

DAVLAT-XUSUSIY SHERIKCHILIGI ASOSIDAGI AYRIM
NAZARIYUSLUBIY MASALALARI

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Abstract: *This article examines the theoretical and methodological issues of developing corporate governance based on public-private partnerships. In the modern economy, cooperation between the state and the private sector plays an important role in supporting innovative approaches and effectively allocating resources.*

The article first analyzes the essence of the public-private partnership model and its importance in corporate governance. It also provides detailed information on the basic principles of public-private partnerships, their socio-economic effectiveness and risk management strategies.

The article also outlines the methodological approaches necessary for the further development of corporate governance based on public-private partnerships, including strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as project management methodologies.

As a result, this article provides recommendations and strategies that will help solve theoretical and practical issues arising in the process of developing corporate governance based on public-private partnerships. This will serve as an important resource for researchers, practitioners and policymakers in various fields.

Research materials and methods:

1. Research materials

Scientific articles, books and monographs on public-private partnership and corporate governance. Materials of local and international conferences, studies and developed recommendations. Statistics and reports: activities of the

state and private sector, investment projects and results. Regulatory and legal documents: laws, regulations and decisions regulating public-private partnership. Local and international standards and recommendations. Practical research: Analysis of existing public-private partnership projects. Experiences and examples in Uzbekistan and other countries.

2. Research methods

Theoretical analysis: study and analysis of the theoretical foundations of public-private partnership and corporate governance.

Quantitative methods: collection and analysis of statistical data, including questionnaires and surveys.

Analysis of statistical indicators to assess the economic efficiency of public-private partnership projects.

Qualitative analysis: collection and analysis of expert opinions through interviews and focus groups. Qualitative analysis of data obtained through practical research.

Comparative Analysis: comparison of public-private partnership models in different countries and regions. Analysis of the necessary conditions for the successful implementation of large projects and programs.

Research result: this study is aimed at studying the theoretical and methodological issues of developing corporate governance based on public-private partnership. The following main results were achieved during the research:

1. Basic principles of the public-private partnership model

Public-private partnership is defined as a model built on openness, transparency and mutual benefits to ensure effective cooperation. The effectiveness of this model is also associated with the allocation of risks and the effective use of resources.

2. Innovative approaches to corporate governance systems

The introduction of innovative approaches to corporate governance increases the competitiveness of organizations. Improving strategic planning and monitoring systems helps to increase management efficiency.

3. Practical research and experience

Successful public-private partnership projects in Uzbekistan and other countries were studied. These projects were implemented mainly in the infrastructure, education and healthcare sectors, and their effectiveness was highly appreciated.

4. Risk management strategies

Methods for managing risks arising in public-private partnership activities were analyzed. Effective strategies were developed to prevent and minimize risks.

Conclusion: this article examined in detail the theoretical and methodological issues of developing corporate governance based on public-private partnership. The study highlighted the main principles of the public-private partnership model, innovative approaches and the importance of their implementation in practice.

The results of the study showed that effective cooperation between the state and the private sector, resource allocation and risk management strategies contribute to further improving corporate governance. The recommendations, developed based on successful experiences in Uzbekistan and other countries, serve as a guide for practitioners and policymakers in the process of developing public-private partnerships. In general, the development of corporate governance based on public-private partnerships can not only increase economic efficiency, but also contribute to social stability and competitiveness.

Key words: *public-private partnership, corporate governance, theoretical issues, methodological issues, innovative approaches, cooperation, resource allocation, risk management, economic efficiency, social stability, competitiveness, applied research, project implementation, experiences, Uzbekistan, international experiences, strategic planning, effective management.*

***Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi asosida korporativ boshqaruvni rivojlantirishning nazariy va uslubiy masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Zamonaviy iqtisodiyotda davlat va xususiy sektor o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik, innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va resurslarni samarali taqsimlashda muhim rol o‘ynaydi.*

Maqola dastlab davlat-xususiy sherikchilik modelining mohiyati va uning korporativ boshqaruvdagi ahamiyatini tahlil qiladi. Shuningdek, davlat-xususiy sherikchilikning asosiy prinsiplari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy samaradorligi va risklarni boshqarish strategiyalari haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi.

Maqolada shuningdek, davlat-xususiy sherikchilik asosida korporativ boshqaruvni yanada rivojlantirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan uslubiy yondashuvlar, jumladan, strategik rejalashtirish, monitoring va baholash tizimlari, shuningdek, loyiha boshqaruvi metodologiyalari ko‘rsatib otiladi.

