

Formation of tax strategy of innovative development of national economy of Byelorussia

Tax policy as the tool of development of innovative economy

The effective way of development of national economy is defined by leading value of scientific and technical progress and intellectualization of major factors of manufacture. On a share of the new knowledge embodied in technologies, the equipment, formation, the organization of manufacture in the developed countries, it is necessary from 70 up to 85 % of a gain of gross national product [2]. Introduction of new technologies became the key factor of a market competition, the basic means of increase of a production efficiency and improvement of quality of the goods and services. Long-term strategy of formation of innovative economy - is based on necessity of regulation of innovative processes at the state level. In this connection, development of the effective mechanism of tax regulation of innovative activity of subjects of managing of Byelorussia is extremely important and actual aspect. Maintenance of competitiveness of economy as main condition of growth of industrial production, maintenance of export of the domestic goods and expansion replacement of import demands a scientific substantiation of tax privileges and stimulus for innovative projects.

At the same time, insufficient study of mechanisms of the taxation of innovative activity of subjects, estimations of economic consequences of applied measures of tax regulation are complicated with definition of the general strategy of innovative development.

The major task of the taxation in sphere of innovative activity this maintenance of innovative activity and creation of an electoral system of privileges. Granting of various privileges to subjects of innovative activity assumes differentiation and is caused by expansion of volumes of manufacture of competitive production. Given privileges should be flexible for what it is necessary to carry out constant monitoring of used levers with reference to various structures and directions of activity.

The decision of strategic problems of acceleration of economic and social development of Byelorussia, demands translation of national economy into an innovative way of development. In spite of the fact that during the postsoviet period the innovative potential of republic was reduced in some times, even now it surpasses similar potentials of the comparable European countries (Hungary, Czechia, Greece, Portugal) on a lot of the major parameters (to quantity of researchers and engineers, number of patent offers

on 1 million population; to expenses for the research and development, expressed in the form of percent of the charge per capita) [10].

At the same time, despite of an innovative policy carried out by the state, in republic the low level science linkage gross national product which on a preliminary estimate has made in 2006 of only 0,87 % while in the developed countries this parameter - 2-3 % is kept. In Byelorussia bases of the normative legal base adjusting the attitudes in sphere of innovative activity that testifies to enough hard work above creation of the legal field necessary for activization of innovative processes are created. However still early to speak that the scientific organizations and the innovative enterprises feel comfortably in the legal environment of republic acting on today and that the basic problems of formation of national innovative system are already solved. The share of the small innovative enterprises in branch " the Science and scientific service " decreases: from 2,8 % in 1997 up to 1,0 % in 2007.

The innovative susceptibility of real sector of economy is low: in 2007 only 13,9 % from total of the enterprises were innovatively active (for the countries OESR their share fluctuates from 25 % up to 80 %) [11].

The low level science linkage the Belarus economy does not allow to increase export of hi-tech production which share in total amount of export during last years does not exceed 4 %, that in 9 times it is less, than in the USA and in 4 times it is less, than in Russia. If for Belarus the given parameter is rather stable industrially developed countries with 1999 on 2007 have doubled it. On a share of hi-tech manufactures in structure of the added cost in 2007 in Byelorussia was necessary 4,2 %, while in the European Union States - 10,1 %, in the USA - 25,8 % [12].

It is necessary to note, that though frame conditions of functioning of innovative system in the legislation are outlined precisely enough, concrete directions of a legal field of the innovative activity, including tax regulation, measures of the state support and stimulation, require the further perfection. Perfection the tax laws first of all demands. The system of the taxation operating in Belarus is constructed in such a manner that, despite of available privileges for scientific and innovative activity, tax loading in branch " the Science and scientific service " on 3,5-5,5 percentage items above, than in the industry and a national economy as a whole. It speaks first of all that the given sphere concerns to the category labour-consuming, and the taxation of fund of a payment is the highest. Actually from sphere of a science (except for the budgetary organizations) in the form of taxes and payments last years were withdrawn the means equal of 60-70 % allocated on scientific and technical and innovative activity of budgetary appropriations,

thus the share of tax revenues from this sphere makes about 0,7 % of all tax gathering. Such system does not stimulate activization and increase of efficiency of innovative activity, economy, an investment of means in researches, development, development of innovative business, does not interfere with outflow of qualified personnel, first of all, from sphere of a branch science. In each concrete case strategy of development of the innovative environment is defined by a spent state macroeconomic policy, normative legal maintenance, forms of direct and indirect state regulation, a condition of scientifically-technological and industrial potentials, the internal commodity markets, labour markets, and also historical both cultural traditions and features.

