JEL Classification: O31, Q56	ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF INNOVATIVE PROJECT COOPERATION PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
UDC 334.7	PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP Oleh RYBKA
DOI: 10.30857/2415- 3206.2024.2.8	Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design, Ukraine

INTRODUCTION **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.** The However, of interaction business government is the key to the obstacles to the activation of publicrebuilding effectiveness of national economy. The purpose of the the study is justified as analyzing support for this process in the the public-private post-war activity of partnership.

RESEARCH METHODS. analysis of the state of innovative research joint project activity was based on developing of statistical the use methods, grouping, the method of development and implementation of structural-logical analysis graphics to demonstrate the results.

PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL. MAIN experience of developed countries KEYWORDS: interaction; publicof the world and the analysis of the private partnership; innovative of state cooperation prove that the form of sustainable "state-business" interaction the ensure implementation of projects in the

AND sectors of the national economy. there is need a to and implement measures to eliminate the private partnership and, accordingly, formation of institutional state of innovative project conditions of martial law and the reconstruction of the economy of Ukraine.

> The **RESULTS**. The prospects for direction in the of public-private analysis partnership processes are the and effective tools and mechanisms of interest of state institutions in the **THE** implementation of this type of joint The activity.

innovation: project investment attractiveness; development; activities; can cooperation; joint successful cooperation; concession agreements; partnership relations.

NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
OF REFERENCES	<b>OF FIGURES</b>	OF TABLES
18	0	10

JEL Classification:	АНАЛІЗУВАННЯ СТАНУ ІННОВАЦІЙНОЇ
O31, <b>Q56</b>	ПРОЄКТНОЇ КООПЕРАЦІЇ ДЕРЖАВНО- ПРИВАТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА
УДК 334.7	
	Олег РИБКА
DOI: 10.30857/2415-	Київський національний університет технологій
3206.2024.2.8	та дизайну, Україна

META ichye ВСТУП I дослідження. Взаємодія ження бізнесу і влади є запорукою перешкод активізації державноефективності відбудови національного господарства. Мету дослідження обґрунтовано, як аналізування стану інноваційної проектної діяльності державноприватного партнерства.

дослідження. МЕТОДИ Аналізування стану інноваційної спільної проєктної діяльності базувався на використанні методів статистичного аналізу, струкгрупування, методу турно-логічного аналізу та графічного для демонстрування результатів.

ОСНОВНОГО виду спільної діяльності. ВИКЛАД МАТЕРІАЛУ. Досвід винутих CBITY, країн проведений аналіз інноваційної кооперації, доводить, що форма сталий «держава-бізнес» спільна взаємодії може забезпечити реалізацію проектів у галузях партнерські відносини. національної економіки. Проте

необхідність впровадзаходів усунення 3 приватного партнерства та відповідно, формування інституційного забезпечення даного процесу В умовах воєнного стану та післявоєнної відбудови економіки України.

# РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ.

Перспективами досліджень В напрямку розвитку процесів державно-приватного партнерства є розроблення та впровадження дієвого інструментарію та механізмів зацікавленості державних інституцій у реалізації такого

роз- КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: та взаємодія; державно-приватне стану партнерство; інновації; проектної інвестиційна привабливість; співпраця; розвиток; діяльність; коопеуспішну рування; концесійні договори; **Introduction.** A promising form of interaction of public-private partnership (hereinafter PPP) provides the possibility of implementing large-scale and high-value projects, establishing long-term partnerships between business and government, sharing risks between project participants, implementing modern technical solutions and innovations, ensuring effective management of newly created facilities, and involving the private sector in the implementation of socially significant projects and development policies (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2021).

**Problem statement.** Thus, as of January 1, 2023, 193 PPP agreements were concluded, of which nine concession agreements, five joint activity agreements, and four other agreements are being implemented, and the rest (162 agreements) are not being implemented: 116 are not being implemented, 46 are terminated, and 13 are suspended due to the armed aggression of the russian federation (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2025).

**Unresolved parts of the problem** The state of PPP implementation in Ukraine has improved somewhat. Contracts concluded under PPP terms, which are being implemented as of 01.01.2025, amounted to 22 units, including 22 contracts in the Kyiv region. Comparative statistical analysis and its graphical presentation are shown in Table 1 and Fig. 1 (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2025; Brekharia, 2018).

