

3. Макроэкономика: социально ориентированный подход: учебник для студентов экон. специальностей учреждений, обеспечивающих получение высшего образования. – 2-е изд, перераб. и доп. / Э.А. Лухотина [и др.]; под ред. Э.А. Лухотиной. – Минск: ИВЦ Минфина, 2010. – 442 с.
4. Игонина, Л.Л. Инвестиции: учеб. пособие / Л.Л. Игонина; под ред. д-ра экон. наук, проф. В.А. Слепова. – М.: Экономист, 2005. – 478 с.
5. Головачёв, А.С. Экономика предприятия: учеб. пособие. В 2 ч. Ч. 2. / А.С. Головачёв. – Минск: Выш. шк., 2008 – 464 с.
6. Пеньевская, И.С. Планирование инвестиций: учеб. пособие / И.С. Пеньевская. – Магадан: МПУ, 1997.
7. Зимин, А.И. Инвестиции: вопросы и ответы / А.И. Зимин. – М.: ИД «Юриспруденция», 2006. – 256 с. – Серия «Подготовка к экзамену».
8. Инвестиционный кодекс Республики Беларусь от 22 июня 2001 г. № 37-3: зарегистрировано в Национальном реестре правовых актов Республики Беларусь 26 июня 2001 г. № 2/780.

UDC 338(476)=111

DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE INNOVATION POTENTIAL OF ORGANISATIONS IN THE REGION

VERONIKA PONOMAREVA, ANNA LAVRINENKO
Polotsk State University, Belarus

Nowadays, one of the main aims of any organization is to increase innovation component of growth. It is also necessary to move to intensive development, what is always connected with introduction of new industrial technologies and output of rival products, because it is not enough only to increase industrial scale to reach competitive advantages in the market. But, in fact, there is a problem, connected with the lack of complex researches, methodical developments and conceptual approaches to assessment the innovation potential and its effective use. So the research of innovation capacity is a topical problem for all modern organizations.

To value innovation potential it is possible to use indicators, which represent [1]:

- scientific technical potential or the number of staff members, who has a scientific degree; number of rational proposals per capita; number of patents, etc.
- signatures of commercialization– the part of a new production in general output, number of license agreements, etc.
- duration of work;
- innovation characteristics of management system, i. e. the way of stimulation innovation activity at the enterprise; participation of administration in the innovative projects; level of latitude, which is provided for the participants of innovation activity.

Abroad for valuation the innovation potential indicative and index methods are used, which are based on the assessment of different qualitative and quantitative variables. At the bottom of analysis of integral indicators can be used three western models, which have shown good results in data acceptance as well as in the analysis at macro and meso levels [2, p. 107]:

- the Boston Consulting Group, a leading international company, specializing in management consulting;
- european Innovative Scoreboard 2011 – European innovation scoreboard index is the implement of European Commission, which was developed within the framework of Lisbon Strategy to provide comparative appraisal of innovation activity in the EU;
- innovation index EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit), British Research Company, the analytic department within Economist, a British magazine, and also recommendations on the development of innovation programs, which are approved by the decision of the Government Commission on High Technologies and Innovation.

In order to form the indicators, which can show innovation potential, there is a summary table of all the signatures, which are used in this three foreign models (Table 1).

Economics

Table 1 – Indicators in foreign models of valuation the innovation potential

Indicators and signatures	European Innovative Scoreboard 2011	The Boston Consulting Group	Innovation Index of the Economist Intelligence Unit
1. Innovative costs	+	+	+
1.1. Tax remissions on R&D		+	+
1.2. State R&D financing		+	+
1.3. Education level	+	+	+
1.4. The quality of labour force		+	
1.5. The mechanical skills of labour force			+
2. The effectiveness of innovations	+	+	+
2.1. Investments in R&D		+	
2.2. Publications	+	+	
2.3. Export of high technologies	+	+	+
2.4. Labour capacity		+	
2.5. Increase in employment		+	
2.6. Investments	+	+	
2.7. Economic growth		+	

Source: [2, p. 107].

In all the models there are innovative costs, education level, and export of high technologies. Such indicators as the number of patents, license agreements, know-how, trademarks, and amount of financing R&D by the state are also used in foreign practice.

Due to analysis of these three models it is possible to arrange into two groups the signatures, which show the innovation potential: **research and technology**, providing progress, development of the organization and **production-financial**, indicating bankroll and efficiency of innovation activity (Table 2). The list of indicators guarantees all necessary and sufficient information about the condition of innovation potential in the organization.