Formation of new model of economic development of national economy, aligned on stimulation of innovative processes and maximal use of internal resources of development of republic on a way of steady development is impossible without creation of effective system of the state support and, first of all, effective tax regulation of innovative economy. Thus, development of the tax strategy adequating to the state way of innovative development, is one of the most actual problems of the theory and practice of reforming of national economy.

Methodology of research

The general methodological principles of construction of tax strategy of innovative development of national economy is following J.Shumpetera's to ideas about a competition on the basis of innovations in corporations as a primary factor of economic dynamics, about a role institutional a context of innovative activity as the factor directly influencing its maintenance and structure.

Questions of the organization of tax attitudes and their functioning always were in the center of attention of a world scientific idea. During all history of economic development, a problem of creation of optimum model of the taxation in various conditions of existence of the state were constantly investigated by domestic and foreign economists. In works of founders of the theory of taxes of F.Kene, A.Smita, U.Petti, D.Rikardo, J. S.Millja, etc. proves fundamental principles of the classical theory of the taxation defining a methodological basis for construction of optimum tax system. The significant attention was given problems of taxes in works of foreign economists in research of state regulation and development of macroeconomic processes (J. Keynes, M. Burns, Stain, A.Laffer, A.Wagner, etc.). Questions of the organization and choice of strategy of the taxation always were in the center of attention of domestic school of the taxation (N.I.Turgenev, V.T.pososhkov, V.N.Tverdohlebov, I.H.Ozerov, I.I.Janzhul, etc.) and modern domestic scientists (A.V.Bryzgalina, V.I.Gureeva, E.N.Evstigneeva, H.E the Hare, V.A.Kashin,

N.V.Miljakova, P.G.Nikitenko, G.V.Petrovoj, L.P.Pavlo, V.M.Pushkarevoj, S.G.Pepeljaeva, S.J.Orlova, D.G.bilberr, G.A.Shmarlovskoj, T.F.Jutkinov, etc.).

Recognizing importance of the lead development and value of the received results, it is necessary to note, that problems of formation of the state strategy of the taxation in conditions of creation of a postindustrial society for the countries with transitive economy are not to the full reflected in the literature. Researches of foreign economists (Kopits, G., Mintz, J.), and the recommendations offered by experts of the International currency fund for Byelorussia aligned in basic on the application of a standard set of tax payments and reduction of various tax privileges as potential sector of abusings and tax discrimination [11, 13,14]. It is necessary to note, that such approach not absolutely we shall apply to Byelorussia which for today has one of the highest levels of a collecting of taxes and tax administration in the CIS countries that allows to apply tax levers and stimulus in sphere of innovative activity without loss of incomes of the state budget.

The system approach as a basis of formation of a tax situation

Methodological basis of construction of tax strategy is the system approach having an arsenal of methodical means for the decision so of a challenge, connection of operating tax tools in complete uniform system. The taxation considered from positions of the system approach, represents set of the elements (structures) interconnected among themselves which is carrying out certain functions, the functioning of all system set by purposes. As purposes of functioning of tax system are set by overall aims and priorities of macroeconomic regulation during the concrete period of time also its functions are defined within the limits of the same purposes and priorities. Within the limits of the functional approach it means, that a collecting of taxes, rates of taxes, accumulation of tax resources in the budget can be considered as the criterion functions having system of restrictions (including qualitative). As the tax situation in the country grows out interaction of many factors of internal and external environment for tax system the models of management constructed on the basis of the situational approach, reflect an economic reality more full.

Complex application of various approaches to modelling tax system allows to develop the general strategy of management by the taxation. It includes the interconnected blocks (stages) which can be considered as four interconnected models of acceptance of administrative decisions.

I. Diagnostics of a tax situation. The situation is considered as system, the purposes, criteria of its desirable condition and the deviations (problem) which have arisen from it are defined.

II. Designing (modelling). The most effective models of variants of the sanction of a problem tax situation according to the criteria set earlier are developed, selected.

III. Realization. Development of a plan of action on realization of the decision, i.e. change of a tax situation in the set direction at definition of restrictions on time and another (including the budget on carrying out of changes).

