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Research Article

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REFORMS AND THEIR IMPACT ON TRANSPARENCY IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Bulus, D.M.¹, Ademeso, T.S.²

¹Rural Electrification Agency, Abuja.

²Department of Public Administration, University of Abuja

ABSTRACT

Public procurement is a significant component of government expenditure in developing economies, often accounting for 15-20 percent of the GDP. However, these systems have been identified as corrupt, ineffective in resource utilisation, and lacking in transparency. This paper critically examines the reform initiatives implemented in various countries to examine the impact of public procurement reforms on the transparency levels of developing economies. The study is qualitative in nature, as it employs secondary data, including government reports, publications by international organisations, and academic literature, to assess the results of reforms. The study demonstrates that, despite the positive results of procurement reforms in terms of transparency, the challenges of implementation continue to be significant impediments to the generation of the best outcomes. Effective reforms are contingent upon the political will, institutional capacity, and engagement of a variety of stakeholders, among other critical insights. The study has determined that countries with robust legal systems and governance systems exhibit higher transparency scores than those with weak institutional systems. Moreover, the integration of digital technologies into procurement processes has become a critical issue in the pursuit of transparency and the reduction of corruption. The study concludes that the transition to sustainable procurement necessitates the involvement of all stakeholders, and this should entail systemic and operational challenges in order to achieve long-term results, particularly through the development of local capabilities.

Keywords: Transparency, Procurement Reforms, Public Procurement, Developing Economies.

INTRODUCTION

The public procurement systems serve as the foundational framework for contemporary governmental service delivery in rising countries, representing a significant channel for public funding administration and utilisation. The magnitude of public procurement is often underestimated, often comprising 15-30 percent of gross domestic product globally (World Bank, 2020). Significant monetary inputs have underscored the necessity to

enhance transparency, efficiency, and accountability in procurement processes.

The principle of transparency in public procurement extends beyond merely disseminating information to the public; it involves creating an open, accessible, and transparent system that enables stakeholders to monitor and evaluate governmental purchasing decisions (OECD, 2019). Transparency serves multiple functions within the procurement ecosystem, including the prevention of

Corresponding author: Bulus, Daniel Maiyaki

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corrupt practices, the promotion of healthy competition among suppliers, the enhancement of value-for-money in government procurement, and the augmentation of public trust in governmental institutions. Transparent procurement procedures create an environment where enterprises can compete equitably, citizens can hold their governments accountable, and resources in the public domain can be utilised more effectively.

Developing economies face challenges in implementing transparent procurement procedures. The issues arise from a combination of institutional inadequacies, deficient technology infrastructure, inadequate human resources, and frequently concealed corrupt behaviours that characterise public sector operations (Transparency International, 2021). The issues are exacerbated by insufficient legal frameworks, inadequate enforcement mechanisms, and limited oversight ability, resulting in a procurement process that fails to provide the necessary transparency to attain the desired outcomes.

An analysis of the historical context reveals that emerging nations typically adopted closed systems instead of open ones, seldom employing discretionary methods and instead depending on political connections and networks (Kaufmann et

al., 2018). The primary characteristics of these systems are limited procurement information disclosed to the public, reduced opportunities for potential suppliers to engage in procurement, and an inadequate mechanism for addressing grievances or competition. Inappropriate surroundings of this nature not only decreased the efficiency of resource distribution but also undermined confidence in government institutions and perpetuated corrupt behaviours.

The acknowledgement of these difficulties has influenced the global focus on reforming public procurement as a means to achieve improved governance, enhanced transparency, and economic prosperity. Prominent international organisations that have facilitated procurement reforms in developing countries include the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and United Nations (World Bank, 2021). Bilateral donors and regional development banks have supported these initiatives, and it is universally recognised that to enhance economic development through the effective use of development aid, transparent and efficient procurement mechanisms are essential.

The reform initiatives implemented in developing economies have varied in type, partly due to the distinct conditions of each economy. A primary focus of reform has been on legal and regulatory matters, with

legislative frameworks established to encompass comprehensive legislation on procurement, detailing transparency, competitive tendering regulations, and supplier selection procedures (UNCITRAL, 2019). Additional changes have concentrated on enhancing institutional capacity by establishing specialised procurement entities endowed with increased authority and autonomy to oversee government procurement activities.

A prominent trend in procurement reform is technical innovation, with many developing countries adopting computerised procurement systems aimed at enhancing transparency and efficiency (Asian Development Bank, 2020). These internet-based procurement solutions facilitate enhanced supplier participation, automated process management, and improved record-keeping capabilities. However, the successful implementation of these systems necessitates substantial investment in technology infrastructure and the development of human capacities.

The impact of procurement reforms on openness levels varies significantly based on circumstances, highlighting the complexity of discerning how political, institutional, and economic factors influence reform effectiveness. Simultaneously, while several countries have achieved significant progress in

transparency initiatives and corruption perception metrics following rigorous reforms, others have not succeeded in converting legislation modifications into tangible improvements in procurement practices (Hyytinen et al., 2018).

Understanding the elements that contribute to effective procurement reform outcomes is crucial for policymakers and development practitioners aiming to improve governance and transparency in emerging economies. Literature identifies key determinants of reform success, including strong political commitment, sufficient funding for implementation, development of a stakeholder engagement process, and establishment of appropriate institutional capacity (Kenny & Musatova, 2021).

Assessing the transparency of the public procurement process presents both conceptual and practical challenges. Despite the establishment of several methods and indicators to assess transparency through disclosure indices, corruption perception, and competitive bidding ratios, the complexity of procurement processes precludes a singular measurement (Pavel, 2020). This complexity raises the necessity for a multifaceted evaluation methodology that encompasses both quantitative indicators and qualitative assessments of system effectiveness.

The relationship between procurement openness and broader governance outcomes has garnered increasing interest from both researchers and practitioners. Indicators suggest that enhanced procurement transparency may positively influence other aspects of public sector operations, including budget execution, service quality, and citizen approval of government performance (Rothstein & Teorell, 2019). The overarching impacts serve as strategic justifications for why procurement reform is a tool for enhancing overall governance.

Contemporary discourse on procurement reform increasingly addresses elements of environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and the advancement of innovation. Contemporary procurement processes are expected to pursue many objectives, not solely concentrating on value for money, but also prioritising environmental preservation, the advancement of small and medium firms, and the bolstering of local economies (European Union, 2018). The many objectives necessitate a balance, while efficiency and transparency present distinct obstacles for the procurement system of a developing economy.

The COVID-19 outbreak has demonstrated that robust procurement processes are crucial, however they are deficient in the majority of underdeveloped nations. The

pandemic revealed deficiencies in existing procurement procedures and highlighted the capacity for swift adaptation and innovation within the procurement process (OECD, 2021). The provided experiences impart significant lessons applicable to future reform initiatives and emphasise the imperative for procurement mechanisms capable of maintaining transparency, even under duress.

