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CREATING FINANCIAL MECHANISMS FOR ENACTING THE MONOTOWNS REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Abstract

The article provides an analysis of a study focused on crafting financial mechanisms to enact the monotown revitalization strategy. Monotowns marginalized within the economic development landscape encounter multifaceted challenges, including demographic decline, elevated unemployment rates, and degradation of social infrastructure. Consequently, the formulation of efficient financial mechanisms emerges as imperative for their resurgence. The objective of this study is to formulate efficient financial mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of monotown revitalization strategies. This entails a comprehensive examination of the existing conditions within monotowns, encompassing the identification of pertinent challenges and potential avenues for development. Additionally, the study aims to devise financial strategies and instruments geared towards fostering both economic advancement and social progress within these locales. Scientifically, the significance of this research resides in the conception of novel financing paradigms tailored specifically for monotowns, thereby fostering their sustainable development. Practically, the research holds relevance in its potential application, as the developed mechanisms stand poised for utilization by governmental and municipal entities in the execution of monotown revival initiatives. Consequently, this investigation contributes substantively to the realm of regional development management and financial planning. Its findings are poised to offer utility to governmental bodies, corporate entities vested in the enhancement of regional infrastructural frameworks and the rejuvenation of monotowns.

Key words: single-industry towns, revitalization strategy, financial mechanisms, economic development, programs, public-private partnership, infrastructure.

Introduction

The strategy for revitalizing monotowns involves a series of actions designed to promote economic and social development in cities reliant on a single key enterprise or industry. These cities often encounter difficulties such as economic downturns, reduced production, or the closure of major facilities. The objective is to implement financial mechanisms that facilitate the effective execution of this revitalization strategy, supporting these communities during challenging times.

A comprehensive revitalization strategy for monotowns entails diversifying the economy through incentives for new industries, retraining programs for workforce skills, infrastructure development, support for small and medium enterprises, promotion of tourism, investment in research and innovation, social development and community engagement, and a commitment to sustainable practices, all aimed at fostering economic resilience and improving residents' quality of life.

The financial mechanism for supporting monotowns entails a structured network of interactions among governmental bodies, local governance entities, key industrial players, and other economic stakeholders operating within the region. Its primary objective is to provide and effectively allocate financial aid, specifically directed towards bolstering the economic resilience of monotowns [1].

Monotowns have come to symbolize the spatial organization of production in the context of a command economy, where the main aim was to achieve quick results while minimizing costs linked to the utilization of natural resources in remote regions with challenging climates.

In today's world, these monoprofile settlements face a conundrum for the government: whether to support their development or fund their closure. The most effective solution involves crafting a state policy that strikes a balance between these two approaches. This entails providing monotowns with a diverse set of mechanisms and tools to encourage their development and modernization.

The closure or reduction in production at a town-forming enterprise, as well as workforce reductions, do not automatically result in the decline or "death" of single-industry towns. These towns can still thrive through strategic diversification and effective local development initiatives, as the remaining residents have managed to adapt to the new socio-economic conditions [2].

Monotowns confront challenges arising from shifts in both economic and political landscapes, leading to the erosion of their traditional roles and a surge in unemployment. This issue is exemplified in Kazakhstan, where the decline of these urban centers' relevance followed the dissolution of the Soviet Union and subsequent economic transformations.

Strategies aimed at revitalizing monotowns are formulated to tackle socio-economic hurdles in these areas and enhance the quality of life for residents. A critical aspect lies in the formulation of financial frameworks essential for the effective execution of such strategies, encompassing the mobilization of investments and judicious allocation of financial assets.

The imperative for devising innovative financial instruments, including incentives, tax concessions, and governmental grants, to incentivize investment in monotowns is accentuated. Furthermore, the imperative of ensuring transparent and efficient financial resource management, thereby curbing corruption and optimizing the socio-economic outcomes of monotown revival endeavors, is underscored.

The research is needed to identify effective financial mechanisms for the successful implementation of monotown revival strategies. This will help improve living standards, stimulate economic growth, and ensure sustainable socio-economic development in these areas.