Table 1

# Status of PPP implementation in Ukraine. Contracts concluded under PPP terms that are being implemented, 2021, 2023, 2025

Contracts concluded under PPP terms, which are implemented as of 01.01.	2021	2023	2025
Contracts concluded under PPP terms and conditions that are being implemented	24	18	22

Source: based on (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2025; Brekharia, 2018).

If we follow the status of the number of contracts concluded under PPP terms and implemented as of 01.01.2025 by region, the largest number of them is in Kyiv region – 4, including in the healthcare sector – 2 (Table 2).

**Analysis of literary sources.** Despite the fact that the Law "On Public-Private Partnership" (VRU, 2010) was adopted in 2010, and in 2019 – the new Law "On Concession" (VRU, 2019), there has been no significant spread of this form of interaction between business and government over the past 13 years.

Ukrainian scientists emphasize a significant number of problems in cooperation between business and government, namely: a high level of overregulation of economic activity (over 50 thousand regulatory legal acts); instability of government policy; unsatisfactory quality of the business climate; ineffective regulation of the sphere of natural monopolies; insufficient level of protection of intellectual property; ineffective interaction with tax authorities; lack of prerequisites for formalizing relations between government and business; imperfection of the institution of legal and moral and ethical norms of business participation in political decision-making processes that affect economic development. On the other hand, 80.1% of businesses do not interact with local authorities or communities, and 94.1% of businesses do not know whether they are included in support programs (Naboka, 2023).

Table 2

## Contracts concluded under PPP terms, which are being implemented as of 01.01.2025 by region

Contracts concluded under PPP terms, which are implemented as of 01.01.2025	Tourism, leisure, recreation, culture and sports	Water collection, purification and distribution	Production, transportation and supply of heat and distribution and supply of natural gas	Others	Healthcare	Waste management, except collection and transportation
Volyn	1					
Dnipropetrovsk		2				
Zhytomyr			1			
Transcarpathian		1	2			
Zaporizhzhia		1		1		
Ivano-Frankivsk	1					
Kyiv	1	1			2	
Kirovohrad	1					
Lviv		1				
Mykolaiv		2				
Odesa						1
Poltava						1
Khmelnytskyi				1		
Chernihiv			1			

Source: based on (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2025).

**Presentation of the main material.** An example of an innovative publicprivate partnership project cooperation is the corporation NASHE.VSE, a farming cooperative that unites small private farms, which are mainly located in the Kyiv region (NASHE.VSE, n.d.b).

Among them:

- cheese production farm, Tarashchansky district, Makovetskyi farm, Kyiv region;

- quail farm "Zhar-ptytsia", Kyiv region.

- mini-cheese production workshop – cheeses with mold and young cheeses, Knyazhychi village near Kyiv;

- eco-farms Mother, Mali Lysivtsi village, Kyiv region

- craft cheese factory "Syroman", Kyiv region;

- cheese factory "Kozulya", Kyiv region;

- cheese factory village Lemeshivka, Yagotynskyi district, Kyiv region (Main Department of Statistics in Kyiv Region, n.d.).

This is an incomplete list of farms that have united and sell their products in the city. Kyiv, as well as in other regions of the country. Their products are presented on the website of the corporation NASHE.VSE, a farmer's cooperative on the Internet (NASHE.VSE, n.d.b).

6 principles that formed the basis of the activity and implementation of the mission:

- Only Ukrainian products;

- Only small and medium-sized farms;

- Only proven quality;

- Only an honest product;

- Only a fair price;

- Only responsible consumption (NASHE.VSE, n.d.b).

Unfortunately, for a detailed, in-depth study and research of the production and financial indicators of these business entities, as representatives of innovative project cooperation of public-private partnership, there is not enough statistical information, therefore, the analysis of the state of innovative project cooperation of public-private partnership will be carried out by analyzing the state of enterprises by types of economic activity with a division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises of the Kyiv region, using the statistical collection of 2023 (KURKUL, 2023).

The number of operating enterprises by types of economic activity with a division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises for 2023 is presented in Table 3.

