

The public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic: current state and development prospects

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Abstract: . An important instrument of public policy in the development of sectoral and regional economies is undoubtedly the use of the public procurement system to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of state and municipal bodies, as well as enterprises and organizations that generate gross value added in the national economy. In addition, modern public procurement systems contribute to the efficient use of public budget funds by stimulating economic development and supporting competition in the market for goods and services. At the same time, current global economic trends are constantly changing, giving rise to new conditions, rules, requirements, and constraints on the methods and instruments of state economic regulation. In this context, the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic does not always meet the demands and requirements of a modern market economy. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to identify the problems of the public procurement system and ways to improve it. To achieve this objective, the article analyzes the development processes of the public procurement system and the formation of its regulatory framework; examines the dynamics of public procurement volumes for 2021–2025 and the methods used, in terms of both quantitative and value indicators. The study produced the following results: the stages of formation of the public procurement system were specified; the evolutionary development of the regulatory framework in this area was outlined; the impact of public procurement on the business environment was identified; the factors determining the dynamics of procurement volumes were revealed; the most in-demand electronic procurement methods and the reasons for their frequent use were determined; the key problems of the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic were formulated; and recommendations for its improvement were proposed.

Keywords: fr, finance, region, budget, efficiency of budget use, sectoral and regional policy, public procurement volumes, public procurement methods, state and municipal authorities, budget savings, participants in the public procurement system, digital technologies.

1. Introduction



Our study has shown that the development of the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic has occurred in stages, accompanied by the formation of institutional mechanisms for its functioning.

Until the mid-1990s, procurement for public needs was carried out mainly on the basis of departmental instructions and administrative decisions without a unified legal framework, transparent procedures, or mechanisms for competitive selection.

This practice was characteristic of the initial stage of the transition to market relations and was accompanied by a high share of direct procurement, a limited circle of suppliers, and the absence of systematic control over the use of budget funds. During subsequent stages of transformation, the process of public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic was gradually improved and streamlined.

It should be noted that the formation of the public procurement system is inseparably linked with the development of its regulatory framework, which reflected a gradual transition from decentralized administrative practices to a comprehensive system of legislative, subordinate, and departmental acts oriented toward digital technologies and transparency in the use of budget funds.

Institutional evolution and improvements in the regulatory framework have contributed to the creation of a flexible, fair, and modern public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic which has evolved from fragmented and administrative procedures to an institutionally structured and digitized model of public expenditure management.

Thus, today the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic plays a crucial role in achieving economic growth, aiming to optimize budget expenditures, eliminate corruption risks, ensure the quality of procured goods and services, and support strategic financial and economic planning of business entities.

At the same time despite the measures taken to improve procurement procedures, automate the purchasing of goods and services, and periodically update the electronic platform, a number of unresolved problems remain. These issues negatively affect both the outcomes of procurement processes conducted by organizations and more broadly, the overall economic growth of the Kyrgyz Republic.

It should be emphasized that analytical materials on this topic are virtually absent in the information space, and existing academic works do not fully reflect the current state of the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic; therefore, they cannot serve as a reliable basis for decision-making in this field.

In this regard, in order to identify problem areas and develop relevant recommendations, this article analyzes the public procurement sector in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The object of the study is the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic while the subject of the study is the processes of conducting electronic procurement procedures.

2. Methods

The development of the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic to its current state has taken place over six consecutive stages, each of which gradually developed, improved, streamlined, and at the same time made more complex the processes of purchasing goods and services by economic entities within the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. All stages of the formation and development of the public procurement system have made a specific and significant contribution to the implementation of financial and economic activities by enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic. This evolution has contributed to the creation of a flexible, fair and modern public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic (Fig. 1).