Table 2 – Indicators of integral valuation of innovation potential in the organization

Component indicator	Identifying code
1. Research and technology module (NT):	
1.1. Number of patents and the other intangible assets (licenses, know-how, trademarks, technical projects and samples, including applications for patents annually), pcs.	NT1
1.2. Number of patented products and technologies over the last three years, pcs.	NT2
1.3. Number of labour force with a scientific degree,	NT3
1.4. Number of labour force concerned with research,	NT4
1.5. R&D budget, mln.rub.	NT5
1.6. Amount of extraneous finance used for R&D, mln. rub.	NT6
1.7. Volume of orders on R&D, received from extraneous organizations (IHE, RDE), pcs.&mln.rub	NT7
1.8. Amount of own finance used for R&D, in percentage terms from income, without regard to budgetary funds.	NT8
2. Production-financial module: (PF):	
2.1. Number of implemented innovations	PF1
2.2. Rate of innovation production, mln.rub	PF2
2.3. Gross volume cost (capital and current) on the innovations, mln.rub	PF3
2.4. Number of gained patents, technologies and the other objects of intellectual property over the last three years, pcs.&mln.rub	PF4
2.5. Export volume of innovation production	PF5
2.6. Gross volume cost on the equipment, devices and gadgetry with the operating life up to five years in percentage terms from general amount capital cost.	PF6

Source: in-house development based on [2].

It is possible to analyze business priorities of JSC "West wood-processing company" using indicators from table 2 and represent it at the following model (Fig. 1).

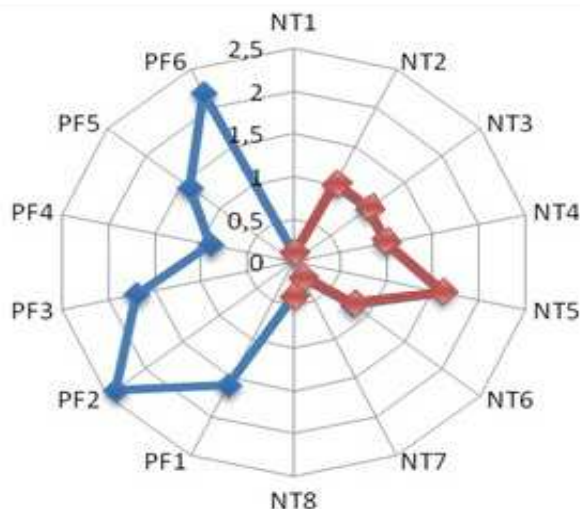


Fig. 1. Indicators of innovation potential JSC "West wood-processing company" in 2012.
Source: in-house development based on table 2 and data of economic activity of JSC "West wood-processing company" in 2012

As we can see in figure 1, production-finance indicators prevail, so business priorities at JSC "West wood-processing company" include improvement of business process aimed at resource conservation and product line modification.

Integral valuation of innovation potential allows consolidate heterogeneous multitude of indicators into one roundup indicator, which gives an opportunity to compare innovation potentials of different organizations and regions.

There is a matrix on the interpretation of assessment innovation potential of the organization (Fig. 2)

