STATE POLICY PARTICULAR PROVISIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE AGRO-ENTERPRISES

Problem setting. In the market economy environment the main goal of enterprises’ business is to provide positive results both in the financial sphere and in obtaining particular high rates in the fields of crop and cattle raising. The enterprise’s performance standard in some or other way determines both its structure and its business availability.

Recent research and publications analysis. The problem of business performance of small and medium-size enterprises has constantly been at the forefront of the scientific research. Both the economic performance of these enterprises’ business and the social aspect as well as their influence on the rural areas’ development arouse interest. These problems are viewed in the works written by P. T. Sabluk, V. H. Andriichuk, V. V. Zinovchuk, O. I. Pavlova, V. V. Yurchyshyna, O. M. Borodina and others.

The purpose of the article is to assess business performance of small and medium-size agro-enterprises and to draft the proposals on their state support.

Paper main body. As a result of our research we point out that small and medium-size agro-enterprises have their peculiar properties in relation to the business structure formation and performance. Particularly this matter deals with the fact that this business group specializes almost exclusively on crop production. This is connected with the intrinsic factor that is a lower efficiency of cattle compared to the average data for the region.

Conclusions of the research. In view of this, more particular provisions as for small and medium-size agro-enterprises support should be made. Foremost for this purpose the main attention must be paid to cattle raising support. This is the case of making out the proposals that can be understood by small and medium businesses and
that are minimally related to the state bodies’ control. For instance, the grant per animal is given on the basis of cattle stock physical count. Such grants can be given twice a year by way of the factual number determination of cattle stock and its passportization. Besides this, the state must consider possible steps to return the VAT taxation regime on livestock products. This regime was used in 2014-2016 and actually empowered the enterprises that performed livestock products to increase essentially the investment volume into the branch. We deem it advisable to spread this experience firstly on small and medium-size enterprises that are income taxpayers. If the enterprise is not registered as the income taxpayer of this kind of tax, the direct grants based on per animal count must be opted.