

Study on the Legal System of Foreign Military Bidding Procurement

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ABSTRACT

Since World War II, foreign militaries have generally attached great importance to the establishment of a legal system for military procurement, especially in military procurement through bidding, which has gained many successful experiences, improved the efficiency of the use of funds, and promoted the overall construction and development of the military. In-depth study of the characteristics of the construction of legal systems for military bidding and procurement in some countries and learning from its useful experience are of great practical significance for accelerating the construction of our military's military bidding and procurement legal system.

Keywords: *Foreign military, Bidding, Legal System, Organization system.*

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM FOR FOREIGN MILITARY TENDERING AND PROCUREMENT

1.1. Characteristics of the U.S. Military Bidding and Procurement Legal System

As the most powerful western power in the world, the United States not only has a long history of military procurement, but also the legal system of military procurement is becoming more and more perfect. In military bidding and procurement, the bidding system, the operation standardization system, the supplier evaluation system and the audit supervision system are strictly implemented.[1] From the legal point of view, the characteristics of the construction of American military bidding and purchasing system are mainly reflected in the following points:

1.1.1. Uniform organizational structure for military tendering and procurement

Since World War II, the United States has continuously developed and improved the management system of military procurement organizations, and gradually formed a unified system of decision-making and implementation. Practice has proved that this system

can better play the procurement benefits and better support logistics and equipment.

Take the bidding and procurement of weapons and equipment as an example. In the United States, before 1958, the procurement of weapons and equipment was managed separately by the three services, and each service had a complete procurement management organization. There was no ventilation between the services, repeated waste, and individual behavior. In order to overcome the drawbacks caused by decentralized management, the US Department of Defense established the "National Defense Research and Engineering Agency" in 1958 to unify the leadership of the military's defense research work.

In 1977, the Ministry of National Defense was reorganized. Under the Minister of National Defense and the Executive Deputy Minister, a deputy minister in charge of research and engineering was established, and his office implemented centralized and unified management of defense scientific research and weapons and equipment procurement.

In January 1985, the Ministry of National Defense adjusted the defense procurement management system and added an Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of procurement and logistics, who was responsible for overall leadership of the procurement of weapons and equipment. At the same time, the Office of the Deputy

Minister in charge of Research and Engineering only manages national defense research, regardless of procurement. In November of the same year, the Ministry of National Defense adjusted the equipment procurement management system, and the Deputy Minister of National Defense concurrently served as the National Defense Development Executive and Procurement Executive, and unified the leadership of scientific research and procurement.

In September 1986, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Commission for Defense Management (the "Packard Committee") authorized by the President, the Ministry of Defense adjusted the defense procurement management system again, and established a deputy minister responsible for procurement and a defense procurement executive responsible for the entire The Ministry of National Defense systematic defense scientific research and weapons procurement work. Since then, the procurement of US military weapons has been under the unified leadership of the deputy procurement minister.

In 1993, the U.S. Department of Defense renamed the Deputy Secretary for Procurement to the Deputy Secretary for Procurement and Technology, which has continued to this day. The US military bidding and procurement work is also managed by the deputy minister. After many adjustments and reforms, the US weaponry and equipment procurement (including bidding procurement) management system has gradually formed a relatively systematic and complete management system that is both centralized and unified, and decentralized.[2]

1.1.2. Complete military bidding procurement system

U.S. military law clearly stipulates that military procurement must take full account of military needs, plans and budgets. Therefore, the military procurement system is not independent, usually consists of three systems: military requirements system, planning, planning and budget system, procurement management system. In the military bidding procurement, these three systems are indispensable parts to complete the procurement business. The integrated use of these three systems can help senior policy makers (such as the Minister of Defence, the Deputy Minister of Procurement and Technology of the Ministry of Defence and other senior officials) to make the correct decision on major military bidding and procurement.

