity ratio. The last of these is expressed in terms of total turnover per SME. To identify regions with stable trends in the development of entrepreneurship, the corresponding coefficient is calculated according to the algorithm presented above. The logic for calculating this coefficient and choosing indicators can be represented as follows (for the stability of leadership): the existing number of SMEs meets the needs of the regions, provides employment for the population, while the intensity of their activities is at a high level.

Let us present the results of the study of the trends in the development of entrepreneurial activity in Russia in accordance with the stages of their development.

At the end of 2022, the enterprises of the Republic of Dagestan were characterized by the highest vitality coefficient among one-year-old enterprises - there were almost 92 active enterprises per one deceased enterprise. In the Chechen Republic, the considered coefficient reached 79.6, in the Trans-Baikal Territory - 70.06. The minimum ratio was recorded in the Leningrad Region - less than four active enterprises per one deceased, as well as in the Perm Territory - 5.77 and Moscow - 6.15. On average, for the regions under consideration, the vitality coefficient is 22.07. It should be noted that the same indicator in previous years was much higher. So, in 2022, it amounted to 24.07, i.e. 9.0% higher than the current one, in 2018 its level reached 36.72, which is 50.2% more than the previous one and



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66.4% more than the last one considered. In 2018 there were more than 43 active enterprises per one dead annual enterprise, thus, over the past four years, the vitality ratio has halved. The top three were characterized by a constant change, and the maximum value of the coefficient for the entire period was observed in 2019 among the enterprises of the Republic of Adygea - 248 active enterprises per one deceased. The minimum value of the indicator for the same period was expectedly observed precisely in 2022.

The vitality factor of two-year-old enterprises is at a much lower level. In 2022, the maximum was 15.7 active enterprises per deceased (Murmansk region). In 2019-2022 with the leadership of the Jewish Autonomous Region and the Sakhalin Region, the indicator was at around 18.0-18.1. A year earlier, the ratio was almost 2 times higher - 34.05 (Sevastopol). Interestingly, the minimum values of the coefficient in 2018-2022, amounting to 3.59 (Perm Krai) and 3.21 (Republic of Kalmykia), were quite comparable with the same indicator for one-year enterprises in 2022. Over the entire four-year period, the minimum ratio of active and dead enterprises were recorded in 2020 in the Chelyabinsk region (2.08). In 2022, Moscow enterprises were characterized by the minimum value - 2.21. Quite logical that the average value for this type of enterprise in all the regions under consideration was the lowest in 2019, amounting to 6.11. In the crisis year, this indicator increased by more than 14.0% to 6.97. But compared to 2017, the ratio of enterprises has decreased by almost 2 times. Note that the gap between the leading positions (top 3, 2022), in contrast to the sample for one-year enterprises, is insignificant.

Similar trends are observed in the vitality factor of three-year-old enterprises, with very comparable average and maximum values. In 2022, there were 6.35 active enterprises per deceased enterprise, which, although an increase of 29.1% compared to the previous year, is 42.3% lower than in 2018 (the highest average for the period). By the way, as in the previous sample, the lowest average value of the vitality coefficient was recorded in 2022. At the same time, if in 2022 the maximum ratio of active and dead two-year-old enterprises was observed in the Altai Republic at the level of 14.63, then a year earlier the maximum was significantly higher and amounted to 20.08 - in the Republic of Adygea. Taking into account the ranking of average values, it is expected that for the entire five-year period, the vitality coefficient was maximum in 2018, amounting to 28.94 for enterprises of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic. In general, the values of the coefficients of the top three are quite close (2022).

The average value of the vitality factor of four-year enterprises over the period under review was characterized by variable dynamics: the highest

value, namely 7.71, was recorded in 2019, followed by a decline by 24.6% to 5.81, which is, at the same time, the lowest average value for the period, followed by an increase of 5.7% to 6.14. Accordingly, the maximum ratio of active and dead enterprises for the entire period was observed in 2019 at the level of 19.59 - Sevastopol. In 2022, there were a maximum of 11.89 active enterprises per deceased enterprise - Irkutsk Region. A year earlier, the maximum ratio was recorded in the Republic of Dagestan at the level of 15.32, that is, in contrast to the average values for the last two years, the maximum decreased. The minimum value of the coefficient, on the contrary, repeated the average trend, amounting to 2022 by the end of 2022. 2.90 (Tula region) vs. 2.15 in 2021 (Perm region). As in the previous two samples, the leaders are competitive with respect to each other (2022).

A completely similar trend and with very similar average values was observed for five-year enterprises. The highest average value of the coefficient was recorded at the level of 7.51 in 2019, a decrease by 18.4% to 6.13 led to the lowest level for the period under review with an increase to 6.77 in 2022. The maximum ratio was observed in 2018 in Sevastopol - 53 active enterprises per one deceased. The maximum of 2019 had the same regional affiliation, but amounted to only 30.33 active enterprises. The negative trend continued in 2020, when the maximum ratio was 14.31 (less than the previous maximum by 52.8%) for enterprises of the Republic of Crimea. In 2022, there were a maximum of 15 active enterprises per deceased enterprise - the Republic of Altai; at the same time, the coefficient values of the top three are quite comparable.

An assessment of the vitality coefficient through born and deceased enterprises showed that if in 2018 the superiority of the former was observed in seven regions, then in 2019-2021 only in three, and in 2022 in one region. In 2018, these included the city of Sevastopol with a coefficient of 3.03, which is the maximum for the entire period, the Republic of Crimea with 1.70, the Belgorod Region with 1.54, the Republic of Tyva with 1.21, the Pskov Region with 1.19, the Republic of Mordovia from 1.07 and, minimally meeting the requirements, the Lipetsk region from 1.0. In 2019, the city of Sevastopol remained in the top three, but there were already only 1.37 births per deceased enterprise, and the Republic of Crimea, where a similar ratio was 1.07. The top 3 also included enterprises from the Chechen Republic with a ratio of 1.11. The following year, the maximum value of the coefficient was characterized by the Leningrad region - 1.29, again the Chechen Republic, with an increase of up to 1.27, and the Republic of Buryatia from 1.03. In 2022, the Republic of Tyva topped the rating, for which the excess of born enterprises over dead ones was recorded for the first time since 2018 and amounted

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to 1.65. The minimum values in recent years were at the level of about 0.15 - 0.20 (Murmansk, Pskov regions). In accordance with the dynamics of the maximum indicators, it is expected that the average values are consistently decreasing - from 0.68 in 2017 to 0.49 in 2022. It should be noted that in 2022, despite the crisis situation, the average value decreased by a smaller amount than in 2020 - 4.2% against 8.1%. The Republic of Tyva topped the rating, for which the excess of born enterprises over dead ones was recorded for the first time since 2018 and amounted to 1.65. The minimum values in recent years were at the level of about 0.15 - 0.20 (Murmansk, Pskov regions). In accordance with the dynamics of the maximum indicators, it is expected that the average values are consistently decreasing - from 0.68 in 2017 to 0.49 in 2022. It should be noted that in 2022, despite the crisis situation, the average value decreased by a smaller amount than in 2020 - 4.2% against 8.1%. The Republic of Tyva topped the rating, for which the excess of born enterprises over dead ones was recorded for the first time since 2018 and amounted to 1.65. The minimum values in recent years were at the level of about 0.15 - 0.20 (Murmansk, Pskov regions). In accordance with the dynamics of the maximum indicators, it is expected that the average values are consistently decreasing - from 0.68 in 2017 to 0.49 in 2022. It should be noted that in 2022, despite the crisis situation, the average value decreased by a smaller amount than in 2020 - 4.2% against 8.1%.

An assessment of leadership in terms of the vitality coefficient in the context of age groups of enterprises indicates that the leadership positions in all groups are occupied by the same regions with a high degree of stability. Note that the assessment was made on twenty-five leaders of each group, as this is the most optimal breakdown in accordance with the total number of regions studied. So, if in 2018 the degree of leadership stability was 75%, then by 2019 it increased to 85%. At the end of 2019, the leaders in terms of the vitality of enterprises in all age groups are represented by such a number of identical regions, which ensured stability at the level of 80%. However, if we compare the leadership in each specific group by years, then in none of them does its degree reach a high level.