IV. The Estimation of results of changes with the purpose of updating of operating influences on a tax situation.

Thus, application of the situational approach to management of tax system allows to expand considerably opportunities of the models of administrative influences created on this basis on processes of the taxation. It is necessary to mean, that the factors (forces) influencing change of a tax situation in the country, have different direction actions which also should be considered and estimated at realization of strategy of management by changes. The opportunity of the account and estimation of influence of the factors defining dynamics of a tax situation in the country, is one of the major criteria of a substantiation of a choice of variants of this or that model of administrative influences on processes of the taxation on the basis of application of the situational approach.

The second important criterion is, in our opinion, the comparative economy of expenses of resources on the organization and management of tax system from the point of view of realization of functions facing it. In this case maximization of criterion function allows to prove increase (or decrease) expenses of the budget for the maintenance of tax bodies (on the basis of application of methods of the is functional-cost analysis). In some cases at an estimation of comparative efficiency of accepted decisions on change of a tax situation it is expedient to use the matrix developed by us resulted in the appendix (see Table 1.).

Table 1.

Criteria of an estimation of comparative efficiency of accepted decisions on change of a tax situation

Variants/criteria	Variant 1 (operating tax system)	Variant 2 (a transitive stage of reforming)	Variant 3 (new tax strategy)
Criterion 1. Stability (absence of changes in the legislation at preservation of a level of loading)	–	–	+
Criterion 2 Fiscal effect (steady growth of tax revenues)	+	–	–
Criterion 3 Elasticity of tax system (primary growth of tax revenues at steady growth of gross national product)	+	+	+
Criterion 4 Economic benefit (increase in gross national product)	–	+	+

at decrease in tax loading)			
Criterion 5 Administrative effect (decrease in costs on administration)	+	-	+
Criterion 6 Social effect (growth of real incomes of the population at decrease in tax loading)	-	+	+
Criterion 7 Innovative effect (growth of innovative activity at decrease in tax loading)	-	-	+

Experience of Russia, Kazakhstan and other CIS countries in the field of formation of national innovative systems (NIS) and their tax regulation.

In Russia there is a gradual formation of new, mainly market forms of innovative activity. However modern condition (NIS) of Russia is still characterized serious structural disbalances, inconsistency of a state policy, concerning low innovative activity of enterprise sector. At present actually all typical elements NIS of Russia essentially differs very high share of public sector, slow formation of large high technology corporations, rather weak development of small innovative business, and also the share market and venture the capital as sources of financing of innovative projects. Adaptation of innovative system of Russia is shown, first of all, in change of models of innovative activity. New innovative business and the state are guided by models NIS checked up by world practice, functioning in market conditions. At the same time new problems of a state policy are realized not to the full, especially in the field of development of innovative, structural, investment policy of the government. In this connection in Russia in August, 2005 the Basic directions of policy of the Russian Federation in the field of development of innovative system for the period till 2010 " have been approved ", and in February, 2006 Strategy of development of a science and innovations in the Russian Federation for the period till 2015 " is accepted ". The purpose of realization of Strategy is formation of balanced sector IP and the effective innovative system, providing technological modernization of economy and increase of its competitiveness on the basis of high technologies and transformation of scientific potential into one of the basic resources of steady economic growth. These intentions of the government of Russia represent the big practical interest in a context of creation of the Allied state with Belarus.

Researches of problems of innovative economy and creation NIS are actual in other CIS countries. So, in 2005 have been approved " the Program on formation and development of national innovative system of Republic Kazakhstan for 2005-2015 ", " the State program on formation and development of National innovative system of the Kirghiz Republic for 2006-2010 ". Structures of these programs practically

coincide and include measures on environment of scientific potential, innovative business, innovative infrastructure and a financial infrastructure, and also a measure on the government and maintenance of interaction of elements NIS. On the orientation and ideology these programs are close to development in the field of NIS in Russia and other CIS countries.

It is interesting from these positions and experience of application of tax privileges in the field of innovative activity by the states CIS which were most actively carrying out tax reforms: Russia and Kazakhstan. The analysis of their legislations and the tax laws of Byelorussia has allowed to allocate application of privileges in sphere of innovative activity on the cores fiscal to payments: the VAT and to the profit tax. Use of the mechanism of clearings of the VAT basically it is directed in two directions: clearings of establishments of formation and a science and directly privilege on research and development (see Enc №1). Tax regulation of profit is more various and is presented in the following table (see Table 2.).

Table 2.

