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**SPATIAL PLANNING AS THE BASIS FOR SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT,
CONSOLIDATION OF EFFORTS AND SOLIDARITY OF THE UNITED EUROPE
PART 2. *(Part 1 is in the previous issue of the journal)***

Considering that the goal of the spatial development of the European Union is to ensure the sustainable development of European regions, strengthen democratic structures at the regional and municipal levels and increase competitiveness, the usefulness of spatial planning is justified. This will allow improving the placement of productive forces, resettlement schemes, highlighting the areas of the most important natural objects, taking into account economic specialization, the level of development, the nature of the use of natural resources and economic potentials, etc. An integrated approach to spatial planning is proposed, which provides for identifying the features of the supporting frame, zoning the territory taking into account social, economic and environmental characteristics, and optimizing the territorial structure. This will create conditions for overcoming structural changes in the spatial development of the region related to the need to regulate land use processes, the integration of various regions (industries, companies), the development of single-industry towns and rural areas, the optimization of transport corridors, and the stabilization of the environmental background. Attention is paid to the harmonious mutual development of ecological and economic systems, which is provided by the design of the architecture of the supporting and ecological frames. At the same time, the results of studies on the level of anthropogenic and technogenic load, maximum permissible standards for the use of natural resources (water bodies, land resources, air, etc.), as well as, the presence of pathogenic zones, should be taken into account. The implementation of the proposed approach requires the consolidation of the efforts of territorial communities at different levels, based on the principles of cooperation, integration and unification, which will consider the general development trends and specific characteristics of the territories. The main result will be the strengthening of the commonwealth, strengthening the solidarity of the participating countries in achieving strategic guidelines for the balanced development of the European Union and effectively countering modern challenges.

Key words: spatial development; European Union; sustainable development, spatial planning, optimization of the territorial structure.

Territorial structure

The territorial structure is considered as a set of stable ties of the territorial entity, which ensure its integrity and preservation of the main properties in conditions of influence of environmental factors. The scientific literature also emphasizes that the territorial structure of regional formation means the division of this formation into separate elements with stable relationships between them. It is noted that the territorial structure is the division of the geographical entity (country, region) into clearly defined elements, each of which performs a certain function, and this function is in one way or another related to the geographical position of the element on the territory under study.

In the study of territorial structures, it is proposed to use a systemic-structural approach as the main approach, which allows us to identify the characteristics of the region as a systemic entity with a complex internal structure, external connections and relations that are in constant development and organization. The main functions of territorial structures are system-forming, structuring, analytical, managerial, etc.

The practical use of this approach makes it possible to identify the specifics of the territorial structure of the European Union as a holistic entity, and not as many structures of the participating countries, highlighting the main features of the placement of productive forces, the ratio of center and periphery, the nature of economic interaction, the level of economic development of the territory, the degree of concentration of economic resources. This assessment identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the European Union in order to strengthen competitive advantages and create conditions for improving the effectiveness of the potential growth opportunities of the European economy. The territorial structure reflects the result of the social and economic activities of the region as a holistic territorial multilevel polystructural system, which functions under the influence of external (globalization and country) and internal (territory-specific) factors. As a rule, the process of development of the territorial structure is characterized by inertia, weak dynamism and openness to change. The main elements of the territorial structure are in the center-periphery system - the core (center), semi-periphery and periphery; in the taxonomic system - range, zone, section, segment, sector, strip, node, line.

Transformations of the territorial structure manifest themselves in the form of differentiation, concentration, tightening, etc. Differentiation reflects the complexity of the territorial structure of industrial formations due to the construction of new ones, expansion and modernization of existing industrial facilities not only in the nuclei of concentration, but also outside them - in industrial gravitation zones. Concentration - a rapid increase in the density (intensity) of the territorial concentration of industrial facilities in a certain area, leading to the emergence of concentration nuclei. Pulling - the movement of industrial objects from the periphery to the concentration core, acting as a focus. Pulling is especially characteristic of industrial gravitation zones of large cities.

The level of development of the territorial structure is characterized by the concentration of the population in the territory, as well as the dispersion of various objects in space. At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish territorial entities by population size, participation in the territorial division of labor, by demographic characteristics, by the level

of economic and social development, by the peculiarities of the dynamics of environmental processes, etc.