As far as the military demand system is concerned, the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff is the Department of Defense's agency responsible for formulating military demand policies. The larger military procurement plan, the major military procurement plan, is approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the less expensive procurement plan, which is determined by the various services and the

Department of Defense Operations. The planning, planning and budget system is a kind of normative system which combines the long-term plan of national defense development (10 years), the medium-term national defense construction plan (5 years) and the annual budget preparation. As a result, the annual planning, planning and budgeting system has actually made resource allocation decisions for the annual military procurement plan, and senior decision makers must make arms and equipment procurement decisions based on budgetary arrangements and the prioritization of defence needs, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the use of military procurement funds. The procurement management system includes the policies and procedures governing the operation of the procurement system of the Ministry of Defence, based mainly on two documents guiding military procurement operations: Ministry of National Defense No. 5000.1 "Military Procurement", which defines the principal officials and committees administering the system and sets out the policies and principles applicable to all procurement plans; Ministry of National Defense No. 5000.2 "Mandatory procedures for important military procurement plans and important automated information system procurement plans", which sets out specific mandatory policies and procedures.[3]

1.1.3. Complete legal system of military bidding and procurement

Market economy is the economy ruled by law. As the most mature western country in the market economy, the full market competition provides good conditions for military bidding and procurement. Based on the need of military bidding and purchasing activities in market economy, the United States has established a set of perfect legal rules system of military bidding and purchasing to ensure the smooth progress of procurement activities. From the vertical point of view, the legal rules system of military bidding and procurement in the United States is divided into three levels according to the legislative authority.

The first level is the military procurement laws enacted, reviewed and promulgated by Congress and the Federal Government. Congress' participation in military procurement legislation began with the promulgation of the "Armed Forces Procurement Law" in 1947, thus standardizing the method of signing contracts between the three armed forces. Especially in the 1980s, with the increase of national defense budget, Congress has promulgated some important laws almost every two years to further improve the policy and organization of military bidding and procurement. For example, the United States enacted the "Military Procurement Reform Act" in 1985, which provides for a uniform policy on technical data and defines dispute resolution methods; the "Military Procurement Improvement Act" in 1986, which

established the post of Deputy Minister of Defence Procurement and Technical, and the administration of military tender procurement as one of its functions; the "Military Procurement Team Reform Act" in 1990, which provides for the education, training and professional requirements of the military tender procurement team; and the "Federal Procurement Reform Act" in 1996, which amended the procurement law to promote effective competition in military tender procurement.[4] At present, there are more than 300 laws concerning military bidding and procurement formulated by the federal government, reviewed and promulgated by Congress, which play an important normative role in the competition, evaluation, supervision and incentive of military bidding and procurement.[5]

The second level is the regulation of military bidding and procurement issued by the federal ministries, especially the Ministry of Defence. In order to implement the requirements of the national legal provisions on military bidding and procurement, the United States Department of Defense, in accordance with the "Federal Procurement Regulations", has formulated the more operational "Supplementary Regulations of the United States Federal Procurement Regulations". As a supplement to the "Federal Procurement Regulations" and in conjunction with the "Federal Procurement Regulations", the United States Department of Defense has comprehensively and systematically standardized the United States military bidding and procurement policy, regulations and implementation procedures, and has made specific provisions for the conduct of military bidding and procurement competition, evaluation, supervision and incentives.[6] The regulation of military bidding and purchasing at this level is mainly to supplement and refine the laws formulated, reviewed and promulgated by Congress and the federal government.

The third level is the rules and regulations promulgated by the various operational bureaus and military services of the Ministry of Defense. In order to further standardize the military bidding and procurement activities, the operational bureaus of the United States Department of Defense and the various military services have also formulated a series of normative documents on military bidding and procurement, and have made detailed and specific provisions on the conduct of military bidding and procurement competition, evaluation, supervision and incentives. The military procurement regulations at this level are formulated by the operational bureaus of the Ministry of Defense according to their specific procurement business, and their contents are practical and operational, and are closely related to the daily bidding and procurement activities of the army.

1.1.4. A sound supervision system for military tendering and procurement

The American military bidding and purchasing supervision system mainly includes three parts: one is internal supervision, the other is external supervision, and the third is the supervision of contractors. Internal supervision refers to the self-supervision within the military bidding and purchasing department, including financial supervision, quality supervision and internal audit supervision, which are implemented by the National Defense Accounting Bureau, the National Defense contract Administration and the National Defense contract Audit Bureau, respectively. External supervision is carried out by independent oversight departments of the Ministry of Defence and departments outside the Ministry of Defence, including external audit supervision, supervisory supervision, judicial supervision and social supervision, which are mainly carried out by the state audit, supervision, judicial department and social forces. The supervision of contractors is an important aspect of the supervision of military bidding and procurement, mainly including contract audit, financial supervision, quality supervision and performance supervision, which is mainly the responsibility of the internal supervision body of the Ministry of Defence.[7]

