

# Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology

Journal home page: [geology-dnu-dp.ua](http://geology-dnu-dp.ua)

ISSN 2617-2909 (print)  
ISSN 2617-2119 (online)

Journ. Geol. Geograph.  
Geology,  
28(4), 640–648.  
doi: [10.15421/111961](https://doi.org/10.15421/111961)

Liudmyla S. Golovkova, Yuliya O. Yuhnovska

Journ. Geol. Geograph. Geoecology, 28(4), 640–648.

## The development of the tourist sphere of Ukraine and Zaporizhzhya region based on the cluster approach

Liudmyla S. Golovkova, Yuliya O. Yuhnovska

*Dnipro National University of Railway Transport named after Academician V. Lazaryan, Dnipro, Ukraine,*  
[g.liudmila22@gmail.com](mailto:g.liudmila22@gmail.com)

Received: 22.05.2019

Received in revised form: 12.06.2019

Accepted: 10.07.2019

**Abstract.** The research is designed to analyze the development of the tourism industry in Ukraine and its regions based on a cluster approach. The following research methods have been used in order to achieve this goal: dialectical method, analysis and synthesis (when forming the algorithm of the development of tourism industry of the region on the basis of

a cluster approach), graphic method (to illustrate the results of the study); system-structural and expert analysis (for determining the composition of organizations of the tourism cluster of Zaporizhzhya region). This article explores the current state of the formation and development of the tourism industry of Ukraine and Zaporizhzhya region based on a cluster approach, as well as perspectives, advantages and problem solving by clustering the tourist industry of Ukraine and its separate regions. The analysis of the development of regions of Ukraine requires the use of new modern approaches in shaping and developing the potential of the tourism industry of the country and its regions, which we believe involves the formation of cluster associations of business entities in a certain region of the country. The algorithm of the formation and development of the tourism industry of the region based on a cluster approach is proposed; the structure of a tourism cluster of the region is proposed, which, unlike the others, should include enterprises (organizations, firms) that are geographically close, the tourism infrastructure, local labour markets, and a tourism product, which is a direct geographical and historical component of the region; a targeted model for the formation of a tourism cluster in Zaporizhzhya region is proposed, which, unlike the existing models, will facilitate the development of the existing models and the creation of new types of tourism (industrial tourism, therapeutic and recreational tourism, adaptive tourism and active recreational activities). Using the above suggestions will allow the management at various levels of the governance of the tourism cluster of Ukraine, and Zaporizhzhya region in particular, to take scientifically grounded and organizational decisions on the formation and the development of the tourism industry on the basis of a cluster approach, improve the economic situation (which is characterized by the lack of coordination of actions, which adversely affects the results of activities of the entire tourism industry of the country, obstructs the holding of joint festivals, exhibitions, etc., hampers marketing and scientific investigation, progress being held back by the lack of sufficient funding, the lack of qualified personnel of the given specialty, lack of managerial knowledge and the necessary information resources) through the establishment of interaction and cooperation.

*Keywords:* tourism clusters; tourist clusters; tourist potential, region, competitiveness, structure of tourist cluster.

## Розвиток туристичної галузі України та Запорізького регіону на основі кластерного підходу

Л.С. Головкова, Ю.О. Юхновська

*Дніпровський національний університет залізничного транспорту імені академіка В. Лазаряна, м. Дніпро, Україна, [g.liudmila22@gmail.com](mailto:g.liudmila22@gmail.com)*

**Анотація.** Досліджено аналіз розвитку туристичної галузі України та її регіонів на основі кластерного підходу. Для вирішення поставленої мети у роботі використано такі методи дослідження: діалектичний метод, аналізу та синтезу (при формуванні алгоритму розвитку туристичної галузі регіону на основі кластерного підходу), графічний метод (для ілюстрації результатів дослідження); системно-структурний та експертний аналіз (для визначення складу організацій туристичного кластеру Запорізького регіону). У роботі досліджено сучасний стан формування та розвитку туристичної галузі України та

Запорізького регіону на основі кластерного підходу, а також перспективи, переваги та вирішення завдань шляхом кластеризації туристичної галузі України та її окремих регіонів. Аналіз розвитку регіонів України потребує використання нових сучасних підходів у формуванні та розвитку потенціалу туристичної галузі країни та її регіонів, яким, на нашу думку, є формування кластерних об'єднань суб'єктів підприємництва певного регіону країни. Запропоновано алгоритм формування та розвитку туристичної галузі регіону на основі кластерного підходу, запропонована структура туристичного кластеру регіону, в якій на відміну від інших, повинні входити підприємства (організації, фірми), які географічно близько розташовані, туристична інфраструктура, місцеві ринки праці, а саме головне туристичний продукт, який є безпосередньо географічною та історичною складовою даного регіону, запропоновано орієнтовану модель формування туристичного кластеру в Запорізькому регіоні, яка на відміну від існуючих сприятиме розвитку існуючих та формування нових видів туризму (промисловий, лікувально-оздоровчий та рекреаційний туризм, адаптивний туризм та активні види відпочинку). Використання наведених пропозицій дозволить керівництву на різних рівнях управління туристичного кластеру України та Запорізького регіону зокрема приймати науково-обґрунтовані та організаційні рішення щодо формування та розвитку туристичної галузі на основі кластерного підходу, поліпшити економічне становище (яке характеризується майже відсутністю координації дій, що негативно впливає на результати діяльності всієї туристичної галузі країни, не дає можливості проводити спільні фестивалі, виставки тощо, маркетингові та наукові дослідження, відсутність достатнього фінансування, недостатністю кваліфікованого персоналу даної спеціальності, управлінських знань та необхідних інформаційних ресурсів) завдяки налагодженню взаємодії та співпраці.

