

EXAMINATION OF INNOVATIVE PROJECTS THROUGH THE EFQM MODEL: A NEW APPROACH

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Mankind embarks on an innovation-based journey to ensure future progress. An innovative economy raises future life quality to a new level.

Innovations are necessary in many objects and spheres of human life and activity, such as products, education, environment protection, etc. Implementation of innovations enables us to improve the properties of products and technologies through practical use of ideas and inventions.

Therefore, there is a problem of understanding the value of this or that innovative project. It is extremely important to know the effectiveness of the resources (financial, time, human) allocated to the development of an innovative project.

Examination allows us to reveal the most effective innovative projects, and to estimate the results of their implementation.

An innovative project should finally provide scientific and technical progress, as well as the economic growth that will positively affect the quality of human life.

As a rule, examination of innovative projects is limited to evaluation of the technological level of new products and the technological processes of their manufacture. The criteria for this examination include: novelty, competitiveness, economic efficiency, terms of implementation of the innovation, etc.

At the same time, the goal of the efficiency examination of an innovative project is not only the evaluation of its scientific and technological levels, but the resources and capability of its implementation as well.

Therefore, the examination should be performed through quality to understand whether the organization which has conceived the innovation, or plans its application, is capable of implementing the project. In fact, the final result of innovative activity depends on both scientific and technical levels, and the conditions in which it is carried out.

The second part of the examination procedure offered by us is based on up-to-date quality management techniques, such as:

- quality management systems;
- environment management systems;
- self-assessment;
- assessment results for quality contests.

Such an approach reveals a level of maturity of the organization which ranges from product conformity to customer satisfaction and business excellence.

The St. Petersburg enterprises and authorities traditionally apply the EFQM Excellence Model for finding the strong points of organizations, their rating, making decisions on financial support, understanding a position in the marketplace, analysis of the leadership role, evaluation of corporate social responsibility.

Our specialists have suggested a new application of the EFQM Excellence Model: to examine innovative projects on the basis of assessment against its criteria. This was found to be a very effective and beneficial tool.

When making a decision on the financial backing of innovative projects, the authorities base their considerations on the results of self-assessment and quality contest assessment, which indicate the successful organizations.

The self-assessment technique allows the solution of another problem. The analysis of activities across an organization places a priority focus upon the key divisions and functions which need the financial backing of innovations to enable the success of the whole organization.

Thus, when carrying out the examination of innovative projects, it is necessary to take into account the presence of operating management systems in the enterprises, and self-assessment and assessment results against the Excellence Model criteria.

It will allow the achievement of optimum financial allocation for innovative development, both inside and outside the organization, on the basis of the application of uniform examination criteria.



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Where the innovations are needed?

Objects and spheres of innovative development

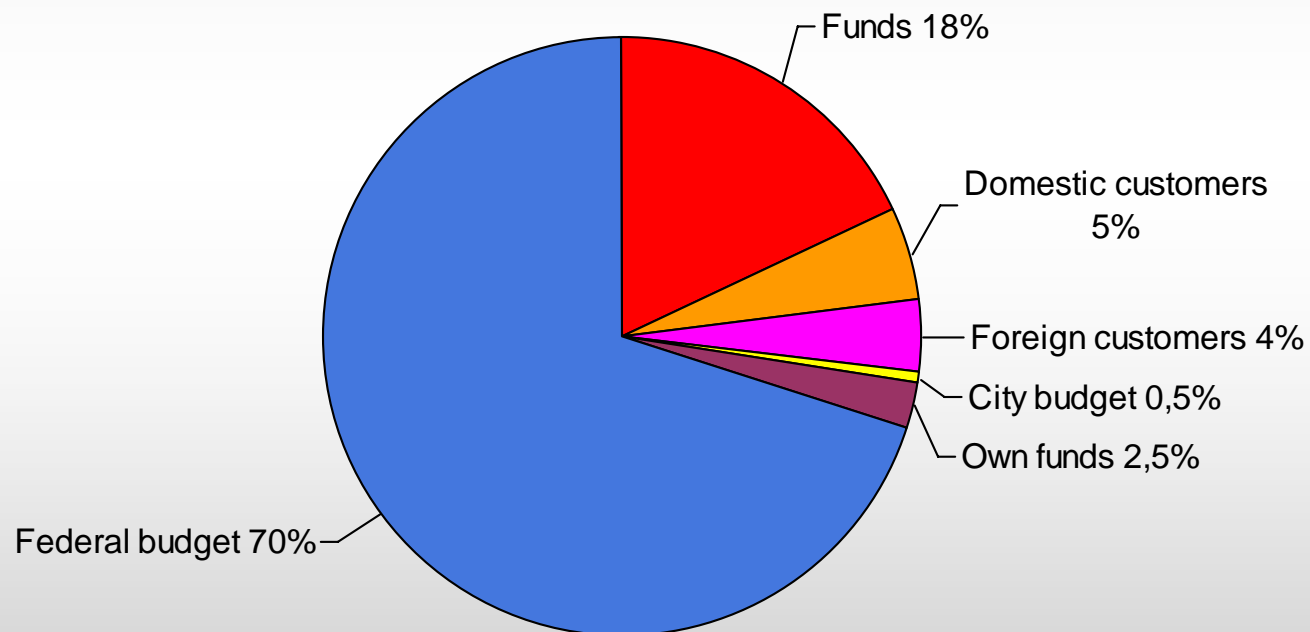
Labour protection	Products	Processes (technologies)	Education (training)	Management	Living environment	Environment protection	Public living standard
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Indicators

