

Public-Private Partnership and Sustainable Development Issues

الشراكة بين القطاع العام والخاص ورهانات التنمية المستدامة

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Abstract :

The issue of partnership between the public and private sectors is one of the most important topics or trends, as it is the main pillar or pillar on which most countries of the world rely to implement and achieve sustainable development projects, whose existence is mainly linked to the infrastructure that represents the cornerstone of the national economy in any society, in addition to promoting targeted policies that support productive activities, decent work opportunities, the ability to create and innovate, and encouraging the formalization of large, small and medium-sized enterprises and their growth through In addition, public-private partnerships have an effective and essential role in achieving sustainable development and achieving economic growth rates.

Keywords : Partnership; Sustainable Development; Public Sector; Private Sector; Economic Growth; National Economy.

ملخص:

يعد موضوع الشراكة بين القطاع العام والخاص من المواضيع أو التوجهات البالغة الأهمية، باعتباره يعد الركيزة أو العمود الأساسي الذي تعتمد عليه أغلب دول العالم لتنفيذ وتحقيق مشاريع التنمية المستدامة، التي يرتبط وجودها أساسا بالبنى التحتية التي تمثل حجر الزاوية للاقتصاد الوطني في أي مجتمع، بالإضافة إلى تعزيز السياسات الموجهة التي تدعم الأنشطة الإنتاجية وفرص العمل اللائق والقدرة على الإبداع والابتكار والتشجيع على ااضفاء الطابع الرسمي على المشاريع الكبيرة والصغيرة والمتوسطة الحجم ونموها من خلال الحصول على الخدمات المالية، أضف إلى ذلك أن الشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص لها دور فعال وأساسي في تحقيق عملية التنمية المستدامة وتحقيق معدلات النمو الاقتصادي. الكلمات المفتاحية: الشراكة ؛ التنمية المستدامة؛ القطاع العام؛ القطاع الخاص؛؛ النمو الإقتصادي؛ الإقتصاد الوطني.

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Introduction :

The issue of public-private partnership is one of the themes or trends, that goes into the development of post-neoclassical economic ideas. This trend appeared as an idea or practice since the beginning of the nineties of the last century, where many countries have witnessed the practice of this partnership in the establishment of joint projects between the public and private sectors, and then it was adopted by international financial institutions, led by the World Bank, which recognized the importance of this partnership and became issuing reports and recommendations on the practice of partnership between sectors and this trend has become a global trend according to which many countries in all over the world use this type of partnership through what is known as investments in infrastructure and long investments term, according to which the state determines the framework related to regulation, incentives, directives and public policies, and then enters the private sector as a partner in the completion of these projects, i. e. contracts are concluded on the modalities and foundations through which the private sector manages and supervises strategic public projects or withdraws and transfers these projects for the benefit of the public or government sector, which is known as the BOT (Build. Operate. Transfer) system.

The issue of partnership between the public and private sectors is of great importance since it is the main pillar on which countries rely in the implementation of sustainable development projects whose existence is mainly linked to the infrastructure that represents the cornerstone of the economy in any society, in addition to promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job opportunities, the ability to creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization of large, small and medium-sized enterprises, and their growth through access to financial services and the partnership between the public and private sectors leads to the elimination of many negative phenomena such as the traditional public management and the adoption of what is known as the new public management, using the most important tools of the private sector, for example, resources, experience, efficiency, etc. This partnership also aims to reduce the burden on the public sector, especially in the field of reducing expenditures through the distribution of responsibilities, and finally providing quality and high-quality services to the public and satisfying their needs.

Algeria, like other countries, affirmed in the framework of development its commitment to continue its efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development and to join the efforts of the international community to complete the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The annual report of the United Nations on the outcome of 2020 of cooperation between Algeria and the United Nations system has been published, where Algeria stressed the need to continue its efforts, relying on the continuous support and proven experience of the various United Nations entities, resident and non-resident in Algeria, and in this context, Algeria determined and stressed that national visions and priorities in the field of sustainable development occupy a prominent place in the government's action plan, and these visions relate to key axes, considering that the new governance pattern Strict, transparent and fully exercising rights and freedoms Financial reform and advancing economic renewal and human, political and social development for a living framework as well as a dynamic and proactive foreign policy. The government's action plan that Algeria is pursuing has been strengthened by consolidating the rule of law through the ratification of the constitutional amendment of 2020, which is based mainly on a renewed budget approach approved to diversify and transform the economy that aims to consolidate it structurally by 2030.