Materials and methods

We collected data from government sources and academic studies on monotowns' financial, economic status, demographics, and industries pertaining to monotown development strategies and financial mechanisms. In this study, we utilized secondary data due to its quick availability and cost-effectiveness. Secondary data are data originally collected for other purposes and can be obtained quickly and relatively inexpensively. However, they have limitations and should be carefully evaluated to determine their appropriateness for the problem at hand. The evaluation criteria consist of specifications, error, currency, objectivity, nature, and dependability. Internal secondary data

exist within the organization conducting the research, while external secondary data are generated by sources outside the organization and can be classified as business/nongovernment, government, and syndicated services. Combining information from different secondary sources enhances comprehensiveness, but the potential biases and limitations must be acknowledged [3]. We analyzed various financial mechanisms like public-private partnerships and tax incentives to identify effective strategies. Additionally, successful case studies were examined, and risk assessment was conducted to address potential challenges.

Evaluation of the present economic condition of monotowns. Analysis of financial instruments and mechanisms involves the scrutiny of diverse financial tools including grants, loans, investments, tax incentives, among others, and their suitability for the specific objectives associated with monotown revitalization.

The methodological foundation of the study rested upon various scientific methods of inquiry, including general scientific methods (analysis and synthesis, generalization, systems approach, induction, and deduction), as well as statistical methods: sampling, analysis, and synthesis.

Through interdisciplinary research methods, inquiries into the content and composition of the financial mechanism were conducted, encompassing development institutions, measures, and support instruments.

Employing a systemic approach, socio-economic development indicators of multiple monotowns, such as Khromtau and Zhanaozen, were scrutinized to assess the influence of diverse measures and instruments of state support on their resilience.

Results and discussion

In economic theory, a comprehensive approach to addressing the financial support needs of monotowns is lacking. However, some researches have explored diverse perspectives in defining the concept of “monotown” and overseeing their developmental processes. An evaluation of the contemporary application of econometric methods in this context has been undertaken, alongside the examination of programs and strategies aimed at fostering the socio-economic advancement of monotowns [4]. Other scholars conducted an analysis of key program documents in their research, aiming to identify the factors that influence the ongoing development of monotowns [5].

The literature emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the public and private sectors in monotown revitalization efforts. Examining successful PPP models, along with potential challenges and solutions, will contribute to identifying financial mechanisms that leverage both governmental and private resources [6]. The execution of public-private partnership (PPP) projects has the potential to drive sustainable economic growth for municipalities by generating jobs, expanding trade, and boosting demand for services. These PPP mechanisms, applied to infrastructure and social projects, address legislative, organizational, and financial aspects, and also shift the political dynamics of investment. Assessing projects based on their timeliness, relevance, economic efficiency, social impact, and safety is crucial. Effective analytical tools, combined with resolving conflicts between legislative and executive bodies, can enhance interagency coordination and minimize redundant requirements [7].

In the face of economic challenges hindering municipal budget growth, exploring collaborative efforts with businesses presents a promising strategy to address local issues. This approach, known as public-private partnership, can offer innovative solutions and resource sharing for mutual benefit [8].

At the economic level of a monotown, it's crucial to devise multiple scenarios for executing the economic development strategy. It's imperative to factor in shifts in specialization, assess socio-economic development risks, and explore diverse avenues for diversifying the monotown's economy.

Government policies and interventions are pivotal in kickstarting and maintaining the revitalization of monotowns. A thorough examination of existing literature reveals both successful and unsuccessful policy implementations, encompassing measures such as tax incentives, subsidies, and investment promotion schemes. By dissecting these policies, we can glean valuable insights into the financial strategies that have demonstrated efficacy across various contexts. But also the present financial landscape highlights a significant imbalance in financial progress between capital cities, serving as

territorial hubs, and “secondary” cities. This disparity stems from a persistent shortage of internal financial resources to meet the budgetary requirements of the latter [9].

When developing growth strategies, it’s important to consider the dynamics of the social contract: if one party’s actions fail to align with the expectations of others – for instance, efforts to “push” the population into small businesses – neither development nor the desired outcomes will be achieved. The operations of a town-forming enterprise or holding should complement, not substitute, the responsibilities of local government authorities [10].

