

Ежегодно ООН публикует Human Development Index (HDI) Ranking (Индекс человеческого развития), где Беларусь в 2019 г. заняла 53-ю строчку из 189-ти. Несмотря на то, что наше место далеко от первых позиций, мы все равно оказались в группе стран с очень высоким уровнем человеческого развития наряду с лидерами. В прошлом году, правда, мы занимали 52-е место. А всего за последние пять лет опустились на четыре строчки.

В данном рейтинге страны оценивают по нескольким параметрам: валовой внутренний продукт на душу населения, ожидаемая продолжительность жизни, ожидаемая и фактическая продолжительность обучения в течение жизни. По этим критериям, полагают специалисты, можно предположить, сколько возможностей и свобод (а именно это в данном случае подразумевается под человеческим развитием) есть у жителей конкретной страны.

Таким образом, Республика Беларусь на правильном пути развития. Благополучие нашего народа с каждым годом растет: создаются благоприятные условия для развития бизнеса, проводятся реформы образования, улучшаются показатели здоровья населения, повышается уровень и качество жизни населения.

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### **INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES AS THE BASIS OF THE INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL OF ENTERPRISES**

Intellectual capital is recognized worldwide today as a key factor in competitiveness and economic development at all levels. After all, world experience shows that the dynamic development of the economy of countries and enterprises of the real sector of the economy depends on the accumulated intellectual capital in them and the conditions for its development. Knowledge, key competences, intellectual property and its protection, quality of human resources most determine the position of economic agents in a market environment, their value, prospects for development.

In developed countries, the share of the knowledge economy, including high-tech economic activities, information, telecommunication technologies, education, healthcare, etc., is growing at an accelerating pace. Accordingly, Ukraine's lag in scientific and technological development is becoming more noticeable, and therefore cardinal measures are needed to stimulate the formation and development of intellectual capital, innovation processes, search for effective tools for managing intellectual capital, increasing investment in human capital, science and education.

The concept of intellectual capital has evolved at the intersection of human capital theory and innovation management. Among all the definitions of intellectual capital considered, there are several approaches to determining its intrinsic characteristics:

- intellectual capital as a set of knowledge and skills of employees;
- intellectual capital as the excess of market value over the value of assets;
- intellectual capital as a key source of development of a country, region, enterprise.

Thus, intellectual capital, as part of human capital and intellectual potential, is an aggregate of interconnected intellectual resources, the efficiency of which leads to increased competitiveness of both the country as a whole and of individual enterprises.

Intellectual resources are one type of economic resource that includes the results of creative and intellectual work of people, as well as the organizational knowledge inherent in the subject, which can be used for a long time for the production of goods and their commercialization.

There are two groups of intellectual resources:

1. Human resources, which represent the able-bodied population, which by its skills, knowledge and skills, creates the gross product of the country.

The formation of human resources is based on two main components:

**A.** The labor market – allows rationally attracting, distributing and using labor, also by ensuring a normal level of income and well-being of people, allows achieving a stable level of reproduction of labor resources;

**B.** Higher and professional education system - provides training and systematic professional training of highly qualified personnel in all major areas of work, thereby significantly improving the quality of human resources and the efficiency of their work;

2. Innovative activity a complex of scientific, organizational, technological, financial and commercial measures aimed at commercialization of accumulated knowledge. This group includes the following three intellectual resources:

**A.** Intellectual property market – is responsible for the state of registration, updating and purchase and sale of results of intellectual activity of economic entities. Its status is characterized by the level of commercialization of innovation, the link between entities engaged in innovation activities and public authorities that provide mutually beneficial cooperation in the legal field.

**B.** Innovation Infrastructure scientific, technical, information and financial resources and organizations that support the innovation activities of business entities. This resource group may include both state-owned innovation infrastructure facilities and commercial enterprises that provide access to innovation infrastructure.

**C.** Innovation of enterprises includes the results of innovative activity of enterprises in the development and introduction of new technologies and products. This resource is one of the most important in this group, as its activity determines both the state of the intellectual property market and the need for innovative infrastructure.

Thus, in the context of the intellectualization of society, intellectual resources are decisive economic resources. They are the basis of the well-being of enterprises and, along with material resources, determine the competitiveness of enterprises and are a key factor in their sustainable dynamic development.

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### **МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАВНОВЕСИЕ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ И ЕГО АНАЛИЗ НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

Макроэкономическое равновесие – это такое состояние экономики, при котором на всех рынках (благ, денег, ценных бумаг и