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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.

² The 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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DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIK HAMKORLIGINI RIVOJLANTIRISH: MUAMMOLAR VA ISTIQBOLLARI

Maqolada rivojlangan mamlakatlarda davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida infratuzilmani rivojlantirish borasidagi olib borilayotgan islohotlar, davlat-xususiy sherikchilikning bugungi kundagi dolzarbligi batafsil ochib berilgan, davlat-xususiy sektor bilan hamkorlik munosabatlarini yanada rivojlantirish borasidagi xorij tajribasi o'rganilgan, mamlakatimizda 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 davlatlarning iqtisodiy ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish, xorijiy va xususiy investitsiyalardan samarali foydalanish, amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalarni ham sifat ham miqdor jihatdan xalqaro standartlarga olib chiqish, amalga oshirilgan va rejalashtirilayotgan loyihalarni umurboqiyiligni oshirish, mamlakatlarda qashshoqlikni kamaytirish, ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirish, loyihada qo'llaniladigan texnika va texnologiyalarni hamda boshqaruv uslublarini tubdan takomillashtirish eng dolzarb muammolardan biri hisoblanmoqda. Tajriba shuni ko'rsatdiki, yuqorida sanab o'tilgan bir qancha muammolarni barataraf 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 mexanizmining samaradorligi hajmini har yili ikki barobar, hatto uch barobar ortishini ko'rsatmoqda [1]. Shu bilan birga, ko'plab rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar davlat-xususiy sherikchilik loyihalarini amalga oshirishda qiyinchiliklarga duch kelmoqda.

Shuningdek, ko'pchilik mamlakatlarda davlat-xususiy sherikchilikning aniq ta'rifi yo'q, davlat-xususiy sherikchilik ular uchun nisbatan yangi kontseptsiya bo'lib, bu atama haqida turli xil fikrlarning mavjudligini aniqlaydi. Davlat-xususiy sherikchilikdagi muammolarga ko'plab nazariy va amaliy murojaatlar ushbu iqtisodiy toifaning turli talqinlari bilan ifodalanadi: davlat-xususiy sheriklik, davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligi, xususiy-jamoat hamkorligi, xususiy-davlat kooperatsiyasi, ommaviy-xususiy sheriklik, ijtimoiy-xususiy sheriklik va davlat-xususiy sherikchilik borasidagi huquqiy bazaning mavjud emasligi shular jumlasidandir. Osiyo Taraqqiyot Bankining pragnozlariga ko'ra rivojlanayotgan Osiyo mintaqasining iqlim bilan bog'liq xarajatlarini, shu jumladan, infratuzilma ehtiyojlarini qondirish uchun 2016-yildan 2030-yilgachaga jami 26 trillion AQSH dollar sarmoya kiritishi kerak. Bu esa o'rtacha yiliga 1,8 trillion AQSH dollardan ko'proq investitsiyalarni kiritishni talab etadi. Lekin, moliyaviy resurslar zarur infratuzilmani investitsiyalar bilan ta'minlash uchun yetarli emas. Davlat sektori davlat moliyasi islohotlari orqali 40% atrofida bo'shliqni ta'minlashi mumkin, qolganlari esa xususiy sektor resurslari hisobiga moliyalashtirilishi mumkin[2]. Bunday holatda, infratuzilmani modernizatsiya qilish va ta'minlash uchun zarur bo'lgan investitsiyalarni olishning yangi modeli talab qilinadi va mamlakatlar infratuzilmani rivojlantirish uchun moliyalashtirishni yangi variantlarini kengaytirish orqali jiddiy investitsiya bo'shliqlarini kamaytirishda va infratuzilma xizmatlarini taqdim etishda sherik sifatida xususiy sektorga murojaat qildilar.

