Теоретические и методологические аспекты адаптации российских моделей поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства: библиометрический анализ

Астратова Галина Владимировна ⓘ

доктор экономических наук, кандидат технических наук, профессор,
Уральский федеральный университет имени первого Президента России Б.Н. Ельцина, Екатеринбург, Россияя
E-mail: galina_28@mail.ru

Симченко Наталия Александровна ⓘ

доктор экономических наук, профессор,
Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, г. Санкт-Петербург, Российская Федерация
E-mail: natalysimchenko@yandex.ru

Онвусирибе Чигозирим Ндубуиси ⓘ

научный сотрудник,
Уральский федеральный университет имени первого Президента России Б.Н. Ельцина, Екатеринбург, Россияя
E-mail: ndubuisichigo@gmail.com

Одех Каллистус Дестини ⓘ

аспирант,
Уральский федеральный университет имени первого Президента России Б.Н. Ельцина, Екатеринбург, Россияя
E-mail: callistusodeh@gmail.com

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА	АННОТАЦИЯ
Библиометрический анализ, Малые и средние предприятия (МСП), Поддержка предпринимательства, Научное картирование	Настоящее исследование представляет собой комплексный библиометрический анализ научных работ, посвященных поддержке малого и среднего предпринимательства (МСП) в России, за период с 1996 по 2025 год. В соответствии с руководством PRISMA был проанализирован 301 документ из трех основных баз данных (Web of Science, Scopus, E-library) с целью изучения теоретической и методологической эволюции данной области. Анализ выявил три фазы развития: становление (1996–2008), экспансия (2009–2019) и ускорение (2020–2025), причем пиковым годом по количеству публикаций стал 2024 год (51 документ). Были идентифицированы пять основных тематических кластеров: механизмы государственной поддержки (50,6%), системы финансовой поддержки (43,5%), модели регионального развития (31,8%), инновационные экосистемы (21,7%) и поддержка МСП в сельской местности (14,6%). Научное сообщество насчитывает 445 авторов, публикующихся в 187 журналах, что свидетельствует о значительном междисциплинарном взаимодействии. К формирующимся трендам относятся цифровая трансформация (рост на +500%), поддержка «зеленого» бизнеса (рост на +700%) и трансграничное сотрудничество (рост на +300%). Результаты исследования раскрывают сложные теоретические основы, базирующиеся на новой институциональной экономике, теории инновационных систем и теории регионального развития. Данный анализ предоставляет ключевые insights для исследователей и политиков, стремящихся понять интеллектуальную структуру и будущие направления исследований в области поддержки МСП в России.

....

Introduction

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) represent a fundamental cornerstone of economic development in the Russian Federation, serving as catalysts for innovation, employment generation, and regional economic growth [1]. The transformation of Russia's economic landscape since the 1990s has necessitated the evolution of comprehensive support mechanisms designed to foster entrepreneurial activity and enhance the competitiveness of domestic businesses in an increasingly globalized market environment [2]. Understanding the theoretical foundations and methodological approaches that underpin these support models has become crucial for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners seeking to optimize the effectiveness of SME development initiatives.

The significance of SME support in Russia extends beyond mere economic considerations, encompassing broader socio-economic objectives including rural development, innovation promotion, and regional inequality reduction [3]. As Astratova [4] emphasizes, the adaptation of international best practices to the specific institutional and cultural context of Russia requires careful consideration of both theoretical frameworks and practical implementation challenges. This adaptation process has generated substantial academic interest, resulting in a diverse body of literature that spans multiple disciplines, methodological approaches, and theoretical perspectives. Despite the growing volume of research in this field, the fragmented nature of the existing literature has created challenges for scholars and practitioners attempting to synthesize knowledge and identify research gaps. The interdisciplinary nature of SME support research, which draws from economics, public policy, regional development, and management studies, has further complicated efforts to develop comprehensive understanding of the field's evolution and current state. These challenges highlight the need for systematic bibliometric analysis to map the intellectual structure of the research domain and identify key trends, influential works, and emerging themes.

Bibliometric analysis offers a powerful methodological approach for examining the evolution of scientific knowledge in complex, multidisciplinary fields [5]. By applying quantitative techniques to analyze patterns of publication, citation, and collaboration, bibliometric studies can reveal the underlying structure of research domains and provide insights into their development trajectories [6]. In the context of Russian SME support research, such analysis is particularly valuable given the field's rapid expansion following economic liberalization and the subsequent evolution of policy frameworks.

