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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMIC-ORGANIZATIONAL INTERACTION OF LARGE AND SMALL BUSINESS IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX OF KRASNOYARSK REGION

In the article is carried out the analysis of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business in agro-industrial complex of Russia on the example of Krasnoyarsk region. The article contains review about the modern factors promoting or constraining the problem solution of increase profitability of the AIC enterprises in the region. It is presented the set of measures which can promote the improvement of the situation, including measures not only on material, but also on an ideological-paradigmatic support of small agrarian sector. During the correct organization the interaction of large and small business is very effectively and promotes high-quality growth as for the participating enterprises of such interaction as economic sector in general.

Key words: agro-industrial complex, economic-organizational interaction, large and small business, agrobusiness.

This phenomenon has the special importance in the agrarian sphere. It is caused by great value of agrarian sector. The segment of small business is traditionally great in this sector. It should be noted also that risks of existence and the development peculiar to market economy in general and to agrarian sector in particular, demand from participants of the search market and use of various forms of cooperation, including large and small business.

However, theoretically, so obvious benefit of similar interaction in practical realization meets many complications. Moreover, these complications have various bases. Among them are organizational plan problems (legislative, procedural, registration, etc.), typical for any large socio-economic phenomenon. It should, however, point to the fact that in the Russian Federation we can point to the existence of additional difficulties in the implementation of such an interaction related to the fact that the economy of the country still cannot be called entirely market.

Thus, studying of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business in agro-industrial complex is one of the aspects of economic life demanding fixed studying. Moreover, the researchers note¹ a certain lack of theoretical developments in the field of determining the subjects of the entrepreneurial process in the agricultural sector, creating conditions for their successful activities and formation of relationships. So, works of many Russian and foreign researchers are devoted to the general researches problems of specific interaction of small and large business. At the same time, recent studies in the field of large and small business paid little attention to the functioning various business organizations in specific industries.² The general results of interaction of small, average and large enterprise structures are poor analyzed. On the basis of this it is possible to draw a conclusion that the question of improvement interaction between large and small businesses through the optimization of organization-economic integrated models remains poorly studied.

¹ Уланова О. Н. (2013) Оптимизация взаимодействия крупного и малого бизнеса в инновационной среде: дисс. ... к.э.н.: 08.00.05. Москва: Русская академия бизнеса, 4.

² Уланова, О. (2012). Модернизация как инструмент и фактор обеспечения устойчивости народного хозяйства. Актуальные вопросы инновационной экономики, 3, 56-62.

First of all, we will consider the nature of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business. Primary it is necessary to consider the term "relationship" which is considered not only as management of all resources for the purpose of achievement a certain reaction of the market participants (the conclusion of transactions, joint transaction, receiving and distribution of profits), but also as creation, maintenance, development and end of the relations with market subjects. In other words, relationship can exist without interaction.

Relationship forms interaction, promotes formation and development of processes of all views with participation of market subjects and direct their future behavior. The nature of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business reveals a certain system of elements from four parties:

1. as a form of work - via the process used at the same time to produce the same group of one kind of goods,
2. as institute of the public relations - via people's cooperation, the organizations, states in any kind of activity for achievement of common goals, realization of common interests,
3. as a form of social production - via stable relations of the economic units uniting the joint solution of problems of economic character and
4. use as a form of ownership of the means of production - by defining the relationship and interdependence between the elements of the economic structure.

Table 1.

The classification of economic-organizational interaction between large and small business.

