

This research focuses on the four main groups and its sub elements mentioned in table 2 except for production costs because nothing is produced. The last column of table 2 represents the number of times the criterion was mentioned by the authors.

This analysis includes target country characteristics which are also mentioned in the country selection. There is a small overlap of the two analyses. In this Master thesis the two steps are deliberately separated and dealt with individually.

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THE FORMATION AND THE EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AT THE ENTERPRISE IN THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY

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The article describes the mechanism of formation and transformation of knowledge from the static to the dynamic levels. It puts forward the classification of knowledge possessed by the staff of the organization. And on this basis the criteria for evaluating the level of knowledge management in the enterprise is stated.

The formation of the mechanism of knowledge economy implementation in the organization depends on the human capital ability to transform information into knowledge and to create knowledge. Therefore human capital and its potential is the instrument for creating a system of knowledge management. The object of knowledge management is the knowledge itself.

Knowledge management is seen as the process of transformation of the intellectual asset of a business entity to its brain capital that makes profit by creating a system of knowledge and its management [1].

Effective knowledge management involves the use of a systematic approach which includes the following subsystems:

1. Intellectual property such as patents, know-how, technologies, as well as ongoing research and development.
2. The competence of the staff (qualifications, professional experience, skills).
3. The internal documentation (regulations, enterprise standards, rules of activity).
4. External sources of information and knowledge used in the economic activity of the enterprise (state standards, specifications, regulations, special and technical literature).
5. The interaction of employees (communities of practice, supervising).
6. The corporate culture that promotes corporate knowledge management, exchange and dissemination of creating the atmosphere of trust between employees – a culture of knowledge (basic attitudes, values, behavior).
7. Information and communication infrastructure (CRM-System, DSS-technology, ERP-systems, DPM-system, data flow, database, knowledge base, etc.).

Figure 1 shows a system map of knowledge that clearly shows the interaction of the subsystems mentioned above.

This map shows the grouping elements of the system of corporate knowledge according to the degree of formalization to the explicit and implicit, which in turn can be divided into individual and collective. In addition, the proposed map reflects the interaction of explicit and implicit knowledge as well as the possibility of an economic entity in regards to the property rights: ownership, disposal, use.

Knowledge system map includes the availability and use of information in the organization. It determines the knowledge level in the organization. The interconnection of levels of development and knowledge use is presented in Figure 2.

The relevance of the results is short-termed, but the quantity and quality of acquired knowledge provides the platform for the creation and synthesis of a new stream of knowledge.

Explicit knowledge on the static knowledge development level in the organization is the information from external sources. New knowledge is formed due to the process of converting this information into human capital

formation of new knowledge, which relates to the basic level of development and usage of knowledge. Thus, the interaction of explicit and implicit knowledge is a cascade process of knowledge creation and use.

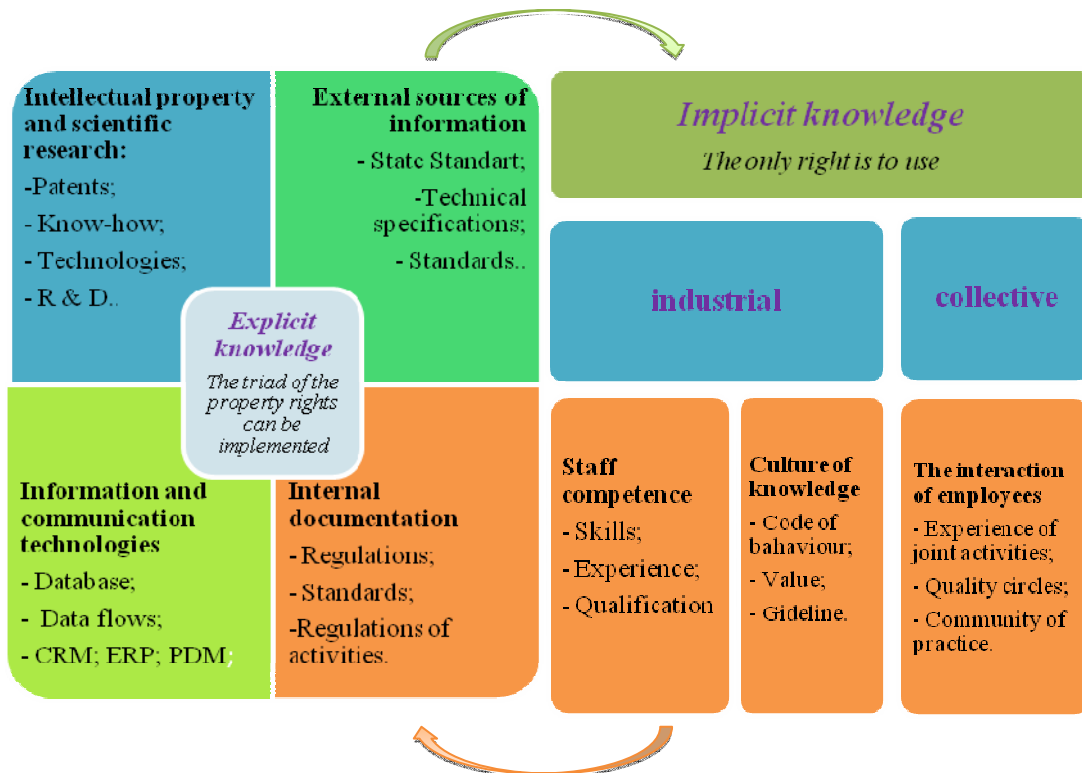


Fig. 1. System map of knowledge

Source: [2].

