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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM: GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF TOURIST AND RECREATIONAL DESTINATIONS

Under current conditions of spatial rethinking of the global market, tourism and recreation activities are increasingly considered as one of the key vectors of regional development, integration of territories into international economic relations and stimulation of inter-sectoral interactions. Tourism and recreation are a multidisciplinary phenomenon and accumulate natural, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors, integrating them in a specific geographical space.

Geographic aspects of the formation and functioning of tourist and recreational destinations are the subject of in-depth scientific analysis, as it is exactly the territorial organization, resource differentiation, natural and landscape conditions, demographic structure, infrastructure provision and spatial and communication relations that determine potential, specialization, and competitiveness of individual destinations.

The study becomes particularly relevant in the context of modern transformation processes in Ukraine, which are caused not only by security challenges, but also the necessity for post-war reconstruction, decentralization, development of creative economy and activation of domestic tourism. In this context, the geographical study of tourist and recreational destinations serves as a scientific basis for spatial planning, formation of tourist clusters, strategic positioning of regions and the implementation of the concept of sustainable tourism.

Thus, the geographical aspects of the development of tourist and recreational destinations acquire theoretical and applied significance both within the tourist area studies and recreational geography and in interdisciplinary research covering the fields of regional and urban

studies, spatial economics and environmental management.

Previously unresolved components of the general problem. Despite distribution of scientific studies focusing on geographical aspects of tourism development, factors, principles and conditions of functioning, as well as on topics related to tourist and recreational destinations, in particular in the papers of Ukrainian scientists such as Beideka O. O., Vedenina Yu. A., Ilyina M. V., Shpylyova Yu. B., Mishenina E. V., Malska M. P., Pan'kiva N. M., Topchiev O. G. Cherevko G. V., and in a number of scientific papers of foreign researchers who form the core of modern tourist geography and destination planning: Hall M. S., Page S. J., Becken S., Richins G., Scott D., Gossling S., Morgan N. and others, the current state of development of tourist and recreational destinations is accompanied by a number of theoretical and applied problems that remain open for scientific analysis. Key ones include: fragmentation of spatial research; limited implementation of GIS technologies; insufficient adaptation to modern challenges and threats; insufficient consideration of environmental constraints, etc.

Special attention needs to be paid to reconsideration of the geographical aspects of the development of tourist and recreational destinations for the post-war economic, social and cultural recovery of Ukraine, based on a systematic, effective and modern mechanism for managing the relevant processes. In this area, the search for an effective cluster model for the development of the tourist and recreational complex, based on the principles of public and private partnership will allow integrating regional and interregional interests, to



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identify priority areas for the development of the resource potential of tourist and recreational clusters, as well as directing the joint efforts of the public sector and business structures to modernize infrastructure, stimulate innovative and investment activities and increase the competitiveness of domestic tourist and recreational services.

The aim of the article is to substantiate an integrated approach to clustering and typification of tourist and recreational destinations in Ukraine based on geographical aspects and a mixed model of cluster analysis, augmented model of life cycle destination (TALC) taking into account external and internal factors of the country's post-war reconstruction.

The study systematized classification approaches, characterized modern clustering algorithms (hierarchical, density, network, hybrid) and it was also analyzed the potential of their application for the formation of adaptive management strategies in the field of tourism and recreation.

The research focuses on the structural and spatial characteristics, stages of development and cluster organization of tourist and recreational destinations in Ukraine, as well as methods of their classification and typification based on modern world approaches to cluster analysis and the phase theory of the development of tourist and recreational territories.

Presentation of the main material. Tourist and recreational activities are an important factor in the spatial organization of modern society and the formation of regional development. In this context, the systematization and classification of tourist and recreational desti-

nations as spatial units that ensure the implementation of the functions of recreation, health improvement, knowledge and leisure are of particular importance. Typology of destinations is an important tool for scientific analysis, planning and management of tourist and recreational systems, as it allows to identify common features, patterns of development and the specifics of the functioning of individual territories.