Occupational health and safety regulation	Quality of raw materials, materials and details	Resource consumption	Equipment and facilities of educational establishments	Structure of a management system	Quality of food, clothes, housing, transportation, healthcare, leisure	Results of environment monitoring	Incomes
Instrumentation of work place	Quality of equipment	Waste, recycling	Actualization of educational courses	Functions and interlinks in a system	Public security	Environmental measures	People Qualification

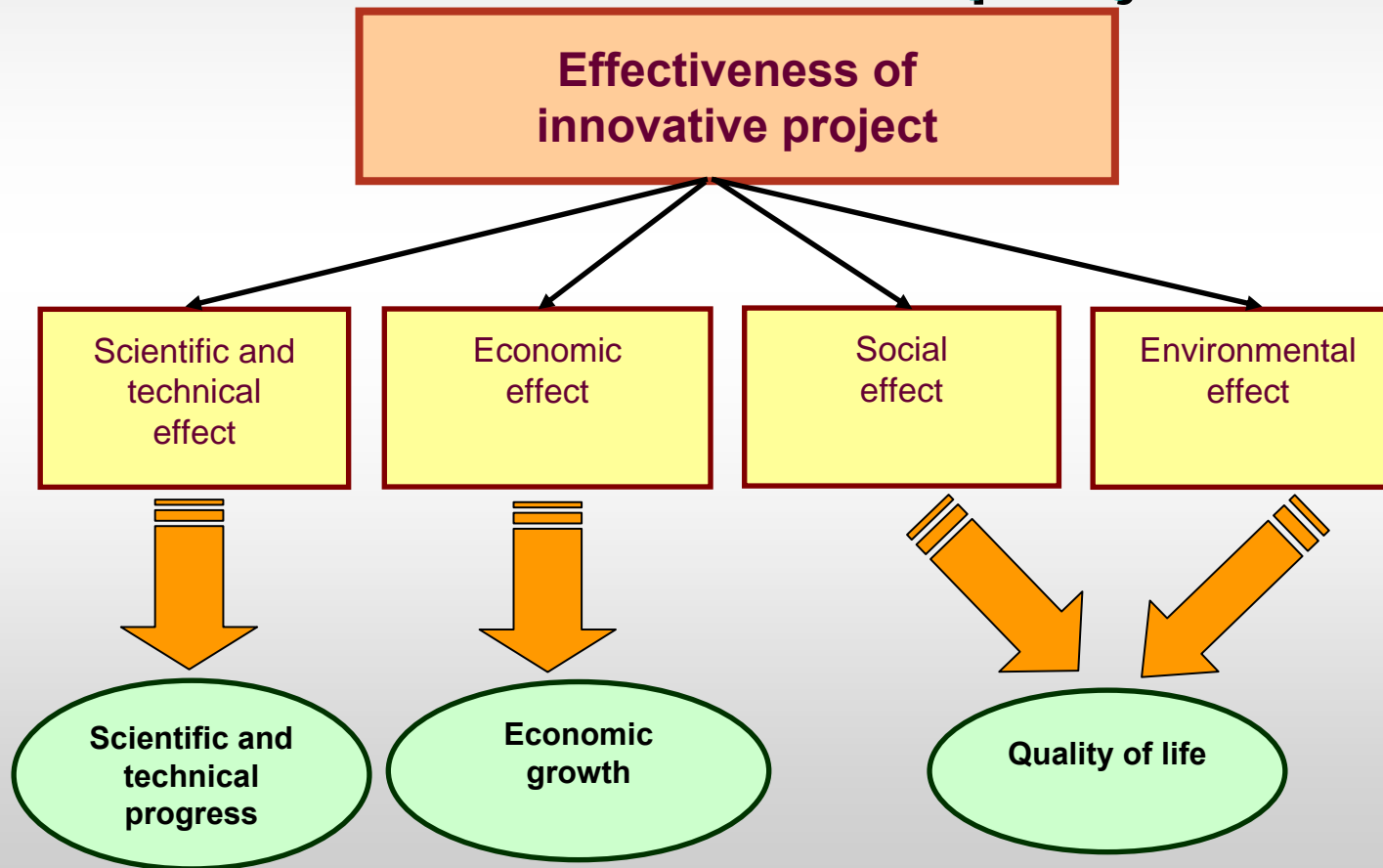


Financial structure for research and development in St.Petersburg



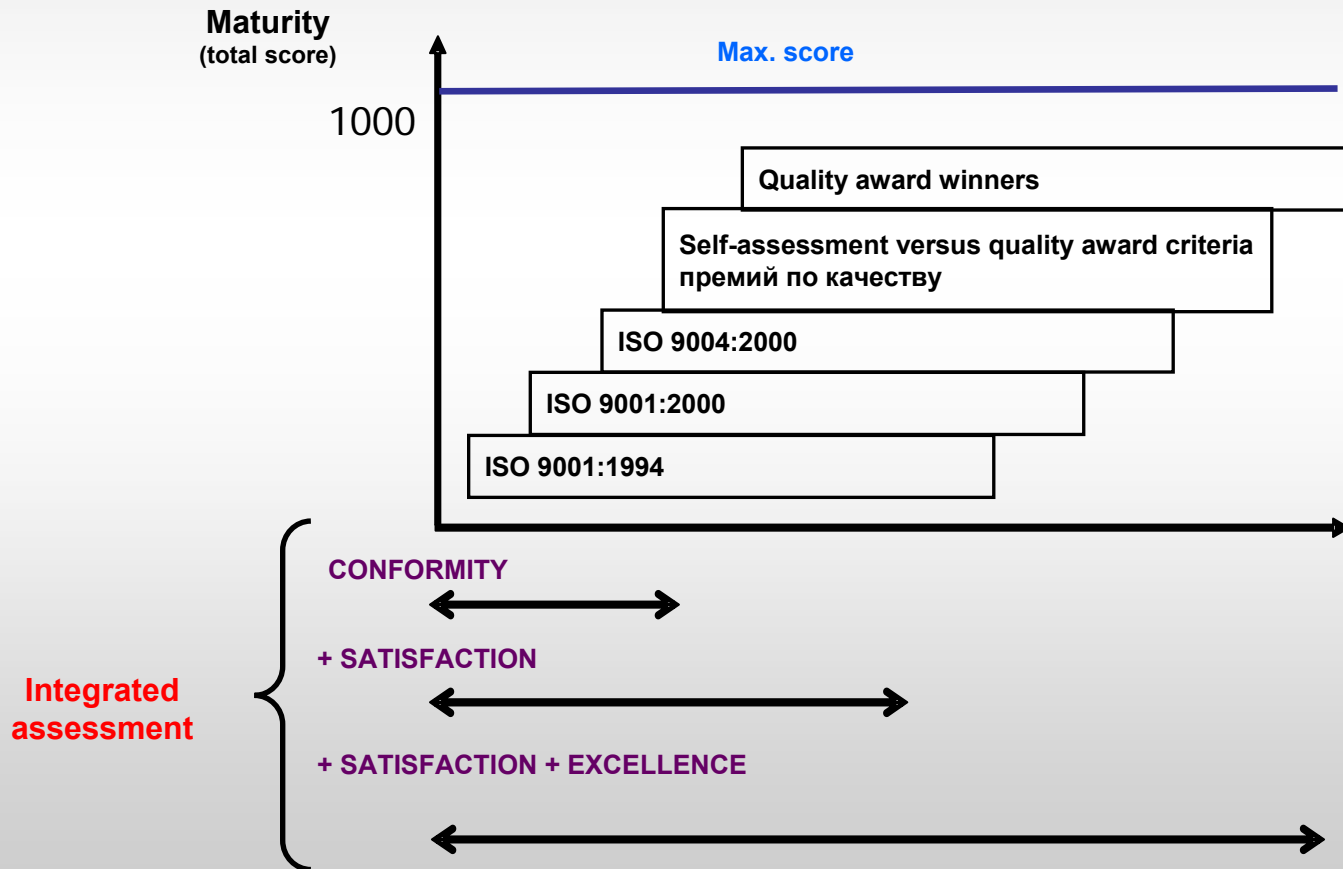


Components of effectiveness of an innovative project





Methods of assessment of an organization's potential for implementation of innovative projects