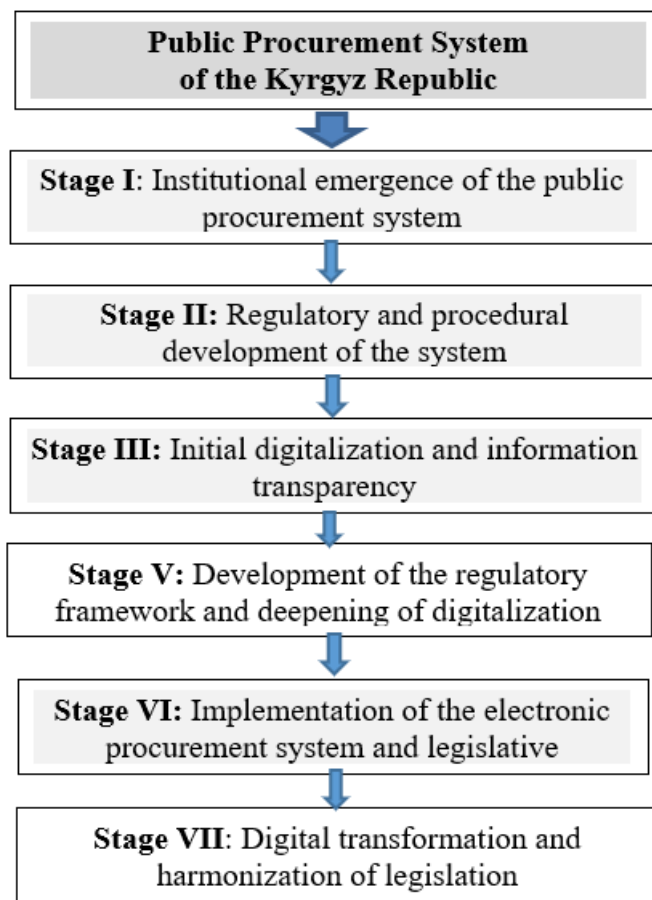


Fig. 1. Stages of the formation of the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic

As shown in Figure 1, the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic has evolved from its institutional emergence to digital transformation and the harmonization of legislation.

The current stage in the development of the public procurement system is associated with the introduction of a new version of legislation in 2022, aimed at improving the efficiency of procurement procedures, strengthening the analytical function, and harmonizing national regulations with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union. During this period anti-dumping measures were introduced, a national regime for supplier participation was established and restrictions on increasing contract values were reduced (Study by the Public Association “Partnership Group ‘Precedent’,” Bishkek, 2023).

At present, the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic represents a comprehensive digital mechanism that covers all stages of the procurement cycle: planning, supplier selection, contract conclusion and execution, control, acceptance, and analytical data processing. Institutional support for the system is provided by the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic within whose structure the Public Procurement Department operates as the authorized body(,” Umetaliev A.S.,2014).

Thus, the development of the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic has progressed from fragmented and administrative procedures to an institutionally structured and digitized model of public expenditure management. Moreover, the introduction of internet technologies has led to the development of e-commerce which has made it possible to shift public procurement into an electronic format, significantly increase the efficiency of competitive bidding and expand the number of suppliers by improving the accessibility of participation procedures(Isaeva A.O.,2018).

The sequence of stages закрепленных in the regulatory framework demonstrates the systemic nature of reforms and their orientation toward increasing transparency, competition, and the efficiency of budget fund utilization. The

modern public procurement model serves not only as a tool for meeting public needs but also as an important element in the implementation of the state's socio-economic policy.

The above-mentioned stages of the development of the public procurement system are inextricably linked with the formation of the regulatory and legal framework in this sphere, which took place under conditions of transformation of the economic system and the establishment of institutions of public financial management. At the initial stage of the development of the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic, there was no unified regulatory framework governing the procedures for the acquisition of goods, works, and services for public needs. Procurement activities were carried out primarily on the basis of internal directives of state bodies and temporary instructions, which led to fragmentation of procedures and inconsistency in application practices (Fig. 2).