The main feature of the territorial structure of the European Union on the basis of administrative-territorial division is that it is not a state, but is an integral association of 27 states. It should be noted that in 2020 The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has officially withdrawn from the European Union. In our opinion, this will significantly change the interaction of the EU member states, including economic ties, migration processes, socio-political structure, customs rules, territorial borders.

The population of the European Union as of 2020 is 447,7 million people. In Europe, more than 8% of the world's population is concentrated and the region occupies a leading position in terms of urbanization: on average, 74% of people live in cities, and in some countries these numbers are more than 80% and even 90% of the total population. The EU member states differ in size (large, medium, small and micro states), which largely determines the level of population concentration on their territory and the features of the resettlement scheme. The largest part of the population of the European Union is concentrated in Germany (83 million people), France (68 million. people), Italy (61 million people), Spain (47 million people), Netherlands (18 million people).

The main demographic challenges for the European Union economy are population decline, migration and population ageing, which will pose significant risks to economic growth and the pan-European budget. Thus, according to forecasts, by 2050 the dependency ratio will double - to 54 percent, therefore, to one elderly resident will correspond not four people of working age, as now, but only two. At the same time, the population of working age (from 15 to 64 years) will decrease by 48 million people (16%), while the elderly population (65 years and older) will increase - by 58 million people (77%). It should be noted that in the period 2016-2018, EC-13 countries are characterized by population decline and migration outflow: Lithuania (-2,8%), Croatia (-2. 0%) and Latvia (-1,8%), Romania (-1,2%).

The main characteristic of the international division of labour is the economic specialization of countries, industries and individual economic units, which is predetermined primarily by the natural resource and economic potential, as well as the degree of involvement in the process of international trade. Traditionally, the contribution of the European Union to world GDP is 23-25%, provided that the production of 20% of the world market for industrial products (the leading industry is engineering, concentrated in Germany) corresponds to the participating countries of this association. Given the fairly low level of supply of mineral resources in the European region, the copper industry was most developed in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy; ferrous metallurgy - in Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, the Benelux countries, Poland, the Czech Republic; aluminium production - Germany, Norway, France, Hungary, Switzerland, Greece.

In the global production of chemical products, the European Union ranks second after China. In 2018, the global trade turnover of the chemical industry amounted to 3,3 trillion euros. and almost a fourth corresponds to the countries of the European Union. The main producers of chemical products (more than 80%) are Germany, France, Italy, the

Netherlands, Spain, Belgium. The forest industry is concentrated in Sweden and France, the light industry in Spain, Portugal, Italy.

One of the important geographical features of the European continent is the surface of rural areas (more than 90% of the surface) in which more than half of the EU population lives. The economic contribution of rural areas leaves more than 42% of GDP in 27 EU countries, in which more than 53% of jobs are concentrated. However, the main problem is the differentiation of rural and urban territories by the level of income of the population, which in some countries of the European Union reaches 200%.

At the same time, due to the high level of development of agricultural production, not only European food security is ensured, but also agricultural exports. The leaders of agricultural production are France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The main exporting countries of the EU are Germany (in 2018 its share in exports was 22,1%), Belgium (8,2%), the Netherlands (13,0%), among the countries leading in the import of goods - Germany (20,9%), France (11,4%), Belgium (7,1%). One factor in the development of export capacity is the provision of transport infrastructure, including road, river and sea transport, enabling international and transit transport. Large ports are located in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Spain. The seaport of Rotterdam (469,4 million tons) leads in the ranking of the largest container ports in Europe, in second place is the Belgian port of Antwerp (235,2 million tons), in third and fourth place are the ports of Germany - Hamburg (136. 6 million tons) and Bremerhaven (the number of served passengers amounts to 250 thousand people), in fifth place is the Spanish port of Valencia (64,2 million tons). The largest river port of Duisburg is located in Germany and serves about 20 thousand ships and 25 thousand trains.

In our opinion, the explanation of the regional spatial heterogeneity of EU countries should be considered through the prism of the features of the spatial concentration of economic activities, which will allow the development of constructive proposals aimed at solving social, environmental and economic problems. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the European Union, as a territorial entity, has a variety of territorial structures that are formed and developed according to different country approaches, or, even, principles. Therefore, the economy of European member states reacts differently to crisis phenomena, which, according to the European Commission, already requires funding in the amount of more than 3 trillion euros [6].

