

SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS-MOVEMENT IN ONE DIRECTION

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Economic development of territories is a requirement of time. Spatial development of a territory involves the management of economic activity based on spatial planning, which is a technology for choosing an effective development strategy applied to a given territory in the context of existing opportunities and reserves.

The existing problems of territories socio-economic development and searching for ways to solve them are becoming the subject of research in increasing number of scientists and regional development specialists. Studying the main issues of the territories spatial development allows focusing attention on the growing role of regional centers in terms of their influence on the spatial development of the regions. The transition to strategic forms of managing the socio-economic development of the territory permits to develop appropriate documents taking into account the priorities, goals and orientation of spatial development. Implementation of methodological provisions regarding the formation and assessment of the spatial development of regions allows us to solve the main tasks of improving the rational management of land use, the effectiveness of regional logistics system functioning, solving the issues of compactness of residence and population density make it possible to realize territorial, functional and social integration.

The particular importance of regions spatial development is predetermined by their features: the size of territory, the number of inhabitants, resources, accessibility, industrial specialization, the availability of international transport corridors and modern infrastructure. The implementation of the spatial development strategy, based on a professional and scientifically based approach, takes into account the whole system of natural, environmental and socio-economic conditions and processes, the projection of which on the territory determines its changes [1].

The implementation of the spatial development strategy, based on a professional and scientifically based approach, takes into account the totality of socio-economic conditions and processes, natural and climatic conditions, everything that determines future changes. It is necessary to define the spatial development strategy of the territory as one of the main documents regulating strategic planning, determining priorities, goals, objectives, scope and limitations of the region development; representing a set of measures of socio-economic development with their step-by-step implementation. The work in this direction will allow eliminating the tendency towards territorial differentiation, increasing the level of economic development of the regions and attracting additional investment through the implementation of the interaction mechanism between the state and business.

Despite the attention to this problem, there are still a number of unresolved issues, for example, in terms of the lack of formation of the system of interconnection of the interests of cities and territories, which leads to intra-regional differentiation. The study of trends in spatial development has identified a number of problematic issues that require consideration by experts: strengthening of interregional differentiation; growth of population concentration in the capital; the presence of a disproportion between General economic growth and infrastructure development in most centers of concentration of industrial enterprises, etc. At the same time, by differentiation we understand the interregional differences in the social and economic development of the region, which leave their mark on the spatial development of the territory.

Currently, the presentation of the definition of "spatial development of the territory" is debatable. Some researchers consider this concept as a set of "conditions for a safe and favorable environment for the life of the population in order to ensure sustainable development of the territory" [2], others-evaluate the constituent elements of this concept separately. This concept combines natural and climatic and socio-economic components which allow us to represent the development of territory as the availability and implementation of opportunities, resources and reserves, combined in one word — potential.

In the modern world, the potential of the economic space (territory) determines the future development of the region itself, accumulating its reserves and resources and using opportunities in accordance with its needs. In this regard, the main thing in the spatial development of the territory is the precise definition of needs, assessment of the available results of business, production, logistics activities and effective management, which allows to obtain a synergistic effect from joint activities [3].

Under the management of socio-economic efficiency of regional development should be understood as "the process is complex" [4, p. 7] that includes a review of the effectiveness of regional development as an ongoing process, which begun under the influence of many factors that determines the economic future of the territory. Thus, the spatial development of the territory involves the management of economic activities carried out on the basis of spatial planning, which is a technology for selecting the most effective development strategy applied to this territory in the conditions of available opportunities and reserves. Given the international experience of binding spatial development strategy for urban agglomerations, spatial planning is considered as an integral element of strategic planning, which allows taking into account the priorities, goals and objectives of regional development, to organize the spatial zoning of various objects and businesses the most effectively.

Modern problems and ways of their solution. In the Republic of Belarus, there is a growing gap between a level of socio-economic development of the center and the periphery. Therefore, it is necessary to develop regions, making maximum use of opportunities of a geographical location, cooperation with foreign partners, and innovative developments. Today, strategic planning of spatial development of the region is becoming the most effective method of ensuring the competitiveness of territories. Territory management is a complex mechanism of interaction between various structures and components. The synergy of spatial development strategy, urban planning documentation and effective management, as well as the transition from a system of quantitative to qualitative assessments will change the attractiveness of regions, their centers of attraction (cities of regional significance) for the life and self-realization of their residents. It will attract investment and will become an incentive for development and competition.