Stability of leadership positions in groups of two-year and four-year enterprises in comparison with 2018-2019 amounted to 60%. Therefore, it can be argued that the emerging regional conditions of entrepreneurial activity lead to fairly similar results of its development, thereby forming pronounced trends. At the same time, the stability of these trends over time is average, especially for one-year and five-year enterprises. Indirectly, this may indicate the variable effectiveness of the policies pursued by the regions to support entrepreneurship. Also, one should not forget about the crisis situation of 2020, namely,

in comparison with 2019-2022. a decrease in leadership stability was recorded compared to 2017-2018. for all groups of enterprises, with the exception of one-year-olds.

The stability of the positions of the middle peasants practically repeated the trends of changes in the leadership positions - in 2018, its degree was 68%, then there was an increase to 71% with a subsequent reduction. But if in leadership positions the degree of stability decreased compared to the previous year, and the final indicator remained at a level higher than in the base year, then the degree of stability of the middle peasants decreased to the base 68%. However, in any case, this corresponds to a high level.

Compared to 2019-2022 in all age groups, except for the two-year-old, the degree of stability of regional affiliation does not even reach the average level. In terms of the vitality coefficient, the intermediate positions were least occupied by the same regions within the group of five-year-old enterprises, the degree of stability was 24%. A somewhat higher indicator is characteristic of the groups of three-year and four-year enterprises - 28%. It should be noted that a year earlier, the degree of stability of the regional affiliation of the considered positions for enterprises of all the above ages was higher. The presence of a number of regions in the positions of the middle peasants in terms of the vitality coefficient of three-year and five-year enterprises in 2022 and 2019 led to a degree of stability at the level of 44%. An even higher value was provided by the regional distribution in the group of four-year-old enterprises - 60%.

The stability of regions that, in terms of the vitality factor of enterprises of all age groups, occupy outsider positions has increased over the past three years - from 76% in 2019 to 77.5% in 2021 and 83% in 2022. Note that only positions outsiders increasingly belong to the same regions, regardless of the age of enterprises. Moreover, if we compare the regions-outsiders in each age group of enterprises by years, then the degree of stability is much higher than that of the leaders and the middle peasants (although the level is average). At the same time, in three groups, stability in comparison with 2019-2022. less than in the comparison of 2017-2018: in the one-year group there was a decrease of 6 percentage points to 57%, in the four-year group - by 13 percentage points to 50%, in the five-year group - by 7 percentage points to 50%. The stability of the regional affiliation of outsider positions in terms of the vitality coefficient of three-year-old enterprises remained unchanged, amounting to 63%. To a greater extent, the same regions began to occupy the last places in the considered coefficient in the two-year group (increase from 53% to 63%).

Thus, the pronounced negative trends in the development of entrepreneurial activity, which were

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especially evident in the comparison of the crisis years of 2019 and 2020, in the same regions indicate the need to improve the conditions for its implementation. However, it should be borne in mind that a low vitality factor can also be characteristic of large regions in which a number of enterprises are created annually, often exceeding the capacity of the potential market and not able to withstand competition, which logically leads to their high “mortality”.

In terms of sectoral affiliation, among one-year-old enterprises, the highest coefficient of vitality for the last two years was characterized by activities in the field of healthcare and social services: there were 33.2 active enterprises per deceased enterprise in 2020, although the ratio was even higher a year earlier - 44.85. In addition, compared to 2017, the vitality factor decreased by more than 35.0%. Also in 2020, extractive industry enterprises were among the leaders with a coefficient of 30.71, although they had not previously risen above the fourth place in the ranking (29.39 in 2017). Close the top three as a result of an increase in the coefficient to 26.83 enterprises in the field of operations with real estate. In general, for the entire period, the highest average value of the indicator was observed in the leading type of activity in 2020, as well as in the sphere of providing electric energy, gas, etc., although the total reduction was 48.6%. The lowest average ratio of active and dead annual enterprises was recorded for financial and insurance activities - 16.49. In 2022, with a coefficient of 14.19, it is in twelfth place. It should be noted that in the last two years, the least number of active enterprises per deceased, namely, 7.38 in 2021 and 5.88 in 2022, was observed in the construction sector. In the same area, the maximum reduction of the indicator was recorded, by 83.2%. Interestingly, manufacturing enterprises dropped from the first place in 2018 (52.08) to the seventh place in 2022 (17.51), in relative terms, the reduction was 66.4%. The lowest average ratio of active and dead annual enterprises was recorded for financial and insurance activities - 16.49.

In the group of two-year-old enterprises, the highest average value of the vitality factor, despite the final reduction of more than 19.0%, was also recorded in the field of health and social services - 17.42 active enterprises per one deceased. At the same time, the leadership of this type of activity belongs throughout the entire period under review. The second place is also stable and belongs to enterprises in the field of providing electricity, gas, etc. - the average ratio was 15.18, and in 2020 it was at the level of 15.34 (a decrease of 13.3% over the period). The third place in terms of vitality coefficient for the last two years was occupied by enterprises for the extraction of minerals, although its dynamics is multidirectional, and the final ratio is 11.72 (a decrease of 12.2%). Enterprises of this type of

activity also occupy a similar place in terms of the average value of the coefficient. The lowest number of active enterprises per death was on average in wholesale, retail, etc. - 4.58, and in 2020 - 2.96 (a decrease of 62.5%). By the way, the maximum reduction in the coefficient for the period was observed in the provision of other services (by almost 70.0%). As in the previous group, none of the activities recorded a net increase in the ratio of active and dead enterprises.

Among the three-year-old enterprises, the maximum average ratio of active and dead enterprises is approximately comparable with the previous group and has a similar industry affiliation. Thus, on average, there were 17.77 active enterprises per three-year-old health and social services enterprise that died. In 2020, the vitality factor amounted to 15.65, thereby decreasing by 22.3% at the end of the period. The second place in 2020 in terms of the ratio of active and dead enterprises was occupied by the mining sector with a coefficient of 9.63%. At the same time, last year, enterprises of this type of activity with a coefficient of 7.71 were only in fifth place. In second place in terms of the average value of the coefficient and in third place in terms of the current one over the past three years, there were enterprises in the field of activity with real estate - on average, there were 11.36 active enterprises per deceased enterprise, and in 2020 this ratio was at the level of 9, 58 (final reduction of 38.3%).

The leading type of activity in terms of the vitality factor in the group of four-year-old enterprises is also the activity in the field of health and social services, while the stability of leadership is absolute. However, at the end of the period, the value of the coefficient decreased by 18.0% to 14.34. On average, for one dead enterprise of this type of activity, there were slightly less than 17 active ones. The second place in terms of the average ratio is occupied by enterprises in the field of real estate operations - 10.64, but in 2020 the vitality coefficient for them was 9.38, which corresponded only to the fourth place. The second place in this year was occupied by enterprises providing electricity, gas, etc. - 11.16, which is 7.6% higher than the same indicator at the beginning of the period. On average, the vitality factor of these enterprises was at the level of 9.93, i.e. e. in third place. In a similar position, but at the end of 2020 with a coefficient of 9.61, there were enterprises associated with the extraction of minerals. However, the average ratio of active to dead enterprises was 6.47, which corresponds only to the twelfth place. The maximum reduction in the coefficient for the period was characterized by enterprises of administrative activities and related services - by 47.1% to 4.62. At the same time, unlike the previous groups, the increase was recorded in terms of the vitality factor of enterprises of the following types of activities: providing electricity,

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<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b>	<b>= 1.582</b>	<b>PIHIQ (Russia)</b>	<b>= 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India)</b>	<b>= 1.940</b>
<b>GIF (Australia)</b>	<b>= 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ)</b>	<b>= 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India)</b>	<b>= 4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b>	<b>= 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b>	<b>= 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b>	<b>= 0.350</b>

gas, etc. (7.6%), mining (4.83%). The minimum values, although not as a result of the largest reduction, are observed in trade enterprises - on average, there were 3.89 active enterprises per one deceased.

