

Some Methodological Problems of Improving the Effectiveness of the Management of Innovative Enterprises

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Abstract: Issues of management of activities and the development processes of modern innovative enterprises are viewed. The creation necessity of modern innovative enterprises has been indicated, their management features and indicators have been defined. Management models of modern innovative enterprises have been clarified. Management of modern innovative enterprises has been developed. The analysis of some scientific publications indexed on the management of the activity of innovation enterprises has been carried out. As a result of examining the organizational management structure models of different profile innovation structures, its exemplary organizational structure is proposed. Structures of a management system based on intellectualizing features of management have been offered. The architectural-technological structural model of a network of modern innovative enterprises with different profiles is developed. The main directions for the management of innovative enterprises of the future are defined and an appropriate conceptual model of management was proposed based on the recommendations of international organizations. The conceptual model of the intellectual management system of the complex activity of innovative enterprises has been proposed. Appropriate approaches and models have been proposed to improve product/service manufacturing in innovative enterprises. Taking into account the recommendations of international organizations, the infrastructure problems and institutional mechanisms of increasing the efficiency of perspective activity of innovative enterprises in Azerbaijan have been studied. Prospects for the application of the trends of the IV Industrial revolutions in improving the efficiency of management of the activities of similar enterprises are shown. The proposed approaches and models for improving the management processes of innovative enterprises can be applied in other relevant innovation structures.

Keywords: information and knowledge economy; 4.0 industrial revolution; high technologies park; modern innovative enterprises; innovative product/services; management indicators; management intellectualization.

Introduction

The economic development model of most developing countries in the modern world is innovative. The development of a modern economy is realized based on innovations. In this regard, many world countries design development strategies for their national economies. As a rule, new strategies for economic development are being implemented to ensure the sustainability of the economic policies of the world.

New development concepts and strategies are being designed in Azerbaijan to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness carried out of economic reforms in the direction. Azerbaijan has also developed Strategic Road Maps for key sectors of the economy. In this direction, a "Strategic Road Map for the National Economy and Main Sectors of the Economy" (Deloitte Legal, 2016) was prepared in Azerbaijan. 12 strategic roadmaps approved for the national economy and 11 sectors of the economy, in general, are prepared. These roadmaps are increasing the competitiveness, inclusiveness, and social welfare of the economy. Strategic roadmaps include a strategy of economic development and action plan for 2016-2020 years, long-term vision for the period up to 2025, and

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target vision for the post-2025 period. The targeted vision of the Strategic Road Map for the post-2025 period will provide wide opportunities, expansion of access to quality education, the basis of transition to efficiency, and innovation-based economy.

The competitive labor force being the main driven force of the economy, regulation of labor market, application of high technologies, including smart machines and systems are part of the transition of the economy from the efficiency-based model to the innovation-based model. The impact of innovative technologies on the development of new emerging economic fields, automated knowledge creation process, "internet control", remote control technologies, artificial intelligence and robotization, an adaptation of management to the requirements of advanced technologies (bio, nano, information, communication, industry, finance, etc.) will be implemented.

In the creation of innovation-oriented and knowledge-based economics, 1) the acquisition of high quality and competitive information technology products for international and local markets, 2) creation of clusters and high-technology parks stimulating the development of startups and innovation enterprises are the main goals. High-technology park, scientific, and technological innovation technoparks are the main leading force for the transition to a digital or innovative economy.

Modern innovative technologies facilitate prosperity as a guarantor of stable economic growth and to improve the welfare of society. In "Azerbaijan 2020: Vision for Future" (UNPD, 2012, p.34), as well as the National Strategy for the development of the Information Society (NOTEM, 2014) it has been talked about the development of new management models towards to strengthen reciprocal relations between the fields of science, education and production, the establishment of innovation centers, modern innovative enterprises, technological complexes, technoparks, and business incubators, and issues of their activity organization.

In accordance with the challenges of the Centre for the 4.0 industrial revolution (World Economic Forum, 2019) the Azerbaijani economy is being built based on an innovation-oriented, knowledge, technology-based economic system. The introduction of high-quality and competitive information technology products to international and local markets, the creation of clusters, and high-tech parks that stimulate the development of innovative enterprises, their effective management are the main goals of current economic policy.

One of the main trends in the information society, as in the IV industrial revolution, is the technology of artificial intelligence. For this reason, the creation of the Regional Center of the World Economic Forum (2019) in Baku has begun. The main goal here is to implement the tasks and capabilities of Industry 4.0 technologies, including artificial intelligence technologies in the country. The widespread use of these technologies will improve the technological infrastructure of Azerbaijan, its formation in accordance with the objectives of Industry 4.0, the creation of special data centers, supercomputer clusters, the provision of modern electronic services, and the entry into the next stage of the development of the information society and the country's global competitiveness.

Recommendations of international economic organizations on the organization of perspective activities of innovative enterprises were taken into account by synthesizing. The model of conceptual intellectual management of perspective activity of modern innovative enterprises in Azerbaijan and the interaction of its constituent elements are defined.

In this article, scientific-technological innovation enterprises are often called technoparks, regardless of their organizational form for easy use. To develop an innovative economy in Azerbaijan, Sumgait industrial and chemical technology park, Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies "High Technologies Park" in Baku, Science and

Technology Park in Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS), Eco-industrial park in Balakhany, agro and other high tech parks in regions have been established to form manufacturing of competitive, innovative products or service with high export potential (NOTEM, 2014).