This will enhance the current understanding of public procurement reform by providing a comprehensive analysis of transparency outcomes in developing economies. This study aims to identify patterns and factors that facilitate successful enhancements in transparency by examining reform programs across diverse countries and contexts. The findings of this research will benefit policymakers, development practitioners, and scholars involved in enhancing procurement systems and related governance outcomes in poor countries.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Corruption is endemic in developing economies, particularly in procurement processes, where lack of transparency fosters inefficiencies. Strengthening anti-corruption frameworks, such as the adoption of whistle-blowing policies, has been shown to significantly reduce procurement-related corruption in Nigeria (Ademeso, 2024). The public procurement

system in emerging economies faces persistent issues that undermine openness and negatively impact resource mobilisation efficiency, with enduring consequences for economic development and governance quality. Despite substantial investments in reform initiatives over the past two decades, many developing countries continue to grapple with procurement processes characterised by low transparency, limited competition, and inadequate accountability (Transparency International, 2022).

The lack of openness in the procurement process has multiple implications for emerging economies. Information asymmetries exist between public agencies and prospective suppliers, undermining fair competition. Additionally, insufficient access to procurement data hampers civil society organisations and media from effectively monitoring processes (World Bank, 2019). These transparency deficiencies contribute to market distortions, adversely impact the quality of products and services provided by governments, and ultimately constrain the effectiveness of government expenditure mobilisation in achieving developmental results.

Corruption in public procurement represents a significant consequence of the failure of transparency, with literature indicating that public procurement

procedures are among the most vulnerable governmental processes to corrupt activities (Oyadiran & Ademeso, 2015; Rose-Ackerman & Palifka, 2016). The technical aspects of procurement necessitate that purchasers select appropriate requirements and qualified vendors, along with contractual agreements, so creating several opportunities for manipulation and rent-seeking behaviour. Such opportunities proliferate in the absence of openness in the procurement process, leading to elevated costs, substandard deliveries, and a deterioration of public faith in governmental agencies.

The consequences of opaque procurement methods extend beyond immediate financial losses, resulting in long-term developmental repercussions. Inadequate procurement is seen in the improper allocation of scarce resources at the governmental level, hence limiting governments' capacity to deliver essential services and infrastructure to citizens (Kaufmann, 2018). This is particularly alarming in developing economies, where governmental resources are already constrained, and efficiency in resource utilisation is essential for achieving developmental objectives.

Furthermore, inadequacies in procurement systems associated with a lack of transparency present systemic hazards to

macroeconomic stability and growth prospects in emerging countries. If substantial portions of government expenditure are governed by opaque procurement processes, the management of those expenses becomes more challenging, and the consistency of government spending patterns diminishes (IMF, 2021). These factors may diminish investor confidence and decrease the likelihood of developing economies attracting the necessary investment to sustain economic progress.

Despite the recognition of these challenges and numerous attempts to reform the procurement process, the impact of the enacted reforms on the outcomes of transparency remains ambiguous. These subject warrants systematic investigation to inform future reform initiatives and contextualise policy decisions within the successful execution of procurement reforms.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the above, the following research questions guide this study:

1. What are the various types of public procurement reforms implemented in developing economies and what are their design characteristics?
2. How effective have procurement reforms been in improving transparency levels

across different developing country contexts?

3. What are the key factors that influence the success or failure of procurement reform initiatives in achieving transparency objectives?

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the study is to assess the impact of public procurement reforms on transparency levels in developing economies and identify factors that contribute to successful reform outcomes. The specific objectives are as follow;

1. To examine the various types of public procurement reforms implemented in developing economies and their design characteristics.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of procurement reforms in improving transparency levels across different developing country contexts.
3. To identify key factors that influence the success or failure of procurement reform initiatives in achieving transparency objectives.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

H1: Different types of procurement reforms (legal, institutional, technological) have distinct design characteristics that influence their implementation approaches in developing economies.

H0: There are no significant differences in design characteristics among different types of procurement reforms implemented in developing economies.

H1: Procurement reforms have significantly improved transparency levels in developing economies where they have been implemented.

H0: Procurement reforms have not significantly improved transparency levels in developing economies where they have been implemented.

H1: Specific factors such as political commitment, institutional capacity, and stakeholder engagement significantly influence the success of procurement reform initiatives in achieving transparency objectives.

H0: Political commitment, institutional capacity, and stakeholder engagement do not significantly influence the success of procurement reform initiatives in achieving transparency objectives.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The focus of this research will be on the process of reforming public procurement in developing economies, with a particular emphasis on the impact of these reforms on transparency. Various types of reforms, including legal and regulatory reforms, institutional reforms, and technological

reforms at the geopolitical and temporal dimensions, are examined in the studies.

The evaluation will be conducted on the short- and long-term consequences of the reforms implemented, as the temporal limits of the study encompass the procurement reform actions that occurred between 2000 and 2023. This period is indicative of the substantial procurement reform movement that commenced in the early 2000s and has continued to the present day. The abundance of data available enables a thorough examination of the outcomes of the reforms that have been implemented.

Geographically, the examples is located in the developing economies of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, among others, to ensure that the various contexts and reform strategies are accurately represented. However, the rigour of the analysis that certain cases may have may be influenced by

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Public Procurement

Public procurement encompasses all aspects of the process by which governments acquire commodities, services, and works that are essential for the delivery of public services and development programs (Thai, 2019). It is a multifaceted concept that encompasses a

broad spectrum of activities, including the identification of procurement requirements, contract management, performance monitoring, and completion. Additionally, it involves intricate decision-making processes that significantly impact the expenses of the bills. In developing economies, public procurement is of particular significance due to the high relevance of efficient resource use to the quality of development outcomes, the limited capacity of private markets to provide the population with the necessary services and infrastructure, and the priority of the government in economic activity (Schapper et al., 2020).

The conceptualisation of public procurement has undergone a significant transformation in numerous respects over the past few decades. Previously, it was a blind administrative activity that was focused on purchasing efficiency. However, it has since become a strategic instrument and means of achieving governance, development, and policy execution (McCue & Pitzer, 2020). The change is a sign of the growing realisation that procurement decisions have long-term societal consequences, such as economic growth, social fairness, environmental sustainability, and effective governance, in addition to the immediate consequences of purchasing and where. The procurement process is recognised as a viable method for

promoting sustainable economic growth by promoting local businesses, achieving social objectives such as gender equity and minority inclusion, and demonstrating transparency in the allocation of limited government funds and accountability to citizens (Osei-Tutu et al., 2018).

Public procurement in developing nations is also quite extensive, encompassing not only the conventional purchases of products and services but also more complex infrastructure, technical assistance, and capacity building programs (Basheka, 2021). This magnitude is indicative of the extensive role that the government plays in the development process and in ensuring that a diverse array of development issues are addressed through the implementation of critical purchases. The procurement process must consider the competing interests of cost-efficiency, quality assurance, other economic development, social inclusion, and transparency requirements in the given contexts (Mungai & Kwasira, 2018).

