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Economic mechanisms of public-private partnership and analysis of its effectiveness

Abstract

Object: The purpose of the article is to study the economic mechanisms of public-private partnerships and their effective use.

Methods: General scientific (monographic research, examination, comparison) and special (economic and statistical analysis) methods.

Results: First, the economic basis and essence of the concept of an economic mechanism were studied. The essence of scientific theories related to the economic mechanism was revealed. The content of the economic mechanism of PPP was disclosed. The issues arising in connection with the inefficient use of existing economic mechanisms of PPP were discussed, and ways to solve these problems were proposed. PPP. During the analysis of the economic mechanisms of PPP, having considered the situations at the national level, calculations of actual quantitative indicators for the Akmola region were made and, as a result, an assessment of the economic mechanisms for the implementation of PPP projects at the regional level was given.

Conclusions: Based on the results of the general analysis, it was revealed that the level of efficiency of existing economic PPP mechanisms at the regional level is low. Having analyzed the results of the analysis of the efficiency of the PPP economic mechanism and the results of the control of the Accounts Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the presence of the main accumulated problems was revealed and ways to solve them were proposed.

Keywords: mechanism, economic mechanism, public-private partnership, mechanism of public-private partnership, efficiency of economic mechanism, PPP project, object of economic mechanism, subject of the economic mechanism.

Introduction

In modern conditions, the preparation and implementation of regional projects require the formation of economic mechanisms for Public-Private Partnerships. Effective use of public-private partnership (PPP) mechanisms will reduce the burden on the state budget, improving the quality of social infrastructure (Dubgorn, Zaychenko, & Grashhenko, 2018). The use of the PPP mechanism is an effective way to attract investment for infrastructure modernization in the context of a budget deficit, which is particularly important for the sustainable development of the social infrastructure of the territories.

The lack of qualified specialists in the field of PPP in Kazakhstan negatively affected the processes of development and implementation of PPP projects, led to inefficient budget expenditures, an increase in the number of projects with the termination of contracts, failure to achieve the goals of socio-economic policy, the inefficiency of implemented projects, inability to fulfill contractual obligations, a decrease in attracted private investment and an increase in government obligations. In this regard, according to the results of the audit by the reporting committee for 2020, it was expedient to implement only 18 PPP projects, contracts were terminated for 410 PPP projects, and materials were sent to court for 12 projects. Consequently, 46% of existing PPP projects have been terminated and 38% found that adjustments need to be made, in general, 84% of PPP projects are poorly structured and cannot be analyzed (Ishekenova, 2020). This fact has shown the existence of an economic mechanism for planning/developing/structuring/implementing PPP projects and an urgent problem related to the lack of specialists and experts. In this regard, the relevance of the research topic is due to the underdevelopment of the economic mechanisms of public-private partnership in the regions, the imperfection of relations between the state and business entities, and the lack of specialists. The

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object of the study is the economic mechanisms of PPP implemented in the regions. The subject of the study is economic relations to the economic mechanisms of PPP.

We identify economic mechanisms to achieve the effectiveness of the implementation of socio-economic significant regional PPP projects, give a theoretical assessment of the effectiveness of the economic mechanism, and suggest ways to improve the skills of specialists.

Literature review

We call the form of a strategic game between economic entities an economic mechanism. Game describes how the participants behave and to what result any action leads. In this regard, according to L. Hurwitz, the economic mechanism characterizes the action between market participants and the center, which consists of three stages: each participant sends information to the center; the center, after collecting all the information, announces the expected result; implements the announced result. The fact that in the conditions of asymmetric information, the main component of the analysis of economic mechanisms and games is the condition of compatibility of incentives, was introduced into science by L. Hurwitz. It defines the scheme of interaction between the economic mechanism - subjects and the Center and offers a condition for the effectiveness of the mechanism - the consistency of incentives as some suggestions about the rational behavior of subjects.