The basic tax privileges and clearings of innovative character under the VAT in Byelorussia, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan.

	Clearings of establishments of formation and science	Privileges on research and development
Byelorussia	Services in sphere of the formation, connected with the educational process, rendered financed from republican or local budgets establishments of formation, and also establishments of formation of consumers' cooperative society,	Research, developmental, skilled-technological the works, registered in the state register by way of, defined by the President of Byelorussia;
Russian Federation	Services in sphere of formation on carrying out by the noncommercial educational organizations industrial practice (in the directions of the basic and additional formation specified in the license) or educational process, except for consulting services, and also services on tenancy of premises.	Performance of research and developmental works due to means of budgets, and also means of the Russian fund of basic researches, the Russian fund of technological development and образуемых for these purposes according to the legislation of the Russian Federation of unappropriated funds of the ministries, departments, associations; performance of research and developmental works by establishments of formation and the scientific organizations on the basis of economic contracts
Kazakhstan	Services and the works concerning to educational in sphere of preschool education and training; the initial, basic, average, additional general education; initial, average, the maximum and послевузовского vocational training; retrainings and the improvements of professional skill, carried out under corresponding licenses for the right of conducting the given kinds of activity.	Services and the works concerning to research, carried out within the limits of state order. Services on maintenance of information and technological interaction between participants of calculations, including rendering of services on gathering, processing and dispatch to participants of calculations on operations with bank cards;

Tax regulation of profit is more various and is presented in the following table (see Table 3.).

Table 3.

Kinds of applied privileges and deductions of investment and innovative character under the profit tax of the organizations in Byelorussia, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan*.

	Kinds of applied privileges and deductions of investment and innovative character
Byelorussia	The expenses considered at the taxation, Privileges under the taxation of taxable profit,
the Russian Federation	Charges on scientific researches and (or) it is skilled - design development, the Investment tax credit.
Kazakhstan	Deductions under charges on research, design, prospecting and developmental works. Investment tax privileges.

* In Kazakhstan - corporate surtax

Studying of the stated experience of creation NIS in foreign countries, the CIS, its adaptation and application of the best achievements of world practice will allow to optimize use innovative across Belarus and it is essential to raise competitiveness of national economy on the basis of construction effective NIS.

Methods of tax regulation of innovations

Problems of formation of innovative development of national economy have defined necessity of development of long-term strategy and the program of the stage-by-stage decision of these problems. Long-term strategy of formation of innovative economy is based on necessity of regulation of innovative processes at the state level. It is necessary to note, that though program documents are accepted and the basic directions of formation of innovative economy are certain, in system of offered reforms of the taxation have not found reflection aspects of tax regulation and stimulation of innovative activity as necessary condition of its development. At the same time, for maintenance of steady economic growth tax strategy of the state should provide measures on development of scientific and technical and innovative activity.

Tax regulation can become the effective tool of the state influence on these processes. Results of researches spent to these areas have shown, that tax methods in the field of regulation of innovative activity can be subdivided on:

- Use of the lowered tax rates or clearings at investment by subjects of managing of means in research and development, high technologies and the hi-tech equipment;
- Target clearing of the received incomes (proceeds) of realization in system of scientific researches and development;
- Decrease in the general tax burden in branches " the Science and scientific service ", "Formation".

At the same time, the problem of tax privileges is enough ambiguous in practice of their application in any economy as creates the certain disproportions in economic development. Tax privileges can lead to discrimination of separate payers, evasion from payment of taxes and to abusings at their unreasonable use, and also to banal complication of conducting the accounting and tax account and, as consequence, to difficulty in execution of tax obligations. In this connection, decisions on introduction in system of the taxation of tax privileges should be weighed, scientifically proved, to be based on predicted valuation of their possible effect. One of the most essential lacks of operating tax system of republic Belarus is that it almost does not stimulate formation in economy of the most important proportions of development, and also does not assist progressive structural changes in institutional sectors of economy. The concept of tax reform, in our opinion, should be based not on an extensive variant of development (decrease in tax loading the important factor, but not unique) and to define as the priority purpose - the tax regulation providing creation of innovative economy and steady economic growth.

