

The source of process innovation realization can be: own ideas, the purchase of products from other firms, the purchase of the licenses for products, technologies or provision of services, copying of ideas of another company, cooperation with other entrepreneurs or experts involvement. In the research most often were indicated such answers: own ideas and purchase of products from other's companies. The least indicated was the answer: cooperation with other's companies.

In the diagnosis of the innovativeness of enterprises the identification of motives of innovations implementation is essential. Leading motives are: the maintenance or the improvement of the market position and the growth in the quality of products or services. The next important motive was the extortion of innovation through needs of customers. Verifying motives of innovation implementation ex post, respondents had concrete results after the introduction and functioning of innovations. The vast majority of enterprises indicated that thanks to the implementation of innovations they had reached stated aims. The highest rank of motives conformity of innovations introduction with reached results were observed in case of two leading motives of process innovations implementation in case of the maintenance or the improvement of the market position.

Summing up considerations and using findings there were shown that innovations in business processes are essential source of gaining competitive advantage of the enterprise on the market. The realization of process innovations is a huge challenge for the enterprise therefore so essential is detailed identification of business processes and possibilities of its improvements to reach established aims. For the success of innovations implementation is important also the identification of barriers inside the enterprise, recognizing chances of gaining support from regional institutions, possibility of participation in innovation clusters and in other networks of cooperating enterprises.

*Jiyoung Min, M. A. Economics
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (Seoul, Korea)*

KOREA'S INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR BELARUS

ИННОВАЦИОННОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ КОРЕИ И УРОКИ ДЛЯ БЕЛАРУСИ

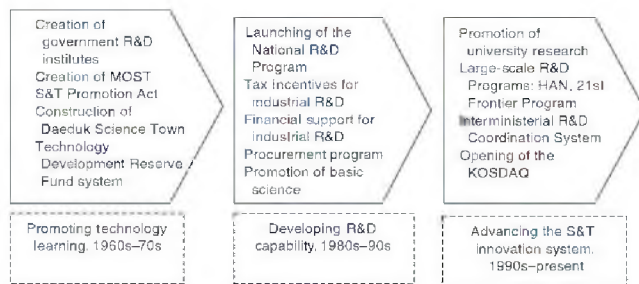
Korea and Belarus celebrated 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations in Feb. 10th 2012. Unfortunately, the two countries could not fully develop their ties in this period due to economic difficulties — transition impact after the independence for Belarus and 1997 financial crisis for Korea — they went through and lack of understanding about each other. As the Belarusian economy is slowly being integrated into the world economy,

a greater potential for further development economic relations is expected in the coming years. Fortunately, the Korean and Belarusian governments are making a progress in recent years especially in the S&T sector through joint research and forums.

Meanwhile, S&T innovation is becoming a key word in the world today. The effects of the global economic downturn have been and will be felt for a while. The crisis has made it imperative for countries to find new and more sustainable sources of growth. Now governments have take steps to improve their innovation performance with constraint public finances. While «Innovation» encompasses a wide range of fields including technology, government, business, education, etc, this paper will focus on S&T innovation, more specifically R&D aspect.

According to the OECD(2010), government’s role is important in promoting innovation, more specifically R&D because government’s intervention in case of «market failure» can prevent or alleviate the extent of under-investment in research, especially under unexpected shocks like the global financial shocks. While developed countries seek for creative mode of innovation policy, developing countries need to catch up innovation and achieve development. As a whole, it is important for governments have to develop a strategic approach and intervene properly to fostering innovation based on the national innovation system.

As many know already, the Korean economy has developed rapidly in the past 4 to 5 decades thanks to many reasons particularly owing to government’s effective S&T plans. Figure shows 3 stages of Korea’s S&T policy development. As Korea’s export-oriented economy develops, participants in the economy knew the importance of innovative technology to win global competitiveness and further growth. Korea’s S&T policy gradually transformed from «catch-up» mode until 90s to «creative» one afterwards. As a result, Korea became one of the top 15 economies and IT leading countries from the poorest countries in the world.



Notes: MOST = Ministry of Science and Technology; HAN = Highly Advanced National R&D Program; KOSDAQ = a technology stock market.

Development of S&T Policy in Korea

Source: Chung Sungchul. «Innovation, Competitiveness and Growth: Korean Experiences» / Chung Sungchul // Lessons from East Asia and the Global Financial Crisis. — Washington, D.C., 2011. — P. 339.

There are several factors behind the success, government plans and support combined with outward-looking economic development strategy was one major reason. Take an example of the IT sector. The Korean government thought that IT would lead the country's economic development and created the Ministry of Information and Communications in 1994. Even in the 1997 Asian financial crisis the government established the Act on Special Measures on Venture Business (amended in 2006), which is to encourage small and medium businesses to part take in the innovation, particularly IT, market. With the special committee for implementation and evaluation body setting, the Korean government made its utmost efforts to secure investment capital by cooperating with the IBRD, founding the Korea Venture Fund, etc. Then more specific goals and plans were prepared with the IT 839 Project in 2004 and U-IT 839 Project in 2006. Through this process Korea's IT developed successfully and IT strategy is still being made or renewed in case of need.

Belarus, in fact, has well-established institutions and government programs for innovation. Fortunately, the government already knows the value of technological innovation. The country's S&T policy development is between the third stages from the second. This can be interpreted that Belarus has potentials to become one of the leading high-tech countries considering industry-based economy, well-trained scientists, institutions, government plans, etc. However, *Innovation Performance Review of Belarus(2011)* pointed out a serious of problems and those can be summarized to weaknesses in implementation and provision of fund to eligible innovators.

Korea may not have the most idealistic innovation policy or experience. However its experience can be noteworthy to developing nations such as Belarus because the country achieved one step of innovation while still necessitates more improvement. While Belarus can learn from Korea, it can cooperate to reach further development. This will help create opportunities to enhance relations between the two countries. Desirably, Korea and Belarus are already actively collaborating in the S&T sector. We will probably be able to deepen this cooperation into policy planning and establishing joint-ventures level.

С.Х. Димов, доцент
Бургасский свободный университет (Бургас, Болгария)

INNOVATIVE MODEL FOR BUILDING AND OPERATING A UNIVERSITY BANKING SYSTEM

ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ МОДЕЛЬ РАЗРАБОТКИ И ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОЙ БАНКОВСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Для банковских специальностей университетов предлагается создание, тестирование и распространение учебного программного обеспечения.