E. Mayerson revealed the principle of determination and the income equivalence theorem. The essence of the income equivalence theorem is that players of the same type of any two mechanisms with the same functions receive the same utility and give the seller the same expected income (Myerson, 1981).

E. Maskin proposed a theory of the construction of economic mechanisms, considering the implementation of mechanisms as the engineering side of economic theory. In his opinion, the creation of economic mechanisms will depend on the tasks set to determine the expected results and assess the rationality of decisions (Maskin, 1999).

A.N. Bychkova considered the concept of an economic mechanism in two approaches. An economic mechanism is a set of interrelated elements that set an object in motion. In connection with this definition, there are two ways of interpreting the concept of an economic mechanism (Bychkova, 2010):

1. An economic mechanism is to consider an object as a set of elements that contribute to its development.

2. The economic mechanism should be considered as the interrelation and interaction of elements that ensure the development of the object.

Let us consider the concept of the "economic mechanism". The economic mechanism is considered a means of influence in the process of managing an object. At the same time, the structure of the economic mechanism includes the following elements: object is an element that is centrally controlled and changes in any direction; Center is an element that controls and affects others; subject is an individual or group that conducts the work of the economic mechanism; algorithm of operation of the economic mechanism is a set of methods and methods for achieving the management goal; parametric characteristics of the planned results is to reflect the stage of development of the object of the economic mechanism; factors that positively and negatively affect the work of the economic mechanism – change the order of functioning of the mechanism; factors of analysis of the possibilities of using or not using the economic mechanism – allow one to achieve a clearly defined goal; description of the visual language - logical-logical, Tabular-graphical, mathematical; nature of the targeted activity - a mechanism is created for the implementation of a certain activity. The structural peculiarity of this economic mechanism is that it determines the feedback between the center and the subjects, determines the procedure and rules of operation, and the center is of particular importance (Bychkova, 2010).

The second way of defining the concept of "economic mechanism" is the definition of an economic mechanism as a means of interaction of subjects. In this case, the economic mechanism determines the procedure and rules for implementing relations between subjects. If we consider the structure of the economic mechanism: the object of the mechanism of interaction is limited by the scope of interests of subjects, it makes sense only at the level of formal and informal associations of subjects. At the same time, the center monitors the implementation of the rules prepared by the subjects and organizes the work. Subjects of the interaction mechanism include associations of enterprises, organizations, and individuals involved in the preparation of rules of interaction. Methods and methods of interaction can be different: informational, redistribution of functions, the conclusion of various transactions, trade, integration processes, etc. These methods are often stimulating in nature. The quality of the "working" results of the interaction mechanism is measured by the lifetime of the mechanism since the target activity is not aimed at the

development of any processes but the harmonization and realization of the interests of the subjects (Bychkova, 2010).

In Kazakhstan, if we consider the economic mechanism of PPP as a tool for the interaction of subjects, there was no national policy with specific goals, objectives of PPP, and priority sectors for partnership. At the local level, there has been a disproportionate use of the PPP mechanism. This is evidenced by the fact that as of September 1, 2021, 813 PPP contracts worth 1.8 trillion tenges were signed, of which only 9 are national-level projects, and 803 are local-level. Local projects were mostly small and service-oriented, that is, about 54% of the total number of contracts falls on the education sector, namely kindergartens (KzPPP, 2020).

The problem of improper functioning and inefficiency of the PPP mechanism has become acute that in 2019, the President of Kazakhstan K.-J. Tokayev acknowledged that the entire concept of PPP in Kazakhstan has been discredited, thereby forming a general idea that the economic mechanism of PPP in the regions is a one-time and simple opportunity to receive a stream of government revenue for up to 30 years (Tokaev, 2020). Therefore, it turned out that many "regional officials and businessmen" who have close ties with local authorities are trying to ensure the implementation of the project through the PPP mechanism. Poor selection and preparation of PPP projects by local authorities led to non-fulfillment of obligations, litigation, and invalidation of many insufficiently structured PPP agreements and tenders.