The limitations to capacities, institutional frailties, and resource restrictions on the entire processes of the procurement cycle further encapsulate the complexity of the public procurement process in developing economies (Kiama, 2019). Such issues necessitate a thoughtful examination of the design and implementation strategies of procurement systems that account for the

conditions in the real world and endeavour to improve them in order to achieve desired outcomes. Ethical frameworks are critical in curbing misconduct and ensuring accountability in procurement practices (Ademeso, 2024). It is essential to identify effective solutions to these complexities in order to develop the necessary reform strategies that can result in a substantial improvement in procurement performance (Agaba & Shipman, 2021).

Because the proportion of government purchasing typically accounts for 10 to 30 percent of gross domestic product, it is impossible to exaggerate the economic significance of public procurement in developing countries (World Bank, 2020). This significant economic presence suggests that any efficiency and transparency improvements in procurement could have a significant impact on the macroeconomic landscape, including the economic growth and development of the economy and the fiscal performance of the government (Muganyi et al., 2020). The development of the private sector, job creation, and the diffusion of innovations and initiatives are all positively impacted by the multiplier effects of effective public procurement, which extend throughout the economy.

Transparency in Public Procurement-Conceptualizing

Transparency in procurement is a multifaceted concept that extends beyond the mere disclosure of information and encompasses the accessibility, comprehension, timeliness, and utilisation of procurement-related information (Bwalya et al., 2021). The transformation of information access into a form that is not only available but also meaningfully accessible to a variety of stakeholder groups with varying technical proficiency and capability is recognised by such holistic knowledge (Flynn & Davis, 2019). The definition has been enhanced by replacing its narrow focus on disclosure requirements with a broader interpretation of transparency as one of the critical principles of governance and practices that enables the development of trust among the citizens, competition, and accountability.

Transparency is a concept that can be investigated in a variety of dimensions that are both independent and interconnected. Procedural transparency is a concept that pertains to the clarity, predictability, and openness of procurement processes. It is designed to improve the comprehension of all stakeholders regarding the process of decision-making in procurement and to provide them with the opportunity to participate in the procurement process in a meaningful way (Okello & Phiri, 2020). This dimension encompasses the following elements: transparent and public methods

of evaluation, open and contestable bidding, clear and transparent selection criteria, open and transparent tender documents, and a simple opportunity for complaint and appeal. Transparency in procedures enables the government to create more competitive opportunities for prospective suppliers and also enables external parties to monitor the governmental purchasing process.

Substantive transparency is determined by the availability of information regarding the impact, performance, and procurement consequences (Chene, 2020). This dimension pertains to the publication of contract awards, expenditure data, supplier scorecard information, contract amendments, payment data, and a comprehensive evaluation of the procurement's performance. Substantive transparency enables stakeholders to assess the quality of the procurement process and the results, as well as to be held accountable for the procurement process and to gain insight into the procurement process.

Temporal transparency pertains to the rate and duration of information dissemination, as the latter is rendered ineffective in decision-making and monitoring processes in the absence of timely disclosure (Regmi & Paudel, 2021). The dimension pertains to the frequency, reporting periods, and rate of information dissemination. In the procurement sector, the importance of

timely publication is particularly critical, as the landscape of competition and compliance levels may be significantly impacted by the latencies in the disclosure of information.

Functional transparency evaluates the efficacy of transparency tools in promoting accountability, productive oversight, competition, and widespread comprehension, among other objectives (Tabish & Jha, 2018). This aspect recognises that transparency is not the ultimate objective, but rather a means to achieve related significant objectives in procurement systems. Functional transparency evaluation involves assessing the effectiveness of transparency measures rather than merely assessing compliance with disclosure requirements.

In accordance with their individual interests, requirements, and capabilities, stakeholders may prioritise different forms of transparency, and transparency is difficult to both measure and evaluate (Ameyaw et al., 2020). The primary concerns of private sector suppliers frequently pertain to the feasibility of obtaining a bidding opportunity, the transparency of the requirements and evaluation standards, and the impartiality of the evaluation. The disclosure of contracts, expenditures, performance information, and value-for-money attainments evidence can be the primary focus of civil society

organisations and oversight organisations. The majority of citizens and ratepayers are likely to desire information regarding the allocation of their funds and the results they are achieving.

The necessity of transparency frameworks that address a variety of information needs without disregarding the feasibility of complete transparency is emphasised by the aforementioned stakeholder considerations (Bertot et al., 2019). This is due to the fact that it may not be entirely necessary or even desirable due to industrial secrets or protection reasons, among other factors. Transparency structures should ensure that the primary transparency requirements are met, as well as strike a balance between openness and other meaningful values and objectives. This balancing act also necessitates careful consideration of the information that should be disclosed, as well as the format, timing, and recipients.

The digital revolution fundamentally altered the concept of transparency in the context of public procurement, presenting new challenges and opportunities for information exchange (Criado & Gil-Garc in Gil-Garcia, 2019). The automation of reports, the disclosure of procurement information in real time, and the increased access that electronic procurement systems provide are all facilitated by their online capabilities. However, digitally induced anxieties are also centred on digital divides,

information overloads, and the acquisition of new skills and competence to effectively utilise the limitless sources of information, in accordance with digital transparency.

Architectures of Reforms to Public Procurement

The documented experiences of public procurement reforms demonstrate that frameworks of this nature address a variety of aspects of procurement systems, including a single approach to reforming a procurement system and the integration of numerous interrelated components, including legal and regulatory frameworks, institutional frameworks, process design, capacity-building, technology integration, and monitoring and evaluation systems (Grandia & Meehan, 2020). The conceptualisation of reform frameworks has since evolved to recognise that sustainable procurement performance improvements necessitate a systematic approach that prioritises all of the aforementioned elements, rather than focussing on a single component at a time (Sutton & Liu, 2019).

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks Legal and regulatory reform frameworks involve the development, enhancement, and implementation of comprehensive procurement laws and regulations, as well as other supplementary legal instruments that influence accountability standards,

enforcement actions, and transparent processes (Roberts & Dring, 2020). The rights, duties, and obligations of a variety of stakeholders, including government agencies, suppliers, oversight authorities, and civil society organisations, are outlined in these schemes, which serve as the foundation for all procurement procedures. The development of effective legal frameworks necessitates a delicate equilibrium between the wide scope and the practicality.

Good legal systems must balance a variety of objectives and interests (Mweru, 2019). They must provide a high degree of flexibility to accommodate the diverse procurement requirements and circumstances, as well as strict transparency, competition, and accountability requirements. It must be comprehensive in that it encompasses all pertinent aspects of the procurement process, while also being realistic and applicable in light of the current constraints of space and other institutional matters. Another challenge that arises during the development of frameworks is the alignment of procurement legislation with the broader legal framework and international practices.