Both internal factors such as progress, capital, and environmental sustainability, and some external factors influence activity planning and management of these innovative enterprises. Management of innovation enterprises is related to several problems. Planning of development in innovation enterprises, activity organization, the motivation of staff, organization of governmental control, etc. are included in those problems (Wasim, 2014). The necessity for determination of main management parameters in innovation enterprises activity, development of its management model, and intellectual control system have made the continuation of researches in this area indispensable. The requirements, priorities, and recommendations given to new innovative enterprises in the future development concept of the European Union Commission's enterprises (EFFRA, 2020, p.136) have made the effective management of the innovative enterprises, structures, and technoparks in the country a topical issue.

Therefore, the formation of existing potential and perspective directions of improving the activity efficiency of innovative enterprises in Azerbaijan is important for the modern era. This problem has made it important to comprehensively study the perspective directions of improving the activity and management efficiency of these structures. As this process is characterized by new and many different indicators and criteria, there is a need to study and apply their methodological problems separately.

The solution of methodological problems of increasing the efficiency of the management of innovative enterprises creates additional opportunities for a comprehensive study of the perspective directions of the relevant field and decision-making processes.

Literature review

It is known that there are many research projects in the field of management and improving the efficiency of innovative enterprises. Their analysis allowed us to consider the following problems of this article. In this paper (Kłos, Skrzypek, & Dabrowski, 2017) is proposed a model for a knowledge-management system for innovation-processes improvement and enterprise-strategy development. The system is aimed at small and medium-sized manufacturing or service companies. The model of the system was created on the base of the results of survey research made in 112 Polish small and medium-sized enterprises. Illustrative examples are given.

The issues related to the prospects of development of innovative enterprises of electronic industry in the contexts of the strategy of import substitution implementation, limitation of access to international markets, and the need to transition to a knowledge-intensive production are discussed in this article. The main features, limitations and possible ways to improve the development of innovative enterprises in the context of the relationship of science, government, and business are identified (Samonova & Semernik, 2018).

In the article by the usage of multivariate analysis was developed the model of assessment of management effectiveness of innovation and investment activity of enterprises based on determining maximum values of both innovation and investment and economic effects. According to the suggested procedure for the selection of strategic alternatives of innovation and investment development of enterprises, project packages of effective management of innovation and investment activity of enterprises were developed for each cluster (Zaburanna & Lutska, 2017).

There is a contradiction between companies' ability to orientate themselves in the approaches available in the area of innovation management and the existence of a large

number of approaches that can be used to address a particular type of innovation problem. A set of innovation concepts has been created to solve those challenges. Practical steps of the decision-making mechanism for selecting innovation concepts have been proposed. The decision-making mechanism is based on the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and serves primarily for managers of medium and large enterprises (Peterkova & Franek, 2018).

Based on the European Innovation Scoreboard (European Commission, 2019) data a comparative assessment of innovation management has been done through three aspects: 1) resource capacity, 2) prospects of business entities innovation activity; 3) innovation activity effectiveness. Analyze for Ukraine has done in comparison with average European Commission data and also with Poland and Germany (Panas & Tkach, 2017).

This paper explores the necessity of innovation management and the present developmental situation and the existing problems of domestic enterprises and gives suggestions for those problems. Also, this paper uses the case of a diesel engine factory in Shandong to study enterprise management innovation (Zhou, 2017).

Aliyev and Shahverdiyeva (2017) development issues of conceptual bases of the establishment of an intellectual management system of innovative technoparks are viewed. Management mechanisms of technoparks have been clarified. The conceptual model of the management of technoparks has been developed. Conceptual structures of a management system based on intellectualizing features of management have been offered. Analyzes the material to make it easier to break through the basic assumptions and recommendations.

Research design and methodology

In accordance with international development tendencies, the development of relevant tools for the measurement of information and knowledge-based economic processes is reviewed as a research object. Recommendations of international economic organizations on the organization of perspective activities of innovative enterprises were taken into account by synthesizing. The model of conceptual intellectual management of perspective activity of modern innovative enterprises in Azerbaijan and the interaction of its constituent elements are defined.

Management processes and models of innovative enterprises with a similar profile have been studied. As a result of examining the organizational management structure models of different profile innovation structures, its exemplary organizational structure is proposed. The architectural-technological structural model of a network of modern innovative enterprises with different profiles has been proposed.

Systematic analysis, correlation and regression analysis, mathematical and econometric modeling methods, expert assessment method, measurement theory, a theory of fuzzy sets, algorithmizing and ICT tools were applied to increase the efficiency of performance and management of innovative enterprises.

The exemplary organizational management structure of scientific and technological innovation enterprises on increasing the efficiency of innovation processes has been developed. An architectural structure model for innovative enterprise management has been developed, management indicators and criteria have been identified. The conceptual model of the management system of the complex activity of innovative enterprises has been proposed.

Recommendations of some international organizations on the perspective activities of innovative enterprises

In modern conditions, both United Nations specialized agencies and several regional organizations provide recommendations and suggestions to enterprises and structures, their reconstruction and improvement. One of the most important such recommendations belongs to the European Commission. The priority areas of cooperation between the European Commission and many countries include directions such as economic diversification by reducing regional differences, promoting regional development to ensure more balanced and comprehensive development, developing an education system that meets the needs of the working force in the labor market, etc.

