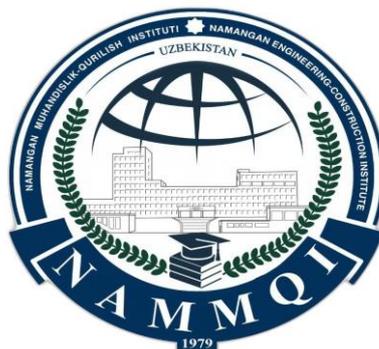


**REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATIONS**

NAMANGAN ENGINEERING-CONSTRUCTION INSTITUTE



**FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT
"MANAGEMENT" DEPARTMENT**

**60411600 – FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING IN THE SCIENCE OF "PRIVATIZATION,
NATIONALIZATION AND PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP" FOR STUDENTS
STUDYING IN THE FIELD OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION**

EDUCATIONAL MANUAL

Namangan-2024

This instructional manual for practical training in the subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership" was published in 2024. It was developed on the basis of the model curriculum for the subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership" educational technologies, questions and tasks, and a list of literature are compiled.

Educational methodological manual for professors and teachers of higher and secondary special educational institutions and students of 60411600 -corporate management.

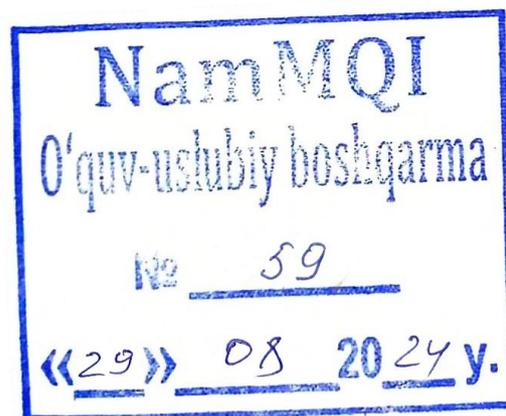
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This study guide was discussed at the 1- meeting of the Department of Management on "28"- 08 - 2024 and was recommended for discussion at the faculty council.

Head of Management department: _____ PhD. A.O'.Adashev

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Introduction

Implementation of privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership (PPP) projects in various branches and sectors of Uzbekistan's economy is gradually developing. Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership principles and priority tasks defined in decrees and decisions adopted in our country serve as a basis for this. At the same time, the training of personnel for the management of the sphere of public-private partnership, which is considered important in the socio-economic development of our country, and their retraining and professional development are among the most urgent tasks of organizational, economic and educational importance. It should be noted that training personnel for the public-private partnership sector is a very complex and multifaceted process. At the same time, the participants in this process should consist of specialists with high knowledge, skills and experience. At the current stage, the number of specialists required for the field of public-private partnership has a tendency to grow, which requires an increase in scientific, educational and practical literature for this field. It ensures the quality of educational and methodological developments.

The goals and tasks of science

The purpose of teaching the subject is to develop perspectives for analyzing the privatization of enterprises and how to evaluate the renewal of enterprises after privatization, to provide participants with tools to understand the consequences of public-private partnerships.

Tasks of the subject - the task of the science curriculum is to teach the students studying this subject the basics of privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership at a high level, so that they become mature and highly qualified specialists, and based on the knowledge they have acquired in practice use, to ensure that they continue their studies and research.

Organizing and conducting the process of teaching science recommendations on

It is recommended to use modern methods of education, pedagogical and information-communication technologies in the teaching process of the subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership";

- use of presentation and electronic didactic technologies with the help of modern computer technologies in the lectures related to the theoretical foundations of "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership";

- use of brainstorming, group thinking, pedagogical technologies in practical training on the subject of "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership";

- small group competitions and the use of pedagogical technologies of group thinking are envisaged in the seminar sessions held on the topics of studying the structure of "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership" and determining their main parameters and their elements.

Requirements for knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in science knowledge and understanding

- Students will be able to demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding:
- Competitiveness
- Competition across firms, industries and borders
- Locations and clusters
- Policies for nations and regions
- Economic strategy: countries and national regions
- Internationalization of clusters

Skills and Abilities

- Ability to introduce management issues of competition, cluster and economic strategy;

• Knows the role of competitiveness, clusters and strategy in business success and failure.

Interrelationship and methodological coherence of the subject with other subjects in the curriculum

The subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership" is considered an elective subject, and students study it in 6 semesters. To carry out this program in practice, students should have sufficient knowledge of such subjects as "Economic Theory", "Microeconomics", "Macroeconomics", "Management", "Labor Economics and Sociology", "Personal management". The subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership" is the basis for studying "Human resources management", "Personal development", "Personal motivation", "Personal service management", "Personal audit and control" and other subjects serves.

The role of science in production

The science examines privatization and state ownership, the private partnership policy process, and privatization and public-private partnership to improve the financial and operational performance of previously state-owned enterprises. The rationale for privatization and the policies supporting the reforms are analyzed, and examples and cases from various sectors such as banking, oil and gas, telecommunications and power supply are considered.

They present the concept of privatization from three perspectives:

(1) Post-privatization governance and corporate governance issues, including the effects of privatization and competition on capital formation, output prices, and structural changes in privatized firms;

(2) The effects of privatization on public efficiency and the effects of competition on public accountability, including allocation, distribution, and stabilization;

(3) The impact of privatization on consumers in terms of access, reliability, price, quality and distributional equity.

For this reason, the subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership" is one of the main subjects of the integrated course of specialization.

Modern information and pedagogical technologies in teaching science

The use of advanced and modern methods of teaching and the application of new information and pedagogical technologies are important for students to master the subject of "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership". Textbooks, educational and methodical manuals, lecture notes, handouts, electronic materials and advanced pedagogical technologies are used in learning the subject.

Circumstances determining the quality of education related to the educational process the following: teaching at a high scientific-pedagogical level, problematic lecturing, arranging lessons in a question-and-answer style in an interesting way, the use of advanced pedagogical technologies and multimedia tools, putting before them problems that encourage and make students think, demand, individual work with the audience, engaging in free communication, scientific research.

The following main conceptual approaches are used in designing the course "Privatization, Nationalization and Public-Private Partnership":

Personalized education. This education, by its essence, provides for the full development of all participants of the educational process. This means that when designing education, it is necessary to approach based on the learning goals related to the future professional activity, not the personality of a specific learner.

Systematic approach. Educational technology should embody all the signs of the system: the logic of the process, the interconnectedness of all its links, integrity. Faoliyatga yo'naltirilgan yondoshuv.

Represents education aimed at forming the process qualities of the person, activating and intensifying the activity of the learner, opening all his abilities and opportunities, initiative in the educational process.

Dialogic approach. This approach implies the need to create learning relationships. As a result, the creative activity of a person increases, such as self-activation and self-expression.

Organization of cooperative education. It means that it is necessary to pay attention to the implementation of democratic, egalitarian, collaborative work in the formation of the content of the activity of the teacher and the student and in the evaluation of the achieved results.

Problematic education. One of the ways to activate the learner's activity by presenting educational content in a problematic way. In this, the independent creative activity of the objective contrast of scientific knowledge and methods of its solution, the formation and development of dialectical observation, and their creative application to practical activities is ensured.

Application of modern means and methods of information presentation - application of new computer and information technologies to the educational process.

Teaching methods and techniques. Lecture (introduction, topic, visualization), problem-based learning, case-study, pinboard, paradox and design methods, practical work.

Forms of teaching organization: dialogue, polylogue, frontal, collective and group based on communication cooperation and mutual learning.

Teaching tools: in addition to traditional forms of teaching (textbook, lecture) - computer and information technologies.

Communication methods: direct interactions with listeners based on operational feedback.

Methods and means of feedback: observation, blitz survey, training diagnostics based on the analysis of the results of intermediate and current and final control.

Management methods and tools: planning of training sessions in the form of a technological card that defines the stages of the training session, the joint action of the teacher and the audience in achieving the set goal, not only classroom training, but also independent outside the classroom control of works.

Monitoring and evaluation: to systematically monitor the results of training during the training session and throughout the course. At the end of the course, the knowledge of the students is evaluated using tests or written work options.

In the process of teaching the subject "Privatization, nationalization and public-private partnership", computer technology and spreadsheet programs "Excel" are used. Assessment of students' knowledge on some subjects is done on the basis of a test and with the help of a computer. Official economic indicators on the "Internet" network are used, handouts are prepared, intermediate and final controls are conducted based on the test system and key words and phrases.

PRACTICAL TRAINING MATERIALS

Topic 1. Content and essence of public-private partnership

The main theoretical concepts of business and state cooperation in the modern economy. History of formation and development of public-private partnership (hereinafter referred to as PPP). The role of "Mixed economy" in the development of society in the transition economy. Rights and obligations of the parties in the PPP. The benefit of PPP for business is the interest of private enterprises in PPP projects. The benefit of PPPs for the state is a reduction in budget costs, an increase in their efficiency, and the abandonment of non-state production functions. The benefit of PPP for society is the solution of important social problems.

Questions for discussion

1. What is the need to study public-private partnership in the modern economy?
2. The relationship between the science of "public-private partnership" and other sciences?
3. What should be considered as the subject of public-private partnership?
4. What are the possibilities of public-private partnership in economic development?
5. What are the main principles of PPP, taking into account Russian and foreign experience?
6. What are the benefits of participation in the PPP for the state?
7. How does business benefit from public-private partnerships?

Task 1

Divide the following types of work into three stages of the investment project's life cycle: pre-investment, investment, exploitation.

1. The beginning of the construction of the production facility;
2. Development of a project business plan;
3. Signing a contract with the equipment supplier;
4. Expansion of production activities, increase of product types;
5. Opening a loan account;
6. Conduct marketing research to develop a business plan;
7. Release of the first product;
8. Emergence of the investment project idea;
9. Selling products to the domestic market.