Institutional reforms play a central role in creating an environment where procurement reforms can succeed. For instance, the SERVICOM initiative in

Nigeria demonstrates how institutional accountability mechanisms can enhance transparency (Mamuda & Ademeso, 2019). The institutional reform frameworks prioritise organisational frameworks, functions, and accountabilities that pertain to procurement oversight, implementation, and management (Odhiambo & Kamau, 2018). Some examples of such frameworks are the establishment of special procurement agencies that necessitate both technical competence and operational autonomy, the establishment of oversight bodies that are independent of the procurement agencies and have the responsibility to investigate non-compliance and oversee their compliance, or the reorganisation of existing institutions to improve their efficiency, accountability, and work effectiveness. The capacity to establish and maintain transparent, efficient, and effective procurement processes is significantly influenced by institutional arrangements.

The potential for hands-on involvement and the preservation of transparent, efficient, and effective procurement activities are significantly influenced by the design of institutional arrangements (Williams-Elegbe, 2019). The distribution of roles among various institutions, the balance between the need to ensure an efficient operation and the need to control the scope of activities, the level of centralisation vs.

decentralisation of procurement authority, and the establishment of a mechanism for information coordination and sharing are the most critical factors. In order to ensure uninterrupted operations and the development of capacity over time, institutional reforms that yield positive results are typically sequenced or phased.

Process reform frameworks concentrate on the specific procedures, methods, and approaches that are employed during the procurement process (Kiprotich & Wanyoike, 2020). These models encompass all facets of the procurement process, including strategic planning and need identification, contracting and contract administration, and contract assessment. The process reforms can be implemented to standardise procedures in order to promote predictability and consistency, to implement new procurement techniques to increase effectiveness or achieve desired objectives, or to modify existing processes to enhance transparency and competition.

The establishment of explicit importance within the purview of digital technologies has been recognised as having a substantial impact on procurement transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness, with IT and technology integration frameworks continuing to be a significant component of comprehensive reform strategies (Nurmandi et al., 2021). These frameworks

address the selection, implementation, and management of the electronic procurement system, which includes the online publication, submission, evaluation, and management of a contract. The technology's integration must take into account the technical infrastructure, user capacity, and the requirements of change management.

The capacity development frameworks recognise that human resource development and institutional capacity building are significant investments that are essential for the enhancement of sustainable procurement (Mwakibinga & Eyaa, 2018). These structures are designed to meet the training needs of procurement professionals, raise awareness among suppliers and other stakeholders, develop technical skills in their respective fields of expertise, and reinforce institutional systems and procedures. Capacity building should not be a one-time event; rather, it should be dynamic and tailored to the specific circumstances and requirements.

Monitoring and evaluation frameworks offer systems for monitoring the progress of reform implementation, measuring the results and effects, and identifying ways to surmount challenges and increase opportunities to evaluate reform commitments (Kakwezi & Nyeko, 2019). Typically, these structures consist of performance indicators, data gathering and

analysis operations, reporting on results, and continuous improvement feedback. Effective monitoring systems can provide accurate information that is utilised in adaptive management and continue to provide information on the long-term consequences of the reforms.

Views the Reform of Procurement Holds amongst Stakeholders

Ambe and Badenhorst-Weiss (2019) argue that the procurement reform process should consider the diverse perspectives, interests, and requirements of the various stakeholders who are either involved in or affected by procurement activities. The various stakeholders will present varying viewpoints on the priorities of reform, the methods by which reform should be accomplished, and the definitions of success. Effective reform frameworks must strike a balance between these perspectives while maintaining the overall objectives of the transformation in the best interest of the populace. It is crucial to be aware of these diverse perspectives in order to encourage the development of reforms that can be widely supported and to effect sustainable, beneficial changes.

Government stakeholders, including procurement officials, line ministries, and political leadership, prioritise efficiency improvements, cost savings, improved service delivery, and reduced

administrative burdens (Obanda, 2018). Occasionally, they yield to the political imperatives, budgetary constraints, and operational considerations when contemplating reform. However, the influences of reforms on the established practices, relationships, and processes can also be felt by the stakeholders in government. It is possible to establish credibility among government stakeholders by demonstrating how their operational and political objectives can be achieved through the implementation of reforms, as well as by addressing the legitimate concerns regarding the implementation process.

In general, the reform that can enhance the fairness of competition, decrease transaction costs, increase the reliability of payments, and provide access to procurement opportunities is supported by the major stakeholders in the private sector, including potential suppliers and contractors (Mchopa, 2020). They also hold the same perspective, as they regard explicit, stable, and predictable procurement rules and procedures as a critical factor. Nevertheless, the private sector may not be in agreement on specific aspects of the reform. For example, larger companies may prioritise standardisation and efficiency in the reform, while smaller companies may prioritise the simplification of procedures and the low number of impediments to participation. When it

comes to designing changes that support broad-based competition, it is essential to engage with a variety of private sector voices.

Reforms that promote accountability to the people, minimise the risk of corruption, maximise value-for-money, and expand citizen access to information regarding how the government expends funds are among the featured reforms that are common among civil society organisations and transparency advocates (Wanzala & Nganga, 2018). Their stance is centred on the necessity of robust transparency requirements, effective oversight provisions, and genuine opportunities for the public to participate in the procurement process. Civil society participation can provide crucial outsider pressure during the implementation of reforms, in addition to providing technical expertise and supervision capabilities.

International development partners, which include both donor agencies and multilateral organisations, typically contribute to reforms to the extent that they address international best practices, strive to improve the effectiveness of aid, increase fiduciary standards, and, in general, promote better governance (Uyarra et al., 2019). Their perspectives may be influenced by the necessity of adhering to international compliance standards, as well as the assimilation to global norms and

practices. International assistance can be a valuable source of resources and talents; however, reforms must be implemented in local contexts rather than replicating international models.

Researchers and scholars also provide valuable analytical knowledge on the subject of procurement reform, which provides evidence on the efficacy of the reform, determines the best practices, and evaluates the results of the reform (Thai, 2018). The academic approaches typically emphasise the importance of critical evaluation, the development of theoretical models to understand the process of reform, and the acquisition of knowledge through experience. The contribution of research can be utilised to improve the design and implementation of reforms and to produce knowledge resources for future endeavours. Practitioners and professional associations possess more practical perspectives and operational abilities regarding the reform discourse (Mwenge & Khayesi, 2019). The reform design must be both ambitious and attainable, and their firsthand experience with everyday procurement issues and practicalities of implementation is essential. Professional networks may also serve as significant channels for disseminating reform innovations and influencing practitioners to support change.