The supervision of military bidding and purchasing is also reflected in the checks and balances between the internal agencies of the procurement system. According to the principle of "separation of powers", the US procurement agency has three systems: demand generation system, planning budget system and procurement management system. These three systems perform their respective duties, coordinating and balancing each other to ensure the normal operation of military bidding and procurement business. Among them, the procurement management system also has project management system, contract management system, contract audit system and contract payment system. The project management system and the contract management system are acquired by the Ministry of Defence, the Deputy Minister of Technology and Logistics is in charge, and the contract payment system and the contract audit system are in charge of the Auditor-General of the Ministry of Defence, so that the management systems and management departments cooperate closely and restrict and supervise each other.

1.2. Characteristics of the British Military Bidding and Procurement Legal System

Like the construction of the legal system of military bidding and procurement in the United States, the legal construction of the British military bidding and procurement system has its own characteristics in the organizational system, legal system, competition

mechanism and supervision system of military bidding and procurement. Among them, the most prominent military bidding procurement system is the establishment of an integrated project management system and a sound procurement team management system.

1.2.1. Integrated project team management system

The so-called integrated project team management system refers to placing all interested parties, including the industrial sector, under the leadership of a single team on the basis of an integrated project team, so that the performance, cost and time of the procurement project can be weighed and compared within the limits determined by the approving authority. The members of the integrated project team must be professional and able to manage, including scientific and technical personnel, full-time procurement services and technical and financial personnel; their leaders must have strong leadership skills and extensive management skills, and can be selected from any of the main areas. In selecting the leaders and members of the integrated project team, the characteristics of the project itself and the particularity of the stage must be considered to ensure the continuity and stability of the member structure. Usually, a planned project has only one integrated project team, and the management, commerce, finance, contract and logistics of the project are unified by the integrated project team, working in the name of the "initial integrated project team" at the initial stage of the project plan, and always responsible for the project. Among them, the leader of the integrated project team is fully responsible for the project, and in order to maintain the continuity of the project responsibility system, it is appointed for four to five years or more.

1.2.2. Perfect procurement team management system

The characteristics of the management system of British military bidding and purchasing team are mainly reflected in the four mechanisms.

First, a perfect selection mechanism for bidding and purchasing personnel. Since its establishment in April 1994, the British Defense Procurement Authority has been competitive in its posts from directors, executive committee members, team leaders and members of the integration project. Among them, the Director of the National Defense Procurement Bureau changed from an administrative appointment to a civil servant recruitment system; the members and team leaders of the integration group adopted the appointment system, followed the principles of openness, fairness and impartiality, and extensively involved persons inside and outside the military, and the term of office was determined according to the length of the project. By December, a total of three

integrated project team leaders were appointed by industry personnel through open competition.2001

Second, perfect training mechanism for bidding and purchasing personnel. The Ministry of Defence requires all tender procurement personnel to participate in business training, the purpose of which is to provide on-the-job education to tender procurement personnel with the quality of long-term procurement management and innovation. The training of bidding and purchasing personnel includes on-the-job and newly appointed personnel of the integrated project team and other relevant personnel such as users. The head and members of the integration team from industry must receive relevant training in accordance with the Ministry of Defence personnel assessment requirements after joining the integration project team.

In order to improve the quality of purchasing personnel, the Ministry of Defense has formulated a training plan for purchasing personnel in recent years:[8] (1) the development plan for the person in charge of bidding and purchasing. The plan focuses on the training of incumbent and incoming integrated project team leaders, the purpose of which is to create a group of high-quality project management personnel in the field of bidding and procurement. (2) Training plan for tendering and purchasing teams. The plan provides training for personnel in all areas and levels of tendering and procurement. Its objective is to create a group of specialized tendering and procurement personnel to provide uniform training for active and civilian procurement personnel. Its core is to emphasize the self-development of the tendering and procurement personnel, who are free to choose when and how to improve their business level. (3) Business training plan. The Ministry of Defence encourages procurement personnel to participate in business training and obtain professional qualifications. The existing training courses of the Ministry of Defence enable trainees to obtain a certificate of qualification from the Government Business Office, while encouraging the acquisition staff to obtain a higher level of business qualification at the Academy designated by the Ministry of Defence. (4) Joint training program. The "Joint Procurement Learning Group" of the Ministry of Defence and industry jointly developed training courses and training guidelines and delivered courses on tendering and procurement to personnel of the Ministry of Defence and industry.