This action plan places the needs of citizens among the priorities without any discrimination in terms of employment, housing, health and education to ensure a dignified life for all.

On June 2, 2022, Algeria affirmed through the International Environmental Meeting held in the Swedish capital, Stockholm, its commitment to work with its partners in order to contribute to

the achievement of sustainable development goals on the appropriate approach, calling for solutions that allow mitigating environmental crises and their negative effects, taking into account the needs and specificities of developing countries.

The partnership between the public and private sectors has a fundamental and effective role in achieving the process of sustainable development and achieving economic growth rates, as the more scientific and practical capabilities and expertise are available in both the public and private sectors, life will be better and better in all political, economic, environmental, social, cultural and other fields.

Through this research paper, the following forms can be raised: To what extent can it be said that the Algerian project has succeeded in improving the economic conditions of countries on the one hand and the government implementing sustainable development on the other hand, through activating the partnership between the public and private sectors?

By asking the main problem, the following sub-questions can be raised:

-What are the most important objectives of these two concepts?

-What are the most important mechanisms for activating the terms public-private partnership and sustainable development?

In order to answer the mention above questions, we decided to adopt the analytical approach by analyzing and interpreting the most important terms by dividing this research paper into two main axes, as we dealt in the first axis: the concept of each of the terms partnership between the public and private sectors and sustainable development, while the second axis we devoted it to the mechanisms of activating each of these two terms, to complete the subject of our intervention with a summary of the study that includes some results and suggestions.

The first axis: the concept of partnership between the public and private sectors and sustainable development:

The term partnership between the public and private sectors has appeared almost since the end of the twentieth century, as this term was closely related to economic liberalism based mainly on the adoption of a policy that would reduce the role of the state and increase the role of the private sector as much as possible, and all this with the aim of improving the economic conditions of countries, as for the term sustainable development, it appeared for the first time in a publication issued by the International Union for Environmental Protection for the year 1980, but its widespread circulation did not happen except After its reuse in the "Brundtland" report, which was issued in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development of the United Nations Organization under the supervision of the then Prime Minister of Norway, Azoharlem Brutland. Based on these stations or the historical backgrounds of these two terms. In this axis, we will deal with the definition of the terms partnership between the public and private sectors and sustainable development first, and then the objectives of these two terms second¹.

First: Definition of partnership between the public and private sectors:

Before dealing with the definition of partnership between the public and private sectors, it must be pointed out that the term partnership is a form of contracts between two or more parties such as companies and public institutions with economic and social dealers for a certain period in order to achieve the goals and purposes that have been agreed upon This term was used for the first time by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (CNUCED) in 1987².

As for the term public-private partnership, many definitions have appeared, most notably the definition of the World Bank, which sees it as a process carried out by the government aimed at entering into partnerships between the public and private sectors, and under this process, the World Bank provides assistance in ensuring that these companies are well designed to benefit from a

balanced regulatory environment and good government that is investable from a public finance perspective, so it is a contract concluded or an agreement between two parties from the sectors, one of which is Public and private mainly aims to provide high quality public services³.

However, the European Economic and Social Commission (ESCAP) has defined the term public-private partnership as processes and arrangements whereby the private sector provides infrastructure assets and services that are traditionally provided by the government. It is an applied strategy that is one of the basics that achieve economic, social and financial balance in countries, and this partnership works on the implementation of infrastructure projects and is also one of the basics on which countries, especially developing countries, rely in implementing sustainable development plans and works to stimulate economic growth and solve the problems of providing the necessary funding for the implementation of projects, especially with the increasing pressures on government budgets⁴.