Criterion of classification	Types of economic-organizational interaction between large and small business
1. Scope of activity	Production Consumer attendant Distribution Processing Credit Insurance Shopping Procurement Information-consultative
2. Direction	1)Horizontal 2)vertical
3. Subjects comprehension	With participation: 1. Large enterprises and banks 2. Peasant (farmer) farms 3. Private farms and households 4. Mixed type
4. Method for forming	1. On the basis of the reorganized and reformed farms 2. Newly formed by individuals individuals and legal entities legal entities
5. Sources of property	created: 1. on the basis of use own funds 2. with attraction of borrowed funds
6. Commercial area	1. Commercial Production 2. Noncommercial Consumer
7. Production direction and level specialization	1. Industry Plant cultivation By type products livestock mixed type 2. Functional Servicing By type activities Utilities mixed type 3. Complex
8. Level of specialization	1. Highly specialized 2. Specialized 3. Unspecialized
9. Way of functioning	1. Independently working 2. Intereconomic 3. Intra cluster

The offered classification is intended for typing and modeling of interaction in large and small business, definition of the differentiated strategy of their development and measures of the regulating influence, definition of the most effective communications. It allows showing:

- institutional interests - through realization of a state policy in the field of agricultural development, formation of a sustainable development of rural territories, optimization of system of interindustry relationship, increase in tax assignments, effective investment policy;
- economic interests - through the labor productivity growth, rationalization of system of strategic planning, reproduction of material base, formation of the effective price mechanism, material work incentives;
- Land interests - through the land concentration from the effective owner, preservation of large land massifs, restoration of fertility lands, ecologically safe processing of the soil;
- Property interests - through a combination of a private property to the state form of its use by large businessmen (share);
- production interests - through the modernization of the means of production, ensuring coordination of business activity, satisfaction the needs of the market for high-quality ecologically safe production and services, overcoming the monopolism from large trade enterprises and the organizations;
- Social interests - through democratic character of management, an employment guarantee, creating favorable conditions for reproduction of manpower, additional workplaces.

The main motive of the economic-organizational interaction of large and small businesses for participating in them subjects is to provide an effect that is the sum of the effects of their autonomous functioning, adjusted resulting positive effects - the effect of the emergence, in the course of research that we have identified five types: the effect on the joint sale of products (sales), the effect of the joint jurisdiction of the production, financial and investment effect, the effect of the organizing association, the effect of the joint management of the property.

Small business in Russia is legislatively certain phenomenon. In particular, the number of small businessmen joins¹ the economic entities operating as legal entities or individual entrepreneurs whose activity corresponds to the standard-legislative restrictions concerning participation separate types of founders in authorized capital (except for IE), the balance cost of fixed assets, annual volume of proceeds from sales of goods, works, services, the average annual number of the regular personnel.

By turn, a large enterprise must be offered to those economic entities which the basic criteria of activities do not meet the legal and legislative limits for recognition of the company subject to the segment of small and medium-sized businesses.

The development of small business proclaimed to be one of the strategic objectives of economic policy. In particular, in Krasnoyarsk region with one of the key directions of state support of the agro-industrial complex in the region stated "the development of small farms in rural areas (agricultural consumer cooperatives, peasant (farmer) economy, citizens, leading private farms and individual entrepreneurs who are agricultural producers".²

Russian Federation Government Decree of 30.11.2010 N 2136-r approved the concept of sustainable development rural territories of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020. Concept determined that one of the main ways of increasing the sustainability of rural development is the diversification of the rural economy and technological upgrading of its industries, primarily in the agricultural sector through support for effective employment in small and medium-sized agricultural enterprise and consumer cooperation, including peasant (farmer) economy and trade private farms.

The development of small business on the regional level is defined by a state program "The development of investment, innovative activity, small and medium-sized business in Krasnoyarsk Region" for 2014-17, and also the industry program "The development of agriculture and regulation the markets of agricultural production, raw materials and food" for 2013 - 2020.

The constituent element of the program is the subprogram "Support for small farms." The expected

¹ Федеральный закон о развитии малого и среднего предпринимательства в Российской Федерации, 2007. <http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_52144/> (2016, январь, 20).

² Закон Красноярского края О государственной поддержке субъектов агропромышленного комплекса края, 2006. <http://krasagro.ru/documents/kadrovoe_obespechenie_agropromyshlennogo_kompleksa_kraya> (2016, январь, 20).

results of the implementation of this sub-program activity by 2020 are ¹: - 159 (peasant) farms, beginning farmers, who carried out the project of creation and development of their farms with the help of state support;

- 44 built or reconstructed family livestock farms;
- not less than 710 created workplaces in private (peasant) farms;
- at least 78 workplaces created by agricultural consumer cooperatives and consumer societies.

