



PROBLEMS OF USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES IN THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION VIOLATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

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Annotation. The article discusses the use of artificial intelligence in preventing cases of corruption in public procurement in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study analyzed the problems of corruption faced in the field of public procurement, with a special focus on further improving the anti-corruption mechanism using artificial intelligence capabilities.

Keywords: public procurement, corruption, corruption violations, bribery, embezzlement, prevention, artificial intelligence

In the context of modern globalization, the phenomenon of corruption-related crimes occurring at the international level and in most countries of the world in the field of public procurement is treated with great attention as a serious threat to security, and the creation of an effective mechanism to combat it is becoming particularly relevant.

In particular, the United Nations report on the Sustainable Development Goals (2030) states that corruption, bribery, extortion and tax evasion cause damage to developing countries estimated at \$1.26 trillion per year .

Also, according to an analysis by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, one of the most corrupt areas of government activity, 57% of cases of bribery of foreign officials are related to corruption in the public procurement sector .

In today's world, many countries are deciding to switch from artificial intelligence to more widespread use in their procurement. There are a number of reasons for this decision, the priority of which are saving time and money, speed, and the fight against corruption.

Indeed, the evolution of technology observed over the past twenty years has opened up opportunities for changing the world, accelerated the pace of sustainable development, and also showed very promising directions in the fight against corruption.

During the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the development, adaptation, and application of new technologies brought tremendous benefits to virtually all sectors of the economy, society, culture, and institutions. In turn, there is a growing need for digitization tools and artificial intelligence today as a result of the rapid growth of data.

In the 21st century, innovations are increasingly being used around the world to address anti-corruption issues. Modern technologies are extremely important not only for increasing transparency, accountability, integrity, openness and inclusivity, which are favorable conditions for public control such as bribery, illegal financial flows, money laundering, looting, nepotism, conflicts of interest, etc.

In particular, the role of modern targeted propaganda technologies remains incomparable in the formation of an intolerant attitude towards corruption among all members and social groups of society and the assimilation of the ideology of "honesty" by society.

For this reason, several studies and experiments are being conducted on digital anti-corruption technologies. In particular, Andres Aldana, Falcon-Cortez and Hernan Larralde expressed their opinion in their study on the automation and digitization of the procurement monitoring process in real time in order to combat corruption based on the classification of "hyperforest", in order to identify corruption violations in advance in the preventive activities of institutional structures in Mexico to combat corruption in government procurement .

In cooperation with the World Bank in Brazil, an artificial intelligence system has been developed within the framework of the risk assessment system in the field of public procurement, which serves to prevent fraud in the public procurement process based on 225 criteria. The system has the following analytical structure, consisting of the analysis of applications, contracts and public appeals (ALICE), the analysis of disputes in electronic trading (ADELE), integrated monitoring for control (MONICA), the system of factual and evidentiary guidance for the auditor (SOFIA) .

As part of the UK's anti-corruption strategy for 2017-2022, artificial intelligence and big data processing mechanisms are used to assess corruption risks in public procurement .

As part of financial control in Ukraine, digital technologies have been applied to the corruption risk analysis and management system, creating three stages: 1) analysis of the external and internal environment (international cooperation, structure, complexity and variety of operations, their volume and quantification), 2) Mapping and testing of corruption risks. risks (identification, structuring status, risk assessment criteria, risk level determination), 3) identification and control of high-risk clients). The advantage of the system is that it focuses on very important risks .

Uzbekistan has also created a unique new system for preventing corruption violations in the field of public procurement, based on the requirements of international experience and time. At the same time, the main emphasis was placed on creating new jobs, increasing the level of openness and transparency, increasing the level of public control and accountability through the electronic procurement processes in order to effectively use budget funds and maximize opportunities for small businesses of local producers in the procurement processes.

Also, in accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2024 PQ-417 "On additional measures to support manufacturers in the field of public procurement and provide them with broad opportunities", a number of reforms have been carried out aimed at promoting e-commerce in the field of public procurement, combating corruption and strengthening the competitive environment, including the development of an industrial Manufacturer's maps provide for the establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation relations between manufacturers and the creation of the possibility of concluding non-standard contracts. In turn, during the reforms of the coming period, it is planned to further increase the level of modern financial technologies and e-commerce tools in the field of public procurement.

Joint Stock Company "Republican Commodity Exchange of Uzbekistan", registered in Uzbekistan xarid.uzex.uz , JSC "Exchange of Life". xt-xarid.uz , Transparent Construction and the electronic cooperation portal of the Ministry of Construction – cooperation.uz special information portals for public procurement carry out the creation, maintenance and regular updating of an electronic information base on public and corporate procurement of goods (works, services).



At the moment, there are also a number of problems and shortcomings in the process of practical implementation and widespread use of modern technologies. In particular, the use of modern technologies in various industries is developing unevenly, including anti-corruption technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain and big data analysis, which are still insufficiently implemented. However, such new technologies, or "new developments", have enormous potential to achieve the goals of sustainable development and radically change almost all spheres of society.

Based on the above, it is advisable that the introduction of artificial intelligence in the field of ensuring effective prevention of corruption violations in the field of public procurement be organized as follows:

Implementation of an electronic system that allows online identification of risks related to conflicts of interest by regulatory authorities and internal anti-corruption control structures by ensuring the exchange of data from a special information portal on public procurement with an appropriate electronic database based on the Central Information Portal of Public Procurement;

In this case, when submitting their proposals by e-procurement participants in electronic public procurement systems, employees of the contracting authority and its high-ranking organization, members of the Procurement Commission and their relatives determine a conflict of interest online and arrange notification to the public procurement control authorities;

automation of information support for the remote monitoring procedure and process;
legislative consolidation of measures on risks identified during remote monitoring;

The implementation of these measures will create the necessary conditions for the effective performance of government functions and the prevention of corruption by expanding e-commerce opportunities through digitization in public procurement, increasing openness and transparency.

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