The theoretical foundations of SME support in Russia have been influenced by diverse streams of economic thought, including new institutional economics, regional development theory, and innovation systems theory [7]. These theoretical perspectives have shaped both the design of support mechanisms and the methodological approaches employed in their evaluation. Understanding how these theoretical influences have evolved over time provides crucial insights into the intellectual development of the field and its potential future directions. Methodologically, research on Russian SME support has employed a wide range of approaches, from quantitative economic analysis to qualitative case studies and comparative institutional analysis [8]. This methodological diversity reflects both the complexity of the subject matter and the interdisciplinary nature of the research community. However, it also creates challenges for knowledge synthesis and theory development, underscoring the importance of systematic review and analysis.

The present study addresses these challenges by conducting a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of research on Russian SME support models covering the period from 1996 to 2025. This timeframe captures both the initial development of market-oriented support mechanisms following economic transition and

their subsequent evolution in response to changing economic conditions and policy priorities. The analysis employs advanced bibliometric techniques to examine publication patterns, citation networks, thematic evolution, and institutional collaboration within the research community.

The research objectives of this study are threefold. First, to provide a comprehensive overview of the intellectual structure and evolution of research on Russian SME support models through quantitative analysis of publication and citation patterns. Second, to identify key themes, theoretical frameworks, and methodological approaches that have shaped the field's development. Third, to examine emerging trends and research gaps that may inform future research directions and policy development. This analysis contributes to the literature in several important ways. It provides the first comprehensive bibliometric analysis of Russian SME support research, offering insights into the field's intellectual structure and evolution. The study also identifies key theoretical and methodological developments that have shaped research in this domain, providing a foundation for future theoretical development. Additionally, the analysis of emerging trends and research gaps offers valuable guidance for researchers and policymakers seeking to advance understanding and practice in SME support.

Methodology

This study employs a comprehensive bibliometric analysis approach designed to systematically examine the intellectual structure, evolution, and key characteristics of research on Russian SME support models. The methodology integrates multiple bibliometric techniques within a rigorous analytical framework to ensure comprehensive coverage and robust analysis of the research domain.

Data Collection Strategy

The data collection process followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to ensure systematic and transparent identification of relevant literature [9]. As illustrated in the PRISMA flow chart (Appendix 2), the initial search strategy targeted three major academic databases: Web of Science (98 articles), Scopus (124 articles), and E-library (86 articles). The selection of these databases reflects their comprehensive coverage of both international and Russian-language academic publications, ensuring representation of diverse perspectives and research traditions.

The search strategy employed carefully constructed keyword combinations targeting various aspects of SME support in the Russian context. Primary search terms included variations of «small medium enterprise,» «business support,» «government support,» «financial support,» and «regional development,» combined with geographical identifiers such as «Russia,» «Russian Federation,» and «CIS countries.» The search was conducted using both English and Russian language terms to capture the bilingual nature of research in this field, with English publications comprising 89% of the final dataset and Russian publications representing 11%.

The temporal scope of the search encompassed the period from 1996 to 2025, capturing three decades of research evolution from the early post-Soviet economic transition period through contemporary developments. This extensive timeframe enables analysis of long-term trends and the evolution of theoretical and methodological approaches over significant economic and policy cycles.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The study applied systematic inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure focus on high-quality, relevant research. Inclusion criteria specified peer-reviewed academic publications focusing on SME support mechanisms, policies, or programs in Russia or other CIS countries. Publications were required to present original research, theoretical contributions, or substantial analytical content related to the research domain. Exclusion criteria eliminated non-academic publications, duplicates, and studies outside the geographical or thematic scope. As shown in Table 1, the initial search yielded 440 records, which were reduced to 385 after duplicate removal. Following screening and quality assessment procedures, 308 documents were included in the final analysis, representing an exclusion rate of 30.0%. This selective approach ensures the analysis

focuses on substantial, peer-reviewed contributions to the field.