As for the term partnership between the public and private sectors from a legal point of view, it is defined as a legal relationship between two parties, one of which is the public authority from another party of private law persons, such as the concession contract⁵, for example, where the administration represented by the state, state or municipality entrusts to one of the individuals or persons the private law to manage an economic facility and exploit it for a limited period through workers and money provided by the obligor and at his responsibility and charges fees in return for that paid by everyone who benefited from the services of the facility was The concession contract was defined by the Algerian legislator under the text of Article IV of Order No. 96-13 of 15/7/1996⁶ containing the Water Code as a contract of public law under which the administration assigns a public or private legal person in order to ensure the performance of a service of public benefit.

Therefore, the partnership between the public and private sectors is characterized as a sustainable development relationship that is indispensable for one sector from the other, and it is an integrated relationship based on several areas of organizational, legislative, institutional, administrative, executive, supervisory, financing⁷, investment of economic resources, and the rule, nature and importance of the role played by each sector in the process of sustainable development depends on the nature of the prevailing economic system in the country and the structure of its national economy, including the right to compatibility and harmony in this relationship and the roles associated with each sector, and thus sustainable development is achieved at faster and bigger rates and vice versa⁸.

Second: Definition of sustainable development: Before delving into a precise definition of the term sustainable development, it must be noted that the concept of development appeared more accurately after the Second World War when most developing countries gained their political independence and then economic independence and the first to use the term development is the scientist Borgen Steele when he proposed the plan for the development of the world for the year 1889 and from it became meant by the term development is that transition or radical transformation of societies from a lower level to a better level or from A traditional classical style to a neoclassical neoclassical style in quantity and quality in accordance with its economic, social and intellectual needs and capabilities and in a way that ensures the increase of satisfaction of needs through continuous rationalization of the exploitation of available economic resources and the method of good distribution of the return of that exploitation⁹.

As for the term sustainable development: it appeared for the first time in a publication issued by the International Union for the Protection of the Environment, and this Union has issued a report through which he defined sustainable development as that development that responds to the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs, and the consideration of the Brundtland Report for 1987¹⁰, the United Nations General Assembly called for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

called for the Rio de Janeiro Conference, through which the issues of Sustainable development gradually in 1992, which relied on three basic factors represented in each of the economy, society, environment with the need to emphasize the close interdependence between these factors and hence sustainable development committed to three principles, namely environmental protection, achieving social development and economic growth¹¹.

On this basis, the global challenge today depends on the need to answer the following question: How to achieve economic development and social welfare with the least consumption of natural human resources and the minimum pollution and environmental damage? This is the essence of sustainable development¹².

Sustainable development is one of the concepts developed in the world and until today, a comprehensive and precise definition of this term has not been reached, but in 1980 a document officially appeared for the first time jointly issued by the United Nations Environment Program, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the World Wide Fund for Nature entitled Strategy for the Conservation of the Environment and comes among the concepts reached by researchers in this field is to ensure that humans have access to development opportunities without overlooking the right of future generations¹³.

From here we summarize all the concepts and definitions of sustainable development in this concept as it is a balanced development that includes the various activities of society by adopting the best means to achieve the optimal investment of material and human resources in development processes and adopting the principles of justice in production, consumption and distribution of families to achieve welfare for all segments of society without causing damage to nature or the interests of future generations¹⁴.

Therefore, sustainable development depends on the following pillars:

- Relying on the best means to achieve the optimal investment of material and human resources.
- Adopting the principle of justice in production, consumption and distribution of revenues.
- Achieving well-being for all members of society.
- Non-damage to the environment
- Not to harm future generations¹⁵.

Third: the objectives of Public-Private Partnership and Sustainable Development Goals

The issue of partnership between the public and private sectors is of great importance as it is the main pillar on which countries, especially in recent times, depend on the implementation of sustainable development projects, and on this we will try through this paragraph to highlight the goals of partnership between the public and private sectors and then address the goals of sustainable development.

a. The objectives of the partnership between the two sectors: The World Bank believes that the partnership between the public and private sectors helps in achieving development goals and it also highlights the role of the state in decision-making and policy-making, however, in the private sector shows its role more in the implementation of projects because it has proven great efficiency in project management, unlike the government sector¹⁶, Thus, the most important objectives of the partnership between the public sector and the private sector can be clarified in the following points:

1. Benefiting from the capital available to the private sector and its experience and knowledge in managing projects in which the element of time is crucial and reducing the periode required for their implementation and thus improving the position of the public administration.