Benefits from establishment of ISO 9001 quality management system (results of the company opinion survey)

Benefit derived	% of companies
Improvement of management	78
Improvement of process operation	77
PR and advertising image	73
Improvement of customer servicing	70
Simplification of the decision making	70
Growth of production efficiency	69
Customer loyalty	67
Enhance of customer satisfaction	67
Effective recruitment of personnel	54
Expansion of a market share	47



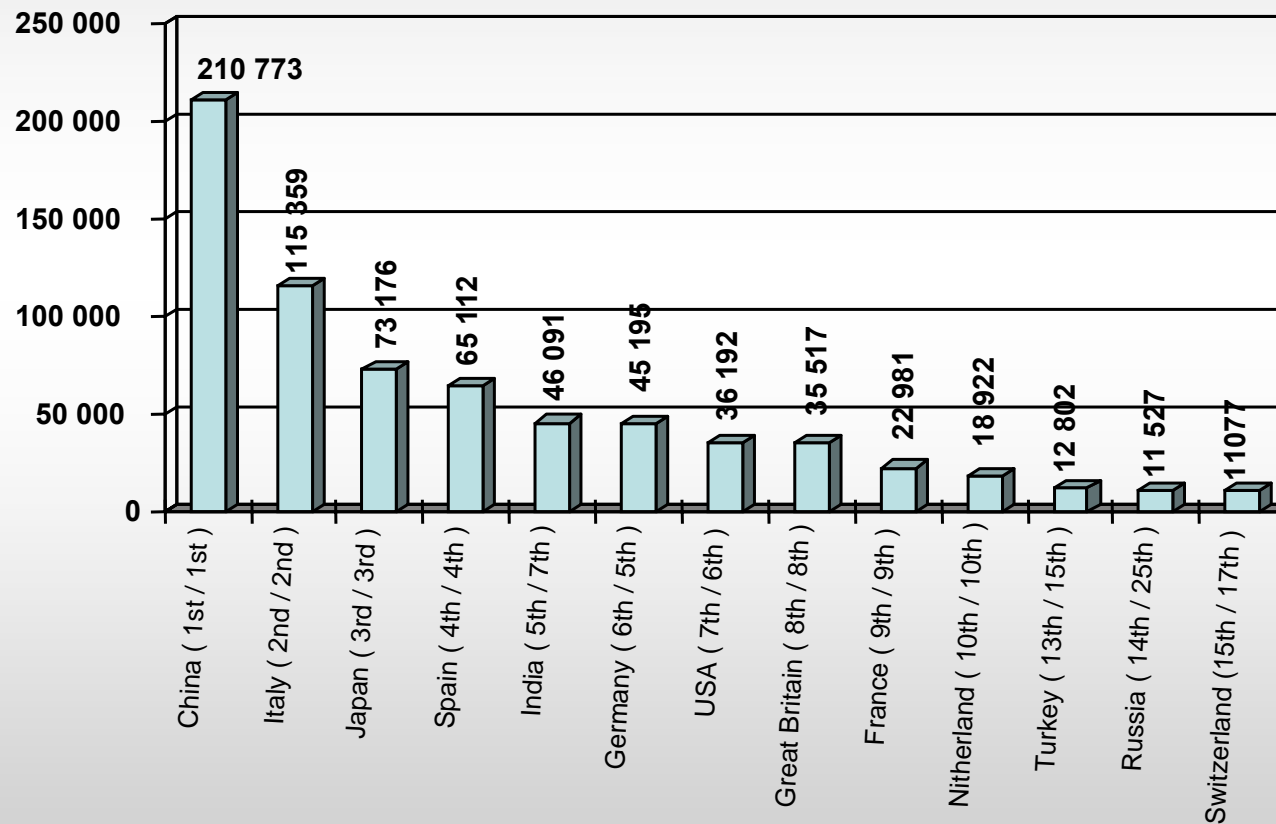
Economic effect of a quality management system (QMS)

Economic indicator	Enterprise operating registered QMS			Industry average
	Large	Middle	Small	
Profitability	4,4	4,9	6,8	1,9
Growth of sales per employee divided by industry average*	4,0	3,2	4,7	
Capital return (%)	16,6	16,2	17,5	7,7
Growth of investments per employee divided by industry average*	1,9	2,2	1,7	

