

... , ... , ...

() .

() ,

[1-6].

...

(1)

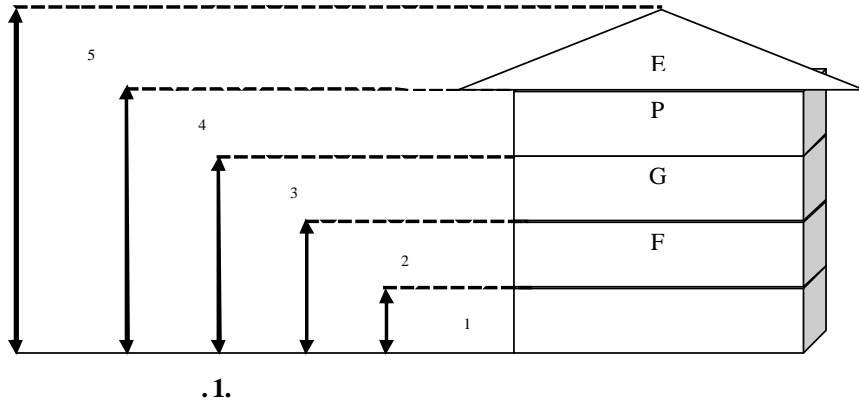
$$F_i = \sum_{j=1}^n F_{ij} \quad (1)$$

»

(2)

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(F_i) -



.1.

$$4 = \sum_{i=1}^n + F_i + G_i + \dots \quad (4)$$

$$2 = \sum_{i=1}^n + F_i \quad (2)$$

(3)
 F_i
 (G_i) .

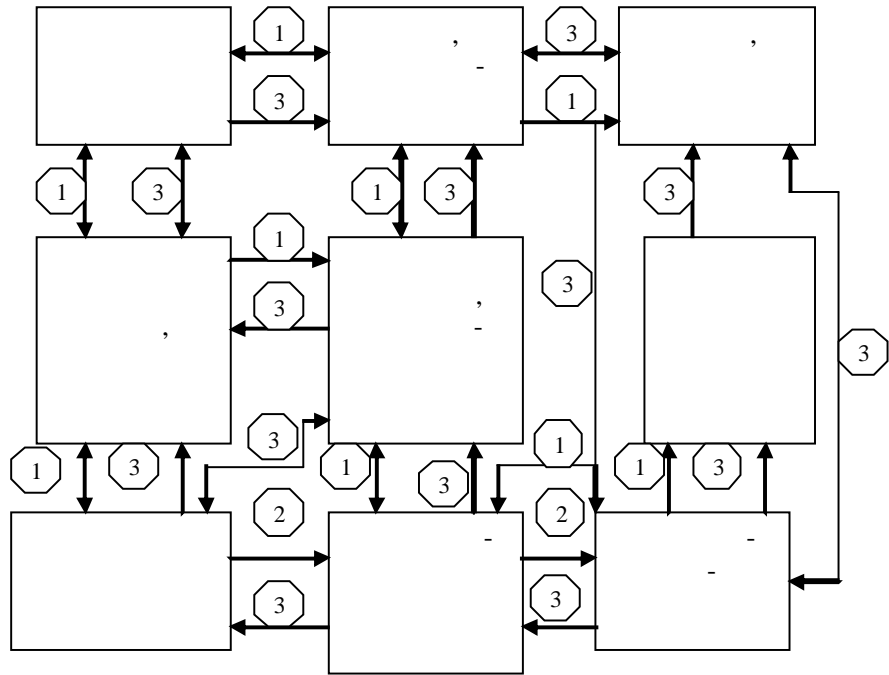
$$3 = \sum_{i=1}^n + F_i + G_i \quad (3)$$

« (5) -

(4)
 (F_i, G_i) ,

(i) .

(5)



.2.

« - »

« - » (.), - , ..
 . 2 [2]. ,

$$s = \sum_{i=1}^n +F_i + G_i + + \quad (5) \quad (\quad) \quad (\quad)$$

:1-
 ,3-

,2-

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

[4],

» [4],

« — » [4].

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- **Reshetilo Valentina Petrivna**, doctor of economic sciences, professor, manager by the department of economic theory. **Fedotova Julia Volodimirivna**, a graduate student. Kharkov national academy of municipal economy.
- **The basic model of cluster policies and their potential application in the regions of Ukraine.** Suggested possible models for the implementation of clustering processes depending on the number and type of potential participants. Defines the functions of Government to create new and supporting existing clusters, consider the choices for cluster policy.
- **Keywords:** the cluster policy, the model of clustering, the means for the implementation of cluster policy.

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