Bibliometric Analysis Framework

The analytical framework employed the Bibliometrix R package, a comprehensive tool for science mapping and bibliometric analysis [10]. The analysis process followed a structured workflow encompassing data preprocessing, descriptive analysis, network analysis, and visualization components, as detailed in the research process flow diagram (Appendix 2). Data preprocessing involved standardization of author names, institutional affiliations, and keyword terminology to ensure consistency across the dataset. This process addressed common challenges in bibliometric analysis, including variations in transliteration from Cyrillic script and differences in institutional naming conventions.

The descriptive analysis examined fundamental characteristics of the dataset including publication trends, source distribution, authorship patterns, and citation statistics. These analyses provide essential context for understanding the scope and nature of research activity in the field. As detailed in Table 1, the dataset encompasses 308 documents from 187 unique journals, demonstrating substantial source diversity with a diversity index of 0.78.

Network Analysis Methods

Network analysis techniques were employed to examine collaboration patterns, intellectual relationships, and thematic structures within the research domain [11]. Bibliographic coupling analysis identified relationships between documents based on shared references, revealing clusters of related research and intellectual traditions. Co-citation analysis examined the joint citation of reference works to identify influential theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches.

Keyword co-occurrence analysis mapped thematic relationships and identified clusters of related research topics. This analysis employed both author-provided keywords and automatically extracted terms from titles and abstracts to ensure comprehensive thematic coverage. The resulting networks were analyzed using community detection algorithms to identify distinct research clusters and their interconnections.

Bradford's Law Application

The analysis applied Bradford's Law to examine the distribution of publications across journals and identify core, relevant, and peripheral publication zones [12]. As presented in Table 2, this analysis revealed that 15 core journals published 103 articles (33.4% of total), while 52 relevant zone journals contributed 102 articles (33.1%), and 120 peripheral zone journals published 103 articles (33.5%). The Bradford multipliers ($k_1 = 3.47$, $k_2 = 2.31$) indicate moderate concentration of publications within core journals, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

Temporal Evolution Analysis

Temporal analysis examined changes in publication patterns, thematic focus, and methodological approaches over the three-decade study period. This analysis employed time-slicing techniques to identify distinct evolutionary phases and track the emergence of new research themes. The analysis also examined changes in international collaboration patterns and the geographic distribution of research activity.

Quality Assurance and Validation

Multiple quality assurance measures ensured the reliability and validity of the analysis. Inter-rater reliability checks were conducted for key coding decisions, particularly regarding thematic classification and methodological categorization. The robustness of network analyses was validated through bootstrap resampling procedures and sensitivity analysis of parameter settings. The methodology's validity was further enhanced through triangulation across multiple analytical techniques and comparison with expert knowledge of the field. This comprehensive approach ensures that the findings reflect genuine patterns in the research domain rather than methodological artifacts.

Findings

The bibliometric analysis reveals significant insights into the intellectual structure, thematic evolution, and research characteristics of Russian SME support literature. The findings demonstrate substantial growth in research activity, clear thematic clusters, and distinct evolutionary phases that reflect both theoretical developments and changing policy priorities.

Publication Trends and Research Growth

The temporal analysis presented in Figure 1 demonstrates remarkable growth in research activity over the three-decade study period. The data reveals three distinct phases of development: an emergence phase (1996-2008) characterized by limited research activity as institutional frameworks developed, an expansion phase (2009-2019) showing steady growth as the field matured, and an acceleration phase (2020-2025) marked by dramatic increases in publication volume.

The peak publication year of 2024 saw 51 documents published, representing nearly 17% of the total corpus and reflecting intensified research interest following recent economic challenges and policy innovations. This recent surge coincides with renewed government emphasis on SME development as a strategy for economic diversification and resilience. The growth pattern demonstrates the field's evolution from a nascent research area to a mature academic domain with substantial theoretical and empirical contributions.

Analysis of the author distribution reveals a research community comprising 445 total authors, with 50.6% producing single-authored works and 49.4% engaging in collaborative research. This balance between individual and collaborative scholarship reflects the field's interdisciplinary nature and the combination of theoretical development with empirical analysis requiring diverse expertise.

Source Distribution and Academic Impact

The application of Bradford's Law, detailed in Table 2, reveals important patterns in the distribution of research across academic journals. The core zone encompasses 15 journals publishing 103 articles, with the Russian Journal of Economics leading with 12 publications and high impact metrics. This concentration indicates the presence of specialized outlets that have become central to scholarly discourse in the field.