The main reasons are the incompetence of the specialists involved in the implementation of the PPP project, the lack of sufficient experience in conducting effective preparation of the PPP project, the lack of qualified personnel, and often the inability to apply existing skills in practice.

Methods

When studying the topic, the following methods of economic research were used: monographic research, examination, comparison, and methods of economic and statistical analysis. To determine the theoretical basis of the economic mechanism of PPP, a monographic study of the works of scientists on this topic was conducted, as a result of which an examination of problems in the conditions of Kazakhstan was carried out, considering the economic mechanism of PPP as a means of communication between subjects. To determine the effectiveness, calculations of the main indicators of the efficiency of the PPP economic mechanism were made using economic and statistical methods and the resulting data were compared with each other.

Results

If we consider the scope of partnership at a broad level, we can distinguish 5 economic mechanisms:

1. Institutional partnership carries out joint production and share risks among themselves (Savas, 2000).

2. Long-term infrastructure agreements strictly assume the achievement of concrete results (Hodge et al., 2017).

3. Lines of state policy provide an opportunity for interested persons to communicate freely (Rosenau, 2000).

4. Civil society and social development are partnerships that should be based on cultural change (Osborne, 1993).

5. Urban renewal and economic development of urban centers (Bovaird, 2004).

An economic mechanism can be considered as a separate economic category, separating it from such economic terms as "strategy", "method", "condition", "model", "factor", "methodology", "concept".

Let us analyze at the conceptual level the difference of "economic mechanism" concept from other concepts.

Table 1 confirms the need to consider the term "economic mechanism" independently, separately from others in terms of content. As a result, the economic mechanism is used and studied as a separate category. Thus, the economic mechanism is understood as a set of management methods and interaction of subjects whose target activity is the creation of a rational economy and sustainable patterns in the development of the economy. Figure 1 provides a structure of the economic mechanism.

Table 1. The difference between an economic mechanism and other economic concepts

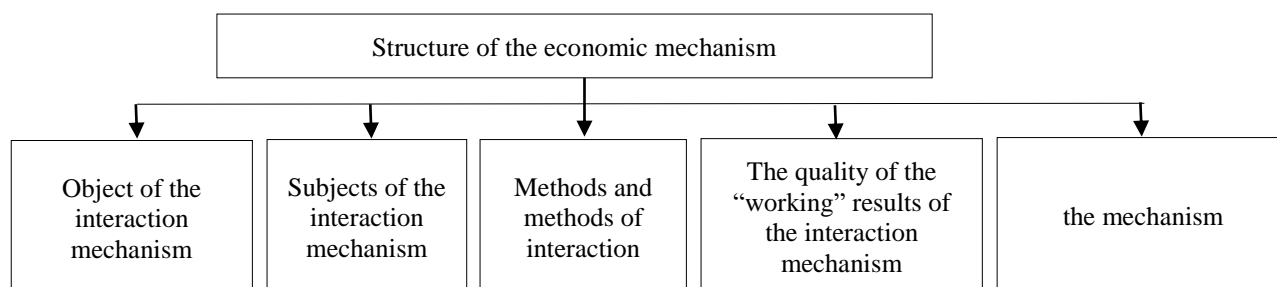|	Other economic concepts	The essence of economic mechanisms	The essnce of other economic concepts
1	Strategy	Defines implementation paths	It is distinguished by the justification of the direction and intensity of the development of the object
2	Method and technique	A comprehensive system of methods and approaches that are complex	A tool for implementing specific plans and thoughts
3	Condition	Defines the requirements and limitations for achieving a specific result	The main part of the economic mechanism
4	Model	Description of the phenomenon under study in a specific or ideal format	Method of actual implementation of the model adapted to the impact of specific changes
5	Factor	Causes that contribute to the studied phenomena	One of the elements that characterize the influence of factors
6	Methodology	Defines the main approaches to conducting analytical research and developing solutions	To the concepts-the result of applying methodological foundations
Note – Compiled by the authors			

Figure 1. Structure of the economic mechanism

Note – Compiled by the authors

The object of the mechanism of interaction: development of industrial and transport infrastructure, development of agriculture, modernization of housing and communal services, development of innovative infrastructure, stimulation of knowledge-intensive industries, support of higher education and retraining; Modernization of healthcare; provision of consulting support for small and medium-sized businesses.