In 2015 in Krasnoyarsk Region it is considered 3448 country (farmer) farms and the individual entrepreneurs who stated during the registration process as the main type of agricultural activity, including 1746 (peasant) farms.²

The total area of agricultural grounds occupied by the country (farmer) farms and citizens conducting private farms are 742,5 thousand hectares (16,0% of all area of agricultural land territory), including arable lands are 519,8 thousand hectares (18,1% of all area of an arable land in the region).

The total volume of agricultural output on the share of private (peasant) farms, including individual entrepreneurs, and citizens, leading private farms, by the end of 2014 accounted for 12.8% of grains and legumes (2013 - 12.5%), potatoes - 96.2% (2013 - 96.2%), vegetables - 93.6% (2013 - 92.3%), livestock and poultry (for slaughter in slaughter weight) - 61.1% (2013 of - 54.7%), milk - 49.7% (2013 - 49.2%) and eggs - 15.0% (2013 - 14.4%). In households and farms contain a significant amount of farm animals: in 01.01.2015 are 206.1 thousand heads of cattle (48.5% of the total livestock in region), 264.5 thousand heads of pigs (59, 3% of the total livestock in region), 51.6 thousand sheep and goats (96.7% of the total livestock in region), 15.4 thousand heads of horses (55.4% of the total livestock in region).

Thus, social and economic development of rural areas and ensuring food security of the region is considerably caused by activity of small forms of farms.

One of the main forms of interaction of large and small business in the region is partial or full association. In particular, nowadays developing market relations dictate the need for further development of the system of agricultural consumer cooperation in the region.

As of January 1, 2015 in the register of the subjects of agro-industrial complex in Krasnoyarsk region applying for receiving the state support (further - the register), consists of 135 agricultural consumer cooperatives. Cooperatives unite 3625 citizens leading private farms, 43 peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs, 161 legal entities.

Besides, agricultural consumer cooperatives realize four projects directed on the preparation and processing of non-timber and food forest resources and herbs, four projects on the creation of craft workshops, and five projects on the development of rural tourism.

One of the innovative interaction forms of large and small business are business incubators. In 2002 the Russian Federation ministry of property relations and its territorial authorities with assistance of the National commonwealth of business incubators (Associations of business incubators of Russia) finished a preparatory work on the development and implementation of the pilot project to create a number of business incubators on the basis of federal property. For its realization taking into account the proposals of the heads of the administrations in the Russian Federation subjects were selected for competition 17 regions (including Krasnoyarsk Region). During the existence of Krasnoyarsk business incubator (KBI) its residents have become more than a dozen companies of the agrarian sector. In particular, one of the current residents of KBI is LLC "Florotech" which is engaged in floriculture. It should be mentioned also other current resident of an incubator, LLC "Ecomonitoring" which though doesn't treat agro-industrial complex, but its main product – the universal biological plant protection product – is directly connected with plant growing.

Another element of interaction between small business and large are the relations with the banking sector. This interaction has special character and differs in an exclusive role in realization of financial

¹ Постановление об утверждении долгосрочной целевой программы «Развитие сельского хозяйства и регулирования рынка сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в Красноярском крае на 2013 - 2020 годы», 2013, издание 15 декабря 2015. (Правительство Красноярского края). <[http://krasagro.ru/system/documents/attachments/000/002/215/original/Постановление_506-п_\(с_изм._декабрь_2015\).doc](http://krasagro.ru/system/documents/attachments/000/002/215/original/Постановление_506-п_(с_изм._декабрь_2015).doc)> (2016, январь, 20).