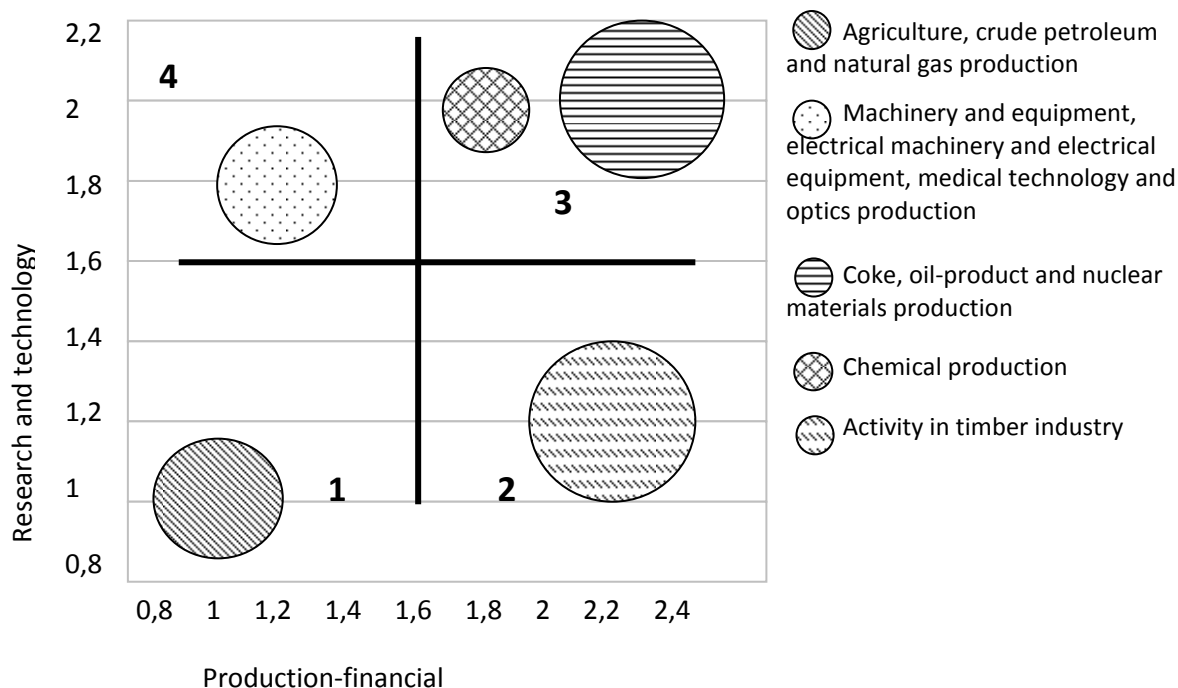


Fig. 2. Suggested matrix form of innovation potential of the organization.
Source: in-house development

Economics

Each of quadrants is described in terms of research and technology and production-financial modules. There is a short description of all quadrants at the Fig. 3.

<p>Quadrant 4 "Research workers" Organizations with developed R&D infrastructure, but with weak manufacturing capabilities.</p>	<p>Quadrant 3 "Winner" Organizations with the best innovation potential</p>
<p>Quadrant 1 "Loser" Organizations with a very low innovation and production-financial potential.</p>	<p>Quadrant 2 "Manufacturer" Organizations, which are susceptible to innovations, but have no R&D infrastructure.</p>

Fig. 3. Grouping and placement organization innovation potential in quadrants of the matrix

Organizations, located in quadrant "Winner", have allocated resources for the implementation of innovation. Innovation priorities are as follows: development of process innovation, introduction of new or improved process for the production, development on this basis new products, as well as research and development of new lines of activity. Internal infrastructure innovation represents a relatively large number of employees engaged in research and development. Implementation of innovation is one of the main priorities of business activity.

Thus, the proposed methodology based on integral assessment of innovation potential can determine the innovation capacity of an organization, using the system of indices and indicators to estimate the innovative potential of the organization, assess the current implementation capacity (driving dynamics in the matrix), conduct a comparative analysis of the innovation potential of an organization. The advantage of using this method is determined by the fact that it interprets the innovation potential not just as the sum of its indicators, but as an integral complex, located in an objective liaison.

REFERENCES

1. Регион Альянс. Инновации. Инновационный потенциал организации – Режим доступа: <http://www.region-alliance.com/company.html>. – Дата доступа: 08.09.2013.
2. Алексеев, А.А. Метод оценки инновационного потенциала региона с позиции формирования кластерной политики / А.А. Алексеев, Е.С. Дятлова, Н.Е. Фомина // Вопросы экономики и права. – 2012. – № 54. – С. 106 – 111.
3. Осипова, О.Н. Оценка и классификация факторов, сдерживающих инновационную восприимчивость региона / О.Н. Осипова, Н.С. Бороздина // Современные наукоемкие технологии. Региональное приложение. – 2011. – №2 (26). – С. 58 – 63.

UDC 338.2(567)

THE ECONOMY OF IRAQ IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC MODEL

THAAR UMRAN MOUSA, PETR GOROBETC
Belarusian State Technological University, Belarus

This article deals with an important aspect in the development of the economy of Iraq, the implementation of the 5-years' National Development Plan (NDP). The article reveals the features of Touhid economics, studies the Islamic economic model, based on the provisions of the Koran and Sunna, which arose in the Middle Ages thanks to the works of Muslim jurists.

Economic growth in Iraq in 2011 was one of the highest in the Middle East and North Africa. Its GDP growth in real terms, according to the IMF, was 9.9%, in 2012 – 11%, in 2013 – 13,5% and in 2014 is projected to 15%.

Of course, such high growth is largely explained by the low starting point. Decades of wars, foreign intervention, wave of terrorism and violence, sanctions and underinvestment heavily damaged the Iraqi economy. Virtually every sector – from health care, education and housing to electricity and water supply – requires huge investment and recovery. More than 30% of the eligible population is unemployed.