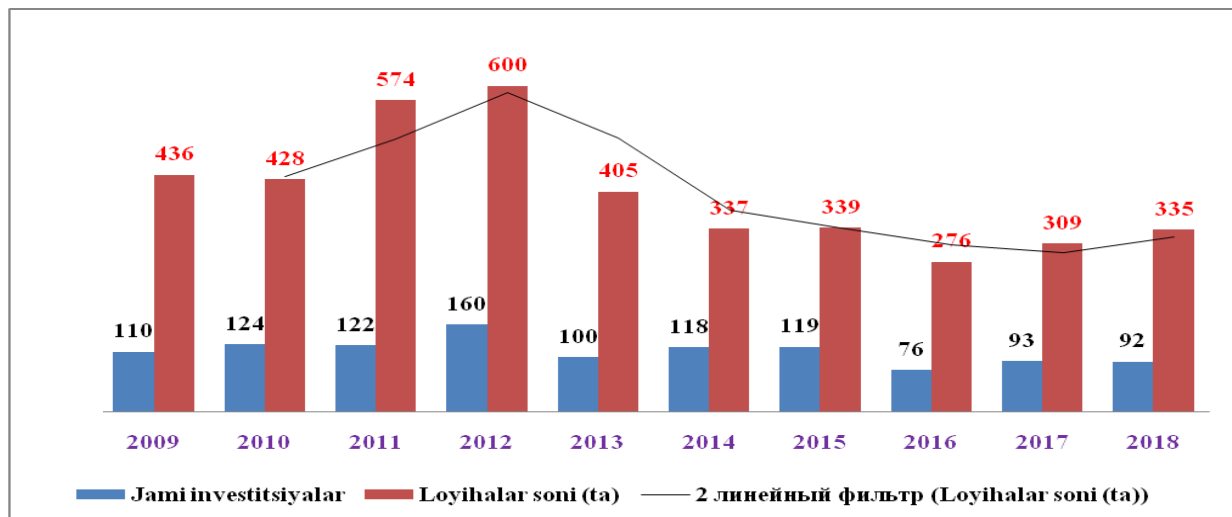
MAVZUGA OID ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI

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

Masalan, rus olimi I.S.Vaxtinskaya davlat-xususiy sheriklik borasida o'zining ilmiy ishlarida kontsessiya bitimlarining fuqarolik-huquqiy belgilarini ko'rib chiqdi, I.A.Gubanov Rossiya davlatining 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 bergan, A.B.Belitskaya esa davlat-xususiy sheriklikning mohiyati va uning asosiy tarkibiy qismlarini batafsil yoritib berishga etiborini qaratgan.

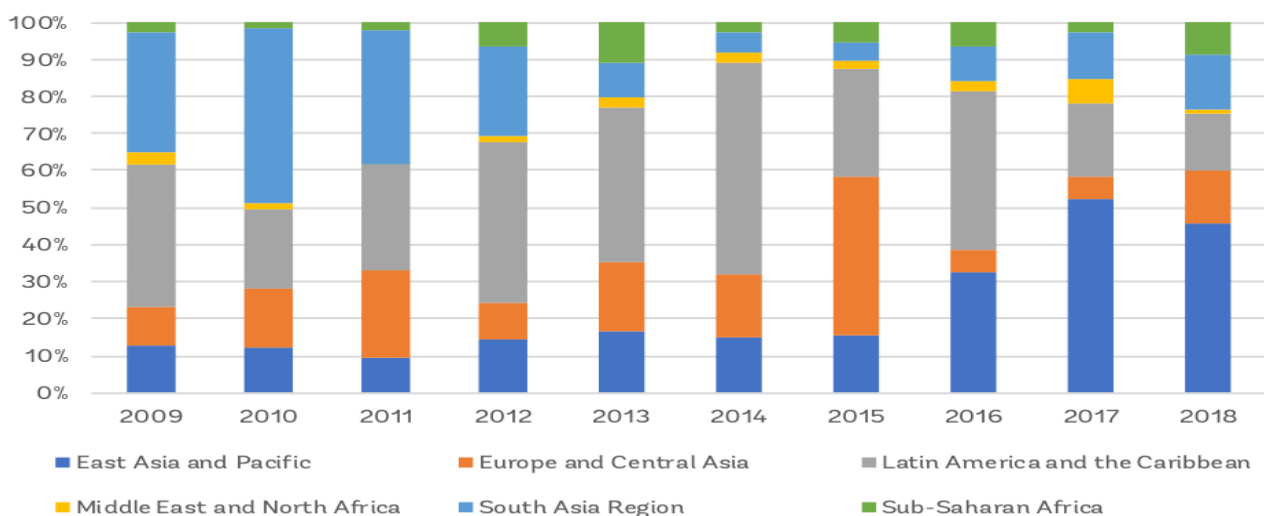
TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Davlat-xususiy sheriklik modalligi infratuzilmani rivojlantirish uchun ko'p miqdorda xususiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilishning asosiy vositasi hisoblanadi. Bu xususiy sektorning nou-xau va innovativligidan foydalanib, davlat xizmatlarini yaxshilash va tartibga 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 sarmoya kiritish uchun xavfsiz va ishonchli joylarga olib keladigan moliyaviy bozorlarni rivojlantirishni rag'batlantirish orqali barqaror, uzoq muddatli investitsiya imkoniyatlarini yaratadi.