² Агропромышленный комплекс Красноярского края, доклад Министерства сельского хозяйства по Красноярскому краю (2015). <http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_120276/35c2b057057080ceac4dc22f0b34f0961fd9ac1/> (2016, январь, 20).

support of small and medium business. Financial support of small business is carried out also by the state. In particular, within the subprogram "Support for small farms" is planned assignment of the regional budget in the form of grants for 2014-20 and (or) the single help to the beginning farmers, grants to heads of peasant (farmer) farms, subsidies to small farms. However the amounts of financing and crediting of small business from the state sources remain insignificant in nation-wide scale. Therefore, it is required fundamentally different approaches. The stimulation should be carried out generally on the basis of the effective taxation in combination with bank reform that small enterprises had an access to credit resources.

Crediting of small agrobusiness in Krasnoyarsk is carried out by the branches of federal banks, investment companies and the centers, the leasing companies (finance company "Finka"), specialized funds. Crediting of small agrobusiness in Krasnoyarsk is carried out in the form of the target credits, overdraft crediting, the reverse credits, a business mortgage, refinancing and delivery of target subsidies from specialized assistance funds.

In addition to financing investment centers, leasing companies, foundations, provide legal support to the development of small business with development of business plans, opening of websites, help in development of idea of small business and idea of business from scratch.

However despite all these measures and positive dynamics of development of small forms of farms, they experience essential difficulties both in preservation of the reached level, and in expansion of the production. The citizens leading private farms, peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs have an acute shortage in credit resources because of weak market availability of the commercial credit. Concerning them the effective system of material and production service isn't adjusted, services in performance of field works are insufficiently rendered; the purchases system of agricultural production, its processing and sale isn't fulfilled.

As shown in the following table 2, profitability of farms in 2015 is reduced. It is connected, of course, mainly with common problems of the Russian economy, but you shouldn't neglect also the existing problems in regional sector of AIC.

It is shown from two last lines of the table that the state support allows to reduce falling of profitability of the regional agrarian enterprises. Without it it would be the extremely essential.

The solution of such problems as weak material base, extensive methods of housekeeping, complexity with sale of the made production, is possible by creation on the basis of small producers' cooperation the supplying, marketing, overworking and other agricultural consumer cooperatives.

Table 2.
Indicators of development agricultural production (9 months 2015)¹

index	unit	9 months 2014 (fact)	9 months 2015 (fact)
Agricultural output in farms of all categories at current prices	Mn.roubles	38932.3	39792.2
The share of agricultural production in the region in the volume of agricultural production of the Russian Federation	%	1.6	1.7
Resource providing the regional program of agriculture from them: from the federal budget	Mn.roubles	1255.906	2854.84
Regional budget	Mn.roubles	478.985	1979.38
The profit (loss) before taxation got by the agricultural organizations	Mn.roubles	3617.1	3284.8
The profitability of agricultural enterprises of all activities, including subsidies	%	26.3	20.9
The profitability of agricultural enterprises of all activities without subsidies	%	10.1	4.9

The need to solve the above problems requires the intensification of the relevant sub-program to support small farms in rural areas.

In order to optimize the situation of regional AIC it is necessary to pay special attention to supporting

¹ Территориальный орган Федеральной службы государственной статистики по Красноярскому краю. <http://www.krasstat.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_ts/krasstat/ru/statistics/enterprises/agriculture/> (2016, январь, 20).

small and medium enterprises with high growth potential - the innovative "start-ups" and the fastest growing medium-sized enterprises.

You can suggest a few measures of state support for activating interaction between small and large businesses in the regional AIC.

So, target programs of assistance to development small business in agriculture have to be not simply structured and addressed to the major target groups (starting business, innovative business, the growing medium business), but also contain concrete criteria of an assessment of productivity. Also implementation of programs are followed by independent monitoring and come to the end with estimation of efficiency of expenditure budgetary funds.

The growth of tariffs for utility payments, essential advancing rates of inflation – is very big problem for the developing small enterprises. In the agricultural sphere the costs of fuels and lubricants and/or the electric power often make a half of product cost. It is necessary to enter at the regional level procedure of tripartite agreements on tariffs for these expenses, in particular, on main types of utilities for small and medium-sized enterprises of branch.

