

В результате проведенного анализа показателей экономической эффективности АПК Гродненской области установлено, что данный регион занимает одно из ведущих положений среди областей Республики Беларусь. Вместе с тем, остаются резервы в оптимизации использования сельскохозяйственных ресурсных потенциалов и внедрении инновационных технологий, что в перспективе может способствовать дальнейшему увеличению экономической эффективности. Таким образом, Гродненская область демонстрирует стабильный рост АПК, что подтверждает её статус одного из ведущих центров аграрного производства в стране и требует дальнейших мер по повышению инновационной и инвестиционной привлекательности сектора.

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FEATURES OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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Ключевые слова: Инновации, инновационные процессы, инновационный потенциал, сельское хозяйство.

Key words: Innovations, innovation processes, innovation potential, agriculture.

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются особенности инновационных процессов в сельском хозяйстве, а также роль инновационных процессов в развитии сельского хозяйства Республики Беларусь. Рассмотрена значимость инновационных процессов в сельском хозяйстве, специфика сельского хозяйства в процессе инновационной деятельности.

Summary: The article examines the features of innovation processes in agriculture, as well as the role of innovation processes in the development of agriculture in the Republic of Belarus. The importance of innovation processes in agriculture, the specifics of agriculture in the process of innovation activities are considered.

An important condition for the sustainable development of agriculture is an effective innovation policy, the ultimate goal of which is the introduction of new, advanced technologies, inventions, forms of labor organization and production management based on the achievements of scientific and technological progress. World experience shows that innovation processes, as a rule, are not only encouraged, but also regulated by the state through the formation of appropriate policies and systematic organization of innovation activities. With regard to various sectors and spheres of the country's economy, the essence of innovation activities does not have fundamental differences, while the nature and direction of the innovation process in them may differ significantly. In particular, the innovation process in the agro-industrial complex has its own specifics, due to the peculiarities of agro-industrial production, and, above all, its main component - agriculture. The main features of the formation and development of the innovation process in agriculture include the following: - a multitude of types of agricultural products and processed products, a significant difference in the technology of their cultivation and production; - a strong dependence of production technologies in agriculture on natural and weather conditions; - a large difference in the production period for individual types of agricultural products and processed products; - a high degree of territorial disunity of agricultural production; - isolation of agricultural producers (at all levels) from organizations producing scientific and technical products; - different social levels of agricultural workers; - a plurality of different forms and connections of agricultural producers with innovative formations; - the absence of a clear and scientifically sound organizational and economic mechanism for transferring scientific achievements to agricultural producers and, as a consequence, a significant lag in the industry in mastering innovations in production. The high level of complexity of agricultural production as a system and the specified features of the innovation process in it predetermine the uniqueness of approaches and methods for its implementation. Agriculture is the most extensive sphere of human activity, most of the technological processes of which are carried out on large tracts of land in the open air, where nature systematically makes its adjustments. The constant presence of risk elements, instability of technological production processes due to local time and weather restrictions require managers and specialists of farms to have alternative management solutions in reserve for implementation in extreme conditions, and in their absence - a rapid search and application of scientific recommendations and best practices for technological readjustment of production, maneuvering equipment and other resources in order to reduce or eliminate the impact of unfavorable environmental factors.

In the conditions of market relations, as experience and scientific research have shown, the basic principles of the functioning of innovative formations change somewhat. The functioning of any formation of an innovative nature is

based, as is known, on certain principles, the fullest possible compliance with which in practice, in turn, determines the successful achievement of the goal set before this formation. These principles are the initial provisions reflecting the most diverse aspects both for the creation of these formations and their functioning [1].