One of the key approaches to typology is geographic, which is based on taking into account spatial, natural-geographical and landscape characteristics of territories. Geographical criteria allow to cover a wide range of factors, in particular the position of the destination relative to the main physical-geographical objects, climatic conditions, natural resources, relief and other spatial characteristics that determine the tourist and recreational potential of the territory. In this context, the analysis of the geographical typology of destinations is relevant both in scientific-theoretical and in applied aspects [1-7]. The typology of tourist and recreational destinations according to geographical criteria is given in Table 1.

Classification of tourist and recreational destinations according to geographical criteria allows to make a comprehensive analysis of the spatial differentiation of the tourist potential of territories. The suggested typology covers key parameters that determine the attractiveness and functional specialization of destinations: relief, climatic conditions, natural resource base, level of socio-economic development and type of tourism orientation.

Table 1. Typology of tourist and recreational destinations by geographical criteria

Criterion	Destination type	Characteristic	Examples
By landform	Mountain	High natural and recreational potential, opportunities for outdoor activities	Bukovel (Ukraine), Alps (Switzerland), Tatra Mountains (Poland/Slovakia)
	Plains	Lack of heights suitable for agrotourism, green tourism	Podillia (Ukraine), Lemko Region (Ukraine), Central France
	Coastal (seaside)	Orientation towards seaside vacation	Odesa (Ukraine), Barcelona, Antalya
By climatic conditions	Temperate climate resorts	Seasonal attractiveness, opportunity for various types of activities	Lviv region (Ukraine), Transcarpathia (Ukraine), Northern Italy
	Subtropical/tropical resorts	Year-round beach and recreational tourism	Bali, Maldives, Sri Lanka
By natural resources	Forest	Speleo-, eco-, hunting tourism, green recreation	Carpathians (Ukraine), Bialowieza Forest
	Water	Lakes, rivers, mineral springs, sea coasts	Šatské Lakes, Lake Bled (Slovenia), Karlovy Vary (Czech Republic)
	Biodiverse	Territories with protected natural sites	Carpathians (Ukraine), Kamchatka, National Parks of Canada
By level of socio-economic development	Urbanized	Developed infrastructure, multifunctionality	Kyiv (Ukraine), Paris, New York
	Rural/eco-friendly	Ecotourism, agrotourism, cultural and everyday recreation	Poltava Oblast (Ukraine), Tuscany, Alpine villages
By specialization	Medical and health-improving	Resorts with mineral waters, climatotherapy	Morshyn (Ukraine), Truskavets (Ukraine), Baden-Baden
	Cultural and historical	Destinations with a concentration of monuments, museums, and cultural heritage	Lviv (Ukraine), Prague, Krakow
	Adventure-based	Focused on active tourism	Caucasus, Carpathians (Ukraine), Dolomites

Source: Developed by the authors

In particular, relief and morphological characteristics determine the presence of mountainous, flat or coastal destinations, each of which has specific conditions for the development of certain types of tourism – from active mountain to beach or agrotourism. Climatic conditions, in turn, have an influence on the seasonality, comfort of stay and the duration of the tourist and recreational season.

Natural resources are important: forest, water and biodiverse destinations form the basis for ecological, speleological, hunting or health tourism. The socio-economic level of development of the territory determines the degree of infrastructural provision, which is expressed in urbanized or rural types of destinations.

Classification by functional specialization (medical and health, cultural and historical, adventure and active, mixed) shows that most destinations combine several types of resources and forms of activity, which is a sign of the multifunctionality of modern tourism.

Thus, the geographical typology of tourist and recreational destinations serves not only as a basis for scientific analysis, but also has applied significance for strategic planning, in particular the formation of a cluster management model, the development of tourist and recreational infrastructure, branding of territories and

increasing their competitiveness in the tourist and recreational market.