Context-Specific Considerations about Reform Conceptualization

The reform conception of procurement should prioritise the identification of the specific situational forces that influence the design, implementation, and outcome of reform in a variety of environments (Agaba, 2020). The level of economic development, the strengths of institutional capacity, political systems, culture, technological facilities, and historical experiences of governance reforms are all examples of contextual factors. It is imperative to comprehend and surmount these situational challenges in order to implement modifications that are appropriate for the environment and capable of achieving long-term results.

The volume of procurement operations and the resources available for the reform process are significantly influenced by the level of economic development (Mamiro, 2019). Countries with a lower level of industrialisation may have less fiscal flexibility to allocate to procurement investments, necessitating a focus on fundamental infrastructural geometry and service delivery rather than more complex procurement strategies. However, the countries may also be more receptive to the significant changes that the reforms bring. In order to selectively acknowledge options for achieving practice-based improvements with existing resources, it is essential to

meticulously identify resource limitations when formulating reform designs.

Another critical contextual factor that impacts each reform element is the institutional capacity (Gelderman et al., 2020). Nations with more developed legal systems, stronger organisations, and improved administration capabilities may be better equipped to pursue intricate reform initiatives. Nevertheless, the capacity limitation should not impede any reform endeavours; rather, it should serve as a guide for selecting the appropriate reform strategies and executing them. The capacity building should be integrated into the design of reforms, rather than being considered a secondary process.

The viability of reform efforts and the methods that are most likely to be successful are contingent upon the governance environments and political systems (Dza et al., 2021). In countries with a less stable political system, a weaker rule of law, and a less accountable government, the implementation and maintenance of procurement reforms may be more difficult. However, the reform actions are also likely to result in the overall success of governance, despite the less favourable political situation. The perception of reform opportunities and impediments in the given contexts is contingent upon the analysis of political economy.

The performance and attainment of reform outcomes can be significantly influenced by the culture and its components, including social norms, business traditions, and the perception of governmental power (Msila, 2019). The reform framework should be culturally sensitive and should strive to establish desirable norms and practices that promote accountability and transparency. This may entail the regionalisation of international best practices to align with local requirements, as well as the strengthening of change management processes that are conducted in a manner that does not violate established cultural values and furthers the objective of change.

The technological infrastructure and online potential are increasingly influencing the efficiency and prospects of current procurement reforms (Fath-Allah et al., 2021). Other countries that possess more efficient technological infrastructure, superior standards of digital literacy, and more effective regulatory processes for digital systems may be more prepared to implement a successful process of technology-enabled reforms. However, technological solutions should be tailored to the specific circumstances and capabilities of the region, rather than relying on the most advanced technologies that are currently available.

Theoretical Review

Procurement transparency and Principal- Agent Theory

The principal-agent theory provides a valuable framework for understanding the transparency concerns associated with public procurement. In this regard, citizens are the proprietors who delegate their purchasing decision-making to government members (agents) to conduct business on their behalf (World Bank, 2021). Nevertheless, this delegation results in information asymmetries, which means that agents have a more comprehensive understanding of procurement-related decisions than principals. This allows them to act in a self-interested manner, such as by providing favours, engaging in rent-seeking, or corruption (Rose-Ackerman & Palifka, 2016; Transparency International, 2022).

These asymmetries are mitigated through the implementation of transparency mechanisms, including the publication of tenders, tender offers, and bids, as well as the evaluation of tender offers and contract awards. These mechanisms enhance the accessibility of data to citizens and their monitoring agencies (Kenny & Musatova, 2021; OECD, 2021). The principal will be more effectively able to supervise the agents' actions and prosecute officials who abuse their power or accomplish

inefficiencies when the procurement process is transparent (IMF, 2021). A theoretical orientation of this nature discloses the rationale behind transparency reforms that prioritise the establishment of an open data regime and the utilisation of digital platforms to procure goods and services, thereby enhancing public access to information (Asian Development Bank, 2020; World Bank, 2020).

However, the principal agent theory also emphasises that the mere enforcement of transparency may not be sufficient unless the incentive error is rectified. In environments that integrate low levels of accountability, procurement officials may be subjected to institutional or political pressure in order to advance their obscure behaviour (Kaufmann, 2018). Therefore, in order to be effective, transparency policies must ensure that the interests of the agents are in alignment with those of the people. This can be achieved through the implementation of performance-based assessments, anti-corruption strategies, and robust auditing operations (OECD, 2019; Rose-Ackerman & Palifka, 2016).

Theory of Institutions and Reform Practice

Important evidence regarding the variable effectiveness of procurement reforms in a variety of governance settings has been provided by institutional theory. It

underscores that the operation of procurement systems is influenced by both formal and informal institutions, including the system of laws, regulations, and administrative procedures on the one hand, and norms, traditions, and bureaucratic culture on the other (Rothstein & Teorell, 2019; Kaufmann et al., 2018).

In order to achieve success in procurement reforms, there must be a coherence between the formal rules of the new rules and the prevailing informal practices, such as the requirements for transparency or e-procurement (Pavel, 2020). Formal transparency reforms may encounter opposition when they conflict with established patronage networks or cultures of discretionary decision-making, which may restrict the level of conformance to a nominal level (Transparency International, 2022; OECD, 2019). For instance, officials may delay publication or modify the format of data in a manner that limits its utility, despite the fact that it is legally mandated (Kenny & Musatova, 2021).

Additionally, the path-dependent approach to reform processes, which is a concept presented in institutional theory, is implemented (Kaufmann, 2018). This approach posits that reform processes have been significantly influenced by the trajectory of institutional arrangements in the past. Reforms to attain transparency may be particularly challenging to

implement in countries with long-standing centralised procurement systems or underdeveloped rule of law, unless they are accompanied by the development of capacity and culture (World Bank, 2019; IMF, 2021). Therefore, a sustainable reform necessitates not only modifications to the law, but also the alteration of organisational norms and the willingness of stakeholders to place their trust in the new institutional arrangements (UN Commission on International Trade Law, 2019).

Theory of New Public Management

The New Public Management (NPM) philosophy has profoundly influenced transformations occurring in the public sector, particularly in procurement. The market ideology underpinning the promotion of NPM encompasses organisational decentralisation, competition, performance monitoring, and customer-centric service delivery (OECD, 2021; World Bank, 2021). In procurement, the principles are manifested in competitive tendering, value-for-money assessment, supplier performance, and stakeholder engagement (Hyytinen, Lundberg, & Toivanen, 2018; European Union, 2018). The link between NPM and transparency is somewhat varied. NPM's emphasis on performance accountability and measurability enhances transparency by

promoting consistency in reporting and result evaluation (OECD, 2021). However, its promotion of managerial discretion and flexibility may inadvertently undermine openness when government officials are allowed to deviate from established norms under the guise of efficiency (Pavel, 2020; Rose-Ackerman & Palifka, 2016). For instance, exemptions or sole-source contracts justified by efficiency under NPM may become instruments of opaque decision-making (Transparency International, 2022).