1-rasm. Rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirishda xususiy sektor investitsiyalari (mlrd AQSH dollar)[3]

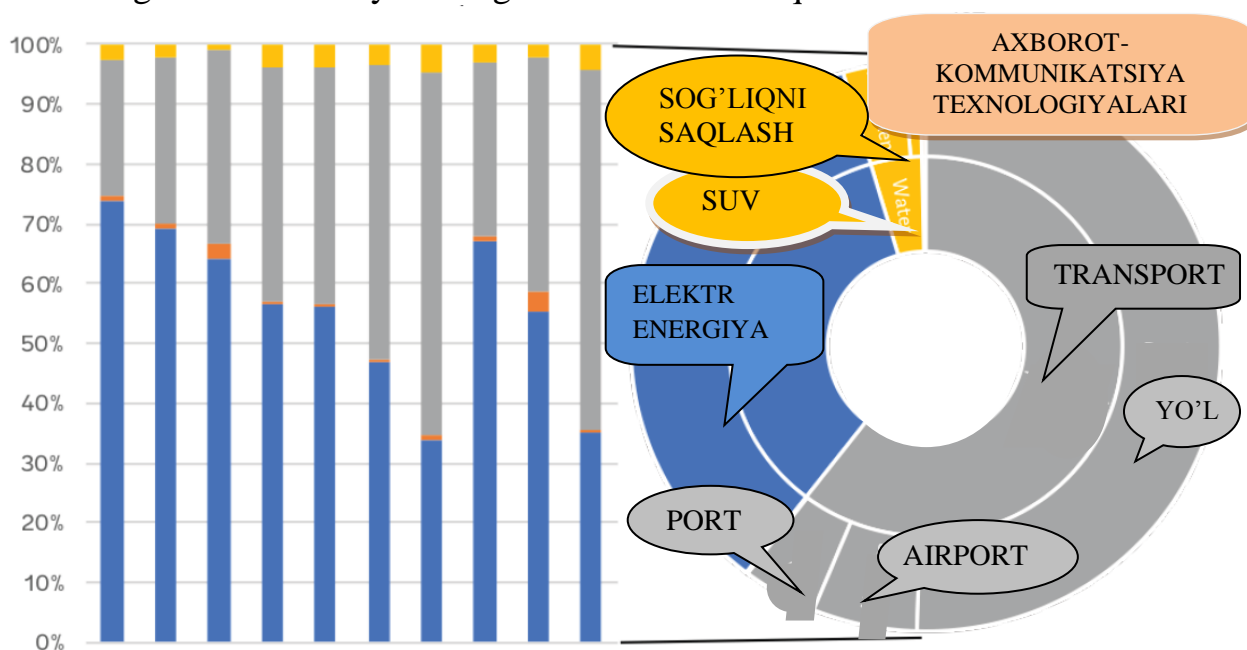
Investitsiya darajasi biroz past bo'lishiga qaramay, 2018-yilda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda infratuzilma loyihalarni amalga oshirishda xususiy sektor investitsiyalari kiritilgan hajmi kam bo'lishiga qaramay, amalga oshirilgan loyihalar soni 2017-yilga qaraganda nisbatan ko'proqni tashkil etgan, yani 2017-yilda loyihalar soni 309 tadan 2018-yilda 335 taga yetgan. Loyihalarning ko'payishi asosan Janubiy Afrika, Hindiston, Braziliya va Vetnam 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 Janubiy Osiyo mintaqasida yuqori ulushga ega bo'lgan bo'lsa, 2018-yilga 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 loyihalar, Hindiston bilan 11,7 milliard AQSH dollar turli sohalar bo'yicha 62 tadan ortiq loyihalar, Turkiya bilan 7,9 milliard AQSH dollarlik turli sohalar bo'yicha 10 tadan ortiq loyihalar Indoneziya, bilan 6,9 milliard AQSH dollarlik bo'yicha bo'ylab 12 tadan ortiq loyihalar va Braziliya bilan 6 milliard AQSH dollarlik turli sohalar bo'yicha 42 tadan ortiq loyihalar amalga oshirilgan. 2018 yilda bu besh mamlakat birgalikda umumiy qiymati 60,2 milliard AQSH dollar jalb 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]