With regard to innovative formations, when developing the foundations for their functioning in a market economy, it is advisable to distinguish five blocks of these principles: - organizational, related to the organizational foundations for the creation and structural features of these formations; - functional, related to the definition and implementation of their specific functions; - economic, related to the economic content of innovative formations and the relationships between their participants in the process of functioning; - social, related to the form of ownership, staffing, and working conditions of specialists in them; - development of external relations, covering various aspects of foreign economic and advertising and propaganda activities [2]. All these principles in modern conditions should be maximally observed and embodied in specific solutions and parameters that would not conflict with them. Compliance with the listed principles will allow innovative formations to successfully function in a market economy and have a positive impact on the development of scientific and technological progress in agricultural production and in the agro-industrial complex as a whole. The main directions of innovation policy in the agro-industrial complex are:

- formation of a sectoral innovation system in the agro-industrial complex;
- activation of agricultural science activities in conducting fundamental and applied research;
- regulatory and legal support for innovation activities, protection of intellectual property and their introduction into economic circulation;
- comprehensive acceleration of development of scientific, technological and best practices achievements in production;
- development of the infrastructure of the innovation process, the system of certification and promotion of scientific and technical developments, training and retraining of personnel;
- development and improvement of information and consulting activities;
- state support for agricultural producers in order to restore their solvency and the ability to carry out innovation activities;
- improvement of the competitive system of examination and selection of innovation projects and programs for the purpose of their implementation in agricultural production;
- formation of an economic mechanism for managing and stimulating innovation processes in the agro-industrial complex at all levels;
- training of highly qualified personnel for entities of innovation activities;
- development of international cooperation in organizing innovation activities in the agro-industrial complex.

The set of integrated activities in the specified areas of implementation of innovation policy in the agro-industrial complex should ensure sustainable scientific and technical development of the agro-industrial complex.

Innovative activities for the implementation of all listed areas are carried out in compliance with the following basic principles:

- recognition at all levels of the priority of development of innovation processes as the basis for effective functioning;
- scientific validity of all decisions and practical actions to implement innovation policy and develop innovation processes in the agro-industrial complex;
- integration of scientific, scientific, technical and educational activities in the course of development of innovation processes in the agro-industrial complex;
- focus on the clear organization of development of innovation processes and their high efficiency in production.

Agriculture is a vitally important area in Belarus. The well-being of the rural population, as well as food security of the country as a whole, depend on its sustainable development. In this regard, the main areas of innovative development of the agricultural sectors of the Republic of Belarus include:

- breeding new high-yielding varieties of agricultural crops resistant to diseases through the use of cellular engineering, molecular genetics and traditional selection;
- adaptation of highly productive varieties of agricultural crops of foreign selection to the soil and climatic conditions of Belarus;
- development and implementation of new land use systems;
- development and implementation of resource-saving machine systems for the comprehensive mechanization of technological processes in agriculture;
- development and use of highly effective biopreparations for combating plant diseases and pests;
- selection and introduction of highly productive breeds of farm animals;
- adaptation of farm animals of foreign selection to the conditions of the country;
- development and implementation of waste-free technologies for processing products of animal origin;
- creation of new resource-saving machine systems for the comprehensive mechanization of technological processes in animal husbandry;
- development of technical means of water supply based on the use of renewable natural energy sources;
- improvement of animal housing and feeding systems;
- development of new methods for diagnostics, prevention and treatment of animals.

For successful innovative development of agriculture, it is necessary to combine measures of state support aimed at stimulating proposals for the introduction of innovations with measures promoting innovative technological development of the industry. The need to increase the efficiency of agricultural production requires equipping the agro-industrial complex with new high-performance equipment [3].

The problem of development and implementation of innovations, modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of agricultural

production remains one of the main areas of economic development of the country today. In relation to production, this means the creation of new tools, new types of materials and raw materials, equipment modernization, and the transition to a more progressive one. Only through joint efforts of the state, science and enterprises of agro-industrial production can innovative activity in the country's agriculture be increased in the future. This will not only increase the efficiency of production, but also its competitiveness in the international food market. Thus, the improvement of the innovation management system in agriculture should be comprehensive, covering the entire spectrum of aspects of this activity in the sectors of the agro-food sector: from conducting scientific research and development, experimental verification of scientific results to implementation in production and evaluating the effectiveness. The inclusion of this problem in one of the priority areas of scientific research on agricultural issues could contribute to increasing the validity and effectiveness of government measures in the sphere of innovation management in agriculture. This will give a certain impetus to the activation of innovative activities in the industry, which will contribute to the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and increased efficiency of agricultural production.

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE CONCEPT OF INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL

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Key words: scientific and technological progress, innovation, innovative type of development, innovative potential.