

Status and Sources of Financing of Innovative Activities of Enterprises

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Abstract

The process of investing and financial support for innovation, the development of a relationship system that provides effective management and stimulation of these activities requires a new approach. The article discusses the sources of financing innovative activities and cases of financing innovative activities.

Keywords: *Innovative activity; innovation process; investment resource.*

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With the independence of the CIS countries, a single scientific and technical space was violated, as a result of which the innovation activity of Uzbekistan began almost from scratch. In addition to this, imported goods flooded into Uzbekistan, which led to a drop in demand for domestic goods, and, consequently, to a reduction in production. As a result, the demand for innovative products also decreased.

One of the main problems in the implementation of innovation activity is finding sources of its financing.

Enterprises, financial and industrial groups, small innovative businesses, investment and innovation funds, local governments, individuals, etc. can be sources of financing for innovative activities. All of them participate in the economic process and in one way or another contribute to the development of innovative activities.

In developed countries, innovation activities are financed from both public and private sources. Most Western European countries and the United States are characterized by an approximately equal distribution of financial resources for R&D between public and private capital. The governments of developed countries directly finance small innovative enterprises. The policy of stimulating the innovative activity of small and medium-sized businesses is carried out at all levels of government.

The principles of organizing financing should be focused on the multiplicity of sources of financing and assume the rapid and efficient implementation of innovations with their commercialization, which ensures the growth of financial returns from innovation.

Unfortunately, the current state of innovation is not far from ideal. To date, small amounts of public funding, the lack of own funds of enterprises and the lack of strategic thinking of their leaders are not compensated by the influx of private capital.

Let's consider different sources of innovation financing. According to the type of property, the sources of financing are divided into:

- state investment resources (budgetary funds, extra-budgetary funds, state borrowings, blocks of shares, state-owned property);
- investment (including financial) resources of business entities, as well as public organizations, individuals, etc.

These are the investment resources of collective investors, including insurance companies, investment funds and companies, non-state pension funds. This also includes own funds of enterprises, as well as credit resources of commercial banks, other credit organizations and investment banks specially authorized by the government.

At the state level, the sources of funding are:

- own funds of budgets and off-budget funds;
- raised funds of the state credit-banking and insurance systems;
- borrowed funds in the form of external (international borrowings) and internal debt of the state (government bonds and other loans).

At the enterprise level, the sources of funding are:

- own funds (profit, depreciation, insurance compensation, intangible assets, temporarily free

fixed and working capital);

- attracted funds received from the sale of shares, as well as contributions, earmarked receipts, etc.;
- borrowed funds in the form of budgetary, bank and commercial credits.

Based on the factor conditions of growth and the intensity of transformations

NIS, Concept of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2012-2020. target parameters of innovative development for the period up to 2015 and up to 2020 have been determined.

An important feature of the innovative development strategy of the state in the process of globalization should be the transition from financing individual scientific and technical projects to comprehensive financial support for innovative activities of the state. At the same time, financial support for innovative projects should be provided on a reimbursable basis and be based on the following principles: provision of state support for projects, research and development for which are at the completion stage, in the amounts necessary to finalize the project in accordance with production requirements; selective state support, i.e. priority financing of projects that correspond to the priority areas of the state scientific and technological strategy in the context of globalization; equity participation of stakeholders in the financing of innovative projects, i.e. applicants for funding from the state budget must also invest in support of these projects; use of the system of state guarantees to protect the rights of owners of innovative enterprises. A comparative analysis of the distribution of state investments in the areas of scientific and technical programs in 2010 and 2017 showed that their main share falls on applied research: (see: Fig. 1.).

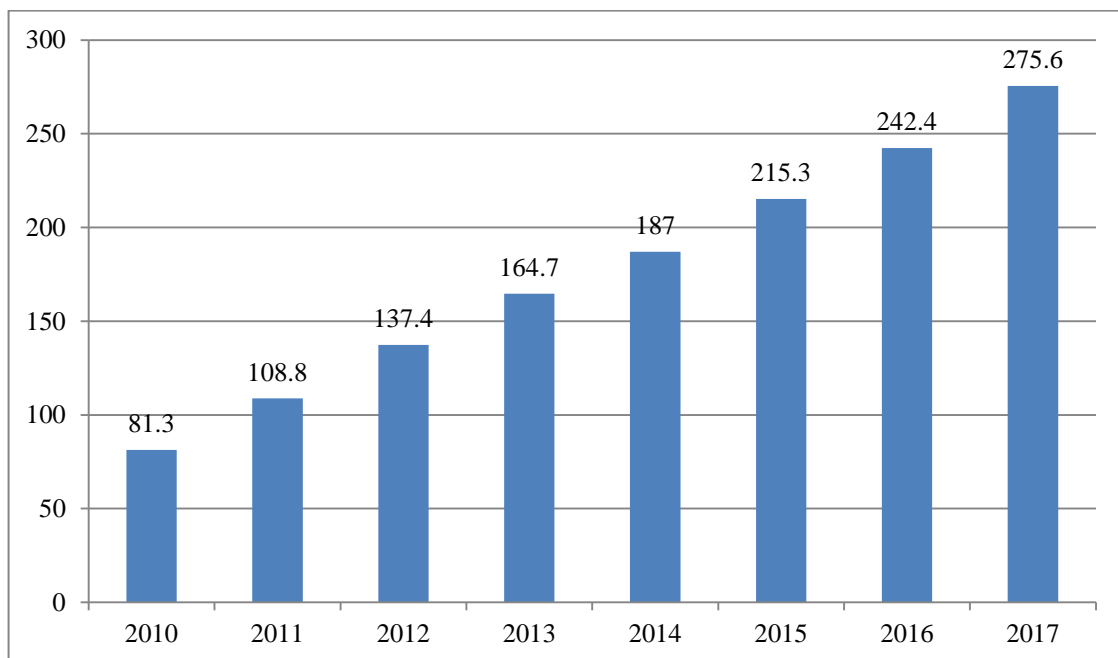


Figure. 1. State budget expenditures of the Republic of Uzbekistan for science In 2010-2017, billion soums

Diversification of funding sources should be determined by the characteristics and nature of

obtaining benefits from scientific and educational activities. It is achieved through the use of flexible schemes for mobilizing extrabudgetary funds (with the use of state-of-the-art methods of monitoring and control by the authorities). In particular, in many countries, organizations of science and education have been granted the right to attract additional sources of funding (while maintaining state support), to engage in operations with securities and deposits under certain legal restrictions, to participate in commercial projects, etc. By developing a whole range of public-private partnership mechanisms, the state joins the scientific and educational process not only as a sponsor (although this function remains extremely important), a customer and buyer of special services (results), but also as a full-fledged participant in this process.

It should be noted that a mechanical approach to reforming science and education (combining the material complexes of research institutes and universities, transferring buildings, equipment, focusing efforts on any one form of integration, etc.) is only possible, and not the most productive “way” activation of their development and integration. Any initiatives to support various institutional forms and integration mechanisms should be considered only in the context of state financial support in general. The result of this policy should be the creation of a balanced (according to various stages, levels, financial mechanisms, etc.) industrial complex that ensures the solution of the most important tasks facing Uzbekistan. It is productive to search for and support various forms of integration that show their viability. At the same time, the development of complex forms of integration should occur gradually as the necessary conditions (administrative, legal, etc.) are created and sufficient financial resources are mobilized.

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