The two leading positions in the five-year group are consistently occupied by healthcare and social services enterprises with an average coefficient of 15.94 and enterprises related to real estate transactions, whose average coefficient was 9.84%. In both cases, there was a reduction in the final coefficient - by 26.2% to 13.44 and by 7.8% to 9.70%. In third place in terms of the average ratio were enterprises in the field of providing electricity, gas, etc. - 8.16 active per one deceased. In 2020, this ratio was 8.05, which is 7.8% lower than in 2018 and corresponds to the fourth place. The third place this year was occupied by mining enterprises, whose vitality factor was 9.09 (an increase of 25.8%), while its average value was at the level of 7.89, which corresponds to the fourth place. The minimum average value is noted for the group of trade enterprises - 4.07 active enterprises per one deceased. The maximum reduction in the ratio of active and dead enterprises was observed in administrative activities and related services - by 33.1% to 5.46. It should be noted that in this age group there are quite a lot (in comparison with the previous groups) of activities with an increase in the vitality coefficient. Thus, in addition to the mining enterprises noted above, the ratio of active and dead enterprises in the agricultural sector increased by 30.5% to 6.55, by 7.7% to 7.22 in the manufacturing sector, by 6.9% to 7.04 in the field of water supply, sanitation, etc. The average value of the coefficient of manufacturing enterprises (7.09) brought them to seventh place, although up to 2020.

In terms of the ratio of births and deaths of enterprises, as well as in age groups, activities in the field of health care and social services were in the lead. On average, there were 1.18 active enterprises per one deceased enterprise. However, in 2020, this type of activity, with a vitality factor of 0.93, occupied the second position. In the first place with a coefficient of 0.95 were enterprises for the extraction of minerals, which in 2018-2019. occupied second place, and a year earlier only eighth. Their average ratio for the period was 0.87 (second place). In third place in terms of the average value of the coefficient were educational enterprises - 0.76 births per death. In 2020, their coefficient was 0.59, which also corresponds to the third place. The last place in this ratio is consistently occupied by agricultural enterprises - 0.24 on average and 0.28 at the end of 2020 (a decrease of 41.6%). The maximum reduction in the vitality factor by 56.8% was recorded for enterprises of administrative activities and related services. The only type of activity with an increase

in the indicator is the extraction of minerals noted above.

The average ratio of births and deaths of manufacturing enterprises was 0.53, which corresponds to the twelfth place. At the end of 2020, the vitality factor was at the level of 0.48, which is 27.1% lower than in 2018 and corresponds to the seventh place. It should be noted that before that, manufacturing enterprises were in the tenth position in 2019 and in the twelfth position in 2017-2018.

The industry composition of the top five in terms of vitality factor, despite the age groups of enterprises, ensures stability at the level of 85%. This figure has not changed over the past three years. Evaluation for each group over time showed that the sectoral affiliation of two-year-old, four-year-old and five-year-old leading enterprises is highly stable (80%), and three-year-old enterprises are absolutely stable. One-year enterprises are characterized by average stability over time, while if in comparison with 2018-2019 the top five consisted of enterprises of the same types of activity, providing stability by 40%, then in 2019-2020. - already by 60%.

The positions of the middle peasants in terms of the vitality of enterprises in all age groups are occupied by the same types of economic activity with stability from 70% in 2018 to 80% in 2019 and 2020. A comparison of intermediate positions within age groups by years shows that industry stability of one-year and four-year enterprises has increased, although it still remains in the medium level zone - 60% compared to 2019-2020. against 40% compared to 2019-2020 The opposite situation, while.

With similar values of indicators is typical for five-year-old enterprises. A reduction in sectoral stability, while from a high to medium level (from 80% to 60%), was observed in the group of two-year-old enterprises. The stability of the sectoral affiliation of intermediate positions in the group of three-year-old enterprises remained unchanged over time - a high level, 80%.

The positions of outsiders in terms of the vitality factor of enterprises of all ages in terms of industry affiliation are highly stable.

The degree of stability exceeds the indicators for leaders and averages - 88% in 2018, 94% in 2019 and 93% in 2020. Stability over time of industry outsiders for each age group, as well as for leaders, is high, but with a higher value - an average of 86.5%. Interestingly, only two age groups showed a change in the degree of stability when comparing outsiders over the years. In the group of two-year-old enterprises, sectoral stability in 2019-2020 was 88%, although in 2017 and 2018, the same types of economic activity acted as outsiders in terms of the vitality coefficient. In the group of four-year-old enterprises, on the contrary, the stability of industry affiliation in 2019-2020 was 75%, and when compared to 2019-2020, it became absolute.



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	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
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Thus, it can be argued that industry trends in the development of entrepreneurial activity are pronounced, the prevailing conditions are reflected, as a rule, in all enterprises quite equally (specific features in accordance with the current task are not taken into account) and have a prolonged impact on enterprises depending on their age. functioning. As well as by regional affiliation, it is expected that it is the positions of the middle peasants that will be less stable, since in fact this is an intermediate platform for moving into the ranks of leaders or outsiders, who, in turn, form real trends in the development of entrepreneurship.

A clear result of the assessment of the development of SMEs is the constructed diagnostic maps that reflect the number of enterprises, the

direction and dynamics of changes, as well as the regional availability of them (the size of the ball on the map depends on the corresponding coefficient). The codes of the all-Russian classifier of administrative-territorial division of objects (OKATO) are used as designations of regions on the maps - table 1. In accordance with the specifics of the analysis, for optimal grouping, Moscow, the Moscow Region, St. number of enterprises in other regions. In addition, due to the fragmented presentation of data at the level of industrial production, for further correct comparison, the calculations do not include the city of Sevastopol, the Republic of Ingushetia and Tyva.

**Table 1. Codes of subjects of the Russian Federation**

Subject	Code
Republic of Adygea	79
Altai Republic	84
Republic of Bashkortostan	80
The Republic of Buryatia	81
The Republic of Dagestan	82
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	83
Republic of Kalmykia	85
Karachay-Cherkess Republic	91
Republic of Karelia	86
Komi Republic	87
Republic of Crimea	35
Mari El Republic	88
The Republic of Mordovia	89
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	98
Republic of North Ossetia - Alania	90
Republic of Tatarstan	92
Udmurt republic	94
The Republic of Khakassia	95
Chuvash Republic	97
Altai region	1
Transbaikal region	76
Kamchatka Krai	12
Krasnodar region	3
Krasnoyarsk region	4
Perm region	57
Primorsky Krai	5
Stavropol region	7
Khabarovsk region	8
Amur region	10
Arhangelsk region	19

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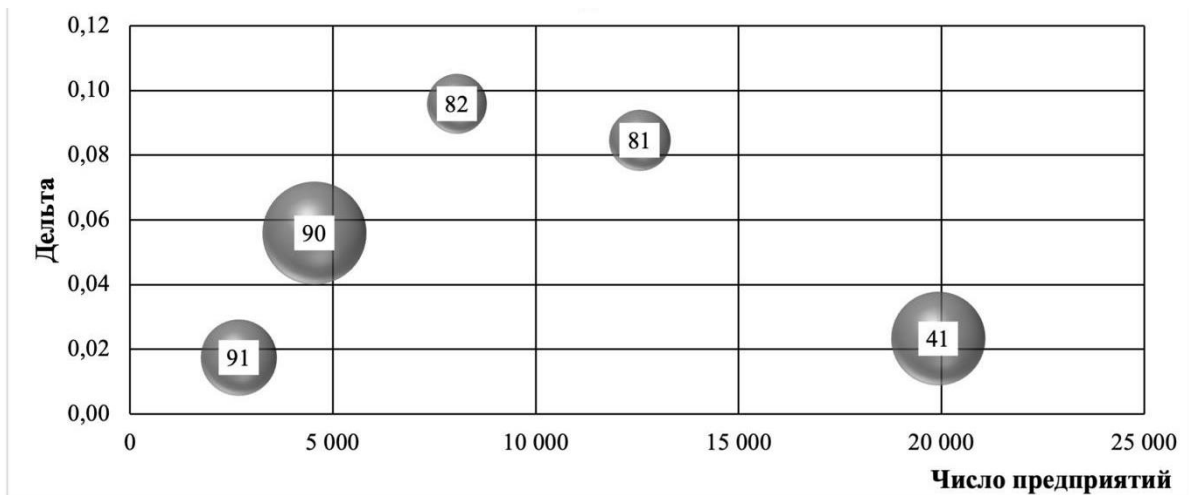
Astrakhan region	12
Belgorod region	14
Bryansk region	15
Vladimir region	17
Volgograd region	18
Vologda Region	19
Voronezh region	20
Ivanovo region	24
Irkutsk region	25
Kaliningrad region	27
Kaluga region	29
Kemerovo region	32
Kirov region	33
Kostroma region	34
Kurgan region	37
Kursk region	38
Leningrad region	41
Lipetsk region	42
Magadan Region	44
Murmansk region	47
Nizhny Novgorod Region	22
Novgorod region	49
Novosibirsk region	50
Omsk region	52
Orenburg region	53
Oryol Region	54
Penza region	56
Pskov region	58
Rostov region	60
Ryazan Oblast	61
Samara Region	36
Saratov region	63
Sakhalin region	64
Sverdlovsk region	65
Smolensk region	66
Tambov Region	68
Tver region	28
Tomsk region	69
Tula region	70
Tyumen region	71
Ulyanovsk region	73
Chelyabinsk region	75
Yaroslavl region	78