As part of the strategy of spatial development, it is advisable to use foreign experience: to consider problems in a complex, to look for solutions that give a win in several directions. To approach the vision of strategic objectives, it is necessary to consider spatial development at different levels: in the global context, at the national, regional and urban levels. If the spatial development strategy is implemented, the region and the regional center will have new opportunities to develop an integrated sustainable regional and urban system that has synergistic links between industries, which is based on energy efficiency, smart land management, reduced consumption and renewable resources, a convenient and efficient transport system, increased welfare and a multi-faceted cultural identity of the society. This will create the conditions for concerted action within the city and region, which are the basis of development, in order to adapt to climate change and obtain economic, social and environmental benefits.

The main goals of the spatial development strategy are:

- improving the quality of life;
- improving the accessibility of urban and regional facilities due to their rational location, connectivity and permeability of territories;
- reducing the negative impact of transport and industrial enterprises activities on human health;
- reducing the negative impact on the environment;
- improving the quality and safety of cargo transportation, including transit;
- increasing the speed of communication and the level of public transport comfort;
- ensuring and stimulating the economic development of the region [5].

The development of a model of spatial development of the territory, based on sustainable principles of symbiosis development of the main regional and urban systems, in the medium and long term will be the basis for dialogue, partnership and cooperation with all stakeholders, actors and policy makers aimed at creating practical and integrated strategies related to the social and economic systems of the city.

The main criteria for selecting target indicators of spatial development are the following:

- full-scale consideration of the requirements for the spatial development of territories imposed by international organizations with orientation to modern documents of regional development management in Europe, Russia and Kazakhstan.
- justification of the choice of indicators;
- linking indicators with the goals and priorities of national and regional strategies in the field of socio-economic development and environmental security;
- illustration of the main development trends in socio-economic and environmental spheres of a region;
- availability of data and the ability to evaluate, as well as monitoring changes in the values of indicators [6].

The basis of the mobile stability system of the Brest region should be an intermodal approach in the organization of transport support. In the future, for the regional center, we can consider the development of ground rail transport within the borders of existing railway corridors in the directions from the Central railway station in the Eastern, southern and Northern directions with the formation of transport hubs. This will further link the system of urban passenger transport with the suburbs (with further growth of the city), satellite cities,

the airport and other settlements in different directions in the zone of influence of the regional center. The validity of this transition is due to the number of movements from different parts of the city and surrounding areas, and it is important that the Brest-Tsentralny transport interchange is a transit hub. Creating transport hubs will allow you to:

- change and improve the system of public transport messages, which will not be tied to the end stations (A, B), but will run around the interchange node.
- to connect the divided, scattered areas;
- create new public, shopping, cultural centers, and residential areas that are attractive for investment and residents in areas that were previously used inefficiently (railroads, warehouses, production areas, garage cooperatives, etc.).

Within the framework of spatial development, the construction of the transport and logistics center B of the FEZ "Brest" will be justified. The creation of the Peschatka-Vysokoe logistics center will allow it to become one of the largest cross-border hubs between the European and Eurasian unions, on the Trans-European highway E30. It is advisable to build a new segment of the M1 high-speed transport highway North of the cities of Kobrin and Zhabinka to the Northern bypass of Brest. Removing an active transport highway from the city center will increase comfort and speed of movement.

Conclusions. All of the above allows us to conclude that the presence of a strategy for spatial development of the territory forms a competitive advantage generated by a favorable business climate and attracting investment. The use of attracted investments in priority areas of development of the region allows to develop the interaction of groups of geographically concentrated organizations through cluster formations. Such interaction stimulates the development of interconnected sectors of regional and national economy, contributing to the effective use of available region reserves and resources. In addition, the study of spatial development of territories should be continued, focusing on the development of theoretical and methodological provisions and methods for calculating the effectiveness of measures for the implementation of development strategies.

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