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SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL BASIS OF ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Khusanov Kabuljon Mukhiddinovich

*Independent researcher of the Department of Economic Sciences of the University of Public Security,
Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article discusses the fundamental reforms being implemented in the field of improving the public procurement system, the role of this system in the targeted and rational use of state budget funds, as well as scientific conclusions and recommendations for a more effective organization of the public procurement system in our country.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, especially in recent years, comprehensive measures have been taken to further improve the public procurement system, increase its share in GDP, and digitalize it. "It is necessary to give priority to supporting entrepreneurial initiatives aimed at solving social problems in the localities, especially youth and women's entrepreneurship. To this end, it has been identified as an important task to provide the population and entrepreneurs with wide access to microfinance services and financial resources, as well as public procurement." In this regard, it is appropriate to expand the scope of direct procurement to increase the efficiency and transparency of activities, improve the regulatory documents used in the public procurement system based on modern requirements, and further expand the scope of scientific research on the reasons for the cancellation of public procurement.

in Uzbekistan is 11 percent of GDP, which indicates that it is an important factor influencing economic growth. Public procurement has a direct impact on the formation of GDP.

way to improve the public procurement management system is to use the following elements: advanced foreign knowledge on public procurement management use of experience; align public procurement

policy with the goals of the state's economic policy; implement monitoring and evaluation of the policy implemented in the field of public procurement.

According to G. Kasimova, the attention to public procurement is due to its importance. Firstly, public procurement is an important factor in ensuring socio-economic development, providing the necessary goods, services and works for the activities of the public sector in a timely manner. Secondly, public procurement, which constitutes a significant part of the state budget expenditures, has a direct impact on its sustainability. Therefore, in order to maintain the volume of public procurement at the optimal level, it is extremely important to ensure their high efficiency. Thirdly, it was noted that public procurement is a powerful tool used to implement the priority areas of state economic policy.

is the purchase of goods and services for state needs, partially or fully with public funds.

A systematic approach to public procurement management is desirable. Therefore, the process of planning and implementing the procurement of goods (works, services) for state needs, ensuring the transparency of the competitive environment in electronic trading, creates a public procurement system.

Standard public procurement criteria are intended to form a mechanism based on competition. In this case, no preference is given to a certain group of goods (works, services). A certain group of goods (works, services) that are intended to be selected on the basis of "complex" criteria may be given preferential treatment. Direct procurement based on specific criteria or a specific supplier is given special preference based on a document.

Of course, bilateral relations are based on mutual agreement between the parties. An agreement is formed reflecting the rights and obligations of the parties on certain conditions. This leads to the emergence of contractual relations. In this regard, the theory of contracts plays an important role.

Bengt Holmström pays special attention to the principles of contract formation in his theory. In particular, the information principle notes the harmonious relationship between mutual financial interests and other characteristics. For example, he takes into account the fact that in a contract with an employee there are also incentive conditions other than wages. Oliver Hart also defined a new direction of fundamental principles in contract theory with the idea of "unfulfilled contracts".

This theory, when introduced into science, allowed the parties to distribute the rights to manage the contract. This led to the development of business management.

While ensuring its priorities, it had a significant impact not only on many areas of the economy, but also on political science and law.

many contracts in the modern economy. The new theoretical tools developed by Hart and Holmström are important in understanding real contracts and institutions, as well as potential problems in contract formation.

role in regulating public procurement. In this case, the state, as a customer, receives funds from the budget, and business entities, as suppliers, enter into mutual relations. In order to increase the profitability of state budget funds, the formation of customer requirements in terms of low price and quality, and the provision of suppliers' rights in other respects should be reflected in the provisions of the contract. This will allow for the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation. The reasons for the existing problems in planning public procurement are as follows:

The budget process is not perfect – budget formation is only one year old.

within the limits of the budget, which does not indicate the obligation to finance unfinished projects included in the budget of the previous year; the difference in the period between the planned period of state procurement and the period of implementation of the procurement by one calendar year leads to price-related complications; the methodological foundations of the formation of the state budget are insufficient is not perfect, that is, there is a low level of mutual independence in planning income and expenditure items.

Based on research, it can be noted that in the process of planning public procurement within the framework of budget expenditures, it is advisable to introduce an electronic data program that reflects the mechanism for determining the likely future market value of goods (works, services) for which there is a need.

According to the procedures for implementing electronic public procurement, the supplier participates in electronic bidding by making an advance payment to the clearing house in the amount of a certain percentage of the order value.

The process of organizing electronic sales has been partially studied. It should be noted that advance payments are returned to the corporate customer and supplier when the contractual obligations are

fulfilled or a new offer is won. It can be said that electronic purchases are carried out only in an electronic store and auction. Electronic purchases are carried out through a special information portal.

It should be noted that all customer information is clearly visible on this information portal at the time of the start of trading. However, the information of the offeror (supplier) is not allowed to be displayed.

advertisements posted for auction on a special information portal, the prices formed for each lot of goods may differ significantly from the market price or the requirements for the size of the goods may differ from general standards.

CONCLUSION

During the research, the following scientific conclusions were formulated:

1. some difficulties arise in the implementation of public procurement. In particular, it is important to identify risks arising in the procurement process and implement measures aimed at eliminating them. For the full functioning of contractual relations, risks must be taken into account. In particular, it is important to prevent the parties from refusing to fulfill the terms of the contract, artificially increasing prices, and not providing financing on time.
2. Another key aspect of analyzing electronic auctions is having information on organizations that receive funds from the state budget, that is, institutional units. This allows you to find out exactly which ministry or committee purchased what amount of goods (works, services) through electronic auctions. This, in turn, can ensure that the proposals developed for further development of the public procurement system are more thorough.

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