**Impact Factor:**

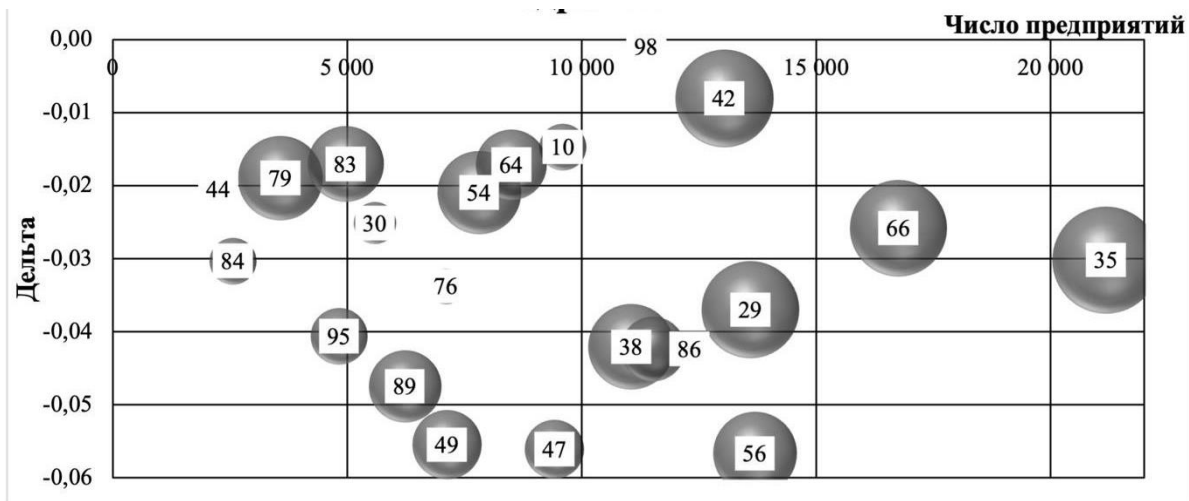
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So, over the past two years, in terms of the number of SME legal entities and taking into account the trends in their changes (Figures 1-5), not a single region fell into the group of absolute leaders. In other words, in none of the regions, which was the leader in terms of the number of enterprises, their further growth was observed. Moreover, positive changes were recorded only in such regions as the Leningrad region, the Republic of Dagestan, North Ossetia-Alania, Buryatia and the Karachay-Cherkess Republic. These regions can be characterized as catching up. The average value of the provision ratio

for catching up regions in 2020 was 37.11: the maximum level is typical for the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (60.9), the minimum for the Republic of Dagestan (20.3). In 2019, the average level of provision was 36, 3 with a similar distribution of regions by maximum and minimum values, despite their somewhat smaller size. It should be noted that the Karachay-Cherkess Republic in 2019 was in the space of the diagnostic map in quadrant III-A, that is, among the lagging regions with negative dynamics in terms of the number of enterprises.



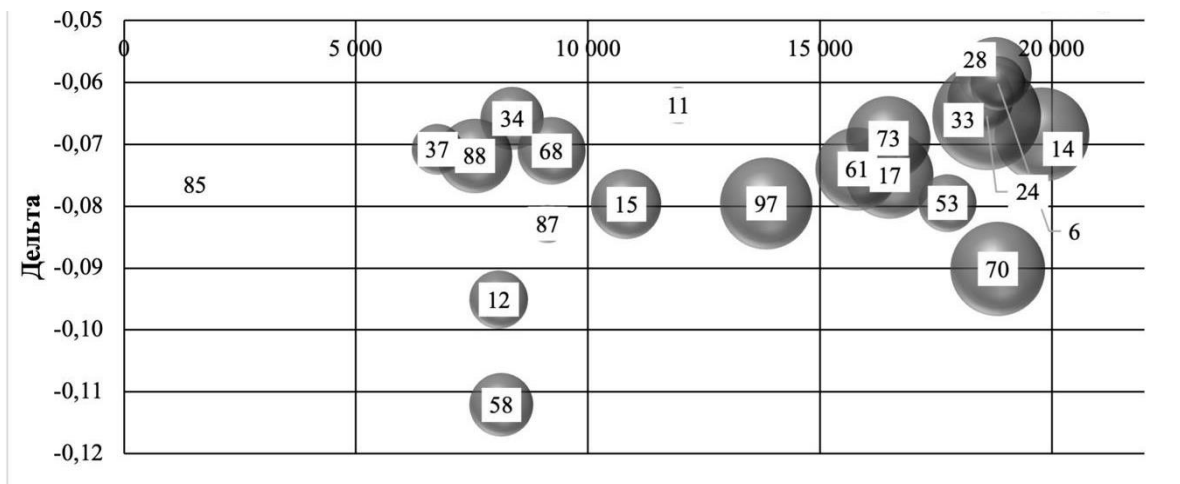
**Figure 1. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, second quadrant)**



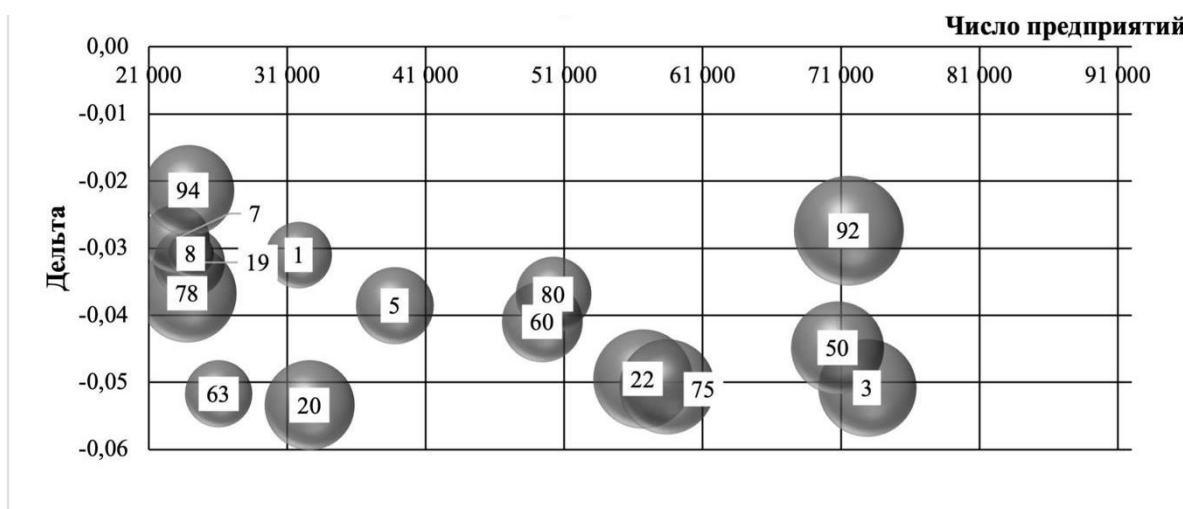
**Figure 2. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, third quadrant A)**

