DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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DEVELOPMENT OF STATE PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

The article describes in detail the reforms carried out in developed countries to develop infrastructure on the basis of Public Private Partnership, the relevance of Public Private Partnership to date, studied foreign experience of further development of partnerships with the public private sector, developed proposals and recommendations for use in our country.

*Keywords*: Public Private Partnership, object of Public Private Partnership, concept, investment project, private partner, innovation, international experience, SWOT-analysis.

Today, Public Private Partnership is widely used method of financing in most areas of the economy in all developed countries of the world. In particular, investments with the help of Public Private Partnership are aimed at financing the spheres of road infrastructure, airports, railways, agriculture, education, medicine. The United Kingdom, Germany, the United States are leading countries in the world which use Public Private Partnership. PPP projects are also developing in other countries, in particular in the CIS countries; such projects cover many areas in the Russian Federation and in Uzbekistan. The countries of South and South-East Asia are the leaders on the use of Public Private Partnership in agriculture and water economy.

In the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis the development of Public Private Partnership relations was determined in the fields of tourism, the introduction of modern production and engineering and communication networks, aerospace technologies in the regions.

In 2019 - the Year of Active Investments and Social Development, widely used the possibilities of Public Private Partnership in the area of seed production which is an important sector of agriculture, as well as in the creation new cultural and recreational parks, general system of Secondary Education, in the process of providing medical and social care, in the sphere of municipal economy and public administration¹.

In this regard, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Strategies for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021” dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947, fulfillment of the tasks of improving the Public-Private Partnership for socio-economic and social political development of the country is set to introduce modern mutually beneficial cooperation².

It should be noted that the development of the project of the law “On Public

¹Message from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to Oliy Majlis. Folk word, 12/28/2018.
²The strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02.02.2017. No. 4947, section III.
Private Partnership” has become an important stage in the implementation of PPP method of financing in various sectors of Uzbekistan.

The project was put into public discussion on the portal of the system of evaluation of the impact of legislative acts. Taking into account the recommendations and comments received, work is underway to improve the draft law.

Public Private Partnership is formed for the purpose of attracting private investment in the economy, combining resources for the implementation of socially significant and other projects. According to the World bank, over the past two decades, the mechanism of Public Private Partnership has become increasingly popular and is now used in more than 130 developing countries and contributes to the attraction of 15-20% of investments in infrastructure. One of the most urgent tasks is the study and introduction of experience on the implementation of Public Private Partnership in Uzbekistan. In this case, a new model of obtaining the investment needed to modernize and secure the infrastructure is required, and governments have appealed to the private sector as a partner in providing infrastructure services to reduce serious investment gaps by expanding their funding options for infrastructure investment.

This paper addresses the question how public-private partnerships function as systemic innovation policy instruments within agricultural innovation systems. Public private partnerships are a popular government tool to promote innovations. However, the wide ranging nature of PPPs make it difficult to assess their effects beyond the direct impacts they generate for the partners. This paper broadens the discussion on the evaluation of PPPs beyond the organisational and financial benefits of the actors involved, and assesses their contribution to the functioning of the innovation system itself. In this paper, we utilise an innovation system perspective that focusses on how PPPs influence the dynamic interplay of innovation system functions and how these functions form a set of feedback loops that constitute an ‘innovation motor’. The results show the strengths and weaknesses of different types of public-private partnerships as systemic instruments and their capability to orchestrate other types of innovation policy instruments.
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Toshkent moliya instituti
“Baholash ishi va investitsiyalar”
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DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIK HAMKORLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH: MUAMMOLAR VA ISTIQBOLLARI

Maqolada rivojlangan mamlakatlarda davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida infratuzilmani rivojlanish borasidagi olib borilayotgan islohotlar, davlat-xususiy sherikchilikning bugungi kundagi dolzarbilgi ochib berilgan, davlat–xususiy sektor bilan hamkorlik munosabatlarini yanada rivojlanish borasidagi xorij tajribasi o‘rganilgan, mamalakatimizda qo‘llash bo‘yicha taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Tayanch so‘zlar. Davlat-xususiy sherikligi, davlat-xususiy sheriklik obyekti, kontseptsiya, investitsiya loyihasi, xususiy sherik, innovatsiya, xalqaro tajriba, SWOT-tahlil.

РАЗВИТИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

В статье подробно описаны проводимые в развитых странах реформы по развитию инфраструктуры на основе государственно-частного партнерства, актуальность государственно-частного партнерства на сегодняшний день, изучен зарубежный опыт дальнейшего развития партнерских отношений с государственно-частным сектором, выработаны предложения и рекомендации по применению в нашей стране.

Ключевые слова: Государственно-частные партнерства, объект государственно-частного партнерства, концепция, инвестиционный проект, частный партнер, инновация, международный опыт, SWOT анализ.

KIRISH

Bugungi kunda davlatlaning iqtisodiy ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini rivojlanish, xorijiy va xususiy investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish, amalga oshirilayotgan loyiikalarni ham sifat ham miqдор javob qilishga olib berilgan, amalga oshirilgan va rejalaštirilayotgan loyiikalarni umurboqiyligni oshirish, mamlakatlarda qashshoqlikni kamaytirish, ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirish, loyiikada qo‘llaniladigan texnika va texnalogiyalarni hamda boshqaruv ushlabchilarini tubdan takomillashtirish eng dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanmoqda. Tajriba shuni ko‘rsatadi, yuqorida sanab o‘tilgan bir qancha muammolarni baratalar etishda davlat–xususiy sektor bilan hamkorlik munosabatlarini takomillashtirish orqali erishish mumkin va bu mamlakatlarga xususiy sektor samaradorligi va investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi. Ayni vaqtda dunyoning 130 tadan ortiq davlatida
davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida yangi yirik innovasion loyihalar amalga oshib kelmoqda. Davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida loyihalarini amalga oshirishning xalqaro tajribasi investitsion va innovatsion faollikni oshirish, mintaqaviy iqtisodiyotlarda ishlab chiqarish va ijtimoiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish mexanzimining samaradorligi hajmini har yiliikki barobar, hatto uch barobar ortishini ko'rsatmoqda [1]. Shu bilan birga, ko'plab rivojlanyotgan mamlakatlar davlat-xususiy sherikchilik loyihalarini amalga oshirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqda.


MAVZUGA OID ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

Rivojlangan va rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar investitsiyalarni davlat xususiy sheriklik asosida iyuni-iqtisodiy infratuzilmani rivojlantirish, xorijiy va xususiy investitsiyalarni samaradorligini oshirish masalalari bo'yicha bir qator iqtisodchilar olmalar o'z ilmiy ishlarida o'z yondashuvlarini bayon etishgan.

Masalan, rus olimi I.S.Vaxtinskaya davlat-xususiy sheriklik borasida o'zing ilmiy ishlarida kontsessiya bitimlarining fuqarolik-huquqiy belgilarni ko'rib chiqdi, I.A.Gubanov Rossiyada davlatning vazifalarini amalga oshirishda davlat-xususiy sektor hamkorligini o'rganib chiqdi, A.A.Rodin o'z ishini davlat-xususiy sheriklikka nisbatan xalqaro va davlatlararo huquqning o'zaro hamkorligi masalalariga asosiy urg'uni beran, A.B.Belitskaya esa davlat-xususiy sheriklikning mohiyati va uning asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini batafsil yoritib berishga etiborini qaratgan.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

International Finance and Accounting, Vol. 2019 [2019], Iss. 4, Art. 15

“Халқаро молия ва ҳисоб” илмий электрон журнали. № 4, август, 2019 йил

https://uzjournals.edu.uz/interfinance/vol2019/iss4/15
Davlat-xususiy sheriklik modalligi infratuzilmani rivojlantirish uchun ko'p miqdorda xususiy investitsiyalarni j alb qilishing asosiy vositasini hisoblanadi. Bu xususiy sektoring nou-xau va innovativligidan foydalanib, davlat xizmatlarini yaxshiliklash va tartibiga solishga yordam beradi va xizmat ko'rsatuvchi provayderlar va regulyatorlar o'rtasida aniq ajratish orqali yaxshi nazorat va tartibga solishni ta'minlaydi. Xususiy sektor nuqtai nazaridan, davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalari ham uzoq muddatli sar moya kiritish uchun xavfsiz va ishonchli joylarga olib keladigan moliyaviy bozorlarni rivojlantirishni rag'batlantirish orqali barqaror, uzoq muddatli investitsiya imkoniyatlarni yaratadi.