*Notice: average branch values of indicators are taken for one



Number of ISO 9000 certificates issued worldwide (total: 951486 certificates in 175 countries)



Note: (current position / last year position)

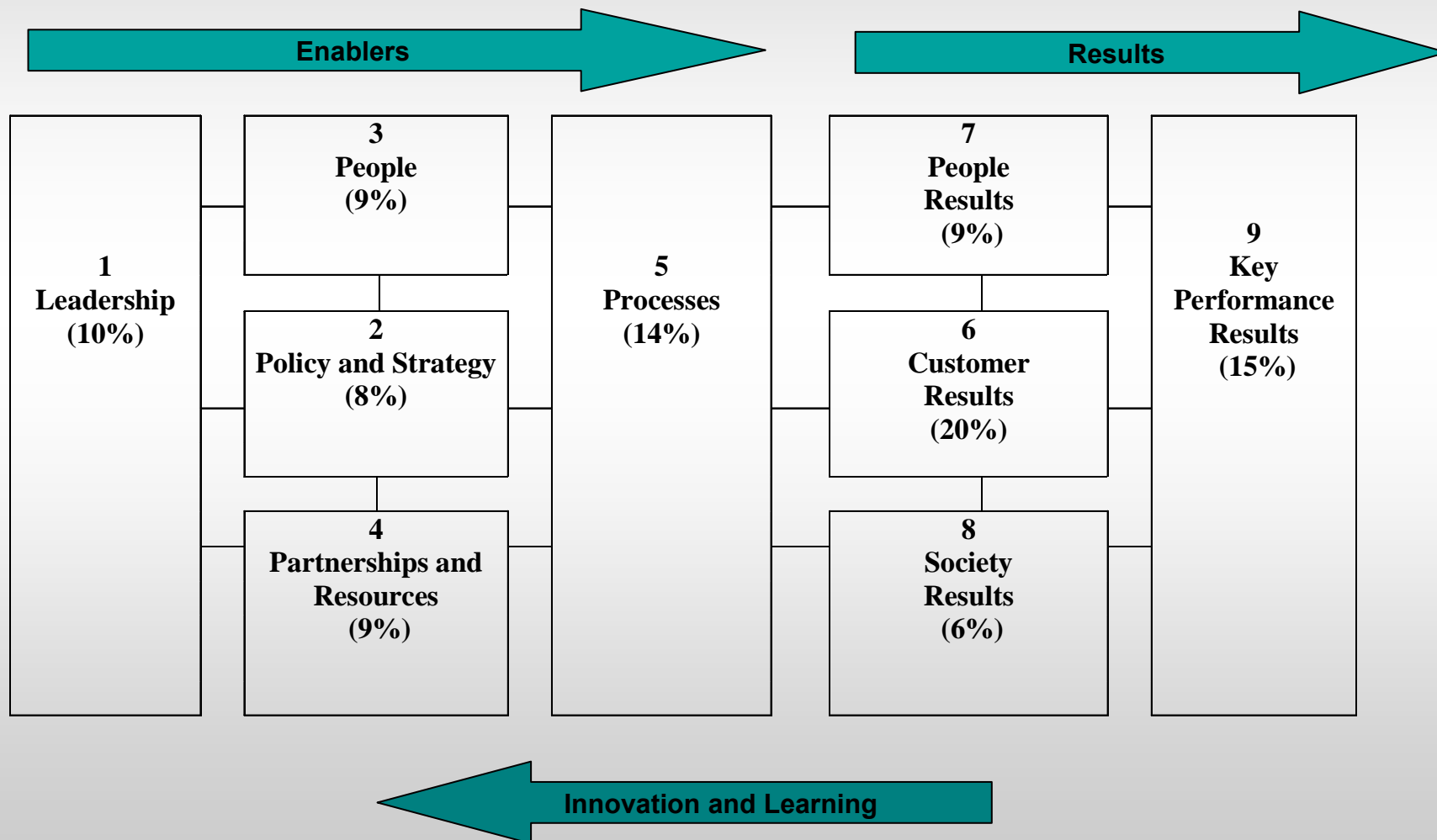


Branch modifications of ISO 9001:2000

Branch	Document	Country
Aerospace	AS/ISQ/EN 9100, AS/ISQ/EN 9101 Draft EN 9000-2, Draft EN 9000-3, AS/EN 9110, AS/EN 9120 EN14736	EU
Electrical engineering, electronics and software	IEC 60300-, IEC 60300-2, ISO 90003, CEI 0-12:2002 JEAG 4111, JEAG 4121	Worldwide Japan
Petrochemical, chemical	ISO/TS 29001 ONORM S 2095-3	Worldwide Austria
Agriculture, food industry	ISO 22000, ISO 15161, ISO/AWI 22006 U27 000610 HB 90.4	Worldwide Italy Australia
Transport, automotive industry	ISO/TS 16949, ISO16106, EN 12507 UNE 66926	Worldwide Spain
Construction	IRAM 30100 HB 90.3	Argentina Australia
Mining	ISO/TR 13352	Worldwide
Healthcare	ISO 13485, ISO/TR 14969, ISO 15189, ISO/FDIS 15378, ISO IWA 1 DIN 58936-1, DIN 58936-2, DIN 58959-1 CEN/TS 15224 Guide 26, Guide 42, Guide 43, UNI 10881 HB 90.8 IRAM 302000 UNE 66928	Worldwide Germany EU Italy Australia Argentina Spain
Services (hotel business, education, legal and insurance services, library services, laundry)	ENORM 13549, EN 13549 ISO IWA 2 IRAM 30000, IRAM 30500 NTC 541/03 Guide 22, Guide 37, Guide 39, Guide 44, New project CEN N 1098, HB 90.2, HB 90.6, HB 90.7 UNE 66927, UNE 66929,	EU Worldwide Argentina Spain Italy EU Australia Spain
Small business	H890.1	Australia