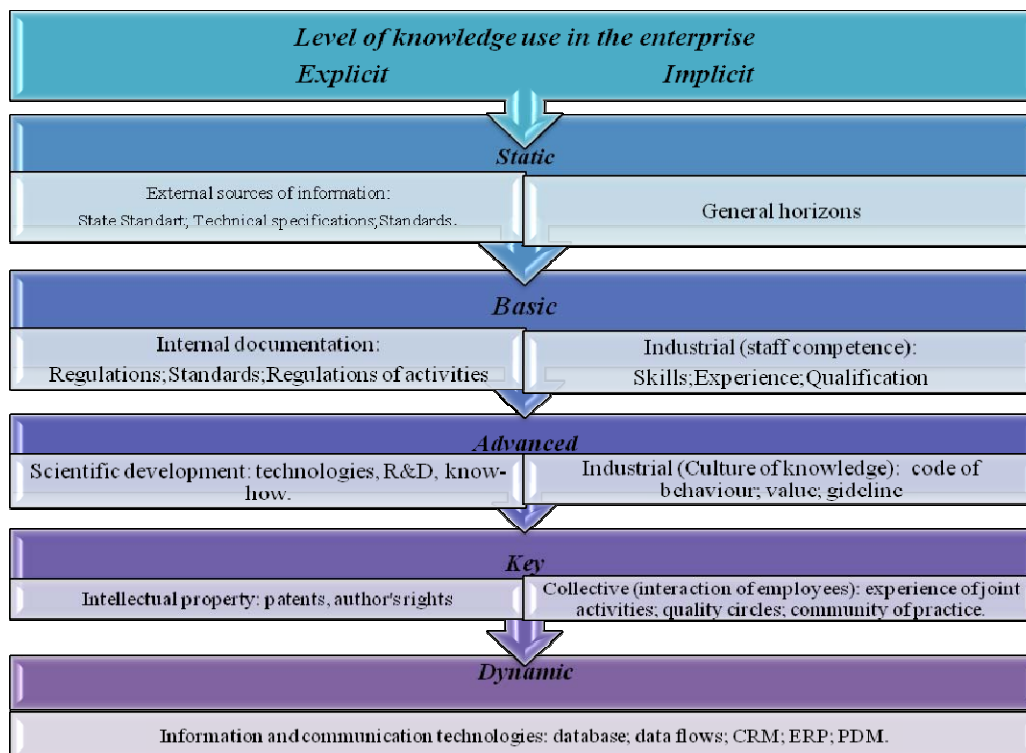


Fig. 2. Development and use of knowledge in the organization

Source: developed by the author with the accordance to System map of knowledge.

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**THE PROCESS OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY STIMULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS:
THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

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The article considers the ways and main issues of innovative activity stimulation in the Republic of Belarus. It also examines the concepts of innovation and the innovation policy. It analyses the system of stimulation of innovative activity in different countries, reveals the mechanism of application of tax incentives in the organization of innovative activity in the Republic of Belarus.

In modern conditions the basis of dynamic development of any economic system performs innovative activities, providing a high level of competitiveness. The degree of development of national innovation sphere forms the basis for sustainable economic growth. In order to enhance innovation processes in a number of countries since the mid 1980-ies the national innovation system has been formed, acting as the basis of development of innovative economy. The innovative system allows you to increase the intensity of economic development of the country through the usage of effective mechanisms to receive, impart and use the results of scientific and technological activities in commercial practice. The mechanism of formation and realization of scientific-technical and innovation policy in the countries of the world community is different because in different countries there is different ratio of functions between state and market, there are different organizational structures of management science. However, in countries with a market economy similar patterns of development of production and the same approach to innovation are used, in particular long-term trends and consequences.

Currently there are a number of legislative acts aimed at regulation of innovative activity in Belarus as well as there is the activity of subjects of innovative infrastructure. However, the majority of normative legal acts have only declarative and fragmented characteristics. The current situation requires the adoption of more effective measures to enhance innovation activity in the Republic.

The fundamental legislative act of the Republic of Belarus is the Law "On state innovation policy and innovation activity in the Republic of Belarus" of 10 July 2012 № 425-Z.

The purpose of the state innovation policy is to create a favorable socio-economic, institutional and legal environment for innovative development and competitiveness of the national economy.

The main tasks of state innovation policy are:

- ensuring economic and social development of the Republic of Belarus through the effective use of the intellectual resources of the society;
- ensuring legal regulation, stimulating innovative development of the national economy;
- formation and comprehensive development of the national innovation system, ensuring its integration into the global innovation system taking into account national interests;
- creation of favorable conditions for innovative activity, including investments in this sphere;
- incentives of authors (co-authors) innovation;
- stimulating the creation and development of legal entities which are carrying out innovative activity, and stimulation of activities of individual entrepreneurs in the innovation sphere;
- promotion and development of market innovation;
- creation of favorable conditions for access of subjects of innovative activity to material, financial and intellectual resources necessary for the implementation of innovative activity;
- promotion of the establishment and innovation infrastructure development;
- development of public-private partnership in the sphere of innovative activity;
- forecasting technological development;