Third, perfect bidding and purchasing personnel evaluation mechanism. In order to enable the integrated project team to undertake the technical performance, cost, schedule and other aspects of the project to meet user requirements, the Ministry of Defence has developed a set of performance appraisal standards and a series of quantitative indicators to measure the leaders and members of the integrated project team. Establish their performance by judging their degree of achievement of

the specified goals.

Fourth, perfect bidding and purchasing personnel incentive mechanism. In order to encourage the innovative spirit of purchasing personnel, the British Ministry of Defense, on the basis of the "Defense Procurement Minister Award", has set up a new "second Class Scholarship Award" to recognize the outstanding contributions of bidding and purchasing personnel in procurement. Encourage bidding and purchasing staff to strive for higher procurement achievements.

1.3. The Characteristics of the Legal System of Japanese Military Bidding and Procurement

The characteristics of Japanese legal system of military bidding and procurement are mainly reflected in the following aspects:

1.3.1. Perfect military bidding and procurement organization system

Japan's military procurement management is the responsibility of the Department of Defense. The Department of Defence consists of internal affairs offices (equivalent to staff officers in the Office of the United States Department of Defense), of which the Department of Equipment is the main staff officer responsible for supervising and managing the procurement system and has a number of sub-units for the self-defence forces, mainly responsible for equipment procurement; the Department of Defence Policy is responsible for drafting defence policies and plans, collecting intelligence and data analysis and determining the daily operations of the self-defence forces; and the Department of Management is responsible for preparing the budget of the Department of Defence and determining the expenditure priorities of the defence offices and the self-defence forces. Any major Japanese bidding and purchasing plan is reviewed by the three bureaus and submitted to Congress by the Defense Department for consideration. At the same time, Japan Defense Department also has technical research headquarters and procurement implementation headquarters and other institutions. Among them, the Technical Research Department is Japan's only agency responsible for the research, development, testing and appraisal of military systems and equipment; the Procurement Implementation Department is Japan's largest domestic procurement agency, with a budget of about 30% of Japan's defense budget. It is mainly responsible for the centralized procurement of all kinds of equipment and materials needed by the army, such as light weapons, ammunition, oil, guided weapons and military vehicles.[9] In addition, the respective Guard Units are involved in the entire procurement process, including the identification of requirements, testing and identification of equipment and management of production plans.

1.3.2. Strict implementation of the admission system for bidders

The Japanese Defense Department stipulates that bidders who intend to bid and purchase from the Defense Department must have the prescribed qualifications. They must first submit an application to the purchasing implementation department to participate in a bid, and the selection committee of senior personnel selected by the bidding and procurement implementation department shall examine their qualifications before they can participate in the bid after strict qualification examination. When selecting a tenderer, it must be selected according to the project cost and other factors such as technical level, production skill or equipment life cost. Although the Basic Policy on the Development and Production of National Defence Equipment, first promulgated by the Japanese army in 2000, adopted the introduction of competitive bidding mechanism as the guiding principle for the procurement of weapons systems, in fact, it was still less competitive in the selection of bidders until the end of the 20th century. In recent years, with the Japanese military procurement scandals (such as hidden documents, private contracts and high prices for contractors), the Japanese Defense Department has been constantly reported, thus prompting the Japanese Defense Department to adjust the procurement organization and procedures, accelerate the introduction of bidding competition system, so that competition or market forces become the main thrust of military bidding procurement reform.[10] Usually, the Department of Defence publishes a list of five-year procurement plans and a catalogue of items and products for the next fiscal year in advance so that industry or contractors can be prepared in advance to participate in the bidding.

1.3.3. Improved training system for military procurement personnel

On the one hand, the Japan Defence Agency provides that active military personnel engaged in tendering and procurement work must receive at least three months of management training and professional training in procurement during their service, and has offered procurement courses for personnel of some military staff colleges, such as the National Defence Institute (equivalent to the United States Defense University) for senior 0-5/6 and equivalent civilian trainees. At the same time, the Japan Defense Agency also stipulates that the bidding and purchasing personnel of the civilian department must rotate their jobs once every two years. This different position provides them with a wide range of practical education experience and helps them to understand and master the professional knowledge of procurement. On the other hand, in response to the ongoing procurement scandals, the Department of Defense has accordingly formulated a plan to reform the training and education of military bidding and

procurement personnel, the most important of which is to strengthen professional ethics education. Mainly uses the case teaching method to enhance the military bidding procurement personnel professional ethics quality.

