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УДК 347.4

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PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN TERMS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

Public-private partnership (PPP) is one of form of financing of socially significant state projects. The potential contracting out of PPP projects starts with a dialogue, designed to devise a response to a problem for which no long-term solution is currently available. These relationships involve varying degrees of risk sharing and responsibility for capital investments and, may range from a simple management contract for services where the government retains most of the operational risks and investment responsibility to privatisation where these risks are fully borne by the private sector. Well-structured PPPs deliver several economic benefits to governments, including creating jobs, bringing private investment capital and increased efficiency.

PPP is widely used in infrastructure projects. In the last 25 years the private investments taking the PPP route have been consistently increasing in infrastructure. Usually PPP is monolithic projects, and while executing it company become large monopolies in the hands of the private. Also for making these into commercial viable projects these become long term and compromise with the much required flexibility in the business domain [1].

The measures that may be required to implement a governmental policy to promote competition in various infrastructure sectors will depend essentially on the prevailing market structure. The main elements that characterize a particular market structure include barriers to the entry of competitors of an economic, legal, technical or other nature, the degree of vertical or horizontal integration, the number of companies operating in the market as well as the availability of substitute products or services.

As investment in infrastructure is so important for the economy it is essential that the most efficient form is pursued and also that any changes should be phased to keep disruption in investment plans to a minimum. The most straightforward way for government to phase out PFI while continuing and even increasing investment is directly to fund capital spending. With the cost of government borrowing at historic lows and at a significant discount to other forms of finance there is a strong

Вопросы науки: теоретический и практический аспекты

argument to be made that this would be the most efficient form of financing and therefore would release higher levels of investment at the same cost.

The constitutional law of a number of countries refers generally to the duty of the State to ensure the provision of public services. Some of them list the infrastructure and service sectors that come under the responsibility of the State, while in others the task of identifying those sectors is delegated to the legislator. Under some national constitutions, the provision of certain public services is reserved exclusively to the State or to specially created public entities. Other constitutions, however, authorize the State to award concessions like a type of PPP to private entities for the development and operation of infrastructure and the provision of public services. In some countries, the

private sector. Indeed, there are certain risks that are best managed by the government; to seek to transfer these risks would not offer value for money for the public sector.

In transferring responsibility and risk for multiple project elements to the private partner, the project sponsor relaxes its control of the procurement, and the private partner receives the opportunity to earn a financial return commensurate with the risks it has assumed [1-3].

PPPs can also be seen as an instrument of state assistance to companies during import substitution. At present, many countries have to resort to import substitution policies. This is due to the need to reduce dependence on external supplies, as well as the desire to provide themselves with quality products that can be sold abroad [3].

Thus, PPP is an effective tool for solving state problems by attracting the private sector of the economy, and a way to support the private sector of the economy from the state during the import substitution. The effectiveness of PPP depends on the regulatory and legal regulation of this process and the competent distribution of risk between the state and the private partner.

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