Level science linkage gross national product in Belarus low enough (0,87 % to gross national product in 2007ú.). As one of the factors constraining increase science linkage gross national product in Belarus, it is necessary to name absence of the complex concept of the taxation of innovative activity. One of variants of tax strategy of economic development offered by us is the theoretical model focused on application of direct and indirect tax privileges directed on development of innovative activity. To indirect preferences it is possible to carry decrease in the general level of tax loading on fund of a payment and real incomes of the population, by a cancelling of the uniform tax to fund of a payment (4 %), application of the

lowered tariffs for the state social insurance for the scientific organizations and general educational establishments at a rate of 30 %, application of 2 threshold scales of withdrawal of surtax of 9 and 15 %.

Application of these concrete tools the Science and scientific service " where by virtue of specificity of activity will allow to lower essentially tax loading in branch ", there was a high share of charges on a payment and the share of material inputs lowered in relation to another branches (see Table 4.).

Table 4.

Structure of internal current expenses for researches and development under clauses of expenses per
2001-2007

Parameter	Years						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Internal current expenses for researches and development, %	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Including:							
Expenses for a payment and deductions on social needs, %	53,4	52,7	55,6	61,2	62,5	62,9	63,0
Expenses for the equipment, %	7,3	5,3	4,1	4,7	3,8	3,4	3,2
other material inputs, %	20,8	27,7	22,4	16,8	15,4	16,8	17,5
other material inputs, %	18,5	14,3	17,9	17,3	18,3	16,9	16,3

In these conditions standard for all tax and other charges in a wage fund in a greater degree, than for other branches of a national economy, increase relative tax loading. From year to year in structure of internal current expenses the relative increase in a share of expenses at a payment and deduction on social needs and accordingly reduction of expenses by the equipment and miscellaneous costs is observed: for the period 2001-2007 relative expenses for a payment have increased for 9,6 % and have made 63 % of all sum of expenses; expenses for the equipment were reduced to 4,1 %, having made only 3,2 % from the general the sums. Reduction of deductions in FSPP up to 30 % will allow to liberate means at a rate of 1,5 % from the general size of expenses, that in present conditions makes about 50 % of means which are spent for purchase of the equipment.

It is possible to carry clearings of payment of the basic taxes to direct privileges: the VAT and profits at realization of innovative products and services in sphere of formation. In our opinion granting of equality in reception of the above-stated privileges for official bodies and private business will allow to create not only the competitive environment in the market of innovations, but also to involve private investments into innovative activity.

The second direction of realization of strategy of development of the innovative export-focused economy probably application of tax privileges for support of the high technology export. In 2007 in comparison with the last year the Belarus export of production high innovation has increased on 6 %, production average innovation - on 32,1 %. During too time export-import of production high innovation in the external economic operations is at an insufficient level. Its share in a total sum of export operations has made in 2006 and to 2007 accordingly 3,4 % and 2,6 %, and import of 4,7 % 2006 and 4,6 % in 2007. The opportunity of increase export of production high innovation is, including in sphere of tax regulation. For today application of the zero rate of the VAT is made only on the exported goods and the small list of services (transport, building, services on manufacturing production from raw material of the customer) which are not innovative. In our opinion, expansion of the given list of services on the high technology services in sphere of innovative activity and formation has allowed to create additional motivation for their export. Application of various tax regulators should be system, is spent within the limits of constant monitoring their effectiveness and efficiency and included as the mainframe in the general tax concept focused on steady economic growth and innovative development.

The conclusion

Economic stimulus of scientific and technical development get special value in conditions of formation of national economy of 21 centuries based on knowledge, innovations, the highest level of information of a society. Tax regulation of innovative activity - the element of state regulation providing change of a tax policy by means of granting of privileges in the form of withdrawals, discounts, tax credits and establishments of rates of taxes for subjects of innovative sphere.

Influence of the tax mechanism on developments of innovative sphere multipurposely also is carried out through special rules of formation of tax base, structure of taxes, a technique of their payment, a privilege, given to tax bearers.

The condition of national innovative system of Belarus is defined by a level of development of its basic elements (planning, normative - legal base, an innovative infrastructure, a professional training, financing, international scientifically - technical cooperation). However, despite of presence in structure of national economy separate significant and perspective for formation effectively functioning national innovation system components, this system yet does not carry out the major function - systematic maintenance of development of economy on the basis of application of achievements of scientific and technical progress (in Belarus the low level science linkage gross national product - 0,66 % is kept at critical 2 %). For the decision of the given

problem creation of the legal base providing formation and effective functioning of national innovative system is required.