Subjects of the interaction mechanism: the subjects of PPP include the public partner and the private partner, financial, and other organizations financing the project, an industry operators. A public partner and a private partner can be several. Table 2 presents the classification of PPP entities as subjects of the interaction mechanism.

Table 2. Subjects of the PPP interaction mechanism

1. Institutions	•Central authorized Body for budget execution in the field of PPP; •Authorized body for state property management in the field of PPP; •The authorized state body of the relevant industry in the field of PPP; •maslikhats of regions, cities of republican significance, and the capital in the field of PPP (Akmola region); •Local executive bodies of regions, cities of republican significance, and the capital in the field of PPP (Akmola region).
2. Organizations	•Public-Private Partnership Development Center; National Chamber of Entrepreneurs; •financial and other organizations financing the project; industry operators.
3. Industries	•Industrial and knowledge-intensive production; transport infrastructure; •housing and communal services; innovative infrastructure; education; healthcare.
4. Regions	•Republican; Localities regions; cities of republican significance (Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent)
Note – Compiled by the authors	

1. Methods and methods of interaction: methods of PPP implementation: competitive, 2-stage competition, simplified procedure competition, private finance initiative.

2.   The algorithm for the implementation of PPP projects according to the competitive approach: the planning cycle for the implementation of a PPP project lasts 12-18 months. Preparation of the project concept-examination and approval of the concept-preparation of tender documentation-approval and examination of tender documentation - making a list of projects-announcement of the tender - opening envelopes, selection of qualifications - consideration of competitive requests - determination of the winner of the tender - signing of PPP agreements - project implementation-evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of PPP projects. Algorithm for implementing PPP projects using a 2-stage competitive approach: stage 1: preparation of the terms of reference – announcement of the competition – submission of the terms of reference by the organizers of the competition to the private partner – submission by the private partner of technical proposals by the terms of reference-consideration and discussion by the organizers of the competition and the private partner of mutual technical proposals-preparation and approval of the tender documentation by the organizers of the competition-invitation of the private partner to participate in the second stage. stage 2: selection of a private partner in a competitive way - project implementation.

3. The algorithm for the implementation of PPP projects according to the competition method in a simplified manner: it is used for the implementation of local projects and the project cost should not exceed 4 million MCI. The administration is preparing the concept of a local project-announcement of a tender-holding a tender using standard tender documentation-compliance with a standard contract-conclusion of a contract. Advantage: a decision is made on the project at the regional level; little or no expertise; use of standard documentation. Conditions of the competition: for the implementation of projects on the ground; standard tender documentation is applied; a standard contract is concluded; the project should not belong to a natural monopoly; the project cost should not exceed 4 million MCI.

4. The quality of the results of the "work" of the interaction mechanism is determined by factors affecting or hindering the operation of the mechanism: corruption; obstacles on the part of local authorities; unjustified increase by state authorities in the cost of PPP facilities to increase indicators; the assumption of formal contracts with persons who are not PPP entities and private partners who do not meet qualification requirements.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the PPP mechanism should be evaluated by the profitability of regional formation. In this regard, the following 5 indicators can be characterized (Table 3).

