

## **Public procurement in the digital economy**

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The purpose of the study was to identify characteristics of the economy relevant in the context of the public procurement system (hereafter, PPS) with a particular focus on digitization. The main research objective is to be achieved through the following defined specific objectives:

- cognitive objectives regarding the description of the PPS and its conditions and the possibility of using the PPS to support the desired directions of the country's development, such as combating social problems, promoting pro-environmental solutions or innovation in the economy;
- the empirical objective of using panel surveys to identify socio-economic characteristics that may affect the PPS;
- utilitarian objectives relating to the categorization of factors affecting the PPS, divided into internal and external, as well as the identification of characteristics of the economy that most strongly affect the PPS. In pursuit of the utilitarian goals, the author's definition of public procurement was also developed, taking into account the new tasks posed to PPS.

The introduction indicates the rationale for the choice of the research topic, the objectives of the work, the research hypotheses, the layout of the work as well as the research tools and sources of information used.

The first chapter is devoted to describing the problems of economic policy creation and the political doctrines that most strongly influenced the regulation of relations between

entities operating in the economy during the various periods. Particular attention was paid to the approach of the various doctrines to private and public property.

The second chapter describes the essence of public procurement as a tool of state influence on the economy. The chapter describes public procurement in a historical context and cites sources of law governing public procurement in Poland.

The third chapter contains a description of the trends that have been shaping public procurement in recent years with a particular focus on the concept of multi-criteria bidding as a way of achieving so-called non-procurement goals. The growing importance of the idea of sustainable development and the use of public procurement in this context is also highlighted. Areas that are relevant in the context of evaluating PPS in the analyzed country were also defined.

The fourth chapter contains a description of the areas of the economy that could potentially affect public procurement, along with an attempt to explain the mechanisms of the relationship between the areas described and public procurement.

The fifth chapter is devoted to describing the idea of the digital economy from the perspective of public procurement and the mechanism of transformation of selected economic sectors as a result of the digitization process.

The sixth chapter contains the research assumptions, a description of the research methodology and an indication of the sources of data acquisition.

The seventh chapter describes the research methodology adopted, as well as the results of the conducted research. Possible causes that influenced the obtained results are also discussed.

The conclusion contains a summary of the results obtained in the conducted study. Conclusions from the work and a proposal for directions for further research on the use of public procurement as a tool by which the state can influence selected areas of the economy are also presented.

The research conducted indicates that there is no relationship between the selected aspects describing the PPS and the pillars of digitization of the economy presented as components of the DESI index. From the point of view of the organizing principles of the PPS, the indicated areas of digitization are neutral. First and foremost, however, there is a noticeable relationship with selected characteristics of the economy, especially with the level of corruption in the state as measured by the CPI index.