

SOME RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH ON MECHANISM OF REGULATION OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN UKRAINE

Nabulsi Hussain Naef

American University of Culture and Education, Lebanon

The aim of the research – to substantiate and develop a theoretical proposal, methodological approaches and theoretical and practical recommendations on the formation, use and of the mechanism of the regulation of the public-private partnership (PPP) in Ukraine.

Object of study – the PPP regulatory process at the macro- and mesoeconomic levels of the national economy of Ukraine.

Subject of research – the mechanism of the regulation of the PPP as a form of interaction between government and business in the macro- and mesoeconomic levels of the national economy of Ukraine, focused on the financial results and the socio-economic efficiency.

In the theoretical section of research link with basis of the formation of the mechanism of the regulation of the public-private partnership, next target was set:

- generalize and deepen scientific approaches to defining the essence of the public-private partnerships and the content of the mechanism of the regulation of its development in Ukraine;
- improve the classification of the forms and methods of the regulation of the PPP;
- generalize the current international experience of using different forms of the regulation of the PPP for its use in the economy of Ukraine.

In the part of research dedicated to domestic and foreign experience of the regulation of the interaction between the state and organizations representing the interests of local businesses, next target was set:

- generalize experience of the regulation of the public-private partnership in the process of increasing the national wealth of Ukraine and Lebanon;
- explore the features of the application of the various forms of the PPP at the macro level and mesoeconomic national economy related differences in terms of evaluating their effectiveness;
- explore the methodological and managerial aspects of the increasing of the efficiency of impact of the mechanism of the regulation of the PPP to solve issues of the social and economic development by preventing the inherent risks.

In the section of research link with strategic directions of the development of the public-private partnerships in the long-term economic development of the regions in the structure of the national economy of Ukraine, next target was set:

- to develop strategic directions for using the foreign experience of building the mechanism of the regulation of the PPP in Ukraine;
- to develop the proposals for improving the mechanism of the regulation of the PPP to maximize the value of business of the regional industrial cluster stakeholders in the agricultural production;
- to develop proposals for the organization of monitoring of the PPP procedures and methods of calculation dividing the achieved effects from the participation of the parties of the partnerships.

Theoretical generalization of the approaches to define the current content of the category “the mechanism of the regulation of the public-private partnership” allowed to formulate a definition of its nature as a system of measures of the administrative-prescriptive influence of the government on a range of mutually beneficial relations between the government, business, civil society, local communities about the redistribution of authority in

the field of building of the infrastructure for the collective use, production of goods and services that are currently the monopoly of the state. Effective regulation involves regulating cooperation between the parties to a wide range of issues: sharing of responsibilities, risks, obligations of the financial security, design, construction, operation, ownership, participation in management and distribution of profits, which are based on the principles of equality, transparency, non-discrimination, competition, improvement of efficiency, minimization of risks and costs

Based on the analysis of the current practice of the regulation of the PPP, the classification of certain forms is improved that reflect the legal aspects of the degree and scope of cooperation between the state and objects of the partnerships in the form of service contracts, management, leasing, product distribution, joint ventures, joint-stock property specific options concession agreements on cooperation, agreements in the research and the innovation cooperation. The basic varieties are determined and the detailed analysis of the national regulation of the PPP models is made, implemented through the main options for the partnership of public and private sectors in the coordinates “investments – the risks, liabilities, duration of the cooperation”.

We proved the necessity of the realization of the forward movement towards introducing the international experience of the cooperation between government and private stakeholders which, taking into account the results of the SWOT-analysis practices of the partnership provides for the measures to reform updated on the basis of the private financial initiative (PFI) in the modification of PF 2.

It was established that the construction by the author's technique of the financial matrix of the social accounts of the formation of the national wealth promotes the practice of the public-private partnership, is the basis for drawing up a satellite account of the cooperation between state and business at all levels of management, meet the strategic goal of increasing their volume, appears the effective tool of the combined state influence on the macroeconomic in modern conditions.