Financial mechanisms must consider the role of community engagement and social capital in monotown revitalization. Literature reveals the importance of empowering local communities, fostering entrepreneurship, and building social resilience as integral components of sustainable financial strategies [11].

Presently, the Republic of Kazakhstan boasts 20 monotowns. The roster of monotowns is predominantly comprised of small cities with populations up to 50,000, except for four medium-sized cities surpassing 100,000 people – Temirtau, Rudny, Zhanaozen, and Ekibastuz.

The roster of 27 monotowns was delineated within the State Program for Regional Development until 2020, as well as earlier in the Monotown Development Program covering the period from 2012 to 2020 [12].

By ministerial decree on November 21, 2023, the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan ratified a revised catalog detailing the monotowns within the Republic of Kazakhstan, table 1 [13].

Table 1 – Revised compilation of Monotowns

Revised compilation of 20 monotowns	Abay, Aksay, Aksu, Altai, Balkhash, Zhanaozen, Zhitikara, Lisakovsk, Karazhal, Kentau, Kulsary, Kurchatov, Ridder, Rudny, Satpaev, Stepnogorsk, Temirtau, Khromtau, Shakhtinsk, Ekibastuz	
7 monotowns excluded from the roster	Monotown	Reasons for Removal
	Tekeli, Saran	The exclusion of these monotowns from the roster can be attributed to the observable trend of expanding economic diversification within these regions
	Zhanatas, Karatau	These municipalities have been designated as small urban centers, with their additional developmental prospects contingent upon the execution of Comprehensive Plans for Socio-Economic Development for the years 2023–2027
	Arkalyk, Serebryansk	The closure of the city-forming enterprises Torgai Bauxite Mining Management and Serebryansk Inorganic Production Plant
	Zhezkazgan	Zhezkazgan has transitioned into the administrative center of the Ulytau region
Note: Compiled by authors.		

Worldwide experience in the development of monotowns, also known as company towns, demonstrates that individual monotowns emerge and decline continuously. The vitality of such monotowns hinges upon the depletion of natural resources (the city of Kennecott in Alaska, USA) [14]. Conversely, other monotowns undergo transformation and persist through diversification into alternative economic activities (the city of Birmingham in Alabama, USA) [15].

During the period from 2014 to 2022, the industrial production volume in the city of Tekeli grew threefold, while the number of active SMEs increased by 81.3%. Similarly, in the city of Saran, industrial production volume also tripled over the same timeframe. Key indicators of small and medium-sized enterprise development exhibit a modest positive trend, table 2.

Table 2 – Observable trend of expanding economic diversification in Tekeli and Saran

City	Industrial production volume (mln, KZT)		The quantity of active small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	
	2014	2022	2014	2022
Tekeli	11376,3	30914,7	928	1683
Saran	21577,8	70901,1	2269	2604

Note: Compiled by authors based on the source [16].

A prevalent issue in monotowns relates to the inadequate state of both engineering and social infrastructure. The noticeable wear and tear in water supply, sewage, heating, and electrical networks demand substantial financial commitments. For instance, in 11 monotowns, the depreciation of electrical and heating networks reaches levels as high as 70%-80% [17].

President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, in his address to the people of Kazakhstan, highlighted how the city of Saran successfully diversified its economy by starting the production of car tires and household appliances. This allowed Saran to move away from being a single-industry town, and he suggested applying this experience to other similar towns to help them grow [18].

The characteristics of monotowns in Kazakhstan include:

- ♦ Territorial and Spatial Distribution: Most monotowns are situated in sparsely populated areas with challenging transportation and geographical conditions.

- ♦ Investment Climate and Business Development: In the majority of monotowns, there is a noticeable absence of a conducive investment climate and a well-established institutional environment for new businesses.

- ♦ Development Documents Formulation (Plans and Programs): In numerous cases, the creation of modernization and development programs for monotowns is marked by a predominant formal approach.