Critics contend that excessive dependence on a market-based system may infringe upon the overarching ideals of the populace, including equity, equality, and democratic accountability (Kaufmann, 2018; OECD, 2019). In developing countries, where the strategic importance of public procurement in alleviating poverty and fostering inclusive growth is increasingly acknowledged, cost-efficiency may not be the exclusive or primary focus, and should not overlook social objectives such as the support of local enterprises or gender-responsive procurement (Asian Development Bank, 2020; European Union, 2018). Therefore, it is imperative to integrate NPM-drought efficiency-seeking reforms with considerations of transparency, equity, and development to ensure that procurement reforms are effectively structured (World Bank, 2020;

UN Commission on International Trade Law, 2019).

Empirical Review

Results of comparative Research in the Result of Procurement Reforms

Empirical studies on the outcomes of procurement reform have yielded inconclusive results, indicating the absence of a universal reform process and the varied institutional, political, and economic contexts in which these reforms occur (World Bank, 2021; OECD, 2019). Large-scale cross-country analyses reveal a generally positive correlation between procurement reforms and alterations in transparency indicators, although the degree and sustainability of this association vary significantly across nations and types of procurement reforms (IMF, 2021; Transparency International, 2022).

A comprehensive analysis by the World Bank (2021) of the regulatory reform depth in public procurement across 180 economies indicated that countries enacting comprehensive reform packages—encompassing legal, institutional, and technological measures—experience greater enhancements in transparency and overall efficiency compared to isolated or sporadic interventions. The analysis identified political commitment, sustained funding, and multi-stakeholder participation as critical success

characteristics distinguishing high-performing reformers (OECD, 2021; Kaufmann, 2018).

Regional disparities in the outcomes of the reforms have also been documented. Researchers highlight the persistent challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa, attributing them to inadequate institutional capacity and deficient digital infrastructure, as well as ineffective supervision mechanisms that hinder the success of reforms, despite the presence of progressive legislation in the region (OECD, 2019; World Bank, 2020). Conversely, research on Asian nations underscores the significance of digital innovation in advancing transparency, particularly through the implementation of e-procurement systems (Asian Development Bank, 2020). Additionally, the experiences of Latin America illustrate the influence of civil society oversight and the judiciary's capacity to sustain reform and mitigate corruption (Kenny & Musatova, 2021; Transparency International, 2022).

Successful Reform Initiative-Case Studies

Comprehensive case studies are provided to furnish in-depth knowledge on the contextual elements and techniques that facilitate efficient procurement reforms. One of the most commonly cited instances is the procurement reform in Georgia

initiated post-2003, after to the Rose Revolution. The reform encompassed a series of law modifications and institutional restructuring, alongside the installation of an electronic procurement system (e-procurement), supported by robust anti-corruption measures and strong political commitment (World Bank, 2019; OECD, 2021).

The empirical assessment indicates that the integrated approach termed Georgia has experienced a significant reduction in corruption risks, improved competition in tenders, and considerable cost savings, attributed to a transparent bidding process and real-time access to procurement data for the public (Kaufmann, 2018; Transparency International, 2022). This was substantiated by its investment in bureaucratic capacity and contact with the population, so enhancing its legitimacy and compliance (OECD, 2021).

Similarly, Brazil's government e-procurement system (Comprasnet) demonstrates that technical innovation can enhance transparency within complex, decentralised governance structures. The studies indicate that the platform enhanced supplier engagement, reduced processing time, and improved the auditability of procurement transactions (Hyytinen, Lundberg, & Toivanen, 2018; World Bank, 2021). The integration of the system with budgetary management frameworks

facilitated enhanced observation and accountability at governmental levels (OECD, 2021).

PhilGEPS is the Government Electronic Procurement System established in the Philippines and recognised as a model for digital procurement reform in the region. The analysis demonstrates that the system, introduced in conjunction with legal modifications under the Government Procurement Reform Act, significantly improved transparency by centralising procurement information and ensuring its timely accessibility to the public (Asian Development Bank, 2020). Supplier registrations and bidding participation increased as average procurement cycle times decreased, indicating efficiency linked to transparency (World Bank, 2020).

Reform Failure and Study of Problems

While many changes have achieved success, the majority of research indicates several instances of unsuccessful endeavours to enhance transparency through procurement reforms. The lack of political will, inadequate money, resistance from vested interests, and failure to plan implementation effectively are common issues (Kaufmann, 2018; Pavel, 2020).

A multi-country study on procurement reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa, aimed at aligning laws with international standards, revealed that a substantial number of

countries failed to exhibit significant transparency due to inadequate enforcement, limited oversight capacity, and restricted public access to data (OECD, 2019; World Bank, 2020). Tender notices were sent belatedly or in inaccessible formats, undermining competition and accountability (Kenny & Musatova, 2021). The absence of robust institutions and insufficient provision of diverse development difficulties and technical expertise has been shown to impede reforms, particularly in post-conflict scenarios such as Liberia and Sierra Leone (IMF, 2021; World Bank, 2019). Such situations require that responses be contextual and sequential, establishing fundamental systems of actors to construct the basis of administrative systems prior to implementing complex transparency systems (UN Commission on International Trade Law, 2019).

Moreover, reforms predicated solely on limited assumptions of legal or technological changes, while neglecting the fundamental pathologies of governance, may result in isomorphic mimicry, wherein ostensibly reformed institutions persist in their previous operations, mistakenly believing they have transformed (Pavel, 2020; OECD, 2019). This has resulted in recognising the importance of aligning formal reforms with the informal realities of institutional evolution.

Learning about two pulls over Studies with dissimilar implications

However, the methodological validity of these studies is dubious, as quantitative analyses of procurement reform outcomes risk employing biased samples, lack counterfactuals, and fail to clarify the distinction between reforms and overarching governance processes (Kenny & Musatova, 2021; Hyytinen et al., 2018). Numerous research derived estimates of causal effect by quasi-experimental approach.

Comparative difference-in-differences analyses between reforming and non-reforming countries have historically shown statistically significant average increases in transparency indicators following reform implementation, particularly in bid publication levels, contract award disclosures, and audit compliance (World Bank, 2021; IMF, 2021). However, these effects vary in magnitude, and as some research caution, the perceived benefits may stem from reported improvements post-treatment rather than actual behavioural changes (Pavel, 2020).

To address these deficiencies, new studies have employed synthetic control methods to produce counterfactual estimations of what a reformed nation might have achieved. A survey on procurement reform

in Georgia indicated that the country surpassed its synthetic counterpart on openness and efficiency metrics over a decade post-reform implementation (Kaufmann, 2018). This research underscores the necessity of maintaining long-term reform efforts and substantial institutional commitment (OECD, 2021).

Scholars contend that these changes require external validation through methodological longitudinal assessments, as they can effectively monitor input and output metrics, as well as subsequent outcomes related to corruption, fiscal discipline, and service delivery (Transparency International, 2022; World Bank, 2020).