It is established that the successful development of the practice of the public-private partnership in all areas of cooperation requires the extension of the list of indicators of evaluating its effectiveness. Calculation of fiscal, social and financial efficiency, methods of technical and economic risk analysis at the stage of the consideration of the competitive options for implementing the PPP projects proposed to complement the assessment procedures for the practical implementation stages of the project and the stage of analysis of the implemented project and its completion.

Improved the functioning model of “risk matrix” of the implementation of the PPP projects, expanded the list of categories of risks, specified places of their deployment, developed detailed maps of means of their prevention, reduction and elimination, including to their list measures of feasibility studies, legal expertise, audit of transaction pricing, development of the system of the non-financial criteria for evaluating private partners, time management, engineering expertise, anti crisis management, competencies, operational management, management of emergency situations, the use of new financial instruments, in-depth technical analysis, management of framework agreements, the system of guarantees from the unpredictable impact of the external risks and force majeure, managing constant changes.

The study found that adequate to the current state and the requirements of the public-private partnership in Ukraine, taking into account the international experience, is an expanded list of the stages of the implementation of the PPP projects, involving compliance with standard PF2 on the funding of projects to ensure the proper level of the transparency, efficiency of service (production of goods), flexibility of service, risk prevention, financing possible debts in future, efficiency and added value for the users, they can gain for money.

In the process of studying of the means of the state influence on the value of the business stakeholders in the PPP in the agricultural industry developed and tested the author's

method of the strategic corporate audit, based on calculations of the sequences of the economic units: return on invested capital, free cash flow funds weighted average costs of the capital formation, quasi corporate aggregate economic profit enterprises. Monitoring mentioned aggregates creates informational base that allows governmental bodies to apply flexible methods of the direct and indirect impact on the effectiveness of the partnership within the regional industrial cluster in time.

Flow-chart of the algorithms of monitoring the progress of the implementation of the PPP, which meets the requirements of the simultaneous control of target parameters of the project, periodic inspection of requirements in the regulatory impact, fully meets the requirements of monitoring the achievement of the expected level of social, commercial and budgetary effects of the cooperation.

УДК 339.97

РЕТРОСПЕКТИВА РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ УКРАИНЫ И РЕСПУБЛИКИ ЙЕМЕН

Аль-Газали Амин Сейф Али
Дипломатический представитель Республики Йемен в Украине

Украину и Йемен связывают традиционные торговые отношения. Йеменская Республика, созданная 22 мая 1990 г. в результате объединения Йеменской Арабской Республики и Народно-Демократической Республики Йемен, заявила о своем признании Украины в 1991 году. В результате подписания протокола об установлении дипломатических отношений между Украиной и Йеменской Республикой 21 апреля 1992 г. обеими государствами была выражена готовность поддерживать дружеские отношения в соответствии с принципами и целями Устава ООН [1].

Торгово-экономические связи Украины, тогда еще союзной республики в составе СССР, с Йеменской Арабской Республикой получили развитие с 1956 года. Основы экономического сотрудничества с Народной Демократической Республикой Йемен были заложены в 1969 г. В период существования независимого государства в Южном Йемене, бывший СССР являлся его основным политическим и экономическим партнером.

В настоящее время основными направлениями украинско-йеменского торгово-экономического сотрудничества являются торговля отдельными видами продовольственных товаров и товаров промышленного назначения, а также отдельные направления сферы оказания услуг – финансовых, транспортных, связи.

Общий объем товарооборота между странами составил в 2012 году 36,1 миллионов долларов. При этом йеменский экспорт в Украину незначителен – около 70 тыс. долл., а традиционными товарными группами украинского экспорта являются зерновые, машины и оборудование, фармацевтическая, химическая продукция, бумага, изделия из камня, гипса, цемента, черные и цветные металлы. Йемен поставляет в Украину кофе, чай, машины и их детали, оптические, фотографические приборы и аппараты.

Развитие внешнеэкономических отношений между странами на сегодняшнем этапе отношений происходит в условиях наращивания объемов внешней торговли Украины товарами и услугами. При этом можно наблюдать сравнительное сокращение объемов экспорта и импорта в 2009 г. и начиная с 2013 г., которые связаны с негативными последствиями всемирного финансового и внутреннего политического кризиса в стране.