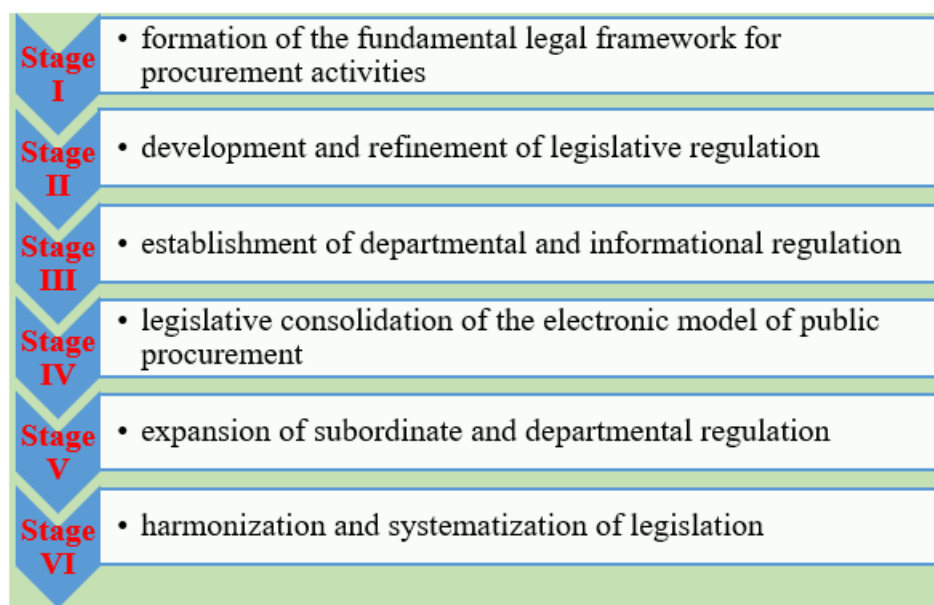


Fig. 2. Evolution of legislation in the field of public procurement of the Kyrgyz Republic

Subsequent stages ensured the transition from fragmented administrative procedures to a comprehensive digital procurement model that meets modern requirements of transparency, competitiveness, and effective public financial management.

In addition the development of the public procurement system has made it possible to improve the business climate in the Kyrgyz Republic through the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in electronic tenders as suppliers, which stimulates domestic demand and creates a competitive environment in the internal market (Toksobaev A.B., Toksobaev B.T., 2022).

Under conditions of competition small and medium-sized businesses act as a driver of economic growth by attracting investment into the country, as well as through the development of production using modern achievements of science and technology (B. Sydykov and others, 2024).

The main incentive for entrepreneurial activity in the field of public procurement is the desire of businesses to obtain economic profit. By generating income from their activities, entrepreneurs ensure tax payments to the state budget and meet market demand for innovative products, thereby contributing to the development of the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic (Toksobaev B.T. Bulletin of KEU, 2017).

Thus, over the past period the regulatory and legal framework of public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic has developed into a multi-level and dynamically evolving system that *“legislatively defines the general legal and economic principles of public procurement and regulates the procedure for conducting public procurement in accordance with established objectives”* (Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Public Procurement” 2022).

For the purpose of an objective study of public procurement processes, a primary necessity and significant interest lies in analyzing the dynamics of public procurement volumes for 2021–2025 (Fig. 3).