1-rasm. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirishda xususiy sektor investitsiyalari (mlrd AQSH dollar)[3]
Investitsiya darajasi biroz past bo'lishiga qaramay, 2018-yilda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirishda xususiy sektor investitsiyalari kiritilgan hajmi kam bo'lishiga qaramay, amalga oshirilgan loyihalar soni 2017-yilga qaraganda nisbatan ko'proqni tashkil etgan, yani 2017-yilda loyihalar soni 309 tadan 2018-yilda 335 taga yetgan. Loyihalarning ko'payishi asosan Janubi Afrika, Hindiston, Braziliya va Vietnam hissasiga to’g’ri keladi.

2-rasm. Xususiy sektor tomonidan infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga
oshirishga yo’naltirgan investitsiyalarini hududiy ulushi (mlrd AQSH dollar)[4]

Yuqoridagi rasmdan ko’rishimiz mumkinki, 2009-yilda hududlarda xususiy sektor tomonidan infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirishga yo’naltirgan investitsiyalar Janubiyo Osiyo mintaqasida yuqori ulushga ega bo’lgan bo’lsa, 2018-yilda kelib Sharqiy Osiyo va Tinch okeani hududlarda yuqori ulushga ega bo’lgani ko’rishimiz mumkin. 2018-yilda investitsiyalar eng yuqori darajasi asosan besh mamlakatga to’g’ri keladi. Xitoy bilan 27,6 milliard AQSH dollarlik turli sohalar bo’yicha 74 tadan ortiq loyiha, Hindiston bilan 11,7 milliard AQSH dollar turli sohalar bo’yicha 62 tadan ortiq loyiha, Turkiye bilan 7,9 milliard AQSH dollarlik turli sohalar bo’yicha 10 tadan ortiq loyiha Indoneziya, bilan 6,9 milliard AQSH dollarlik bo’yicha bo’ylab 12 tadan ortiq loyiha va Braziliya bilan 6 milliard AQSH dollarlik turli sohalar bo’yicha 42 tadan ortiq loyiha amalga oshirilgan. 2018 yilda bu besh mamlakat birgalikda umumiy qiymat 60,2 milliard AQSH dollar jaq qildi va bu esa global investitsiyalarning 67 foizini tashkil qiladi.

3-rasm. 2018 yilda Xususiy sektor tomonidan sohalar bo’yicha infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirishi (foizda)[5]

Shuningdek mamlakatlarda davlat-xususiy sheriklik bo’yicha amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalar qo’llaniladigan sharhnomalar va shakllar turli-tuman bo’lib, ularni qo’llashni bir qancha afzallik va kamchiliklari mavjud:

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**DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIK BO’YICHA AMALGA OSHIRILAYOTGAN LOYIHALAR QO’LLANILADIGAN SHARTNOMALAR VA SHAKLARI BO’YICHA SWOT TAHLIL**

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3 Preparation and implementation of SWOT Analysis Public-Private Partnerships for RES Agro-energy districts Perugia, January 2011 Issued by: Intercoop
### Konsessiya shartnomasi

- Loyihani yangi texnologiyalar bilan yangilash
- Xizmatlarning yuqori sifati
- Samaradorlik va samaradorlik darajasi yaxshilandi
- Ba’zi namuna shartnomalar internetda mavjudligi

### BOT-DBFO (Qurish-Boshqarish-O’tkazish) (Loyihalashtirish h-Qurish-Moliyalashtirish h-Boshqarish) shaklida

- Aniq mas’uliyat
- Infratuzilmani qurishni tezlashtirish
- Shartnoma egalik muddat oxirida hukmatga o’tkazilishi
- Boshlang’ich kapital qurilish xarajatlari kamaytirish
- ushbu shartnomalar ularning hayoti davomida qayta ko’rib chiqiladi