The implemented typology of tourist and recreational destinations by geographical criteria made it possible to outline the main natural and climatic, resource and socio-economic parameters that form the specifics of destinations and their tourist and recreational attractiveness. However, for a full understanding of the functioning of the tourist and recreational space, it is important not only to determine the type of destination, but also to analyze the structure of its spatial organization that is how functional elements (accommodation, catering, recreational facilities, attractions, transport accessibility, etc.) are located on the territory.

Spatial types of organization of tourist and recreational destinations reflect the degree of compactness, interconnection and concentration of tourist functions within a specific territory. This classification allows to understand better how the interaction between the core of the destination and its peripheral zones is organized, how effectively transport work, and what kind of development model is appropriate to apply for a particular territory [8-10]. In this context, we consider the main spatial types of organization of tourist and recreational destinations according to the criterion of location of functions (Table 2).

Table 2. Spatial types of organization of tourist and recreational destinations (by location of functions)

Type	Description	Examples
Compact	All main tourist functions (accommodation, food, entertainment, attractions) are concentrated within a single location or settlement	Lviv, Yaremche, Krakow
Network	Tourism functions are located in several neighboring settlements or locations, connected with a transport, infrastructure and functional network	Transcarpathia, Subcarpathian Voivodeship, Transylvania
Linear	Tourist attractions and services are oriented along the coastline, road or other linear landscape element	Southern coast of Crimea, Amalfi, Dalmatian Coast (Croatia)
Polycentric	The destination has several centers with different tourist specializations, which function autonomously or in interconnection	Montenegro (Budva, Kotor, Herceg Novi), Riviera Maya (Mexico)

Source: Developed by the authors

The spatial organization of tourist and recreational destinations is an important factor in the effectiveness of the functioning of the tourist and recreational system. It determines how conveniently and logically key infrastructure elements are located, how flow of tourists move, and what the availability of resources is.

The compact type is typical for historical cities and small resorts, where the concentration of functions within one territory provides easy navigation, quick access to the main facilities and high density of tourist services.

The network-type destination prevails in regions with an extensive transport system and a variety of natural and cultural resources, which allows tourists to choose individual routes and form more flexible stay programs.

The linear organization is characteristic of coastal regions and territories along mountain roads, where natural conditions determine the elongated structure of the tourist and recreational destination. This type requires

careful transport planning to avoid excessive load on individual segments.

The polycentric type of destinations is typical for complex tourist and recreational regions that combine several cities or resorts with different specializations (cultural, beach, health, etc.). This contributes to the diversification of the tourist and recreational product and the unloading of tourist and recreational cores.

Thus, the choice of a spatial organization model should correspond to both the natural and geographical features of the territory and the strategic goals of its tourist and recreational development. A successful destination is not only a resource-rich territory, but also an effectively structured space.

The analyzed classifications – both by geographical criteria and by spatial organization of functions – allow for a deeper understanding of the structural nature of tourist and recreational destinations. However, in the conditions of modern globalization and regional development, there is a need not only for descriptive typing of destinations, but also for the formation of integrated

models of management of tourism and recreation development. In this context, the concept of a tourist and recreational cluster is becoming increasingly important.

Clustering of tourist and recreational destinations is based on the idea of functional interaction between participants in the tourist and recreational market - enterprises, infrastructure facilities, government bodies, educational institutions, local communities. Unlike simple geographical proximity or spatial concentration of functions, a cluster provides synergy and coordination between all elements of the system to achieve competitive advantages and effective development.

Thus, geographical types of destinations determine the initial conditions of resource provision, spatial models – a way to organize tourist and recreational infrastructure, and the cluster model – a strategic form of interaction between subjects of tourist and recreational activity. This approach allows not only to effectively use natural resource potential, but also to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the region.

However, the classification itself is only a description of the existing diversity, while a cluster is an organizational model of cooperation between subjects in a certain territory. The formation of a tourist and recreational cluster requires an understanding not only of the geographical structure, but also of the influence of internal and external factors that determine: the competitiveness of the region, the possibilities for combining resources, the ability to recover in times of crisis (in particular, post-war), and stability in a turbulent environment.