Negative consequences for the European economy appeared in the first quarter of 2020 in the form of a 3,8% reduction in EU GDP and 3,3% in the euro area, the most significant drop since 1995. The largest decline in GDP was observed in France (-5,8%), Spain (-5,2%), Italy (-4,7%), Germany (-2,2%), and in Bulgaria and Finland there was a slight growth in GDP by 0,3% and 0,1%, respectively. Number of employees for the first time since 2013 decreased by 0,2% in both the EU and the euro area [7]. According to IMF forecasts, the EU economy will decrease by more than 7% in 2020, and in the worst-case scenario, GDP could fall by up to 16%. Social problems will manifest themselves in the growth of unemployment, in such areas as tourism, the entertainment industry, the restaurant business, whose sales volumes have decreased by 70%.

In general, the share of EU countries in world GDP in 2018 was about 23% (\$21,6 trillion) in purchasing power parity and about 19% (\$18,7 trillion) in nominal value. It should be noted that the countries of the European Union are significantly differentiated in terms of economic and social development. At the same time, traditionally, they are divided depending on the period of entry into the community: the "old" EU members with a higher level of development ("EU-15") and the states that joined the union after 2004 ("EU-13"). Thus, the members of the European Community - Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, France, who are the initiators of the creation of the European Union, accounted for most of the EU gross product - almost 90%. However, there is a positive trend in the reduction of differentiation in the development of the countries of "EU-15" and "EU-13," which is associated with an increased growth rate of the gross output of the "new" members of the European Union (3,9 per cent) compared to 1,9 per cent for the "old" members, in 2016-2019 [8].

According to IMF estimates, in 2016-2019, the growth rate of gross output of the "new" members of the European Union averaged 3,9% annually, and of the "old" ones - 1,9%, which was provided by an increase in domestic demand and consumption in these countries. However, most of the EU's gross output (90%) is the GDP of the "old" member states. It should be noted that despite the economic crisis of 2019, in some EU countries there was an acceleration in GDP growth: Ireland (+4,3%), Greece (+2,0%), Hungary (+4,6%), Latvia (+2,8%), Lithuania (+3,4%), Poland (+4,0%). In 2019, the largest contribution to the reduction in industrial production was made by countries such as Germany (-4,7%), Luxembourg (-3,0%), Romania (-3,2%), Portugal (-2,4%) [8].

In world trade, the European Union, along with China and the United States, is one of the most significant players, since in 2018 the EU's share in global imports was 15,2%, and in exports - 15,6%. For a fairly long period (2013-2017) European Union foreign trade was characterized by a trade surplus, and in 2018 the commodity value of imports exceeded the value of exports by 22,5 billion euros.

In 2019, the growth rate of average annual inflation in the European Union continued to decline (to 1,5%), which was due to a decrease in energy prices. At the same time, there is a significant differentiation in inflation between EU-15 and EU-13 groups. For example, in Germany, inflation was 1,5%, in France - 1,2%, Belgium - 1,5%, Denmark - 1,3% in Spain and Portugal - 0,7% and 0,9%, respectively. In the countries of group EU-13, on the contrary, the rate of price growth was significantly higher. In the Czech Republic, at the end of 2019, inflation was 2,6%, in Hungary - 3,4%, Romania - 4,2%, Slovakia - 2,6%.

Unemployment, migration, insufficient labour supply and ageing of the population are the main risk factors for the European Union economy. Despite the fact that the average unemployment rate in the EU in 2019 decreased and amounted to 6,4% compared to 2016 (8,6%), in a number of countries it remains quite high: Spain (14,1%), Denmark (5,0%), Cyprus (7,5%) [8].

The increase in the number of immigrants is causing growing social tensions, as well as additional costs due to the need to integrate them into society. The leaders in the net migration inflow in 2016-2018 were Germany (1,2 million people) and Spain (584,9 thousand people).

