

The Influence of E-Purchasing Effectiveness on Construction Procurement Performance in Bali: The Mediating Role of E-Purchasing Efficiency

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Keywords	Abstract
e-purchasing; effectiveness; efficiency; procurement performance	The implementation of e-purchasing in construction procurement has been continuously promoted by the Indonesian government. However, Klungkung Regency remains the only regency in Bali Province that has not yet implemented e-purchasing for construction projects. In addition, empirical studies examining the effects of e-purchasing effectiveness and efficiency on construction procurement performance remain limited. This study analyzes the effects of e-purchasing effectiveness and efficiency on construction procurement performance, examines the effect of effectiveness on efficiency, investigates the mediating role of efficiency, and formulates implementation strategies. A mixed-methods approach with an explanatory sequential design was employed. Quantitative data were collected through questionnaires distributed to 30 respondents experienced in implementing construction e-purchasing and analyzed using PLS-SEM. Qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews with key informants. The results show that e-purchasing effectiveness positively and significantly affects construction procurement performance ($\beta=0.518$, $t=5.453$, $p=0.000$). E-purchasing efficiency also has a positive and significant effect on construction procurement performance ($\beta=0.473$, $t=5.210$, $p=0.000$). Furthermore, effectiveness positively and significantly influences efficiency ($\beta=0.559$, $t=5.757$, $p=0.000$). Efficiency acts as a complementary partial mediator between effectiveness and construction procurement performance. The strategies for the implementation include expanding construction work items in the Electronic Catalog, increasing vendor participation through outreach, improving the e-purchasing system, and developing technical implementation guidelines. The findings indicate that improving e-purchasing effectiveness and efficiency enhances construction procurement performance by better meeting procurement needs, increasing vendor participation, simplifying procedures, reducing administrative costs, and accelerating procurement processes.

INTRODUCTION

The application of the e-purchasing method in the procurement of government goods/services continues to be encouraged through various policies and regulations (A'yun et al., 2025; Dwitami, 2023; Hardinata et al., 2026; Jainah & Wandita, 2023; Sihotang, 2025). In Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2025, e-purchasing is stipulated as one of the methods of selecting vendors and must be used for the procurement of goods, construction work, and other services that are already available in electronic catalogs. The government's commitment to procurement digitalization is also strengthened through the implementation of the Electronic Catalog Version 6 which will take effect on January 1, 2025. The policy is expected to be able to increase transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and efficiency in the process of procurement of government goods/services.

However, the implementation of e-purchasing in the procurement of construction work still shows that conditions are not uniform in various regions (Inusah et al., 2025; Rizqi et al., 2024; Yuanita & Yuwono, 2026). In Bali Province, some local governments have used the e-purchasing method in the procurement of construction work, while other regions still use the tender and direct procurement methods more. This condition shows that the use of e-purchasing in the construction sector is not fully optimal. In fact, the e-purchasing method through electronic catalogs has provided a mini competition feature that allows competition between providers to occur more quickly and transparently.

Effectiveness and efficiency are two important principles in the implementation of government procurement of goods/services. Effectiveness shows the level of conformity between the procurement process and results with the needs and goals that have been set, while efficiency is related to the ability to achieve optimal results through minimal use of resources (LKPP, 2020). According to Fadhilah et al. (2024), effectiveness is related to doing the right things, while efficiency is related to doing things the right way. In line with that, Mihaiu et al. (2010) explained that efficiency is an indicator obtained from the comparison between the results achieved with the effort or resources used, while effectiveness is an indicator that shows the comparison between the results achieved and the planned results. Mihaiu et al. (2010) also cite Drucker's opinion that there is no efficiency without effectiveness, so effectiveness is a necessary condition to achieve efficiency. In addition, Mihaiu et al. (2010) explained that performance is the result of achieving efficiency, effectiveness, and appropriate budget management.