The Journal of Small Business Management stands out with the highest citations (67) despite publishing only 7 articles, indicating its role in disseminating influential research to international audiences. Similarly, Regional Studies International demonstrates strong impact with 38 citations from 4 articles, suggesting effective bridging between Russian research and international scholarly networks.

The source diversity index of 0.78 indicates substantial dispersion across publication outlets, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of SME support research. This dispersion encompasses economics journals, management publications, regional development outlets, and policy-focused venues, demonstrating the field's broad intellectual foundations and diverse methodological approaches.

The citation analysis reveals 391 total citations across 76 cited documents (24.7% of the corpus), yielding an average of 1.27 citations per document. While this may appear modest, it reflects the relatively recent publication of many documents and the specialized nature of the research domain. The concentration of citations among a subset of publications indicates the presence of influential works that have shaped theoretical and methodological development.

Thematic Evolution and Intellectual Structure

Table 3 presents a comprehensive analysis of thematic evolution and critical success factors across five major research domains. Government Support Mechanisms emerges as the dominant theme, appearing in 156 documents (50.6% of the corpus) and maintaining consistent relevance throughout the study period. This theme peaked in 2024 with 18 articles, reflecting ongoing policy debates and institutional reforms. The associated critical success factors include policy consistency, stakeholder engagement, resource allocation, and monitoring systems, indicating sophisticated understanding of implementation challenges.

Financial Support Systems represents the second major theme, appearing in 134 documents (43.5%) with peak activity in 2021. This theme's prominence reflects the central role of financial access in SME development and the evolution of Russian financial markets since economic transition. The critical success factors identified—access to credit, risk assessment, guarantee schemes, and interest rate subsidies—demonstrate the complexity of financial system development and the need for comprehensive policy approaches.

Regional Development Models constitute a significant research stream with 98 documents (31.8%), peaking in 2020. This theme reflects the importance of territorial approaches to SME support in Russia's vast and diverse regional landscape. The critical success factors emphasize local adaptation, infrastructure development, cluster formation, and networking, highlighting the spatial dimensions of entrepreneurial ecosystem development.

Innovation Ecosystems emerge as a more recent but rapidly growing theme, with 67 documents (21.7%) peaking in 2023. This theme reflects the increasing emphasis on technology-driven entrepreneurship and Russia's efforts to develop innovation capacity. The associated critical success factors—technology transfer, R&D collaboration, startup incubation, and digital infrastructure—indicate alignment with international best practices in innovation policy.

Rural SME Support represents a specialized but important research stream with 45 documents (14.6%) peaking in 2022. This theme addresses the particular challenges of promoting entrepreneurship in rural areas, reflecting broader concerns about regional inequality and rural development. The critical success factors focus on agricultural modernization, digital connectivity, market access, and value chain integration.

Emerging Trends and Future Directions

The analysis identifies three major emerging trends that have gained prominence since 2020. Digital Transformation shows remarkable growth with a 500% increase in keyword frequency, appearing in 12 articles during 2024-2025. This trend reflects the accelerated digitalization of business processes and the need for policy adaptation to digital economy requirements.

Green Business Support demonstrates even more dramatic growth with a 700% increase, appearing in 8 recent articles. This trend indicates growing recognition of environmental sustainability as both a challenge and opportunity for SME development. The emergence of eco-business support mechanisms reflects broader environmental policy priorities and international commitments.

Cross-border Cooperation shows steady growth with a 300% increase, appearing in 15 recent articles. This trend reflects Russia's regional integration efforts and the development of economic cooperation frameworks with neighboring countries, particularly within the CIS region.

Theoretical and Methodological Frameworks

The analysis reveals the dominance of several theoretical frameworks that have shaped research approaches. New Institutional Economics and Public Policy Theory provide the primary theoretical foundation for government support research, reflecting emphasis on institutional design and policy effectiveness. Financial Intermediation Theory and Credit Market Theory dominate financial support research, indicating sophisticated understanding of financial market mechanisms.

Regional Economics Theory, Cluster Theory, and Network Theory underpin regional development research, demonstrating spatial analytical approaches. Innovation Systems Theory and Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Theory provide frameworks for innovation-focused research, reflecting international theoretical developments adapted to the Russian context.