It should be noted that in general, the EU countries are characterized by increasing income inequality - the Gini coefficient in 2018 was 30,9. The share of the 10th decile in income reached 24,1%, and the decile coefficient of funds (shows the ratio of the share of income belonging to 10% the most affluent part of the population to the 10% of the least affluent population) - 8,6 times. Social inequality in the "old" countries of the European Union is slightly below the level of stratification in the "new" countries of the EU. The level of social inequality in Austria, Belgium, as well as in the Nordic countries is minimal among the EU-15 countries, and in the Scandinavian countries (Finland, Iceland) it has become one of the lowest in the world.

In order to overcome the problems associated with regional differences, the contrast of settlement and the level of economic development, the polarization of settlement, the hypertrophied growth of the largest cities and agglomerations, spatial planning takes on particular importance. The use of spatial planning methods makes it possible to optimize the pattern of settlement, reduce imbalances in the spatial development of urban and rural areas, increase the efficiency of rational land use, as well as ensure the preservation and restoration of natural systems. The promising use of modern technologies of spatial planning ensures the consistency of strategic development priorities with the peculiarities of the supporting frame, the placement of pathogenic zones, with the historically established settlement scheme and forms of economic development of the territory. This approach will take into account that spatial development processes are associated with the completion of the development cycle of the world economy and the transition to the sixth technological paradigm, strengthening agglomeration development; changing the geographical configuration of the world centers of global economic influence, achieving a critical level of anthropogenic and man-made impact on the Earth's biosphere.

In the European countries, problems of spatial development are manifested in an increase in the rate of urbanization (77% of the population will live in EU urban areas by 2020), in a decrease in environmental safety, significant imbalances in the labor market associated with the strengthening of the role of meritocracy and the consequences of the economic crisis. In this regard, one of the strategic directions of spatial development is the implementation of the EU policy in the field of rural development, focused on ensuring their sustainability in the framework of the development of a "green" economy, the balance of economic and social processes, environmental security and a high standard of living for the population.

Traditionally, the concept of rural development in European countries is based on sectoral, redistributive and territorial approaches. MOROZOVA (2015) notes that two conceptual models of state support for rural development are currently used: a model that provides for the consolidation of conditions and mechanisms of state support within a single legislative act (European Union) and a model in which various programs are implemented independently of each other (USA).

The experience of European countries shows that the stable state of production and social processes in rural areas is largely due to the scale and organizational and economic factors of the cooperative movement, mainly in vertical forms (sales of products, logistics, processing, service) [1].

A peculiarity of rural development policy in the European Union is the impossibility of clearly distinguishing the consequences of problems characteristic of agricultural development (for example, pollution of soil, water bodies, air with harmful substances) in accordance with state or regional borders. Thus, agriculture is the source of 10% CO₂ emissions in the European Union, more 50% of other greenhouse gases, as well as 90%-95% of ammonia emissions. Limited access to key resources (land, water), soil degradation (75% of agricultural land used is subject to erosion), loss of natural biological control of pests and diseases, and loss of genetic diversity are also constraints to agricultural development. This circumstance largely determined the direction of the strategic goals for rural development: improving the competitiveness of agricultural products; sustainable management of natural resources and climate change; achieving balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities, including job creation and maintenance. In this regard, spatial planning of rural areas should include the creation of innovative infrastructure to ensure a low-carbon and climate-sustainable economy in agriculture, food and forestry, new transport hubs for the formation of food networks, social infrastructure in order to increase the level of labor mobility and self-employment of the population.

Taking into account the nature of the modern problems of territorial development of the European Union, one of the priority areas of the EU is state regulation of agriculture, including issues of improving its competitiveness and the level of development of rural territories. With regard to economic policy in the field of agriculture, a single EU agrarian program (EU SARE) has been adopted, providing for a system of guaranteed prices, regulation of the agricultural market and customs protectionism in trade with other countries. For the implementation of a unified agrarian policy (SARE) in 2014-2020 408,31 billion euro or 38% of the total EU budget was designated. Initially, this budget was distributed between two main areas: support for farmers and regulation of agricultural markets - 312,74 billion. euro or 29% of the total EU budget (financing from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGE) and rural development - 95.58 billion euro or 9% (EAFRD funding).