3-rasmdan ko'rishimiz mumkinki, xususiy sektor tomonidan transport sohasidagi infratuzilma loyihalariga sarmoya kiritish va amalga oshirish eng katta ulushni egallamoqda. Transport sohasiga qo'yilgan 54,4 mlrd. AQSH dollar tashkil etgan va 2017 yilda oldingi yilgi majburiyatlarga nisbatan 49 foizga o'sgan. Bu soha asosan Xitoy, Hindiston va Turkiyada sezilarli o'sish bilan bog'liq. Yo'l loyihalari Xitoy va Hindiston tomonidan boshqariladigan transport sohasidagi barcha investitsiyalarning 84 foizini tashkil etib, eng yuqori investitsiyani (45,5 mlrd. dollar) tashkil etgan. Asosan Xitoy, Hindiston va Serbiyadagi megaproektlar hisobiga oltita loyiha bo'yicha 5,2 mlrd. AQSH dollar tashkil etgan. Nihoyat, 2018 yilda port subsektori 3,7 milliard dollarlik 10 ta loyiha mavjud va temir yo'l bo'yicha faqat Xitoyda bitta investitsiya loyihasi bor.

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

1-jadval**DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKLIK BO'YICHA AMALGA OSHIRILAYOTGAN LOYIHALAR QO'LLANILADIGAN SHARTNOMALAR VA SHAKLLARI BO'YICHA SWOT TAHLIL³[6]**

| | <i>Kuchli tomonlari</i> | <i>Kuchsiz tomonlari</i> | <i>Imkoniyatlari</i> | <i>Xavf- xatarlar</i> |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| <i>Xizmat shartnomasi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Boshqaruv imkoniyatlar – Mahalliy organ nazorati ostida asosiy xizmatlar – Barqaror biznes – Tez va oson amalga oshirish – Xususiy sektorning rolini kengaytirish – Kam xarajat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tendering xarajatlar – Kapital qo'yilmalarni jalb qilish uchun mos emas – xususiy sektor moliyalashtirish resurs bermaydi – inflyatsiyani yuqori tasiri – infratuzilmani saqlab qolish yuqori qiymatni talab etadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Xususiy kompaniyalar to'plash – Boshqa muhim faoliyatlar bilan ham shug'ullanish – Vaqt tejaladi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – O'zgaruvchan mas'uliyat |
| <i>Boshqaruv shartnomasi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Boshqaruv imkoniyatlari – Mahalliy organ nazorati ostida asosiy xizmatlar – Barqaror biznes – Tez va oson amalga oshirish – xususiy sektorning rolini kengaytirish – xususiy sektor aylanma mablag' bilan ta'minlaydi – Kam xarajatli | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tendering xarajatlar – Kapital qo'yilmalarni jalb qilish uchun mos emas – xususiy sektor moliyalashtirish resurs bermaydi – belgilangan maqsadga erishishda inflatsiyani tasiri – infratuzilmani saqlab qolish yuqori qiymatni talab etadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bilim almashish – Xususiy kompaniyalarni to'planishi – Boshqa muhim tadbirlarga e'tiboringizni qaratish mumkin – Vaqtni tejash | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – O'zgaruvchan mas'uliyat |
| <i>Ijara</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ishlash va rag'batlantirish o'rtasida o'zaro bog'liqlik – Uzoq muddatli aktivlarni saqlash xavfini kamaytirish – Hukmat investitsiya kapitalini bermaydi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tarifning talab darajasi – xususiy sektor kapital qo'yilmalarni ta'minlamaydi – Yuqori stavka – infratuzilmani saqlab qolish yuqori qiymatni talab etadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bilim almashish – Xarajatlarni tejash – Boshqa loyihalar bo'yicha moliyaviy resurslardan foydalanish | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Qonun yo'qligi – O'zgaruvchan mas'uliyat |