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**Figure 3. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, third quadrant B)**



**Figure 4. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, fourth quadrant A)**

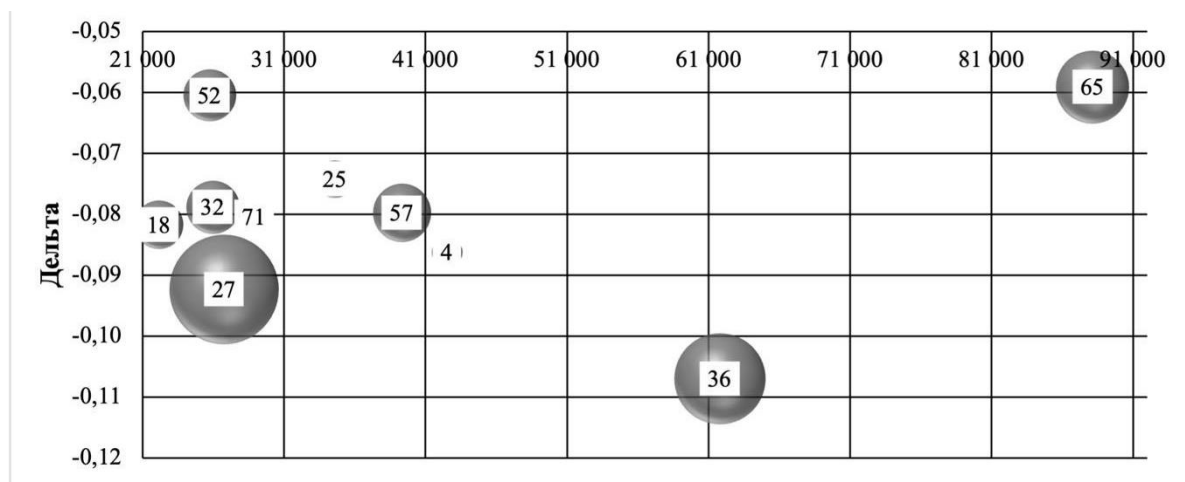
For the rest of the regions of the general third quadrant in 2019-2020. movements were carried out only between sections. In 2022, an equal number of regions was observed in both sections, making up the maximum of the total sample. Improved their positions by moving from the third quadrant B (rapidly lagging behind) to the third quadrant A (moderately lagging behind) Oryol, Murmansk,

Novgorod, Penza regions, the Republics of Altai and Khakassia, as well as the Trans-Baikal Territory. The reverse transition and, accordingly, the deterioration of positions in terms of compliance with the average negative dynamics in the number of SMEs was observed in the Vladimir, Ivanovo, Ryazan, Tver regions and the Chuvash Republic.



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**Figure 5. Diagnostic maps of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, fourth quadrant B)**

The average provision ratio in 2022, with an equal distribution, was significantly higher in rapidly lagging regions than in moderately lagging ones – 56.1 versus 43.1. This fact, among other things, is explained by the difference in the maximum indicators - 127.7 in the Ivanovo region, located in the third quadrant B and 95.0 in the Republic of Crimea, the third quadrant A.

In 2019, the first section of the entire third quadrant contained a smaller number of regions, including the Ivanovo region and the Republic of Crimea, which affected the average value of the security ratio and its ratio with the same indicator in the second section - 59.2 versus 45.7.

The fourth quadrant is represented by the leading regions, despite the negative dynamics of changes in the number of SMEs. At the same time, in 2022, most of the regions were in section A, that is, with a low probability of losing leadership, and seven regions made the transition from the section with a high probability: Voronezh, Yaroslavl, Vologda, Nizhny Novgorod, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk region, Khabarovsk Territory. The fourth quadrant B in 2022 was formed by ten regions, of which Samara, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, Irkutsk regions moved from the first section, which reflects the deterioration of their positions. The average value of the provision ratio for regions with a low probability of losing their leading positions in 2022 was 82.5, the maximum was at the level of 139.1 in the Republic of Tatarstan. In 2021 with a smaller number of regions in this section, the average level of provision with SMEs was 80.8, although the maximum value was much higher - 167.6 in the Samara region. The provision of regions with a high probability of losing leadership in 2022 averaged 71.9, while the maximum value was recorded in the Kaliningrad region (216.0). In 2019, the same category of regions was characterized by an average provision of SMEs at the level of 85.5 with a similar

regional maximum, but significantly higher in value - 238.9.

In general, despite the crisis year, the number of regions that have improved their positions exceeds the number of regions that are characterized by the opposite situation. At the same time, if we talk about the average rate of reduction of SME-legal entities, in relation to which the grouping was carried out, then it remained almost the same - changes at the level of hundredths in the direction of slowing down. It is logical that the maximum level of provision with enterprises is observed in the regions from the fourth quadrant (Kaliningrad, Samara regions, the Republic of Tatarstan), although the fourth place is occupied by the Ivanovo region, which is a lagging region. Outsiders are Zabaykalsky Krai, Magadan Oblast and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which are classified as moderately lagging behind. In 2019, the leading and outsider positions were occupied by similar regions,

If IP is included in the analysis, then in 2022 the Leningrad Region was the absolute leader. In 2021, the Tyumen region was also in the same quadrant, but a year later, a below-average decline in enterprises was recorded, which placed it on the map space in the IVA quadrant - regions with a low probability of losing leadership. The second quadrant in both years was formed by two regions, but if in 2022 it was the Republic of Adygea and Buryatia, which improved their positions over the year, then the Republic of Dagestan and the Sakhalin Region, which formed this group in 2021, deteriorated a year later your position. So, in the first case, the regions moved from the number of rapidly and moderately lagging behind, and in the second case, the regions, on the contrary, began to be characterized as lagging behind, albeit at a moderate pace, instead of catching up.

Interestingly, the third quadrants A and B in the time comparison were formed by a similar number of regions, constituting the majority of the entire sample.

## Impact Factor:

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In the first sector of the third quadrant in 2022, such regions as the Yaroslavl and Magadan regions, the Kabardino-Balkarian and Udmurt Republics, the Trans-Baikal Territory, the Republics of Mordovia, Altai and Khakassia moved. All of them have improved their positions, being in the group of rapidly lagging behind regions in 2021.

The deterioration of positions due to the rate of contraction at a level stronger than average was observed in Vladimir, Ivanovo, Lipetsk, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tver, Tula, Ulyanovsk regions, the Republic of Mari El and Chuvashia. In 2022, the regions of the third quadrant A, on average, were characterized by the provision with enterprises at the level of about 113.3, although the corresponding ratio was 162.6 a year earlier. This reduction can be explained, first of all, by the fact that in 2021 the Chuvash region was the leader in this sector in terms of the provision ratio (303.7), which in 2022 moved to another sector and the maximum value began to belong to the Kaluga region (237.4). Actually, the average value of the coefficient of rapidly lagging behind regions just increased - from 140.2 to 163.5.

The maximum value in both years within this group was recorded in the Kaliningrad region, although with a rather noticeable reduction (from 460.3 to 437.6).

As in the case of the Tyumen region, in the fourth quadrant A moved the Nizhny Novgorod region, which a year earlier was among the regions with a high probability of losing leadership. Nine more regions can be characterized in a similar way in 2022, while three of them, namely the Stavropol Territory, Samara and Kemerovo Regions, worsened their positions, since in 2021 the probability of losing their leadership was assessed as low. The average value of the coefficient for the leading regions with a low probability of losing these positions decreased significantly - from 228.1 to 207.3, although the number of regions was almost the same (in 2022, one region less). In both cases, the maximum was recorded in the Krasnodar Territory, but also with a decrease in the level. For the regions of the fourth quadrant B, the provision with enterprises averaged 183.7 in 2021 with a maximum near the Belgorod region (304.4) and slightly decreased in 2022. up to 180.3. This year there was not only a reduction in the security ratio in the Belgorod region, but also its value was less than that of the Samara region (299.6).