Topic 2. State policy in effective formation of public-private partnership mechanism

Change of the role of the state in the economic life of society. Formation of institutional environment. Local-private partnership. Methods of state participation and regulatory system in PPPs. Principles of PPP. Legal basis of PPP: Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public-Private Partnership" and other legal documents.

Questions for discussion

1. List the main normative legal documents in the field of PPPs currently in force in the legislation of Uzbekistan.
2. Assess the level of regulatory framework. Do you think it should be generalized?
3. What legal structures can be used for legal registration of PPP?
4. Describe the main articles of the Law on PPP.
5. What are the main problems and conflicts of the legal regulation of the PPP sector in Uzbekistan?
6. Evaluate the prospects for the development of the legislation of Uzbekistan.

Task1

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, what can be included as their objects when concluding agreements on PPPs?

Objects that may be the objects of the concession agreement	Objects that can be objects of the contract on public-private partnership

Topic 3. Implementation of public-private partnership in various sectors of the economy

The concept of "infrastructural and investment deficit". PPP as a factor in solving the problems of financing social projects. Specific features of the spheres and sectors where PPP can be used: production infrastructure, utility facilities, public transport, healthcare facilities, treatment-preventive and medical activities, leisure and tourism industry facilities, education lim objects, culture, sports and socio-cultural, social-household and other specially designated objects.

Questions for discussion

1. What should be done to stimulate investment activity?
2. Factors affecting the successful implementation of PPP-based investment projects?
3. How can the development of PPPs be manifested in the innovative field?
4. In which areas of the economy is the PPP mechanism often used?
5. In which countries are mainly used toll roads?
6. What forms of PPP are mainly intended for the implementation of railway projects?
7. In your opinion, what are the development prospects of PPP in the field of transport?
8. What contractual relations can be used in PPP projects in the field of housing and communal economy?
9. What normative legal documents regulate the organization of concessions in the housing and communal economy?
10. Name the property complexes that can be the object of PPP in the field of housing and communal services.
11. What is the main motivation for the participation of the state and private sector in PPP projects in the social sphere?
12. Explain the experience of the regions on the implementation of projects in the social sphere using the mechanisms of ODA.
13. Describe the property complexes that can be PPP objects in the social sphere.

Task1

Preparation of project works.

Students choose the topic of the project independently.

The following list of topics is provided as a recommendation:

- 1) Organization of PPP (for example: housing and communal economy, education, health care, transport, agro-industrial complex, tourism, etc.).....
- 2) Development of the organizational mechanism of the PPP
- 3) Development of the economic mechanism of the PPP...
- 4) Cluster approach to creating PPPs...
- 5) The concession contract as a mechanism of interaction of the counterparty in the integrated structure.
- 6) Specificity of the PPP mechanism in its sectors (in the example of a certain industrial sector).
- 7) EIH: current situation and development prospects in Russia.
- 8) Management of competitiveness of the region based on PPP mechanisms.

Topic 4. Foreign experience of public-private partnership

The US is a PPP. CIS countries in the European Union. CIS in the Russian Federation and other countries. Foreign experience of construction of highways, railways, public transport, airports on the basis of PPP, PPP in the field of electric energy and marine activities.

Questions for discussion

1. What are the approaches to clarify the essence of PPP in world practice?
2. What are the obstacles to the development of PPPs in world practice?
3. How relevant is the WTO for Russia?
4. Is there a connection between the level of socio-economic development of the country and the selection of priorities for the use of the PPP mechanism? Give examples and explain trends.
5. What forms of infrastructural PPP are used in developed countries?
6. What forms of concession are used in foreign practice?
7. What determines the choice of one or another form of concession contract?
8. What are the characteristics of the organizational mechanism of the development of PPP in the USA?
9. What are the characteristics of managing PPP development in Great Britain? How can the experience of this country be used to solve socio-economic problems in Uzbekistan?
10. What are the characteristics of the management structure of the PPP in Germany?
11. What are the problems in the process of using PPP mechanisms in the practice of the CIS countries?
12. What is the main feature of foreign concessions in the Russian Empire?
13. What are the differences between the concession legislation of the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s?
14. Explain the features of the cooperation mechanism of the Russian state and business during the NEP period. Can this experience be used in a modern setting?
15. At the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century, what were the first appearances of the mechanisms of the PPP?
16. What are the elements of the state management system in the field of PPP in the subjects of the Russian Federation?
17. How are priorities for the development of PPP in the subjects of the Russian Federation chosen?
18. How does the Russian legislation interpret agreements on the distribution of products?

Task1

1. Answer the questions in writing:

- a) List the international regulators in the field of PPP.
 - b) Describe the PPP legislation in Great Britain and Germany.
 - c) analyze the foreign experience of using PPP mechanisms and determine the factors of activation of these processes. What are the specific characteristics and economic organizational characteristics of certain countries that affect the choice of partnership between the state and business?
2. Conduct a study on the development and formation of the historical aspects of the concession form of the PPP in foreign practice. Form the results in the form of a table.
 3. List the main foreign models of PPPs in foreign countries.

Foreign Countries	PPP models
Great Britain	
USA	
Canada	

Germany	
CIS countries	
And others.	

4. Learn more about the US practice of using the PPP mechanism to solve innovation problems.

5. Give examples and explain specific projects in the field of PPP from the practice of one of the foreign countries. Pay special attention to the use of the PPP mechanism to solve problems related to the global economic crisis.

6. Analyze the experience of the CIS countries in forming the organizational-economic and regulatory-legal mechanism of the PPP. Determine the main positions that can be used in Russian conditions. Determine the differences in this experience in solving social, innovative-technological and national problems in the country.

Topic 5. Methods and forms of public-private partnership

There are two main categories of public-private partnership: Institutional category (all forms of joint ventures involving the State and the private sector) and contractual partnership category. PPP contract forms. Short-term contracts. Product Distribution Agreements. Tenancy relations. Concessions in PPP. "Private financial initiatives" (Private Finance Initiative PPP. PPP classification (World Bank classification: "Participation in financing only" ((Finance Only), "Design-Build" (DB - Design-Build), "right (license) own-provide public service" (LO - Operation - Maintenance-Service-License), "design-build-operate" (DBO - Design-Build-Operate), "rent-modernize-use" (LDO - Lease-Develop-Operate), "Build-Lease-Operate-Transfer" (BLOT - Build-Lease-Operate-Transfer), "Build-Own-Operate-Transfer" (BLOT - Build-Own - Operate -Transfer), "build - own - operate" (BOO - Build - Own - Operate), "buy - build - operate" (BBO - Buy - Build - Operate) and other types.

Questions for discussion

1. Which elements of the institutional environment of the activity and development of corporate integrated structures are the most relevant in modern conditions?
2. Tell the main forms of PPP?
3. What explains the large number of public-private partnership classifications?
4. How is ownership changed depending on the form of PPP?
5. What are the difficulties in the implementation of national projects, how can the PPP mechanism be used to activate these processes?
6. What is the nature of the concession agreement? What are the top priority areas for benefits?
7. Which of the contracts concluded within the framework of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be considered as belonging to the PPP?
8. List the main models of PPPs, taking into account the autonomy of the private sector.
9. What are the main areas of the economy that need public-private partnership and the prospects for its implementation?

TASK:

List the mandatory features of PPP. Write the answer in the table:

№	Mandatory signs of the PPP
1	
2	
3	
4	

Topic 6. Organization of tender processes in public-private partnership projects

Forming a tender for the right to conclude a public-private partnership agreement. Foreign experience of organizing tenders for obtaining concession rights. The main problems in the organization of tender processes in PPP projects: ensuring solvency, transparency of transactions, fairness and accuracy in administrative processes for tender participants. Tender documents. Tender criteria. Tender commission. Direct negotiations. Conclusion of a public-private partnership agreement with the tender winner.

Questions for discussion

1. Describe the practice of conducting tenders within the framework of PPP in the Netherlands, Great Britain and the USA
2. Organization of the tender process in the process of granting concessions in Uzbekistan.
3. Conditions of structural completeness of public-private partnership contracts.
4. State tools for managing the implementation of the public-private partnership project.
5. System of public-private partnership project performance indicators.
6. Components of the public-private partnership project implementation management system.
7. System of regional or local authorities for implementation of public-private partnership projects: composition and distribution of powers.
8. Distribution of powers for implementation of public-private cooperation between different levels of government.
9. Distribution of tasks of the public and private partner in the pre- and post-project stages.
10. Distribution of responsibilities of the private and public partner at the stage of project implementation.
11. Public-private partnership mechanisms in the field of transport.
12. Mechanisms of public-private partnership in the field of housing and communal economy.
13. Public-private partnership mechanisms in the social sphere.

Task1

1. Using the report and additional materials, compile a list of legal documents regulating tender relations in the field of public-private partnership.
2. Organize the communication process of competitors for PPP projects.

Topic 7. Project financing of public-private partnership objects

The concept of project financing. Different aspects of project financing than other financing methods. Participants in the project financing process: in the economic sphere - public organizations (state and local institutions and their budgets), economic organizations (manufacturing, projects, logistics, management, etc.), financial institutions, insurance organizations and other entities of the market economy. Sources of financing of PVC projects. The main methods and factors for project financing of investment facilities in THE WATCHTOWER. International PXS projects to be implemented on the basis of project financing.

Questions for discussion

1. What is the meaning of project funding in PPP projects?
2. How is the management of PVC projects carried out?
3. Describe the elements of the PPP project management system: search and selection of projects, evaluate projects, finance projects, monitor and monitor projects.

4. Identify the peculiarities of financing the PPP
5. What are the general principles of evaluating the effectiveness of PPP projects?
6. What are the criteria and procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of state investment projects?
7. How to evaluate the effectiveness of the PPP project?
8. What is the difference between primary and comprehensive evaluation of PPP projects?
9. Describe the general description of the process of evaluating the effectiveness of the budget of the state investment project.
10. The main financial instruments for supporting PPP projects.
11. Select the optimal source and organizational-legal form of attracting funds for the PPP project.
12. Basic principles of project financing of PPP projects.
13. Characteristics of the main schemes and mechanisms for financing public-private partnerships

Topic 8. Risk distribution in public-private partnership projects and state support to the private sector.