Experience indicates that dependence on technology and digital procurement methods can address the issue of organisational and company viability. Suitable technical solutions can be implemented to avert the emergence of conditions conducive to the establishment of successful enterprises.

Recent empirical studies have emphasised the utilisation of digital technology in public procurement, particularly in developing nations. Evidence indicates that well-structured e-procurement systems can enhance transparency by standardising procedures, reducing human interaction, and providing real-time information to the public (Asian Development Bank, 2020; World Bank, 2021).

Research from nations such as India, South Korea, and Colombia indicates that e-procurement systems improve supplier access, reduce processing time, and diminish the likelihood of bid-rigging (OECD, 2021; Hyytinen et al., 2018). An additional example is the electronic reverse auction implemented in many Asian countries, yielding an average cost reduction of 10 to 15 percent in purchasing contracts (Asian Development Bank, 2020).

Nevertheless, study also reveals adverse limitations. The efficacy of an e-procurement process depends on the quality of system design, user training, and internet accessibility, among other factors (Pavel, 2020; Kenny & Musatova, 2021). In certain instances, manipulations inside digital systems have occurred, such as modifying tenders at the last moment or excluding small suppliers through technical barriers (Transparency International, 2022).

Effective platforms, exemplified by those in Estonia and South Korea, emphasise the comprehensive accessibility of user-friendly interfaces, robust cybersecurity, the publication of information as open standards, and the requisite legislation (OECD, 2021; UN Commission on International Trade Law, 2019). The absence of such protection may, however, facilitate digitalisation, which can

exacerbate divisions and introduce further patterns of corruption (IMF, 2021).

Capacity building and stake holders engagement

There is substantial empirical evidence supporting the assertion that stakeholder involvement and capacity building are critical aspects in defining successful reforms. Reforms that incorporate government agencies, the business sector, and civil society organisations into the planning and implementation processes are more likely to gain legitimacy and achieve sustainable change (OECD, 2021; World Bank, 2020).

Civil society organisations in the Philippines and Indonesia have played a crucial role in externally monitoring procurement information and identifying corruption indicators (Kenny & Musatova, 2021; Transparency International, 2022). The supplier feedback mechanisms included into the e-procurement platform have improved system usability and responsiveness to suppliers in Brazil (OECD, 2021).

Capacity building is a significant concern as well. Research indicates that reforms in nations with low administrative capacity can yield suboptimal results due to inadequate training, excessive employee turnover, and a deficiency in technical skills (World Bank, 2019; IMF, 2021). The

introduction of new e-procurement systems in several African economies resulted in a partially utilised framework due to officials lacking digital literacy and institutional support (OECD, 2019).

Furthermore, research indicates the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in relation to the adaptation of reforms to implementation challenges. Nations that conduct regular performance audits, maintain public reporting, and implement learning-oriented evaluation systems, such as South Korea and Georgia, are more adept at refining their procurement systems over time (Kaufmann, 2018; OECD, 2021).

METHODOLOGY

The research used a qualitative exploratory methodology to examine the impact of public procurement reforms on transparency in emerging markets. The qualitative technique is appropriate for this study, particularly given the complexity and multidimensionality of procurement reform procedures, necessitating consideration of the contextual factors influencing various reform components. This method facilitates a more profound examination of reform experiences across diverse countries and contexts, elucidating the mechanisms through which reforms influence transparency levels.

This study employs an exploratory and descriptive approach to thoroughly examine the procurement reform experience and its impact on transparency. The exploratory component will allow for the investigation of emerging themes and trends in reform implementation, while the descriptive aspect will offer a systematic explanation and account of the reform processes and their impacts across diverse contexts.

This study will utilise secondary sources like government documents, international organisation reports, academic publications, policy papers, and evaluation reports for data collection. The justification for this approach stems from the comprehensive nature of existing materials on procurement reforms and the global scope of the study, which would hinder the collection of information via primary research methods in multiple countries due to logistical and financial constraints.

Secondary data sources include official government reports on procurement reform implementation, monitoring and evaluation research conducted by development organisations, scholarly articles examining specific reform initiatives, and comparative reports produced by international entities such as the World Bank, United Nations, and regional development banks. These sources provide extensive insights on the design of changes, the implementation

process, the challenges encountered, and the outcomes achieved.

Document analysis serves as the primary instrument for data processing and interpretation. This analytical method involves systematic tracing of texts to identify patterns, themes, and connections relevant to the research questions. The analysis emphasises the finding of information concerning the nature of reforms, methods of implementation, and the outcomes of transparency, together with the factors influencing the success or failure of the reform.

The study will employ a thematic analysis methodology, focussing on identifying and discussing patterns or common themes both inside and between cases. This technique enables a rational comparison of reform experiences while maintaining an awareness of the conditions that may influence the results.

The selection of cases for detailed analysis employs purposeful sampling, focussing on countries and reform projects that exemplify diverse reform strategies and outcomes. The selection criteria included the representation of geographical regions, the diversity of reforms in type and approach, the availability of adequate documentation, and the range of outcomes from highly successful to less successful reforms.

Triangulation methods are employed in the study to enhance the reliability and validity of findings by comparing diverse information sources and varied document formats. This method ensures the detection of consistencies and discrepancies in reported information, providing more precise insights into the elements of reform processes and outcomes.

The quality assurance processes entail a rigorous evaluation of source credibility, alignment of potential biases with diverse document formats, and systematic data collection on analytical operations to ensure thoroughness and reproducibility of research methodologies. The research acknowledges potential limitations of secondary sources, including biased reporting and variations in information quality among sources, among others.

This is implemented through several phases that include a comprehensive evaluation and cataloguing of available resources, followed by a systematic coding and classification of information according to significant themes and variables of interest. A comprehensive study of commonalities and varied findings is conducted to identify patterns and linkages that facilitate the investigation of the questions.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The examination of public procurement reforms and their impact on transparency in developing nations has shown a complex landscape of initiatives with varying degrees of success and diverse implementation tactics. Through comprehensive analysis of reform experiences across diverse countries and circumstances, certain predominant patterns and relationships emerge, elucidating the elements that influence the outcomes of reforms.

Procurement reforms in developing economies can be categorised into three primary types: legal and regulatory changes, institutional reforms, and technical reforms. Legal and regulatory reforms pertain to the development and implementation of effective procurement laws and regulations that delineate clear guidelines, address transparency concerns, and impose accountability measures. Such reforms typically entail requirements including an open bidding procedure, mandatory publication of procurement information, explicit criteria for supplier selection, and mechanisms for addressing complaints and disputes.

Institutional reforms pertain to the structures and arrangements of organisations involved in the oversight of procurement and execution. The reforms typically involve the establishment of specialised procurement agency, the

creation of independent oversight organisations, or the enhancement of existing institutions to improve their efficacy and autonomy. In numerous developing nations, central procurement authorities have assumed the roles of policy-making entities, capacity builders, and regulators of the procurement processes conducted by various government departments.