Acknowledging the importance of fostering economic growth in a region, it's crucial to emphasize that the ultimate goal of any government level is to improve the overall quality of life for its people. The Human Development Index (HDI), established by the United Nations General Assembly, gauges the quality of life through three key indicators: income levels, educational attainment, and life expectancy.

Table 3 – Monotown demographics and economic trends

Monotown	Population		Incomes of the population, KZT (2023)	Number of unemployed (2023)
	2016	2023		
Zhanaozen	113377	152431	686744	3914
Khromtau	25467	30223	235259	1283

Note: Compiled by authors based on the source [19, 20].

This table provides economic data for two monotowns, Zhanaozen and Khromtau, comparing their population, income levels, and the number of unemployed individuals over the period from 2016 to 2023. Zhanaozen has experienced a larger increase in income compared to Khromtau, suggesting potential economic growth or higher wage levels in Zhanaozen.

Addressing the challenges faced by monotowns involves strategically diversifying their economies. However, identifying the key priorities for such diversification and assessing its feasibility require significant investments of time and resources.

Table 4 – Financial Performance of Khromtau monotown's Budget

Designation	Actual performance			
	1.01.2019	1.01.2020	1.01.2021	1.02.2022
Total revenues	822 453,1	1 216 038,1	1 022 557,0	1 301 864,0
Tax revenues	158 204,1	171 734,8	120 007,0	122 930,0
Non-tax revenues	338,4	30 603,3	5 000,0	
Transfer revenues	663 910,6	1 013 700,0	897 550,0	510 502,0

Note: Compiled by authors based on the source [19].

This table provides the financial performance of Khromtau City's budget over a period from January 1, 2019, to February 1, 2022, detailing total revenues and their breakdown into tax revenues, non-tax revenues, and transfer revenues. Overall, the data suggests fluctuations in Khromtau City's budget revenues over the specified period, with varying contributions from tax and non-tax sources as well as changes in external financial support. These fluctuations may reflect changes in economic conditions, government policies, or external funding arrangements impacting the city's finances.

Table 5 – Financial Performance of Zhanaozen monotown's Budget

Designation	Actual performance			
	01.01.2021	01.01.2022	01.01.2023	01.01.2024
Total revenues	27 976 183,0	12 519 692,8	18 316 628,0	22 021 440,6
Tax revenues	18 987 502,4	9 361 077,7	9 867 036,4	15 519 651,4
Non-tax revenues	66 505,6	89 941,6	95 669,7	70 101,8
Transfer revenues	7 249 074,0	2 077 600,0	6 688 612,0	4 840 912,0
Repayment of budgetary loans	18 180,7	12 400,7	27 636,3	37 964,3
Loan receipts	1 375 664,0	507 510,0	1 095 990,0	72 450,0
Note: Compiled by authors based on the source [20].				

Zhanaozen's total revenues have demonstrated an increasing trend over the years from 2021 to 2024, indicating overall economic growth or improved revenue generation capacity. Overall, the financial performance of Zhanaozen City's budget appears to show positive growth in total revenues, driven primarily by increases in tax revenues. However, the fluctuations in non-tax revenues, transfer revenues, repayment of budgetary loans, and loan receipts suggest potential challenges or changes in the city's financial landscape that require further analysis and monitoring. In contemporary observations of successful national development, it becomes apparent that sustained economic growth is not solely driven by specific industries, regions, or macro-regions. Instead, it is linked to the strategic concentration of a skilled workforce, particularly talented youth and professionals, in major urban centers that offer appealing living conditions.

Monotowns, characterized by their economic dependence on a single industry or enterprise, have faced significant challenges in the wake of economic transitions, technological advancements, and global market fluctuations. Revitalizing these regions is a complex task that requires a multi-faceted approach, with financial mechanisms playing a pivotal role in implementing effective strategies.

Annual funding is consistently allocated by relevant central government bodies and regional akimats for the development of infrastructure in monotowns.

Between 2019 and 2023, a total of 348.4 billion tenge was dedicated to these initiatives, with 184 billion tenge sourced from the national budget. For 2024, an additional 62.8 billion tenge has been allocated, of which 31.2 billion tenge is from the national budget.

