

Features of Public-Private Partnership in E-Government

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Abstract: *The main features of public-private partnership will be considered. It develops the main tasks of public-private cooperation, the specifics of the development of cooperation, the reduction of public functions and changes in their structure, the transfer of some of their functions to the quality of interests and their further implementation.*

Keywords: Project, Finance, Ownership commerce, Public Management, G2B model, Soft ware.

Introduction

As a result of the development of the ideas of "New Public Management" and "Good Governance" based on the concept of public outsourcing and the development of private entrepreneurship, public-private partnership emerges as a mechanism of interaction between the state and private business and non-profit organizations. The application of the rules of communication systems and relations of partners of the state structure (stakeholders) in public-private partnership is complemented by the following features.

Cooperation is seen as competition between government and commerce in one market or another. Based on the principles of interaction of cooperation agents, the goals and objectives of a joint program or project are developed and implemented in the future.

Unlike a short-term outsourcing system and interconnection, a public-private partnership involves participants in a relationship working together on a program or project that lasts for years or decades.

The agreement on the allocation of funds for the implementation of the joint solution of the issue states that there are great freedoms in the activities of internal cooperation in relation to the deadlines set for the solution of goals and objectives. Developing goals is a common process for all collaborators. Over time, due to the development of new approaches to solving the problem, the obligations and connections of the parties may be defined and changed.

In determining the sources and cost, in order to achieve the purpose of the project in this case, the parties concerned are interested not only in the financial merger, but also in the merger of human, informational and intellectual resources. State involvement in funding is aimed at controlling future outcomes.

Risk management is the main goal of public-private partnership. Partners together face various risks (financial, organizational, external, etc.). The advantage of public-private partnerships is that they can address the spread of risk in open and informal discussions.

In case of failure to receive dividends, the issues of mutual division of responsibilities shall be agreed upon. The parties must be prepared in case of failure to achieve the planned project results. Due to this relationship, it is expedient to have a structure of arbitration functions applicable to the relations of participants in public-private partnerships.

The main task of public-private partnership is to create a mechanism for the transfer of knowledge and potential of the commercial sector employee to the state structure in innovation.

Main part

The main criterion for evaluating the results of public-private partnership is the collective advantage of the results achieved. Public-private partnerships include an appropriate approach to setting new goals, networking with partners, and rapid adaptation of participants to technological and managerial changes. One of the peculiarities of the development of public-private partnership is the reduction of public functions and changes in their structure. The task of the state is not to ensure the public interest, but to increase the quality of the interest by delegating part of its responsibilities to others.

Among a number of government agencies and other stakeholders, there are tools for infrastructure development and the provision of public services electronically. In particular: Project; Build; Finance; Ownership (Own); Operational Management; Management (Manage); Transfer (Transfer).

The main features of public-private partnership include:

- formal communication, coordinating the interaction;
- A system and network of informal communication between partner structures, reducing the formal boundaries of government agencies;
- The success of each of the participants in the cooperation project.

Public-private partnership is directly related to the public administration system of the country. In the United Kingdom, Partnerships UK has been established as a potential center for public-private partnerships. This organization provides practical

assistance to all stakeholders interested in public-private partnerships. The share of the management system in the general public sector is 49%, and in the private sector is 51%.

The main tasks of the organization:

- application of complex projects by the state order;
- development of procurement and investment policy;
- investment in projects and companies;
- Improving the model of project implementation in the public sector.

The organization also assists in innovative projects - assesses risks, seeks cooperation, assesses investment growth, assists in coordinating stakeholders. The organization provides free consultations.

- In order to manage public-private partnerships, The Partnerships Victoria has been established in Victoria to assess the cost of public funds, taking into account the needs of society.

- It is expedient to consider the development of the national e-government system as a set of several projects. In particular, the optimization of the system of public services, coordination of relations between society and the state, the development of industries based on information and communication technologies. An important factor of service is information and communication technologies.

- The development of e-government is associated with the reform of the administrative management system, which will change the attitude to the capabilities and requirements of all stakeholders who use and create government services. The introduction of e-government requires a change in the regulatory framework, the development of strategies and programs, the effective use of information technology in the administrative management system.

- The circumstances that led the class of stakeholders to unite in e-government projects are as follows:

- Needs of government agencies:

- lack of resources (knowledge, innovation, staff, finance);
- risk partnership with external partners;
- Acquisition and practical application of innovative products;
- Improving the position of the team;

- to increase the efficiency of management staff, to accumulate a large amount of financial savings due to the achievements of the project and the budget-funded system.