The emphasis of technology reforms primarily lies in the implementation of electronic procurement systems aimed at enhancing transparency, efficiency, and accessibility within procurement procedures. Such systems often consist of online platforms that disseminate tender opportunities, bids, buyer-seller communications, contract award information, and additional features. They vary significantly in sophistication and comprehensiveness among countries, depending on technology infrastructure and implementation capability.

Procurement reforms significantly enhance transparency levels in developing nations, contingent upon the specific settings of their development frameworks. Nations that have implemented comprehensive reform packages addressing legal, institutional, and technological reforms simultaneously have often achieved greater enhancements in transparency metrics

compared to those employing more fragmented and incremental strategies.

Successful reform initiatives typically exhibit several common characteristics that contribute to enhanced transparency. Political commitment emerges as a vital instrument, with effective changes being initiated and endorsed by high-ranking political authorities that recognise the need of transparent procurement systems for governance and development objectives. Political support is essential for overcoming resistance from vested interests and for mobilising the resources to execute reform.

The presence of adequate institutional capacity is a crucial determinant of reform success. A country's robust pre-existing institutional framework correlates with enhanced administrative capability, hence facilitating the implementation and sustainability of procurement changes and increasing the likelihood of their enduring presence. This outcome underscores the imperative of capacity-building initiatives within reform efforts, particularly in areas with little capacity.

Engagement with stakeholders is a critical determinant of the durability and efficiency of reforms. Effective reforms are typically marked by comprehensive consultation processes including government agencies, private sector representatives, and civil society organisations, among others. This

engagement serves multiple purposes, including fostering support for reforms, identifying potential implementation challenges, and ensuring that reform designs align with the needs and perspectives of diverse user groups.

The restricted use of technology in procurement procedures has yielded promising results, particularly regarding transparency; yet, the success of technological restructuring is contingent upon its broader contextual associations. Countries exhibit superior performance in e-procurement deployment when supported by advanced technological infrastructure, elevated levels of digital literacy, and optimal governance of digital systems.

The analysis reveals notable regional disparities in reform programs and their outcomes, highlighting variations in governance contexts, economic development levels, and institutional capacities. African nations often focused on establishing basic institutional frameworks and legislation, while most Asian countries directed their efforts towards technology advancements and system modernisation. Latin American governments have prioritised the engagement and participation of civil society in the execution of reforms.

The evaluation of transparency improvement is a problem, as many stakeholders prioritise different

components, and existing measurement instruments do not comprehensively assess all aspects. Nonetheless, specific indicators consistently yield favourable outcomes in the implementation of effective reforms, including an increasing number of suppliers participating in procurement, reduced processing times, enhanced transparency of procurement information, and improved ratings in business and civil society surveys.

The sustainability of transparency enhancements over time is a critical concern, as the benefits of initial reforms may diminish unless they are perpetually nurtured and maintained. Analyses indicate that reforms grounded in robust institutional frameworks and involving a greater number of stakeholders are more likely to preserve their gains in the long term. Regular procedures of monitoring and evaluation are crucial for identifying emerging difficulties and maintaining reform initiatives.

The challenges encountered in executing reforms encompass resistance from those in power who favour the status quo, technical difficulties in establishing new systems and procedures, insufficient funding for the reform initiatives, inadequate capacity for training and support, and competing governmental priorities for attention and resources. Effective changes typically anticipate and address these obstacles

through exemplary implementation planning and ongoing support systems.

The broader implications of enhanced procurement transparency extend beyond the procurement system, influencing other governing entities and the overall functioning of the public sector. Nations that achieve significant efficiency through enhanced transparency in procurement typically exhibit various forms of success, including improved government accountability, increased business confidence, elevated levels of foreign investment, and optimal outcomes of government spending programs on development.

CONCLUSION

A critical analysis of case studies regarding reforms in public procurement and their impact on transparency in developing economies reveals a complex, yet favourable relationship between reform initiatives and transparency outcomes. The evidence sufficiently demonstrates that well-designed and effectively implemented procurement reforms can significantly enhance openness, but it requires meticulous attention to various issues and a strong commitment.

The variety of reform tactics employed in many developing nations illustrates the diverse contexts in which these changes occur, alongside the advancement of

understanding regarding the most suitable reform approaches. In the early stages of governmental reform, modifications in laws and regulations were predominant; however, evidence suggests that a comprehensive approach addressing legal, institutional, and technological dimensions is more likely to yield sustainable improvements in transparency.

Political commitment is crucial for effective reform, and high-level leadership support is required to address implementation challenges and continue the reform effort. “However, without adequate institutional capacity, stakeholder engagement, and appropriate resource allocation, political commitment alone is insufficient.” The most effective reforms are supported by substantial political endorsement and comprehensive implementation strategies that address various potential limitations and challenges.

Technological advancements, particularly electronic procurement systems, have demonstrated efficacy in enhancing transparency; nonetheless, their performance is contingent upon the overarching institutional and legal framework within which the technology operates. Countries that have effectively enhanced transparency through technology typically complement their technological investments with legislation reforms,

capacity-building initiatives, and stakeholder engagement processes.

The conclusions emphasise context specificity and the necessity for context-specific reforms in procurement that acknowledge and address local constraints and opportunities. While certain concepts and practices may appear universally relevant, the application of injuries must be tailored to specific contexts and take into account institutional setups and available capacity levels.

The sustainability of transparency improvements is an additional matter that requires ongoing monitoring and support, extending beyond the initial implementation of reforms, despite being a longstanding concern. The essential elements for sustaining and adapting reform benefits to evolving conditions and requirements are consistent monitoring and evaluation systems, ongoing capacity-building initiatives, stakeholder feedback mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement strategies.

The successful enhancement of openness in the procurement system yields extensive benefits outside the system itself, including improved governance, a more favourable business environment, and a more development-focused allocation of public resources. The broader implications provide a compelling justification for the continuation of investment in procurement

reform projects, notwithstanding the hurdles and problems encountered during implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Developing nations ought to undertake holistic reform strategies that concurrently tackle legal, institutional, and technological aspects, rather than pursuing reforms in isolation or sequentially.
2. Countries must build thorough monitoring and evaluation systems prior to implementing changes to facilitate systematic assessment of transparency enhancements and other results.
3. Comprehensive capacity-building programs must be instituted for all parties engaged in procurement procedures, encompassing government officials, private sector representatives, and civil society organisations.
4. Stakeholder engagement procedures must be instituted and sustained throughout the reform process to secure widespread support and address emergent issues and obstacles.
5. Change management techniques must be formulated and executed to mitigate resistance to new systems and procedures while fostering comprehension and endorsement of reform aims. Sufficient financing must be obtained for both the initial implementation of reforms and the continuous maintenance and enhancement of the system.

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