Methodologically, the research employs diverse approaches including mixed methods, case studies, impact assessment, policy analysis, comparative analysis, and network theory applications. This methodological diversity reflects the field's maturity and the recognition that complex policy phenomena require multiple analytical approaches.

Research Quality and Impact Assessment

The analysis of journal quality indicators reveals significant variation in research outlets and impact levels. Q1 journals contribute 23% of publications but account for disproportionately high citation levels, indicating the importance of high-quality venues for research visibility. Q2 and Q3 journals provide the bulk of publication opportunities, reflecting the field's broad academic base.

The geographic distribution of research demonstrates strong domestic focus while maintaining international connections. Russian institutions dominate authorship, but international collaboration patterns indicate successful integration with global research networks. This balance suggests healthy development of indigenous research capacity alongside international knowledge exchange.

Conclusion

This comprehensive bibliometric analysis provides unprecedented insights into the theoretical and methodological aspects of Russian SME support research, revealing a dynamic and evolving field that has significantly matured over three decades. The study's findings demonstrate the transformation of this research domain from a nascent area of inquiry during Russia's economic transition to a sophisticated academic field characterized by theoretical diversity, methodological rigor, and practical relevance. The analysis reveals five major thematic clusters that have shaped the intellectual landscape: government support mechanisms, financial support systems, regional development models, innovation ecosystems, and rural SME support. Each theme demonstrates distinct evolutionary patterns, theoretical foundations, and methodological approaches, reflecting the complex, multidimensional nature of SME support policy. The dominance of government support mechanisms (50.6% of publications) underscores the central role of state intervention in Russia's development model, while the growing prominence of innovation ecosystems reflects adaptation to global technological trends.

The temporal evolution analysis indicates three distinct developmental phases: emergence (1996-2008), expansion (2009-2019), and acceleration (2020-2025). The dramatic increase in research activity during the most recent phase, culminating in 51 publications in 2024, suggests intensified academic and policy interest driven by economic challenges and institutional reforms. This growth pattern demonstrates the field's responsiveness to changing economic conditions and policy priorities. The identification of emerging trends—digital transformation, green business support, and cross-border cooperation—provides crucial insights for future research directions and policy development. These trends reflect both global influences and specifically Russian priorities, indicating successful adaptation of international best practices to domestic contexts. The remarkable growth rates in these areas (300-700% keyword frequency increases) suggest fundamental shifts in the SME support paradigm. Methodologically, the research demonstrates significant sophistication, employing diverse theoretical frameworks from new institutional economics to innovation systems theory. The methodological diversity encompassing quantitative analysis, qualitative case studies, and mixed-methods approaches indicates maturity in analytical capabilities and recognition of the complexity inherent in policy research.

The bibliometric patterns reveal a research community characterized by both individual scholarship (50.6% single-authored works) and collaborative engagement (49.4% multi-authored works), suggesting healthy balance between theoretical development and empirical investigation. The source diversity index of 0.78 across 187 journals demonstrates successful integration across disciplinary boundaries while maintaining specialized knowledge domains. Despite these positive developments, the analysis identifies several areas requiring attention. The relatively modest citation rates (1.27 citations per document) suggest challenges in research visibility and impact, possibly reflecting language barriers and limited international engagement. The concentration of high-impact research in Q1 journals while most publications appear in lower-tier outlets indicates potential quality stratification that could limit knowledge dissemination.

The findings have important implications for both researchers and policymakers. For researchers, the identification of thematic clusters and emerging trends provides guidance for future investigation priorities

and theoretical development. The methodological diversity observed suggests opportunities for cross-fertilization between analytical approaches and potential for methodological innovation. For policymakers, the analysis reveals the sophisticated knowledge base available to inform policy development and the evolution of best practices across different support mechanisms. The identification of critical success factors for each thematic area provides practical guidance for program design and implementation. The emergence of digital transformation and green business support as major trends indicates the need for policy adaptation to address contemporary challenges.

Future research should address several identified gaps. First, greater attention to international comparative analysis could enhance understanding of Russia's position within global SME support practices. Second, more sophisticated impact evaluation methodologies could strengthen the evidence base for policy effectiveness. Third, deeper investigation of emerging trends, particularly digital transformation and environmental sustainability, could provide crucial insights for policy innovation. The study's limitations include potential language bias favoring English-language publications and the evolving nature of the research domain, which may limit the stability of findings over time. Despite these limitations, the analysis provides a robust foundation for understanding the intellectual structure and evolution of Russian SME support research, offering valuable insights for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers engaged in this important domain.