In an effort to diversify the economy, 14 'anchor' projects are currently being implemented across 5 monotowns, with a total investment of 214.3 billion tenge. These projects are expected to create 2,806 new jobs.

The Government of Kazakhstan has approved Comprehensive Plans for the socio-economic development of Zhanatas, Karatau, and Ridder for 2023–2027.

Ten monotowns have set clear objectives to enhance their socio-economic conditions. Previously, the Cabinet approved Comprehensive Plans for the cities of Altai, Arkalyk, Balkhash, Zhitikara, Lisakovsk, Serebryansk, and Stepnogorsk.

Table 6 – Financial mechanism for bolstering monotowns through government support.

Institutions fostering development	Policies and instrumentalities for support
Institutions for infrastructure development, including public-private partnerships (PPPs)	Provision of financial support for endeavors aimed at establishing technology parks within the high-tech sector; surveillance of city-forming entities, crisis management committees, and tailored assistance for designated industrial locales; reimbursement of expenditures associated with the execution of initiatives for the establishment of industrial zones and industrial technology parks;
Institutions dedicated to financial development	Subventions aimed at addressing budgetary shortfalls in monotown administrations; budgetary credits and subsidies designated for aligning the interests of all stakeholders engaged in programs aimed at fostering business structure development; tax exemptions and preferences; grants
Institutions for development promoting regional internationalization.	Pre-export and post-export financing mechanisms, foreign buyer credit facilities, export credit and investment insurance schemes
Corporations focused on industrial (innovation) development	Surveillance of the performance metrics of city-forming enterprises, operational efficacy of crisis management committees, and targeted facilitation for specific industrial precincts
Specialized funds dedicated to social initiatives	Co-financing of infrastructure construction and reconstruction projects for financially viable investments; facilitation and support for new investment initiatives, including targeted loans and capital contributions; establishment and training of project management teams for monotown development; provision of credits, loans, and guarantees with reimbursable financing for project portfolio management; execution of the project office's mission in investment implementation; subsidy of interest rates and partial funding for communal infrastructure projects; dissemination and adoption of best practices in investor and small business engagement;
Note: Compiled by authors.	

These 10 Comprehensive Plans outline 608 initiatives, including the construction and renovation of healthcare, education, and sports facilities, development of engineering infrastructure, support for SMEs, advancement of the agro-industrial complex, and the procurement of modern equipment. A total of 1.7 trillion tenge has been allocated to fund these initiatives.

Table 7 – Financial Mechanisms for Monotown Revitalization in Kazakhstan

Financial Mechanism	Description	Advantages	Challenges
Samruk-Kazyna Investment	Investments through the national wealth fund	Access to large capital, strategic projects	Bureaucracy, limited private sector involvement
State Program “Nurly Zhol”	Infrastructure-focused government program	Comprehensive development, improves connectivity	High cost, long implementation times
Regional Development Programs	Targeted funding for specific monotowns	Addresses local needs, flexible use of funds	Uneven implementation, varying local capacities
Subsidized Loans	Loans with lower interest rates for businesses	Encourages entrepreneurship, boosts local economy	Risk of default, requires creditworthy applicants
Industrial-Innovative Development	Support for technological and industrial diversification	Promotes modernization, reduces dependency on a single industry	High initial costs, requires skilled workforce
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Note: Compiled by authors.			

Sources of Funding for Monotown Revitalization Projects in Kazakhstan

1. National Government: Centralized funding provided by the Government of Kazakhstan to support strategic infrastructure and economic development initiatives.

2. Local Government: Financial contributions from regional akimats to address specific local needs and support community-driven projects.

3. Private Sector Investments: Capital infusions from private enterprises aimed at fostering economic growth and development within monotowns.

4. International Financial Institutions: Funding and support from international bodies such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which provide financial resources and expertise.

5. Other Sources: Contributions from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and philanthropic entities that provide additional funding and support for various revitalization efforts.

