

особо охраняемым природным территориям. Однако для выполнения обязательств по *Парижскому соглашению в республике необходимо:*

- наращивание использования возобновляемых источников энергии;
- внедрение низкоуглеродных и безуглеродных технологий;
- внедрение биогазовых установок – на всех крупных животноводческих и птицеводческих комплексах;
- внедрение комплексных систем использования энергии биогаза, солнца, ветра для агрогородков;
- введение «углеродного налога» и формирование национального углеродного рынка;
- увеличение парка электротранспорта и вывод из эксплуатации бензиновых и дизельных автомобилей низких экологических классов.

Реализация этих мероприятий позволит стране существенно повысить энергоэффективность национальной экономики и улучшить экологическую обстановку.

Включение экологических и энергетических факторов в систему макроэкономических оценок является быстрорастущей, общемировой тенденцией развития мировой экономической системы. Концепция устойчивого развития в последние годы тесно связывается с концепцией «зеленой» экономики, для которой главными приоритетами являются высокая энергоэффективность и минимальное воздействие на окружающую среду.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY'S MARKET AS THE BOOSTER FOR BELARUSIAN'S INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES'S DEVELOPMENT

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The article deals with the Innovation's system development. The increasing role of intellectual property, an active usage of objects of intellectual in economic activity have favored the changing of the character of extended reproduction and the transfer of the national economic to the more modern intensive – innovative development model. The intellectual property becomes a major strategic resource, that ensures the competitiveness of economic agent, both a state in general, and an individual

business in particular. That is why, the activation of innovative activity in economical systems and the forming of effective innovative environment become a special actuality.

Keywords: intellectual property; innovation; innovative economic; innovative environment; innovative development innovative process; intellectual product; innovative activity.

РЫНОК ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ КАК ДРАЙВЕР ИННОВАЦИОННОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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В статье рассматриваются компоненты развития системы инноваций. Повышение роли интеллектуальной собственности, активное использование объектов интеллектуальной способствуют переходу национальной экономики на более современную интенсивную инновационную модель развития. Интеллектуальная собственность становится крупным стратегическим ресурсом, обеспечивающим конкурентоспособность экономического агента – как государства в целом, так и индивидуального бизнеса в частности. Именно поэтому активизация инновационной деятельности в экономических системах и формирование эффективной инновационной среды становятся особенно актуальными.

Ключевые слова: интеллектуальная собственность; инновации; инновационная экономическая; инновационная среда; инновационный процесс развития; интеллектуальный продукт; инновационная деятельность.

Innovation has long been recognized as one of the key elements affecting economic well-being and is therefore given great attention by researchers. At present one of the most relevant factors for the success of innovation in the digital economy is the state of the intellectual property's institute. Intellectual property relations are an essential element of integration linkages in the innovation sector of the economy. Today, the Institute of Intellectual Property is being transformed in a new socio-economic and information environment. This is due to the several factors. First, a change in the law on the creation and protection of intellectual property. Secondly, the need to adapt active subjects of intellectual activity in the context of an economic crisis. And thirdly, the digitalization of the economy.

Regardless of the characteristics any intellectual property is considered like the heart of innovations. Throughout history the original ideas are pronounced sources of the results of the author's thought and practical activity in many situations generating new ideas and innovations. Many different manipulations can be carried out with the ideas: the ideas can be bought or sold, developed or lost.

Intellectual property becomes most common only when intellectual labor becomes dominant, and investments in human capital that form human intelligence are transformed into income. Investment in human capital is seen as a catalyst, a source of success, competitiveness and value added. Human capital is one of the most valuable components of innovative development, and therefore investment in human resources becomes the basis of scientific and technological development at the present stage [1, p. 21].

The agenda of intellectual property and the protection of related rights is more determined by the possibility of additional profits from the monopoly use of new technologies, as well as the sale of patents and licenses. In some enterprises, the profitability of patents, trademarks, copyrights and other intangible assets can be much greater than the profitability of using various tangible assets. And regardless of the type of intellectual property, whether it is the development

of new products or the expansion of business with the help of a franchise, it will contribute to the use of the opportunities of innovative risks for the development of new technology or new products. The effective use of intellectual property for many enterprises leads to a significant increase in the efficiency of the enterprise, namely, an increase in profitability and productivity, which in turn leads to a high level of profitability. In the process of patenting development, certain difficulties may arise, for example, financial. However, they can be considered as peculiar risks of enterprises, since with successful development, intellectual property becomes a reliable source of additional income. And this can be achieved only with the protection of intellectual property rights.