Several previous studies have shown that the implementation of e-purchasing provides benefits to procurement implementation. Prahara in Prabowo (2025) stated that e-purchasing in the construction sector is able to increase procurement efficiency by up to 88.5% and effectiveness by up to 91.37% because it can reduce price deviations and speed up the transaction process. Sari et al. (2024) also stated that the application of e-purchasing through electronic catalogs in the procurement of construction work is considered effective and efficient based on the assessment of provider performance and user satisfaction. In addition, Suryani et al. (2025) found that the implementation of e-purchasing through e-catalogue has a positive impact on procurement performance, while Issah & David (2024) show that the implementation of electronic procurement has a positive and significant effect on procurement performance.

According to Issah & David (2024), procurement performance includes aspects of efficiency and effectiveness in the process of selecting vendors, obtaining goods/services, and managing relationships with vendors. In the research of Patrucco et al. (2016), procurement performance was measured through several main dimensions, namely cost, quality, time, and compliance. Therefore, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of e-purchasing is expected to contribute to improving the performance of government construction work procurement.

Despite the growing body of literature on e-procurement benefits, several critical research gaps remain unaddressed. First, existing studies predominantly focus on general e-procurement implementation without specifically examining the unique characteristics of construction procurement, which involves complex technical specifications, longer project lifecycles, and distinct vendor selection criteria. Second, although effectiveness and efficiency are frequently

mentioned as parallel outcomes, the mediating role of efficiency between effectiveness and procurement performance has not been empirically tested, particularly in the context of construction e-purchasing. Third, geographical disparities in e-purchasing adoption remain underexplored, with limited empirical evidence from regions like Bali Province where adoption varies across local governments. Fourth, most prior research relies on single-method approaches, lacking the methodological rigor to comprehensively explain not only the statistical relationships but also the contextual implementation strategies.

This study addresses these gaps by offering several novel contributions. First, it provides empirical evidence on the direct and indirect effects of e-purchasing effectiveness and efficiency on construction procurement performance within a specific regional context (Bali Province). Second, it introduces and tests a mediation model positioning efficiency as a mediator between effectiveness and procurement performance, thereby advancing theoretical understanding of how these constructs interrelate. Third, employing a mixed-methods explanatory sequential design allows the study to complement quantitative findings with qualitative insights, producing actionable implementation strategies tailored to local government needs. Fourth, the study focuses on Klungkung Regency the only regency in Bali yet to implement construction e-purchasing providing valuable lessons for lagging regions. These contributions offer both theoretical advancements in public procurement literature and practical guidance for policymakers seeking to optimize e-purchasing implementation in the construction sector.

Therefore, this research aims to analyze the influence of the effectiveness and efficiency of the e-purchasing method on the procurement performance of construction projects, the influence of the effectiveness on the efficiency, as well as the role of efficiency in mediating effectiveness on procurement performance. Furthermore, based on the results of the analysis and supported by the results of the interview, the strategy for the implementation of the e-purchasing method was examined.

METHOD

This study used a mixed method approach method with an explanatory sequential design. The design begins with quantitative data collection and analysis, followed by qualitative data collection and analysis. A quantitative approach was carried out to analyze the influence of the effectiveness and efficiency of the e-purchasing method on the performance of government construction work procurement. A qualitative approach to examine the strategy for the successful implementation of the e-purchasing method in the implementation of construction work procurement based on the results of the analysis.

The sampling technique used non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling approach. Purposive sampling is a sample determination technique with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2018). According to Hair et al. (2021), the minimum sample size for the SEM-PLS method should be 10 times the maximum number of pathways leading to latent variables within the SEM-PLS model. The number of samples used in this study is 30 samples. The selected samples are parties involved in the construction work package carried out through the e-purchasing method by the Bali Provincial Public Works, Spatial Planning, Housing and Residential Areas Office in the 2023–2025 fiscal year.

Quantitative data collection in this study was carried out by surveying through the distribution of questionnaires using a Likert scale adjusted to the number of samples that have been determined. Furthermore, qualitative data was collected through in-depth interviews. In this study, questionnaires and in-depth interview guides were used as research instruments.