The need to support the private sector by the government in the process of implementing PPP projects. Guarantees of the rights of a private partner. Protection of the interests of the creditor in the public-private partnership agreement. Types of financial support for public-private partnerships: government bonds at preferential interest rates, guarantees from government agencies on loans, subsidies, tax and customs benefits. Risks and their types in project financing of PHSR projects. The distribution of risks and mutual liability among partners.

Questions for discussion

1. What is risk?
2. What are the nature of project risks?
3. Classification of project risks: general and industrial examples.
4. What are the main methods of project risk assessment?
5. What are the specific features of risk distribution among PPP project participants?
6. What are the main methods of minimizing project risks?
7. System of risk management in the implementation of PPP. Allocation of risks in a PPP project.
8. Risks of the private partner in the project and ways to minimize them.

Practical task:

1. What is the classification of PPP risks in national practice?

	Types of risk
According to the time of occurrence	
According to the factors of origin	
By the nature of the risk accounting	
Depending on the nature of the consequences	
According to the area of occurrence	

By the degree of exposure	
According to the form of manifestation	
According to origin source	

Topic 9. Problems and prospects for the development of public-private partnerships in the Republic of Uzbekistan

The importance and necessity of PPP projects in implementing the innovative renewal strategy of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Conditions created for private and foreign investors in the Republic of Uzbekistan: the availability of EIZ, the ability to enjoy various privileges, the scarcity of competitors, the protection and support of the private sector by law, the availability and announcement of various government programs. The operation of a public-private partnership agency. Development of social policy aimed at improving staffing. Stages of the development of THE WATCHTOWER in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Questions to discuss

1. Public-private sector cooperation as an "economic category".
2. The main conditions and role of the development of "public-private partnership" in the modern economy.
- 3 . General characteristics and content of public-private partnerships.
4. Participants in public-private partnerships. Status features.
- 5 . Basic principles of public-private partnership.
- 6 . Obstacles to the development of public-private partnerships.
- 7.Reasons for completing PXS projects.
- 8.Role of government and development institutions in PNG projects.
9. Global trends in the development of public-private partnerships.
10. Characteristics of socio-economic networks in which public-private partnership forms are used.
11. Public and private sector cooperation in the European Union.
- 12.Regulatory regulation and forms of THE WATCHTOWER at the EU level. 13.Private financial initiative as a form of public and private sector cooperation.

Task:

1. Conduct a comparative analysis of the Concession Law and the Law on PPP.

Comparative indicators	Law on Concession Agreements	Law on public-private partnership
Private property right to the object of the contract		
The minimum term of the contract		
Objects of the contract		
Private partner (Concessionaire)		
State partner (concessionaire)		
They can act on the part of the state partner (concessionaire).		
Regulation of special industries		

Private initiative		
Competent bodies in the field of enforcement of the law		
Evaluation of efficiency and comparative advantage of project implementation		
Proposal for the implementation of the project		
Choice		
Contract form		

Topic 10. Effective management and monitoring of public-private partnership projects.

Effective management in the field of PPP. Evaluation of PPP-based projects. Factors of state control over the implementation of public-private partnership projects. Synergetic effect.

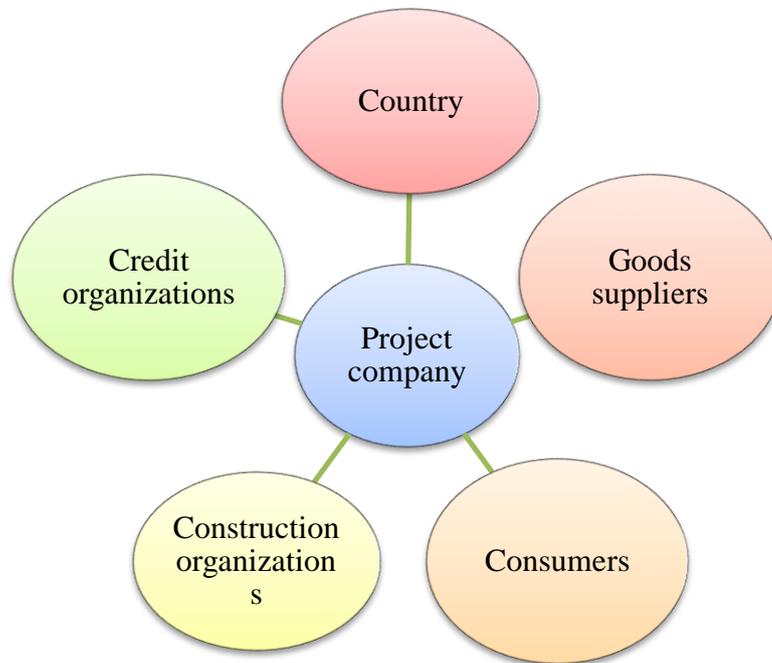
1. Consider the project of construction and further use of a toll highway based on DPP.

Determine:

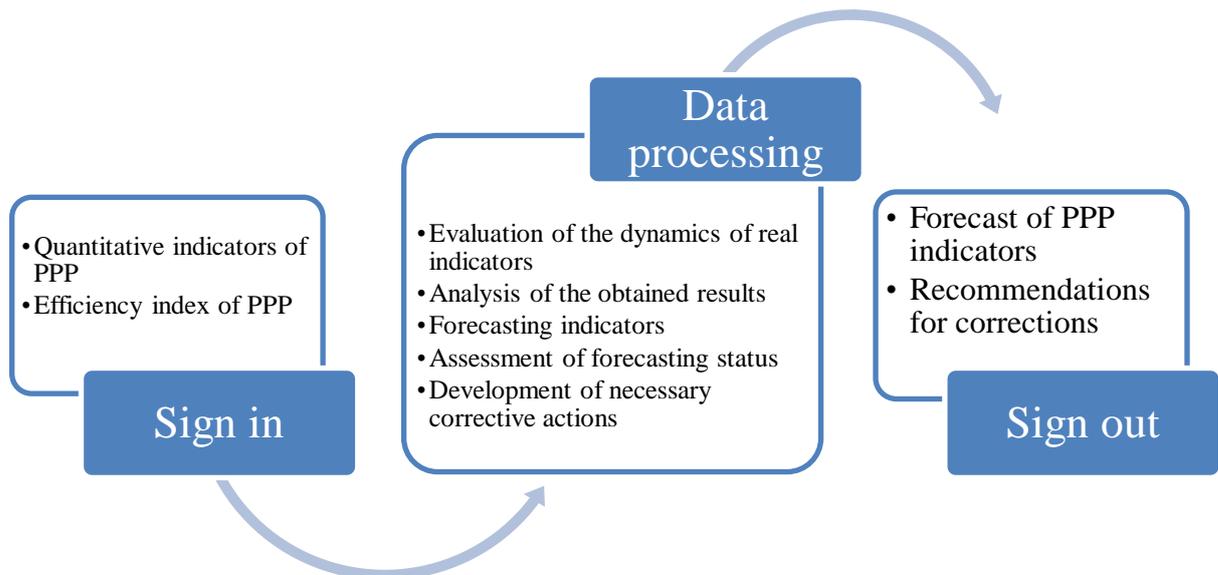
- 1) legal scheme of the project.
- 2) the main parameters of the payment mechanism.
- 3) risks of the project

2. Prepare a summary and a presentation containing opinions and suggestions for developing the PPP in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

DISTRIBUTION MATERIALS



Participants in the public-private partnership project



Stages of implementation of PNG projects



The main areas where PPP is used

Transportation

- Roads, bridges
- Railways
- Airports

Ecology

- Waste processing plants
- Transit points
- Polygons

Information and management

- Multi-network management centers
- E-Government Infrastructure
- Extensive use of the Internet

