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## **INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SINGLE-INDUSTRY TOWNS OF BELARUS**

### **Показатели социально-экономического развития монопромышленных городов Беларуси**

A single-industry town is a settlement founded at a city-forming enterprise in order to provide production with labor resources. Law “On Economic Insolvency (Bankruptcy)” dated July 13, 2012. It has been established that a city-forming enterprise should be considered an enterprise whose number of employees is at least one-fourth of the employees of a given locality. With this condition, there are no city-forming enterprises in the Republic of Belarus, however, the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of February 16, 2021 No. 90 in Belarus determined the list of city-forming enterprises and system-forming economic companies, which included 103 joint-stock companies, 41 of them are city-forming enterprises, which are located in 40 cities of the Republic of Belarus. These cities are considered single-industry towns.

In the course of my work, I analyzed some indicators of socio-economic development that allow us to divide single-industry towns into types, gave a brief description of the selected types of single-industry towns and assessed the well-being of single-industry towns in the Republic of Belarus.

To assess the state of single-industry towns in Belarus, the following indicators of socio-economic development were used:

- a) The volume of industrial production as a percentage of the regional volume of industrial production (as of January 2022);
- b) Nominal accrued average monthly wage as a percentage of the regional level (as of January 2022);
- c) Annual population growth rate (in the period from 2000-2022).

Statistical data was taken from the website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

When analyzing, we see that the indicators of five cities – Soligorsk, Mozyr, Novopolotsk, Zhodino and Zhlobin – are higher than the indicators of other cities. That is, we can divide single-industry towns in Belarus into two types:

- **FIRST**. This type includes the five cities mentioned above – those whose city-forming enterprises are of national importance. The volume of industrial production of these single-industry towns is significant not only for the region, but also for the

entire republic; wages exceed the average wage in the region; The nature of the dynamics of natural population movement is natural increase.

- SECOND. This type is formed by the remaining 35 single-industry towns. The volume of industrial production as a percentage of the regional volume of industrial production does not exceed 10%; wages, with rare exceptions, are lower than the regional average. This suggests that city-forming enterprises form the basis of the economy only of the single-industry towns in which they are located, and that they may have competitors in other regions of the country. The nature of the dynamics of natural population movement is natural decline.

The value of indicators of socio-economic development

Type	Indicators (average values for types)		
	The volume of industrial production(a)	Nominal accrued average monthly wage(b)	Annual population growth rate(c)
First	17,01	111,4	0,16
Second	0,75	75,8	0,29

Thus, basically, in single-industry towns in Belarus, wages are significantly lower than the national average, and the volume of industrial production is insignificant either for the country as a whole or for the regions in which they are located. Single-industry towns are characterized by limited development of economic potential and are economically dependent on unprofitable or low-profitable city-forming enterprises.

The proposed classification can be used when the state develops regional economic and social policies.

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## **PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BELARUS**

### **Перспективы экономического роста Беларуси**

Economic growth is an important indicator for any country. It is characterized by internal and external factors. The main internal factors of economic growth of the Republic of Belarus include natural and labor resources, the volume of fixed capital, scientific and technological progress, aggregate demand, investment, and the