RISKS IN THE INNOVATION ACTIVITY OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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In relation to the agro-industrial complex, innovations are the implementation into economic practice of the results of research and development in the form of new plant varieties, breeds and species of animals and poultry crosses, new or improved food products, materials, new technologies in crop production, animal husbandry and processing industry, new fertilizers and plant and animal protection products, new methods of prevention and treatment of animals and poultry, new forms of organization and management of various spheres of the economy, new approaches to social services that allow to increase production efficiency [1] .

Innovation risks are the probability of losing invested funds or not achieving the desired result due to the uncertainty (variability) of the objective conditions for implementing innovations, as well as a result of inefficient management.

All innovations in the agricultural sector have such industry-wide features that directly affect the causes of innovation risks and the possibilities of managing them. These features are generated by the biological nature of agricultural production, its dependence on natural, climatic and weather factors. Technologies in any branch of agriculture are based on the use of biological factors: soil formation processes, plant development and the use of productive properties of animals. Climatic and weather factors have a direct impact on the growth and development of plants, the possibility of timely technological operations. Storage, transportation, processing of agricultural products are also associated with biological processes, aimed at preserving the valuable properties of products for as long as possible.

Risks in the field of breeding and genetic innovations arise as an inevitable consequence of the objectively existing incompleteness of knowledge of geneticists and breeders about the laws of development of plant and animal organisms, about the influence of unfavorable environmental conditions on them, about the processes of the cellular and molecular level. Therefore, there is always a risk after many years of research to get a result that does not meet the needs of practice. [2].

Risks in production and technological innovations give rise to: an increase in the cost of equipment and materials associated with the development of new technologies; insufficient quality of investment projects; an unfavorable change in the market situation for newly developed products; deterioration in the conditions of its financing during the implementation of the project, and other similar facts.

During the crisis, the vast majority of agricultural enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan could not implement innovative projects, primarily for financial reasons. The lack of own sources of financing, large amounts of overdue accounts payable and

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Цей проект фінансується за підтримки Європейської Комісії. Цей документ відображає лише погляди автора, і Комісія не несе відповідальності за будь-яке використання інформації, що міститься в документі. Кафедра маркетингу ТДАТУ

unbearable bank interest on lending have become tough barriers to any innovations in agricultural enterprises. The situation has changed somewhat in the last two years. Nevertheless, the above-mentioned sources of risk situations for the implementation of innovative projects are still preserved [3] .

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Innovation risk management is an integral part of innovation management and should be carried out at all stages of the project implementation.

At the stage of development of an innovative project, the following measures are necessary:

– forecasting of negative factors that can generate risks and negatively affect the innovation process as a whole or its individual phases;

– assessment of the nature and size of the risk, the establishment of risk zones for the main innovative activities [4].

At the stage of implementation of an innovation project, it is necessary to:

– monitor innovation activities according to the criteria for assessing risk situations;

– making and implementing management decisions to reduce the level of risk or its negative consequences for the most complete achievement of the estimated efficiency of the project.

Along with this, it is necessary to modernize the technical base of fundamental and applied research of the agricultural profile, to improve the methods of conducting experimental work. This will improve the quality of the results, increase their reliability, and therefore reduce the risks of innovation.

The existing innovative potential of the agro-industrial complex is used within 4-5%. Many scientific and technical developments do not become an innovative product; most innovative developments remain unclaimed by agricultural production every year. The analysis of the scientific support of the agro-industrial complex showed that out of the total number of completed, accepted, paid for by the customer and recommended for the implementation of applied scientific and technical developments, only 2-3% were implemented in limited volumes, 4-5%-in one or two farms, and the fate of 60-70% of developments in 2-3 years was not known by either the customer, the developer, or consumers of scientific and technical products.

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DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF TAJIKISTAN

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The issues of digital transformation of society today completely permeate our daily life, further exacerbate the relevance of information security issues due to the use of huge amounts of information, the need for high-quality infrastructure, the interaction of all participants in the digitalization process from the standpoint of efficiency and increasing the level of digital literacy of the population, training appropriate personnel capable of working in the digital environment. The developing digital economy has the potential to generate new research and breakthroughs, fueling jobs and economic growth.

The digital economy involves a worldwide network of financial and social interactions that are implemented through reference-computer technological processes, which make it possible to determine direct relationships among firms, banks, authorities and society. The main components of the digital economy include e-commerce, electronic banking, electronic payments, Internet advertising, Internet content and etc. (Figure 1)

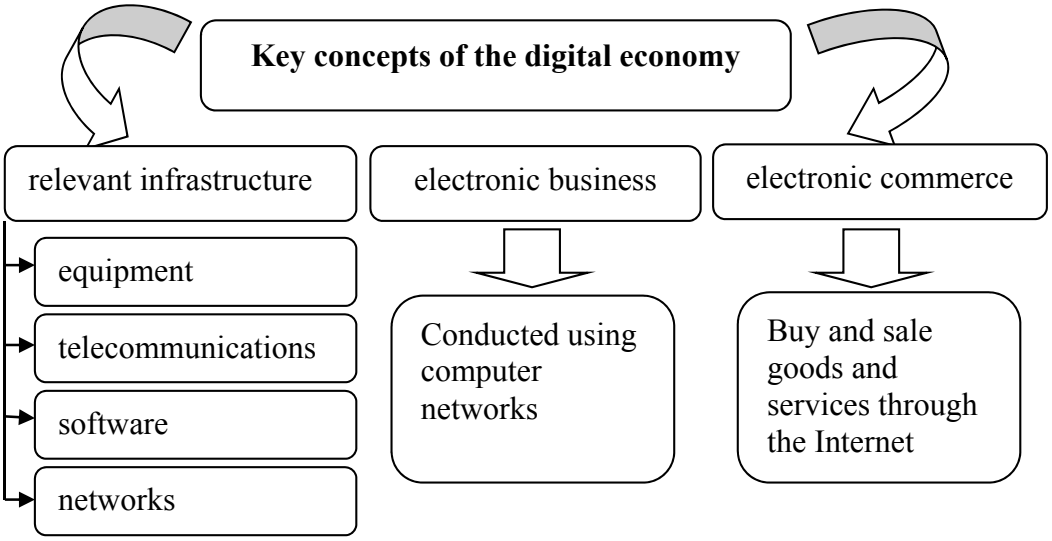

Fig.1. The key concepts of the digital economy

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