Table 3. Performance indicators of the PPP mechanism

№	Key indicators	Definition formulas
1	2	3
1	The share of funds raised from business entities to PPP in actual expenditures from the state budget	$U = \dfrac{K_{бc}}{K_{бш}} * 100$ where $K_{бc}$ - raised funds from business entities; $K_{бш}$ - actual expenditures from the state budget.
2	Average social contributions of business entities	$R_a = \dfrac{K_a}{K_c}$ where K_a - a total amount of social contributions of business entities to PPP; K_c - Number of business entities to PPP.
3	Share of business entities engaged in PPP in the total number of entrepreneurs	$R_a = \dfrac{C_{БCC}}{C_{ЖKC}} * 100$ where $C_{БCC}$ - number of business entities to PPP; $C_{ЖKC}$ - a total number of entrepreneurs.
4	The growth rate of total social contributions from entrepreneurs involved in solving the social problem in the region	$R_a = \dfrac{A_1}{A_0} * 100$ where A_1 - number of social contributions from business entities involved in PPP for the current period; A_0 - number of social contributions from business entities involved in PPP for the base period.

The indicators in Table 3 can serve as indicators of the effective formation of PPP in the region, and the above indicators characterize only quantitatively. Now, using the indicators of the efficiency of the PPP economic mechanism, we will try to make a calculation based on the information obtained as a result of research conducted in the Akmola region.

An appropriate economic mechanism is necessary for the implementation of PPP activities, the achievement of goals, and the implementation of tasks. The economic mechanism of a PPP is a system of key elements regulating the process of developing and implementing solutions. Figure 2 presents mechanisms for regulating relations between the state and representatives of private business.
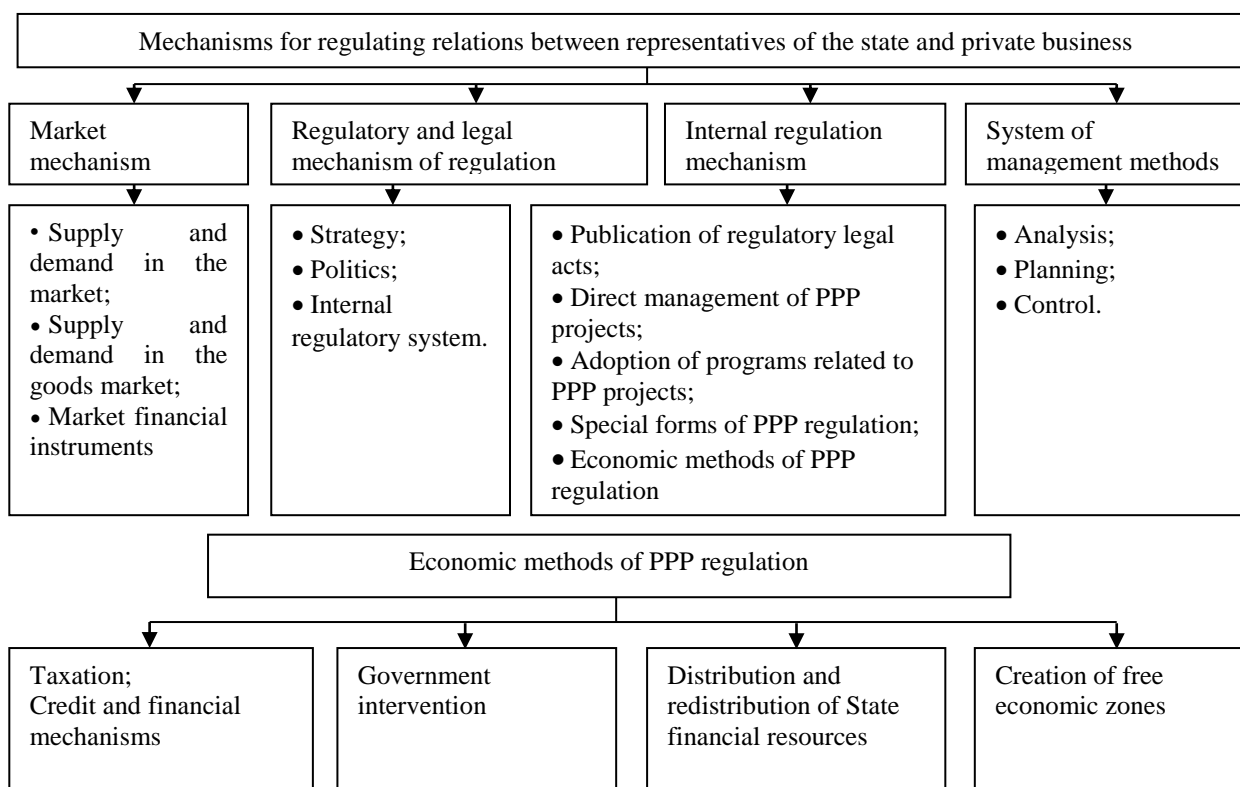