Water

- Water and sewage system
- Cleaning facilities

Electric energy

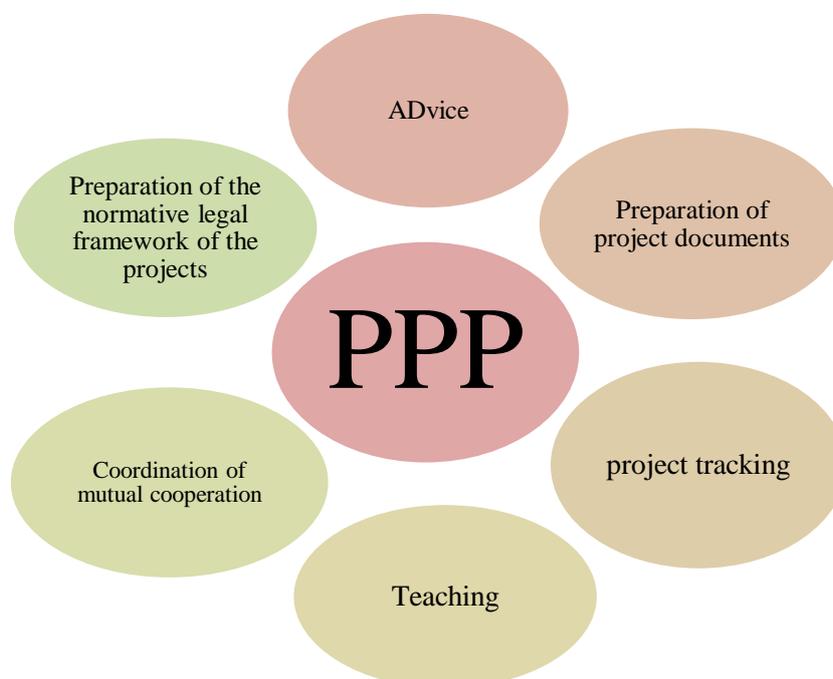
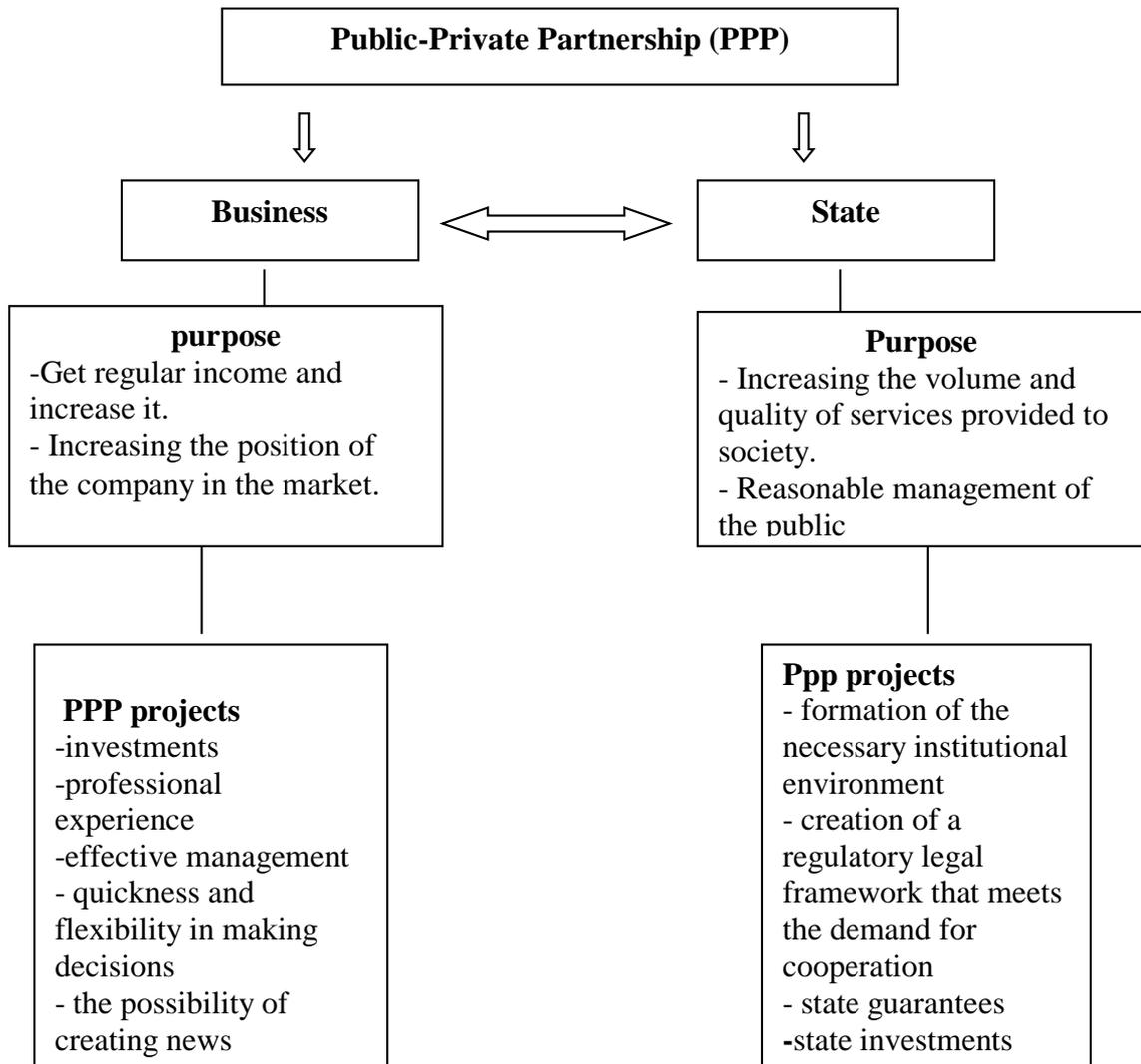
- Heat supply system
- Heat networks
- Lighting systems

Electric energy

- Creating conditions for comprehensive repair of areas
- Provision of the infrastructure of technology parks in the region

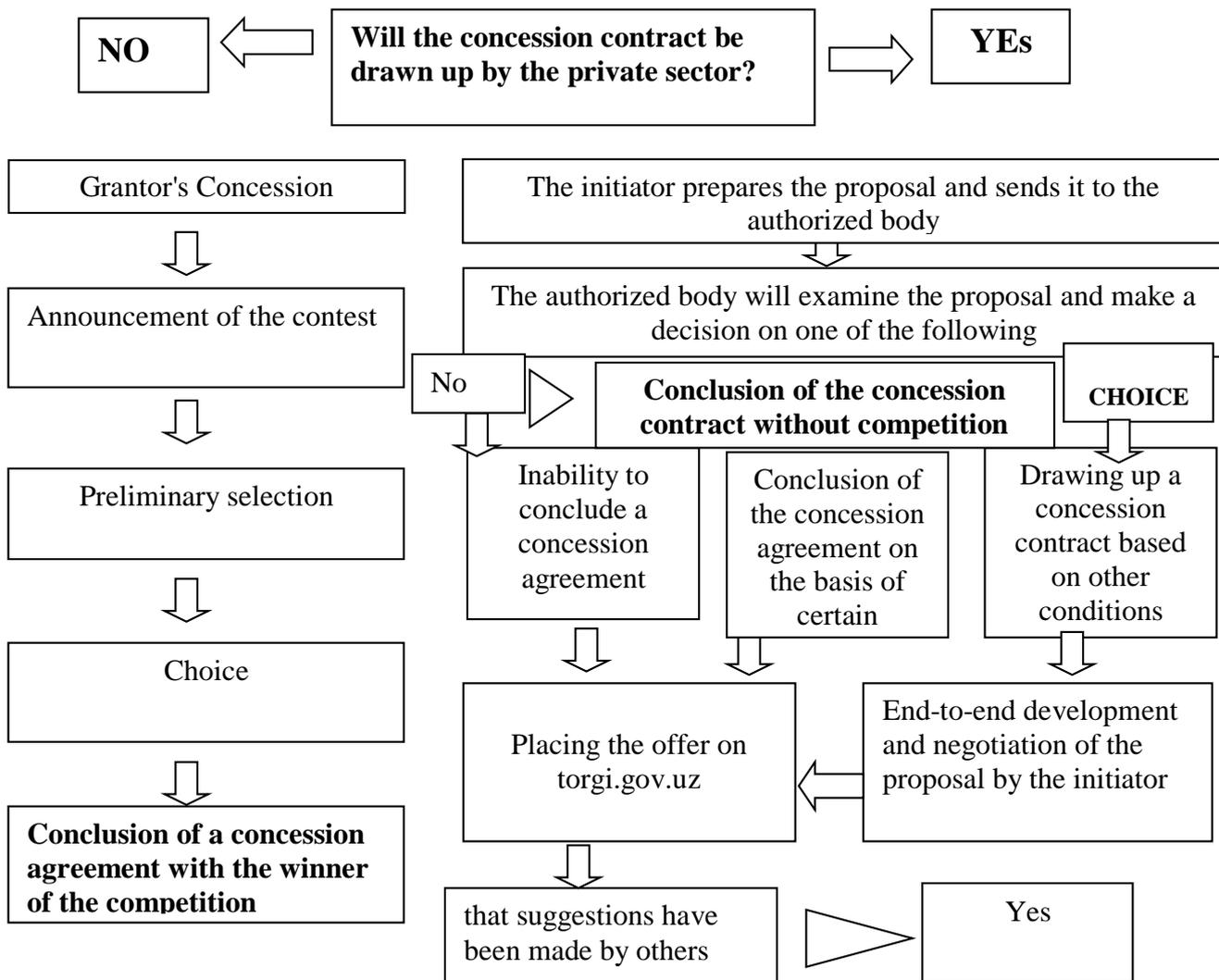
Security service

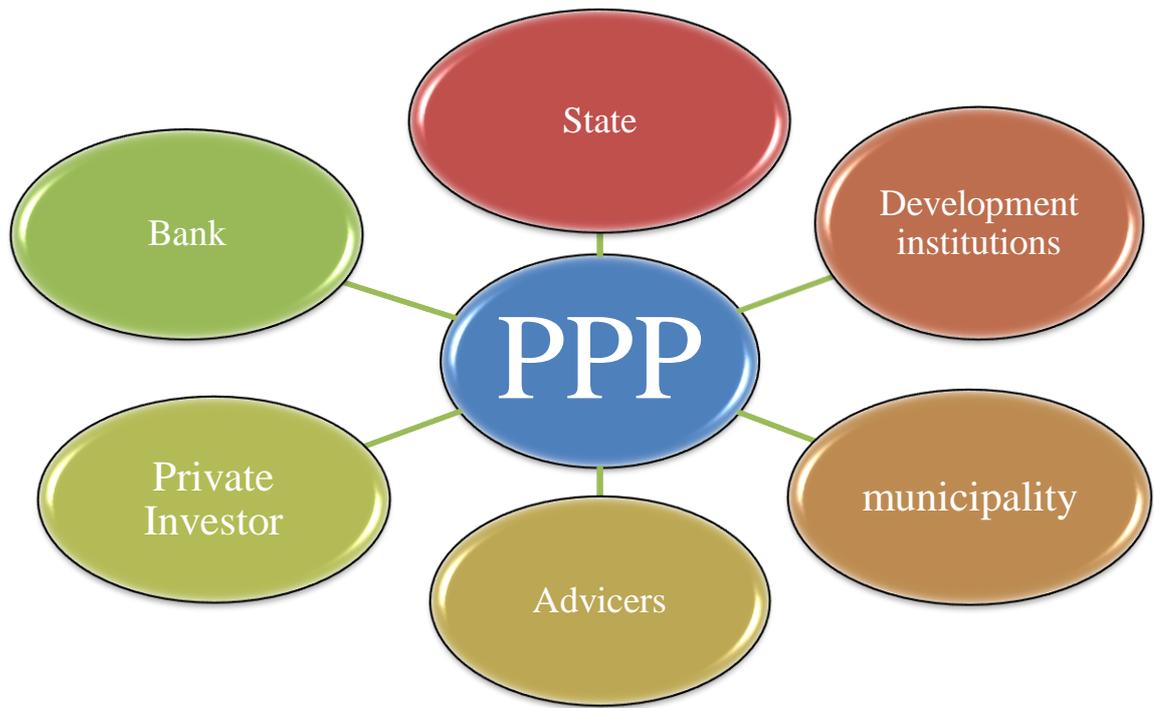
- Police stations
- Fire safety service
- Prisons
- Defense