*Ключові слова:* туризм, кластери, туристичні кластери, туристичний потенціал, регіон, конкурентоспроможність, структура туристичного кластеру.

**Introduction.** Today, in a fast-moving economy, the tourism industry in Ukraine is viewed as an important economic sector, which will increase the country's economic level. But the approach to managing the tourism industry in Ukraine can be considered as insufficiently effective. Therefore, the relevance of the research is determined by the rapid development of the tourism industry in Ukraine in recent years, which manifests itself in a multidisciplinary nature and is closely interrelated with other related industries of the national economy in each specific territory, which makes it necessary to take into account the particularities of the territorial unit under the current conditions of uncertainty and instability of the internal and external environment.

**The aim of the study.** The purpose of the article is to study and analyze the tourism industry of Ukraine and Zaporizhzhya region in particular, and to substantiate the expediency of the development of this industry on the basis of a cluster approach.

**Materials and methods.** The research was carried out on the basis of regulatory documents that regulate the tourism activity of Ukraine in general and Zaporizhzhia region in particular, as well as on statistical data of the Main Department of Statistics of Zaporizhzhya Oblast, Zaporizhzhya City Council, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, etc. The theoretical and methodological basis was the position of the theory of tourism, the study by leading foreign and domestic specialists on the development of the tourism industry in the country and its individual regions on the basis of a cluster approach. For accurate research, official data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine was used. The following research methods were used in the article: dialectical method, analysis and synthesis

(when forming the algorithm of development of the tourism industry of the region on the basis of a cluster approach), graphical method (to illustrate the results of the study); system-structural and expert analysis (for determining the composition of organizations of a tourism cluster of Zaporizhzhya region).

**Results and discussion.** The issues of functioning and the development of regional clusters of the tourism industry, increasing the competitiveness of enterprises of the tourism industry of Ukraine and its regions, in particular, have been dealt with by both domestic and foreign scholars. In particular, the work of foreign scholars deserves special importance, first of all, the work of M. Porter, the founder of the cluster approach, should be noted (Porter, 2001). Contribution to the development of this problem has also been made by T. Andersson (Andersson & Schwaag-Serger & Sorvik & Hansson, 2004), E. Braun, van W. Winden (Leo van den Berg & Erik Braun & Willem van Winden, 2001), D Soulie (1989), M. Steiner, JA Tolenado (Tolenado, 1978), C.Cooper and M.Hall (Cooper & Hall, 2002) and many others.

In recent years, interest in the cluster approach has grown among academics - economists of Ukraine, Russia and the countries of the near abroad. This problem was developed by: M. Vojnarenko (Vojnarenko, 2011), T. Tsyhan (Cihan, 2003), I. Filip Filchuk (Filippchuk), S. I. Sokolenko (Sokolenko, 2004), Yu. O. Nikolayev (Nikolaev, 2012), A. T. Okhrimenko (Okhrymenko, 2013) and others.

Theoretical aspects and practical solutions to the problems of creating and operating tourist clusters in Ukraine and its regions are reflected in the studies of V. Blagodatnogo, L. Zaburannaya, A. Kulik, T. Pinchuk, M. Rutinsky, L. Teblyashkina, T. Tkachenko, L. Shulgina and others. Hayduk A.B. (Ghajduk,

2006) in his studies highlights the key aspects of the formation and functioning of integrated tourist groups in Ukraine.

The scientific results of these works have become sufficiently distributed and have been further introduced in the process of formation and development of tourist clusters in Ukraine, namely: the authors have formed clusters of the tourism industry, which include: natural and cultural heritage, tourist infrastructure, educational, design and scientific institutions, insurance and financial organizations, etc. The authors have proved the important role of clusters in the development of regional economic tourism systems, and so on. Despite the large number of theoretical and practical studies on the significance of cluster functioning in the tourism sector, there is no general idea of the model for its implementation.

The tourist industry can be considered as one of the elements of the mechanism aimed at overcoming the crisis situation, a promising direction of socio-economic development of the country. This can be achieved by consistent and responsible actions of the government, its continuous interaction with the public and business (Shupyk, 2014).

Effective management and development of the potential of the tourism industry in Ukraine and its regions can be achieved through the search, implementation and adaptation to the current economic conditions of operation, innovative tools and methods for improving the processes of making management decisions (Herasymchuk & Bilyk, 2014; Komlichenko & Rotan, 2014).

Therefore, in order to ensure the development and successful operation of the tourism potential of the region, new methods of management of the industry are needed. Many researchers consider the most effective model to be the use of a cluster approach to the management of the tourism industry.

