

Grigorenko V. V.

Applicant for the Department of Management

Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture, Ukraine

Features of the assessment of administration systems in construction projects of public-private partnership

Public-private partnership is one of the leading mechanisms and well-established practice of many developed countries. An improved partnership system between the state and business at the national level will attract and effectively use investment resources for the structural restructuring of Ukraine's economy. As a result, it will help create jobs, increase wages and overall quality of life in the country. The formation and implementation of partnerships within the model of public-private partnership necessitates the identification at the first stages of these initiatives projected effects within the project, as well as analyzing the experience of a potential partner in this area. It is equally important to understand the financial potential of the public-private partnership project and its advantages over other alternatives. It is also worth identifying the potential risks of not achieving the project objectives, considering them in terms of each business partner.

The modern vision and understanding of the model of public administration emphasizes the need to involve private business in the widest possible solution of various socially significant tasks within territorial formations. Heads of public authorities and local governments, given the limited budgets, are increasingly paying attention to the application of the model of public-private partnership as an alternative way to implement investment and innovation projects. Thanks to this partnership, infrastructural transformations are carried out, the technological level of production is increased, innovative solutions are implemented, the quality of public services is improved, added value is created, innovative entrepreneurship is promoted, knowledge is transferred from the private to the public sector, additional funding is attracted. significant projects. Also, public-private partnership allows to

increase the efficiency of solving current problems of territorial formation by attracting private business investment, use the know-how of a private partner in optimizing the investment process, as well as free up their own budget funds and direct them to economic development. The variety of types of public-private partnerships and the wide range of tasks that can be solved with their use make this type of partnership an increasingly popular tool for achieving important goals of national, regional or municipal policy. The number of countries in which public-private partnerships are developing more and more actively is growing every year. Instead, in Ukraine the potential of such a partnership is only partially used, as evidenced, in particular, by the small number of projects implemented under this model in the interaction of public and private partners. This increases the importance and relevance of finding ways to intensify public-private partnerships in the development of investment and innovation.

Given the limited opportunities to attract the necessary investment for the implementation of socially significant projects at the national, regional or municipal levels, this type of partnership often becomes the only real way to intensify investment and innovation activities. Experience has shown that investments made in public-private partnerships are usually more efficient than traditional investments. In addition to economic motivation, the advantage of cooperation between public and private partners is also related to the risk factor: each of the parties to the agreement is responsible for the part of the risk in which it has more experience. Thus, it has a positive effect on the implementation of public-private partnership measures in general.

To specify the essence of public-private partnership, its key features are highlighted, which complement those specified in the current legal framework, namely: the presence of both public and private partners; social significance of projects implemented within the framework of public-private partnership; the temporary nature of the relationship between the parties within a specific partnership project; use of the advantages of the private sector during the implementation of projects within territorial formations; individuality of public-private partnership

projects and their normative-legal regulation; the existence of common goals and interests of public and private partners, which is a prerequisite for combining their efforts; the possibility of implementing public-private partnership projects at the national, regional or municipal levels; distribution of risks and responsibilities between public and 10 private partners; the prevalence of public-private partnerships for both innovative and traditional projects; exchange of experience between the private and public sectors during the implementation of partnership projects; full or partial financing of public-private partnership facilities by a private entity. The specific principles of activating public-private partnership in the development of investment and innovation activities are highlighted, the list of which includes the principle of integrating activation into the general management system, the principle of focusing on human capital development, the principle of dominating strategic aspects of activation over tactical ones. public-private partnership, the principle of mandatory state participation in the activation.

The peculiarity is that the project is considered to be related to PPP, if a private company or investor assumes a share of operational risks of the project. That is, the private sponsor is at least partially responsible for the operating costs and associated risks. According to PPP models, the database classifies projects into four categories, which include the following: - management and lease agreements (management contract, lease agreement); - concessions or management and operation contracts with large private capital liabilities (projects such as: ROT, RLT, BROT); - complex projects (projects such as: BLO, BOT, BOO); - sale of assets (full, partial).

This approach, in our opinion, makes it possible to unify disparate information about the state and development of public-private partnerships in most countries and the opportunity to compare similar countries and regions.

Concretization of PPP models, in fact, allows to achieve clarity in the description requirements to the result of the project, drawing up of contracts which are provided legal protection with tangible stimulus responses and a transparent procedure tender for concluding a contract.