Thus, the classification of tourist and recreational destinations sets a resource and spatial «matrix» in which a cluster can potentially develop. In turn, influential factors determine the ability of this matrix to turn into a functional and sustainable model of cooperation – a cluster [11-14].

Outside the boundaries of a specific tourist and recreational destination, external factors are formed and developed, which are the result of global, national or inter-regional processes (Table 3).

Table 3. External factors of tourist and recreational destinations

Group of factors	Content
Political stability/security	Level of threats (external or internal), war zone, demilitarization of the region
Public policy	Post-war reconstruction programs, subsidies, international aid, border infrastructure development
International support / donors	Participation in technical assistance projects (EU4Business, GIZ, UNDP), access to grants
Investment attractiveness	The level of investor confidence in the region, the availability of economic incentives (benefits, industrial parks)
Demand for safe tourism	Changing consumer preferences in favor of domestic/regional tourism and recreation, demand for restorative and eco-tourism
Technological factors	Access to digital services, online marketing, social media promotion, Smart tourism
Cross-border cooperation	International tourist routes, joint clusters at the borders, European integration orientation
Global crises/turbulence	Military actions, energy instability, climate change, pandemics

Source: Developed by the authors

In the process of forming tourist and recreational clusters, external (exogenous) factors play the role of catalysts or constraints that form the general environment of the functioning of the tourist and recreational space. They set macro conditions: geopolitical stability, investment climate, political will to support private-public partnership, international assistance, etc.

However, the real transformation of tourist and recreational destinations into stable tourist and recreational

clusters occurs at the level of internal (endogenous) processes, such as the ability of territorial communities, business and government: to use external incentives; adapt to challenges (especially post-war ones) and mobilize available resources [11-17].

Thus, the influence of external factors is a condition, but internal factors are the driving force of cluster formation (Table 4).

Table 4. Internal factors of tourist and recreational destinations

Group of factors	Content
Natural resource base	The presence of unique landscapes, cultural heritage, and medicinal resources
State of tourist and recreational infrastructure	Development of roads, accommodation facilities, services, safe routes
Cooperation among stakeholders	Readiness of local business, community, government and educational institutions for cooperation
Institutional activity	Existence of regional development agencies, tourism associations, local development strategies
Personnel qualifications	Availability of trained specialists, availability of specialized education in the region
Identity and branding	Local identity, the ability to form a unique tourist and recreational brand
Social capital	Level of trust and cooperation between local residents, businesses and authorities
Crisis resilience	Internal mechanisms for adapting to challenges: martial law, declining demand, demographic changes

Source: Developed by the authors

It should be noted that during the period of post-war reconstruction, these factors have a modified emphasis: the importance of social cohesion and economic mobilization of the community increases; the formation of a safe environment for tourists and vacationers becomes key; external aid and international projects can initiate a tourist and recreational cluster, but its sustainable development depends on local initiative.

Thus, despite the challenges and threats (inflation, destroyed communications, security) created by external factors, internal responses (business cooperation, community activity, management efficiency, involve-

ment of IDPs as a labor resource) determine whether a region will turn into a tourist and recreational cluster or remain a fragmented space. The mere fact of the presence of tourist and recreational resources or a favorable spatial location does not guarantee their effective use. In this context, factors of external and internal influence act as determinants of the destination's ability to self-organize, innovate, and adapt to a changing environment (especially in the turbulent conditions of post-war reconstruction) [18-27].

The most common approaches to clustering tourist and recreational destinations are given in Table 5.