Figure 2. Mechanisms for regulating PPP relations

Note – Compiled by the authors

Discussion

The basis of PPP projects should be strategic projects in priority areas that are part of sectoral strategies and economic policy. The main role of the state is to ensure the proper implementation of the project, monitor the activities of private investors, and promptly resolve emerging disputes. The cost of using the PPP mechanism is high and can last for a long time. Even in developed PPP countries, on average, the preparation of projects accounts for 2.6% of all working costs, and the duration of the preparatory period is 36 months. In this regard, the question arises as to how effective it is to use the PPP mechanism to solve problems related to any infrastructure. However, there are some of the reasons why the state needs to use the PPP mechanism: the presence of corruption in public procurement methods, lack of transparency of financing ways, and low efficiency of private sector activities; insufficient number of managerial and technical specialists; high costs for the implementation of infrastructure projects, insignificant costs for periodic repairs and maintenance, lack of public resources and the need for investment; the use of the PPP mechanism can bring some benefits to the state (Zhang et al., 2018). Thus, the effectiveness of the current economic mechanism of PPP has been determined, and the final result is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Performance indicators of the PPP mechanism in the Akmola region for 2018-2020

№	Key indicators	2018	2019	2020	Average value
1	The share of funds raised from business entities in relation to PPP in actual expenditures from the state budget	1,69	2,5	9,3	4,5
2	Average social contributions of business entities	75000	65909	65909	68939
3	Share of business entities engaged in PPP in the total number of entrepreneurs	0,06	0,02	0,02	0,03
4	The growth rate of total social contributions from entrepreneurs involved in solving the social problem in the region	-	-64,2	-5,52	-34,86
5	Budgetary and extra-budgetary effects belonging to one business entity to PPP	836,6	946,1	949,6	910,7
Note – Compiled by the authors					

In Table 4, according to the results of calculating the efficiency indicators of the PPP mechanism in the Akmola region for 2018-2019, the funds raised from the implementation of PPP projects averaged 4.5% of the total expenditures of the regional budget. The share of business entities to PPP from the total number of entrepreneurs in the region averaged 0.03%. We see that the average social contributions of business entities involved in PPP projects amounted to 68,939 tenge and the average growth rate decreased by 34.86%. Off-budget efficiency related to PPP per business entity averaged 910.7 tenge. In general, we see that the effectiveness of PPP mechanisms gives few results. There are two main reasons: 1) a decrease in the number of business entities participating in PPP projects and an increase in competitive deadlines; 2) the total cost of $ 250 billion. 46 PPP contracts were terminated prematurely before socio-economic indicators were reached. Over the entire period of the development of the PPP Institute, the total amount of state obligations in the country exceeded private investments by 2 times (private - 783 billion tenge, public - 1,315 billion tenge).

The efficiency indicators of the PPP mechanism are characterized only quantitatively. For qualitative characteristics, one can use the Yula association coefficient and the Pearson contingent coefficient.

To determine the close relationship between the stimulation of PPP and institutional structuring, the association coefficient of the Yula was used. When the association coefficient is 0.5, the closeness of the relationship between the qualitative indicators is confirmed. According to our research, in the period from 2018 to 2020, only 52 PPP projects are being implemented in the Akmola region. According to the results of the survey of business entities that took part in these projects, information about those who received and did not receive state support is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. The level of state support for PPP in the Akmola region

Groups regarding state support	After the reform	Before the reform	Total
received	13	5	18
not received	20	14	34
Total	30	19	52
Note – Compiled by the authors			

$$K_a = \frac{ad - bc}{ad + bc} = \frac{13*14 - 20*5}{13*14 + 20*5} = \frac{82}{282} = 0.29 \, , \tag{1}$$

According to the study results, the Yula association coefficient was equal to 0.29, i.e., it showed a weak relationship between the studied indicators.