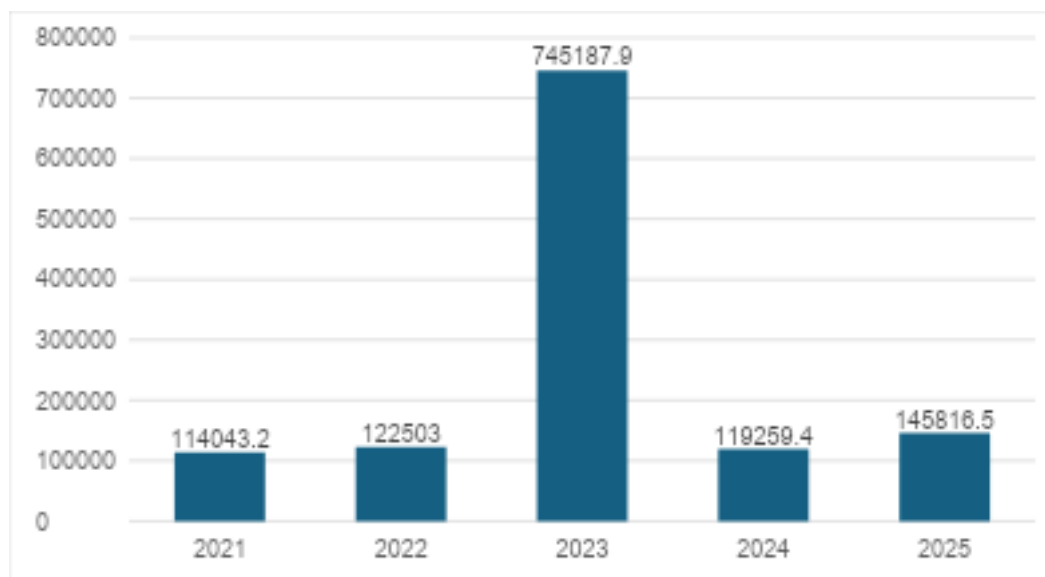


Fig. 3. Volumes of public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021–2024, billion soms (zakupki.gov.kg/, 2024)

As shown in Figure 3, the dynamics of public procurement changed неоднозначно during the analyzed period. Its volume increased from 114 billion soms in 2021 to 145.8 billion soms in 2025, or by 1.27 times. At the same time, in 2023 there was a sharp surge in the volume of public procurement, which increased by 6.5 times compared to 2021, reaching 745.2 billion soms. Such a significant increase in public procurement volumes in 2023 may be caused by the influence of the following factors:

- in 2023 state policy in the field of procurement was focused on the enlargement and centralization of the needs of departments and organizations (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023), which led to the concentration of financial flows and a noticeable increase in the overall volume of procurement activity. The consolidation of procurement made it possible to optimize procedures, improve expenditure management, and increase the scale of concluded contracts;

- in 2023 the development budget of the Kyrgyz Republic reached record levels for the entire previous period, which became a key factor in expanding the state's investment activity (economist.kg/ekonomika, 2026). A significant portion of procurement within projects of national importance was directed toward the construction and reconstruction of roads and bridges, the acquisition of equipment for hydroelectric power plants, and the modernization of energy infrastructure (akchabar.kg, 2025). At the same time, substantial resources were allocated to the implementation of social construction programs, including the building of educational and medical institutions throughout the republic;

- a separate place in the structure of public expenditures was occupied by procurement related to strengthening the material and technical base of security and law enforcement agencies. In that year, allocations for the purchase of modern specialized equipment, unmanned aerial systems, and other means aimed at enhancing national security were significantly increased (asia24.media/news, 2024);

- an additional factor in the growth of public procurement was the sharp increase in prices for construction materials, fuels and lubricants, transport and logistics services, and imported goods in 2021–2023. Inflationary processes and external price shocks objectively led to higher contract costs in public procurement even while maintaining the same physical volumes of purchased goods, works, and services;

- the growth of public expenditures was also facilitated by ongoing fiscal reforms and improved efficiency in the administration of customs and tax payments. The increase in state budget revenues created additional financial opportunities for expanding procurement activities and implementing large-scale infrastructure and social projects (sti.gov.kg, 2025).

Of particular interest for the study is the analysis of the methods and the total value of planned public procurement carried out in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021–2025 (Table 1).

