

TRANSPARENCY IN GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Government procurement of goods and services is a vital aspect of good governance. Transparency in the procurement process is key to preventing corruption, collusion, and nepotism, as well as improving accountability in the use of state budgets. However, the implementation of transparency still faces various challenges, such as limited access to information, complex regulations, low human resource capacity, political intervention, and weak supervision and law enforcement. This study uses a literature review method to identify the main challenges in transparency in government procurement of goods and services and to formulate effective solutions. The results of the review indicate that the implementation of an e-procurement system, strengthening regulations, improving human resource competencies, community involvement, and independent supervision are strategic steps that can increase transparency. With integrated solutions and commitment from all stakeholders, transparency in government procurement can be achieved sustainably, thereby supporting clean, efficient, and equitable development.

Keywords: Transparency, Government Procurement, Challenges and Solutions.

Introduction

Government procurement of goods and services is a crucial aspect of efficient and accountable governance. This process not only plays a role in meeting the operational needs of the government, but also serves as an important instrument in supporting national development. Therefore, good procurement governance is essential to ensure the achievement of sustainable and equitable development goals (Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), 2024).

Sustainable and equitable development goals are a global agenda designed to end poverty, improve social and economic well-being, and protect the environment for the sake of the current and future generations. This agenda is known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which consists of 17 main goals covering social, economic, environmental, and governance aspects. Sustainable development emphasises the importance of balancing economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental preservation so that no community group is left behind, especially those who are vulnerable and marginalised (LSP Pengadaan, 2024). In Indonesia, the implementation