The effective implementation of the Monotowns Revitalization Strategy requires a comprehensive approach, incorporating financial, economic, social, and innovative components. Collaboration between government authorities, the business sector, and the community plays a crucial role in achieving sustainable and equitable development in these territories. And for implementing this strategy, it requires following:

Developing infrastructure: Facilitating coordination of support initiatives, encompassing projects in healthcare, education, road infrastructure, housing and utilities, as well as urban environment enhancement, within the monotown.

Attracting Investments: Creating a favorable investment environment to attract private and public investments. Developing investment programs and projects aimed at stimulating the development of key industries and others to diversify economy.

Project Financing: Developing financing mechanisms for projects through budget allocations, government grants, and support from development funds. Establishing partnership relations with the private sector for joint project financing.

Creating Financial Instruments: Designing financial instruments such as bonds, securities, and investment funds specifically oriented towards supporting monotowns. Implementing state guarantee mechanisms to attract private investments.

Entrepreneurship Support: Developing programs to support local entrepreneurship and the growth of small businesses. Conducting training programs and consultations for entrepreneurs.

Building an Innovative Environment: Supporting and developing innovative clusters to diversify the monotown economy. Establishing technology parks, incubators, and other infrastructure facilities that support innovation.

Social Support: Developing social support programs for the population, including training in new skills and requalification. Implementing measures to support employment and adapt workers who have lost their jobs.

Monitoring and Adjustment: Implementing a monitoring and evaluation system to assess the results of the strategy implementation. Regularly analyzing the effectiveness of measures and adjusting the strategy in response to changing circumstances.

Conclusion

Financial mechanisms are integral to the effective execution of monotown revitalization strategies. This study offers a foundation for crafting tailored financial strategies conducive to the sustainable economic and social development of monotowns.

Based on our analysis, here are some recommendations for financial mechanisms to implement the strategy for reviving monotowns:

- ♦ Utilize Government Funding and Subsidies: Allocate budgetary funds and subsidies to finance essential infrastructure and social projects in monotowns.

- ♦ Leverage Public-Private Partnerships (PPP): Engage private investors through PPPs to co-finance and implement infrastructure and social initiatives, which helps share financial risks and improve resource efficiency.

- ♦ Facilitate Access to Loans and Grants: Provide access to favorable loans and grants for small and medium-sized businesses, and for projects aimed at modernizing infrastructure and creating new jobs.
- ♦ Establish Investment Funds and Programs: Create specialized investment funds and programs to support projects focused on economic diversification and the development of new industries in monotowns.
- ♦ Offer Tax Incentives and Stimuli: Introduce tax breaks and other financial incentives for businesses investing in monotowns to attract private investment and stimulate economic growth.
- ♦ Implement Comprehensive State Support Programs: Develop comprehensive state support programs that include advisory and financial services for entrepreneurs and assist in attracting investment.
- ♦ Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Systems: Implement monitoring and evaluation systems to track the effectiveness and transparency of financial resource utilization, ensuring the success of the revival strategy.

These recommendations aim to create a robust financial framework that supports the successful implementation of strategies to revitalize monotowns and foster their economic and social development.

Consolidation and efficient use of financial resources from all sources will allow for the most effective achievement of the strategic goals and tasks of reviving the monotown.

While this study offers valuable insights into financial mechanisms for the revitalization of monotowns, it has several limitations. The reliance on secondary data, although advantageous for its quick availability and cost-effectiveness, presents potential biases and limitations in relevance. Secondary data were not originally collected for this study's specific purposes, which may affect their suitability and accuracy. Furthermore, the combination of data from various sources, such as government publications and academic studies, might introduce inconsistencies due to differing methodologies and reporting standards. The study's analysis of financial mechanisms is based on existing literature and case studies, which may not fully capture the unique socio-economic contexts of all monotowns. Additionally, the methodological approach, including general scientific methods and statistical analysis, is subject to inherent limitations such as sampling errors and subjective interpretation of results. Lastly, the dynamic nature of economic and policy environments means that the findings may need periodic reassessment to remain relevant.