2. REVELATION OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM FOR FOREIGN MILITARY BIDDING AND PROCUREMENT

The construction of the legal system of foreign military bidding and procurement started early, the rule system was perfect, and good benefits were obtained. The characteristics and experience of the legal system of foreign military bidding and procurement can enlighten the perfection of the legal system of military bidding and procurement in China, which is manifested in the following aspects.

2.1. Unified military bidding and procurement organization system

Foreign countries have established a relatively perfect military bidding and procurement organization system to lead, manage and organize the implementation of military bidding and procurement, and their bidding and procurement organization system is usually composed of macro management agencies and procurement business agencies.

The macro-management organization is the leading agency for purchasing in the military departments of the Ministry of Defense. Its responsibilities are: to formulate the general policy and specific policies and regulations of procurement work; to make decisions on the related issues of major procurement projects; to carry out macro-control of the whole procurement work; and to organize and lead the business construction of the procurement system. For example, the United States military implements centralized decision-making on the management of equipment and materials procurement, that is, the Ministry of Defense unifies the formulation of various equipment and materials procurement policies, the formulation of planning plans, and the determination of budget and so on. The United States Department of Defense has a Deputy Minister for Procurement and Technology, who is responsible for procurement procedures and policy and system procurement, making responsibilities and powers more centralized. The Office of the Deputy Minister in charge of Procurement and Technology is the management department of the procurement policy and plan of the whole army. It consists of a chief deputy of the deputy minister, seven deputy ministers, an assistant to the Minister of Defense, and a director of defense research and engineering. The Army, Navy and Air Force have Assistant Ministers for Research, Development and Procurement. The French Army is in charge of the procurement of equipment and materials for the whole army under the leadership of the Minister of Defense.[11] Japan Defense Department has

equipment Bureau, under the procurement of supplies, in charge of the military equipment procurement.[12]

Procurement business organization is the specific organization of the implementation of procurement business units. Its responsibility is to directly contact the market and handle specific procurement business in accordance with the procurement policy determined at the first level and the procurement tasks determined by the military construction plan. Western major military forces this level of procurement business institutions, some full-time, some part-time. Full-time such as Japan. The Japanese army's equipment and materials procurement business organization is the procurement implementation headquarters directly under the Department of Defense, which is specifically responsible for the procurement of equipment and materials by the three armed forces (called "central procurement"), but not for supply. Perform local procurement functions as a supplement to central procurement.[13] Other national military equipment procurement agencies are part-time. For example, the Defense Logistics Bureau under the United States Department of Defense is responsible for both the procurement of general equipment and supplies for the third Army and the supply and maintenance work. The special materials and equipment purchasing agencies of the military departments are also responsible for both procurement and supply and maintenance.

2.2. Complete legal system of military bidding and procurement

Under the condition of market economy, military bidding procurement, as a kind of market behavior, must have a perfect system of legal rules to regulate and guarantee. Therefore, the western developed countries pay more attention to the legislative work of military bidding and procurement, formulate a large number of laws, decrees, decrees, regulations and rules and regulations, standardize military bidding and procurement activities from different levels and angles, and basically establish a relatively complete legal rules system for bidding and procurement.

In America. On the horizontal side, the military procurement regulations of the United States are divided into two parts, that is, by the state and by the army. The federal laws adopted by the Congress, the state and departmental decrees issued by the President, the federal government, the conditions and regulations of the state contract jointly formulated by the federal government and the company, the decisions of the courts and the state arbitration organs and the provisions of the federal contract law, etc.[14] Some of the above laws and regulations are specially used to regulate military bidding and procurement, others contain provisions on military bidding and procurement. On the basis of the above national laws and regulations formulated by the state, the United States Department of Defense, various military

departments and procurement agencies also have a series of regulations on military bidding and procurement. For example, the United States Department of Defense has the Defense Procurement regulations, the Federal Procurement Law, the Department of Defense Supplementary provisions, and so on; each service has its own procurement regulations and more specific procurement rules and regulations.

