

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.18371/fp.1\(41\).2021.182628](https://doi.org/10.18371/fp.1(41).2021.182628)

JEL Classification: M48

GENESIS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. *The materials of the article consider the stages and conceptual bases of the origin and formulation of the paradigm of public-private partnership. The main characteristic features of cooperation between the state and private business in the teachings of representatives of economic schools throughout the period of formation of economic science are highlighted. Historical and logical methods, methods of scientific abstraction and comparison were used in writing the article.*

Keywords: *public-private partnership, economic theory, mercantilism, physiocracy, Keynesianism, neoclassicism.*

The materials of the article consider the stages and conceptual bases of the origin and formulation of the paradigm of public-private partnership. The actualization of cooperation between the state and private business today remains one of the main tools for the state to implement its functions in order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy. The lack of basic knowledge about the genesis of the formation of public-private partnership determines the presence of problematic issues in its holistic implementation, which is certainly reflected in the choice of direction and depth of research.

The purpose of the article is to form ideas and theoretical and methodological provisions on the genesis of public-private partnership in terms of identifying the main ideological provisions for this category at all stages of development of economics.

Consistent study of the conceptual

provisions of public-private partnership has identified the following provisions: Mercantilism as an economic school and, at the same time, the direction of economic policy, supported the idea of state protectionism in domestic and foreign markets, which led to primary partnership in the form of policy representatives of physiocracy theoretically substantiated the need and practice of state influence on economic processes, and defended the liberal concept of relations between the state and private capital; representatives of classical political economy, and later neoclassicists justified the limited functionality of public-private partnership, giving competition and market regulators a dominant role in coordinating economic processes, and the possibility of government intervention - only to ensure the proper functioning of the economy; DM Keynes and supporters of his economic school

singled out state regulation as the main system of measures to maintain market equilibrium and, as a result, formed the latest paradigm for the formation of relations between the state and private business; industrialization of economies during the formation of large monopolies and scientific and technological revolutions cultivated expanded interaction of the state with private capital, combining competition with government regulation, especially in non-profit sectors of the economy (education and science, social security, health care), etc.

The content of the modern vision of public-private partnership by scientists and practitioners is revealed, its

theoretical content and applied significance for the formation of economic efficiency at the macro level are formulated.

When writing the article, historical and logical methods were used to reflect the genesis of the category "public-private partnership"; method of scientific abstraction - in distinguishing the features of public-private partnership among the tools of public administration, proposed by each economic school; method of comparison in the extrapolation of the results of past studies of public-private partnership to date.

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