

Economics

$$\Delta AI_{I_{restr}} = I_{i.p_1} + I_{a.c_1} + I_{f.l_1} + I_{v.i_1} + I_{s_1} + I_{cop_1} + I_{c.e_1} + I_{dep_1} + \Delta I_{restr} + I_{adv_0} + I_{v_0} \quad (10)$$

$$\Delta AI_{I_{adv}} = I_{i.p_1} + I_{a.c_1} + I_{f.l_1} + I_{v.i_1} + I_{s_1} + I_{cop_1} + I_{c.e_1} + I_{dep_1} + I_{restr_1} + \Delta I_{adv} + I_{v_0} \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta AI_{I_v} = I_{i.p_1} + I_{a.c_1} + I_{f.l_1} + I_{v.i_1} + I_{s_1} + I_{cop_1} + I_{c.e_1} + I_{dep_1} + I_{restr_1} + I_{adv_1} + \Delta I_v \quad (12)$$

This factor analysis allows us to evaluate the efficiency of allocation of organization's funds, to make conclusions about the expediency of investment funds, as well as to predict the optimal structure of the allocation of funds, and to provide commercial organizations with financial independence.

The proposed methodology of traditional analysis can serve as a source of information for management decisions. This analysis will not only evaluate provision of financial and material resources, level of solvency in relation to counterparties, calculate the indicators of profitability, but also assess financial independence in general.

REFERENCES

1. Сушко О.А., Сапего И.И. Сущность и классификация понятия «финансовая независимость» // О.А.Сушко, И.И.Сапего / Экономическая наука в XXI веке: проблемы, перспективы, информационное обеспечение. КубГАУ. - 2013. – Ч. I. – С. 288.
2. Красовская, С.И. Анализ хозяйственной деятельности : конспект лекций / С.И. Красовская. – С. 79.
3. Савицкая, Г.В. Анализ хозяйственной деятельности : учеб. / Г.В. Савицкая. – 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Минск : РИГТО, 2012. – С. 348–353.
4. Инструкция о порядке расчета коэффициентов платежеспособности и проведения анализа финансового состояния и платежеспособности субъектов хозяйствования : утв. постановлением М-ва финансов Респ. Беларусь и М-ва экономики Респ. Беларусь от 27 декабря 2011 г. № 140/206.

UC 338.2

INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IRINA UDAKHINA, ALEXEY KURLOV

St. Petersburg University of Management and Economics, Russia

The role of innovations in formation of the effective infrastructure is unfolded in the article. The theoretical aspects of a concept disclosure, an input of foreign and domestic scientists are considered. System elements of the infrastructure environment are analysed.

Today, innovations play considerable and even defining role in economic development of the region, branch and country. Reasonable and strategic introduction of innovations is a priority in growth and in formation of scientific and breakthrough power of the Russian Federation.

Market economy activity is impossible without formation and development of institutes of financial infrastructure. Thus the financial infrastructure in transformational economy significantly differs from similar infrastructure in the countries with the advanced economy. Besides, character and regularities of its formation are essentially other than similar processes in the countries of initially capitalist orientation where they were evolutionary, in process of need accumulation for certain forms activity implementation. In transformational economy with a change of ownership forms, ways of managing and structural transformations for the purpose of ensuring harmonization between subjects of the market, the infrastructure has to be created during rather short period of time.

The analysis of a number of foreign and domestic publications shows that in the modern period a basis of the leading corporations of the developed countries high competitiveness is not only realization of rational marketing strategy, but also continuous work over increasing of infrastructure institutes efficiency. It confirms about increasing of infrastructure role in competitiveness of producers.

The necessity of development of institutes effective system of infrastructure in Russia appropriate to market economy, and development of its formation mechanism defines the theoretical and practical importance of this paper.

In spite of the fact that the institutes serving economy have been beginning to arise for a long time, up to the middle of the XX century economists didn't pay due attention to studying of methodology of their system functioning and interaction.

Sources of methodology and tendencies of infrastructure formation studying as essential component of economic science had foreign economists X. Zinger, R. Iokhimsen, P. Rosenstein-Rodan, P. Samuelson, A. Hirshman, A. Yangson. The works of such foreign scientists as D. Nort, R. Kouz, O. Williamson devoted to a problem of formation of infrastructure of the market and the subsequent its development within classical capitalism [3].

B.B Radayev, A.B. Buzgalin, B. B. Ivashchenko, E.B. Mukhanova considered questions of formation and development of infrastructure institutes in the transition conditions to market economy [2]. However most of the specified authors investigated these processes at the all-Russian level or on the example of economically developed regions of the country.

Russian economy transition to the market put on the agenda development of theoretical problems the important questions concerning investment infrastructure. These problems are investigated in works of domestic and foreign scientists as V. Shtansky, B. Lavrovsky, P. Ivald, P. Tumanov, K. Valtukh, A. Khachaturov. However a concept of «the relation of investment infrastructure» is still disputable, definition of subjects of these relations, their object, a place of investment infrastructure in the general investment system. The question of the economic maintenance of market infrastructure that it represents, what its formation contradictions are spots in the theory. The question of market infrastructure formation, how these processes go at the different levels of economy as they interact wasn't widely discussed. Such problems as system self-organization of financial institutions, its implementation regularities, the state role and place in these processes, disclosure of the functional and structural interaction mechanisms defining the reasons of market institutes outbreaking, value of financial infrastructure for companies competitiveness increasing remained out of sight of researchers both on all-Russian, and at the regional level.