The Concept of Future Enterprise Development is aimed at determining the future development trends and formation trends of enterprises operating in the manufacturing sector (EFFRA, 2020, p.136). The essence of this concept, adopted by the European Commission, is to make several recommendations related to the structure and operation of the future enterprise.

Some aspects need to be considered to manage the role of people and the workplace in the innovative enterprise of the future (Aliyev & Shahverdiyeva, 2018a; EFFRA, 2020, p.136) 1)to accelerate the formation of intellectual and creative human potential, 2)to increase the effectiveness of the structure and dynamics of innovative human resources, to increase the level of qualified personnel training, 3)to intellectualize the level of human resource management, 4)to ensure the participation of specialists in conducting scientific and innovative research, 5)to develop the socio-cultural and social activity of human resources, etc.

The main opportunities of ICT should be used effectively to improve production systems at different levels: 1) Intellectual enterprises should be modified according to flexible production and customer requirements. 2)Attention is paid to increasing the efficiency of creating and managing a global network of production and logistics in virtual enterprises. 3)In digital enterprises, ICT is mostly used in product design and product life cycle management, knowledge acquisition and management, application of compatible models for products and processes, design work, life cycle management.

In accordance with the concept of development of the enterprise of the future perspective activity model of modern innovation enterprises can consist of the following components:

- 1)additive, adaptive technologies, and structures,
- 2)increasing the role of the human factor,
- 3)considering the development prospects of innovative products, services,
- 4)client-oriented, logistics, e-commerce, marketing,
- 5)flexible management structure,
- 6)application of intellectual systems
- 7)modern ICT, grid, cloud, fog, and other technologies.

Management of modern innovative enterprises

General principles of management of modern innovative enterprise activity are regulated based on the legislation about enterprises. After the establishment of innovation enterprises, certain measures are being implemented to ensure their management and development. Many key principles must be observed in building the organizational and management system of modern innovative enterprises (Adebisi & Bakare, 2019; Aliyev, 2019; Khanmirzaee, Jafari, & Akhavan, 2018).

As a result of examining the organizational structure models of different profile innovation structures, its exemplary organizational structure is proposed as in figure 1.

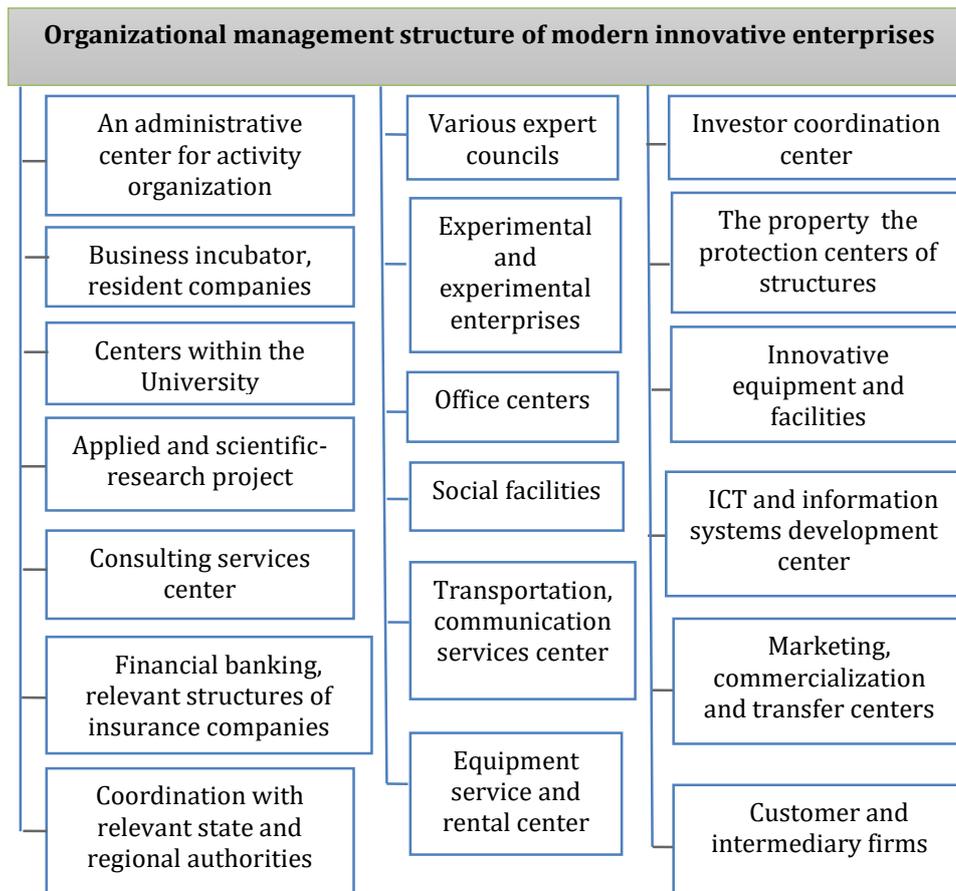


Figure 1. The organizational management structure of scientific-technological innovation enterprises

The competent authority for the establishment of innovative structure implements following functions: 1)to participate in the formation of governmental politics in the field of establishment and activity of technoparks, 2)to help a responsible company with the organization of activity in technoparks, 3)to formulate innovative and legal acts that regulate technopark activity, 4)to select management operator, 5)to regulate technopark activity, 6)to prepare an annual report about technopark activity and so on.

