

**Abstract of the Article**  
**"Integration of Knowledge**  
**as the Basis of Innovation Activity"**  
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"Knowledge integration" is considered as a complex multistage process of knowledge movement, the result of which is its implementation in innovation products, services and technologies. Here we can mark out the knowledge chain – the definite series of knowledge movement stages from its creation to its transformation into innovation products and services. The basic components of this knowledge chain are: creation, involvement (transmission and receipt), acquirement (learning), transformation (obvious knowledge into implicit and vice versa, individual into organizational), accumulation, storage, exchange transformation of knowledge into innovation products and services.

The special channel of knowledge transformation is science intensive service as a collection of intellectual services in the sphere of science, production, innovation, management, market activity, etc.

System generating parts of knowledge chain are institutional integrators of knowledge. In a subjective aspect these are individuals, who are connected in a definite way with innovation activity; innovation firms in production sphere; specialized organizations in innovation sphere; organizations in scientific sphere and those providing intellectual services (science intensive service). In a territorial-branch aspect the integrators of knowledge are: National Innovation System (NIS), regional innovation systems, areas of knowledge, industrial parks, clusters. The national innovation system is a special institutional integrator of knowledge, because it unites the activities of all participants of the integration knowledge chain and directs its to the supporting of knowledge transformation into innovation products, services and technologies.