To assess satisfaction with the organizational and legal form of the power structure and the quality of the level of interconnection of public-private partnership, the Pearson interconnection coefficient was applied and the data for calculation are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Satisfaction with the quality of the organizational and legal form of the power structure and the level of interconnection of public-private partnership

The level of power	Assessment				Total
	Satisfaction	Less satisfactory	More satisfied	Dissatisfaction	
Village	5	3	1		9
District	4	3	2	1	10
Areas	13	10	5	5	33
Total	22	16	8	6	52
Note – Compiled by the authors					

$$\varphi^2 = \sum \frac{n_{xy}^2}{n_x n_y} - 1 = 1{,}04 - 1 = 0{,}04, \qquad (2)$$

$$K_\Pi = \sqrt{\frac{\varphi^2}{1+\varphi^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{0{,}04}{1{,}04}} = 0{,}19, \qquad (3)$$

According to the calculation results, the values of the Pearson mutual conjugacy coefficient were equal to 0.19 and the values of mutual conjugacy were 0.04. The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient indicates that there is no connection between the satisfaction of the state and the private sector with the level of quality of interaction and the organizational and legal status of power structures (Zhang et al., 2018). Consequently, business entities face the same difficulties associated with the subjective characteristics of government institutions. One of the reasons for this is the lack of qualified specialists and experts in the field of PPP at the regional level, and the inability to apply their knowledge in practice. In this regard, the need to introduce the institute of certification of specialists in the field of PPP is emphasized.

The certification system assumes that JSC "National Center for Personnel Management of the Civil Service" will undergo testing on PPP issues, which will further affect the quality of structuring and implementation of PPP projects. The certification of specialists in the field of PPP provides for the development of a unified terminology concept for all participants of the PPP project, standardization of the PPP project implementation process, and will also be aimed at obtaining the key skills needed by the PPP project team, describing the architecture of the PPP process, obtaining regional and industry knowledge for the effective implementation of the PPP project.

Conclusions

After the study, the following decisions were made:

1. The concept of an economic mechanism can be explained from two points of view. An economic mechanism is a set of interrelated elements that set an object in motion. In connection with this definition, there are two approaches to the interpretation of the concept of mechanism: 1) mechanism - to be considered as a set of elements that contribute to the development of the object; 2) mechanism - to be considered as the relationship and interaction of elements that ensure the development of the object. The second way to define the concept of an "economic mechanism" is to define a mechanism as a means of interaction between subjects. We agree that such a mechanism determines the principles and sequence of performing certain actions between different entities. Thus, the PPP economic mechanism refers to the interaction between entities involved in the implementation of PPP projects in socio-economic spheres in the region.

2. In general, we see that the effectiveness of PPP mechanisms gives few results. The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient showed that there is no relationship between the level of satisfaction of the state and private partners with the level of quality of mutual services and the organizational competence of the state. Consequently, business entities face the same difficulties associated with the subjective characteristics of government institutions. One of the reasons for this is the lack of qualified specialists and experts in the field of PPP at the regional level, and the inability to apply their knowledge in practice. In this regard, the main purpose of the introduction of certification of specialists in the field of PPP is not only to regulate a certain field of activity but also, most importantly, to ensure the improvement of the quality of services provided by accredited organizations for the support of PPP projects, which in the future will allow to initiating effective PPP projects. The assessment of the competencies of PPP specialists will be carried out by using the resources of JSC "National Center for Public Service Personnel Management" and the formation of a register of certified PPP specialists on the website of the PPP Center. Maintaining a register of

certified PPP specialists, it will allow public partners with open access to attract qualified PPP specialists to support the structuring of a PPP project.

