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РУДИК Наталія

к.е.н., доцент, доцент кафедри фінансів
імені Віктора Федосова, КНЕУ імені Вадима
Гетьмана, Україна,
ORCID 0000-0002-4367-0392

e-mail: Nataly_Rudyk@ukr.net

Nataliia RUDYK

PhD, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of
the Department of Finance named after
V. Fedosov, KNEU named after Vadym Hetman,
Ukraine

ДЕРЖАВНО-ПРИВАТНЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВО ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ ПІДВИЩЕННЯ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

Анотація: Досліджується суть державно-приватного партнерства на прикладі актуальної ситуації в країні. Розкриваються переваги державно-приватного партнерства для держави та бізнесу.

Ключові слова: державно-приватне партнерство, надзвичайний стан, інструмент підвищення ефективності.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF ENTERPRISES

Abstract: The essence of the public-private partnership is studied using the example of the current situation in the country. The advantages of public-private partnerships for the state and business are indicated.

Keywords: public-private partnership, state of emergency, efficiency improvement tool.

The acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress, which has been taking place in recent years, and the strengthening of competition, which is caused by the globalization of the economy, sharply exacerbate the problems of increasing the efficiency of the functioning of enterprises. The concept of public-private partnership (PPP) has many definitions. PPP is: "a form of relationship between the state or local self-government bodies and private partners, which are legalized in the form of a contract, provide for the implementation and joint financing of socially significant projects on a long-term basis and the distribution of risks, responsibilities, and rewards" [1, p.13]. The possibility of attracting investments into the economy, along with the impossibility of full transfer to private ownership (privatization) of objects whose functioning has an extraordinary social and economic role, requires more flexible approaches on the part of the state. The public-private partnership mechanism assumes that the state is the customer of services. It provides the conditions for such cooperation, creates the conditions for making management decisions by the private sector, and carries out constant monitoring, while the investment object remains the property of the state. For Ukraine, PPP is one of the most promising ways of attracting investments in state and cooperative infrastructure. Today, thanks to the information campaign launched by the authorities together with the domestic media around the relevance of the PPP, society has a general idea of the essence and advantages of the PPP and the mechanism of its action with state facilities, including roads, airports, seaports, water, and energy supply, etc., are transferred to a private partner under certain conditions. The range of application of PPPs and concession mechanisms in domestic practice is much richer and more diverse, which enriches our experience and exposes possible risk opportunities [2, p.3].

Small businesses have significant financial resources that are more mobile than state ones, making public-private partnerships attractive to regional authorities. Authorities

have the opportunity to provide the private sector with favorable conditions for the development of infrastructure projects, for example, the allocation of land plots for the construction of infrastructure facilities, the issuance of licenses, the provision of state guarantees, subsidies, soft loans, etc. Also, a public-private partnership is an alternative to privatization, as it does not involve the transfer of ownership from the state to a private investor for the entire project implementation period. After the conclusion of the agreement and the fulfillment of all obligations, the object becomes the state's property. The most priority and actual direction of implementing PPP projects for future periods are the programs for reconstructing housing and infrastructure of the population. For example, projects for constructing multi-apartment buildings for families who lost their homes due to military operations are already being implemented in the Kyiv region. In this case, the state and foreign investors act as property buyers, and private enterprises, mainly local developers, and repair companies, implement this project. Therefore, the development of public-private partnerships allows to create a synergy of the capabilities of state administration bodies and local self-government bodies, as well as the efficiency of private capital, allowing to attract significant investments into the economy. The PPP mechanism, when properly functioning, provides more comprehensive benefits from capital investments, creating favorable conditions for sustainable development [3]. Using a real example, we can see that implementing public-private partnership projects is an effective mechanism that makes it possible to ensure the realization of the interests of the population, the state or other stakeholders, and enterprises. The development of such cooperation in future periods will only increase due to the receipt of grant aid and funding from abroad, so the prospects for further progress are rather optimistic.

To encourage this activity, it is also advisable to solve several problematic issues in the legal field of Ukraine. In the traditional sense, these treaties provide for the prevailing position of the state, and therefore individual officials or politicians. For the successful development of such projects, it is advisable to move to the format of partnership relations, where both the state as a customer and the enterprise as a contractor will be equal parties. Therefore, ensuring the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises is a critical issue at the current stage of market functioning. While most product manufacturers are losing key sales markets, companies operating based on PPPs can work successfully even in modern turbulent conditions.

Література

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ЕЛЬ Рабай'а Дакера Таха Діб

асистент кафедри обліку та аудиту

Національного університету харчових

технологій

ORCID 0000-0001-8912-4664

cy27_72@yahoo.com

Daker ELRABAYA,

PhD student

National University of Food Technologies,

Ukraine

СТАН УПРАВЛІННЯ ПОБУТОВИМИ ВІДХОДАМИ В УКРАЇНІ

STATE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE

Анотація: Досліджено проблеми системи управління твердими побутовими відходами в Україні. Окреслено основні пріоритети змін у політиці управління відходами.

Ключові слова: тверді побутові відходи, управління побутовими відходами, сміттєзвалища

Abstract: The problems of the solid waste management system in Ukraine have been studied. The main priorities of changes in waste management policy are outlined.

Keywords: solid household waste, household waste management, landfills.

За даними Міністерства розвитку громад та територій України, на сьогодні в Україні переробляється лише близько 4,6% всього обсягу утворених побутових відходів (табл.). Пріоритетним способом поводження з побутовими відходами є їхнє захоронення на стихійних звалищах. Понад половини утворених відходів зберігається на звалищах. Окремою проблемою управління побутовими відходами в Україні є обмежені можливості існуючих звалищ, що призводить до зростання кількості несанкціонованих місць поховання побутових відходів, їх кількість коливається в межах 23-30 тис. одиниць.

Таблиця 1. Утворення і поводження з побутовими відходами в Україні [1]

Роки	Обсяг утворених побутових відходів, млн. м ³	Обсяг перероблених та утилізованих побутових відходів, %	із них, %		Обсяг захоронених відходів на сміттєзвалищах, млн. т
			спалених відходів	надійшло на заготівельні пункти вторинної сировини та сміттєпереробні заводи	
2013	59	3,65	1,15	2,5	13
2014	45	4,2	1,7	2,5	10
2015	48	5,93	2,73	3,2	10
2016	49	5,8	2,71	3,09	11
2017	52	6,6	2,48	4,18	10
2018	54	6,2	2	4,2	9
2019	53	6,1	2	4,1	10
2020	54	6,3	1,7	4,6	10