Duties of the PPP agency
Advantages of PPP

State	Private Sector	Consumer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the possibility of financing projects in conditions of limited budget expenditures • use of private sector experience, financial resources, technologies • the possibility of sharing risks with the private sector • improving the quality of services provided • development of social and production infrastructure • development of regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence of new investment opportunities (market, income) • reduction of commercial risks • increasing the potential of the private sector • to have experiences related to the management of large projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to have high-quality services that are proportional to the price and quality • creation of new jobs • improvement of the living conditions of the population





PPP participants

Scheme of preparation and implementation of PPP projects

Identifying	Pre-investment research	Process of tender	Organization of financing	The process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of the project concept •Initial assessment •Decision on project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of project TIA and risk assessment •Project structure •Appointment of project consultants •Preparation of project selection documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Selection of contestants •Verification of contestants •Choosing the best project proposal •Conclusion of a PPP contract 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Comprehensive evaluation of the project by creditors •Closing of PPP project financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Design, construction and implementation process •Managing the PPP facility •Current and capital maintenance maintenance. Monitoring •Completion of the project.

The state as an initiator

Deciding on the need to implement the project

Development of investment project and selection documents

Holding a contest and choosing a winner

Conclusion of a PPP contract

Private sector as initiator

Submit an application with a PPP project contract and business plan attached

Decision of the state partner about the necessity of the project

Search for alternative proposals by the state partner

If there are alternatives - a choice to enter into a direct contract if not available

INDEPENDENT STUDY ACTIVITIES

Topic 1. Content and essence of public-private partnership

The main theoretical concepts of business and state cooperation in the modern economy. History of formation and development of public-private partnership (hereinafter referred to as PPP). The role of "Mixed economy" in the development of society in the transition economy. Rights and obligations of the parties in the PPP. The benefit of PPP for business is the interest of private enterprises in PPP projects. The benefit of PPPs for the state is a reduction in budget costs, an increase in their efficiency, and the abandonment of non-state production functions. The benefit of PPP for society is the solution of important social problems.

Task 1

1. Analyzing the literature on the studied course, analyzing the views of various scientists and Internet sources, give 5-7 definitions of "Public-private partnership" in Uzbekistan (CIS countries) and the world. Form in table form.

<i>PPP is.....? In Uzbekistan</i>	<i>PPP is? In the World</i>
1. Author..... Definition of.... The source is....	1. Author..... Definition of.... The source is....
.....
7. Author..... Definition of.... The source is....	7. Author..... Definition of.... The source is....
<i>*Personal opinion</i>	

* After a systematic study of the views of various scientists, you can imagine your own definition.

Topic 2. State policy in effective formation of public-private partnership mechanism

Change of the role of the state in the economic life of society. Formation of institutional environment. Local-private partnership. Methods of state participation and regulatory system in PPPs. Principles of PPP. Legal basis of PPP: Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public-Private Partnership" and other legal documents.

Task1

In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, what can be included as their objects when concluding agreements on PPPs?

Objects that may be the objects of the concession agreement	Objects that can be objects of the contract on public-private partnership

Task2

Evaluate the legal framework established in the field of PPP in the Republic of Uzbekistan. For this, use the experience of a number of regions.

Determine:

- 1) level of compliance;
- 2) absence of any contradiction;
- 3) the existence of a single concept.

Does the created legal framework help the state of the subjects of OZR in the development of PPP?

Issue 1

The investor deposited 5 million soums in a deposit account with the bank for a period of 2 years with an annual payment of 15% (according to the simple method of interest calculation). Determine how much money the investor will receive after the deposit expires.

$$S=P(1+ni)$$

Issue 2

The investor deposited 5 million soums in a deposit account with the bank for a period of 2 years with an annual payment of 15% (according to the complex method of interest calculation). Determine how much money the investor will receive after the deposit expires.

Solution:

According to the compound interest calculation

$$S=P(1+i)^n$$

Topic 3. Implementation of public-private partnership in various sectors of the economy

The concept of "infrastructural and investment deficit". PPP as a factor in solving the problems of financing social projects. Specific features of the spheres and sectors where PPP can be used: production infrastructure, utility facilities, public transport, healthcare facilities, treatment-preventive and medical activities, leisure and tourism industry facilities, education lim objects, culture, sports and socio-cultural, social-household and other specially defined objects.

Task 1

Preparation of project works.

Students choose the topic of the project independently. The following list of topics is provided as a recommendation:

- 1) Organization of PPP (for example: housing and communal economy, education, health care, transport, agro-industrial complex, tourism, etc.).....
- 2) Development of the organizational mechanism of the PPP
- 3) Development of the economic mechanism of the PPP...
- 4) Cluster approach to creating PPPs...
- 5) The concession contract as a mechanism of interaction of the counterparty in the integrated structure.
- 6) Specificity of the PPP mechanism in its sectors (in the example of a certain industrial sector).
- 7) EIH: current situation and development prospects in Russia.
- 8) Management of competitiveness of the region based on PPP mechanisms.

Issue 1

An investor has 3,000 USD, and an initial investment of 4,500 USD is required to implement an investment project. If it is assumed that the annual deposit of 20% is made according to the simple method of interest calculation, find the time it is necessary to deposit the funds in order to mobilize the required amount for the deposit in the commercial bank.

Issue 2

4 mln. by the commercial bank in the amount of 10% per annum. Soum loan was granted. Determine the amount of payment to extinguish the loan.

Topic 4. Foreign experience of public-private partnership

The US is a PPP. CIS countries in the European Union. CIS in the Russian Federation and other countries. Foreign experience of construction of highways, railways, public transport, airports on the basis of PPP, PPP in the field of electric power and marine activities.

Task 1

1. Answer the questions with writing:
 - a) List the international regulators in the field of PPP.
 - b) Describe the PPP legislation in Great Britain and Germany.
 - c) analyze the foreign experience of using PPP mechanisms and determine the factors of activation of these processes. How do the specific characteristics of certain countries, economic organizational characteristics affect the choice of state and business partnerships?
2. Conduct a study on the development and formation of the historical aspects of the concession form of the PPP in foreign practice. Form the results in the form of a table.
3. List the main foreign models of PPPs in foreign countries.

Foreign Countries	PPP models
Great Britain	
USa	
Canada	
Germany	
CIS countries	
And others....	

4. Learn more about the US practice of using the PPP mechanism to solve innovation problems.
5. Give examples and explain specific projects in the field of PPP from the practice of one of the foreign countries. Pay special attention to the use of the PPP mechanism to solve problems related to the global economic crisis.
6. Analyze the experience of the CIS countries in forming the organizational-economic and regulatory-legal mechanism of the PPP. Determine the main positions that can be used in Russian conditions. Determine the differences in this experience in solving social, innovative-technological and national problems in the country.

Issue 1

The company is faced with the choice of implementing one of two alternative projects. The value of each investment project is 2 mln. is USD, the discount rate is 12%. Find the most efficient project in terms of net present value (NPV), the cash flows in three years from the project are given in the following table:

Year	Project A's cash flows, in US dollars	Project B's cash flows, in US dollars
1	900	800
2	1600	1100
3	0	600

Topic 5. Methods and forms of public-private partnership

There are two main categories of public-private partnership: Institutional category (all forms of joint ventures involving the State and the private sector) and contractual partnership category. PPP contract forms. Short-term contracts. Product Distribution Agreements. Tenancy relations. Concessions in PPP. "Private financial initiatives" (Private Finance Initiative PPP. PPP classification (World Bank classification: "Participation in financing only" ((Finance Only),

"Design-Build" (DB - Design-Build), "right (license) own-provide public service" (LO - Operation - Maintenance-Service-License), "design-build-operate" (DBO - Design-Build-Operate), "rent-modernize-use" (LDO - Lease-Develop-Operate), "Build-Lease-Operate-Transfer" (BLOT - Build-Lease-Operate-Transfer), "Build-Own-Operate-Transfer" (BLOT - Build-Own - Operate -Transfer), "build - own - operate" (BOO - Build - Own - Operate), "buy - build - operate" (BBO - Buy - Build - Operate) and other types.

Tasks;

1. List the mandatory signs of PPP. Write the answer in the table:

Mandatory signs of the PPP	
1	
2	
3	
4	

2. List the main advantages of PPPs for the public sector and investors.

Advantages for the public sector	Advantages for the investor

3. Answer the questions with writing

1. Explain the characteristics of the main forms of public-private partnership.
2. List and distinguish the features of various schemes typical of concession contracts.

Issue1

Determine the return on investment (PI) of an investment project with an initial investment of \$500,000. It is planned to receive cash flows in the amount of \$120,000 for the first year, \$200,000 for the second year, and \$300,000 for the third and fourth years. The discount rate is 12%.

Topic 6. Organization of tender processes in public-private partnership projects

Forming a tender for the right to conclude a public-private partnership agreement. Foreign experience of organizing tenders for obtaining concession rights. The main problems in the organization of tender processes in PPP projects: ensuring solvency, transparency of transactions, fairness and accuracy in administrative processes for tender participants. Tender documents. Tender criteria. Tender commission. Direct negotiations. Conclusion of a public-private partnership agreement with the tender winner.

Task 1

1. Using the report and additional materials, compile a list of legal documents regulating tender relations in the field of public-private partnership.
2. Organize the communication process of competitors for PPP projects.

