However, for the purpose of planning innovation processes, it is advisable to consider innovation strategies separately. The strategy of innovations (innovation policy) involves combining the goals of technical policy and capital investment policy and is aimed at introducing new technologies and types of products and services. In this sense, strategic innovation management focuses on achieving future results directly through the innovation process.

According to its content, the innovation strategy takes into account the main basic processes in agricultural enterprises and in their external environment, the possibilities of growth of their innovative potential.

Innovative strategies are the basis of modern innovative management in the conditions of constant environmental changes.

Thus, the crisis situation in the innovative sphere of the Ukrainian economy is caused primarily by the lack of an innovative strategy in the management of innovative activities. According to the researchers, the main goal of the innovation strategy is to prevent the disintegration of the scientific and innovative sphere and create prerequisites for the rapid and effective introduction of technical and technological innovations in all spheres of economic activity, ensuring the structural and technological prerequisites both at the level of enterprises and the economy as a whole.

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The global trends of systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation of socio-economic systems

The 90s were marked by the flourishing of ERP-systems as an interactive tool for systematizing knowledge on the development of innovation in socio-economic systems. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are a new generation of information systems designed to solve current business problems, taking into account the multiple functional areas of large corporations. ERP systems for the organization of highly integrated solutions relied on the use of common databases, i.e. all the necessary information had to be stored in a single database. As a result, corporations have faced the need to use existing programs and data within a single ERP system. Attempts to solve this integration problem came from the software vendors themselves

(SAP, Oracle, PeopleSoft, BAAN, J.D. Edwards, etc.). Suppliers claimed that the use of their products automatically canceled the integration task. As a confirmation of their theory, they put forward the following arguments:

1) any ERP-system automates most processes (personnel management, payroll, order processing, procurement and supply management, etc.);

2) all these programs are already integrated, as they are supplied by one development company;

3) accordingly, the implementation of the ERP system eliminates the need to invest heavily in application integration [1; 3].

The statement that the ERP system is already integrated is quite conditional, because when installing a new version of one of the applications included in the ERP system, one needs to update other modules. Therefore, vendors must be able to implement different versions of their applications, which also requires integration. In addition, companies always have a few outdated applications. The fact is that the implementation of all modules of the ERP-system takes years, and while they are installed, existing programs are used, i.e. again the necessary integration. Mergers and acquisitions are a source of integration problems, because companies often use ERP systems from different suppliers.

Therefore, the development of additional modules that implement the required functionality requires further integration. This provides the necessary effectiveness of systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation of socio-economic systems.

Over the past five decades, all the opportunities that appear with the development of information technology (hereinafter - IT) systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation in socio-economic systems, have been actively used to automate data collection and processing. However, neither the methods of organization nor management of production activities during all this time have not changed significantly. Much of business activity tends to function, not process. The focus of IT applications on the systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation of socio-economic systems is the tasks of improving efficiency, rather than reorganizing processes by eliminating unnecessary activities [2; 3].

The most common modern approach to the systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation in socio-economic systems is Big Data. Initially, the term "Big Data" was used in academia to solve problems related to the problem of growth and diversity of data. The first solutions based on Big Data appeared in the second half of the zero years and were considered as an alternative to the classic relational database management systems (DBMS) in matters of business intelligence.

The direction of systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation of socio-economic systems based on the use of Big Data can be applied in cases where the data is too much to be processed by traditional means, including a server with a relational database. However, the exact quantitative values of the information at which the data become "large" are not defined. The scope of the technology depends on the computing hardware capacity and the number of records in the database, i.e. in some cases gigabytes of data can already be considered as Big Data, because the computer system cannot handle their timely processing, and in others - petabytes of information

are processed using classic methods and, therefore, are not "big". Big Data is often associated with the Hadoop framework, although this technology is also based on the concept of NoSQL data warehouses and the technique of parallel processing of distributed MapReduce data.

Currently, among the main principles of technology integration of information resources within the systematization of knowledge on the development of innovation of socio-economic systems are the following approaches: Enterprise Application Integration (EAI), and Business-to-Business Integration.

In particular, in the business process integration (BPI), the company must define, implement and manage the exchange of corporate information between business systems of different levels and purposes. As a result, the organization has the ability to simplify operations, reduce costs and improve the quality and speed of response to customer requests [1; 2].

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Development of Agri-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazahstan

The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan, being one of the leading branches of the economy is urged to provide the needs of the population for the food, to expand export potential and to be competitive in the conditions of market economy. Therefore, it has the necessary conditions and factors. The republic takes ninth place in the world by area of territory where half of the population lives in rural areas. The level of development of agro-industrial complex in the country is still low. Agriculture mainly develops an extensive method. Therefore, the use of innovative technologies in this area is very actual issue. For this, it is necessary to develop new quality measures for state support of the agro-industrial complex.

About 30% of production and economic activity in the country falls on the agro-industrial complex. Agricultural raw materials eventually produce about 70% of the entire set of consumer goods produced in the country.

The land area in Kazakhstan is 272 million hectares, of which 215 million hectares are agricultural land. This is more than 4% of global resources. Over the past 10 years, the volume of production in agriculture has increased almost 4 times.