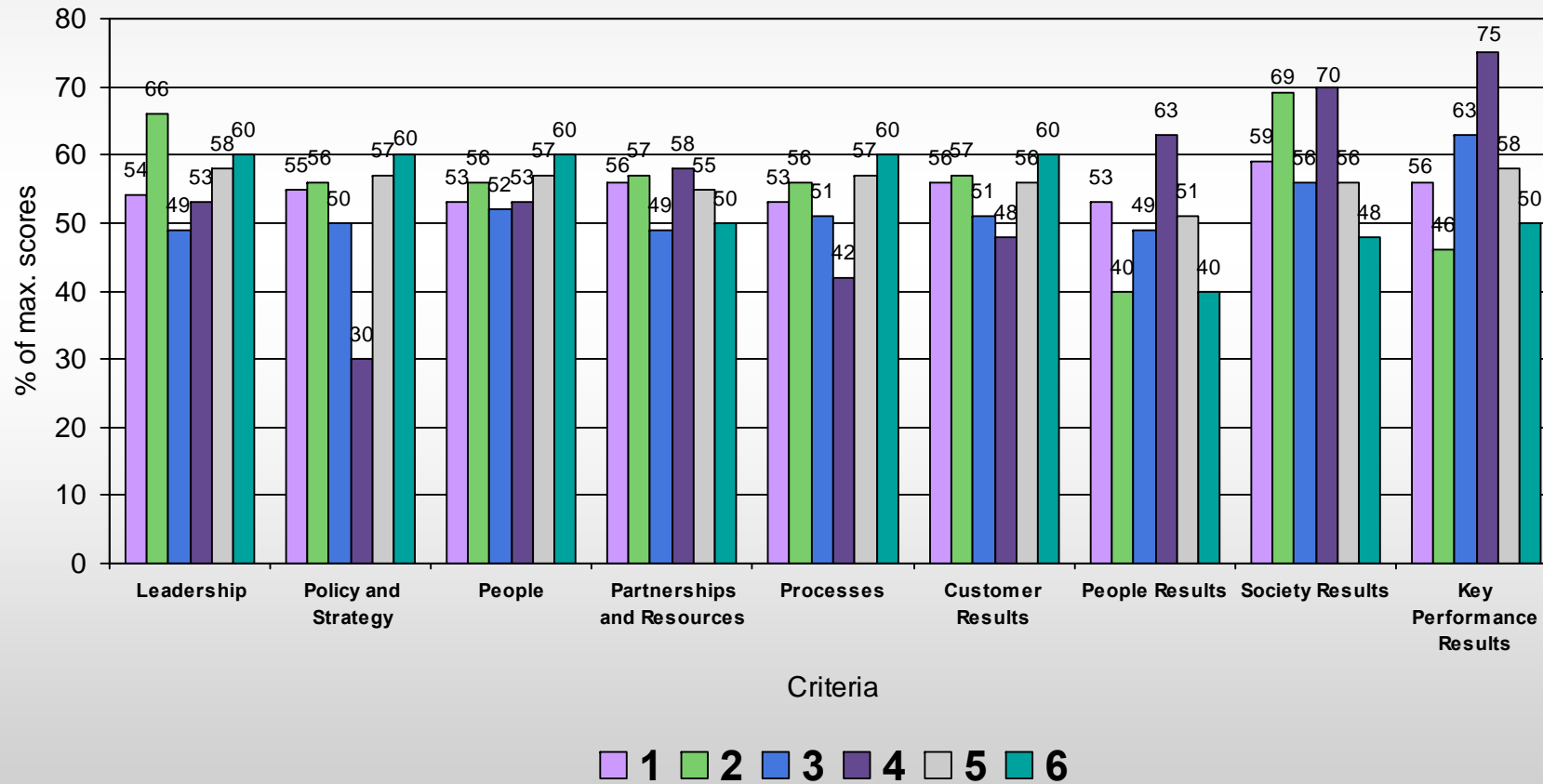


Model of excellence EFQM



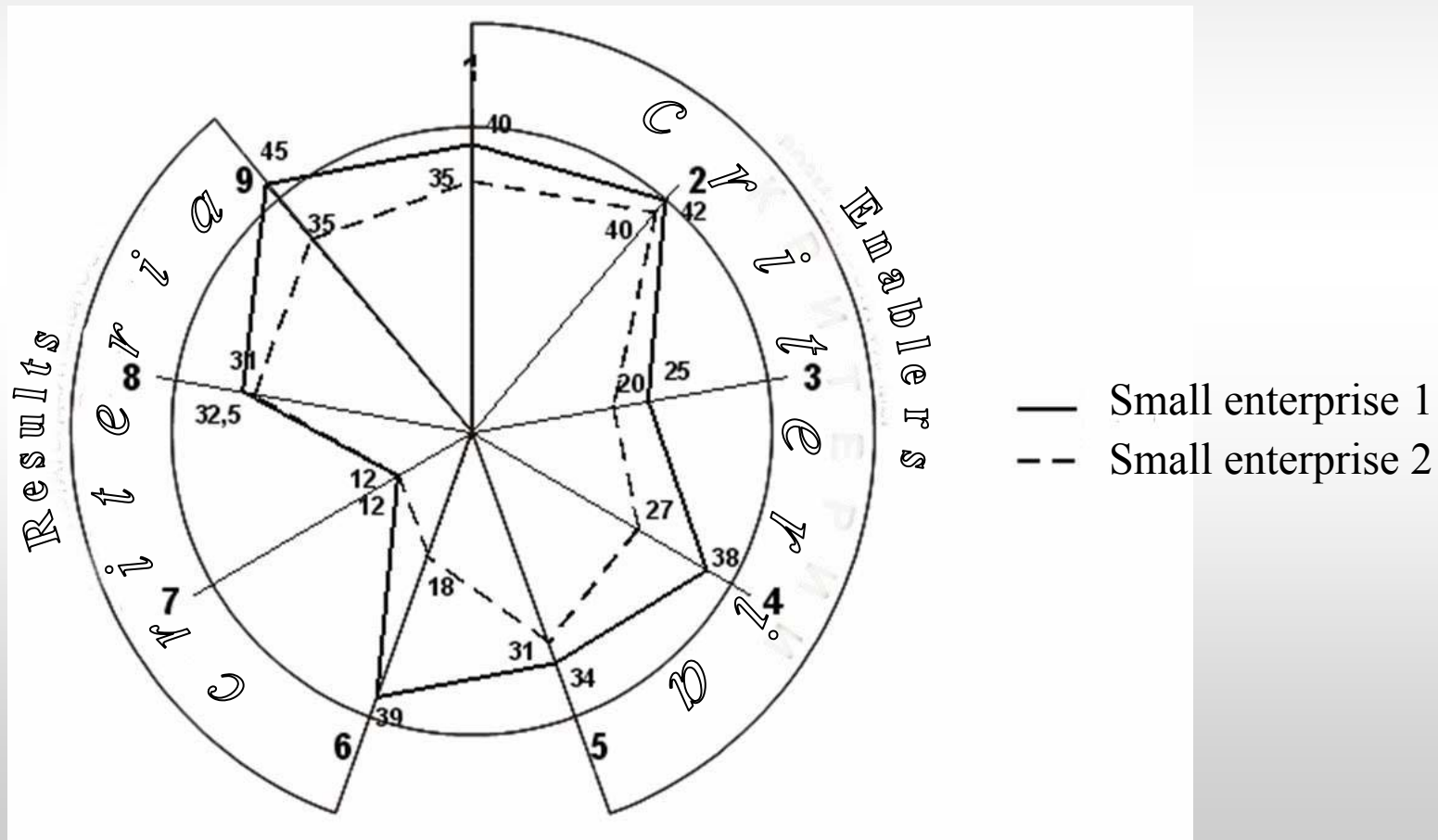


Assessment of six research institutions in St.Petersburg



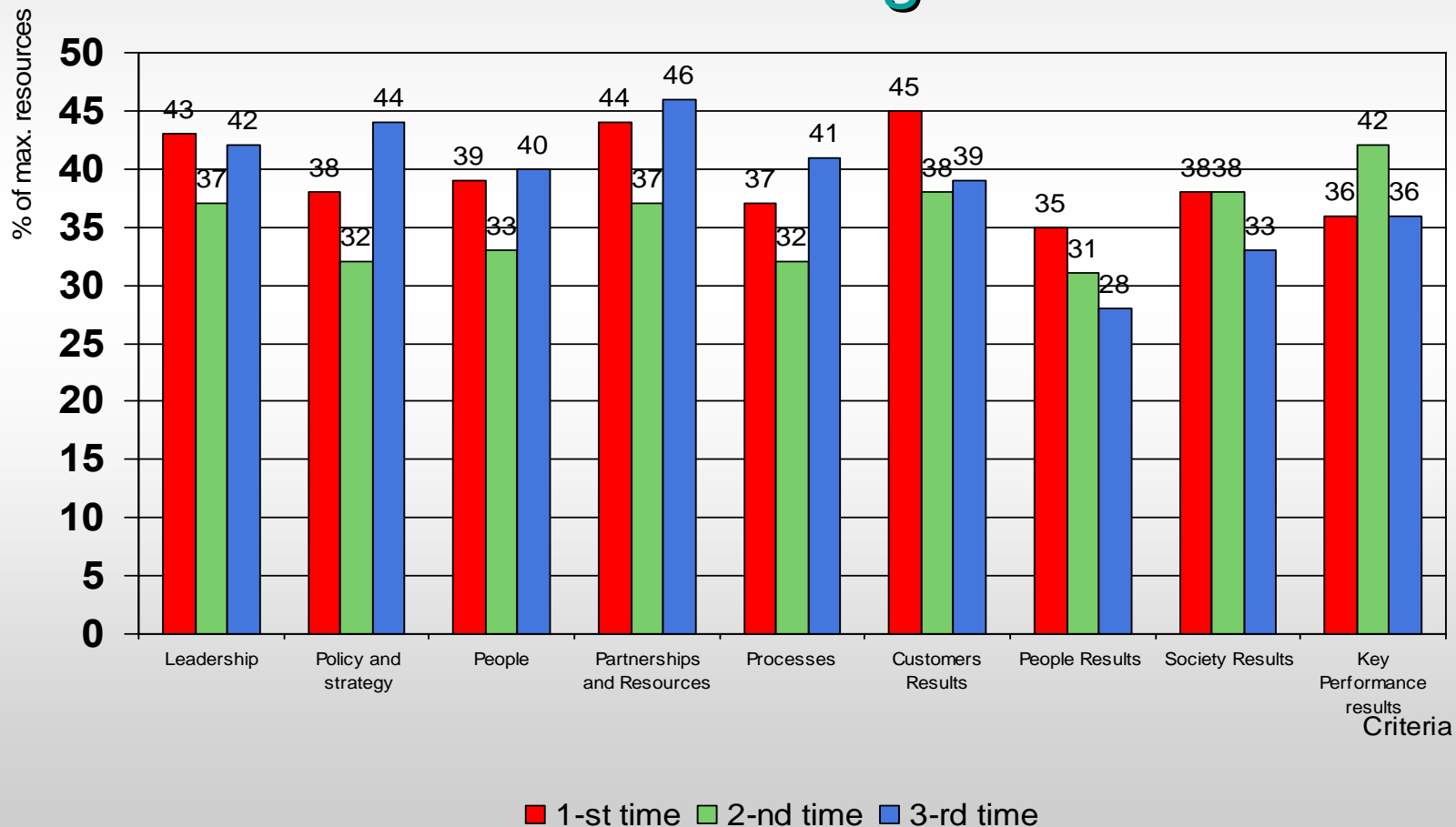


Assessment of two small enterprises





Assessment of an enterprise’s potential for internal financial backing of innovations





The optimal mechanism of assessment of potential of an innovative project

SELF-ASSESSMENT

Results of self-assessment enable to optimally allocate financial resources for innovations inside of an organization



ASSESSMENT

Examination by independent assessors allows to make a decision on financing an innovative project from external sources



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Thank you for your attention!