Japan's legal rules on military procurement are divided into four series: one is the provisions of the laws and decrees of the state and the government on bidding and procurement. Such regulations as the Regulation of Goods Act, the Accounting Act, the Budget, Accounts and Accounting Orders provide for the calculation of the predetermined price of the purchased goods and the payment of the advance payment. Second, the relevant decrees issued by the state and the government, such as the "rules for the administration of contract business of the cabinet and the organs affiliated to the prime minister's office", etc. Third, the Department of Defense promulgated military procurement laws and regulations. For example, the Order on the Procurement of Equipment and Services, the Order on the Standard for the Calculation of the Scheduled Prices of Purchases, the Order on the Supervision and Inspection of Purchases, the Order on the Use of Paid Assistance for the Implementation of Procurement and the Order on the Administration of Goods in the Department of Defence, etc., which provide for the manner of contracts for the procurement of military goods by tender, the calculation of predetermined prices and the inspection and acceptance of military goods. Fourth, the military procurement department formulated the implementation rules for bidding and procurement. For example, the Directive on Scheduled Price Calculation, the Directive on Cost Inspection, the Guide on Equipment Inspection.[15]

2.3. Strict admittance system for bidders

Military bidding procurement can not be separated from the active participation of bidders, otherwise the object of the transaction will be lost. The management qualification, financial condition, performance ability and commercial reputation of the bidder directly affect the quality and effect of the military bidding procurement. Therefore, the foreign military bidding procurement has established a strict bidding access system.

For example, the Japanese Defense Department stipulates that bidders must have the prescribed qualifications. After the tenderer intends to bid, he must submit an application for participation in a bid to the Procurement implementation Department. The selection committee shall be composed of senior personnel to examine their qualifications before they can participate in the bidding. When selecting a tenderer, it must be selected according to the project cost and other factors

such as technical level, production skill or equipment life cost. In the United States, to ensure transparency in the military bidding procurement system and to provide a fair "bidding" opportunity for each bidder, the Department of Defense Planning Office has developed a highly stringent bidding source selection process. The first is to publish in the relevant newspapers and periodicals tender notices for military procurement, invite interested bidders to participate in the tender, and ask them to submit proposals in accordance with military requirements and mission arrangements. Second, the source assessment team evaluates the proposal and brief the decision-making authority to select the appropriate bidder. Finally, if the bidder considers that the selection process is unfair, it may file a complaint either with the contract adjudicator or the General Audit Office, or with the United States Federal District Court or the United States Federal Court of Appeal.[16]

2.4. Diversified training system for bidding and purchasing personnel

Under the condition of market economy, military bidding and purchasing require high professional quality of purchasing personnel, and foreign troops attach great importance to the training and management of purchasing personnel. In order to train purchasing personnel, some foreign troops have special purchasing colleges, some have purchasing departments or courses in various logistics colleges, and train purchasing personnel through diversified channels. Among them, the content of bidding procurement is a compulsory course for students.

For example, in October 1991, the United States Department of Defense formally established the "University of Defense Procurement". The university is a national defense procurement education consortium of 12 colleges and universities responsible for the training of national defense procurement personnel, dedicated to the unified training of procurement officers at all levels of the United States military. The U.S. military also requires procurement officials in leadership positions to attend advanced procurement courses at the Armed Forces Institute of Technology.[17] In recent years, in the procurement work of the Japanese army, the negotiation with foreign enterprises has increased, the content of the contract tends to be complicated and diversified, but the number of old procurement personnel with the knowledge and skills needed in the whole procurement process has decreased sharply. In order to deal with this situation, the procurement implementation department through sending procurement personnel to the company to study, study in the United States and participate in the accountant qualification examination lectures and other measures to comprehensively strengthen the construction of the procurement team.[18]

3. CONCLUSION

As an important way for military procurement, military bidding and purchasing has been a vital channel to turn national defense and economic strength to military warfare capability. It has served as a bridge connecting military production and military consumption, as well as a bond linking markets and battlefields. We should draw on advanced experience of foreign military bidding and purchasing from their legislative principles, legislative techniques and operating procedures, etc., so as to establish a sound up-to-date military bidding and purchasing legal system of Chinese characteristics. Such a move is in accordance with the practical need to implement the military-civilian integration strategy, and also a powerful guarantee to complete our mission. It would be bound to be a tremendous drive in deepening military procurement reform and raising the level of military readiness.

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