The results of the data obtained from the distribution of the questionnaire will be processed and analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling method based on Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) to analyze the effect of the effectiveness and efficiency of the e-purchasing method on the performance of government construction work procurement and to determine the role of the efficiency of the e-purchasing method in mediating the effect of the effectiveness of the e-purchasing method on the performance of construction work procurement. SEM-PLS is a structural modeling technique that combines factor analysis and regression analysis making it possible to test the influence between observable variables (indicators) and variables that cannot be directly measured (latent variables) (Kusmantini et al., 2024). In this study, qualitative data analysis was carried out on the results of in-depth interviews with resource persons involved in the implementation of provider selection through the e-purchasing method. The qualitative data analysis process is carried out through several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Testing Research Instruments

Before the distribution of the main questionnaire, a pilot study was conducted to test the initial feasibility of the research instrument. Validity testing is done using Pearson correlation, while reliability testing is done using Cronbach's Alpha with the help of Microsoft Excel.

The validity of the instrument will be analyzed for correlation by comparing the calculation (pearson correlation) and the r_{table} (significance value). The comparison between the value of r_{count} and r_{table} can be explained as follows (Jean & Sembiring, 2024):

1. If r_{count} is more accurate than the r_{table} , then the data is considered valid
2. If r_{count} is smaller than the r_{table} , then the data is considered invalid

After the validity test was carried out on the variables of e-purchasing effectiveness (Y_1), e-purchasing efficiency (Y_2), and procurement performance (Y_3), the test results can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of the Validity Test of Research Instruments

Indicator	r_{Count}	r_{Table} 5%	r_{Table} 1%	Remarks
Y1.1	0.891	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y1.2	0.867	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y1.3	0.934	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y1.4	0.806	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y1.5	0.912	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y1.6	0.734	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y2.1	0.813	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y2.2	0.912	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y2.3	0.830	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y2.4	0.945	0.576	0.708	Valid

Indicator	r _{Count}	r _{Table 5%}	r _{Table 1%}	Remarks
Y2.5	0.911	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y2.6	0.898	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.1	0.820	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.2	0.752	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.3	0.917	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.4	0.830	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.5	0.820	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.6	0.877	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.7	0.877	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.8	0.830	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.9	0.769	0.576	0.708	Valid
Y3.10	0.718	0.576	0.708	Valid

Source: Primary data processed (2026)

The questionnaire data will be processed and tested for reliability using an analysis developed by Cronbach's Alpha through Microsoft Excel. The data will be checked to see how consistent it is when tested repeatedly. The questionnaire is considered to have adequate reliability if Cronbach's Alpha value exceeds 0.6 (Jean & Sembiring, 2024). The formula for calculating Cronbach's Alpha is:

$$r_{11} = \frac{k}{k-1} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum S_i}{S_t} \right\}$$

Description:

r₁₁ : reliability value (Cronbach's Alpha)

K : Multiple statement items

∑S_i : Number of score variants of each statement item

S_t : Varian total

After a reliability test was carried out on the variables of e-purchasing effectiveness (Y₁), e-purchasing efficiency (Y₂), and procurement performance (Y₃), the test results can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of the Reliability Test of Research Instruments

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Criteria	Remarks
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness)	0.928	> 0.60	Reliable
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	0.940	> 0.60	Reliable
Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.940	> 0.60	Reliable

Source: Primary data processed (2026)

Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the respondents were seen based on age, last education, years of work experience, and position and were distributed to 30 respondents. Based on the results of the study to 30 respondents, the number of respondents was dominated by people aged 31-35 years with a percentage of 40%. Respondents with the most D4/S1 education with a percentage

of 60%. For work experience, 43% of respondents have 6-10 years of work experience, while for the most positions, the E-Purchasing Engineering Team is 80%. The most respondents were in the Highway sector with a percentage of 53%.

Analysis Structural Equation Model-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS)

The analysis was carried out through the evaluation of the measurement model, the evaluation of the structural model, and the mediation test. The SEM-PLS research model can be seen in Figure 1.

