

- залучати зовнішніх експертів – співпрацювати з науковими установами, іншими компаніями та консультантами;
- використовувати сучасні інструменти управління проектами – застосовувати такі інструменти, як Scrum, Kanban для ефективного управління інноваційними проектами;
- будувати міцні партнерські відносини – співпрацювати з іншими компаніями, інвесторами та державними органами.

Також слід зауважити, що управління інноваційними процесами на малих підприємствах є складним, проте захопливим процесом і необхідним завданням для забезпечення їх конкурентоспроможності та розвитку. Завдяки своїй гнучкості та підприємливості, малі підприємства мають великі перспективи для розвитку та зростання. Завдяки правильному підходу та використанню сучасних інструментів, малі підприємства можуть стати лідерами інновацій на ринку. Однак, для досягнення успіху необхідно докладати значних зусиль та використовувати всі доступні ресурси.

#### **Список використаних джерел:**

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2. Микола М. Дяченко. Чинники впливу на інноваційний розвиток малого підприємництва як важливого економічного сектора держави. *Актуальні проблеми економіки* № 9 (279), 2024. URL: [https://eco-science.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/9.24.\\_topic\\_Mykola-Diachenko-96-103.pdf](https://eco-science.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/9.24._topic_Mykola-Diachenko-96-103.pdf)

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**MECHANISM OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR WASTE  
MANAGEMENT**  
**МЕХАНІЗМ ДЕРЖАВНО-ПРИВАТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА У СФЕРІ  
УПРАВЛІННЯ ВІДХОДАМИ**

One of the priority directions of sustainable development of the country is to ensure environmental safety, the most important component of which is the waste management system. It is no coincidence that issues related to the processing and utilisation of waste and secondary raw materials are actively discussed and elaborated at the state level. The current law on waste was adopted back in 1998. In fact, this was the reason of Ukraine's lagging behind European neighbours in the field of WTP management for dozens of years. The old approaches did not meet the new realities.

Recently, the regulatory and legislative framework on the issues of production and consumption waste management has been significantly updated. On 20 Chervnya Verkhovna Rada approved the framework Law «On Waste Management» [1]. It is on its basis that the necessary sectoral laws will be developed in the context of centralised waste management.

Waste management includes the following main elements: collection, accumulation, transportation, treatment, utilisation, decontamination, disposal. Regulation of this activity is based on such principles as: reduction of waste quantity and its involvement into economic turnover; economic stimulation of activity in the sphere of waste management; fee-based waste disposal. Each stage of this activity entails serious financial investments. At the same time, expenses in the sphere of waste management include, as a rule, the following directions:

1. Investment costs. These costs include all costs associated with the development and formation of the main positions of the project, including its feasibility study, equipment, land cost, issuance of necessary permits, etc.
2. Operating costs. These typically include fuel, energy, maintenance and repair, labour, emissions control and monitoring, revenue collection, public relations, and management costs.

Costs associated with stricter waste management legislation should also be

considered. Such costs may include the costs of controlling emissions into the environment to meet established standards; costs associated with the follow-up care of the waste disposal site where waste is no longer accepted; etc.

3. Resource recovery (recycling) costs. These resource recovery costs have the potential to generate future income from the reuse of materials, compost and energy. It should also be taken into account that these costs are paid by fees, user taxes or subsidies, which reduces the net cost of waste management.

4. Net cost of municipal solid waste. Expenditures in this area are directly related to the growth of the population's income level due to high personnel costs and compliance with stricter environmental norms and standards.

An integral component of the development of the waste management system is to increase investment in this sphere. However, the lack of financial resources experienced by both enterprises and authorities of different levels restrains the development and improvement of the waste management system. In this connection the problem of search of sources of financing and formation of new mechanisms of attraction of financial resources for realisation of such projects becomes one of fundamental for Ukraine. The mechanism of public-private partnership becomes a real mechanism allowing to attract funds of the state and private sector for financing of activity in the sphere of waste management. A number of countries, especially in developed ones such as Germany, Sweden and Japan, have successful experience in implementing waste management programmes and projects through public-private partnerships. Ukraine is also actively developing this practice. However, there are significant challenges and issues that need to be addressed. For example, there is a lack of coordination between different authorities and insufficient funding for waste management projects. In addition, the legal framework governing the interaction between the public and private sectors in this area needs to be improved. Cooperation between the public and private sectors, efficient use of resources, and the introduction of innovative approaches can significantly improve solid waste management and contribute to the sustainable development of society.

In the domestic scientific literature there are different notions of the mechanism

of public-private partnership on the basis of its economic nature and received effects. We proceed from the understanding of public-private partnership, which is contained in the Law of Ukraine [2].

To summarise, the mechanism of public-private partnership is a combination of effects from the project implementation (negative commercial efficiency and positive public efficiency), as well as the need to attract private investors, aimed primarily at obtaining a positive financial result.

Public-private partnership projects implemented in the sphere of organic waste management have not yet been properly developed in our country. The projects are mainly implemented in the sphere of solid municipal waste management. The largest share of projects is at the stage of investment and operation.

Thus, in our country public-private partnership in the sphere of waste management have received insufficient development, they are implemented only in the sphere of solid municipal waste management. There are no projects realised through public-private partnership mechanism in the sphere of production. In the process of implementation of such projects debt financing is not used, i. e. the banking sector is not interested in such projects. Private business does not show great interest to the projects in the sphere of waste management due to the significant period of construction of facilities, large investment costs, long payback period and risks associated with the implementation, operation and maintenance of such facilities.

#### **References:**

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