Issue 1

There are companies of the same level, the assets of both companies amount to 100 million soums. The only difference between them is that company A uses only its own funds, and company B borrows 500 million soums at an annual rate of 15%. Companies will receive the same profit equal to 200 million soums. The tax rate of both is 1/3. Which company made the right investment decision?

Issue 2

In the first year, the company's income was 11,000 million soums. Variable expenses amounted to 9300 million soums and fixed expenses to 1500 million soums.

In the second year, the income increased and reached 12,000 million soums.

What investment costs have affected revenue growth and how has revenue changed?

Topic 7. Project financing of public-private partnership objects

The concept of project financing. Differences between project financing and other financing methods. Participants of the project financing process: in the economic sphere - public organizations (state and local institutions and their budgets), economic organizations (production, project, logistics, management and other similar private sector organizations), financial organizations, insurance organizations and other subjects of the market economy. Sources of financing of PPP projects. Main methods and factors of project financing of investment objects in PPP. International PPP projects implemented on the basis of project financing

Issue 1

In the first year, the company's income was 11,000 million soums. Variable expenses amounted to 9300 million soums and fixed expenses to 1500 million soums.

In the second year, the income increased and reached 12,000 million soums.

Fixed costs increased by 1% in the third year.

How did the company's income change in the third year?

Topic 8. Risk distribution in public-private partnership projects and state support to the private sector.

The need to support the private sector by the state during the implementation of PPP projects. Guarantees of private partner rights. Protection of the creditor's interests in the public-private partnership agreement. Types of financial support for public-private partnership: state loans at preferential interest rates, guarantees of government agencies on loans, subsidies, tax and customs benefits. Risks and their types in project financing of PPP projects. Distribution of risks and mutual responsibility between partners.

1. List and describe the five main approaches to risk management. Complete the scheme

Approaches to risk allocation

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Topic 9. Problems and prospects of development of public-private partnership in the Republic of Uzbekistan

The importance and necessity of PPP projects in the implementation of the strategy of innovative renewal of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Conditions created for private and foreign investors in the Republic of Uzbekistan: existence of SEZ, access to various privileges, lack of competitors, protection and support of the private sector by the state on the basis of law, existence and announcement of various state programs. Public-private partnership agency operation. The development of social policy aimed at increasing the qualification of personnel. Development stages of PPP in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Consider the project of construction and further use of a toll highway based on DPP.

Determine:

- 1) legal scheme of the project.
- 2) the main parameters of the payment mechanism.
- 3) risks of the project

Topic 10. Effective management and monitoring in the implementation of public-private partnership projects.

Effective management in the field of PPP. Evaluation of PPP-based projects. Factors of state control over the implementation of public-private partnership projects. Synergetic effect.

Blitz survey

1. **VAR (Value-at-Risk) is?**
2. Depreciation allowance is this?
3. What are the groups of investment risks depending on the level of influence on the financial situation of the enterprise?
4. In which areas of the economy are public and private partnership mechanisms used more?
5. In what year was the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Concession" adopted?
6. The specified criterion: the basis for dividing investment risks into systematic and unsystematic:
7. In general, what is risk as an economic category?

8. What are the business risks of participating in public-private partnership projects?
9. What are the risks for the state of participating in public-private partnership projects?
10. What is the economic content of public-private partnership?
11. What is currency risk?
12. Types of public and private partnerships?
13. Types of concession contract?
14. What is public-private partnership?
15. What qualifications must a potential concessionaire meet in order to participate in the selection of a concessionaire?
16. What is an investment project?
17. What is the risk of innovation?
18. What is the risk of inflation?
19. Which of the public-private partnership concession implementation models includes the construction and operation of the object by the concession holder and the transfer to the property of the concessionaire after the contract expires?
20. Which of the public-private partnership concession implementation models includes the construction and operation of the facility by the concession owner, and after the construction is completed, it is handed over to the property by the concessionaire?
21. Which of the models for the implementation of the form of public-private partnership concession includes the construction and operation of the object by the concession holder and is given to the grantor within the period specified in the contract?
22. What does the principle of consistency of public-private partnership include?
23. What is the principle of balancing public-private partnership?
24. How can the development of public-private partnership in the innovation sector be manifested?
25. What losses can occur as a result of risk?
26. What are the different approaches to calculating VAR?
27. What are the risks associated with the possibility of losses when the enterprise invests in the production of new goods and services, as well as in the development, development and implementation of technological, organizational and other innovations?
28. Is it a concessionaire?
29. What is the concessionaire?
30. A concession offer is?
31. Can there be business-related risks associated with the participation of state (city) structures as partners in the implementation of a joint project?
32. Can the funds of the state or non-profit organizations be used to finance public-private partnership projects? 46. Can the funds issued by joint ventures of the Central Bank be used to finance public-private partnership projects?
33. The uncertainty associated with the lack of information about the probabilities of the state of the environment (nature) is called: Hopeless.
34. Infrastructure bond is ?
35. What are the obligations of the grantor?
36. The organizer of the concession competition is this?
37. What is the main feature of project financing?
38. What are the main directions of state regulatory activity in the formation of public-private partnership relations?
39. At what expense will the bank loans taken for the implementation of the project be returned?
40. Enumerate the powers of state authorities on planning.

CASES

Practical task:

1. Case "Qualified customer"

You have been appointed as the head of the newly established authorized authority in the field of PPP. The task of this body is to find potential private partners, initiate and structure PPP projects, evaluate their effectiveness and comparative advantages in relation to public procurement, and also represent the interests of the entity in the implementation of PPP concessions and projects.

Determine what powers your employees need.

What should be the structure of this body?

How and from where does this body select personnel using its functions?

How to ensure high professionalism of personnel?

There are limitations in solving the problem:

- salary limit of civil servants is limited by law;
- The flow of PPP projects will be high in the initial period, so the number of employees of the authorized body will be small;
- civil servants are prohibited from combining their work with others;
- In the higher education system of Uzbekistan, there is no special specialization of PPP.

2. Case: "DPP" or not?

You are an employee of the state body in the field of investment policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

1) Your state body has received a proposal from a private company about the following project: the private company will build an enterprise producing automobile tires at its own expense, and the state will ensure the allocation of a plot of land for the construction of this facility, and the enterprise will receive the most from local budget funds. builds access roads from nearby settlements.

You have been asked to give an opinion on the compliance of such a project with the principles of PPP and the possibility of its implementation within the framework of the Law on PPP.

2) JSC "Uzbektemiryullar" built a hospital at its own expense and offered the state to use this object for the needs of the city.

Thus, the only railway hospital in the city, which was built by a private entrepreneur and solves all the issues of the city in the field of health, was established. Can this be considered a PPP?

3. Case "Qualified customer"

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4. Case: "Management of the project of the CIS".

The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan will conclude a large PPP contract, the subject of which is a private company that will provide services for the modernization of water and utility infrastructure in a number of settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Imagine what features such a project could have. How long is its implementation planned?

How can it be built?

What risks does the project accept?

How is it financed?

Based on the specified conditions, describe the proposed system for managing such a project (which management powers will be exercised by the private partner and which by the public partner).

To get the necessary information, use the information about specific projects in the field of housing and communal economy implemented in Uzbekistan.

4. Introduce the main topics of public-private partnership through an intelligence card. Show the results on an A4 paper. Illustrate information using text and graphic design. Each work should be individual style!

Intellect card is a tool that will help you to organize and process information effectively, to think using all your creative and intellectual potential.

Intelligence cards (original Mind maps) were developed by Tony Buzen, a well-known author, teacher of educational psychology and thinking problems, and intelligence consultant. There are also phrases similar to the phrase "Mind maps", "mental maps", "mind maps". The basic requirements for the creation of intellectual maps are presented in the book "Superthinking" by Tony Buzen, as well as on the site <http://www.mind-map.ru>.

Topics:

1. Stages of concession development in the world.
2. The main approaches to identifying public-private partnerships.
3. Public-private partnership models.
4. Types of risk.
5. PPPs in the social sphere and others.

TESTS

1. Choose the correct definition of public-private partnership:

- A) legal consolidation of deposits and distribution of risks for a certain period of time, based on cooperation between state and private partners in solving issues of state and public importance, carried out by implementation of investment projects in relation to objects in the sphere of state interest and control;
- B) economic relations related to the distribution and redistribution of financial resources between state and private partners;
- C) The process of strengthening world economic relations.

2. Public-private partnership means:

- A) Uniting tangible and intangible resources of society (state or local government) and the private sector to create public goods or provide public services on a long-term and mutually beneficial basis;
- B) Joint activity of state and private organizations
- C) creation of mixed enterprises to solve current social and economic problems
- D). Exchange of information between public and private sector entities in solving current problems of socio-economic development of regions.

3. Choose the correct definition of public-private partnership participants:

- A) creditor, borrower, guarantor
- B) lessor, lessee, leasing company;
- C) public and private partners, as well as organizations that help in the organization and implementation of public-private partnerships.

4. When and where did public-private partnership in the modern sense appear for the first time in foreign practice:

- A) France, 1554
- B) Great Britain, 1992
- C) Russia, 2000

5. The economic content of public-private partnership is as follows:

- A) a complete means of attracting investments in capital-intensive infrastructure projects;
- B) the form of state support of business activities, which consists of the state's participation in financing some socially significant activities of economic entities;
- C) Both definitions are correct.

6. Show the main features of public-private partnership:

- A) return, payment, promptness;
- B) legal registration, referral to the public, referral to the target;
- C) legal registration, attention to the solution of personal interests.

7. Subjects that help in the organization and implementation of public-private partnership include:

- A) banks, contractors, end users of provided services, special organizations, public partners;
- B) banks, contractors, end users of provided services, special organizations, private partners;
- C) banks, contractors, end users of provided services, special organizations.

8. A form of public-private partnership, in which one party undertakes to create and (or) reconstruct the real estate specified in this contract at its own expense, the ownership belongs to or belongs to the other party, uses the object (works) and the second. the parties are obliged to give this party the right to own and use the object for carrying out the specified activities within the period specified in this contract:

- A) product distribution agreement;
- B) lease agreement;
- C) privilege.