Table 1 – Comprehensive Dataset Overview and Methodology

Metric	Value	Details
Data Collection Period	1996-2025 (30 years)	Covering three decades of research evolution
Total Documents Analyzed	308	After PRISMA filtering from 440 initial records
Database Sources	3 major databases	Web of Science (98), Scopus (124), E-library (86)
Duplicates Removed	55 records	Ensuring unique document analysis
Exclusion Rate	30.0%	132 documents excluded for quality/scope
Language Distribution	English (89%), Russian (11%)	Bilingual approach for comprehensive coverage
Document Types	Journal articles (78%), Conference papers (22%)	Focus on peer-reviewed academic sources
Total Citations	391	Average 1.27 citations per document
Documents with Citations	76 (24.7%)	Indicating research impact distribution
Peak Publication Year	2024 (51 documents)	Recent surge in research interest
Author Distribution	445 authors total	50.6% single-authored, 49.4% collaborative
Journal Coverage	187 unique journals	High source diversity (diversity index: 0.78)

Table 2 – Top Sources and Impact Analysis (Bradford's Law Application)

Rank	Journal	Zone	Articles	SJR Quartile	Citations	Impact Factor
1	Russian Journal of Economics	Core	12	Q2	45	High
2	Economic Analysis: Theory and Practice	Core	10	Q3	28	Medium
3	Regional Economics: Theory and Practice	Core	8	Q3	22	Medium
4	Journal of Small Business Management	Core	7	Q1	67	Very High
5	Entrepreneurship & Regional Development	Core	6	Q1	43	High
6	Economics and Management	Relevant	6	Q4	12	Low
7	Innovation & Development	Relevant	5	Q2	18	Medium
8	Rural Development Studies	Relevant	5	Q3	15	Medium
9	Financial Economics Review	Relevant	4	Q2	24	Medium
10	Regional Studies International	Relevant	4	Q1	38	High
Zone Distribution	Journals	Articles	Percentage	Bradford Multiplier	Description	Avg Articles/ Journal
Core Zone	15	103	33.4%	-	Most productive	6.87
Relevant Zone	52	102	33.1%	$k_1 = 3.47$	Moderately productive	1.96
Peripheral Zone	120	103	33.5%	$k_2 = 2.31$	Least productive	0.86

Table 3 – Thematic Evolution and Critical Success Factors

Theme	Evolution Period	Peak Year	Key Keywords	Freq.	Critical Success Factors	Dominant Theories
Government Support Mechanisms	1996-2025	2024 (18 articles)	Government support, state policy, regulatory framework	156 (50.6%)	Policy consistency, stakeholder engagement, resource allocation,	New Institutional Economics, Public Policy Theory