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Мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестіктің экономикалық тетіктері және оның тиімділігін талдау

Аңдатпа

Мақсаты: Мақаланың мақсаты мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестіктің экономикалық тетіктері және оның тиімді пайдаланылуын зерттеу.

Әдісі: Зерттеу мақсатына жету үшін жалпы ғылыми (монографиялық зерттеу, сараптау, салыстыру) және арнайы (экономикалық-статистикалық талдау) әдістер қолданылды.

Қорытынды: Алдымен экономикалық тетік ұғымының экономикалық негізі мен мәні зерттелді. Экономикалық тетікке байланысты ғалымдардың ғылыми теорияларының мәні ашылды. Сонымен қатар МЖӘ экономи-

калық тетігінің мазмұны айқындалған. Қазіргі қолданыстағы МЖӘ экономикалық тетіктерін тиімсіз қолдануға байланысты туындаған мәселелер талқыланған және осы мәселелердің шешу жолдары ұсынылды. МЖӘ экономикалық тетіктерін сандық және сапалық жағынан талдау үшін математикалық статистика әдістері қолданылды. Талдау жасау барысында жалпы республикалық деңгейде орын алған жағдайларды қарастыра келе, Ақмола өңірі бойынша нақты сандық көрсеткіштерге есептеулер жасалды және нәтижесінде өңірлік деңгейде МЖӘ жобаларын жүзеге асырудың экономикалық тетіктеріне баға берілді.

Тұжырымдама: Жалпы талдау қорытындысы бойынша өңірлік деңгейде қолданыстағы МЖӘ экономикалық тетіктерінің тиімділік деңгейінің нашар екендігі анықталды. МЖӘ экономикалық тетігінің тиімділігін талдау нәтижесі мен ҚР Есептік комитетінің бақылау нәтижесін сараптай келе, қордаланған негізгі мәселелердің орын алуы анықталды және оны шешу жолдары ұсынылды.

Кілт сөздер: тетік, экономикалық тетік, мемлекеттік-жеке меншік әріптестік, мемлекеттік-жеке меншік әріптестіктің тетігі, экономикалық тетіктің тиімділігі, МЖӘ жобасы, экономикалық тетіктің объектісі, экономикалық тетіктің субъектісі.

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Экономические механизмы государственно-частного партнерства и анализ его эффективности

Аннотация:

Цель: Целью статьи является изучение экономических механизмов государственно-частного партнерства и его эффективного использования.

Методы: Для достижения цели исследования использовались общенаучный (монографическое исследование, экспертиза, сравнение) и специальный (экономико-статистический анализ) методы.

Результаты: Сначала были изучены экономическая основа и сущность понятия экономического механизма. Раскрыта сущность научных теорий ученых, связанных с экономическим механизмом. Также раскрыто содержание экономического механизма ГЧП. Обсуждались вопросы, возникающие в связи с неэффективным применением действующих экономических механизмов ГЧП, и предлагались пути решения этих проблем. Для количественного и качественного анализа экономических механизмов ГЧП использовались методы математической статистики. В ходе анализа, рассмотрев ситуации, имевшие место на общереспубликанском уровне, были сделаны расчеты фактических количественных показателей по Акмолинскому региону, и, в результате, дана оценка экономическим механизмам реализации проектов ГЧП на региональном уровне.

Выводы: По итогам общего анализа было выявлено, что уровень эффективности действующих экономических механизмов ГЧП на региональном уровне является низким. Проанализировав результаты анализа эффективности экономического механизма ГЧП и результатов контроля Счетного комитета РК, было выявлено наличие основных накопившихся проблем и предложены пути их решения.

Ключевые слова: механизм, экономический механизм, государственно-частное партнерство, механизм государственно-частного партнерства, эффективность экономического механизма, проект ГЧП, объект экономического механизма, субъект экономического механизма.

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