9. The form of the public-private partnership under which the contract is concluded, according to which the public partner will perform exploration, prospecting, production and related activities of mineral raw materials in the ground specified in the contract on the basis of return to the investor and for a certain period of time gives absolute rights to increase. with this work, and the investor agrees to perform these works at his own expense and risk:

- A) product distribution agreement;
- B) lease agreement;
- C) privilege.

10. A form of public-private partnership, in which a contract is concluded between the state and a private company for the implementation of activities beneficial to the public, where the state bears the full risk and the private partner benefits from the collected payments, is called:

- A) product distribution agreement;
- B) state contract;
- C) privilege.

11. The principle of equality in the implementation of projects based on public-private partnership means the following:

- A) share equal to the investment project;
- B) equal obligations under the investment project;
- C) equal distribution of risks and distribution of profits.

12. The characteristics of public-private partnership agreements are as follows.

- A) the composition of the special object, the location of the object in the sphere of state control, the property right does not remain with the private partner;
- B) the existence of private conditions, the location of the object outside the scope of state control, ownership remains with the private partner;
- C) the composition of the special object, the location of the object outside the scope of state control, the property rights remain with the private partner.

13. Corporate forms of public-private partnership include:

- A) establishing a legal entity or joint venture;
- B) conclusion of a contract or agreement.
- C) leasing and credit
- D) there is no correct answer

14. A special form of public-private partnership, in which the state partner allocates a part of the territory for the implementation of business activities under a special regime, is called:

- A) product distribution agreement;
- B) special economic zone;
- C) privilege.

15. Which form does not apply to public-private partnership relations:

- A) privilege
- B) Product distribution agreement
- C) privatization
- D) mixed enterprises

16. Term of public-private partnership:

- A) short term;
- B) medium term;
- C) long term.

17. Legal forms of public-private partnership include:

- A) product distribution agreement, lease agreement with investment conditions, concession;
- B) agreement on product distribution, lease with investment terms, joint venture
- C) product distribution agreement, lease agreement with investment conditions, special economic zone.

18. In accordance with the Russian legislation, the following is stated in the concession contract for the creation and (or) reconstruction of the real estate specified in this contract at the expense of own funds:

- A) shareholder;
- B) concession holder;
- C) main.

19. According to the legislation of Russia, the party to which the ownership right to the property belongs in the concession agreement is called:

- A) shareholder;
- B) concession holder;
- C) main.

20. According to the trust management agreement, one party entrusts other property to the trust for a certain period of time, and the other party undertakes to manage this property in the interests of the founder of the management or the person designated by him. Choose the correct names for the parties.

- A) management founder, manager, beneficiary;
- B) concession owner, grantor, director, trustee;
- C) there is no correct answer.

21. The main legal form of public-private partnership in the field of state and natural monopolies is as follows:

- A) trust agreement and lease agreement with investment terms;
- B) agreements on concessions and product distribution;
- C) Agreement on technological-innovative economic zone, venture funds, technological parks.

22. Prospective forms of public-private partnership in the social sphere:

- A) trust agreement and lease agreement with investment terms;
- B) agreements on concessions and product distribution;
- C) Agreement on technological-innovative economic zone, venture funds, technological parks.

23. The amount of expenses incurred by the concessionaire for itself, as well as the volume, procedure and conditions of granting state or city guarantees by the concessionaire should be indicated in the decision:

- A) when concluding a concession contract,
- B) in tender documents,
- C) in the concession contract;
- D) In all the above documents.

24. If the concession holder has preferential ownership rights to all released products, the state partner in product distribution agreements owns:

- A) all manufactured products;
- B) only a part of it;
- C) there is no correct answer.

25. An important feature of any type of joint venture:

- A) permanent participation of the state in current production, administrative, economic and investment activities;
- B) permanent participation of the state only in investment activities;
- C) the ability of a private partner to make independent administrative and economic decisions is determined, as a rule, by the share in the authorized capital.

26. The cooperation mechanism used in concessions is called:

- A) BOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer - construction - operation / management - maintenance - transfer).
- B) BOO (Build, Own, Operate - construction - ownership - use / management).
- C) BTO (Build, Transfer, Operate - construction - transfer - operation / management).
- D) BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer - construction - ownership - use / management - transfer).

27. A mechanism in which the private partner acquires the right not only to use, but also to own the property during the period of use of the contract, which is later transferred to the state authority is called:

- A) VOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer - construction - operation / management - maintenance - transfer).
- B) BOO (Build, Own, Operate - construction - ownership - use / management).
- C) VTO (Build, Transfer, Operate - construction - transfer - use / management).
- D) BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer).
- D) VOT (Build, Operate, Transfer) - construction - operation / management - transfer).
- E) DBOOT – (Design, Build, Own, Operate, Transfer)

28. The mechanism in which the created object is not transferred to the state body after the end of the contract, but is at the disposal of the investor, is called:

- A) VOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer - construction - operation / management - maintenance - transfer).
- B) BOO (Build, Own, Operate - construction - ownership - use / management).
- C) VTO (Build, Transfer, Operate - construction - transfer - use / management).
- D) BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer).
- D) VOT (Build, Operate, Transfer - build - use / manage - transfer).
- E) DBOOT – (Design, Build, Own, Operate, Transfer)

29. The mechanism by which the responsibility of the private partner for the maintenance and current maintenance of the infrastructure facilities established by him is emphasized:

- A) VOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer - construction - operation / management - maintenance - transfer).
- B) BOO (Build, Own, Operate - construction - ownership - use / management).

- C) VTO (Build, Transfer, Operate - construction - transfer - use / management).
- D) BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer - construction - ownership - use / management - transfer).
- D) VOT (Build, Operate, Transfer - build - use / manage - transfer).

30. A mechanism in which a private partner is responsible not only for the construction of an infrastructure object, but also for its design is called:

- A) VOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer - construction - operation / management - maintenance - transfer).
- B) BOO (Build, Own, Operate - construction - ownership - use / management).
- C) VTO (Build, Transfer, Operate - construction - transfer - use / management).
- D) BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer - construction - ownership - use / management - transfer).
- D) VOT (Build, Operate, Transfer - build - use / manage - transfer).

31. The mechanism that clearly defines the responsibility for financing the construction of infrastructure objects is called:

- A) VOMT (Build, Operate, Maintain, Transfer - construction - operation / management - maintenance - transfer).
- B) BOO (Build, Own, Operate - construction - ownership - use / management).
- C) VTO (Build, Transfer, Operate - construction - transfer - use / management).
- D) BOOT (Build, Own, Operate, Transfer - construction - ownership - use / management - transfer).
- D) DBFO (Design, Build, Finance, Operate - design - construction - financing - operation / management).

32. The distinctive feature of public-private projects is as follows:

- A) Privatization of the public sector by the private sector;
- B) Social sphere of implementation of these projects;
- C) To combine the potential of the state and business to solve socio-economic problems and achieve the goals of each partner;
- D) implementation at the city or district level.

33. Private business invests in public-private partnership projects:

- A) Financial and personnel. Improvement of equipment and technologies;
- B) effective management methods and innovations in market conditions;
- C) New forms of production organization;
- D). All listed types of investments.

34. Direct forms of public-private partnership do not include:

- A) Concession;
- B) Franchising;
- B) leasing;
- D) Trust management.

Exam control questions from subject

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. The nature and basic concepts of public-private partnership.
2. Public-private partnership goals, tasks and participants.
3. Legal basis of implementation of public-private partnership.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Potential benefits of public-private partnerships for business.
2. Types of PPPs.
3. Experience in implementation of public-private partnership projects in the USA.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Potential benefits of public-private partnership for the state.
2. Public-private partnership goals, tasks and participants.
3. PPP management system.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Forms and types of public-private partnership.
2. Potential benefits of public and private partnership for society.
3. Stages of activity of state (city) state bodies on the organization of public-private partnership projects: strategic planning, pre-project stage, financial operations and fulfillment of obligations.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Basic principles of public and private partnership.
2. The main management system of public-private partnership in the world.
3. Experience of implementation of public-private partnership projects in Western Europe.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Examples of best practice of public-private partnerships
2. Features of the concession as a form of public-private partnership.
3. State and city order.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Legal basis of implementation of public-private partnership.
2. Features of leasing and leasing as forms of public-private partnership.
3. Financial measures to support public-private partnership activities.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Models of institutional regulation of public-private partnership implementation processes.
2. Features of agreements on product distribution as a form of public-private partnership.
3. Non-financial forms of supporting public-private partnership activities.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Risk sharing in public and private partnerships.
2. State (city) order as a form of public-private partnership.
3. Special mode and forms of public-private partnership: special economic zone, business incubator, technopark.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Problems and directions of implementation of public-private partnership relations in Russia.
2. The main problems of public-private partnership development and ways to overcome them.
3. Financial and credit mechanism of public-private partnership.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Benefits of public-private partnership relations for the state.
2. Structure and content of the public-private partnership agreement.
3. Impact of public-private partnership on the competitive environment.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Principles and criteria for selecting public-private partnership projects.
2. Current status and development prospects of public-private partnership relations in Russia.
3. State support, restriction and support of public-private partnership.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Implementation of public-private partnership at regional and city level (municipal-private partnership).
2. Public-private partnership management system
3. Information and consulting support for public-private partnership projects.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Public-private partnership in the field of innovation.
2. Public-private partnership in construction.
3. Information and consulting support for public-private partnership projects.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Public-private partnership in the field of health care.
2. Evaluation of economic efficiency of public-private partnership projects.
3. Specific features of public-private partnership at the federal, regional and local levels.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Public-private partnership in housing.
2. Public-private partnership goals, tasks and participants.
3. The role and importance of public-private partnership in conducting public investment policy.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Stages of development of public-private partnership.
2. Risks of the private partner in the project and how to minimize them.
3. Public-private partnership in railways.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Development of public-private partnership in infrastructure sectors.
2. Public-private partnership in the social sphere.
3. Systems for minimizing and solving possible conflicts in public and private partnerships.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Distribution of responsibilities of private and public partners in pre-project and post-project stages.
2. Legal bases of PPPs
3. State tariff policy as a project management tool.