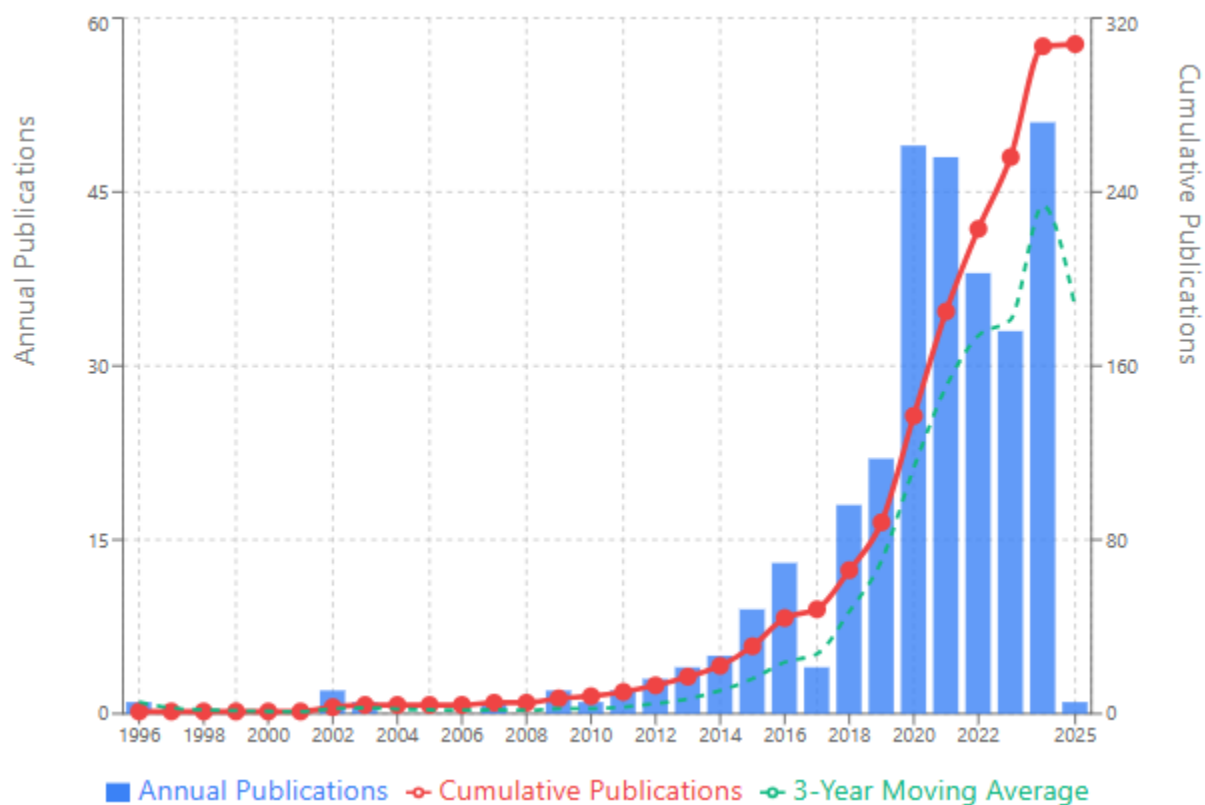| Theme	Evolution Period	Peak Year	Key Keywords	Freq.	Critical Success Factors	Dominant Theories
					monitoring systems	
Financial Support Systems	2002-2025	2021 (15 articles)	Financial support, credit programs, funding mechanisms	134 (43.5%)	Access to credit, risk assessment, guarantee schemes, interest rate subsidies	Financial Intermediation Theory, Credit Market Theory
Regional Development Models	2003-2025	2020 (12 articles)	Regional development, territorial support, local programs	98 (31.8%)	Local adaptation, infrastructure development, cluster formation, networking	Regional Economics Theory, Cluster Theory, Network Theory
Innovation Ecosystems	2009-2025	2023 (10 articles)	Innovation support, technology transfer, startup ecosystems	67 (21.7%)	Technology transfer, R&D collaboration, startup incubation, digital infrastructure	Innovation Systems Theory, Entrepreneurial Ecosystem Theory
Rural SME Support	2015-2025	2022 (8 articles)	Rural business, agricultural SMEs, village development	45 (14.6%)	Agricultural modernization, digital connectivity, market access, value chain integration	Rural Development Theory, Value Chain Analysis
Emerging Trends (2020-2025)	Keyword	Growth Rate	2024-2025 Frequency	Trend Direction	Future Research Potential	Methodological Approach
Digital Transformation	Digital, digitalization	+500%	12 articles	Rising	Very High	Mixed methods, case studies
Green Business Support	Green, sustainable, eco-business	+700%	8 articles	Rising	High	Impact assessment, policy analysis
Cross-border Cooperation	International, CIS, Belarus, Kazakhstan	+300%	15 articles	Stable-High	Medium	Comparative analysis, network theory

Figure 1 – Annual Articles and Publications Trend

СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

1. Namazov, S.S. Support for small and medium-sized businesses in the subject of the Russian Federation. EKONOMIKA I UPRAVLENIE: PROBLEMY, RESHENIYA, 2023. DOI: 10.36871/ek.up.p.r.2023.06.01.004

2. Okhrimenko, A., Gachegov, M. Assessing the effectiveness of support for small and medium-sized businesses. Lomonosov Economics Journal, 2024. DOI: 10.55959/msu0130-0105-6-58-4-6

3. Shutov, I.A., Sudorgin, O. Socio-economic features of creating measures to support small and medium-sized businesses in rural settlements of the Russian Federation. RUDN Journal of Public Administration, 2024. DOI: 10.22363/2312-8313-2024-11-1-150-156