- Needs in the commercial sector:

- expansion of the market for development and sale of products;
- increase work efficiency, create new jobs;
- establishment of long-term cooperation;
- financial gain.

- Needs of non-profit organizations:

- achieving recognition of the organization;
- meeting the personal needs of stakeholders;
- not only to meet their own needs and requirements (income), but also to achieve social efficiency (outcome).

Table-1

	E-government services
	Strategy and information policy
	Standards, boundaries and regulatory framework
	Data, information exchange, information management, technology
	Quality, efficiency, cost, risk, change management, innovation
	BEK – office system
	Soft ware
	Technological infrastructure

The involvement of commerce in government information technology projects is not limited to the development and implementation of software and hardware. Commercial organizations play an important role in the management of information

technology projects, the application of information technology standards. Public-private partnerships ensure the introduction of knowledge, innovation and information and communication technologies in the commercial and public sectors.

The effectiveness of public-private partnership is reflected in the ongoing administrative reforms to increase transparency in government, accountability of public authorities, reduce bureaucratic barriers, and establish a mechanism for communication with the population.

In e-government, the following requirements are met in public-private partnership:

- two or more partners (one of them is from the state structure);
- formal mutual agreements on the responsibilities and obligations of partners;
- the purpose of the general activity or project aimed at the development, provision and implementation of public services or functions;
- mutual formal and informal distribution of benefits and resources between partners.

There are three types of public-private partnerships for e-government:

- horizontal and vertical within the organization;
- at the discretion of public-private partnership (transferring certain management functions to non-governmental structures, while maintaining the mechanism of state control, ensuring the public interest);
- State-non-governmental commercial organizations will move from the system of contracts to the development of joint strategies, information policy, e-government programs, but the responsibility for quality and efficiency, evaluation, program development will remain the responsibility of each.

E-government projects also fall into three categories:

- provision of a specific type of e-government services to citizens or businesses;
- providing citizens and organizations with access to many electronic services and information resources (through e-government portals);
- support and reengineering of public administration processes (quality of information use, change of work and information flow, increase of labor efficiency and integration of resources).

India, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Singapore are among the countries that are distinguished by the laws and culture, financial capabilities, and the role of the state in society that apply the above requirements and processes.

The problem of creating an effective regional information system is related to filling the public administration system with accurate and up-to-date information. Public-private partnership projects approve the requirements for data storage, the responsibility of the parties for the provision of information and the mechanism of communication, the possibility of ownership and commercial activity are determined in the interests of both parties. The success of the exchange of information is reflected in the fact that the state has a quality and reliable service.

The creation of a single electronic information environment and an electronic worker made it possible to monitor the flow of information between regions. India's largest company, TCS, has the right to sell intellectual scientific development and software in any foreign market. Public-private partnerships have made it possible for civil servants to address issues related to information technology, such as a complex internal electronic document management system and budget planning. This, in turn, requires civil servants to be trained to operate on the basis of experience and new principles. Public-private partnerships lead to the creation of an environment of trust between partners, attracting as many users of all lower and middle links as possible.

There is a network of operators in the US state of Indiana (Access Indiana Information Network (AIIN)) based on commercial technologies between citizens and organizations and the government. The legislature and the judiciary also operate in this information network. The e-service is free of charge, except for the issuance of licenses, license plates, driver's licenses. The accumulated financial fund is distributed equally between the government and the operator and is spent on the development of the network. Access Indiana was created at the initiative of the government to provide citizens with easy access to public information resources. Transparency, openness to appeal, expected results are monitored by implementing the monitoring technology of the partner organization, the analysis of the needs of citizens, a number of hardware and software in accordance with the information policy and requirements.

The government of Singapore operates the Ge Biz public procurement system. The public procurement system consists of three components: customer, product supplier and customer applications, payment system. Ge We ensure transparency in public procurement. Today, the information technology company NIT is an organization that supports the maintenance of the state partnership portal. Ge We are based on the occupancy order appraiser, the customer, the financing specialist cell. When a product supplier is selected, it is offered to deliver the product to the specified address in a timely manner, electronic payment is made through the Ge Biz system. The Singapore government has commercialized intellectual property as a product and resolved the issue of selling it to other countries. NIT has the right to offer, customize and track the product to the customer. The secret of success is the correct organization of the organization's logical-commercial processes in procurement, the correct distribution of responsibilities: the government ensures compliance of the process system with generally accepted standards and laws, and NIT undertakes all technical support: from hardware to software selection. The government left the oversight functions to the partner.