It should be noted that the transitions of regions between sectors of the third and fourth quadrants III and IV are associated not only with their own rate of

negative changes, but also with an increase in 2022 compared to 2021 in the average rate of reduction, relative to which the grouping was carried out. Unlike SMEs, which are legal entities, within the sample taking into account IP, a larger number of regions worsened (rather than improved) their positions in the crisis year. Although for both samples, the vast majority of regions did not change their characteristics.

The Kaliningrad region is the undisputed leader in terms of the provision of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, although it is one of the regions that are highly likely to lose their leading positions due to the rate of reduction in the number of enterprises. Regions with an above-average number of enterprises occupy the next few places in the top, with no change in their distribution. Outsiders in terms of wealth also remained unchanged - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan and Tyumen regions. The first two of the above regions are in last place and in terms of the level of provision with SME legal entities, the Tyumen region is also at the end of this rating.

In most regions (28.6%), SMEs do not play a significant role in the economy, occupying a low share both in turnover and in the number of employees. These enterprises, on average, occupy about 26.0% of the total turnover, providing jobs for only 13.0% of all employees. Almost 26.0% of the regions can be characterized positively in terms of the development of small and medium-sized businesses, whose shares in the structures under consideration are high, on average at the level of 47.7% in turnover and 18.2% in employment. Against the background of ensuring a high degree of employment (19.5%), SMEs do not occupy a high share in terms of turnover (29.3%), slightly less than 25.0% of the regions. Least of all, namely, 20.8% of the regions are characterized by the functioning of SMEs in their territories with a high average share in turnover at the level of 51.1%, but a low degree of employment in them - 10.9%. Note St. Petersburg, Sevastopol.

As shown by the analysis (Table 2), an insignificant degree of importance of small and medium-sized businesses in accordance with the occupied share in turnover and employment is typical for regions with an industrial type of economic systems. According to the typology of Buletova N.E. such regions are territories with underdeveloped economies. A similar situation is observed in the group of regions with a low share of SMEs in the total turnover, but against the background of their high employment rate.

**Table 2. Matrix ranking of regions by the share of SME-legal entities in turnover and employment, taking into account the types of economic systems**

	Share in turnover	
	low	high

**Impact Factor:**

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<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

Share employment	in low	<p><i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Kursk region, Lipetsk region, Komi Republic, Novgorod region, Astrakhan region, Volgograd region, The Republic of Mordovia, Orenburg region, Chelyabinsk region, The Republic of Khakassia, Krasnoyarsk region, The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan Region, Sakhalin Region, Kemerovo region, Tomsk region</p>	<p><i>Weakly developed service and industrial territory with a steadily developing economy</i> Arhangelsk region, Republic of Adygea, Republic Crimea, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Stavropol region, Amur region</p>
		<p><i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Murmansk region, Krasnodar region, Kurgan region, Tyumen region, The Republic of Buryatia, Kamchatka Krai</p>	<p><i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Republic of Kalmykia, The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Republic of Altai</p>
			<p><i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Republic of Mari El, Omsk region</p>
			<p><i>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories</i> Tambov region, Karachay-Cherkess Republic</p>
			<p><i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Transbaikal region</p>
		<p><i>The most developed service-industrial type, territories with the most intensive and sustainable economic development</i> Sevastopol</p>	
Share employment	in high	<p><i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Belgorod region, Kaluga region, Tula region, Vologda Region, Leningrad region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Tatarstan, Udmurt republic, Perm region, Samara Region, Irkutsk region,</p>	<p><i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Bryansk region, Voronezh region, Kostroma region, Ryazan Oblast, Smolensk region, Tver region, Yaroslavl region, Republic of Karelia, Pskov region, Rostov region, Chuvash Republic, Kirov region, Penza region, Ulyanovsk region, Altai region</p>

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<b>JIF</b> = 1.500	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 7.184	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = 0.350

	<p><i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Vladimir region, Kaliningrad region, Nizhny Novgorod Region, Khabarovsk region</p>	<p><i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region, Primorsky Krai</p>
	<p><i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Moscow region, Moscow,</p>	<p><i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Oryol Region</p>
	<p><i>Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Sverdlovsk region</p>	<p><i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Saratov region</p>
	<p><i>Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Saint Petersburg</p>	

At the same time, in the first case (low shares in both structures), some regions (less than 30.0%) belong to a poorly developed service-industrial type, representing territories with a steadily developing economy. In the second case, with the unconditional predominance of regions with an industrial type of economic systems, a small part is characterized by a service-industrial type. Also, regions with a developed industrial type of the economic system, service-industrial and industrial-service type are represented singly. Despite the fact that the last two of them reflect a high level of economic development, the extremely small number of such regions indicates rather exceptional cases of their being in the group with a low share of SMEs in turnover and a high share in employment. The greatest importance of small and medium-sized businesses is observed, as a rule, in regions with a poorly developed service-industrial type of economic system, which reflects a steadily developing economy. In the same group, three regions are territories with a highly developed economy of the service-industrial type. Regions with underdeveloped economies, in contrast to the other two groups considered, are presented here singly.

It is impossible to distinguish the predominant type of economic system, which is characterized by a high share of SMEs in turnover with a low share in employment. Most of these regions (but with a slight advantage) have a poorly developed service-industrial type. Four of the sixteen regions are of the agrarian-service type, representatives of territories with underdeveloped economies, but two more regions are of the industrial type. The same number of regions in this group is characterized by an agrarian type of economic system. In connection with a single representation in the group under consideration, one can not take into account the service-industrial type of the economic system

(highly developed economies) and the most developed service-industrial type (the most intensively developed and stable economies).

In general, based on the results of the analysis, the following key conclusions can be drawn, namely:

- a low share of SMEs in turnover, both against the background of a low and a high share in employment, is typical for territories with an underdeveloped industrial-type economy;
- the greatest role of SMEs is characteristic of a steadily developing economy of a poorly developed service-industrial type;
- a high share of SMEs in turnover with a low share in employment may be typical for regions with different economic systems, but to a greater extent for a poorly developed service-industrial type.

Including IP in the analysis, most of the regions (20.5%) belong to the group that is characterized by a high share of SMEs in both turnover and employment. In the first case, their average share is 56.7%, in the second - from 29.2%. Slightly more than 27.0% of the regions are characterized by a low share of SMEs in turnover, on average at the level of 35.7%, but a high share in employment - 29.6%. In 23.4% of the regions, the enterprises in question provide on average 31.6% of the total turnover of all enterprises and create jobs for 22.4% of employees. In the remaining regions, SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, generate a turnover that allows them to occupy an average of 59.9% in the relevant structure, but the number of employees in these enterprises is about 20.6%, which is lower than the national average.

Despite the main difference in the results of the analysis of SMEs with and without IP, namely, the predominance of a group of regions with their high importance in the economy in the first case and with a low degree in the second, the characteristic types of economic systems for each of the considered groups



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remained unchanged (table 3). Thus, a low share in turnover against the background of low or high job security is observed in regions with an underdeveloped industrial-type economy. A high degree of significance is typical for territories with a steadily developing economy, but a poorly developed service-industrial type. Without a clear identification of the type of economic system, the situation remains when a high proportion of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, is observed against the background of low employment.

Thus, the most favorable trends in the development of SMEs in terms of the turnover generated by them and the employment provided on a regional scale are typical for territories with a steadily developing economy of a poorly developed service-industrial type. In other words, in this case, with the predominance of industrial orientation over agrarian, the priority still belongs to the development of the service sector in comparison with the production of goods.