The functions of the modern innovative enterprise's management system can be summarized as follows: 1)formation of a system for supporting innovative activities, 2)creation of favorable conditions for the implementation of scientific and research and experimental-design works, 3)provision of consulting, engineering, technical, technological, information and other services for innovation enterprises, 4)market research, provision of marketing services to related institutions, 5)accompaniment of the innovation product to the discovery, selection, and application of it, 6)development of intellectual information system to support decision-making, etc.

For the management of modern innovative enterprises, a proper management system should be established. This system must be formed according to organizational and economic structure and as well as the purpose and duties of innovation enterprises. According to the content, functions of the management system consist of functions such as accounting, analysis, planning, organization, forecasting, connection, and control.

Concrete tasks are being implemented in accordance with each stage of management. Following tasks are included in such tasks: 1)establishment of favorable condition for the

formation of supporting system of innovative activity, activity of residential companies, implementation of scientific-research and experimental-constructor works, 2) consulting, engineering, technical, technological, information and other services for innovation enterprises, 3) market research, marketing services for related enterprises, 4) revealing innovative product and accompanying of them, 5) development of intellectual information system for supporting decision-making, assistance to the development of innovation orders and investment projects on the preferential privileges for technoparks residents, assistance to attracting investment for the establishment of the development of innovation business and science-intensive manufacture, to achieve effective organization of scientific-educational-industrial relations, to create modern information structure, selection of factors that influence effectiveness of technopark activity, revealing internal potential and external environment that help to increase effectiveness of technopark, determination of application conditions of effectiveness strategy based on balanced indicators concept in technoparks and so on.

Management indicators of modern innovative enterprises activity

Based on the systematization of modern innovative enterprise activity experiments, its management indicators can be determined. Effective management of innovation enterprises is also evaluated based on that kind of indicators (Nechaev, Antipina, & Antipin, 2015; Zhou, 2017).

Following indicators are included: 1) tax and customs preferences in innovation enterprises, 2) scientific-innovative and educational activity, 3) scientific-technical, technological and resource potential, 4) governmental regulation mechanisms of development of innovative strategies, 5) financial and investment sources, 6) staff potential, 7) recognition level of technopark residents, high education and scientific research institutions, 8) infrastructure, technical, social and information provision of innovation enterprises, 9) direct interest of scientific research and education institutions, compatibility of specialization of innovation enterprises to the priorities of region policy, sustainable partnership with industrial companies, advanced practice in the field of commercialization of researches and technologies, balanced activity plan of innovation enterprises and so on. These indicators and relationships among them must be taken as an essential part of the development of an effective management structure.

Management indicators for the activity of modern innovative enterprises: 1) the tax and customs incentives, 2) scientific-innovative and educational activity, 3) development of residents, educational and scientific research enterprises, 4) on the commercialization of technologies, 5) financial and investment sources, 6) social and staff potential, 7) infrastructure and information provision, 8) state regulation mechanisms for the development of innovative strategies, 9) scientific-technical, technological and resource potential.

Management models and features of modern innovative enterprises

Management models and tools of modern innovative enterprises consist of a set of management decision-making procedures and rules, and they have an essential impact on the subjects' activity managed in innovation enterprises (Alguliyev, Aliyev, & Shahverdiyeva, 2016; Kang, 2014; Lendel, Hittmár, & Latka, 2015; Mitan & Vătămănescu, 2019).

To achieve the main goals of innovation enterprises, the organization of management processes such as planning, organization, motivation, control, should be implemented. According to activity purposes and issues, property management of innovation enterprises, as well as the implementation of its organizational activity are implemented

by the management company. Management company contributes to the development of residents' business by gathering current and prospective functions of innovation enterprise managers and serves proper business-services to them. Management company as well as involves scientific and technological innovative enterprises to technoparks, place them, and serve to them. Following stages can be included in the management of technoparks: 1) analysis and monitoring of the current state of the managed system, 2) its development and forecasting, 3) ambitiousness, 4) planning, 5) distribution of resources and functions, 6) stimulation, 7) operative management and control, 8) analysis of changes (Wang, 2016).

It should be noted that, in any system, including innovative enterprises, there must be management mechanisms for efficient management. It should be considered that currently enough experience has been obtained which allows the implementation of management functions such as control, motivation, organization, planning in accordance with management stages in the development and application field of management theory.

In practice, the various governing bodies of innovative enterprises have been established. The management structure of innovative enterprises are like below: 1) management, a board of directors, 2) scientific and technical council, 3) financial and economic block, 4) intellectual property service, 5) innovative projects center, 6) production and innovation institutions and companies, 7) scientific and educational complex, 8) business incubator, 9) scientific-technological innovation enterprises technopark units, 10) service, 11) marketing and commercialization.

Conceptual model of a management network of modern innovative enterprises

Effective management of modern innovative enterprise activity creates a necessity for the development of its specific conceptual model beforehand. The establishment of such a model should be based on a modern scientific-technological and innovative approach.

This model, in the general case, is the harmonious combination of social-economical purposes of innovative enterprises, management system, requirements of innovation-investment projects, commercialization mechanisms of the results of scientific researches, organizational principles of participant elements, and production (Startseva & Bronnikova, 2015).

