

## FEATURES OF SPATIAL BUSINESS INTEGRATION IN CONDITIONS OF POST-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SPATIAL MATRIX

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In today's conditions of the world economy development, we are witnessing not only innovative and informational breakthroughs in all spheres of human activity, but also transformational processes in the spatial organization of economic systems. The globalization of the economic space and decentralization of the managerial resources of national economic and administrative systems in the 21st century lead to a scientific and practical discussion on new horizons of research on key determinants of economic life.

Today, the traditional economic-geographical factors of territories competitiveness (natural, labor and energy resources, accumulated capital, etc.) lose the decisive role for the quality of spatial development. This actualizes the "extra-territoriality" of local economic communities, as the territory's membership of national economic complexes becomes much less significant than its involvement in global value-creating chains. In today's conditions of the world economy development, it is the integration processes that become crucial for the formation of new forms of socio-economic interactions, the creation of new senses and values.

Spatial integration of business is the latest form of business activity in spatial systems of different hierarchical levels.

Key factors for development are the effective use of human capital and accumulated knowledge, the speed of innovation, the ability to establish flexible contacts and achieve a high degree of interpersonal trust in the processes of horizontal and vertical integration interactions. The article deals with the systematization and typology of spatial forms of business organization, outlines the main factors of the perspective spatial organization of business. It is noted that the development of forms of business spatial organization moves along the ascending trajectory – from localization forms through integration and network forms to metaspatial forms of business organization. The article concludes that the search of well-considered decisions of regulatory, managerial, normative character concerning the spatial arrangement of forms of business activity should become the basis for overcoming the existing imbalances and globalization challenges of the present, which will be the subject of further research by the authors.