**Table 3. Ranking regions by the share of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, in turnover and employment, taking into account the types of economic systems**

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Kursk region, Chelyabinsk region, The Republic of Mordovia, Astrakhan region, Orenburg region, Samara Region, Volgograd region, Lipetsk region, Novgorod region, Magadan Region, The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Tomsk region, Krasnoyarsk region, Kemerovo region, Komi Republic	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Altai Territory, Stavropol region, Arhangelsk region, Bryansk region, Amur region, Kurgan region
		<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Murmansk region, Tyumen region	<i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia Alania, Republic of Kalmykia, Altai Republic
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Moscow	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Mari El Republic, Omsk region
			<i>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories</i> Tambov Region, Karachay-Circassian Republic
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Transbaikal region	

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<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA)</b> = <b>0.350</b>

Share of V employment	high	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> The Republic of Khakassia, Udmurt republic, Tula region, Perm region, Irkutsk region, Belgorod region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Tatarstan, Vologda Region, Leningrad region, Kaluga region, Sakhalin region	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Republic of Adygea, Kirov region, Republic of Crimea, Kostroma region, The Republic of Buryatia, Smolensk region, Penza region, Chuvash Republic, Pskov region, Voronezh region, Tver region, Ulyanovsk region
		<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Khabarovsk region, Vladimir region, Kamchatka Krai, Kaliningrad region, Krasnodar region, Nizhny Novgorod Region	<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region, Primorsky Krai
		<i>Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Sverdlovsk region	<i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Oryol Region
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Moscow region	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Saratov region
		<i>Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Saint Petersburg	<i>The most developed service-industrial type, territories with the most intensive and sustainable economic development</i> Sevastopol

The functioning of SMEs in territories with an industrial economy, but not of a developed type, does not allow generating such a turnover that would constitute a sufficient share in the total turnover of all economic entities. Of course, this is due to the peculiarities of such territories with an underdeveloped economy, in which, as a rule, large industrial enterprises of a specific direction operate.

Accordingly, the development of small and medium-sized businesses in these regions is observed, at best, in those serving the “main” industrial sector, and, naturally, in other (non-industrial) sectors, the total turnover of which is much lower against this background. This is confirmed by the fact that SMEs operating in underdeveloped industrial territories, occupying an insignificant share in the turnover, can provide high

employment for the population. For even clearer confirmation of this conclusion, we propose to carry out a similar assessment and analysis of development trends in manufacturing SMEs. Due to limited data, the Republics of Buryatia and Kalmykia, the city of Sevastopol, and the Magadan Region were additionally (to the previous analysis) excluded from the calculations.

So, in most regions (46.6%), SMEs, in terms of their turnover, occupy on average only 14.4% of the total turnover of manufacturing industries, providing employment at the level of 16.4%. In 24.5% of the regions, the shares of such enterprises, on the contrary, are high - 31.9% and 27.3%, respectively. 17.8% of the regions that process SMEs generate a low share of the total turnover (17.3%), but at the same time provide high employment at the level of

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23.7%. Only about 11.0% of the regions are characterized by the opposite situation, while the share of the enterprises in question in the turnover is 47.2%, and in the number of employees just over 15.0%.

As shown by the analysis (Table 4), a low share of SMEs in both turnover and employment is typical for regions with an industrial type of economic system. This situation is quite logical and is explained

by the presence in such regions of large industrial enterprises, while specializing in a specific product range. A low share of SMEs in turnover, but with high employment, is observed in regions with a poorly developed service-industrial type of economic systems.

Note that this type is also in second place in the previous group, although with a significant lag.

**Table 4. Matrix ranking of regions by the share of SME-legal entities in turnover and employment of manufacturing industries, taking into account the types of economic systems**

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Omsk region, Kursk region, Orenburg region, Irkutsk region, The Republic of Mordovia, Belgorod region, Republic of Tatarstan, Samara Region, Tula region, Novgorod region, Chelyabinsk region, The Republic of Khakassia, Volgograd region, Perm region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Kemerovo region, Lipetsk region, Krasnoyarsk region, Vologda Region, Komi Republic	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic of Adygea, Republic of Crimea, Stavropol region
			<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Astrakhan region, Sakhalin region
		<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Kurgan region, Arhangelsk region, Bryansk region, Rostov region, Amur region, Ulyanovsk region, Tyumen region, Murmansk region	<i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia Alania
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Transbaikal region, Primorsky Territory, Moscow	

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		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	<i>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories</i> Tambov Region, Karachay-Cherkess Republic	
		<i>Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Sverdlovsk region	
	high	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Ryazan Oblast, Yaroslavl region, Khabarovsk region, Krasnodar region, Vladimir region, Republic of Karelia, Kaliningrad region, Nizhny Novgorod Region	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Penza region, Kostroma region, Altai region, Kirov region, Chuvash Republic, Kamchatka Krai, Pskov region, Voronezh region, Smolensk region, Tver region
		<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Saratov region, Udmurt republic, Kaluga region, Leningrad region	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Tomsk region, Mari El Republic
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Moscow region	<i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Oryol Region, Altai Republic
			<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region
			<i>Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Saint Petersburg

A low share in turnover and high employment in manufacturing SMEs is also characteristic of regions with an industrial type of economic systems, but to a much lesser extent. As a rule, SMEs occupy a significant place in the turnover and employment of the manufacturing industry in regions with a poorly developed service-industrial type of economic systems. Therefore, territories with a stable developing economy are characterized by high employment in SMEs, regardless of the turnover they

generate across all manufacturing industries. Within the framework of a similar type of economic system, SMEs also operate, which together occupy a significant share in the turnover, but with little employment. However, the conclusion about the predominance of regions with this type of economy is rather arbitrary due to the small size of this group.

Including IP in the analysis, most of the regions (45.2%) are still characterized by insignificant shares of SMEs in the total turnover of



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manufacturing industries and the number of employment in them - an average of 14.9% and 21.4%. The reverse situation is typical for 30.1% of the regions, where SMEs account for about 35.1% of the total turnover and 34.1% of employment. On the territory of 13.7% of the regions, in terms of their turnover, the enterprises in question are not among the leaders (19.7% in the structure), but provide employment on average at the level of 29.2%. As for SMEs excluding IP, the least number of regions are characterized by a high share of generated turnover, exceeding an average of 45.0%, but a low degree of employment - about 19.0%.

Some intergroup movements of regions, compared with the previous analysis, did not affect

the final results regarding the types of economic systems characteristic of certain trends in the development of SMEs (Table 5). Thus, the insignificant role of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, is typical for manufacturing industries in regions with an industrial type of economic system.

A high proportion of employees, regardless of the share of total turnover, is observed in regions of a poorly developed service-industrial type. This type prevails, but against the background of an insignificant total number of regions, with an even greater spread than in the previous analysis, in the group with a high share in the turnover of manufacturing industries and low job security.

**Table 5. Matrix ranking of regions by the share of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, in turnover and employment in manufacturing industries, taking into account the types of economic systems**

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Saratov region, Omsk region, Kursk region, Orenburg region, Irkutsk region, The Republic of Mordovia, Belgorod region, Republic of Tatarstan, The Republic of Khakassia, Samara Region, Tula region, Novgorod region, Chelyabinsk region, Kaluga region, Leningrad region, Perm region, Kemerovo region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Volgograd region, Lipetsk region, Krasnoyarsk region, Komi Republic	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic of Crimea, Kurgan region  <i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia Alania
		<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Bryansk region, Arhangelsk region, Yaroslavl region, Ulyanovsk region, Tyumen region, Murmansk region	<i>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories</i> Karachay-Cherkess Republic
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Moscow city, Primorsky Krai	

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<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 8.771</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

End of table 5

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	<i>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories</i> Tambov Region	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Astrakhan region
		<i>Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Sverdlovsk region	<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Transbaikal region
	high	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Rostov region, Ryazan Oblast, Khabarovsk region, Krasnodar region, Vladimir region, Republic of Karelia, Kaliningrad region, Nizhny Novgorod Region	<i>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy</i> Republic of Adygea, Penza region, Kostroma region, Stavropol region, Kirov region, Altai region, Chuvash Republic, Kamchatka Krai, Pskov region, Amur region, Voronezh region, Tver region, Smolensk region
		<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Udmurt republic	<i>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Sakhalin region
		<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Moscow region	<i>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy</i> Oryol Region, Republic Altai
			<i>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region
			<i>Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy</i> Saint Petersburg

Thus, another confirmation of the conclusion about the insignificant importance of SMEs in regions with an industrial type of economic system is the revealed insignificant role of manufacturing SMEs for such regions. At the same time, even a weak priority for the development of the services sector in comparison with the production of goods allows manufacturing SMEs to provide high employment and even significant turnover on a regional scale. Obviously, this is due to the lower concentration of large industrial enterprises in these territories, which determine the specifics of the region.