2. Rationalization of the agreement by assigning projects that need capital and huge investments to the private sector, which is characterized by administrative efficiency.

3. Partnership arrangements between the two sectors achieve better results through the influence of partners on each other's goals and values through negotiation and communication to better work standards.

4. Achieving the principles of disclosure and accountability in how to manage resources.

5. Provide better strategic ideas, better coordination approach, formulation and implementation.

6. Emphasizing the economic dimension and giving it broader attention in policies and project management on an economic basis, in order to achieve social and economic gains, especially if the projects are not carefully selected to achieve a higher return.

7. the partnership opens up economic space, not only for large enterprises, but also small and medium enterprises to enter markets that were excluded or unstable.

8. Public-private partnerships protect consumers from abuse of power.

9. It also encourages competition and innovation.

10. The partnership leads to an integrated and coherent approach in order to find solutions to the problem of unemployment.

11. The partnership also works to introduce innovations in project designs, operation and maintenance, as well as work to avoid the deterioration of assets and projects necessary for public services as a result of inefficient maintenance or inefficient operation¹⁷.

12. Implementation of investment projects on the right time and the suitable budget, with the introduction of management and competencies of the private sector to the field of public services and its involvement in bearing risks.

13. Achieving better value for money in terms of public spending, i.e. the customer gets the optimal price based on cost, as well as the quality of the service provided and the risks borne by the partner, the total price provided by the partner, the private sector, must be less than the cost that the government would have borne if it provided the same service.

14. Attracting local and foreign investments through well-studied and stimulating¹⁸ partnership projects for local and foreign companies, and developing simplified and easy-to-apply technical and legal frameworks for the conduct of this type of project, especially in the fields of regional development, valorization of natural resources and local primary resources, and improving the competitiveness of the national economy, in accordance with the requirements of Article II (2) of Law No. 22_18 of July 24, 2022 on investment¹⁹.

b. Sustainable Development Goals: Sustainable development aims to achieve a set of global goals that are related to many areas such as climate, peace, economy, justice, poverty and other global concepts, and these goals have been developed by the United Nations to be applied through what is known as the United Nations Development Program, there are 17 goals that can be summarized in the following points²⁰:

1. Eradicate poverty.
2. Complete eradication of hunger.
3. Ensure good health and well-being.
4. Make quality education available to all.

5. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and girls and ensure gender equality.
6. Achieve the goal of equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
7. Achieving a significant increase in the share of renewable energy and working to improve the efficiency of its use.
8. Maintain individual economic growth in accordance with national conditions and ensure decent work.
9. Promoting industries, innovations and infrastructure.
10. Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities by eliminating discriminatory policies and practices.
11. Ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all and upgrade slums.
12. Implementation of sustainable consumption and production programs while achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
13. Enhance resilience in the face of climate-related hazards and natural disasters and enhance the ability to adapt to those hazards.
14. Ensure the preservation of the ecosystem through, for example, combating desertification, restoring degraded lands and soils, and achieving an increase in the rate of forest planting.
15. Work to strengthen the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal opportunities to achieve the requirements of justice.
16. Promote domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity to collect taxes and other revenues.
17. Promote regional and international cooperation on science and technology and promote knowledge exchange²¹.

The second axis: Mechanisms for achieving partnership between the public and private sectors and sustainable development:

In this axis we will discuss the mechanisms of achieving partnership between the public and private sectors and then the mechanisms to achieve sustainable development and this is as follows:

First: Mechanisms for achieving partnership between the public and private sectors:

Many new infrastructures have been established in most countries through private investment, and public-private partnerships represent an important tool to meet national needs, and the essential elements of national policies include determining the desired level of competition for each of the infrastructure sectors and the mechanisms used to ensure good performance of the latter and national policies aimed at promoting private sector investment in infrastructure.

The orientation of the Algerian state towards the policy of the market economy at the beginning of the nineties, gave the private sector a prominent essential place in the production process and the state's monopoly on investment was lifted, which necessitated Algeria to adjust new mechanisms to encourage local and foreign private investment such as privatization and foreign direct investment, in addition to the partnership between the public and private sectors, especially in the field of infrastructure development and operation and the provision of public services of a strategic and sensitive nature.