It is the cluster approach that can accelerate the process of structuring and modernizing the tourism industry of Ukraine and its regions and turn it into an effective segment of the national economy.

In order to form and develop the tourism industry, in our opinion, it is advisable to use an approach which uses a comprehensive assessment of the country's tourism industry and its individual regions.

Taking into account Ukrainian and foreign studies on the formation and development of the cluster approach to the tourism industry and the concept of cluster policy of the country, we propose some methodological aspects of the clusterization of the tourism industry in Ukraine and its individual regions, the general scheme of which is presented in Fig. 1.

The structure of the tourist cluster should include enterprises (organizations, firms) that are geographically close, tourist infrastructure, local labour markets, and the most important is a tourist product, which is directly the geographical and historical component of the region. The interaction of these participants in the tourist cluster is aimed at the release of target products for the cluster (Tymoshenko, 2017).

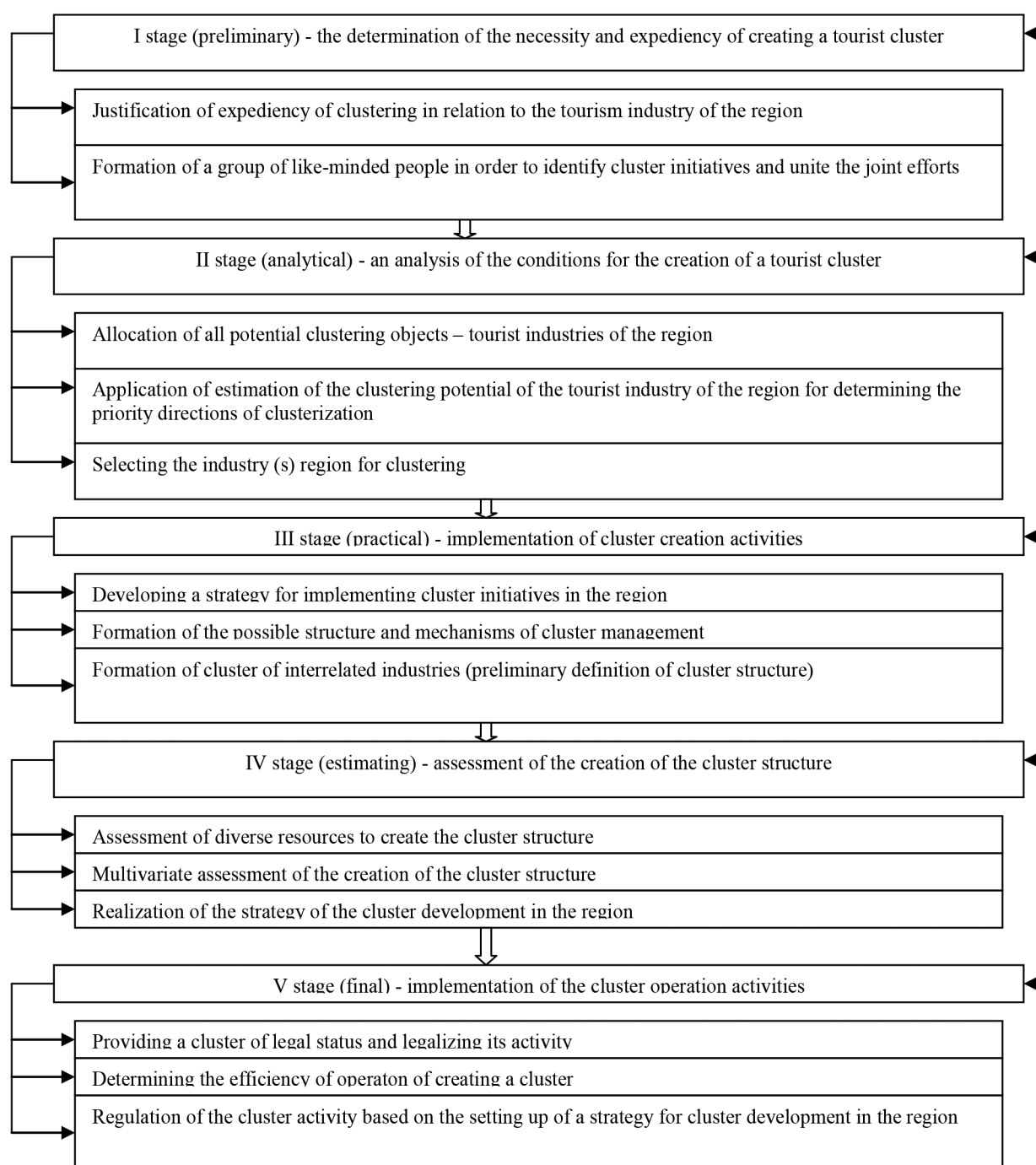
The main participants of the tourist cluster include: organizations and institutions that are directly related to the development and implementation of a tourist product (travel companies and travel agencies), sanatoriums, health-improving establishments and tourist accommodation establishments (hotels, recreation centers, campsites and etc.), skiing complexes, national natural parks; organizations supplying products (food products, resource base for medical and sanitary procedures), excursion, transport and licensing enterprises, transport infrastructure; trade enterprises, insurance and financial organizations, educational and research establishments, mass media, state regulatory bodies (Figure 2).

