



2022

PRAHA, CZECH REPUBLIC



International Conference

EUROPE, SCIENCE AND WE EVROPA, VEDA A MY ЕВРОПА, НАУКА И МЫ



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Publishing House "Education and Science" s.r.o.,
International Conference
EUROPE, SCIENCE AND WE
EVROPA, VĚDA A MY ЕВРОПА,
НАУКА И МЫ

2022 Praha, Czech Republic
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Science editor: Tomash Nejezchleb

ISBN 978-80-907845-8-1

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6992096>

Conference Proceedings available at
virtualconferences.press

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6992096>

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Published by Publishing House "Education and Science" s.r.o.

Praha, Czech Republic

The aspect methodical of the public-private partnership

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Today, the system of financial support of investment processes is one of the important directions of the state economic policy aimed at sustainable economic growth. In the conditions of international globalization and deepening of economic competition, it is impossible to achieve an investment environment without creating an effective financing system. In turn, the processes of financing investment projects do not exclude various losses and risks. In this regard, the PPP system plays a special role in preventing investment risks and minimizing their impact, that is, in international practice, the public-private partnership system has become a priority and effective mechanism for financing and implementing investment projects. PPP is a complex process that combines the activities of several participants. On the part of the private partner - investors, creditors, state agencies that define and organize PPP procedures, as well as the organization engaged in public procurement. In assessing and preventing certain risks, it is important to establish policies and procedures aimed at specific goals for PPP participants, as well as to ensure their transparency. In addition, the factors related to the minimization of risks through the establishment of a hedging system and a banking consortium are also distinguished. The public sector is interested in improving the volume and quality of infrastructure and socially oriented network services to the population. The main task of the private sector is the desire to receive maximum dividends from participation in a particular joint project. The private sector sets its priorities not only for profit, but also for sustainable cooperation and perspective. At the same time, both parties are interested in the successful implementation of projects. In any case, the state retains the main levers of regulation and control. Tariff policy, safety control, environmental and technical safety control, service quality control is among the main control levers. The private sector of the economy may be citizens and legal entities represented by non-governmental commercial and non-profit organizations.

The main forms of PPP in the field of economy and public administration include expert state contracts, lease relationships, agreements on the distribution of products and services of PPP enterprises, concession agreements

One of the forms of PPP is the various contracts that the government offers to private companies.

Contracts are administrative agreements concluded between the state (local self-governing body) and a private firm for the implementation of certain socially necessary and useful activities. In the practice of PPP, the most common contracts are contracts for performance of work, provision of public services, management, service for public needs, product delivery, and technical assistance. In administrative contractual relations, the right to dispose of property is not transferred to a private partner. Costs and risks are fully covered by the state. The interest of a private business is that, under the contract, it receives the right to an agreed share in the income, profits or fees collected. Usually, the contracts concluded with the state or municipal body are a very attractive business for a private entrepreneur, because in addition to the reputation, he is guaranteed a stable market and income, as well as possible benefits and advantages.

PPP is another state's property lease (leasing) relationship. A traditional rental agreement and a leasing agreement are characterized by the provision of temporary use of state or communal property to a private partner for a certain fee.

The most common form of PPP in the implementation of large investment projects abroad is concessions. Privileges (concessions) - payment to the beneficiary of the right to use state property on the basis of a contract between the state (grantor) on the one hand and a private legal or individual person (beneficiary) on the other hand and a system of relations arising from the rights to carry out activities that constitute the absolute monopoly of the state on giving on the basis of return.

Concessions are the most developed, promising cooperation and is a complex form. First, unlike contractual relationships, they have a long-term nature that allows both parties to strategically plan their activities.

Second, in concessions, the private sector has the most complete freedom to make administrative-economic and management decisions, which distinguishes them from joint ventures and contracts for the performance of works.

Thirdly, the state has sufficient power to influence the concession in case of violation of the concession terms by the concessionaire within the framework of the concession agreement and the Law, as well as when it is necessary to protect the public interest.

Fourth, the state grants the concessionaire only the rights to own and use the property, but reserves the right to dispose of it.

With the wide use of investment tools of the PPP, the following main directions of accelerating innovation processes in economic sectors can be mentioned:

- Development of new organizational mechanisms of the PPP system;
- creation of a state support system for the results of innovative activities;
- increasing the motivation to engage in innovative activities in business entities;
- creation of a favorable economic and legal environment that implies effective cooperation of the state, business, science and society;
- development of effective and stimulating means of regulation of the innovative sphere;
- consideration of the possibilities of providing state guarantees for foreign investments attracted by businesses for the introduction of new technologies;
- Ensuring the balance of interests and risks between the state and private partner in PPP;
- wider involvement of small business entities in state targeted programs and innovative projects.

In general, the success of the entire PPP system and related areas of investment project management, risk management and innovation directly depend on the level of qualification and professionalism of personnel participating in these processes. General economic knowledge is not enough for the responsible specialists working in these areas related to the PPP system, they need to have in-depth specialized

knowledge, the formation of analysis and forecasting skills, and the ability to correctly assess factors and risks. Also, it is desirable to establish permanent cooperation and exchange of experience between experts participating in innovative projects and research organizations.

Currently, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as part of the effective use of the innovative potential of the country, special attention is being paid to directing public and private investments to innovation, research and development, experimental design and technological development. Emphasis is placed on innovative approaches in the organization of relations between the state and private business, including PPP relations. As in the whole world, PPP has been adopted as a means of improving the efficiency of innovation processes.