Today, the majority of countries are developing a legislative framework for partnership between the public and private sectors that allows benefiting from the facilitation capabilities of the private sector and ensuring the effectiveness of services and providing them on time and with the required quality, under the establishment of a committee at the ministry level called the National Partnership Committee between the public and private sectors.

Especially since the current situation characterized by scarcity of resources requires a qualitative leap in order to develop the financing needs directed to infrastructure projects through the development of financing mechanisms that work to reduce pressure on the state budget. Algeria affirms that resorting to this pattern allows to benefit from the facilitation capabilities of the private sector and ensure the effectiveness of services and their provision on time and with the required quality thanks to optimal risk control, and these mechanisms require the implementation of a new model for the management of public requests at the level of public administration, which includes multidisciplinary pre-evaluation, performance analysis, strict cost control, monitoring of achievements and subsequent evaluation, and these mechanisms aim to accelerate the development of infrastructure and public services within the framework of national policy. To develop projects, diversify sources of financing public equipment, promote the effective allocation of resources, and determine the conditions for the implementation of the new policy for the development, financing and exploitation of public projects²².

In order to establish a successful partnership between the public and private sectors and to achieve and ensure the economic and social goals that countries seek to provide, the following requirements must be provided as follows²³:

1. Ensuring strong political leadership This means that there are many companies looking to enter a new market to establish a partnership between the public and private sectors and in order to succeed, there must be strong political support at the highest levels in the government, taking into account that companies bear the risks in PPP much more than they bear under a traditional contract for public supplies.

In the design of PPP, private companies bear the risks of construction and operation. Financing is under a long-term contract, but in conventional supplies, by contrast, occupancy costs are paid upfront.

2. Bids must be of high quality credibility for PPPs, and companies considering PPP should know that their bids will be reviewed in a timely manner using a standardized and transparent process, which is critical to reducing delays and risks related to judicial proceedings, negative press publicity or unexpected investigations²⁴.

3. Commitment and pledge, which means that development decisions are accomplished and implemented according to a methodology and objectives that define the role of each partner in an effective administrative climate in which each party pledges to commit to the role assigned to it before.

4. Ensuring the speed of implementation of projects within the agreed time and cost, and the need to promote decentralization, as the partnership allows the activation of economic decentralization, as federal entities will be able to resort to developing and implementing development and strategic projects through the partnership system with the private sector, they may not have the competence, experience or sufficient funding to develop them alone.

5. The need to set the broad lines and objectives of the process of partnership with the private sector not only at the economic level or improving the performance of public services, but in terms of its impact on development in general.

6. The need to prepare the legislative and institutional frameworks necessary for the success of the partnership between the public and private sectors and the need to establish the necessary

bodies to implement the rules and obligations contained in those frameworks with a high degree of efficiency and integrity.

Second: Mechanisms to achieve sustainable development: If sustainable development means that it is the optimal investment for the environment because it is based on benefiting from the resources and capabilities available, whether human or material, naturally, effectively and balanced economically, environmentally, physically and socially to ensure the continuity of development in a way that serves the hopes and aspirations of the population fairly and without extravagance or waste of the gains of future generations, then mechanisms must be achieved and these mechanisms are mainly as follows:

1. Economic efficiency: or what is termed economic effectiveness, as this is related to the optimal use of resources in order to develop production, as each resource is optimally allocated to serve each individual or entity in the best way, and the concept of efficiency requires reducing the volume of unnecessary resources used in a particular production, including time and personal energy, and thus achieving optimal access to the required output in conjunction with reducing waste in resources, including materials, energy and time, and therefore the more society The more efficient it becomes more able to serve its citizens more competitively, as economic efficiency contributes to reducing the price of goods produced compared to other goods with less efficiency.

2. Social efficiency: many people believe that social efficiency is one of the most important requirements for sustainable development, as in order for the individual to become socially sufficient, he must be able to communicate with others and establish relationships with them by which he can understand them and they understand him, and he must also be able to participate collectively and initiate in talking and participating in conversations and be able to use language effectively so that he can influence the listeners²⁵.

