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Abstract

This article describes the purpose, main tasks of public-private partnership and the system of public-private partnership. The effectiveness of public-private partnerships in the green economy depends on how successfully they contribute to achieving sustainable development, creating new opportunities for business and society, and reducing their negative impact on the environment. In the article, the experience of public-private partnership in the field of green economy can be seen in different countries of the world.

Keywords. Green economy, public-private partnership, private sector, public-private partnership system, public-private partnership project, economic efficiency, risk management.

Introduction

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

The goal of public-private partnerships in the green economy is to combine the efforts of the government and the private sector to achieve environmentally sustainable and economically viable development. A green economy involves more efficient use of resources, improved waste management and environmental protection.

Governments can provide tax breaks, subsidies, grants, and other benefits to companies investing in green technologies and processes. The government can also create laws and regulations that help develop a green economy, as well as invest in infrastructure to support green projects.

The private sector, in turn, can introduce innovative technologies, develop environmentally friendly products and production processes, participate in joint projects with the government to create environmentally sustainable enterprises.

The main task of the public-private partnership is to create conditions for the effective interaction of public and private partnerships for the stable socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, and to attract private investments at the expense of attracting the resources of public and private partners in the economy. So, the essence of public-private partnership is the use of private sector resources to meet the needs of the public.

A public-private partnership (PPP) is a long-term contract for the private sector to provide services to a country or at the direction of that country, in which the private sector promotes a project by using its financial, technical and managerial resources. And the public sector provides the main



project assets (for example, land plots) and establishes long-term mutual relations based on legal and contractual basis, and finances the preparation of the project.

Therefore, a number of advantages of state-private partnership are manifested in the following: projects of strategic importance are implemented; the resources between the public and private sectors are combined, and the efficiency of property use increases; as a result of attracting additional resources, economic relations with the state are formed; the state will establish any activity and service without excessive costs.

Various forms of public-private partnership implemented in Uzbekistan in the last 25 years mainly concerned only some sectors of the economy. Such projects were mostly implemented in the oil and gas and mining industries. This is due to the fact that investments in these sectors are considered safer compared to other sectors of the economy. Product sharing agreement is one of the most used forms of public-private partnership in attracting foreign investment in sectors related to mineral resources.

The following types of financial support can be provided to private partners within the framework of the public-private partnership agreement:

- Subsidies, including subsidies aimed at ensuring the guaranteed minimum income of the private partner from the implementation of the public-private partnership project;
- Investments in the form of assets and property necessary for the implementation of the public-private partnership project;
- Budget funds of the budget system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, directed to payment for consumption or use of a certain amount or part of the goods (works, services) produced or delivered during the implementation of the public-private partnership project;
- Issuance of budget loans, loans, grants, credit lines and other types of financing;
- State guarantees of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Tax benefits and other benefits;
- Other warranties and indemnities.

Now the experience of public-private partnership in the field of green economy can be seen in different countries of the world. Below are examples of successful projects and programs:

1. Solar Energy in India: In India, the government actively supports the development of solar energy through various incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies and government programs. Private companies, in turn, invest in the construction of solar power plants and the production of solar panels. This partnership has enabled India to become one of the leaders in the field of solar energy.

2. Support for electric vehicles in Norway: Norway offers a wide range of incentives for owners of electric vehicles, including tax breaks, free parking and access to special public transport lanes. This encourages the private sector to develop and manufacture electric vehicles, as well as the infrastructure for charging stations.

3. Green Building Program in the United States: The United States has an Energy Star program that aims to encourage companies to create green buildings using energy-efficient technologies. As a result of the public-private partnership, energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions have been significantly reduced.

These examples show how public-private partnerships can successfully contribute to the development of a green economy, creating benefits for both business and the environment.

The efficiency of public-private partnership (PPP) in the green economy can be evaluated according to several main parameters:



1. Achieving goals: PPP can be effective if it contributes to achieving specific environmental and sustainable development goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing the share of renewable energy sources, increasing energy efficiency, etc.
2. Economic efficiency: PPPs should bring economic benefits to both the private sector and the government. This can be achieved by creating new jobs, stimulating innovation, increasing business competitiveness and attracting investments.
3. Risk Management: PPPs help manage risks associated with investments in green projects. By sharing risks between the government and the private sector, financial and operational risks can be reduced for both parties.
4. Innovation and technological progress: PPPs can stimulate innovation and the development of new technologies in the green economy, which will help increase efficiency and reduce negative environmental impacts.
5. Social responsibility: PPPs can contribute to increasing the social responsibility of business and the state towards the environment and society as a whole.

In general, the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in the green economy depends on how successfully they contribute to achieving sustainable development, creating new opportunities for business and society, and reducing their negative impact on the environment.

Thus, the goal of public-private partnerships in the green economy is to create an enabling environment for investment in environmentally friendly technologies and processes that contribute to sustainable development and environmental protection.

In conclusion, the existence of a legal framework for Public-Private Partnership is very important for our society and economy, and in addition to the adoption of the law, the development and implementation of the resulting legislation is necessary to create a system in this area. The adoption of this law created a legal basis for the PPP sector, which in turn will lead to an increase in the activity and confidence of investors in the republic, and the attraction of financial and other resources of the private sector. The peculiarity of the law is that it is a directly applicable document. Therefore, the need to study other legal documents for an investor who wants to invest in Uzbekistan in the direction of PPP is reduced. The law is aimed at protecting investors, in particular, the document contains separate articles on the protection of private partners and creditors. The law aims to improve the quality of state services and public infrastructure provided to the population.

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