The presented picture provides information about a list of submodels, their content, and main components, which are necessary for the effective management of modern innovation enterprises. It is proposed to form a network of modern innovative enterprises, taking into account the economic strategic priorities of the region, organizational and management structure of modern innovative enterprises. In this case, reorganizing some of the substructures of common character with innovative enterprises it's possible to have even more effective network innovative infrastructure.

The architectural-technological structural model of a network of modern innovative enterprises with different profiles can be given as in figure 2.

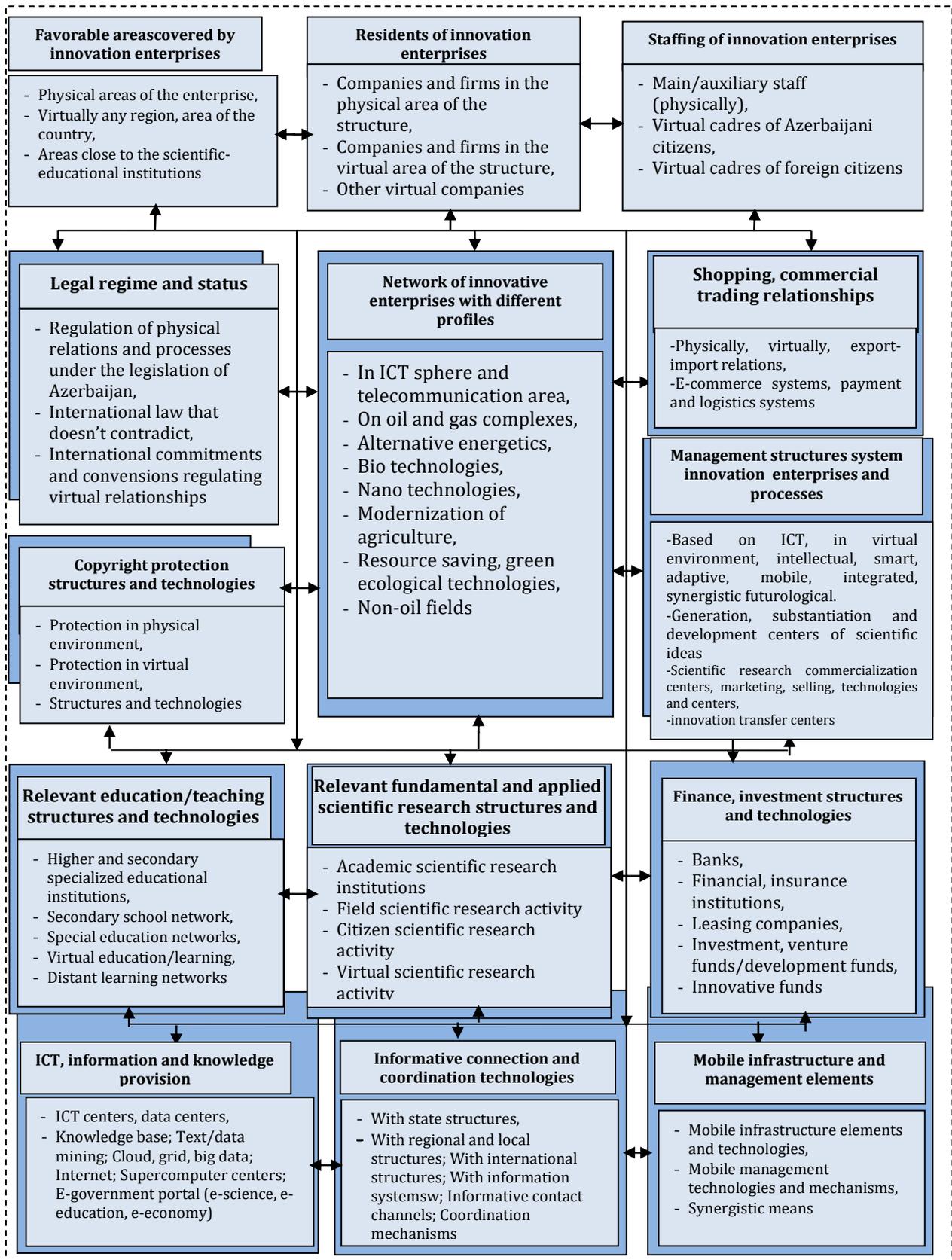


Figure 2. The architectural-technological structural model of a network of modern innovation enterprises with different profiles

Intellectualization features of management. Following areas are preferred in the development concept of modern innovative enterprises to increase the effectiveness of enterprises activity: 1) consideration of development prospects in produced goods and services, 2) application of intellectual systems in the determination of innovation and scientific research areas, modernization of enterprise, development, and management of the database, 3) development of mobile management structure of innovative enterprises, 4) increasing the role of the human factor in increasing the efficiency of the enterprise, 5) consideration of innovative services aimed at the needs of enterprise customers, 6) the using of advanced technologies, ICT for development of enterprise, the role of highly qualified specialists and scholars, using of technological opportunities such as modeling, stimulation, forecasting, etc.

Conceptual model of effective management of modern innovative enterprises includes the following components (Alguliyev et al., 2016; Ratten & Usmanij, 2020; Startseva & Bronnikova, 2015):

- development submodel of organizational management mechanisms on high effectiveness of technoparks activity,
- management block model on activation of innovation processes and improvement of innovation potential through the development of the science-intensive field,
- selection, evaluation and realization model of investments and innovation-investment projects,
- activity submodel on the integration of production-science-education-business relations,
- organizational submodel of regional and international relations,
- association submodel with governmental and financial institutions
- organizational submodel of social-economic goals and relations
- submodel of marketing and market research, commercial and sale relations,
- submodel of management block on the organization of consulting activity and commercialization mechanisms of the results of scientific researches,
- submodel on the technical and technological provision
- submodel on the formation of information and institutional infrastructures
- improvement submodel of the effectiveness of structure elements activity.