In general, there are many views on the relationship between intellectual property rights and innovation's development. One of the most common beliefs is that the protection of intellectual property rights helps authors to commercialize their developments more effectively. In turn, commercialization is one of the main incentives for innovation. Patenting implies protection for the developer. It allows you to profit from development. And if the invented innovation is used by third parties without permission, then the developer will have the opportunity to receive compensation. It also protects against registration of the same invention as the developer and reduces all associated risks. It is also understood that such an approach will accelerate the economic growth of developing countries, as there will be the attraction of new developments from developed to developing countries. In general, in this case, the patenting system encourages subjects to develop, as well as encourages competitors in the search for alternative solutions and further innovation based on previous development. From this point of view, the protection of intellectual property rights ensures a constant improvement in the quality of life of a person and an increase in the well-being of society.

The process of globalization and digitalization in the world requires special attention to the creation of intellectual property objects based on new knowledge and technologies for their effective use [2, p. 295]. According to the Chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology Alexander Shumilin, today in the world the growth rate of intellectual property trade exceeds the growth rate of trade in other types of property: «The growth rate of the global intellectual property market is 12 %, while the global industry market is only 2–3 %. Brand names have become the most valuable intangible assets, often exceeding the value of fixed capital. The total cost of licenses for the use of industrial property and technologies in the world reached more than \$50 billion per year. According to experts, sales on the international market of knowledge-based products made on the basis of the use of intellectual property reach \$2 trillion per year».

In order to create the socio-economic and financial foundations of innovation through the effective management of intellectual property in the Republic of Belarus, it is necessary to create conditions for the disclosure of creative initiative, the implementation of mechanisms for material and intangible support for innovation.

A qualitatively new stage in the development of modern society is characterized by the fact that the fundamental importance is acquired not by ownership of labor funds and labor items, but by investment in intellectual capital.

The sources of investment in the development of intellectual capital are: state budgets, specialized funds, foreign investments. According to the selected indicators, it is fashionable to assess the efficiency of costs and activities in the field of intellectualization of the economy.

In conclusion it's worth noting the need to implement a sound examination of intellectual property objects in the Republic of Belarus. Since commercialization of innovation involves both the process of generating new ideas, their improvement, the development and production of a new product, and its further implementation in the markets. Accordingly, there should be a well-established mechanism for evaluating innovations, since there should be an assessment

of the possibilities for further commercial use of new goods and services, their demand in markets, as well as the feasibility of promotion.

In the context of innovative economic development, the role of intellectual property will steadily grow. The development of science and technology constantly raises new problems that arise in the field of the creation and use of new objects of intellectual property. The formation of the market for intellectual property objects, the acceleration of their involvement in economic turnover requires the development of an appropriate state strategy, which cannot be successfully implemented without taking into account the main factors that cause the processes of increasing the role of intellectual property and the optimized distribution of the resulting economic effect among the various entities involved in its use.

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РОЛЬ ВЫСОКОТЕХНОЛОГИЧНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА В УСЛОВИЯХ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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В современных условиях нарастания глобальной нестабильности повышается значимость развития высокотехнологичного предпринимательства, которое оказывает влияние на обеспечение национальной безопасности государства. В данной статье выявлены особенности высокотехнологичного предпринимательства, а также определена его роль в обеспечении национальной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: высокотехнологичное предпринимательство; национальная безопасность; высокие технологии; конкурентоспособность; высокотехнологичный сектор экономики.

THE ROLE OF HIGH-TECH ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE CONDITIONS OF ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY

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In modern conditions of increasing global instability, the importance of developing high-tech entrepreneurship is increasing, which has an impact on ensuring the national security of the state. This article reveals the features of high-tech entrepreneurship, as well as its role in ensuring national security.