Now, the special attention of this field is paid from the state and the private sector. However it is necessary to notice that the existing tendencies of this direction realization have a number of contradictions. At fact many perspective, and sometimes, at first sight, and adventurous innovative ideas, unfortunately, can't find support in realization - that is confirmation of this hypothesis.

It would be desirable to stop for roles of essential elements of this infrastructure, and also to consider their place in innovative system of our country.

The innovative system is a set of subjects and institutes which functions are directed on realization and support in implementation of innovative activity. Its main objective is the creation of the favorable environment for the intellectual capital concentration useful for generation of innovations. The primary system aim is a modernization of branches such as: space equipment and telecommunications, energy efficiency and energy-saving, information technologies and using of atomic energy, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals and others. The innovation in the carried-out projects, the structure of the country, the contents and quality of functioning of all interacting systems, subsystems and elements is considered to be other, not less important problem. Its maintenance includes a wide range of innovative activity – from development of new technologies in various object subject domains before specification of modern education techniques and so on.

It is expedient to analyse the existing systems, subsystems and elements and to define the main shortcomings and prospects of country innovations development. Such main shortcomings are:

- undeveloped demand for innovations in the country;
- a lack of infrastructure and interaction of systems, subsystems and elements;
- undeveloped financial system;
- non-interaction of tax and legal system;
- weak support of enterprise traditions;
- incomplete and limited knowing of the international markets and their traditions;
- mistrust of the international investors;
- rapid uncontrollable growth of expenses;
- competition to the foreign companies;
- brain drain and technologies, a lack of manpower;
- corruption and administrative barriers;
- aggressive competition of the large Russian companies;
- inconsistent state policy (education, army etc.).

At the basis of the infrastructure environment the following systems consist: academic science, innovative centers, support systems of «startups» [1].

Economics

The academic science promotes break in various areas of economic activity. This is a starting point in realization of innovations. From this element, the basic innovations, ideas and scientific decisions are created.

The innovative center can become one of the main components of the infrastructure. The innovative center is intended not only for development, but also for commercialization of new technologies, including supports perspective, and sometimes and adventurous innovative ideas.

It would be desirable to focus attention on what the innovative center is a key element in this structure and it's impossible without development of innovative systems and directly realization of ideas.

So, in the USA the main innovative and technological center is the Silicon Valley which generally is engaged in development and production of computers and their components, especially microprocessors, and also the software, devices of mobile communication, biotechnology.

The Israeli innovative center AT&T which is engaged in development of various applications for smartphones and phones is the other striking example and the world leader in the sphere of telecommunications.

If to pay attention to our country, an example of the large innovative center is the perspective «Skolkovo» project which is an ultramodern scientific and technical system. This center conducts development in many innovative and strategic directions, such as energetic, information technologies, telecommunications, biomedicine and nuclear technologies.

One more important components of infrastructure is the support system of «startups». We will allocate two funds, which help development of innovations in the Russian Federation. First of all it is the project of «Almaz Capital» fund for creation of business incubators in the sphere of programming, recognition of the speech and technologies of a 3D images transfer in the Internet. In the second it is Bortnik's fund promoting development of small forms of the enterprises in the scientific and technical sphere. This fund gives a financial support to small companies.

Also, it would be desirable to note that development of innovative infrastructure is impossible without programs of the international cooperation with the attraction purpose, both experts, and investments. One of the most known to the company who already take part in development of innovative system of Russia: «Nokia», «Microsoft», «Siemens», «Technopark Zurich».

Thus, it is expedient to draw the following main conclusions:

1. Pay attention to support of innovative infrastructure considerable, both from the state, and from commercial structures.

2. A special priority, especially from the point of view of investments, is necessary to give to basic elements of innovative infrastructure (Academic science, the innovative centers, support systems of «startups»).

3. Development of the international programs and the international cooperation will allow promoting strengthening of the Russian Federation scientific power.

REFERENCES

1. Курлов, А.В. Предложения по созданию инновационной системы в Российской Федерации / А.В. Курлов // 64-ая международная студенческая научная конференция ГУАП : сб. докл. : в 2 ч. / СПбГУАП. – СПб., 2011. – Ч. I : Технические науки. – 442 с.
2. Сборник трудов V Международного форума «От науки к бизнесу». – СПб, 2011.
3. Shultz, T.W. The Economic Value of Education / T.W. Shultz. – New York : Columbia University Press, 1963.

UDC [336.221.4-001](476)

**SPECIFICS OF TAXATION OF ORGANIZATIONS INNOVATION ACTIVITY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

ANASTASIYA SHEIBAK, MARINA AVILKINA
Polotsk State University, Belarus

In the article considered the peculiarities of the tax legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of regulation of innovative activity of organizations. Analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of tax incentives and preferences applied in the Republic of Belarus in relation to subjects of innovative activity. Conclusions were made about the existing problems of the tax legislation.