Prospective spheres of the application of intellectual systems in the economy are below: 1) production management, 2) internal planning and forecasting of production and enterprise, 3) marketing and sales management, 4) financial management, 5) the risk-management 6) banking, 7) commercial and others. Intellectual systems are classified according to different features.

Establishing the process of intellectual systems such as neural networks and expert systems are different. According to the application scope of intellectual systems, they are divided into systems that are aimed at addressing the economic issues, prepared for marketing researches, and designed for decision-making in the legal field. According to solving the issues, intellectual systems are divided into systems that advise, test, and diagnose. Currently, intellectual systems are virtually used in all areas.

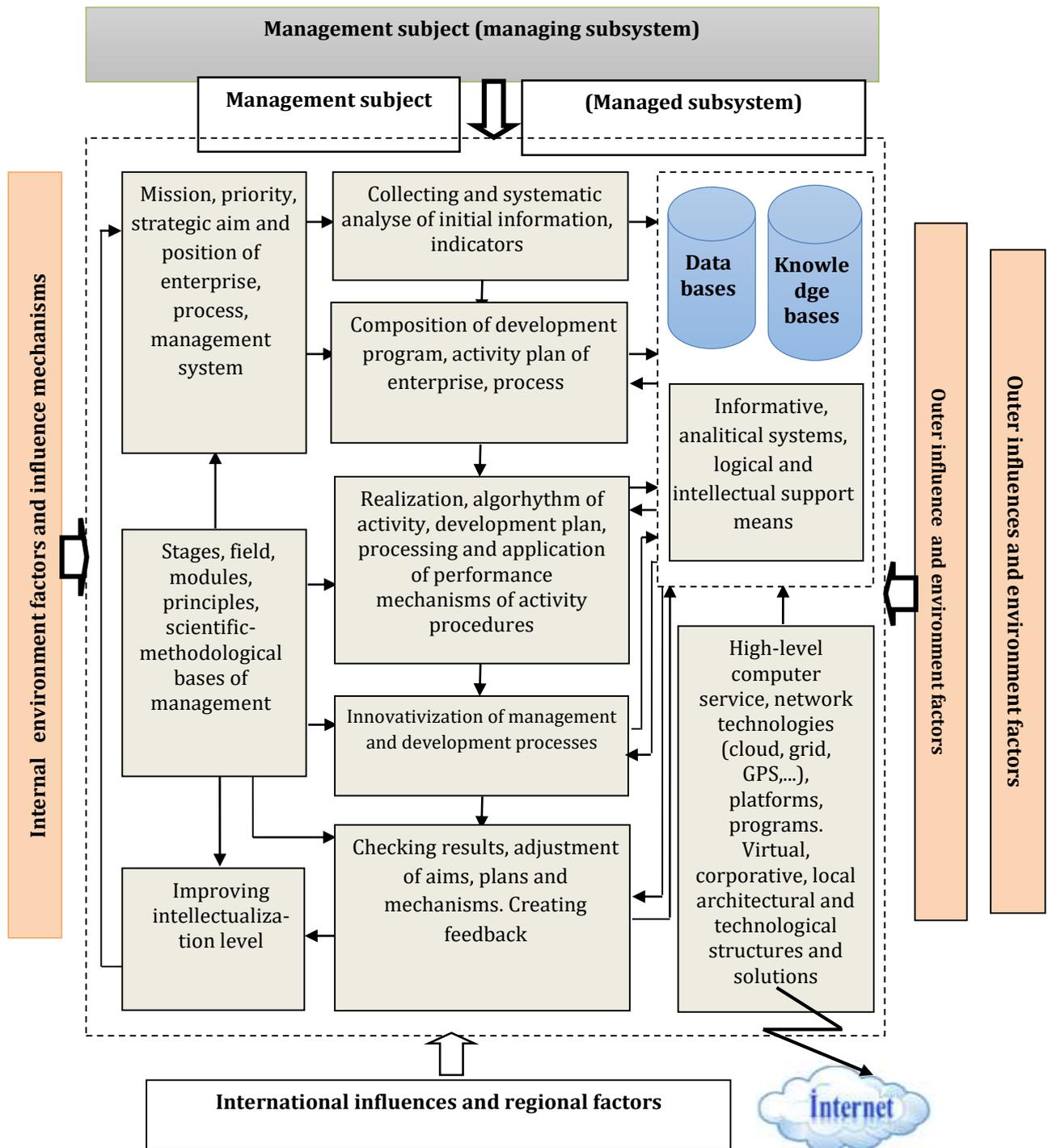


Figure 3. The conceptual structure of intellectual management system of the modern innovative enterprises

In a classification of intellectual information systems, their application areas, autonomy level, dependency on the knowledge base or information systems, reciprocal interaction with objects, adaptivity, presentation model of knowledge should be considered (Aliyev & Shahverdiyeva, 2017; Huber, Kaufmann, & Steinmann, 2017; Kuznetsov, Gorlacheva, & Bityerakov, 2017).