**Conclusion**

Since, within the framework of the previous stage, manufacturing SMEs were also considered, we propose to include this category of enterprises in the current assessment. So, the stability of the regional affiliation (Figure 6) of the leading positions in terms of the provision of SMEs-legal entities, the jobs they create and the intensity of their activities is at the level of 58%. This degree of stability is not the highest in terms of leading positions among all the considered types of SMEs. So, the most stable leadership in terms of their regional affiliation is characterized by manufacturing SMEs - 64%, if only legal entities are taken into account, and 60%, if individual entrepreneurs are included. The least

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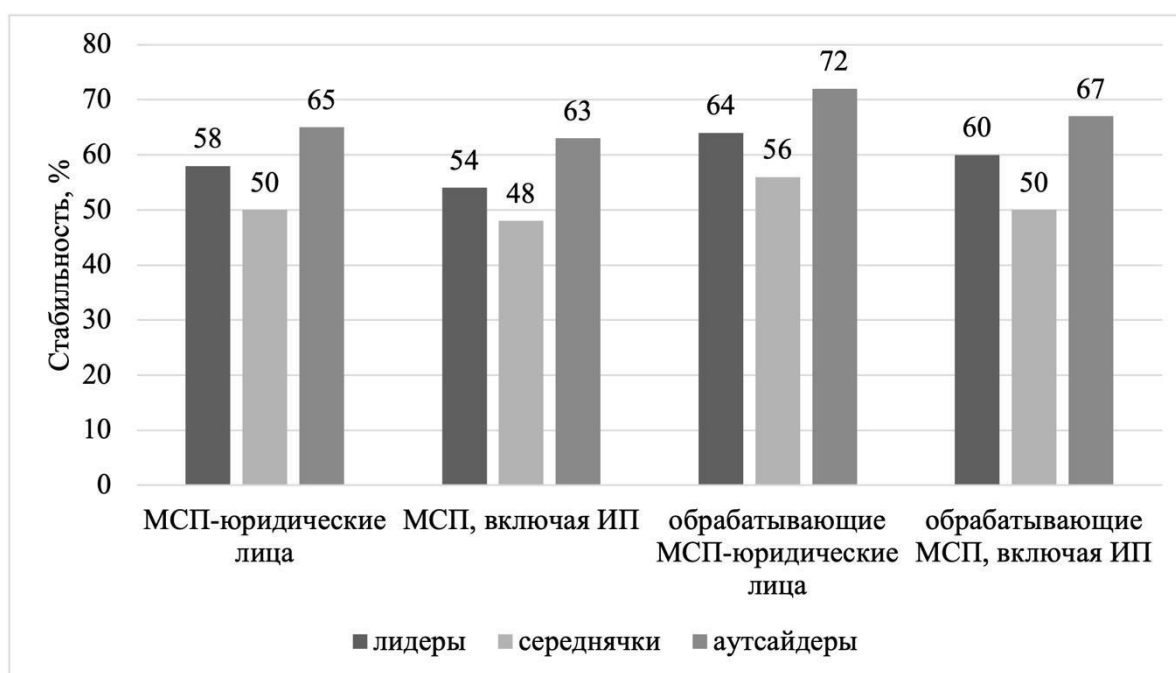
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stability of regional leaders is observed in terms of the considered indicators in the context of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, at the level of 54%. As in the previous analysis, the lowest degree of stability was recorded in the positions of the middle peasants. As some exception, we can single out SME-processing legal entities, whose regional affiliation in terms of security, intensity and share in employment within this category is stable at 56%. The similar indicator among SMEs-legal entities and processing SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, is 50%. The lowest degree of stability, both in terms of middle peasants and among all the considered positions and types of enterprises, was

recorded for SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs - 48%. It is also highly expected that the maximum stability of regional affiliation is observed among outsiders in terms of security, intensity, and share of employment generated by SMEs. These indicators for processing SME legal entities are consistently low in the context of the same regions by 72%. A slightly lower degree of stability of the regional affiliation of outsiders was also recorded for manufacturing SMEs, but taking into account IP, - 67%. The outsider positions of SMEs in the regional context are stable at 65%, and at 63% if IP is included in the analysis.



**Figure 6. Stability of regional affiliation of the leading, intermediate and outsider positions of SMEs in terms of security, intensity, share of employees**

Consequently, the positions of the middle peasants are the most "mobile", and comparing the stability of the leaders and outsiders, we can conclude that they (the middle peasants) can move into the leading group. For this, of course, it is necessary to conduct a targeted and competent regional policy to support small and medium-sized businesses. As noted earlier, the effectiveness of such a policy has been repeatedly proven both in domestic and foreign practice.

In accordance with the identified trends in the development of SMEs in terms of their availability, the intensity of their work and the generated employment, the leadership of the regions in all three characteristics is practically not observed. As a rule, leadership is recorded only in two of the above indicators and with an intermediate position in one of them. For the middle peasants in terms of two indicators, the third one is in most cases at the level

of leaders. Outsiders by all characteristics are almost twice as many as leaders and averages, while if lagging positions are typical only for two indicators, then the third of them, as a rule, is at an average level. Taking into account IP, the situation is somewhat changing, first of all, among the same positions in terms of security, employment and intensity, leaders prevail, although with a slight advantage relative to outsiders.

Summing up all stages of the study of entrepreneurship development trends, we can draw the following conclusions, namely:

Firstly, the regional affiliation of the leading and outsider positions of enterprises in terms of their vitality coefficient is quite clear, regardless of the age of the enterprises, but weakens in time consideration. Consequently, with the positive impact of the ongoing business support policy, the period of its effectiveness, as a rule, is quite low and even

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

indicates some fragmentation. The positions of the middle peasants are characterized by the least stability, however, it is from these intermediate positions that the transition to the group of leaders or outsiders is carried out, the constancy of being in which, in turn, depends on further regional measures to support entrepreneurship. Similar trends are also observed in the context of the sectoral affiliation of enterprises in terms of the vitality coefficient;

secondly, the trends in the development of SMEs in terms of the number of enterprises and the dynamics of changes have identified most of the regions in which they operate as lagging behind. If we take into account SME legal entities, then there is an equal distribution of moderately and rapidly lagging regions, but taking into account IP, the second group outperforms the first. There are obviously fewer regions losing leadership in terms of SME development trends than lagging behind, while for the most part these regions have a low probability of losing leadership. Without taking into account the real leadership, which was recorded once in accordance with the trends in the development of SMEs, including IP, the smallest number of regions can be characterized as catching up. It is logical that the highest average level of provision of SMEs is characteristic of the leading regions, but with the probability of its loss (meaning in comparison with those lagging behind). Both in the case of legal entities and taking into account individual entrepreneurs, the average provision of SMEs with regions with a low probability of losing leadership is higher than with a high probability. However, the same trend of SMEs is not typical for lagging regions, that is, the average provision, on the contrary, is higher in the rapidly lagging group. Catch-up regions

in this indicator surpass only moderately lagging regions and only including IP;

thirdly, the development of SMEs is characterized by the most favorable trends in regions whose type of economic system belongs to the service-industrial one. In the case of an industrial economy, SMEs do not generate such a level of turnover that would allow them to occupy a significant place in terms of this indicator in the total turnover of all economic entities. The reason for this is, first of all, the presence of large enterprises with a specific specialization, if we are talking about industrial regions;

fourthly, in accordance with the identified trends in the development of SMEs, regardless of the category under consideration, the situation when their existing number to a high extent corresponds to the potential of the territory, providing high employment for the population at a high level of intensity of their activities, is typical only for a small number of regions. As a rule, leadership is observed only in two indicators with an intermediate position in the remaining. If the regions are average in two analyzed characteristics, then in the third they are in the lead for the most part. However, if the regions are outsiders in any two indicators, then in the third, as a rule, they are in the position of middle peasants.

Thus, the study on the proposed stages made it possible to form a clear idea of the development trends of small and medium-sized businesses in the regional and sectoral context of the Russian Federation. It is against the background of these regional and sectoral trends that specific enterprises operate with varying degrees of success in the context of the economic, social, environmental, informational determinants of sustainable development and the criteria of reliability, dynamism, and acceptability.

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