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MONITORING AND CHECKING PUBLIC PROCUREMENT: FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION AND OBTAINED RESULTS

The State Audit Office of Ukraine, in accordance with the tasks entrusted to it, implements state financial control through the monitoring and verification of public procurement, and controls the observance of public procurement legislation. The purpose of such control is to establish compliance of the procedures of procurements of goods, works and services with the requirements of legislation in the field of public procurement, to ensure elimination of identified violations and to prevent them from committing in the future.

Thus, in order to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the organs of the audit service have the right to check, during the state financial control, the monetary and accounting documents, reports, estimates and other documents confirming receipt and spending of funds and property, documents on conducting public procurement procedures, data on electronic media, to verify the actual availability of values (funds, securities, raw materials, finished products, equipment, etc.).

For efficient and rational use of public funds, their maximum savings in the implementation of public procurement, audit services are monitored. Procurement

monitoring is a monitoring system in the area of procurement of goods, works and services to meet state and local needs, carried out on a permanent basis through the collection, compilation, systematization and evaluation of procurement information, including the implementation of procurement plans and schedules [1, p. 110]. Procurement monitoring is carried out using a single information system and based on the information contained therein.

The term of the monitoring – up to 15 working days from the date when the public financial control organ announced the decision to start monitoring purchases in the electronic procurement system. During its implementation, the audit team can conduct a dialogue with the customer via the ProZorro system, which is available for viewing by all visitors. In this case, the customer has three working days for answers and explanations, and can provide explanations about his actions or inactivity. In case if the customer does not eliminate the violation and does not substantiate his actions, the employees of the control organ make a decision to carry out a comprehensive inspection of the procurement.

In order to exercise its powers, the audit service performs inspections, analyzes and evaluations of information on legality, expediency, validity, timeliness, efficiency and cost effectiveness of procurement. Proof of purchase as a separate control measure is made by written decision of the head of the audit service organ or his deputy. Appropriate reasons are needed to make such a decision, in particular, the decision on verification is taken if any information about the violation of the procurement legislation by the institution under control is received by the control organ. In addition, the issue of procurement is verified by the state financial control organ during the inspection and the state financial audit.

20 business days are spent on inspection of purchases, and in case of stopping it for carrying out counter inspections – the total duration of the inspection is not more than 40 working days. The deadlines for conducting the procurement review, for which procurement monitoring was carried out, were determined within ten business days, and in case of its suspension – 20 working days. In this case, the report on the audit of public procurement is not sent to the supervisory institution [2].

During the procurement audit, a documentary and / or factual examination of procurement program issues is conducted, as well as an analysis of procurement information contained in the electronic procurement system and information contained in government registers and databases open to the public financial institution control procurement verification can begin as from the moment the tender committee is established, or during the execution of procurement contracts. Due to this, the audit services can detect a violation of procurement during the tender itself. The results of the procurement review are set out in the verification act. The act is signed by the head of the control object, the chairman of the tender committee, the chief accountant of the object of control, and in the absence thereof – other persons authorized to perform their functions, the person and the official of the controlling organ.

The results of the activity of the audit service organs indicate that the process of organization and financing of procurement for state needs is imperfect, which is due to:

1. The imperfect methodology of the formation of tender (competitive) conditions. After all, the mechanisms and procedures for the formation of tender (competitive) conditions do not take into account all the necessary factors that influence the efficiency of procurement, namely, there are no established objective criteria for assessing the quality of products procured; there are no standard forms of contracts that contain the main provisions and norms that are mandatory for use in contracts for the supply of goods, works, services for the needs of the state; there are no requirements for the qualification of members of the tender commission.

2. There is a high probability of creating discriminatory conditions for competitive bidding, as there are no procedures for receiving, registering and storing tender (tender) applications, administrative procedures for making a decision on determining the winner, specific criteria for determining the value of the deposit. The requirement to conduct examination of contracts in the relevant organs in the absence of objective criteria for evaluation creates conditions for decision-making mainly on the basis of the subjective opinion of the official.

3. Late or incomplete financing of purchases, breakdowns of delivery terms.

4. Lack of professionally trained personnel of the system of training and retraining of specialists who make purchases for the needs of the state, etc.

As a result, these problems lead to low efficiency and inefficiency of public procurement and lead to direct losses of budget funds and failure to achieve the expected socio-economic outcomes. Therefore, today it is extremely important to solve these problems and increase the efficiency of public financial control in the field of public procurement.

REFERENCES:

1. Balan A. A. State financial control in the field of public procurement. *Economics: realities of time*. 2014. №. 5 (15). P. 108–114.

2. On Public Procurement: Law of Ukraine dated December 25, 2015, № 922-VIII. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/922-19> (application date: 20.05.2019).