It is necessary to develop tools and mechanisms for technology transfer – via technology transfer centers and other institutions to promote small business. In the agrarian sphere it is necessary to improve constantly hardware of the enterprises, and also approach to formation of strategy production and promotion of production.

It is necessary to develop and realize system of measures for integration of the Russian market of high technologies and the venture capital with the world market. In particular, it must be provided removal of all restrictions on a transfer of the Russian technologies and development, on attraction of foreign venture financing. It is necessary to create specialized regulations on venture activity. It requires further study the issue of granting tariff preferences venture activities.

V. V. Shiganov¹ developed recommendations for improvement governing process of interaction in large and small business which are completely applicable to a situation in agrarian sector of Krasnoyarsk region and include:

- the requirement of obligatory development and realization of regional agrarian policy which can provide support of integration large and small business;
- adoption of the legislation focused on stimulation of large business to interaction with small enterprises;
- creation of production clusters and districts which kernel are the large enterprises with a network of small firms;
- development of the regional and branch centers of subcontracting possessing information about requirements and bottlenecks of the large enterprises;
- involvement of small firms within subkontraktating interaction to implementation of the state and municipal orders;
- implementation of monitoring the needs for integration large and small enterprises in the region;
- complex support of implementation target projects of interaction large and small enterprises at the level of subjects in the Russian Federation;
- development and realization of regional export policy within interaction of large and small enterprises.

It is necessary to take into account, at last, that the current situation in the agricultural sector is the consequence of historical relations.

In all Russia's rural territories in the second half of the XX century the uniform agrarian policy providing priority social and economic development of the large corporate enterprises was realized: the state farms, collective farms overworking and the service organizations. High rates concentration of means of production and labor increased in certain so-called perspective rural settlements round the cities and industrial centers. The number of small rural settlements of traditional accommodation of inhabitants with agricultural employment on the basis of family agriculture was at the same time reduced.

In "advanced" settlements were created large agro-industrial productions: the livestock farms and complexes, processing, transport and service enterprises. Here was carried out large-scale melioration, extensive use of chemicals on the land, complex mechanization of production therefore on the one

¹ Шиганов, В.В. *Модель управления взаимодействием малых и крупных предприятий в промышленности субъекта Российской Федерации.* <<http://econference.ru/blog/conf05/156.html>> (2016, январь, 20).

territories high rate the environmental pressure on environment grew and natural landscapes collapsed, and on the other lands, suitable for agriculture, as villagers left places of traditional accommodation.

In general, these and other attendant factors have led to a demographic crisis and automatically launch the formation mechanism of depressions in socio-economic terms of the rural territory in Russia, which in the early twenty-first century determine the general state of crisis of the agrarian economy.¹

Therefore in the sphere of AIC it is necessary to pay special attention to the need of support of small business as paradigms, supports, thus, not only material, but also ideological.

Thus, analyzing examples of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business in AIC in Krasnoyarsk Region, it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

- in Krasnoyarsk Region there are different types of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business in AIC. Separate types of such interaction have the state support, but there are no purposeful regional acts on such support in general;

- the phenomenon of economic-organizational interaction of large and small business in AIC has also a number of problems, including characteristic for all economy of the region and the country in general.

- among the directions of the state support of economic-organizational interaction large and small business in AIC it should be mentioned a number of measures. Among them legislative and target support of such interaction, integration into branch of high technologies. Building of the stimulating measures of the help to small enterprises, such as agreements on tariffs, specification of target programs, support of small business in agro-industrial complex as paradigms is also expedient.

We believe that in the course of further research is necessary to solve the problem - a mathematical proof that in modern conditions for the development of economic-organizational interaction large and small businesses provides crucial intensification of production, attraction of modern technology, additional material costs per hectare. Because of innovations in agriculture are divided into 4 main blocks: industrial-technological, economic, organization-administrative, ecology-social, biological, then the effectiveness of the proposed options for the development ... should be combined with these units.

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¹ Прауст, Р. Э. (2006). Теоретические аспекты кооперативного взаимодействия малого, семейного и крупного, корпоративного агробизнеса. *Никоновские чтения*, 11, 9-11.