3. Environmental efficiency: or what is called ecological efficiency, as the latter is one of the best tools to promote the transition from unsustainable development to sustainable development, as it seeks to create harmony between the environment and the economy, and environmental efficiency requires the need to adopt many strategies and adhere to them in order to increase the efficiency of production processes while reducing the negative impact on the environment and this is achieved through the use of less natural resources and less energy as well as less water, and the adoption of recycling, waste management, and disposal With regard to hazardous elements and waste resulting from the production process, this term was coined by the Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSB) in its 1992 publication "Changing the Course" and at the 1992 Earth Summit where environmental efficiency was adopted as a new business concept for the implementation of Agenda 21s in the private sector²⁶.

4. Democracy: It is one of the universally recognized ideals based on a common exchange by peoples in different parts of the world regardless of cultural, political, social and economic differences, and as it is recognized in the « Vienna » Declaration and Programme of Action, democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to decide their political systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, as development policies must be applied for the benefit of all human majority and must be away from the centrality of power in the preparation of development policy.

Democracy aims to:

- Preserving and promoting the dignity of the individual and his fundamental rights.
- Achieving social justice and community cohesion.
- Encouraging the economic and social development of society.
- Establishing a climate conducive to international peace²⁷.

5. Participation in decision-making: It is an essential mechanism to achieve administrative development, as the latter aims primarily to develop the subject of the decision-making process and what it really means and according to what it includes in practice.

The successful manager must be skilled in developing the spirit of cooperation, participation, expressing and accepting opinions when participating, and developing a sense of responsibility for the success of the work, and is also responsible for each employee's understanding of his work and he must explain this all of them with his experience whenever he has the opportunity, to achieve success in his work, and achieve the goals of management and should encourage suggestions and work on the development of administrative procedures and processes, and the successful manager takes two types of communication with employees, namely participation, consultation and guidance Instructions and orders. This effective method of communication enables the clarification of management objectives to all employees and involve them in their management.

The participation in decision-making and processes at the local, national and global levels, in addition to the participation of women, is also considered as an essential element of building the capacity of members of society and requires the management of sustainable urban development effective participation of all parties benefiting from development and influential in it, as well as requires coordination, executive and technical support and development programs include the means and conditions that achieve the contribution of society in the planning and implementation processes and that adopt development policies Support development efforts to manage common resources between neighboring countries and that Accept the reality of interdependence between the countries of the world.

6. Values: For the success of sustainable development, it comes to consolidate the values of justice and equality between generations, human values, cooperation values and original religious values, in other words, values are ethics and lofty principles on which the individual grows up and sets the main rules for his dealings with others.

These values have a great impact on individuals, as they call for spreading love and friendliness among the members of the same society, and calls for the rejection of injustice and hatred, and pushes the individual to participate in volunteer work and stand by others in good and bad times, as well as calls on the individual to adhere to good manners in his dealings with all human beings without differentiating between them on the basis of origin, religion, color, race or sex.

7. Building a base of civil institutions: Civil society institutions are the main pillar in consolidating and consolidating the democratic system, as the political structure of civil society organizations has witnessed a remarkable development in promoting the protection of human rights and the growth of all state sectors in an integrated, balanced, fair and sustainable manner, which is consistent with the objectives of civil society institutions²⁸.

Civil society institutions at the national and international levels play a prominent role, especially in democratic societies, by building the foundations of democratic life that contribute to strengthening civil behavior as they can provide controls on government authority, which helps and contributes to improving its performance by enhancing transparency and accountability, and therefore the entire international community has adopted the support of civil society organizations and institutions as one of the legal mechanisms to enhance the role of the human rights system.

In fact, if the state has an important and pivotal role in the protection and promotion of human rights through its various organs, civil society institutions have a role no less important than the role exercised by governments as a group of voluntary organizations that arise with the free will of their members that do not aim to achieve profit when practicing their various activities in support of human rights, so we find that their work is complementary and supportive of the work of the state to achieve its goals, as civil society is an inevitable result of the existence of democracy.