Exam ticket No. ____

Questions:

1. Duties of the state and private sector in public-private partnership projects.
2. System of performance indicators of the public-private partnership project.
3. Risks of the state partner and ways to minimize them.

GLOSSARY

Uzbek	Russian	English	Context
Davlat-xususiy sheriklik	Государственно частное партнерство	Public Private Partnership	This is a partnership between a public partner and a private partner based on pooling their resources for the implementation of a legally formalized public-private partnership project for a certain period of time.
Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihasi	Проект ГЧП	Public Private Partnership project	a set of activities aimed at solving economic, social and infrastructural tasks, carried out on the basis of attracting private investments and (or) introducing advanced management practices
Davlat-xususiy sheriklik loyihasining konsepsiyasi	Концепция проекта ГЧП	The concept of PPP project	prepared by the state partner and (or) private initiator, justifying the choice to decide on the implementation of the public-private partnership project, defining the value and description of this project, the basis of the effectiveness and relevance of its implementation, its main descriptions and specific features, as well as a document that includes mechanisms for ensuring the return of investments
Davlat sherigi	Государственный партнер	Public partner	Being the Republic of Uzbekistan, state administration bodies, local executive authorities, as well as other bodies (organizations) authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan or their associations act on its behalf;
Foydalan-ganlik uchun to'lov	Плата за доступность	Payment for use	fees collected by the private partner within the framework of the implementation of the public-private partnership project in accordance with the public-private partnership agreement from consumers of goods (works, services);
Xususiy sherik	Частный партнер	Private partner	A subject of business activity registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan or a foreign country, which has entered into an agreement on public-private partnership with a state partner, and an association of such subjects.
Davlat-xususiy sheriklik obykti	Объект ГЧП	Object of PPP	property, property complexes, social infrastructure, as well as public-private partnership, whose design, construction, establishment, delivery, financing, reconstruction, modernization, use and service are carried out within the framework of the implementation of the public-private partnership project works (services) and innovations to be introduced during project implementation;
Nou-xau	Нou-xay	Know-how	a set of various knowledge such as scientific, technical, financial, industrial, commercial; or management, character, experience, professional

			activity that is not widely supported by the public.
Muqobil loyihalar	Альтернативные проекты	Alternative projects	investment projects in which the total value of financial, material and human resources coincides with each other.
Biznes reja	Бизнес-план	Business plan	a detailed project plan, a document reflecting goals, future activities, material costs, financial aspects of a new project, or future development directions of the company.
Ustav kapital	Уставной капитал	Charter capital	initial capital determined according to the company's charter and form of organization.
Kon'yunktura	Конъюнктура	Conjuncture	a set of features characterizing the current state of the economy in the specified period.
Investitsiya loyihasi	Инвестиционный проект	The investment project	It is used in 2 different meanings: business, activity, a plan of activities that ensures the achievement of certain goals; the system of organizational, legal and financial documents that will be necessary for the implementation of a certain activity in the future.
Воjхона boji	Таможенная пошлина	Customs duty	a special monetary tax imposed when goods cross the state border.
Valyuta	Валюта	Currency	monetary instrument (national currency) established by law of a certain country, world reserve money in the form of the currency of one or more leading countries, used in multilateral settlements by members of the International Monetary Fund and the European Monetary System international currency units.
Valyuta kursi	Обменный курс	Exchange rate	ratio between national currencies, expression of one country's currency in foreign currency units.
Valyuta siyosati	Денежно-кредитная политика	Monetary policy	a system of measures aimed at regulating the monetary and credit circulation of foreign currencies in the country.
Yevro	Евро	Euro	universal European settlement and payment unit.
Nou-xau	Ноу-хау	Know-how	a set of various knowledge such as scientific, technical, financial, industrial, commercial; or management, character, experience, professional activity that is not widely supported by the public.
Transmilliy korporatsiyalar	Транснациональные корпорации	Transnational corporations	view of the economic organization of a large company with foreign assets.
To'g'ridan-to'g'ri	Прямые зарубежные	Direct foreign	this is a long-term investment of foreign capital, which ensures the effective control of the economic

хорижий investitsiyalar	инвестиции	investment	activity by the full ownership of shares or at least 10% of the shareholder's capital of the company being established by the investor.
Xorijiy investitsiyalar	Иностранные инвестиции	Foreign investments	it is all the property, financial, and intellectual wealth that foreign investors mobilize for the economy, business and other activities of absolutely other countries in order to gain a high level of income and achieve efficiency.
Investor	Инвестор	Investor	the enterprise, organization and state making investments.
Investitsiya faoliyati obyektlari	Объекты инвестиционной деятельности	Investment activity objects	objects of production of tangible and intangible assets.
Investitsiya siyosati	Инвестиционная политика	Investment policy	is an integral part of the state financial policy and is a set of measures to attract, distribute and effectively use internal and external investment resources.
Nomoddiy aktivlar	Нематериальные активы	Intangible assets	assets that do not have a physical appearance, but provide "intangible value" and therefore bring additional benefits to the company. These include trademarks and symbols, trade secrets, copyrights, patents, goodwill, and the like.
DXSH subyektlari	Субъекты ГЧП	The subjects of PPP	Residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan - individuals and legal entities, state and local bodies, foreign countries, international organizations, foreign legal entities and individuals, stateless persons and citizens of Uzbekistan living abroad for a long time.
Valyuta rezervlari	Валютные резервы	Currency reserves	the total of currency-liquid instruments in the form of foreign currency, gold, SDR, reserve position in the IMF.
Valyuta siyosati	Денежно-кредитная политика	Monetary Policy	a system of measures aimed at regulating the monetary and credit circulation of foreign currencies in the country.
Buyurtmachi	Заявитель	Customer	An investor or a legal entity designated by the investor in order to purchase goods, works and services
Talabgor	претендент	Pretender	A legal entity or an individual who has expressed his intention to participate in competitive bidding under the conditions offered before his offer is registered by the auction organizer
Tanlov savdolari	Конкурсные	Competitive	According to the criteria and conditions stipulated in the tender documents, the acceptable supplier of

	торги	bidding	the goods, the executor of the works and the services method of selecting an indicator
Tanlov savdolari predmeti	Предметы конкурсных торгов	Competitive bidding subjects	Goods, works and services
Tanlov komissiyasi	Комиссия конкурсных торгов	Commission	A permanent or temporary body established by the customer
Xalqaro valyuta-moliya tashkilotlari	Международные валютно-финансовые институты	The international monetary and financial institutions	organizations established for the purpose of development and strengthening of the world currency system, stabilization of the world market of financial resources and stimulation of capital circulation.
Xalqaro valyuta fondi	Международный валютный фонд	The International Monetary Fund	It was established in 1945, and its purpose is to coordinate the monetary and financial policy of the member countries, regulate the balance of payments, and provide loans to stabilize the exchange rate.
To'lov balansi	Баланс оплаты	Balance of payment	It is a systematic recording of the results of economic transactions of all residents of the country with all other countries for a certain period of time (usually one year).
Xalqaro iqtisodiy munosabatl ar	Международные экономические отношения	International economic relations	the system of economic relations between countries and regions, with the participation of international organizations and corporations.
Real sektor iqtisodiyoti	Реальный сектор экономики	The real sector of economy	It consists of the sum of the activities of economic entities that produce goods for the domestic and foreign markets and are adaptable to changes in time and market demand.
Moliyaviy sektor	Финансовый сектор	The financial sector	It is a set of tools and institutions that implement practices related to borrowing and its repayment.
Xususi investitsiya-lar	Частные инвестиции	Private investment	Funds of private, corporate enterprises and organizations, citizens, including personal and attracted funds.
Modernizatsiya	Модернизация	Modernization	Updating something, giving it a modern touch, changing it according to modern requirements
Foyda	Прибыль	Profit	Income from the sale of products and services should be higher than the income from their production and sale.

Техник- iqtisodiy asosnoma	Технико- экономическая основания	Technical and economic basis	This is a set of accounting and analytical documents that include initial data, as well as basic technical and organizational decisions, calculations, evaluations and other indicators, which allow you to see the effectiveness and feasibility of the project.
Risk	Риск	Risk	This is the possibility of the risk of losses caused by various natural disasters and the activities of human society.
Investitsion risklar	Инвести- ционный риск	Investment risk	As a result of unexpected events, it is the possibility of not getting the planned profit or the total profit and separation from the initial investment.
Sof risklar	Чистые риски	Pure risks	It means that there will be a negative result or there will be no result, it includes the following types of risk: force majeure, environmental, political, transport and partly commercial risks (property, production, trade).
Spekulyativ risklar	Спекулятивные риски	Speculative risks	As a result, both positive and negative results can be achieved. Such risks include financial risks, which are part of commercial risks.
Fors major risklar	Форс-мажорные риски	By force majeure risks	It appears as a result of natural disasters: earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, fires, epidemics, etc.
Ekologik risklar	Экологические риски	Environmental risks	Risks associated with environmental pollution.
Siyosiy risklar	Политические риски	Political risks	It is related to the political situation of the country and the political activity of the government. Political risks, the violation of production and trade conditions do not depend on economic entities.
Transport risklari	Транспортные риски	Transportation risks	It is related to the risks that arise during the transportation of goods by various means of transport: road, sea, river, air, railways, etc.
Tadbirkor- lik risklari	Бизнес-риски	Business risks	It is the possibility of losses in the financial and economic activity of the enterprise, and indicates the uncertainty of the results of the concluded commercial transaction.
Moliyaviy risklar	Финансо-вые риски	Financial risks	Risks associated with the possibility of losing financial resources.
Kredit riski	Кредитный риск	Credit risk	The risk of the borrower not returning the principal and interest to the lender.

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