Natijada, ushbu maqola davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi asosida korporativ boshqaruvni rivojlantirish jarayonida yuzaga keladigan nazariy va amaliy masalalarni hal etishga yordam beradigan tavsiyalar va strategiyalarni taqdim etadi. Bu esa turli sohalardagi tadqiqotchilar, amaliyotchilar va siyosatchilar uchun muhim manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari:

1. Tadqiqot Materiallari

Davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi va korporativ boshqaruvga oid ilmiy maqolalar, kitoblar va monografiyalar. Mahalliy va xalqaro konferensiyalar materiallari, tadqiqotlar va ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar. Statistika va hisobotlar: davlat va xususiy sektor faoliyati, investitsiya loyihalari va natijalari. Normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar: Davlat-xususiy sherikchilikni tartibga soluvchi qonunlar, nizomlar va qarorlar. Mahalliy va xalqaro standartlar va tavsiyalar. Amaliy tadqiqotlar: Mavjud davlat-xususiy sherikchilik loyihalarining tahlili. O‘zbekiston va boshqa mamlakatlardagi tajribalar va misollar.

2. Tadqiqot Usullari

Nazariy Tahlil: davlat-xususiy sherikchilik va korporativ boshqaruvning nazariy asoslarini o'rganish va tahlil qilish.

Kvantitativ Usullar: statistik ma'lumotlar to'plash va tahlil qilish, jumladan, anketalar va so'rovlar o'tkazish.

Davlat-xususiy sherikchilik loyihalarining iqtisodiy samaradorligini baholash uchun statistik ko'rsatkichlarni tahlil qilish.

Sifatli Tahlil: intervyu va fokus-guruhlar orqali ekspertlarning fikrlarini yig'ish va tahlil qilish. Amaliy tadqiqotlar orqali olingan ma'lumotlarni sifatli tahlil qilish.

Komparativ Tahlil: turli mamlakatlar va hududlardagi davlat-xususiy sherikchilik modellarini taqqoslash. Yirik loyiha va dasturlarni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun zarur shart-sharoitlarni tahlil qilish.

Tadqiqot natijasi: ushbu tadqiqot davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi asosida korporativ boshqaruvni rivojlantirishning nazariy va uslubiy masalalarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tadqiqot jarayonida quyidagi asosiy natijalarga erishildi:

1. Davlat-xususiy sherikchilik modelining asosiy prinsiplari

Davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi samarali hamkorlikni ta'minlash uchun ochiqlik, shaffoflik va o'zaro manfaatlar asosida qurilgan model sifatida belgilandi. Ushbu modelning samaradorligi, shuningdek, risklarni taqsimlash va resurslardan samarali foydalanish bilan bog'liq.

2. Korporativ boshqaruv tizimlarining innovatsion yondashuvlari

Korporativ boshqaruvda innovatsion yondashuvlarning joriy etilishi natijasida tashkilotlarning raqobatbardoshligi oshadi. Strategik rejalashtirish va monitoring tizimlarining takomillashtirilishi boshqaruv samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

3. Amaliy tadqiqotlar va tajribalar

O'zbekiston va boshqa mamlakatlardagi muvaffaqiyatli davlat-xususiy sherikchilik loyihalari o'rganildi. Ushbu loyihalar, asosan, infratuzilma, ta'lim va sog'liqni saqlash sohalarida amalga oshirilgan bo'lib, ularning samaradorligi yuqori baholandi.

4. Risklarni boshqarish strategiyalari

Davlat-xususiy sherikchilik faoliyatida yuzaga keladigan risklarni boshqarish usullari tahlil qilindi. Risklarni oldini olish va minimallashtirish uchun samarali strategiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

Xulosa: Ushbu maqolada davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi asosida korporativ boshqaruvni rivojlantirishning nazariy va uslubiy masalalari batafsil ko‘rib chiqildi. Tadqiqot davomida davlat-xususiy sherikchilik modelining asosiy prinsiplari, innovatsion yondashuvlar va ularni amaliyotda tatbiq etishning muhimligi ta'kidlandi.

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatdiki, davlat va xususiy sektor o‘rtasidagi samarali hamkorlik, resurslarni taqsimlash va risklarni boshqarish strategiyalari korporativ boshqaruvni yanada takomillashtirishga yordam beradi. O‘zbekiston va boshqa mamlakatlardagi muvaffaqiyatli tajribalar asosida ishlab chiqilgan tavsiyalar, davlat-xususiy sherikchilikni rivojlantirish jarayonida amaliyotchilar va siyosatchilar uchun qo‘llanma sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Umuman olganda, davlat-xususiy sherikchiligi asosida korporativ boshqaruvni rivojlantirish nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish, balki ijtimoiy barqarorlik va raqobatbardoshlikni ham ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu yondashuvlar kelajakda barqaror iqtisodiy o‘shishni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga xizmat qiladi.

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