Table 5. Common approaches («models») for clustering tourist and recreational destinations

Model	The essence of the model	Signs of clustering	Typical methods/tools	Utility	Advantages
Geospatial (density-based, hotspot)	Actual spatial and temporal concentration of arrivals, traffic, objects	Coordinates of visited places, mobile/telematics traffic, GIS layers	DBSCAN, Getis-Ord Gi*, Local Moran's I, Kernel-density	Identify «hot zone» of rebooting or potential for multi-center routes	Clearly reflects the real tourist and recreational flow
Resource and infrastructure (RIP model)	Complementarity of natural, cultural resources + transport, accommodation, service	Resource cadastres, infrastructure classification, expert assessments	Multi-criteria evaluation (AHP, TOPSIS), k-means on standardized indices	Regional planning of new tourism and recreation products	Allows you to «sew» territories into food chains
Porter's «diamond» cluster, adapted to tourism	Value chain: core-attraction ↔ suppliers ↔ supporting industries ↔ institutions	Stakeholder relationship matrix, competition indicators	Social Network Analysis (SNA), structural modeling	Competitiveness diagnostics, shared brand formation	It takes into consideration cooperation between business and government
Functional-typological (UNWTO/ETC)	Dominant motivation and function: seaside resort, cultural city, nature-based, etc.	Product attributes, average season length, seasonality	k-means / SOM clustering by the «features × attributes» matrix	Quick positioning on the global market, benchmarking	Understandable for marketers; easy to communicate
Destination Life Cycle Model (TALC-clustering)	Phases: Exploration - Attraction- Development- Consolidation Stagnation- Regeneration/Innovation	Historical series of arrivals, investments, beds	Hierarchical clustering	Policy differentiation: where to stimulate/limit growth	Provides strategic vision
Demand (visitor-based)	Similarity of consumer segments between destinations	Surveys, card transactions, social media	PSO-k-means, DBSCAN, density clustering; joint purchasing analysis	Cross-promotion, dynamic packages «two destinations - one ticket»	Customer-centric, supports personalization
Stakeholder network	Density and type of connections between government, DMO, business, NGOs	Interviews, content analysis of agreements, collaborative projects	Network clustering (Louvain, Girvan-Newman)	Assessment of the cluster's «social capital» before implementing joint initiatives	It reveals hidden leadership cores and collaboration gaps

Source: Developed by the authors

The clustering model is not just an algorithm, but a combination of feature selection, available data and strategic goal. A properly selected model turns sets of locations into a manageable «living» organism, where synergy is felt by everyone – from local communities to the end consumer. For tourist and recreational destinations in Ukraine (region, subregion, several communities), a mixed approach will be optimal, taking into account different types of resources, the level of development of territories, tourist and recreational demand and a network of partnerships and can be presented as geospatial and resource-infrastructure clustering (physical structure of clusters), supplemented by TALC – development phases, demand – audience correspondence, network clustering, institutional viability.

In the context of structural economic restructuring and the presence of risks, the cluster model provides flexibility, increased cooperativeness and adaptation to external shocks. It is an adequate response to fragmentation of tourism and recreation initiatives; low capitalization of resources; the need for coordination of the private, public and community sectors; the need to attract investment and donor support in the post-war period.

The conclusion. The generalization of theoretical approaches and practical models of cluster analysis of tourist and recreational destinations allows us to form a systemic basis for their typification and strategic management of development. The use of a cluster mix model, which combines hierarchical clustering, *k-means* algorithms (in particular, PSO-k-means), density clus-

tering methods (DBSCAN), as well as network approaches (Louvain, Girvan–Newman), provides a flexible, comprehensive and adaptive toolkit for analyzing the structural, functional and spatial features of tourist and recreational areas. Based on cluster analysis, destinations are typified by development phases, according to the augmented destination life cycle model (TALC), which includes possible scenarios of decline, regeneration, diversification and adaptation to crisis challenges. This allows us to form individualized development strategies for each group of destinations depending on its current state, potential and degree of vulnerability. The key factors of the geographical and spatial organization of tourist and recreational clusters are:

- resource base (natural, cultural and historical, recreational),
- functional specialization of destinations (health, event, cognitive, religious, etc.),
- socio-economic stability and institutional activity of communities,
- accessibility of infrastructure (transport, communication, service),
- as well as the impact of global and local challenges, in particular military operations, demographic depopulation, climate change and post-pandemic processes.