In order to overcome the global problems posed by the economic crisis and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, by population growth and climate change, there must be a focus on food security (FAO forecasts that by 2050 the food production should increase by 60 percent of 2007 levels), as well as, on overcoming economic and structural shifts in the EU agricultural sector. The main problems of agriculture in Europe include high fragmentation, low yields of producers and the need to improve social conditions for farmers. It should also be borne in mind that price volatility in the world market and changes in food consumption patterns make it necessary to increase the level of innovation in agricultural production through the introduction of biotechnologies. On the one hand, this will increase the level of food quality, and on the other, it will provide renewable energy resources (biofuels, biochemical substances, biological materials (construction wood, biopolymers, etc.).

Rural tourism should be considered as a priority area of spatial development of rural areas, which is effectively developing in Italy, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France,

Spain. In this regard, spatial planning should include the development of special rules in urban planning, the allocation of specially protected areas, and the restriction of the placement of industrial facilities and transport highways.

The trends of spatial development associated with urbanization are manifested in the emergence of single-industry towns, the main characteristic of which is the presence of urban-forming enterprises that lose competitiveness over time, which leads to economic and social problems. These problems are manifested in the outflow of the working-age population, in the high level of unemployment, in the low level of business activity, which determines the depressive nature of the development of the territory. Currently, the most relevant are three models of the development of single-industry towns depending on the nature of the problems of the city-forming enterprise: "controlled compression" (without the potential for possible restoration); "stabilization of a single-industry town" (supporting the development of a city-forming enterprise without an alternative); "industrial diversification" (closure of the city-forming enterprise and creation of conditions for diversification). It should be noted that in Europe, the experience of the development of single-industry towns based on industrial diversification is quite successfully used. For example, in Germany, as a result of the implementation of the state program related to the closure of coal and metallurgical enterprises, conditions have been created for the development of alternative economic activities (production of building materials, chemicals, mining equipment, microelectronics, etc.). This required subsidies to re-qualify the unemployed population and create infrastructure for new industries in cities such as Dessau, Magdeburg, Cottbus or Loyn.

A non-standard example of the re-profiling of the economy of a single-industry town into the field of tourism is the Czech city of Ostrava, which specialized in the metallurgical industry. The result of repurposing and diversification was the transformation of the single-industry town into the largest tourist center in the Czech Republic through the preservation of unique attractions and the creation of service and tourism infrastructure. Based on the experience of the development of single-industry towns, it should be noted that significant investments in support of the city-forming enterprise do not increase the economic and social efficiency of its functioning. At the same time, diversification of the territory's development directions is decisive, using the features of historical and cultural heritage, natural resource potential, which allows creating a new appearance of the territory. As effective tools of regional policy, it is advisable to use: various forms of interaction between large and small businesses, business incubators, business resource centers, loans for small businesses without guarantees, state guarantees for the return of private investment (at least 25%), retraining of the population, the creation of clusters, the introduction of tax incentives, etc.

An interesting experience is the development of cluster initiatives implemented both within one industry and having an intersectoral nature of interaction. The city-forming sectoral/intersectoral cluster is a collection of organizations belonging to one/more economic activities, or operating within a single production and technological chain of companies, whose effective interaction provides economic benefits for all participants. Thus, a cluster model of development is being successfully implemented in Finland

(woodworking, telecommunications technologies), Italy (agro-industrial, light industry), Germany (chemistry and engineering), France (food, cosmetics).

Based on the above, it is possible to believe that overcoming structural changes in the spatial development of the region associated with the need to regulate land use processes, integrate various regions (industries, companies), develop single-industry towns and rural areas, optimize transport corridors, stabilize the environmental background, requires an integrated approach to spatial planning. The integrated approach consists in identifying the features of the supporting frame, zoning the territory taking into account social, economic and environmental characteristics, optimizing the territorial structure, which allows creating a long-term stable framework for the harmonious development of the territory. Thus, it is possible to create stable and predictable conditions for investment and economic, social and environmental benefits at both the regional and local community levels, which will generally improve the quality of life. At the same time, an important condition is the support of the local communities of the region for strategic priorities of spatial planning, as an ideology of unified interaction and cooperation within the framework of the pan-European space.