Table 1. Methods and total value of planned public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2021–2025, million soms (www.zakupki.gov.kg,2025)

	Methods	Tenders	Lots	Planned Lot Value
1	Selection based on the lowest price	12	12	57,3
2	Reverse auction (price reduction)	46	120	57
3	Request for quotations with qualification requirements	176995	610787	90601,1
4	Unlimited	18351	167284	132873,9
5	Single-source procurement	194	487	77
6	Simplified	18440	66748	8644,6
7	Qualification-based selection	51	51	69,2
8	Procurement for the production and/or personalization of state-significant documents (DSD)	60	82	900,3
9	Single-stage	16178	139798	39047,8
10	Two-stage	1	1	0,6
11	Direct conclusion of the contract	52038	141671	16030,2
12	Limited	140	574	245,4
	Total	282506	1127615	288604,4

Table 1 reflects the structure of public procurement by the methods applied, indicating the number of tenders conducted, the number of lots, and the planned value of the lots in soms. The total number of procurement procedures amounted to 282,506 tenders, within which 1,127,615 lots were formed for a total planned amount of 288,604.4 million soms. This indicates the significant scale of procurement activity and a high degree of fragmentation of procurement into individual lots.

The largest share by number of tenders is accounted for by the method “Request for quotations with qualification requirements” — 176,995 procedures, which represents more than 62% of the total. This method also recorded the highest number of lots — 610,787, while the planned value of public procurement reaches 90,601.1 million soms. This indicates the active use of this mechanism for the procurement of goods, works, and services in the mid-price segment with specified qualification requirements for participants.

A significant role is also played by the methods “Direct conclusion of the contract” (52,038 tenders and 141,671 lots totaling 16,030.2 million soms) and the “Simplified” method (18,440 tenders and 66,748 lots totaling 8,644.6 million soms). Their substantial quantitative indicators demonstrate the demand for procedures aimed at accelerating the procurement process, especially for smaller funding volumes or where there are legally established grounds for simplifying competitive procedures.

Under the “Unlimited” method, 18,351 tenders were conducted with the formation of 167,284 lots. Despite a comparatively smaller number of procedures compared to the request for quotations, this method is characterized by the largest volume of financing — 132,873.9 million soms. Thus, it accounts for the largest share of financial resources, indicating its application in the implementation of capital-intensive projects and large-scale government programs.

The “Single-stage” method also demonstrates significant figures: 16,178 tenders, 139,798 lots, and 39,047.8 million soms in planned funds. Together with the “Open (unrestricted)” method, these procedures form the main share of the total procurement value (Fig. 4).

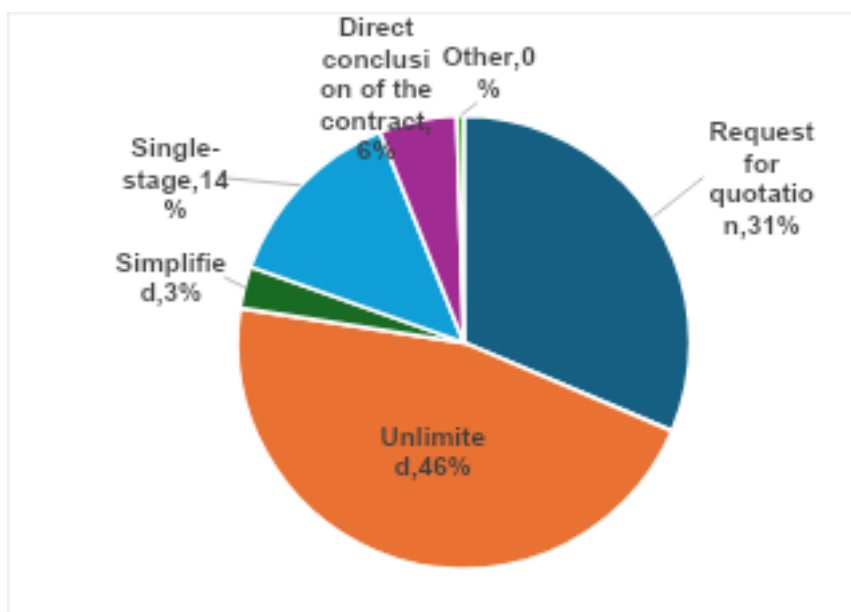


Fig. 4. Shares of public procurement methods as a percentage of the total value volume for 2021–2025

As the figure shows the largest volume of public procurement or 46%, was planned through the use of the unlimited procurement method. The request for quotations method accounted for 31% of planned public procurement. The share of the single-stage tendering method amounted to 14% of the total public procurement volume for 2021–2025.

