

**Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny we Wrocławiu**



Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny  
we Wrocławiu

**Uniwersytet Trzeciego Wieku w Gromadce**



**International Scientific Conference**

**INFORMATION POTENTIAL OF SOCIO-  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE STATE AND REGIONS**

*April 20th, 2020*

**Proceedings of the Conference**

**Gromadka, Poland  
2020**

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International Scientific Conference Information potential of socio-economic development of the state and regions: Conference Proceedings, April 20, 2020. Gromadka, Poland: GOKiB. 160 pages.

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DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3776379

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## **THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) OF POWER AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL**

Strengthening the role and significance of regions in the processes of government management of social and economic processes takes on a single head office for the development of the Ukrainian society. However, at the present stage of transformation of regional development of our country there is a whole complex of problems, which include decline of production, decrease of the standard and quality of life of the population, destruction of social infrastructure, moral and physical deterioration of objects of housing and communal services, etc.

In recent years, foreign scientific literature has paid much attention to the study of institutional and organizational interactions between the state and business in order to implement national, territorial and local socially significant projects. The scientific analysis of different forms of cooperation between the state and private companies. The public-private partnership (hereinafter referred to as PPP) its role in the regional development are one of such forms, which we see [1].

The region is the main engine of the national economic system of any state. The concept of «region» is used by different sciences to distinguish territorial parts of the state on a specific basis. For example, the encyclopaedic dictionary gives the following definition of the term region - (lat. regio - country, region) a certain territory, which has the integrity and interconnection of its constituent elements, as well as used in the meaning of the territorial unit of the state [2].

In the Law of Ukraine «On stimulating the development of regions», the term «region» is defined as – the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, region, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol [3].

At the same time, the Concept of State Regional Policy states the following formulation of the region: “Regions are defined by the law territorial entities with a system of executive and local self-government bodies (Autonomous Republic of Crimea, region, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol)” [4].

Foreign scientists (N.Andres, J.Delmon, B.Michael, S.Osborne) and the scientists of our country, including V. Varnavsky, L. Afanasieva,

O. Berdanova, N. Bondar, V. Vakulenko, B. Vinnytsky, V. Geyets, A. Gritsenko, B. Danylyshyn, V. Demishkan, N. Dotsenko-Bilous, K. Protsak, O. Sidunyak, A. Tkachuk, E. Cherevikov, Y. Shevchuk, P. Shylepnytsky have devoted their research to the development of public-private partnership mechanisms.

In Ukraine, the issue of regional development is under constant consideration, resulting in the adoption of normative-legal acts that regulate the principles of regional policy and regional development strategy. The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in August 6, 2014 No. 385 approved the State strategy for regional development for the period up to 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy) [5].

The state's regional policy envisages transport and infrastructure; economic development and investment; business and regulatory environment as priority spheres of its activity.

The direct proportional dependence of the activity of the processes of finding and attracting internal resources of development at the regional and local levels to the practical implementation of national regional policy makes public-private partnership a key tool for stimulating local economic development.

In Ukraine, the application of PPP is regulated by the Law on Public-Private Partnership (dated July 1, 2010, No. 2404-VI, as last amended in October 16, 2012) and is defined as equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the state, territorial communities in a person. relevant authorities or local self-government bodies and private investors within the framework of projects aimed at solving important socio-economic problems for the territory [6].

The law defines the main criteria that PPP projects must meet:

- 1) have a long-term character (from 5 to 50 years);
- 2) transferring some of the risks in the process of project implementation to a private partner;
- 3) have significantly higher technical and economic performance indicators than in the case of implementation without the involvement of a private partner.

The benefits of attracting financial and investment resources are provoking growing interest from the state in the development of PPP.

The practice of using the public-private partnership mechanism in the regions of Ukraine demonstrates its considerable potential for stimulating regional development. In particular, the use of PPPs is seen as an essential condition for successful implementation of National Projects.

For example, based on PPP in the framework of the National project «Energy of nature» in Odessa region solar power plants are built, with a total capacity of 220 MW.

Examples of the use of PPPs in the area of transport infrastructure are the projects of the «Lviv – Krakowiec» concession road, the «Kharkiv – Dnepropetrovsk» toll road, the Southern Trans-European Highway «West Border – Kyiv».

Nevertheless, despite the vivid examples of the use of 3P in Ukrainian regional government, there are a number of problematic areas for implementing a PPP mechanism at the local and regional level. The main problem among others, in our opinion, is the imperfection of the information mechanism, which has led to a limited awareness of the business environment about the benefits of using PPP mechanisms in the process of business development. After all, he, who knows information, owns the world!

In support of this, a reasoned example is given: in spring of 2012, the Public Private Partnership Development Program (US Agency for International Development project) released the results of a study on the level of understanding and awareness of CSR in Ukraine. The baseline survey showed that only 35% of respondents correctly understood the essence of public-private partnerships as a project based on long-term relationships between public authorities and private companies. At the same time, the lowest level of awareness is observed among entrepreneurs, the highest - among the representatives of local authorities [7].

The success of using a public-private partnership mechanism in a country's regional development depends on how effective the mechanism will be, which will ensure a «balance of interests» and coordination of actions of participants representing different spheres: government, education and science, business and non-profit sector, population.

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## **PRIORYTETY SPOŁECZNE DLA WŁADZ LOKALNYCH**

Rozwój cywilizacyjny i przemiany ustrojowe wydatnie przyczyniły się do zasadniczo innego postrzegania partycypowania w sprawowaniu władzy. Szczególnie aktualną jest kwestia włączania społeczności lokalnych w ten proces. Rzecz również w tym, że administracja publiczna /państwowa i samorządowa/ przestała już być wyłącznie biurokratyczną enklawą. Pojawił się na horyzoncie ważny, równoprawny partner w postaci społeczności lokalnej. Przejawem takiego stanu rzeczy jest to, iż obywatele coraz częściej, coraz bardziej śmiało, otwarcie i kompetentnie artykułują oczekiwania spełniania konstytucyjnej zasady służebnej roli administracji na rzecz społeczeństwa. Na szczeblu lokalnym oczekiwania te ujawnia się szczególnie wyraźnie. Obywatele chcą widzieć w urzędnikach sprawnych, kompetentnych administratorów. Przy czym jest to równoległe z coraz powszechniejszym nastawieniem lokalnej społeczności na wspólne działanie, ukierunkowane na pożądane, pozytywne zmiany.

Niezależnie od ewentualnego narażenia się na posądzenie o trywialność, za całkowicie prawdziwe można uznać stwierdzenie, że rozwój, jako zjawisko, jest efektem pozytywnych zmian. Naturalnie, jest to znaczne uproszczenie, ale niewątpliwie w poważnej mierze oddaje ducha sprawy, choć z punktu widzenia niniejszego opracowania zbyt ogólnikowe, a więc niewystarczające. Stąd też, by wprowadzić konieczne uściślenie, pomocnym okazać się powinno przytoczenie, w jaki sposób rozwój lokalny opisuje i charakteryzuje R. Bröl. Twierdzi on, że rozwój lokalny to proces takich zmian, które zachodzą w mieście, gminie wiejskiej lub miejsko-wiejskiej, albo – inaczej – delimitowanym subregionie, czyli lokalnym układzie społeczno-terytorialnym