The tourist cluster objects proposed in the investigation can be supplemented depending on the connections and the level of the cluster formation.

Uniting enterprises and related sectors of the tourism industry into a cluster should facilitate improvement of the economic situation (which is characterized by lack of coordination of actions, which negatively affects the results of the entire tourism industry of the country, and obstructs the holding of joint festivals, exhibitions, etc., marketing investigations and research, the situation being characterized by lack of sufficient funding, the lack of qualified personnel of this specialty, lack of managerial knowledge and necessary information resources) through the establishment of interaction and cooperation (Danjko, 2014).

Clustering of the tourist industry of Ukraine and its individual regions will provide significant advantages and will solve the following tasks:

- to increase the tourist flow to the region;
- to increase the sales volume of a tourism product;
- to create more opportunities to reduce prices by increasing group purchases of tourism products;
- to make a transition from sales of certain types of services to joint solving complex task – a 'turnkey' system, providing the entire list of services;
- to minimize costs due to joint activities in the field of marketing, advertising, management, acquisition or the development of innovative products of a tourism package;



**Fig. 1.** An algorithm for the formation and development of the tourism industry in the region on the basis of a cluster approach

to increase the portfolio of orders, to expand the sales market, to take leadership positions, to dictate the rules of the game on the sales markets for services;

to improve the quality of services offered, and thus to attract customers not only to the range of services but, above all, to the quality of services, their novelty and the level of servicing;

to increase the investment attractiveness of each of the participants in the cluster;

to form a model of effective management of the industry enterprises, which will include the best

of the existing models in organizations (due to the interpenetration of corporate cultures, the adoption of the most valuable ideas and concepts by the management personnel);

to create a new common brand that will be supported by the already existing reputation of all cluster-based organizations that will enhance the reputation of both the cluster as a whole and individual organizations in particular, which will further promote products and services (including international markets);