At the same time the “Other” methods—“Selection based on the lowest price” (57.3 million soms), “Reverse auction (price reduction)” (57 million soms), “Qualification-based selection” (69.2 million soms), “Single-source procurement” (77 million soms), “Procurement for the production and/or personalization of state-significant documents” (900.3 million soms), “Limited” (245.4 million soms), and “Two-stage” (0.6 million soms)—accounted for an insignificant share of the total financial volume. Their combined share in the total volume amounted to less than 1%, or only 0.48%.

A comparative analysis shows that the structure of procurement is characterized by an imbalance between quantitative and value-based parameters. Thus, the “Request for quotations with qualification requirements” leads in terms of the number of procedures; however, in terms of financing volume it falls behind the “Unlimited” method.

This confirms that more complex and open forms of tendering are used in the allocation of large budgetary funds. In general, it can be concluded that the public procurement system demonstrates a diversified approach to the selection of procedures. The main financial resources are concentrated in several key methods, while the remaining methods perform a supporting function, ensuring flexibility and adaptability of the state procurement policy.

3. Results

The analysis of the functioning of the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic made it possible to obtain the following scientific results:

1. The formation of the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic to its current level occurred through an evolutionary path—over six successive stages which gradually developed, improved, structured, and at the same time complicated the processes of procuring goods and services by economic entities within the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. During this time, the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic progressed from institutional emergence to digital transformation and harmonization of legislation.

2. At present the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic represents a comprehensive digital mechanism covering all stages of the procurement cycle: planning, supplier selection, contract conclusion and execution, control, acceptance, and analytical data processing.

3. The regulatory and legal framework of public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic over the analyzed period has developed into a multi-level and dynamically evolving system that *“legislatively defines the general legal and economic principles of public procurement and regulates the procedure for conducting public procurement.”*

4. The development of the public procurement system has improved the business climate in the Kyrgyz Republic through the participation of small and medium-sized businesses in electronic tenders as suppliers which stimulates domestic demand and creates a competitive environment in the internal market.

5. By the end of 2025 the volume of public procurement increased by 1.27 times compared to 2021. At the same time in 2023 there was a sharp surge in public procurement volumes which increased by 6.5 times compared to 2021, reaching 745.2 billion soms. The significant growth in public procurement volumes in 2023 was driven by the following factors: enlargement and centralization of the needs of departments and organizations which led to the concentration of financial flows and an increase in the overall volume of procurement activity; record growth of the country's development budget in 2023 which enabled the expansion of state investment activity; an increase in the procurement of modern specialized equipment, unmanned aerial systems and other means aimed at enhancing national security; inflationary processes and external price shocks that led to higher contract costs in public procurement despite stable physical volumes of purchased goods and services; growth in state budget revenues which made it possible to expand procurement activities for the implementation of large-scale infrastructure and social projects.

6. The largest share by number of tenders is accounted for by the “Request for quotations with qualification requirements” method - 62% of the total number of tenders. This method also recorded the highest number of lots 54% of their total number. This indicates the active use of this mechanism in electronic tenders within the mid-price segment with specified requirements for participants. In terms of the number of tenders, the second and third places are occupied by the following methods: “Direct contract award” - 29.4% of the total number of tenders and the “Simplified” method - 10.4% respectively.

7. In value terms, the largest volume of public procurement for 2021–2025, or 46% of the total was planned through the use of the “Unlimited procurement method.” This is followed by the “Request for quotations” method which accounted for 31% of planned public procurement while the share of the “Single-stage tendering” method amounted to 14% of the total volume of public procurement.

8. Thus it can be argued that the procurement structure is characterized by an imbalance between quantitative and value-based parameters. This indicates that more complex and open forms of tendering are used in the allocation of large budgetary funds.