In the context of the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, cluster-oriented typification and application of the TALC model play a strategic role as tools of spatial planning, regional policy and sustainable development. The tourist and recreational sphere in this context appear not only as an economic resource, but also as a tool for social reintegration, local identity, soft regeneration of territories and restoration of trust in regions affected by hostilities. The formation of adaptive tourism and recreation clusters will contribute to activating domestic tourism and recreation, supporting small and medium-sized businesses, restoring cultural heritage, increasing population mobility, and rebuilding the country's positive image as a safe, open, and hospitable tourist and recreational destination.

Thus, the combination of cluster analysis, the TALC phase model and factor typification forms a conceptually coherent and practically relevant basis for managing the development of tourist and recreational destinations in Ukraine in the context of post-war reconstruction, regional cohesion and sustainable growth.

Proposals for further research. In the context of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, it is advisable to deepen the scientific foundations of clustering of tourist and recreational destinations in several key areas:

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- development of regionally specific cluster models. It is necessary to form clustering models adapted to the spatial, economic and demographic characteristics of individual regions of Ukraine (for example, Polissya, Podillia, Azov), taking into consideration the state as a result of military operations, the level of tourist and recreational specialization and the potential for recovery;

- integration of geoinformation analysis (GIS) into cluster typification. The use of geoinformation technologies will allow spatially modeling the dynamics of destination development, identifying risk zones, weak links and growth points, in particular in border and remote communities;

- development of an indicator system for assessing the development phase of a tourist and recreational destination. It is relevant to create a unified multidimensional scale or index that will allow objectively assessing the TALC phase of a destination, taking into account quantitative (tourist flow, income, employment) and qualitative (perception, image, saturation level) indicators;

- modeling scenarios of regeneration and institutional transformation. It is worth deepening the study of strategies for the restoration and rethinking of tourist and recreational destinations at the stage of stagnation or decline – in particular, in the conditions of deoccupied territories, where tourism and recreation can act as a tool for restoring trust, forming local identity and economic stabilization; research of cooperation networks in tourist and recreational clusters.

A promising approach is the analysis of horizontal and vertical connections between cluster participants (communities, business, DMO, scientific institutions), using network analysis methods (network clustering) to identify effective models of cooperation, resource exchange and innovation; assessing the impact of digitalization and digital products on cluster formation.

In the new conditions, it is important to study how digital services (marketplaces, online booking, virtual guides, smart tourism) affect the change in the structure of tourist and recreational clusters and allow to compensate for infrastructure or logistical limitations.

Interdisciplinary integration in the management of tourist and recreational destinations. Further research should combine approaches from geography, economics, sociology, urbanism, as well as strategic management, which will allow creating complex models of sustainable recovery and development of tourist and recreational destinations in conditions of uncertainty.

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Boretska N., Krapivina G., Marchenko I. Regional development paradigm: geographical aspects of tourist and recreational destinations

Tourism and recreation are a multidisciplinary phenomenon that accumulates natural, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors, integrating them in a specific geographical space. Geographical research of tourist and recreational destinations is a scientific basis for spatial planning, the formation of tourist clusters, strategic positioning of regions and the implementation of the concept of their sustainable development, which consists in substantiating an integrated approach to clustering and typification of destinations in Ukraine based on geographical aspects and a mix model of cluster analysis, which are supplemented by a model of the life cycle of destinations taking into account external and internal factors of the post-war reconstruction of the country. Rethinking the geographical aspects of the development of destinations for the economic, social and cultural recovery of Ukraine based on the search for an effective