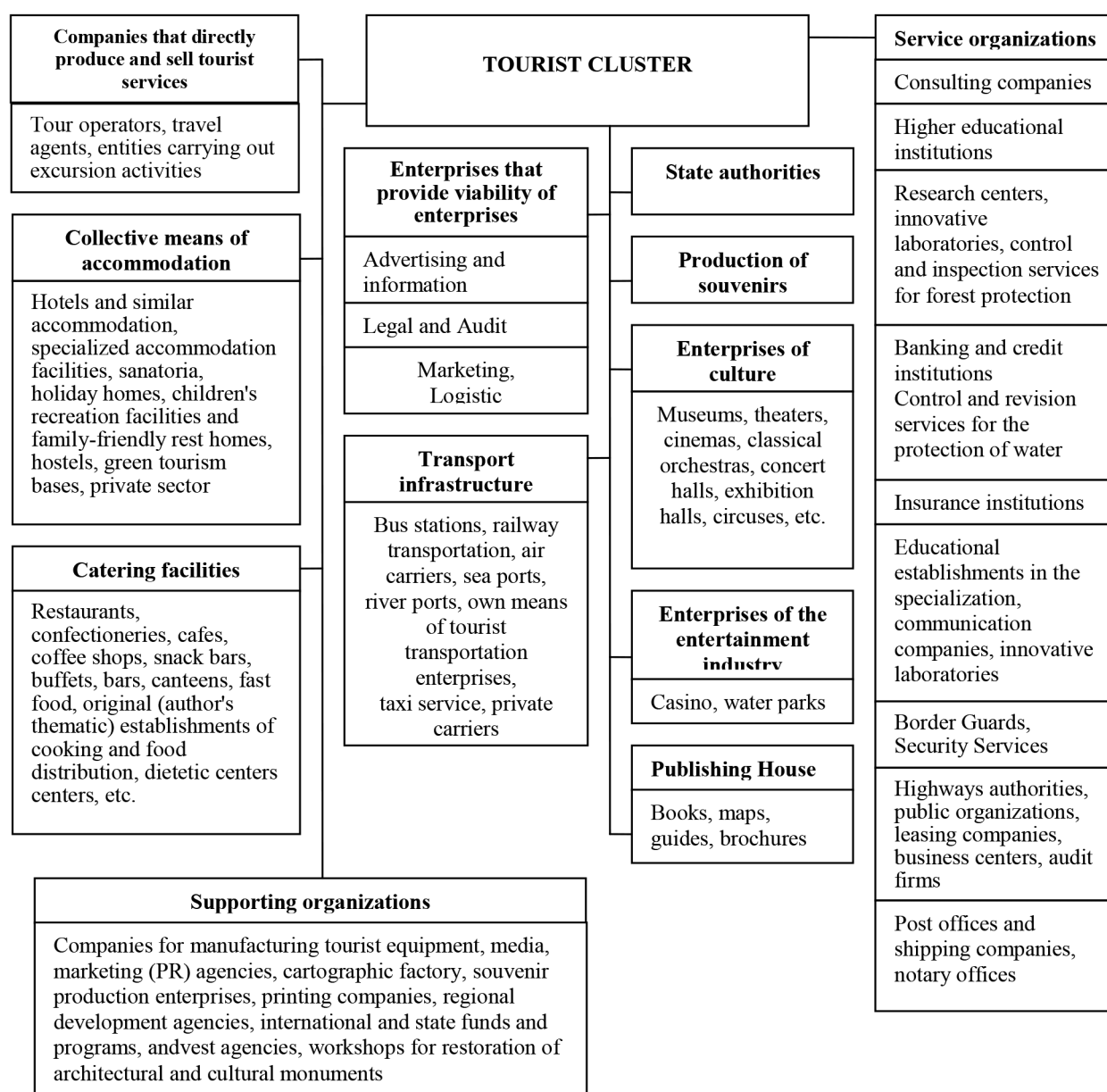


Fig. 2. The structure of the tourist cluster of the region

to reduce expenses for exhibitions, festivals, fairs, presentations, etc.;

to increase competitiveness;

to provide mutual support in concluding contracts;

to give the possibility of purchasing equipment and materials at lower prices;

to promote the development of such types of tourism as green, rural, health-improving, adaptive, etc., because they are the most promising forms of tourism of the country and its regions, which offer a high level of natural beauty and will promote the development of this industry;

to improve the quality of existing competitive tourism products and expand the range of tourist and recreational services (Javorskyj, 2015).

Clustering of the tourism industry in the regions

of Ukraine should intensify business by concentrating business activity, promote the creation of workplaces, improve the quality of tourist services, increase incomes, and increase the competitiveness of the tourism industry by combining financial, labour, intellectual, natural and medical and recreational resources. The tourist cluster should promote greater use of innovation and information technologies, establish a relationship between cluster organizations, reorganize and attract more visitors, strengthen the image of the region and improve the quality of travel services.

According to Ocheretina D.V., improper attention is paid to the development and use of all elements of the tourist potential, the restoration of the growth of the flow of domestic tourism through the study

and promotion of individual regions of Ukraine, the development of new promising areas that will increase interest in domestic tourism and increase tourist flows (Ocheretin, 2015).

The promotion of the tourism product of certain regions of Ukraine, in particular Zaporizhzhya, is of great importance in the domestic and foreign markets. The image, advertising and marketing of the offered products, as well as the creation of tourist clusters play a significant role in this. To create a tourism cluster in Zaporizhzhya region, it is necessary to assess the tourism potential of the region, to identify the main directions of the current perspective of tourism activities.

The tourist potential of Zaporizhzhya region has the following components:

picturesque landscape – the Sea of Azov, the Dnipro, 4 estuaries: Bilozersky, Utlyuk, Tubalsky and Molochniy;

mineral and medicinal waters – Berdyansk mud seaside resort, Kyrylivsky balneoclimatic mud seaside resort;

historical and architectural attractions – Zaporizhzhya Sich (“Warriors of the Lower Zaporizhzhya”); National Reserve “Khortytsia” and National Historical and Archaeological Reserve “Stone Grave” (XV–XVI centuries); 8,436 historical and cultural monuments, of which 6,654 are archeological monuments, 1,725 are historical, and 37 are of monumental art; 20 – of science and technology, 25 museum establishments;

- a network of sanatoria, where it is possible to recover and heal, and so on.

The main areas of work in the sphere of tourism development in Zaporizhzhya region are:

1. Manufacturing (industrial) tourism focused on the productive use of the special industrial heritage of Zaporizhzhya, as well as the branch of industry that was historically formed as the basis of the modern economy of the city.

2. Cognitive (historical) tourism, the basis of which is the historical component of the city’s development and the ethno-cultural diversity of Zaporizhzhya.

Event tourism, which involves organizing and holding annually several events at the national and international levels of an entertainment and sports direction.

4. Extreme tourism. In Zaporizhzhya region it is possible to make parachute jumps and go hang gliding. In Zaporizhzhya there is also bungee-jumping – jumping from height with a rope. (Zaporizhzhya: kudy skhodyty i shcho podvyvytysya)

5. Rural (green) tourism. There are 32 agritourism objects in the region, of which 15 have already applied for certificates in the framework of EU projects. There is a historical and cultural complex “Ethnoselo” of two green estates: “Aquazoo” in the village of Petropil and “Yenotova Khata” in the village of Chervony Yar. Soon it is planned to open another one – with a real Ukrainian colouring - “The House of True Patriots”. The mansion “Sea Breeze” is located in the village of Novokostyantynivka in Zaporizhzhya region. on the coast of the Sea of Azov, surrounded by saline lakes with therapeutic mud, an analogue of the mud of the famous resort on the Dead Sea in Israel.

6. Therapeutic and health (medical) tourism. In Zaporizhzhya there is a favourable climate, the presence of therapeutic mud and mineral waters, sanatoriums and prophylactic clinics on the shore of the Azov Sea and the Dnipro River.