4. Astratova, G.V., Izmailov, A.M., Onwusiribe, C.N. Innovative activity of small and medium-sized business employers in the context of digital transformation in the economies of Russia and Belarus. Drucker Bulletin, 2024, no. 5, pp. 217-240. DOI: 10.17213/2312-6469-2024-5-217-240

5. Safonova, S., Sheyhova, M. The main directions of state support for small and medium-sized businesses in Russia at the current stage of economic development. MOSCOW ECONOMIC JOURNAL, 2024. DOI: 10.55186/2413046x_2024_9_6_305

6. Sogacheva, O., Devyatylova, A.I. Regional aspects of state support for small and medium-sized businesses: Assessment of the results achieved and prospects for development. Proceedings of the Southwest State University. Series: Economics. Sociology. Management, 2023. DOI: 10.21869/2223-1552-2023-13-4-100-110

7. Агирре Посо Синди Габриэла. Support for small and medium-sized businesses in Ecuador and Russia: Comparative analysis. STATE AND MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT SCHOLAR NOTES, 2022. DOI: 10.22394/2079-1690-2022-1-4-303-308

8. Loshinskaya, E. Directions of state support for small and medium-sized businesses at different stages of economic growth in the context of digitalization. Municipality: Economics and Management, 2024. DOI: 10.22394/2304-3385-2024-2-34-42

9. Kovalenko, N., Suleymanova, T. Domestic and foreign experience of state support for small and medium-sized entrepreneurship. Journal of Computing and Information Technology, 2020. DOI: 10.15350/2409-7616.2020.2.41

10. Demiroglu, N. State support for small business to overcome the sanction crisis in Russia. Proceedings of the III International Conference on Economic and Social Trends for Sustainability of Modern Society, 2022. DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2022.08.8

11. Valova, Y.I. Conflict interaction between authorities and business in Russia. Proceedings of the Southwest State University. Series: Economics, Sociology and Management, 2021. DOI: 10.21869/2223-1552-2021-11-5-43-53

12. Versockiy, R. Small and medium-sized business and its role in the Russian market economy. Administrative consulting, 2019. DOI: 10.22394/1726-1139-2019-10-92-99

13. Karen, T. Conditions for improving efficiency of fiscal tools for Russian small enterprises support. Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal, 2018.

14. Dadashev, A., Glovatskaya, N., Lazurenko, S., Neshitoi, A. The effectiveness of the support of small entrepreneurship. Voprosy Economiki, 2002.

Theoretical and Methodological Aspects of the Adaptation of Russian Models of Support for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses: A Bibliometric Analysis

Astratova Galina Vladimirovna
Doctor of Economics, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor,
Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin, Yekaterinburg, Russia
E-mail: galina_28@mail.ru

Simchenko Natalia Alexandrovna
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,
Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation
E-mail: natalysimchenko@yandex.ru

Onwusiribe Chigozirim Ndubuisi
Research Fellow,
Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin, Yekaterinburg, Russia
E-mail: ndubuisichigo@gmail.com

Odeh Callistus Destiny
Postgraduate Student,
Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin, Yekaterinburg, Russia
E-mail: callistusodeh@gmail.com

KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
bibliometric analysis, small and medium enterprises, business support, Russian Federation, science mapping	This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of Russian small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) support research spanning 1996-2025. Using PRISMA guidelines, 308 documents from three major databases (Web of Science, Scopus, E-library) were analyzed to examine the theoretical and methodological evolution of the field. The analysis reveals three distinct developmental phases: emergence (1996-2008), expansion (2009-2019), and acceleration (2020-2025), with 2024 representing the peak publication year (51 documents). Five major thematic clusters were identified: government support mechanisms (50.6%), financial support systems (43.5%), regional development models (31.8%), innovation ecosystems (21.7%), and rural SME support (14.6%). The research community comprises 445 authors publishing across 187 journals, demonstrating substantial interdisciplinary engagement. Emerging trends include digital transformation (+500% growth), green business support (+700% growth), and cross-border cooperation (+300% growth). The findings reveal sophisticated theoretical foundations drawing from new institutional economics, innovation systems theory, and regional development theory. This analysis provides crucial insights for researchers and policymakers seeking to understand the intellectual structure and future directions of Russian SME support research.