

Belarus according to the obtained results into quintiles and depicts the obtained results with a cartographic method to ensure the most convenient perception and visualization. Capital regions have the highest values of innovation potential, which can be explained by the one-way flow of resources and other factors of innovation potential. The innovation potential of Lithuanian regions gets the highest values, the regions of Latvia get the average values, but the innovation potential of Belarus regions gets the lowest values. The innovation potential of the regions of all three countries is uneven.

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## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF RURAL AREAS

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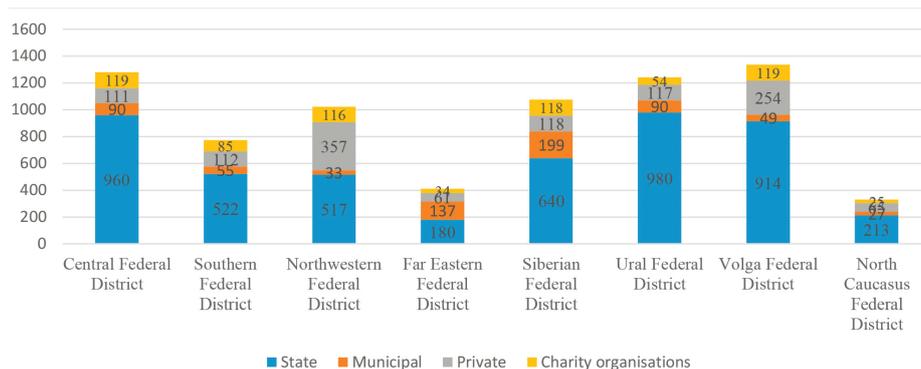
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The social infrastructure specificity of rural areas is determined by the state guarantee of free or partially paid consumption and the availability of appropriate compensation mechanisms [1, 2]. An important research question is the determination of ways to balance the volume of emerging needs for the services of social infrastructure organizations, arising regardless of the current solvency of the population, and the compensation of consumption by resources allocated to the public sector of the economy [3, 4].

Next, we present the results of a quantitative analysis of the social service system in rural areas, figure 1.

As the analysis shows, the provision of social services in a stationary form is carried out mainly by state and municipal organizations, at the same time, the private sector of this market is quite well developed in the Central, North-West and Siberian Federal Districts. The number of participants in this segment did not include charitable organizations, which is explained by such factors as closed information on the distribution of funds and the

semi-legal nature of activities in this segment. Municipal-owned organizations include comprehensive social service centers with inpatient departments for pensioners and disabled people. Non-governmental organizations, on the one hand, specialize in a certain segment of recipients, and, on the other hand, dwell on the specific form of their provision: with accommodation, at home, visiting an institution. The state system of stationary social services is represented mainly by facilities built back in 1960–1980 and is currently significantly outdated. A private system of stationary social services is still in its infancy, the largest number of such organizations are in the Central and North-West Federal Districts.



**Figure 1 – Allocation of the number of organizations operating without accommodation for a wide range of recipients of services in rural areas, by ownership, 2018, units**

The material base of such organizations is represented mainly by small buildings adapted for the provision of appropriate services, including private houses and cottages. A similar situation is observed in the provision of stationary social services for orphans and children with special needs. Despite the prevalence of state institutions, private ownership organizations are also present on this market in all Federal Districts, with the exception of the North Caucasian and Far Eastern Federal Districts. The most widely represented participants in the segment of the provision of social services without accommodation. In this segment, there is a wide variety of organizational forms of participants, and in the Central, North-Western, Volga, Siberian and Ural Federal Districts, the number of private organizations significantly exceeds the number of state institutions.

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