By taking the aforementioned qualifications and responsibilities, intellectualization contours of management of modern innovative enterprise activity can be given as a set of interconnected blocks (figure 3).

Directions for improving the efficiency of product/service production in innovative enterprises

One of the main sources of improving efficiency at the micro-level of the economy in innovative companies is the development of their production plans based on the achievements of mathematical methods and ICT. Therefore, econometric modeling approaches were used for this purpose.

Based on this approach, initial indicators have been determined to establish an econometric model for the analysis of innovation and science-intensive products or service production in the activity of innovative enterprises. Y is a dependent variable and characterizes Gross Product Release in Innovative Enterprises (GPRIE- Y) and the volume of services (man). X_i independent variables characterize the following indicators in innovative enterprises: HER- X_1 - heat and energy resources costs, man., applied to the product -service launch of the innovative enterprises, MTR- X_2 - material and technical resource costs, man., SCP- X_3 - costs for the purchase of semi-finished and complementary products, man., FFI- X_4 - Fundamental funds and infrastructure elements, man., SAF- X_5 - Salary (basic, creative, supplementary) fund, man., INV- X_6 - Investment incentives (all sources), man., SRE- X_7 - Scientific research and education costs, man., ECO- X_8 - Environmental protection and ecological balance costs, man., SPD- X_9 - Social protection and public development costs, man., IRR- X_{10} - Innovative research and perspective research costs, man., BTE- X_{11} - expediency degree of "Resource-production-sales" business environment, assessment of the expert group on the (0, 10) scale, INV- X_{12} - Innovative degree of cycle "Science-education-research innovation-production", assessment of the expert group on the (0, 10) scale, HEA- X_{13} - The ecological and health level of production and environment, assessment of the expert group on the (0, 10) scale.

Taking these into account, the econometric model of the innovative enterprises is proposed as follows in such a way that its relevant parameters are determined by computer software packages based on the least-squares method.

$$Y = a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{13} a_i X_i + E$$

To study the activity of the innovative enterprises, analysis of potential socio-economic development indicators of the technopark has been carried out. Correlation-regression analysis methods have been used to evaluate the activity of innovative enterprises, to detect the interconnection of some indicators. As an investigated indicator, total innovative product or service production volume in the innovative enterprises has been accepted.

Based on the initial indicators of the activity of innovative enterprises, its econometric model was established. To identify important factors, the construction of a pair correlation matrix defining the activity of innovative enterprises has been implemented [30-32].

The results and researches achieved based on carried out calculations show that the built regression models are of high quality. The statistical significance of all models is confirmed by determination, correlation, specified determination coefficients, and the Fischer criterion. Analysis of Student-T statistics also shows that factors included in regression models are statistically significant and they have a significant impact on the size of the overall product.

The final table of regression analysis, additional characteristics of assessment of the impact of factors, prediction of the indicators of the activity of innovative enterprises, by using of multi-factor regression analysis it is possible to predict the total innovation product volume (Aliyev & Shahverdiyeva, 2018b; Kleiner, 2016).

An input matrix has been established based on observed expert assessment of non-dependent variables included in the econometric model.

Estimation Equation: $GPRIE_Y = C(1)*HER_X1 + C(2)*MTR_X2 + C(3)*SCP_X3 + C(4)*FFI_X4 + C(5)*SAF_X5 + C(6)*INV_X6 + C(7)*SRE_X7 + C(8)*ECO_X8 + C(9)*SPD_X9 + C(10)*IRR_X10 + C(11)*BTE_X11 + C(12)*INV_X12 + C(13)*HEA_X13 + C(14)$.

Substituted Coefficients: $GPRIE_Y = -4.099*HER_X1 + 3.115*MTR_X2 + 0.840*SCP_X3 - 0.363*FFI_X4 + 2.083*SAF_X5 + 1.229*INV_X6 - 2.008*SRE_X7 + 18.398*ECO_X8 - 2.114*SPD_X9 + 6.488*IRR_X10 - 1.935*BTE_X11 - 1.389*INV_X12 - 150.415*HEA_X13 - 343.834$.

The graph of the distribution of observed values of the variables according to the input matrix is given in Figure 4 and 5 The regression ratios of the econometric model were calculated using the least-squares method based on the matrix values.

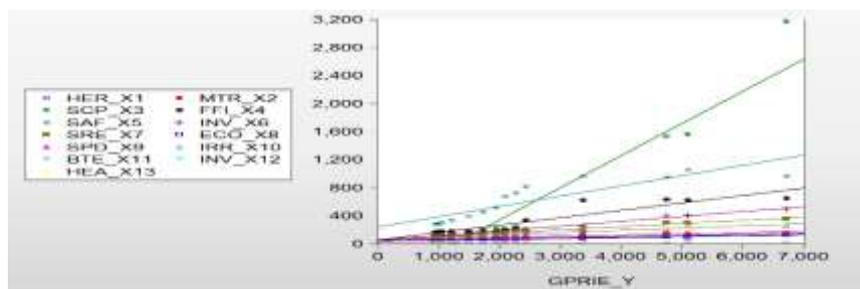


Fig. 4. Graph of distribution of observed values of variables in innovative enterprises

Dependent Variable: GPRIE_Y
 Method: Least Squares
 Date: 05/18/20 Time: 19:29
 Sample: 1 15
 Included observations: 15