The main strategic priorities for the spatial development of Europe should be considered to stimulate the development of innovation and the digital economy, support small and medium-sized businesses with a narrow specialization, and the development of a low-carbon and green economy. The allocation of European Union financial resources to advanced economies focuses on supporting the development of the innovation environment and information and communication technologies (at least 80% of the financial means) and the low-carbon economy (20% of the financial means); for countries with economies in transition, 60% and 15% respectively; for less developed regions - 50% and 12%.

Effective implementation of strategic priorities involves cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation among member States through joint projects, exchange of experiences and coordination of spatial planning. Decisions on the legal framework governing land, labour and intellectual property markets, macroeconomic stability and the provision of basic services, such as education and health, should be the main focus. One of the main advantages of the European Union as a union of different states is the high mobility of the economically active population and free interregional migration, which significantly expand the opportunities for obtaining both own and public income, as well as changing social status.

In our opinion, it is the implementation of an integrated approach to spatial planning that will create the conditions for consolidating the efforts of all regions of Europe, as a single community of independent states, in improving the competitiveness of the economy, strengthening economic potential, and ensuring food security. At the same time, the main principle of interaction between the member countries should be the unity of priorities, goals, mechanisms to counter challenges and external threats, which will strengthen the system of pan-European values and ensure a high level of solidarity among the countries of the United Europe. Synergies between the European Union member states should focus on the following strategic objectives of spatial development:

- ✓ intensification and strengthening of interregional relations and reduction of interregional differentiation, consolidation of the population in geopolitically important territories, which will ensure increased degree of integration (connectivity) and balance of space;
- ✓ development of optimal layout schemes for industrial facilities, settlement zones, residential development zones, taking into account the features of the supporting frame, pathogenic zones, the level of anthropogenic load in order to create a spatial environment favorable for life;
- ✓ identification of the potential of urban agglomerations within the framework of interregional interaction, areas of differentiation of the development of single-industry towns, the creation of sectoral or intersectoral cluster models in order to increase the competitiveness of the economy;
- ✓ improving the transport and information connectivity of the territories in order to increase the level of accessibility of populated areas and mobility of the population, the effective use of transit potential;
- ✓ introduction of innovative technologies of environmental management, use of ecological zoning in order to ensure environmental safety and preservation of the environment for the future generation;
- ✓ identification of the economic, social and innovative potential of individual territories with a view to creating new development centers within the framework of a polycentric model of spatial development;
- ✓ initiating the implementation of large interregional cooperation projects in order to form new spatial structures - globally competitive regions, in order to strengthen the position of the European Union in the system of international division of labor;
- ✓ strengthening local self-government and inter-municipal cooperation, involving the population in order to ensure the flexibility and effectiveness of the spatial development management system.

Conclusions

1. The actualization of scientific and applied studies of spatial planning as the basis for the spatial development of the European Union is determined by the need to overcome the consequences of the economic crisis and the pandemic of COVID-19, imbalances in social, economic and environmental development between the member countries of the union in order to consolidate efforts to counter external challenges and preserve regional competitive advantages and national production in the long term.

2. The increase in the level of anthropogenic load, the increase in the scale of industrial production, and the strengthening of social differentiation lead to the consolidation as the main goals of the spatial development of the European Union to ensure the sustainable development of the regions by modernizing approaches to the development of the economic and information space, the formation of an innovative environment, the development of clean energy and environmentally friendly transport.

3. Spatial planning allows you to take into account the characteristics of the territory (economic specialization, level of development, the nature of the use of natural resources and economic potentials, etc.), optimize the location of productive forces, resettlement schemes, and highlight the areas of the most important natural objects. As a result of the use of spatial planning methods, it is possible to create conditions for ensuring the maximum effectiveness of the functioning of territorial economic systems, a favorable living environment, and the balanced development of urban and rural territories.

4. In order to solve the urgent problems of rational use of the economic and natural potential of territories, increase the competitiveness of the national economy, it is necessary to conduct a study of the supporting frame, including determining the level of concentration of capital and natural resources, the peculiarities of the organization of the transport network, resettlement schemes, environmental destruction.

5. It is proposed to use zoning of territories in the development of master plans, strategies for regional development, legal and environmental regulations for the use of land and natural objects, to optimize schemes for the placement of productive forces. Zoning of territories increases spatial planning possibilities for the creation of new zones or the reprofiling of existing ones by changing the specialization of economic activities, which ensures the optimality of the territorial structure.

