

FORMATION OF MICRO-ENTREPRENEURSHIP MARKET INSTITUTIONS

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Keywords: micro-entrepreneurship, shadow economy, micro-entrepreneurship support, government regulation, the development of the institutes of micro entrepreneurship.

The article examines the methods of government regulation of micro entrepreneurship and evaluation of the activity of their application. The targets of the centralized support of micro entrepreneurship and evaluation of the efficiency their application are distinguished. The main negative consequences of the imperfection of legal institutes in the sphere of micro entrepreneurship are examined.

In the formation of market economy institutions, including its small sector, today the simplified approaches still prevail. They are determined to a large extent not by the economic efficiency, but by the ideological set course, the ambition to stimulate the process for the sake of the process, that leads not to the transformation of the economy and its structural components, but to the extension of the sphere of shadow economy.

The existing normative-creative process in the sphere of the micro-entrepreneurship appears ineffective, because it has a range of serious defects, such as: inconsistency, precedence of the prohibitive measures, that determines the unpredictability of the socio-economic consequences.

The correlation between the executive-administrative functions and socioeconomic controllers plays an important role in the process of the development of micro-entrepreneurship institutions with the overabundance towards the socioeconomic controllers.

For the development of micro-entrepreneurship legal base it is very important to find out those economical and social circumstances, social practical actions that will be in course of time granted the status of law or legal rule. Unfortunately, on the first stage of the creation of market infrastructure by the state the safe and firm legal base was not created that to a large extent slowed down the rates of micro-entrepreneurship development. Among the deconstructive tendencies one can mention the following:

- ◆ displacement of the micro-entrepreneurship from the material production predominantly to the intermediary-trading sphere;

- ◆ impermanence of the majority of small enterprises;

- ◆ supersession of the majority of small enterprises in the field of technological advance;

- ◆ recession of small enterprises into shadow economy for the purpose of avoiding the unreasonable taxation and due to the state's failure in assuring protection against criminal structures.

Prevention of the spontaneous removal of micro-entrepreneurship from the sphere of material production requires very active efforts from the government, not only socioeconomic but regulatory as well. To solve these problems it is necessary to create the unified information system as a basis of business cooperation.

Without detailed description of the whole range of measures of state protectionism to small business, let us point out the following trends:

- ◆ encouragement of the scientific and production activities;

- ◆ the rapid growth of venture capital market and diversification of financial institutions;

- ◆ extension of the access to information and information centers; creation and development of organizations, conducting the formation of the new entrepreneurship (techno parks, innovation parks, incubators etc).

Precedence should be given to such aspects of state socioeconomic policy, which provide the favorable socioeconomic climate formation and development of micro-entrepreneurship. The most important aims for that matter are the following:

- ◆ in the sphere of entrepreneurship the problem of its motivation together with the problem of guaranteeing real equality of different forms of property; streamlining of distributing relations; contents of labour (increase of creative components), professional growth (professional

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development, adaptation in the profession, job promotion, full usage of everybody's creative talents);

◆ the subject of the in-depth study should become a problem of the socioeconomic development of each region under the conditions of the recessionary economy, connection of micro-entrepreneurship's development to the particular regional projects of economy recovery.

One ought to attract the representatives of micro-entrepreneurship to the formation of the national policy in this field, the formation of legal framework, implementation of supervising functions, the co-ordinated conceptual design of the combined actions, the precedence' allocation. The government, as a rule, apart from the common measures, uses a range of special methods, including:

◆ credit-investment, which establishes the volumes of crediting, time of credit aid repayment, formation and development of the investment guaranty funds, extension of leasing services, subsidization of innovative programs etc;

◆ tax regulation, providing implied financial aid through the gradation tax concession by times, address assignment etc;

◆ administrative co-operation, providing the formation of scientific and research, methodical and information centers; formation of the incubatory "techno parks" for "growing" the micro-entrepreneurship structure in the trusteeship of large enterprises; audit development, marketing and foreign economic structures in the sphere of entrepreneurship; implantation of the permissive treatment of the registration procedure; formation of the effective government order system for small business.

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