As we can see from the statistical information, the largest number of enterprises in the Kyiv region is small-scale ownership 17,020 units, 94.5%, small enterprises in the agricultural sector 2,069 units, 94.5% of the total number of operating enterprises of the corresponding type of activity. The following is an analysis of the number of employees at enterprises by type of economic activity with a division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises for the studied period (Table 4).

Using Table 5, we will analyze labor costs at enterprises by type of economic activity, divided into large, medium, small, and microenterprises for the period under study.

The next observation is the volume of products sold (goods, services) by enterprises by type of economic activity with a division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises for 2023 (Table 6).

# Number of operating enterprises by type of economic activity with division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises, 2023

			Including								
		large	large enterprises n		medium-sized		small		of which		
			1	ente	erprises	businesses		micro	enterprises		
	Total, units	units	in % to the total number of operating enterprises of the corresponding type of activity	units	in % to the total number of operating enterprises of the corresponding type of activity	units	in % to the total number of operating enterprises of the corresponding type of activity	units	in % to the total number of operating enterprises of the corresponding type of activity		
Total	18009	37	0,2	952	5,3	17020	94,5	14429	80,1		
Agricult ure, forestry and fisheries	2190	6	0,3	115	5,2	2069	94,5	1740	79,5		

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

Table 4

# Number of employees at enterprises by type of economic activity with a division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises, 2023

			Including								
	large medium-sized small by			usinesses		which					
_	ente	rprises	ente	rprises	Sinui 0	domesses	micro	enterprises			
Total, people	people	in % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity	people	in % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity	people	in % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity	people	in % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity			
284201	54671	19,2	138967	48,9	90563	31,9	36986	13			
34725	к	К	К	К	11418	32,9	4022	11,6			
3	<b>84201</b> 4725	Total, people people 84201 24621	Additional and the second s	Total, people   Total, people   11 %   10 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   11 %   12 %   13 %   10 %   10 %   10 %   11 %   11 %   12 %   13 %   14 %   15 %   16 %   17 %   17 %   18 %   19 %   19 %   10 %   <	Total, people   Total, people   Total, people   Total, people   In % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity   In % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity   In % to the total number of employed workers in the relevant type of activity	enterprisesenterprisesImage: denterprisesenterprisesImage: denterprisesImage: den	enterprisesenterprisesTotal, peoplefor the total number of employed workers in the employed workers in the employed workers in the employed workers in the fermployed workers in the 	enterprisesenterprisesmicroImage: Logic line of the corpleimage: Logic line of the cor			

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

#### Table 5

# Labor costs at enterprises by type of economic activity with a breakdown into large, medium, small and micro enterprises, 2023

			Including						
	UAH	large	rge enterprises medium-sized enterprises smal		smal	l businesses		of which roenterprises	
	Total, thousand	thousand UAH	in % of total labor costs for the relevant type of activity	thousand UAH	in % of total labor costs for the relevant type of activity	thousand UAH	in % of total labor costs for the relevant type of activity	thousand UAH	in % of total labor costs for the relevant type of activity
Total	59539187,5	18855908,6	31,7	30232938,9	8'05	10450340	17,5	3219644,7	5,4
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	6419764,9	К	K	К	К	1307946,1	20,4	309285,8	4,8

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

Table 6

# Volume of products sold (goods, services) by enterprises by type of economic activity with a division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises, 2023

			Including						
	Η	large	enterprises		dium-sized nterprises	smal	l businesses		of which roenterprises
	Total, thousand UAH	thousand UAH	in % to the total volume of products sold (goods, services) of the relevant type of activity	thousand UAH	in % to the total volume of products sold (goods, services) of the relevant type of activity	thousand UAH	in % to the total volume of products sold (goods, services) of the relevant type of activity	thousand UAH	in % to the total volume of products sold (goods, services) of the relevant type of activity
Total	876287549,7	342945962,9	39,1	349843129,3	39,9	183498458	21	55536114	6,3
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	71255490,3	K	⊻	К	K	19393990,7	27,2	4754005,7	6,7

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

Taking into account the chosen topic of analyzing the state of innovative project cooperation of public-private partnership, it is possible to present the number of operating business entities by type of economic activity of the Kyiv region, since individual entrepreneurs are subjects of public-private partnership and cooperation (Table 7).