### Qo’shma korxona shaklida

- Yaxshi korporativ boshqaruv
- Davlat va xususiy sektor o’tasida hamkorlik qilish uchun yetarli vaqt
- Xavflarni bo'lishish
- Ijitmoiy tashvishlar va mahalliy ma'lumotlarning mosligi

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9. “Ҳалқаро молия ва ҳисоб” илмий электрон журнали. № 4, август, 2019 йил
Davlat-xususiy sherlik borasidagi so'nggi yigirma yil ichida Rossiyada shakllangan davlat-xususiy sherlik tizimi mamlakatning innovatsion iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish muammolariga to'liq javob bermasligi aniqlandi va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari, Buyuk Britaniya, Xitoy, Hindiston, Turkiya kabi mamlakatlarda davlat-xususiy sherlik tizimini samarali yo'pga qo'yilganligi loyihalarni amalga oshirishda qo'shimcha moliyalashtirishning istiqbolli modeli ekanligi aniqlandi[7].

Yuqorida muammolar bilan birgalikda Jahon iqtisodiy forumining Global raqobatbardonlik hisobot shuni ko'rsatadiki, davlat xususiy sherlikni amalga oshirishda asosiy tasir qiluvchi omil sifatida infratuzilmani mavjudligini olishimiz mumkin. Misol uchun, birgina Osiyo qitasining o'zida 400 milliondan ziyod osiyoliklar elektr energiyasiz, 300 million xavfsiz ichimlik suvisiz, 1,5 milliard esa asosiy sanitarlaysiz yashamoqda, hatto bu xizmatlarni nisbatan rivojlangan qishloq va shahar joylarda ham topish qiyinligicha qolmoqda[8]. E'tiborga molik muammolar davriy uzluksiz elektr-energiya, tor yo'llar va portlar, sifatsiz suv ta'minoti va kanalizatsiya va sifatsiz maktab va sog'liqni saqlash inshootlari infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirish va amalga oshirilgan loyihalarni samaradorligida jiddiy tasir ko'rsatmoqda.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Yuqorida ko'rib chiqilgan tahlillarimizdan va quyida sanab o'tadigan kamchiliklardan mamlatkintimizda davlat-xususiy sherlik sohasini rivojlantirishda qonunchilik bazasini mustahkamlashlashda tender savdolarini o'tkazishda, davlat-xususiy sherlik loyihalarini tuzish va boshqarishda alohida e'tibor berilsa, sohada amalga oshirilgan loyihasini amalga oshirish bo'lishi mumkin:

- davlat xususiy sherlik loyihasini amalga oshirishda qonun hali qabul qilinmagan;
- mamlakatlardan bo'ylab tanlangan kontsessiyalarga turli xil yondashuvlar tufayli kontsessiyalarini joriy etish va duch keladigan muammolar;
- davlat xususiy sherlik loyihasini amalga oshirishda ishonchli sherik topishning qiyinligi;
- loyihalar bo'yicha tender savdolar o'tkazishda ishtirokchilarning kamchiligi yoki deyarli yo'qligi;
- davlat xususiy sherlik loyihalarni tuzish va boshqarish bilan shug'ullanuvchilar maqsadlarini strategik nuqtai nazardan yondasha olmayotganligi va loyihalardan innovatsion yondashuvlar foydalangan olmayotganligi[9];
- davlat xususiy sherlik loyihalarni amalga oshirishda loyihaga o'zgartirish kiritilganda katta xarajat talab etishi;
- loyihalarga dastlabki tender jarayoni qancha ko'p davom etsa tenderning xarajatlarini kutilganidan ko'p bo'lishi mumkin.
- tanlov savdolarini o'tkazishda korrupsiyaning mavjudligi;
- aholing qashshoqligini va infratuzizma xizmatlar uchun pul to'lashning

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iloji yo'q;
– bu sohada o'z-o'zini boshqarish organlarining professionalligi va tajribasi yo'qligi va boshqalar[10].

Muxtasar qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, yirik loyihalarni moliyalashtirishda davlat-xususiy sherliklik mexanizimini rivojlantirish orqali mamlakatimizni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan ishchining islohotlarning kelgusidagi muvaffaqiyatlarning bo'lmog'i markazida bo'lmog'i darkor.

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