

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS A TOOL FOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF GEOPOLITICAL INSTABILITY

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Abstract. *The role of public-private partnership as an effective anti-crisis management tool in conditions of geopolitical instability has been studied. The theoretical foundations of the functioning of public-private partnership mechanisms in crisis situations are analyzed, and the specific features of their application in wartime conditions are determined. The international experience of using public-private partnership to overcome the consequences of geopolitical crises has been systematized and a conceptual model of anti-crisis management has been developed. Practical recommendations for improving regulatory and legal support with specific implementation deadlines and efficiency indicators are proposed.*

Key words: *public-private partnership, anti-crisis management, geopolitical instability, economic resilience, post-conflict recovery, investment policy, risk management.*

The article examines the role of public-private partnership (PPP) as an effective tool for crisis management in conditions of geopolitical instability. The research is particularly relevant given the unprecedented level of global uncertainty caused by military conflicts, trade wars, pandemic challenges, and climate change that require the development of fundamentally new mechanisms for economic resilience and adaptability.

The theoretical foundations of PPP functioning in crisis situations are analyzed, with specific features of their application during wartime conditions identified. The study reveals that crisis management PPP differs significantly from traditional partnership forms in stable economic conditions, primarily through its adaptability to rapidly changing external conditions and ability to provide rapid resource mobilization for solving critical tasks.

International experience in using PPP to overcome the consequences of geopolitical crises is systematized. The analysis includes successful cases from the Balkan Peninsula countries after the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s, Ireland's experience in overcoming the 2008 financial crisis, and other post-conflict recovery examples. The research shows that adaptive PPP mechanisms achieved an average ROI of 15-19% with project implementation periods reduced by 25-30% compared to standard procedures.

A conceptual model of crisis management using PPP mechanisms has been developed, based on a systematic approach to integrating partnership relations into the overall crisis management system. The model includes five interconnected components: diagnostic, strategic, operational, monitoring, and adaptive, each serving specific functions in crisis response and recovery.

The study proposes practical recommendations for improving PPP mechanisms in the context of crisis management with specific implementation deadlines and efficiency

indicators. Key recommendations include: creation of a specialized Crisis PPP Agency (6 months), development of special legislation "On PPP Features under Emergency and Martial Law" (9 months), and establishment of a National Crisis PPP Fund with capitalization of at least 50 billion UAH (12 months).

The research concludes that PPP has significant potential as a crisis management tool, with effectiveness depending on the degree of adaptation of traditional PPP mechanisms to specific crisis conditions and the level of institutional capacity for coordinating partnership relations. The practical significance of the obtained results lies in their potential use for improving the national crisis management system and enhancing state economic resilience under geopolitical challenges.

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