

- to achieve the interaction between enterprises (employers) and educational institutions in training of young specialists and its quality evaluation,
- to provide appropriate conditions and job and development prospects at the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

To solve the current situation there should be a step by step developed plan that will be corrected in the process of its implementation. One should begin with labor and production organization and with labour productivity workers' skill level development.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN BELARUS

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In the article the importance of entrepreneurship for the economy, the formation of the definition of "business" are discussed. The definition of "enterprise" is given in accordance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus, the stages of the development of small business in the economy of Belarus are identified. The formation of small business in 2012 is described.

Entrepreneurship is one of the most active forms of economic activity. The development of private business is usually associated with the formation and activities of small and medium-sized enterprises. The first postulates of the entrepreneur Adam Smith were formulated in the XVIII century. Such an individual is considered to have organized their own business, the profitability of which depended on the appropriate economic environment and began its implementation while it was being formed, which gave a certain degree of freedom and law: for choosing the type of economic activity, the acquisition and the use of resources, the order of the finished product, the profit and so on. [1, p. 147].

Over the time, this type of activity being modified, demanded a scientific explanation of emerging forms and subjects of business sectors. Because of the diversity of the objectives and priorities of economic schools and trends the identification of different concepts, borders has a conventionally accepted character. The history of economic development suggests that enterprise began with a small business, shopping and more precisely with usurious transactions. a number of key assumptions and factors contributing to the emergence of small businesses are highlighted. They are as follows [1, p. 340]:

- 1) the emergence of civil society and the rule of law;
- 2) the formation of the idea of personality, which is endowed from birth with a complex of inalienable rights, freedoms and interests which may come into conflict with the interests of society and the state;
- 3) the separation of property from the government and thus the economic power from the political one;
- 4) the formation and approval of ideas of an inalienable right for private property in the modern meaning associated with it ideas of economic freedom;
- 5) the separation of the economic, social and political spheres of life;
- 6) the emergence of market economy.

Summarizing the position of the theoretical concepts it can be pointed out that business occurs when there are two interrelated factors: economic freedom and a private initiative, combined with the ability to organize the process of economic activity. The main requirement here is to extend the freedom of man, which excludes their submission to the will of others and combined with the laws of society, as well as the autonomy of management decision-making in order to optimize and improve performance.

Economics

The system of market relations in small business acts as a form of entrepreneurial activity, which is characterized by distinctive features such as size, a number of employees, industry affiliation.

In accordance with Article 1 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus, "Entrepreneurship – a self-sufficient enterprising activity of citizens, aimed at making profit or personal income and carried out on their behalf, at their own risk and under their own financial responsibility, or on behalf of, and under the financial responsibility of legal entity (enterprise). Entrepreneurship can take the form of self-employment, as well as various organizational and legal forms of enterprises (legal entities) [2].

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "Concerning state supporting of small business in the Republic of Belarus" small businesses – legal entities – are companies and organizations with an average number of employees:

- in industry and transport – up to 100 people;
- agriculture and scientific and production – up to 60 people;
- construction and wholesale trade – up to 50 people;
- other branches of industrial sphere, public catering, consumer services and retail trade up to 30 people;
- other non-production sectors – up to 25 people [3].

In the history of the Belarusian small business the following steps have been made:

The first phase (1985-1987.) is characterized by the emergence and activity of the centers of scientific and technical creativity, temporary creative collectives in public organizations, a distribution team contract, a small number of participants in entrepreneurship and its experimental nature, of emotional and psychological foundations of entrepreneurship based on private property. This stage can be called experimental.

The second phase (1987-1988). During it the scale of small business expands, the number of people increases; enterprise takes on the character of an active movement. The purpose of the development of small business is the provision of the domestic market with consumer goods. This stage is called the stage of "cooperative movement." It served as an accelerator in the accumulation and redistribution of capital, allowed small business to acquire the basic knowledge, skills.

The third phase (1989-1990) is associated with the adoption of legislation aimed at strengthening small businesses. The preparations for the so-called small-scale privatization. It created the necessary basis for a real transition to a market economy, economic efficiency of the Belarusian economy. It was at this time that private enterprise was legalized. The development of the lease, which can be regarded as a feature of the Belarusian small business is of particular importance in this period.

The fourth phase (1991-1992) is characterized by the appearance of commercialization and medium-sized businesses. There have been fundamental changes in the state's attitude to the development of entrepreneurship. Many laws were adopted, which provided the opportunities for large-scale enterprise development.