7. In contrast to many regions of the country, Zaporizhzhya region has a significant natural potential for the development of geological tourism. In Zaporizhzhya region among the 33 objects of the geological heritage of different types (petrographic, mineralogical, geomorphological, etc.) 9 geological monuments are classified into stratigraphic and paleontological objects (“Lysa Hora” (Bald Mountain) in Vasylivka village of Zaporizhzhya region, Khortytsky granite massif (Dnipro Rapids), granite massif “Kamiani Mohyly” (Stone Graves) in Melitopol district, “Lantseva Mogila” (Lantseva Grave) in Kuybyshevsky district, Tokmak-Mohyla (Blue Mountain), “Urochyshe Skedy” (Skedy Trail) (Chernihiv district), Veseliensky stratotype of the Konkovo layer, Lugovske and Tokmak location of “Pivdenni sklony” (Southern slopes), the outcrop of Tomakiv strata in Baburka village, etc. (Manyuk, 2008). The Western Azov Sea territory is one of the most attractive regions for the development of geotourism with the largest number of unique objects of geological heritage. Researchers have determined that the most promising place for the development of tourist routes are Proterozoic non-ore quartzites lying along the Berdata Berestovaya river and in the adjoining territories. (Khomenko & Isakov & Manyuk, 2018)

After analyzing the tourism potential of Zaporizhzhya region, we proposed a focused model for forming a tourist cluster in Zaporizhzhya region (Fig. 3).

The main advantages of creating a tourist cluster in Zaporizhzhya region are:

uniting efforts to attract more tourists from the regions of Ukraine and in the struggle against foreign

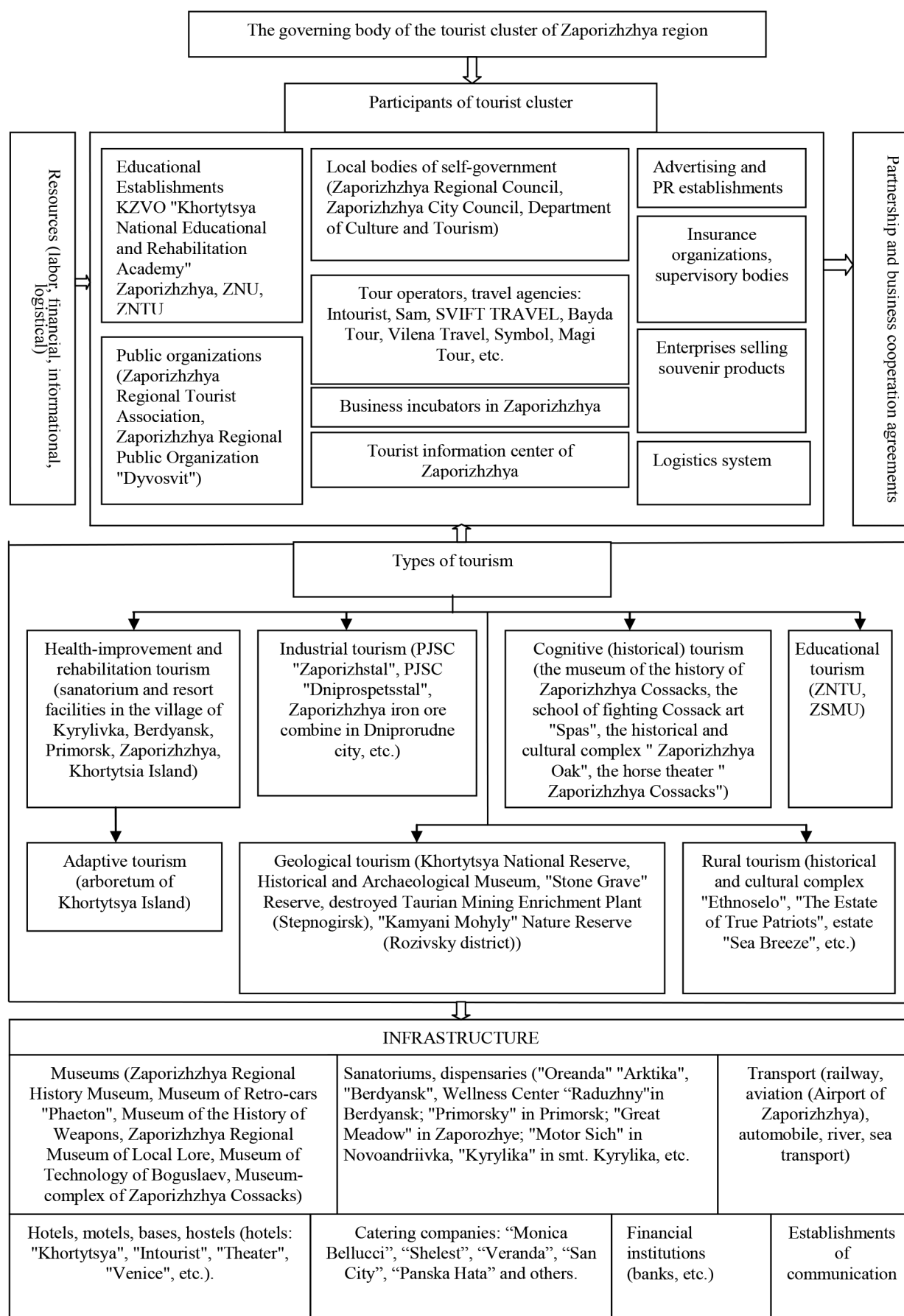


Fig. 3. Approximate model of forming a tourist cluster in Zaporizhzhya region

competitors having similar recreational resources;  
 increasing competitiveness and creating  
 interesting competitive tourism products;  
 mutual support in concluding contracts;  
 reduction of advertising costs;  
 assistance in the development of existing types  
 of tourism and the formation of new ones (industrial  
 tourism, health-improving and recreational tourism,  
 adaptive tourism and active rest).