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

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Soliq imtiyozlari – Balansdan tashqari moliyalashtirish – Yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hokimiyat o'zining yuqori imkoniyatlaridan foydalanishi mumkin | |
| <i>Konsessiya shartnomasi</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loyihani yangi texnologiyalar bilan yangilash – Xizmatlarning yuqori sifati – Samaradorlik va samaradorlik darajasi yaxshilandi – Loyihani boshqa loyihalarga qaraganda ustunligi – Ba'zi namuna shartnomalar internetda mavjudligi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Noaniq majburiyatlar – Murakkablik – Ortiqcha vaqt bo'lishi kerak – Normativ-huquqiy bazaning yo'qligi – Murakkab tender jarayoni – Cheklangan raqobat – Jamiyat xabardorligining yo'qligi – infratuzilmani saqlab qolish yuqori qiymatni talab etadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bozor strategiyasini amalga oshiring – Xususiylashtirish jarayonini takomillashtirish | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Loyihani faqat hukumat tomonidan rejalashtirish loyihaning muvaffaqiyatsiz bo'lish ehtimolini oshiradi – Siyosiy masalalar |
| <i>BOT-DBFO (Qurish-Boshqarish-O'tkazish)- (Loyihalashtirish-Qurish-Moliyalashtirish-Boshqarish) shaklida</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aniq mas'uliyat – Infratuzilmani qurishni tezlashtirish – Qarz hisobiga moliyalashtirish – Shartnoma egalik muddat oxirida hukmatga o'tkazilishi – Boshlang'ich kapital qurilish xarajatlarini kamaytirish – ushbu shartnomalar ularning hayoti davomida qayta ko'rib chiqiladi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Muayyan texnologiya monopoliyasi – raqobat dastlabki tender jarayoni bilan cheklangan – Hukmat talabni oshirib yuborishi mumkin va majburiyat ostida sotib olish – Murakkab moliyalashtirish paketi – infratuzilmani saqlab qolish yuqori qiymatni talab etadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Xarajatlarni tejash – Xususiylashtirish jarayonini oshirish – Bilim almashish – Boshqa loyihalar bo'yicha moliyaviy resurslardan foydalanish | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Xususiylashtirish uchun investitsion risklar – Loyihani moliyalashtirishda yuqori darjadagi qarz ulushi |
| <i>Qo'shma korxonada shaklida</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Yaxshi korporativ boshqaruv – Davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasida hamkorlik qilish uchun yetarli vaqt – Xavflarni bo'lishish – Ijtimoiy tashvishlar va mahalliy ma'lumotlarning mosligi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hukmat tomonidan egalik ham, tartibga soluvchi ham (manfaatlar to'qnashuvi) – kamroq rasmiy xarid qilish yo'lini izlashadi – Jamiyat xabardorligi yo'qligi – infratuzilmani saqlab qolish yuqori qiymatni talab etadi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Shartnomalar, sheriklik malakasi – Loyihalarni baholash | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Modelni o'zgartirish imkoniyati |

Davlat-xususiy sheriklik borasidagi so'nggi yigirma yil ichida Rossiyada shakllangan davlat-xususiy sheriklik tizimi mamlakatning innovatsion iqtisodiyoti va ijtimoiy infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish muammolariga to'liq javob bermasligi aniqlandi va Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari, Buyuk Britaniya, Xitoy, Hindiston, Turkiya kabi mamlakatlarda davlat-xususiy sheriklik tizimini samarali yo'lga qo'yilganligi loyihalarni amalga oshirishda qo'shimcha moliyalashtirishning istiqbolli modeli ekanligi aniqlandi[7].

Yuqoridagi muammolar bilan birgalikda Jahon iqtisodiy forumining Global raqobatbardoshlik hisoboti shuni ko'rsatadiki, davlat xususiy sheriklikni 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 sanitariyasiz 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 loyihalarini 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 mamlakatimizda davlat-xususiy sheriklik sohasini rivojlantirishda qonunchilik bazasini mustahkamlashda tender savdolarini o'tkazishda, davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini tuzish va boshqarishda alohida e'tibor berilsa, sohada amalga oshirilayotgan loyihalarimizning samaradorligi yanada yuqori bo'ladi:

- davlat xususiy sheriklik loyihasini amalga oshirida qonunchilik bazasini mustahkamlashimiz kerak masalan talim sohasida davlat xususiy sheriklik loyihasini amalga oshirishda qonun hali qabul qilinmagan;
- mamlakatlar bo'ylab tanlangan kontsessiyalarga turli xil yondashuvlar tufayli kontsessiyalarni joriy etish va duch keladigan muammolar;
- davlat xususiy sheriklik loyihasini amalga oshirida ishonchli sherik topishning qiyinligi;
- loyihalar bo'yicha tender savdolari o'tkazishda ishtirokchilarning (raqobatchilarni) kamligi yoki deyarli yo'qligi;
- davlat xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini tuzish va boshqarish bilan shug'ullanuvchilar maqsadlarini strategik nuqtai nazardan yondasha olmayotganligi va loyihalarida innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalana olmayotganligi[9];
- davlat xususiy sheriklik loyihalarini amalga oshirishda loyihaga o'zgartirish kiritilganda katta xarajat talab etishi;
- loyihalarga dastlabki tender jarayoni qancha ko'p davom etsa tender xarajatlari kutilganidan ko'p bo'lishi mumkin.
- tanlov savdolarini o'tkazishda korrupsiyaning mavjudligi;
- aholining qashshoqligi va infratuzilma xizmatlari uchun pul to'lashning

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 sheriklik mexanizimini rivojlantirish orqali mamlakatimizni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan izchil islohotlarning kelgusidagi muvaffaqiyatlariga bo'lgan ishonch hissi barchaning diqqat markazida bo'lmog'i darkor.

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