An important aspect is the quality of service provided by the product supplier under contractual agreements. Failure to meet the quality requirements will result in large fines.

Ontario Business Connect (OBC) - a commercial service has been launched in the Canadian province of Ontario. In recent years, business enthusiasm has waned due to the high degree of coordination of regional clerical activity in the province. The fact that different organizations are responsible for different services of commerce has complicated the tasks of the OVS. Due to this, the OVS acts as a coordinator in improving the services provided by the state for commerce (tax, trade registration, licensing, labor protection).

The hierarchical structure is characterized by: high-level government managers programs (determines game rules, information policy, expected results), manages distributors - keeps account of transactions as a mediator between the state and the market representative, maintains a commercial company register, provides protected transactions to other market participants. Major wholesalers provide hardware and software to retail markets. This in turn makes the OVS service convenient and easy for the end customer. In the multi-level structure of such an appeal to the Ontario government, certain difficulties arise for the user. For example, the slow pace of decision-making and development at a high bureaucratic level does not satisfy commercial agents who are accustomed to "low" high speeds.

At the same time, under the terms of public-private partnership, the OVS cannot make independent changes to policies, processes, and processes that are mutually exclusive without the support of a mid-level business partner. Thus, services within the organization are carried out on their own with the advice and support of a business partner. But, of course, the market mechanism will be followed, the benefit of each participant will increase in the process of distribution of trade partners, from wholesale to final customer service. However, the issue of increasing openness and transparency in OVS activities has not been fully resolved. In order to achieve a high level of informed management in the G2B model, it is necessary to change the architecture of interactions between partners.

An online government system operating on a secure platform has been introduced in Bremen, Germany. The Bremen government has hired GmbH & CoKG as a private partner, whose role is to serve as an e-service operator for the city, responding to transactions, payment mechanisms and electronic digital signatures.

Bremen Online Service (BOS) has allocated resources to modernize information systems and develop new software applications in such a way as to provide a high level of service to a wide range of stakeholders in the first place. For partners: tax service - advice, construction issues - architects, car registration. For business: public procurement, car registration, car dealers, manufacturers. For citizens: education, entertainment (e-tickets), relocation and relocation. The mayor privatized inefficient functions, but left the police, the judiciary, and funding, which were considered important. Sparkasse Bremen local bank, Deutsche Telecom provider infrastructure, and several IT companies specializing in hardware and software are participating as private partners for the BOS platform. Such organizations are working to introduce electronic digital signatures and new solutions to increase the efficiency of companies such as electricity sales, public transport, postal, health insurance. Representatives of the city administration, university professors, representatives of the banking sector, IT infrastructure integration consultants and payment system staff were involved in this work. Competitions have been announced for the development and implementation of projects. Interested companies, private partners can also participate in the project at will. Such projects are also supported by politicians. Because it enhances the city's position as an innovation hub in a mass addition. The share of public-private partners participating in the project is as follows: city administration - 50.1%; telecom - 15%; bank - 15%; banking software company - 5%; consulting service company - 10%; design department of the city administration - 4.9%; transport company - 2.5%; local telecommunications provider company - 2.5%. Typically, a company has two directors. A representative of the government responsible for e-government and a consultant who prepares the concept.

In conclusion, the creation of public-private partnerships, on the one hand, is a factor in the implementation and sustainability of complex public IT projects, on the other hand - there is no generalized proposal on the form of public-private partnership. Each time, depending on the readiness of the project initiator, decisions on funding, project construction, regulatory boundaries, the composition of participants and their relationship model depending on the level of development of the IT industry, the distribution of new solutions in the form of intellectual property rights and new collaboration achievements conclusions are drawn.

Conclusion and suggestions

The greatest achievement of a public-private partnership project in e-government is the expansion of its scope, as well as the participation of all stakeholders at all stages - increasing the level of team acceptance of project results.

The issues to be addressed in terms of developing public-private partnerships in e-government projects include:

- Taking into account the needs of the public and assessing the importance of the project;
- Defining the boundaries of the implementation of each scheme under the project;
- identification and elimination of regulatory barriers to the development of public-private partnership;
- Assessment of project risk in general matters of the project implemented in public administration;
- development of effective mechanisms for scaling project results;

- identify and increase the willingness of civil servants to manage all stages of cooperation projects.

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