

THE ESSENCE OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**Under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan****business and entrepreneurship higher school project****Master's degree in management****Mirzaev Sobirjon Aminovich**

Abstract: The article describes the essence, importance and advantages of the concept of public-private partnership. The purpose of the adoption of the Law on Public-Private Partnerships in Uzbekistan is to strengthen the tasks and advantages of public and private partners, their nature and importance in the development of the economy.

Keywords: public-private partnership, law, state, private partner, project, private sector, system, resource, business, contract, investment, tender.

Introduction

The public-private partnership (PPP) model is one of the urgent issues of modern economic policy. This model establishes a long-term cooperative relationship between the public and private sectors, allowing to combine the forces of both parties in the process of financing, managing and implementing development projects. The effectiveness of DHS is reflected in the reduction of infrastructure obligations of the public sector and the creation of significant social benefits for society.

As a result of the development of market mechanisms, new economic relations are formed between the state and economic entities. One form of such economic relations in the practice of developed countries is partnership relations between the public and private sectors.

The main task of public-private partnership is to create conditions for the effective interaction of public and private partnerships for the sustainable social and economic development of Uzbekistan, and to use the resources of the private sector to meet the needs of the community.

The main advantages of partnership between the state and the private sector are manifested in investment attraction, quick and high-quality implementation of projects, and effective management of public services. This report analyzes the main features of public-private partnership, its various models, financing, risk management and development problems.

1. The nature and basic concepts of public-private partnership

Public-private partnership (PPP) is based on long-term economic cooperation between the state and the private sector, and involves the use of the resources and management capabilities of

the private sector by the state in the implementation of state functions. DSH models generally serve to expand the capacity of the private sector to organize, develop, and finance services that should be provided by the government.

The legal basis of public-private partnership ensures openness and transparency of relations between the public and private sectors. This system creates an opportunity to improve the quality of public services and achieve economic efficiency. Today, DSH is one of the important elements of state policy and is widely used in such areas as infrastructure, transport, energy, education and health.

2. Types of public-private partnership models

Various models of public-private partnership mainly include the following main forms:

1. BOT model (Build-Operate-Transfer - Building, use and transfer) - In this model, the private sector builds the facility, manages and uses it for a specified period. After the specified period, the object is transferred to the state. This model is widely used in infrastructure development.

2. OM model (Operate and Maintain) – This model provides management of state-owned facilities by the private sector. This approach creates an opportunity to effectively manage the facility and aims to improve the quality of public services.

3. BOO model (Build-Own - Operate) – In this model, the private sector builds, fully owns and operates the facility. The private sector manages the facility according to its needs and operates according to the terms agreed with the government.

Each model has its own advantages and disadvantages, which are chosen depending on the nature and goals of the project. Risks and responsibilities are also shared based on an agreement between the state and the private sector.

3. Financing and cost issues

public-private partnership projects is one of the main aspects of this system. In the process of financing, various sources are used to attract funds to the project - the state budget, private investors and resources of international financial institutions. Many countries provide financial guarantees to the private sector for the implementation of projects.

Risk distribution is of particular importance in the financing process. The private sector manages the project by assuming the operational and financial risks and tries to minimize these risks. The state assumes the political and economic risks and serves to ensure the stability of the project.

4. Risk management and communication

Risk management in public-private partnerships is a key factor for successful project implementation. In DHS, risks are identified and shared between the public and private sectors. The private sector usually assumes the operational, technical and financial risks that arise during the implementation of the project, while the government assumes the political and legal risks.

Such an approach helps to reduce risks and increase the efficiency of the project. Thus, through risk management, the social and economic efficiency of the project is increased and the success of public-private partnership projects is ensured.

5. Practical examples

Projects implemented on the basis of DHS in different countries of the world have shown successful results. For example:

- DHS projects have been widely used in the construction and reconstruction of highways in Great Britain. This model has brought efficiency in highway management and financing.
- In France, water supply and waste management are effectively managed by the private sector. The quality of service has increased through effective management of water supply services.
- In Asian countries, large energy and transport projects are implemented on the basis of DHS, which greatly contributes to the sustainable development of economic infrastructure.

6. Problems in the development of projects through DHS

There are several problems in the development of projects based on public-private partnership. These problems include:

- Legal and Institutional Constraints: Many countries lack legal and institutional frameworks for the implementation of DHS projects.
- Limited financial resources: The financial resources required for some projects are risky for the private sector, leading to difficulties in project implementation.
- Misallocation of risks: In some cases, risks are misallocated between the public and private sectors, which hinders the successful implementation of the project.
- Difficulties in adapting to technological changes: Adoption of new technologies in DHS projects may require a lot of time and money, which will extend the project implementation period.

Summary

Public-private partnership is considered an effective model for financing and implementing modern development projects. Through this model, it is possible to improve the quality of public services, improve infrastructure and achieve economic efficiency. At the same time, I will present

8 resources for risk management during the implementation of the State-Private Projects and its use in the report on "Management and Development of Projects Based on Public-Private Partnership" below:

1. Esc ombe, E . R. Publi c -Private Partnerships: Prin c iples of Poli c y and Finan c e. Elsevier, 2011.

This resource provides an in-depth analysis of the basic principles and financial aspects of DHS.

2. Hodge, G., Greve, C . The Challenge of Public- Private Partnerships: Learning from International Experience . Ed w ard Elgar Publishing, 2005.

The book explores the international experience of DHS and sheds light on the main challenges in this field.

3. Grimsey, D., Le w is, M . K. Publi c -Private Partnerships: The W orld w ide Revolution in Infrastru c ture Provision and Proje c t Finan c e. Ed w ard Elgar Publishing, 2004.

This work provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of DHS in infrastructure development.

4. Savas, E. S. Privatization and Public -Private Partnerships. C Q Press, 2000.

The book covers the main aspects of privatization and DHS and their role in public policy.

5. OE C D. Publi c -Private Partnerships in Pursuit of Risk Sharing and Value for Money. OE C D Publishing, 2008.

This report focuses on value addition and risk management in DHS projects.

6. IMF. Publi c -Private Partnerships. International Monetary Fund, 2004.

This report, prepared by the International Monetary Fund, examines the macroeconomic aspects of the IMF.

7. Akintoe, A., Be c k, M., Hard c astle, C . Publi c -Private Partnerships: Managing Risks and Opportunities. Bla c k w ell S c ien c e Ltd, 2003.

This book provides a detailed analysis of the methods of identifying risks and benefiting from them in DHS projects.

8. World Bank Group. Publi c -Private Partnerships Referen c e Guide. W orld Bank Publi c ations, 2014.

A guide prepared by the World Bank provides information on the application of DHS in various fields and practical examples.

With the help of these resources, it is possible to study the theoretical and practical knowledge of DHS in depth, analyze their advantages, disadvantages and development opportunities.

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