cluster model for the development of the tourist and recreational complex and the principles of public-private partnership. Therefore, the analysis of the geographical typology of destinations in the study is based on taking into account the spatial, natural-geographical and landscape characteristics of the territories. Spatial types of destination organization reflect the degree of compactness, interconnection and concentration of tourist functions within a specific territory. Outside a specific destination, external factors are formed and developed, which are the result of global, national or interregional processes and act as catalysts or constraints that shape the general environment for the functioning of the tourist and recreational space. They set macro conditions: geopolitical stability, investment climate, political will to support private-public partnership, international aid, etc. The ability of territorial communities, business and authorities to use external incentives; adapt to challenges (in particular post-war ones) and mobilize available resources are internal factors and the driving force of cluster formation. The classification of clustering models of tourist and recreational destinations allows to form a systemic basis for their typification and strategic management of development, and the use of a cluster mix model, which combines hierarchical clustering, k-means algorithms, density clustering methods (DBSCAN), as well as network approaches (Louvain, Girvan–Newman), provides a flexible, comprehensive and adaptive toolkit for analyzing the structural, functional and spatial features of tourist and recreational territories.

Keywords: tourist and recreational destinations, geographical aspects, spatial types of destination organization, clustering models, regional development.

Борецька Н. П., Крапівіна Г. О., Марченко І. Ф. Парадигма регіонального розвитку: географічні аспекти туристсько-рекреаційних DESTINATION

Туризм та рекреація є мультидисциплінарним феноменом, що акумулює природні, соціокультурні, економічні та екологічні чинники, інтегруючи їх у конкретному географічному просторі. Географічне дослідження туристсько-рекреаційних DESTINATION – це наукове підґрунтя для просторового планування, формування туристичних кластерів, стратегічного позиціонування регіонів та реалізації концепції їх сталого розвитку, яке полягає в обґрунтуванні інтегрованого підходу до кластеризації та типізації DESTINATION України на основі географічних аспектів та мікс-моделі кластерного аналізу, які доповнені моделлю життєвого циклу DESTINATION з урахуванням зовнішніх та внутрішніх чинників післявоєнної відбудови країни. Переосмислення географічних аспектів розвитку DESTINATION для економічного, соціального та культурного відновлення України заснований на пошуку ефективної кластерної моделі розвитку туристично-рекреаційного комплексу та принципах державно-приватного партнерства. Тому аналіз географічної типології DESTINATION в дослідженні ґрунтується на врахуванні просторових, природно-географічних та ландшафтних характеристик територій. Просторові типи організації DESTINATION відбивають ступінь компактності, взаємозв'язку й концентрації туристичних функцій у межах конкретної території. Поза межами конкретної DESTINATION формуються та розвиваються зовнішні чинники, які є результатом глобальних, національних або міжрегіональних процесів та виконують роль каталізаторів або обмежень, що формують загальне середовище функціонування туристсько-рекреаційного простору. Вони задають макроумови: геополітичну стабільність, інвестиційний клімат, політичну волю до підтримки приватно-державного партнерства, міжнародну допомогу тощо. Здатність територіальних спільнот, бізнесу та влади використати зовнішні стимули; адаптуватися до викликів (зокрема повоєнних) та мобілізувати наявні ресурси є внутрішніми чинниками та рушійною силою кластероутворення. Класифікація моделей кластеризації туристсько-рекреаційних DESTINATION дозволяє сформувати системну основу для їх типізації та стратегічного управління розвитком, а застосування кластерної мікс-моделі, яка поєднує ієрархічну кластеризацію, алгоритми типу k-середніх, методи щільнісної кластеризації (DBSCAN), а також мережеві підходи (Louvain, Girvan–Newman), забезпечує гнучкий, комплексний і адаптивний інструментарій для аналізу структурних, функціональних і просторових особливостей туристсько-рекреаційних територій.

Ключові слова: туристсько-рекреаційні DESTINATION, географічні аспекти, просторові типи організації DESTINATION, моделі кластеризації, регіональний розвиток.