Given these limitations, further research is recommended to enhance the understanding and effectiveness of financial mechanisms for monotown revitalization. Future studies should consider employing primary data collection methods to gather more specific and relevant information directly from monotown stakeholders. Longitudinal studies could provide deeper insights into the long-term impacts of different financial strategies and policies. Additionally, comparative studies across different regions and countries could help identify best practices and adaptable solutions for varying socio-economic contexts. Integrating advanced data analytics and big data approaches could also improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the analysis. Moreover, exploring the role of emerging financial technologies and innovative funding mechanisms could offer new avenues for supporting monotown development. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of implemented strategies will be crucial to adapt to changing economic conditions and policy landscapes.

By addressing these areas in future research, a more robust and comprehensive framework for the financial revitalization of monotowns can be developed, ultimately contributing to their sustainable economic and social development.

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МОНОҚАЛАЛАРДЫ ҚАЙТА ЖАНДАНДЫРУ СТРАТЕГИЯСЫН ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРУДЫҢ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ТЕТІКТЕРІН ДАМУ

Андатпа

Бұл мақалада моноқалаларды жандандыру стратегиясын жүзеге асырудың қаржылық тетіктерін дамытуға бағытталған зерттеулерге талдау жасалған. Негізгі экономикалық үрдістерден оқшауланған моноқалалар халық санының азаюы, жұмыссыздықтың жоғары деңгейі және әлеуметтік инфрақұрылымның нашарлауы сияқты сан алуан мәселелерге тап болуда. Сондықтан тиімді қаржылық тетіктерді құру оларды қалпына келтірудің қажетті шартына айналуға. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – моноқалаларды жаңғырту стратегиясын жүзеге асырудың тиімді қаржылық тетіктерін әзірлеу. Ол моноқалалардағы жағдайды талдауды, оларды дамытудың мәселелері мен әлеуетін анықтауды, сондай-ақ экономикалық және әлеуметтік өсуді ынталандырудың қаржылық стратегиялары мен құралдарын құруды қамтиды. Жұмыстың ғылыми маңыздылығы моноқалаларды қаржыландырудың жаңа тәсілдерін әзірлеуде көрінеді, бұл олардың тұрақты дамуына ықпал етеді. Тәжірибелік маңыздылығы – моноқалаларды жандандыру бағдарламаларын іске асыру кезінде мемлекеттік және жергілікті органдардың дайын тетіктерді пайдалана алу мүмкіндігінде. Зерттеу аймақтық дамуды басқару және қаржылық жоспарлау саласына маңызды үлес қосады. Жұмыстың нәтижелері өңірлік инфрақұрылымды дамытуға және моноқалаларды қолдауға мүдделі мемлекеттік органдар, бизнес қауымдастық үшін құнды бола алады.

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РАЗРАБОТКА ФИНАНСОВЫХ МЕХАНИЗМОВ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ СТРАТЕГИИ ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЯ МОНОГОРОДОВ

Аннотация

Данная статья представляет анализ исследования, сосредоточенного на разработке финансовых механизмов для реализации стратегии возрождения моногородов. Моногорода, отстраненные от основных экономических процессов, сталкиваются с разнообразными проблемами, такими как сокращение численности населения, высокие уровни безработицы и ухудшение социальной инфраструктуры. Поэтому создание эффективных финансовых механизмов становится необходимым условием для их восстановления. Цель исследования – разработка эффективных финансовых механизмов для реализации стратегии возрождения моногородов. Оно включает анализ ситуации в моногородах, выявление проблем и потенциала для их развития, а также создание финансовых стратегий и инструментов для стимулирования экономического и социального роста. Научная значимость работы заключается в разработке новых подходов к финансированию моногородов, что способствует их устойчивому развитию. Практическая значимость – в возможности использования разработанных механизмов государственными и муниципальными органами для реализации программ по возрождению моногородов. Исследование вносит важный вклад в область управления региональным развитием и финансового планирования. Результаты работы могут быть ценны для государственных органов, бизнес-сообщества, заинтересованных в развитии региональной инфраструктуры и поддержке моногородов.

Ключевые слова: моногорода, стратегия возрождения, финансовые механизмы, экономическое развитие, программы, государственно-частное партнерство, инфраструктура.

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