6. It is proposed to use ecological zoning in spatial planning in order to solve the environmental problems of the EU member states, which consist in increasing greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, loss of biodiversity, waste generation, which leads to technological threats and risks to human health.

7. The study of the territorial structure of the region makes it possible to identify the features and problems of territorial entities depending on the degree of participation in the territorial division of labor, by demographic characteristics, by the level of economic, social and environmental development. The study revealed the regional spatial heterogeneity of EU countries, which is manifested in the peculiarities of spatial concentration of economic activities.

8. Taking into account the problems of rural development in the European Union, it is justified that the approach to their spatial development should include increasing the sectors of agriculture and forestry, developing local infrastructure and increasing human capital, creating and developing small enterprises, including creating jobs, improving accessibility and improving the quality of information and communication technologies (ICT), etc.

9. The basis of the approach to the spatial development of single-industry towns should be the diversification of the areas of development of the territory, using the features of historical and cultural heritage, natural resource potential, which allows creating a new appearance of the city. As an effective tool for regulating the development of single-industry towns, it is proposed to use cluster initiatives implemented both within one industry and having an intersectoral nature of interaction.

10. The implementation of the principles of spatial development of the European Union requires the use of an integrated approach to spatial planning, which involves identifying the features of the supporting frame, zoning the territory taking into account social,

economic and environmental characteristics, optimizing the territorial structure, which allows creating a long-term stable framework for the harmonious development of the territory.

Research prospects. Innovative approaches to the spatial planning of the EU regions, based on ensuring the rational use of land and on the implementation of links between types of land use, require further development. At the same time, these approaches should take into account the balance of development needs, the need to protect the environment and the achievement of social and economic goals. This will allow defining a common vision of the future and agreeing on the directions of territorial development of the EU member states based on the efficient use of resources, rational management, partnerships between the public and private sectors and effective investment decision-making.

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ПРОСТОРОВЕ ПЛАНУВАННЯ ЯК ОСНОВА ПРОСТОРОВОГО РОЗВИТКУ, КОНСОЛІДАЦІЯ ЗУСИЛЬ ТА СОЛІДАРНОСТІ ОБ'ЄДНАНОЇ ЄВРОПИ. ЧАСТИНА 2.

Враховуючи, що метою просторового розвитку Європейського Союзу є забезпечення сталого розвитку європейських регіонів, зміцнення демократичних структур на регіональному та муніципальному рівнях та підвищення конкурентоспроможності, корисність просторового планування є виправданою. Це дозволить удосконалити розміщення продуктивних сил, схеми розселення, виділити території найважливіших природних об'єктів з урахуванням спеціалізації економіки, рівня розвитку, характеру використання природних ресурсів та економічного потенціалу тощо. Запропоновано підхід до просторового планування, який передбачає визначення особливостей опорного каркаса, зонування території з урахуванням соціальних, економічних та екологічних особливостей, оптимізацію територіальної структури. Це створить умови для подолання структурних змін у просторовому розвитку регіону, пов'язаних із необхідністю регулювання процесів землекористування, інтеграцією різних регіонів (галузей, підприємств), розвитком мономіст та сільських територій, оптимізації транспортних коридорів, стабілізації екологічного фону. Приділено увагу гармонійному взаємному розвитку еколого-економічних систем, що забезпечується проектуванням архітектури несучих та екологічних каркасів. При цьому результати досліджень рівня антропогенного та техногенного навантаження, гранично допустимих норм використання природних ресурсів (водних об'єктів, земельних ресурсів, повітря тощо), а також наявності патогенних зон, слід брати до уваги. Реалізація запропонованого підходу потребує консолідації зусиль територіальних громад на різних рівнях на засадах співробітництва, інтеграції та об'єднання, що враховує загальні тенденції розвитку та специфічні особливості територій. Головним результатом стане зміцнення співдружності, посилення солідарності країн-

учасниць у досягненні стратегічних орієнтирів збалансованого розвитку Європейського Союзу та ефективної протидії сучасним викликам.

Ключові слова: просторовий розвиток; Європейський Союз; сталий розвиток, територіальне планування, оптимізація територіальної структури.