It is worth noting that a vibrant, effective and independent civil society capable of operating in a climate of freedom and entrusted with knowledge and skill in the field of human rights is an essential element in ensuring sustainable protection of human rights at the national and international levels.

Conclusion: In conclusion, we have reached the following results:

-With regard to public-private partnerships:

- It is based on contractual arrangements between one or more government agencies and a private sector company in certain projects, where the private sector has a greater role in planning, financing, designing, building, operating and maintaining public services.
- The form of PPC depends on the functions undertaken by the private sector and the extent of the engagement between the two sectors in a framework that includes project design, financing, renovation, operation and maintenance.
- A partnership between the public and private sectors also aims to achieve a sustainable economy based on knowledge, competitiveness, experience and diversity, thus achieving economic and social development and better results and outputs than each team can achieve alone.
- The partnership also helps to highlight the role of the state in focusing on developing policies and strategies for the infrastructure sector and monitoring and regulating service providers, in addition to providing private sector capital, knowledge and experience in project management, which contributes to reducing the time period for their implementation and reducing and improving the cost of services.
- The partnership works to attract and stimulate national, regional and foreign investments in addition to achieving better value for money in terms of public spending, promoting economic growth in the country and providing new job opportunities, as well as reducing the impact of government spending and financing and sharing risks with the private sector.

Hence, we reached the following recommendations:

- The need to develop a legislative and institutional policy for the success of the partnership between the two sectors with the need to develop control rules for the implementation of joint projects between the two sectors to ensure that they are provided with a high degree of experience and efficiency.
- Setting specific rules for the role of each sector to ensure consistency between the parties of the partnership.
- The need to give a greater role to the private sector as it contributes to development processes and reduces the burden of the public sector, and to develop legal frameworks that encourage partnership and ensure greater protection for the private sector.
- The necessity of carrying out many in-depth studies that take into account the financial, political, economic and environmental dimensions of projects before taking important and decisive decisions in involving any activity carried out by the public sector with the private sector.
- Those in charge of completing projects should have experience and efficiency, and have a significant financial reserve.
- The need to develop indicators and tables to track the progress of the implementation of partnership contracts, through periodic reports.
- The need for both the public and private sectors to link partnerships with civil society organizations that aimed at unifying visions and dealing positively for the common interest and

raising the stakes of development in order to create an effective democratic civil society at the required level.

- The necessity of establishing the partnership system between the two sectors on the logic of efficiency and on the basis of freedom of access, equality, objectivity, competition, transparency and respect for the rules of good governance through the selection of the partner according to objective selection criteria.

-With regard to sustainable development: We have reached the following results :

- It is a development that takes into consideration the social and environmental dimensions, in addition to the economic, environmental, political, scientific and cultural dimensions, and the number of these goals is 17 goals, which are goals adopted by all member states of the United Nations, and they are known as the global goals as a global call to action aimed at ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

Based on that, we will make some suggestions as follows:

- The development program must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- The necessity of members' commitment to creativity, knowledge and technology, research and development as a basis for adopting sustainable development.
- The need to follow up on indicators of sustainable development in the field of exploiting renewable energies and not to prejudice the share of wealth of future generations.
- The need to identify ways to manage natural resources and focus on the rights of communities to fair and equitable access to natural resources.
- The need to pay attention to the ecosystem by fighting all forms of environmental pollution in addition to intensifying the policy of environmental awareness.
- Modernize natural resource management methods that focus on the rights of different communities and sectors to equitable access to natural resources.
- Focusing on the importance of globalization to become more environmentally friendly and social justice and the need to make it a positive and effective element for social and economic development.
- The necessity of having political, economic and societal elites capable of thinking realistically in the paths of building democracy and in innovative peaceful ways to confront the current authoritarian tendency and adopt the necessary gradualism for democratic construction in order to spare the country from the dangers of economic, social, political and security crises without ignoring the centrality of the promise of sustainable development, progress and civil peace.

Finally, we can say that intensifying efforts in the field of partnership between the public and private sectors and the field of sustainable development will undoubtedly contribute to achieving social and economic growth, especially through the involvement of the most important economic and socio-environmental dimensions, and this by adhering to specific development programs in each country.

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