ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-PURCHASING AT THE MAKASSAR RELIGIOUS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

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This study aims to examine the implementation of e-purchasing at the Makassar Religious Research and Development Center. E-purchasing is a fundamental component of the digital transformation in government procurement of goods and services, executed through electronic systems based on e-catalogs and INAPROC. The implementation of e-purchasing is considered essential for achieving effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable governance in accordance with the principles of good governance.

The method of the study employed is qualitative with a descriptive approach. Research data were derived from primary and secondary sources, specifically data obtained through interviews, observations, and document reviews. The informants of the study included the Commitment Making Officer (Pejabat Pembuat Komitmen or PPK), the Expenditure Treasurer, the SAKTI commitment account operator, the Receiving Work Results Officer (Pejabat Penerima Hasil Pekerjaan or PPHP), providers, and the end users of procurement services. Data from interviews, observations, and document reviews were subsequently reduced, displayed, interpreted, and verified to draw conclusions.

The results indicate that the implementation of e-purchasing at the Makassar Religious Research and Development Center has undergone significant development following the adoption of INAPROC version 6. In the pre-implementation stage, e-purchasing facilitates procurement planning efficiency through the standardization of specifications and pricing for goods and services. During the implementation process, the e-purchasing system streamlines ordering, approval, and expenditure control electronically, thereby accelerating the procurement cycle and increasing transparency. Meanwhile, in the post-implementation stage, e-purchasing impacts the efficiency of archival management, reduces the use of physical documents, and simplifies monitoring and evaluation processes. Nevertheless, the implementation of e-purchasing still faces several obstacles, including limited human resource capabilities in technological mastery, adaptation to new systems, and technical constraints regarding system integration. Based on these findings, it is necessary to strengthen human resource capacity, optimize information technology infrastructure, and enhance coordination

among procurement actors to ensure that e-purchasing implementation can operate more optimally and sustainably.

Keywords: Implementation, e-purchasing, procurement of goods/services, INAPROC.

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