In the legislation of Byelorussia there is a number of privileges and clearings of innovative and investment character concerning residents of Park of high technologies, regarding the profit tax and the VAT, the tax to the real estate, the ground tax, number of privileges and the list of expenses which reduce assessed profit. At the same time it is necessary to note, that absence of statistical data about application of the given privileges and clearings for a number of years as a whole on republic complicates the analysis and an estimation of efficiency of used tax tools.

The system of the taxation operating in Belarus is constructed in such a manner that, despite of available privileges for scientific and innovative activity, in particular for residents of Park of high technologies, tax loading in branch «the Science and scientific service» on 3,5-5,5 percentage items above, than in the industry and economy as a whole. The high share of wages in structure of expenses for researches and development substantially defines high tax loading as the fund of a payment is base for calculation of many taxes. In this connection reforming of the taxation of incomes is one of directions of development of national innovative system.

Absence of privileges on portfolio investments that stirs prevents overflow the capital in effective manufactures, especially high technology. In this connection fastening in the national tax laws of tax privileges concerning innovative - focused portfolio investments (clearing of the taxation of dividends under securities innovatively - the active enterprises) is offered. Result of it, in turn, should become growth of preconditions for the prompt structural reorganization of economy of Belarus on an innovative basis.

Absence of precisely registered privileges under the profit tax concerning the enterprises making innovative production, subjects of the managing, using innovative technologies, organizational and economic innovation, financial - the credit institutes which are carrying out crediting is innovative - the active organizations. For elimination of the given lack it is recommended to give tax credits to the organizations on the innovative purposes by criterion of conformity of size of noted tax privilege to scales of display of innovative activity and depth, revolutionism of progressive innovations introduced by managing subjects. It assumes, in turn, the differentiated approach from the state to the organizations introducing innovations.

High tax loading in branch «The Science and scientific service» in comparison with industrial. Refusal of taxation innovatively - the active organizations by the payments paid from proceeds from realization of production can serve one of actions.

To one of the major directions of perfection of the taxation of an education system should become simplification of the mechanism of calculation of tax payments and conducting the budgetary and tax account, stimulation of work of scientific and pedagogical workers, real decrease in tax burden on economy of education.

The Bibliography.

1. The tax code of Byelorussia (the common part) from December, 19th, 2002 166-ç (in ред. 12/26/2007)
// the National register of legal acts of Byelorussia. 2003.4, 2/920.
2. The decree of the President of Byelorussia from April, 4th, 2006 5 « About park of high technologies »
// the National register of legal acts of Byelorussia. 2006.56, 1/7410.
3. The decision of the Cabinet from February, 26th, 1996 N 143 « About the program of development of scientifically-innovative activity in Byelorussia » [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: <http://www.bankzakonov.com/obsch/razdel94/time1/lavz0611.htm>.
4. The decision of the Cabinet from June, 8th, 2006 05/47 « the Concept of national innovative system of Byelorussia » [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: <http://www.belisa.org.by/doc/CIS.doc>.
5. The complex forecast of scientific and technical progress of Byelorussia for 2001-2020. Mn, 2000.
6. Innovative infrastructure of Byelorussia in 2006 [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: <http://inovations.belta.by/ru/07.html>.
7. The information on a course of realization of the State program of innovative development of Byelorussia on 2007 - 2010 [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: http://www.government.by/ru/rus_analytics960.html.
8. The brief report « About a condition and prospects of development of a science in Byelorussia on results of 2006 » [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: <http://nasb.gov.by/docs/kratdokl2006.html>.
9. Krylov F.L. About features of the State program of innovative development for 2007-2010 [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: <http://www.belisa.org.by/ru/nis/comment1.html>.
10. Nedilko V. I. Innovation in Byelorussia: a condition and prospects [the Electronic resource]. - 2008. - the Mode of access: http://www.belisa.org.by/ru/izd/stnewsmag/1_2005/e6661f75495e3180.html.
11. The tax-budgetary policy in the countries with economy transitive period/ V. Tanzy . IMF, 1993.

12. Shkel V.S. Innovative a way of development of Byelorussia in the field of High-Tech. A part the first. Problems and decisions: IT-priorities [the Electronic resource].-2008. - the Mode of access: <http://analytics.bybanner.com/article/3677.html>.
13. Kopits, G., «Effect of Tax Changes on Direct Investment Abroad» / New York Colombia University Press, 1980.
14. Mintz, J. «Corporate Tax Holliday and Investment» The Word Bank Economic Review, Vol. 4, No. 1 (1990).