


Chapter 6

Digital Technologies Impact on the Development of Public– Private Partnerships in Russia

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ABSTRACT

The chapter provides a brief overview of the experience of public-private partnership formation in countries such as the USA, Brazil, India, China, and the UK. The main forms of public-private partnership used in Russia are considered. This model makes it possible to implement large infrastructure and social projects, reducing financial and managerial pressure on the government and increasing the involvement of private capital. The goals, features and examples of the implementation of each of the forms of PPPs are analyzed. The analysis of the development of PPP projects in the federal districts of Russia is carried out. The leading and outsider regions in terms of PPP development are identified. In the context of rapid technological progress and globalization, new challenges and opportunities arise that require a revision of traditional methods of interaction and stimulate the active adoption of analytical and digital technologies: blockchain, smart contracts, artificial intelligence, digital twin, big data.

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable economic development of the country is impossible without high-quality infrastructure, for the creation of which the interaction of the government and business was used in different historical periods in different countries of the world. The accumulated experience of creating public-private partnerships (PPPs) is still used in the XXI century. In the environment characterized by the population growth and climate change the mankind is motivated to use the limited resources rationally and efficiently on the one hand, and to find better forms to meet the human needs on the other hand.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the practical use of PPP model in such developed countries as the USA, Great Britain, as well as in the actively developing countries: Brazil, India, China. Each of the countries has developed its own mechanism of interaction of the public and private institutions. Their experience can be useful for everyone. The modern use of PPP model in Russia began in the 90s of the twentieth century. In the period from 1990 to 2023, the legislative and institutional framework for the practical application of PPP model was formed.

The information base of the study is the works of scientists from around the world, as well as official and statistical information from the World Bank, the Indian Infrastructure Finance Company, the Infrastructure Development Fund of India, the British National Infrastructure Commission, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation, the Russian Association of Infrastructure Investors and Creditors, and Russian legislative acts.

BACKGROUND

Public-private partnership is a form of cooperation between authorities and private companies aimed at implementing socially significant projects. This form of interaction allows to combine the resources and expertise of both parties, which contributes to more efficient implementation of projects and improves the quality of services for citizens.

PPP has deep historical roots. One of the oldest forms of PPP was the system of buy-outs, which was actively used in Ancient Rome 2000 years ago. At special auctions, citizens could buy the right to manage tax collections, which allowed tax farmers to profit from fees in excess of the established amount. In the Middle Ages, PPP was used for the construction of fortifications in the cities of France. Concession agreements were made for the collective use of infrastructure such as mills and bridges. In the 16th and 17th centuries, concession public works, including the construction of roads and canals, began to be practiced in France. The industrialization

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