4. Discussion

The scientific results identified in the course of the study made it possible to reveal patterns, trends, and existing problems in the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The analysis of the evolution of this sector of the economy showed that with the development of the global economy, the introduction of innovative technologies, the gradual tightening of requirements for participation in tenders, and the support of small and medium-sized enterprises through expanding their participation in supplying goods to the public sector, the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic has acquired an open and large-scale character with prospects for further growth.

At the same time, a competitive environment has been formed, transparency and security of procurement activities have been ensured through compliance with necessary verification requirements, an open state electronic platform is used for conducting electronic tenders in which any economic entities that meet the tender requirements can participate, and modern technical means and hardware systems are applied to maintain the functioning of the public procurement system.

In general, the public procurement system is intended to optimize budget expenditures, eliminate corruption risks, ensure the quality of procured goods and services and support strategic planning of the financial and economic activities of business entities.

At the same time, despite the measures implemented by specialized state bodies to improve public procurement procedures, the results obtained in this study indicate that a number of specific problems remain. These are expressed in an imbalance between quantitative and nominal indicators of tenders and in the uneven structure of procurement methods, ultimately negatively affecting both the results of tender procedures and the overall quality of economic growth in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The study of the functioning of the public procurement system shows that the problems affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of this sphere, including their impact on the structure of procurement methods and the state of quantitative and nominal indicators of electronic tenders can be conditionally classified into the following groups (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Problems in the Functioning of the Public Procurement System of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Contemporary Period

One of the main problems in the functioning of the public procurement system can be attributed to *institutional issues*. There is a certain inconsistency between the strategic goals of the country's socio-economic development and the instruments used to support them through contracts. As a result, public procurement is used more as a technical mechanism for utilizing budgetary funds rather than as a полноценный institution for implementing the state's structural policy. In particular, the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic still lacks sufficiently developed tools for long-term forecasting of procurement needs, analysis of the sectoral structure of contracts, and assessment of their impact on macroeconomic indicators. This reduces the potential for using procurement policy as an instrument to stimulate industrial development, import substitution, and support for national producers (Assessment of sustainable public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2021).

Procedural problems are no less significant. They manifest in the complexity and multi-stage nature of regulated procedures which increases the duration of the procurement cycle. Despite the formally established transparency of processes, in practice a significant amount of time is spent on preparing tender documentation, conducting expert reviews, evaluating applications, and resolving disputes. As a result the timelines for implementing government programs and investment projects are often shifted, which reduces the efficiency of budgetary spending. A significant limiting factor remains the excessive formalization of procedures. Procuring organizations are forced to strictly comply with detailed regulatory requirements, while any deviation from formal norms may lead to the procurement being declared invalid or canceled (kg.akipress.org/news, 2026).

Market-related problems are also present in the public procurement system. Under conditions of narrow specialization in certain sectors of economic activity, a limited number of suppliers is formed for a range of specialized goods. This reduces the level of competition and increases the risk of price concentration.

There is also a territorial imbalance in public procurement. A significant portion of business entities is concentrated in the capital region, while remote areas of the country exhibit a low density of entrepreneurial activity. As a result, when procurement is conducted in the regions, the number of potential participants is minimal, which limits competitive pressure on prices and reduces incentives to improve the quality of proposals (knews.kg/2020).

The practice of lot aggregation also has a negative impact on competition. Combining various goods or types of work into a single large contract is often justified by the desire to optimize administrative procedures; however, at the same time it excludes small enterprises that are unable to fulfill the entire scope of obligations. As a result competition formally remains but is фактически limited to a few large players (cyberleninka.ru,2025).

Information-related problems and the transparency of procurement activities are also among the key issues hindering the effectiveness of public procurement in the Kyrgyz Republic. Despite the introduction of the Unified Public Procurement System and the development of the electronic portal zakupki.kg, access to complete and up-to-date data on procurement procedures remains limited. This is evident both at the planning stage and during tendering and subsequent contract administration economist.kg/mnenie/2023).