1992 - the year of a shock therapy - characterized by the highest growth of small businesses (2.1 times) and the number of people employed in them since the mid-80s. This fact is phenomenal-functional by nature, as the implementation of the liberalization of prices and then the introduction of tax burden greatly undermined the financial base of small business. It led to stormy inflation, on the one hand, to the depreciation of savings of the population, and on the other – to a sharp increase in interest rates of a bank credit.

During the fifth stage (1993-1994) the large-scale privatization and development of all types of entrepreneurship took place, the emergence of many owners and intensive participation of small businesses in the service sector, trade, catering, light industry producing consumer goods and durables. However, at this stage the stimulation of the production of goods and services has not yet been provided.

The sixth stage. By 1995 extremely profitable niches and opportunities of trading and brokering have become almost extinct. Many problems small businesses faced in predominantly such spheres as trade, research and consultancy orientation led either to the cease of activity or changes of the direction of their activities.

The next stage of business development (7th stage) should be determined within the limits from 2000 to 2008. At this stage, the government is aware of the problem and the need for business development in our country, as reflected in the program of socio-economic development for 2001-2005 and 2006-2010.

In this period of public policy objectives in the field of development the need for the development of small and medium-sized businesses was declared in order to ensure greater efficiency and enhancing production, innovation, investment, and development of all types of businesses in rural areas. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, the economy of Belarus has faced significant challenges caused by the global financial and economic crisis. Belarus in its recent history as an independent state for the first time has faced such global problems [4, p. 45].

It should be noted that at the initial stage of the modern development of small business in the Republic of Belarus the concept of non-interference of the state was promoted. It was believed that the business itself finds its way all by itself. It was assumed that the market – is a self-regulating system and in the process of competition can get the same result as in the countries with developed market economies. Without considering in detail the period of development of business, it should be noted that this had a negative impact on the formation of the strategy and tactics of its development at the national level [5, p. 69].

In the mid-90s in the country measures to correct the situation and create favorable conditions for business and especially in basic industries have been taken. In the Presidential Decree of 19 July 1996 the Ministry of Business and Investments of the Republic of Belarus was established - the state management body responsible for the development of entrepreneurship. The development strategy of the business sector of the economy was formed – the acceleration of economic growth in priority areas, creating new jobs through increased investment activity and improvement of the organizational, financial and legal framework of entrepreneurship. The improvement of the regulatory framework has been done, measures to raise funds in this sector of the economy have been identified, the infrastructure of business support, there was developed and implemented a program of Entrepreneurship Training [6, p. 77].

Over the past few years, a growth in the number of small businesses state can be observed. In particular, the number of small companies in 2012 amounted to 82,612 the same (Fig. 1), which is 47,222 units more than in 2006.

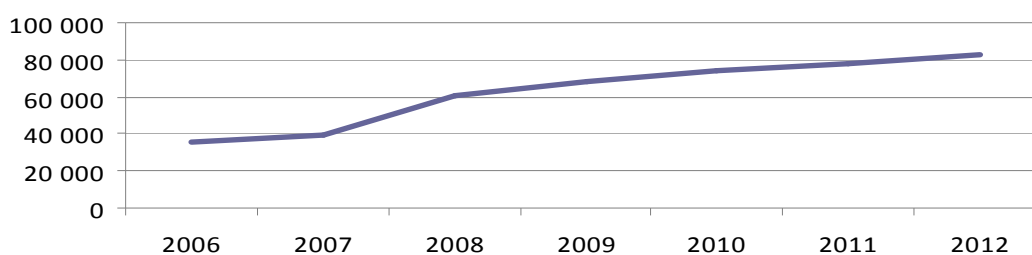


Fig. 1. Dynamics of small organizations in Belarus from 2006 to 2012

Summarizing the study, it should be noted that entrepreneurship in the economic development and social stability of society is a complex system that requires continuous improvement. In general, small businesses in the Republic of Belarus were developed in the early 90s and in the last decade they have turned into an independent and highly influential element of the market economy.

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THE ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF CASH EQUIVALENTS AS THE OBJECTS OF ACCOUNTING

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The establishment of market economy in the Republic of Belarus and the constant increase in the number of competitors in all areas of activity where cash equivalents are an integral part of the funds of the organization. At the moment, there is no serious and modern scientific development in the field of accounting relating to the economic substance of cash equivalents.

The establishment of market economy in the Republic of Belarus and the introduction of the Standard Chart of Accounts and Application Instruction № 50 (dated from 29.06.2011) led to the introduction of the term "cash equivalents" into the accounting and analytical work .