The process of creating a tourist cluster in  
 the regions of Ukraine is a long and very complex  
 process, which unfortunately may not bring the  
 expected results.

Therefore, we consider it necessary to propose one  
 of the methods of assessing the economic efficiency  
 of a tourist cluster, in which the main indicator is the  
 revenue from the sale of the corresponding products  
 (services) of the tourism industry of the regional  
 cluster, in particular from the tourist rent (monopoly,  
 differential, absolute, quasi-rent, consumer rent,  
 ecological antirents) (Boyko, 2010), which is defined  
 as follows:

$$X_{ij} = S_i \cdot (1/n - b_{ij} \cdot (p_{ij} - p))$$

where  $X_{ij}$  - revenue from the sale of services ( $i$ )  
 revenue from the tourist cluster ( $j$ );

$S_i$  - revenue from the sales of services ( $i$ ) in general  
 in the country (in the region, in the destination);

$n$  - number of tourism companies providing these  
 services;

$b_{ij}$  - demand variable indicating the dependence  
 of the market share of the tourist cluster on the price  
 of its services;

$p_{ij}$  - the price of a particular cluster service;

$p$  - the average price of competing analogous  
 services in other regional (international) tourist  
 clusters.

**Conclusions.** The formation of tourist clusters in  
 Ukraine and in its regions should be directed, first  
 of all, to the development of domestic tourism.  
 However, the development and formation of the  
 tourist cluster faces many problems, namely the  
 underdeveloped and outdated transport infrastructure;  
 seasonality of functioning, which increases the cost  
 of tourist services and reduces the competitiveness  
 of Ukrainian clusters in the international market; the  
 long period of formation of a cluster, that is, the time  
 lag in obtaining benefits from it; insufficient number  
 of skilled personnel; imperfect legal framework and  
 so on.

Solving these problems, even at the regional  
 level, should contribute to the creation of a modern,

competitive national tourism product. At the same time,  
 the regional cluster policy should focus on the effort  
 of the interaction between the cluster participants,  
 which is aimed at increasing the competitiveness  
 and strengthening the links between them; increasing  
 consumer demand for services offered by the cluster;  
 attracting additional investment flows, effective use  
 of natural and man-made recreational resources,  
 historical and cultural heritage, and significant  
 increase in the influence of recreation and tourism on  
 the region's economic development.

## References

- Andersson T., Schwaag-Serger S., Sorvik J., Hansson E.,  
 2004. The Cluster Policies Whitebook. IKED.  
 250.
- Boyko M.G., 2010. Cinnisno orijentovane upravlinnja v tu-  
 ryzmi [Valuably oriented tourism management].  
 Kyjiv: KNTEU. (in Ukrainian).
- Cihan T. V., 2003. Klasternaja teorija jekonomicheskogo  
 razvitija [Cluster theory of economic develop-  
 ment]. 5. 74 – 81. Retrieved from: [http://www.  
 subcontract.ru/Docum/DocumShow\\_Docu-  
 mID\\_168.html](http://www.subcontract.ru/Docum/DocumShow_Docu-<br/>
  mID_168.html). (in Russian).
- Cooper C., Hall M. 2002. Tourism and Development: Con-  
 cepts and Issues. - Channel View Publications,  
 Clevedon-Buffalo, Toronto-Sydney. 398 p
- Danjko N. I., 2014. Formuvannja turystychnogho klasteru  
 jak shljakh ekonomichnogho zrostannja rehionu  
 [Formation of the tourist cluster as a way of eco-  
 nomic growth of the region] Visnyk Kharkivs-  
 jkogho nacionaljnogho universytetu imeni V. N.  
 KARAZINA. Serija «Mizhnarodni vidnosyny.  
 Ekonomika. Krajinoznavstvo. Turyzm». [Jour-  
 nal The Bulletin of Kharkiv National University  
 named after V. N. KARAZIN. Series “Interna-  
 tional Relations. Economy. Country Studies.  
 Tourism]. Kharkiv. 3(1144), - 157-161. (in Ukrai-  
 nian).
- Filipchuk I. M. Klasterna politika yak efektyvni instrument  
 regionalnogo rozvitku. Rezhim dostupu : [http://  
 www.confcontact.com/20101224/4\\_filip.htm](http://www.confcontact.com/20101224/4_filip.htm). (in  
 Ukrainian).
- Ghajduk A.B., 2006. Integhrovanyj turystychnyj koncern  
 – suchasna forma turystychnogho pidpryjemstva  
 v umovakh ghlobalizaciji [Integrated tourist cor-  
 poration - a modern form of a tourist enterprise  
 in a globalizing environment]. Reghionaljna  
 ekonomika. [Regional economy]. 2, 204-211. (in  
 Ukrainian).
- Herasymchuk, Z. V., Bilyk, O. S., 2014. Ekolohe-eko-  
 nomichni zasady pidvyshchennya konkurento-  
 spromozhnosti rehionu [Ecological-economic  
 principles of increasing the competitiveness of the  
 region]. Lutsk: Vezha-Druk. (in Ukrainian).
- Javorskyj J. M., 2015. Turystychnyj klaster jak forma ro-