An additional aspect is the low level of standardization in information submission. The portal does not provide adequate control over the quality and structure of entered data, making it impossible to automatically detect violations and to generate ratings of suppliers and contracting authorities. In the absence of unified requirements for the preparation of tender documentation and reporting, the risk of using information for corrupt purposes increases. The lack of complete information reduces suppliers' ability to prepare competitive proposals and complicates monitoring by civil society and regulatory bodies.

Regulatory and legal issues further complicate the situation of public procurement regulation in the Kyrgyz Republic. Despite the existence of the Law "On Public Procurement," numerous amendments to it and subordinate acts, including orders and instructions of the Ministry of Finance, practice shows that the legal framework contains a number of significant gaps and inconsistencies that hinder its implementation. Regulatory acts do not always take into account the specifics of different categories of procurement and sectoral features of the economy. The law establishes general rules for conducting competitive procedures and direct procurement; however in practice difficulties arise in applying these norms to specific markets such as healthcare, energy, or infrastructure projects(www.open-contracting.org , 2023).

Corruption risks represent the most acute problem in the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic. One of their main manifestations is collusion between tender participants and procuring entities. There are cases where several companies with common founders or the same management submit bids for a single tender, creating the illusion of competition while actually ensuring the victory of a pre-selected participant (www.occrp.org , 2025).

There are also cases of disregard for established procedures, violations of deadlines for publishing information, distortion of tender documentation, or the imposition of unjustified requirements regarding the experience and financial stability of suppliers. Such actions create discrimination against bona fide participants, contributing to the concentration of contracts in the hands of a limited number of companies. Procuring organizations often set extremely tight deadlines, which restricts the participation of new entrants and creates advantages for companies with which collusion already exists (www.prozakup.kz, 2025).

Undoubtedly, this area of the economy is quite broad, and obtaining objective information about its condition requires comprehensive study. In particular, the analysis of budget savings achieved through public procurement, the structure of procured goods, works, and services, and the list of procurement participants is of great interest. However, within the framework of a single scientific article, these issues require separate research.

Taking the above into account, it can be argued that the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic, despite its evolutionary and progressive development, is not without certain problems and shortcomings as outlined above.

5. Conclusion

The conducted analysis of the state of the public procurement system in the Kyrgyz Republic and the obtained research results allow for the formulation of the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. It has been established that the public procurement system is not perfect, and

the identified problem areas require a comprehensive approach to reform, including improvement of the regulatory and legal framework, enhancement of transparency and control over procurement processes, as well as the introduction of digital tools for analytics and monitoring.

2. The efficiency of public procurement can be improved through the

formation of state orders based on a prequalification system operating according to the following scheme: public needs – order definition – planning – development of price and non-price criteria – supplier search – procurement procedure. This will help minimize corruption risks, optimize needs planning, reduce costs, select the best supplier, and increase transparency in reporting.

3. The introduction of mechanisms such as standardization and cataloging of

procurement documentation can serve not only as a method of combating corruption risks but also as a step toward the digitalization of the procurement documentation preparation process.

4. The implementation of blockchain technology can make it possible to reduce

the number of operations performed and accordingly the time required for the procurement process—from the planning stage to control and monitoring of procurement activities of a government organization.

5. The use of advanced information technologies such as “smart contracts” in

procurement will allow for maximum automation of the process and help avoid abuses and violations by contracting authorities. To create a “smart contract” system it is necessary to develop a catalog of goods, works, and services for public and municipal needs.

6. It is necessary to consider the possibility of using customer-oriented Big

data management systems that eliminate bureaucratic procedures and create a feedback system enabling the selection and aggregation of reviews and proposals.

7. The implementation of the proposed models will make it possible to

transform the public procurement sphere from a service function into a strategic instrument of the digital economy. The key result will be the creation of a barrier-free environment where trust among procurement participants is ensured not by administrative control but by mathematical algorithms.

Thus, solving the research objectives through the study of the current state of the public procurement system of the Kyrgyz Republic indicates that the main goal of the work has been achieved—the problems of the system’s development have been identified and recommendations for its improvement have been proposed.

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