

**The basic principles  
of public and corporate  
procurement**

## **The basic principles of public procurement are:**

- professionalism of the state customer; validity;
- rationality, economy and efficiency in the use of funds;
- openness and transparency;
- competitiveness and objectivity; proportionality;
- unity and integrity of public procurement system;

inadmissibility of corruption.

The basic principles of public procurement should be applied at all stages of the public procurement process.

### **Principle of professionalism of the state customer**

Professionalism of the public customer is provided by setting the requirements for the employees of the relevant departments on the presence of specialized education, regular training and step-by-step development of practical experience.

The Government customer must determine the person responsible for organizing and conducting procurement procedures.

In the presence of a conflict of interest, the person responsible for organizing and conducting procurement procedures shall be suspended from its functions.

### **The principle of validity**

Public procurement should be carried out taking into account the feasibility and necessity of their implementation, the validity of the choice of goods (works, services), its consumer properties (description), quality parameters and cost for the effective satisfaction of real needs, and the needs of the state customer to ensure that the tasks facing him.

### **The principle of rationality, economy and efficiency in the use of funds**

Public procurement should be carried out in a rational and cost-effective manner, which allows:

take into account the costs of the state customer to conduct public procurement and the cost of goods (works, services);

to use effectively the funds allocated for public procurement, including ensuring an optimal balance between the benefits of the acquisition of goods (works, services), their quality and cost (taking into account the costs of the operating cycle);

to conduct public procurement within the optimal time frame.

### **The principle of openness and transparency**

Openness and transparency of public procurement is carried out by:

posting information about public procurement on a special information portal with the provision in the manner prescribed by law of full, timely, free and free access to the relevant government bodies, subjects of public procurement and the public, with the exception of cases stipulated by law;

drawing up and securing of documents and reports on procurement procedures.

### **The principle of contentionsness and objectivity**

Competitiveness in public procurement is supported through the use of mechanisms of competition between participants in procurement procedures, impartiality and transparency when considering proposals from participants in procurement procedures and making a final decision in favor of the best option based on objective and reasonable criteria.

The objectivity of public procurement provides for the impartiality of considering the proposals of participants in procurement procedures and making the final decision in favor of the best option.

The objectivity of public procurement is based on:

ensuring equal opportunities for participants in procurement procedures;

creating conditions that ensure competition and impartiality in relation to the subjects of public procurement;

open, transparent and competitive mechanisms for resolving complaints, disputes and disagreements in the public procurement process and taking appropriate action.

### **Principle of proportionality**

Proportionality in public procurement is ensured by matching:

the method of public procurement risk, cost, nature and complexity of goods (works, services);

Requirements for qualification data of participants of procurement procedures, criteria and methods of evaluation of proposals for goods (works, services);

Rights, duties and responsibilities of the subjects of public procurement to their functions.

### **The principle of unity and integrity of public procurement system**

Public procurement is based on unity of objectives, principles and approaches, the integrity and interconnection of all stages of public procurement process and the interaction of all participants of public procurement.

The unity and integrity of public procurement is ensured by:

a unified and coherent legal and regulatory framework governing public procurement and its uniform application;

a unified, coherent and integrated procurement information system ensuring collection, processing and analysis of all the information on public procurement and providing access to it to all stakeholders;

the unification of mechanisms, procedures and methods of public procurement;

the unification of documents on public procurement;

the introduction of a single national classifier of goods (works, services);

availability of a single infrastructure for the organization of planning and implementation of public procurement, conclusion and implementation of public procurement contracts (hereinafter - the contract), monitoring and control, appeal and review of disputes and disagreements, increasing the level of professionalism and responsibility of subjects of public procurement.

### **The principle of inadmissibility of corruption**

The requirements to the organization and conduct of procurement procedures should prevent corruption offenses in public procurement. At the same time, measures to prevent corruption are a priority.