Table 7

			Inc	luding			
	Total,		enterprises	individual entrepreneurs			
	units		as a percentage of		as a percentage of the		
	units	units	the total number of	units	total number of active		
			operating enterprises		individual entrepreneurs		
Total	124761	18009	100	106752	100		
Agriculture,							
Forestry and	3438	2190	12,2	1248	1,2		
Fisheries							

# Number of operating business entities by type of economic activity, 2023

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

As can be seen from the statistical reporting, individual entrepreneurs in the agricultural sector of the Kyiv region account for 1.2% of the total number of operating individual entrepreneurs in the Kyiv region, that is, a low percentage. Table 8 presents the financial results before taxation of enterprises by type of economic activity, divided into large, medium, small and micro enterprises for 2023.

Table 8

## Financial results before taxation of enterprises by type of economic activity with division into large, medium, small and micro enterprises, 2023

with division into in ge, meutuin, sman and inter o enter prises, 2025										
	Financial	Businesses	that made a	Enterprises (	that suffered					
	result	pr	ofit	los	ses					
	(balance)	in % to the	financial	in % to the	financial					
	before tax,	total number	result,	total number	result,					
	thousand	of	thousand	of enterprises	thousand					
	UAH	enterprises	UAH	or enterprises	UAH					
1	2	3	4	5	6					
Total	53990105,40	74,20	71720694,00	25,80	17730588,60					
by large enterprises	32131807,30	78,40	35203868,00	21,60	3072060,70					
by medium-sized enterprises	12149086,80	74,10	21760169,80	25,90	9611083,00					
by small enterprises	9709211,30	74,20	14756656,20	25,80	5047444,90					
including micro- enterprises	1746741,00	72,30	4974481,20	27,70	3227740,20					
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6064230,90	77,40	8623666,10	22,60	2559435,20					

End Table 8

					Linu Tuble 0
1	2	3	4	5	6
by large enterprises	2752593,00	83,30	3438002,00	16,70	685409,00
by medium-sized enterprises	664356,20	71,90	2069847,20	28,10	1405491,00
by small enterprises	2647281,70	77,80	3115816,90	22,20	468535,20
including micro- enterprises	725176,40	76,00	962818,80	24,00	237642,40
~					

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

As we can see, the largest percentage among agricultural enterprises in the Kyiv region that made a profit is large agricultural enterprises 83.30%, followed by small enterprises 77.80%. The largest percentage of losses among medium-sized enterprises is 28.10%, and the smallest losses were incurred by large enterprises 16.70%.

The result of the activities of enterprises is the profitability indicator, the profitability of operating and all activities of enterprises in the Kyiv region for 2023 is shown in Table 9.

Table 9

### Profitability of operating and overall activities of enterprises in the Kyiv region by type of economic activity, 2023

in the high region by type of containe activity, 2020				
	The level of profitability of	The level of profitability of all		
	operating activities of enterprises	enterprise activities		
Total	12,40	8,00		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	11,70	7,60		
Sources based on (KUDKUL 2022)				

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

We observe positive indicators of profitability of enterprises in the Kyiv region for the studied period, despite the difficult political and economic situation. And finally, in this block of research and analysis of the state of innovative project cooperation of public-private partnership, we will present the value of non-current and current assets, equity and liabilities of enterprises in the Kyiv region by type of economic activity for 2023, as components of the effective activity of business entities (Table 10).

Table 10

## Non-current and current assets, equity and liabilities of enterprises by type of economic activity, 2023

	Asset		
	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current assets held for sale and disposal groups
Total	347398344,70	565483797,80	267109,50
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	46730425,30	90112040,30	38334,10

Source: based on (KURKUL, 2023).

**Conclusions and prospects of the study.** As a result of this study, it should be noted that agricultural enterprises need a model for the development of public-private partnership in the innovation sphere, which would ensure the continuity of the chain "business – science – state" and would allow the formation of a national innovation system. Institutional support for public-private partnership processes will create conditions for the real involvement of private business in the sphere of innovation activity and will form competitive advantages of business entities in the long term.

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