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INNOVATION SYSTEM AND ITS ROLE IN STIMULATING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Innovations and innovational activities are among the key factors of social and economic development. Implementation of innovations at various economic space levels, the effective use of various innovations financing instruments, the rational structure of innovations management mechanisms at the government and enterprise levels altogether determine the prospects for the development of enterprises of various form of ownership. But they also serve as a factor of the competitiveness of entire industries, regions, as well as the success of structural reforms in the economy as a whole. The above defines the choice of the topic of this study and its relevance.

The purpose of the study to characterize the concept, the structure and the role of the innovation system in the processes of stimulating the innovation driven development of macroeconomic systems.

Material and methods. The research is based on the official statistics of Republic of Belarus, theoretical and methodological framework of economics and regional studies in the field of innovation-driven development. The methodical apparatus of the research constitutes of general scientific cognition methods, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis.

Findings and their discussion. In the theory of innovation driven development, there are at least two main approaches to innovations. According to the first, all components of innovation driven development represent a set of elements united in one socio-economic plane, called innovative field. According to the second, systemic approach, innovations arise within the framework of the innovation system of a certain territorial-spatial unit (locality, district, region), as well as the entire national economy, where each regional innovation system is a subsystem of the national and has its own unique characteristics.

Innovative activity is a complex process of transformation of the received ideas and knowledge into the object of economic relations. This process is a holistic multilevel system of economic relations of "materialization" of knowledge, which is characterized by specific relationships and patterns [1, c. 118]. Given the crucial role that innovation processes play in the modern

economy, identifying these features and considering them while planning and implementing the measures to stimulate innovation development is a prerequisite for economic growth. As the Russian economist K. Mikulsky rightly points out, the innovation process cannot be limited to narrow sectoral framework, since there is interdependency between innovation processes in different sectors of the economy, within the same technological chain, different enterprises, etc. [2, p. 11].

The innovation process is incepted in the lower part of the economic structure – within enterprises. The pursuit of profit maximization pushes entrepreneurs to improve the process of management, the use of technological, organizational and other innovations. Competition makes them vital. These impulses are transmitted to the higher levels of the economic system, which on the one hand consist of economic units, and on the other – created to support and promote their development. Therefore, the efficient functioning of the economy as such is possible only under the condition of the coordinated innovation activity of all its elements, each of which performs its functions in the national mechanism of innovation.

Thus, the potential of innovation driven development arises, is used and developed within the framework of innovative systems of different levels. Therefore, the characterization and structuring of such systems is a necessary component of the study of socio-economic development factors.

Theoretical studies of Western economists show some difficulties in unambiguous distinction between national, regional and local innovation systems. Some authors suggest to abandon attempts of gradation of innovative systems from the point of view of levels of economic space and to consider any innovative systems of the lowest levels as an integral element of national systems [3; 4].

At the same time, despite some differences in the definitions of innovation systems by different authors, in general, there is a relative consensus in understanding of innovation systems' structure. Most of the economists agree that the innovation system is both an organizational and institutional network, emerging within certain territorial framework. It is a set of formally and informally interrelated organizations (small and large companies, universities, laboratories, technology parks and incubators), involved in the processes of creation and commercial implementation of new applied knowledge, and simultaneously a set of specific, unique for each individual territory and the country as a whole, legal, financial and public institutions that ensure the flow of innovation processes.

Thus, structurally and functionally, the innovation system of lower and higher levels are virtually identical, and include the elements responsible for the creation and dissemination of knowledge, commercialization of developments, the building of human capacities and funding, and together the components of innovation infrastructure [5, p. 77]. This fact is due to the similarity of the

processes implemented in the framework of innovation at any level of the economic space. However, it is the study of the regional innovation system that provides the necessary level of detail of scientific knowledge, which allows to take into account the specifics and peculiarities of each individual territory within the state, and therefore creates objective prerequisites for more effective management of the system as a whole.

Conclusion. Summarizing the materials of the study, it can be noted that innovation driven development, which is a key factor of economic growth in modern conditions, requires the formation of appropriate material and intangible infrastructure. This infrastructure is a complex multi-level system consisting of interconnected innovation systems at the local, regional and national levels. The composition and structure of such systems are similar, but the level of regional innovation systems provides the optimal level of detail necessary for the formation of appropriate macroeconomic decisions. The actual task is the analysis of such systems in the Republic of Belarus and the formation on the basis of this analysis of financial and legal mechanisms to stimulate innovation, which is a prospective area of our research.

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THE PROBLEM OF IMPROVING OF GOODS TRANSPORTATION THROUGH CUSTOMS COMMITTEES ON THE BASIS OF THE LOGISTIC APPROACH IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Economic globalization and liberalization of world trade in modern economic conditions impose new requirements on the organization of customs. The use of a logistic approach to the management of export-import commodity flows has become particularly relevant in the conditions of instability of the Belarusian economy. This is due to the intensification and expansion of foreign