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
HER_X1	-4.099902	0.372183	-11.01581	0.0576
MTR_X2	3.115335	0.058479	53.27263	0.0119
SCP_X3	0.840203	0.004698	178.8242	0.0036
FFI_X4	-0.362758	0.041016	-8.844347	0.0717
SAF_X5	2.083203	0.035825	58.14966	0.0109
INV_X6	1.229792	0.082460	14.91378	0.0426
SRE_X7	-2.008108	0.106678	-18.82399	0.0338
ECO_X8	18.39887	0.480650	38.27914	0.0166
SPD_X9	-2.114452	0.235010	-8.997275	0.0705
IRR_X10	6.488172	0.068342	94.93750	0.0067
BTE_X11	-1.935422	4.502301	-0.429874	0.7415
INV_X12	-1.389832	4.372606	-0.317850	0.8041
HEA_X13	-150.4157	2.936373	-51.22500	0.0124
C	-343.8344	12.10828	-28.39663	0.0224

R-squared	1.000000	Mean dependent var	2475.907
Adjusted R-squared	1.000000	S.D. dependent var	1758.864
S.E. of regression	1.197720	Akaike info criterion	2.357333
Sum squared resid	1.434533	Schwarz criterion	3.018180
Log likelihood	-3.679998	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.350294
F-statistic	2322409.	Durbin-Watson stat	3.095771
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000514		

Figure 5. Estimates of statistical parameters of the econometric model for assessing the performance of innovative enterprises

The graphs and calculations shown are carried out using the special software developed based on the synthesis of relevant modules of statistical software packages. The final table of regression analysis, the additional characteristics of the assessment of factors impact, the prediction of the activity indicators of innovative enterprises, using the multifactor regression analysis, it is possible to predict the total innovative product or service volume.

Application perspectives of 4.0 industrial revolution in improving the efficiency of activity management of innovative enterprises

The following technological innovations will be more important in the application of the IV Industrial Revolution Platform in innovative enterprises. The development of blockchain technologies, the emergence of new network cryptocurrencies will lead to many socio-economic changes in international monetary relations. 3D printing will create new production, sales, marketing, and advertising technologies. As a result of the industrial revolution, there will be a serious need for new mechanisms of regulation in human-nature relations in the field of energy collecting, storage, and due to the emergence of new alternative energy sources.

The main Internet and information technologies based on the IV Industrial Revolution in various fields of application include implant technology, new visual interface, portable Internet (clothing Internet), Internet of Things, "smart" city, Big Data technologies, drone cars, artificial intelligence, robotics, cryptocurrency technologies, 3D printing in the production, education, medical sphere, and consumer goods field (Gulin & Uskov, 2017; Skobelev & Borovik, 2017; World Economic Forum, 2019).

Research shows that the innovations brought and to be brought by the IV Industrial Revolution create opportunities for emerging of new revolutions and transition to them.

Thus, how the structural elements of innovative technologies existing in the IV industrial revolution interact with each other, function, and further improve the relationship between these elements in the near future leads to the formation and emergence of a new V industrial revolution. Favorable conditions are being created for the sustainable development of new technologies. For this reason, ample opportunities are being created for the formation of the next V industrial revolution. It should be noted that the continuation of the features of the application of the V industrial revolution in the globalized world in further scientific and practical research is considered one of the most important and necessary issues for the modern period.

Conclusions

In the third millennium, the creation of an information community depends on the formation and development of an economy based on knowledge and innovation. Such an economy gives impetus to the development of science-intensive areas, as well as technological innovations and new technologies. The use of high technology will lead to the innovative economic development of the country.

These trends are also taken into account in the recommendations of the IV industrial revolution on improving the efficiency and management of innovative enterprises. The peculiarity of managing modern innovative enterprises requires full-fledged innovation management at modern innovative enterprises, as well as the main directions of project development and investment management. Under these conditions, the use of mathematical methods and models ensures the sustainable economic development of innovative processes for the production of goods and services in technology parks. And this, in turn, will accelerate the process of forming a knowledge economy and an

intellectual society, as well as strengthen the ties between science and education. Such aspects require the creation of an effective and intellectual management system.

As a result of studying the models of the organizational structure of management of various innovative structures, its exemplary organizational structure was developed. An architectural and technological structural model of a network of modern innovative enterprises of various profiles has been developed. The main directions of managing innovative enterprises of the future are identified and the corresponding conceptual management model based on the recommendations of international organizations is proposed. A conceptual model of an intellectual system for managing the integrated activities of innovative enterprises has been developed. The model of intellectual management of the promising activities of modern innovative enterprises was proposed from such blocks as 1) additive, adaptive technologies, and structures, 2) increasing the role of the human factor, 3) considering the prospects for the development of innovative products and services, 4) customer-oriented, logistics, electronic commerce, marketing, 5) a flexible management structure, 6) the use of intelligent systems 7) modern ICT, network, cloud, fog, and other technologies.

Also, to improve the production of products/services at innovative enterprises, appropriate approaches and models have been developed. The obtained calculations based on them show that the constructed regression models can be used for practical purposes. The analysis showed that the factors included in the regression models are statistically significant and have a significant impact on the total volume of a product or service. Additional characteristics of the regression model make it possible to predict the performance of technology parks and calculate the total volume of innovative products and services.

It can be noted that the implementation of the proposal to create the concept of an intellectual management system for modern innovative enterprises will increase the efficiency and high-tech development of the non-oil sector on a high-tech basis.

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