- zvytku ghaluzi [Tourist cluster as a form of development of the industry]. *Ukrajinskyj turyzm*. [Ukrainian tourism]. 2, 56-57. (in Ukrainian).
- Khomenko Yu.T., Isakov L.V., Manyuk V.V., 2018. On the development of geotouristic routes on the objects of the Precambrian Rock Association of the Western Priazovia. *Journal of Geology, Geography and Geoecology*. Dnipro, 27(2), 244-260. (in Ukrainian).
- Komlichenko, O. O., Rotan, N. V., 2014. Stratehichne upravlinnya rehional'nym rozvytkom turizmu na osnovi klasterneho pidkhodu [Strategic management of regional development of tourism on the basis of cluster approach]. In *Naukovyy visnyk Kherson's'koho derzhavnogo universytetu*. Seriya: Ekonomichni nauky [Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University. Series: Economics]: Vol. 6.3 (pp. 110-112). (in Ukrainian).
- Leo van den Berg, Erik Braun and Willem van Winden, 2001. Growth Clusters in European Cities: An Integral Approach. *Urban Studies*. 186 – 206.
- Manyuk V.V., 2008. Unikalnyj ob'jekt gheologichnoji spadshhyny «Kakhovs'ki kruchi» [Unique object of the geological heritage “Kakhovsky ravines”]. *Visnyk DNU*, Serija: gheologhija, gheoghrafija, vypusk [Bulletin of the DNU, Series: Geology, Geography] Vol.10, 16, 3/2, 5-14. (in Ukrainian).
- Nikolaiev, Yu. O., 2012 “Turystychni klasteri v Ukraini” [Tourist clusters in Ukraine]. *Visnyk sotsialno-ekonomichnykh doslidzhen*, no. 4 (47). 336-341. (in Ukrainian).
- Ocheretin D.V., 2015. Klasternyj analiz struktury turystychnykh potokiv v Ukraini [Cluster analysis of travel flows in Ukraine] Retrieved from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332304060>. (in Ukrainian).
- Okhrymenko A. H., 2013. “Turystychni klasteri yak perspektyvni napriamy rehionalnoho rozvytku” [Tourist clusters as promising directions of regional development]. *Universytetski naukovy zapysky*, no. 1. 495-500. (in Ukrainian).
- Porter M., 2001. *Konkurencija* [Competition] Moskva: Vil'jams. 495. [in Russian].
- Shupyk I. I., 2014. Rozvytok turizmu jak odyin iz perspektyvnykh naprjamiv podolannja makroekonomichnykh problem krajiny v umovakh transformaciji suspiljstva [Development of tourism as one of the promising directions of overcoming macroeconomic problems of the country in the conditions of transformation of society.] *Visnyk Poltavskoj derzhavnoj aghrarnoji akademiji* [Bulletin of the Poltava State Agrarian Academy]. 2, 140-143. Retrieved from: [http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/VPDAA\\_2014\\_2\\_30](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/VPDAA_2014_2_30). (in Ukrainian).
- Sokolenko S.I., 2004. Klasteri v globalnij ekonomici [Clusters in the global economy]. Kyjiv : Loghos. 848. (in Ukrainian).
- Soulie D., 1989. Filieres de Production et Integration Vertical. *Annales des Mines*. Janvier. 21 – 28.
- Tolénado J.A., 1978. Propos des Filieres Industrielles. *Revue d' Economie Industrielle*. Vol. 6, No 4. 149 – 158.
- Tymoshenko T. O., 2017. Klasternyj pidkhid do rozvytku turystychnoji ghaluzi Ukrainy yak priorytetnyj naprjam derzhavnoj polityky pidvyshhennja konkurentospromozhnosti rehioniv [Cluster Approach to the Development of the Tourist Industry of Ukraine as a Priority Direction of the State Policy of Increasing the Competitiveness of the Regions]. *Visnyk NADU pry Prezydentovi Ukrainy (Serija “Derzhavne upravlinnja”)* [NAPA Bulletin under the President of Ukraine (Series “Public Administration”)]. 2, – 55-60. (in Ukrainian).
- Vojnarenko M. P., 2011. Klasteri v Instytutijnij ekonomici [Clusters in the institutional economy]. – *Khmelnyc'kyj: KhNU, TOV Triada*. 502. (in Ukrainian).
- Zaporizhzhja: kudy skhodyty i shho podyvytysja. [Zaporozhye: where to go and what to see] Retrieved from: [https://ua.igotoworld.com/ua/article/642\\_zaporozhe-kuda-shodit-cto-posmotret.htm](https://ua.igotoworld.com/ua/article/642_zaporozhe-kuda-shodit-cto-posmotret.htm). (in Ukrainian).