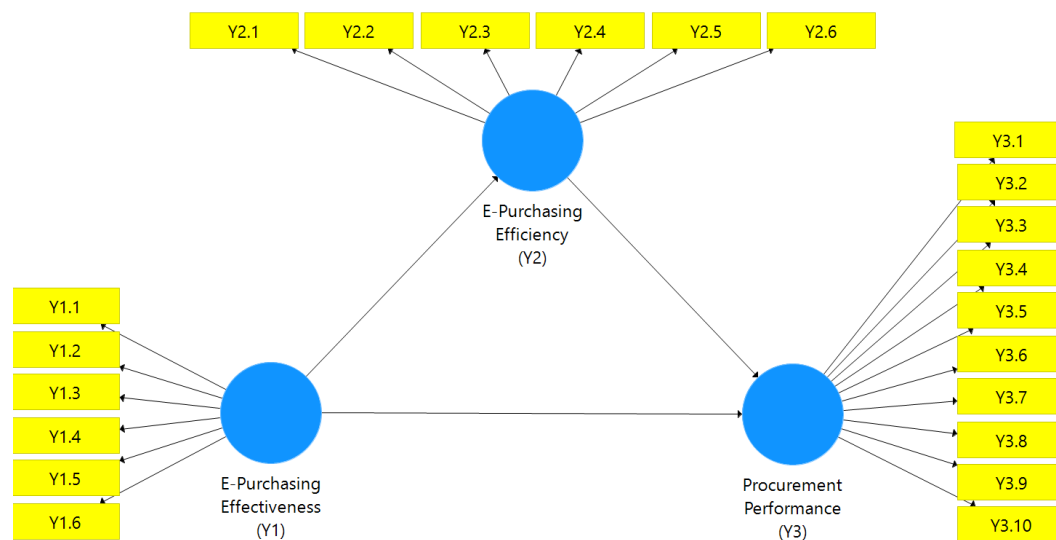


Figure 1. Research Model on SEM-PLS Analysis
Source: Author's analysis using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

The evaluation of the reflective measurement model based on Hair et al. (2021) included testing the reliability of the indicators, the reliability of internal consistency, convergent validity, and discriminant validity. The results of the evaluation of the reflective measurement model can be seen in Table 3, Table. 4, Table 5.

Table 3. Indicator Reliability Test Results

Indicator	Outer Loading Value	Indicator	Outer Loading Value
Y1.1	0.793	Y2.6	0.778
Y1.2	0.852	Y3.1	0.739
Y1.3	0.852	Y3.2	0.724
Y1.4	0.808	Y3.3	0.728
Y1.5	0.817	Y3.4	0.731
Y1.6	0.833	Y3.5	0.740
Y2.1	0.837	Y3.6	0.724
Y2.2	0.809	Y3.7	0.786
Y2.3	0.732	Y3.8	0.754
Y2.4	0.822	Y3.9	0.738
Y2.5	0.786	Y3.10	0.756

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

Table 4. Results of Reliability Coefficient (ρ_A) and Convergent Validity (AVE) Tests

	ρ_A	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness)	0.910	0.682
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	0.889	0.632
Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.910	0.551

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

Table 5. Results of Discriminant Validity Testing

	Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness)	Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	0.619	
Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.849	0.840

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

From the test results, the reliability of the indicator was considered reliable based on the outer loading value exceeding 0.708. The reliability of internal consistency was evaluated using the ρ_A value which was in the range of 0.70–0.95, in this study the ρ_A value met the criteria. Furthermore, the convergent validity was assessed through the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value with a minimum limit of 0.50, in this study the AVE value was above 0.50. The validity of the discriminant is measured using the Heterotrait-Monotrait ratio (HTMT), which must have a value below 0.85.

The evaluation of the structural model based on Hair et al. (2021) included the collinearity test, determination coefficient (R^2), effect size (f^2), path coefficient, and PLS Predict. The results of the evaluation of the reflective measurement model can be seen in Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, Table 10.

Table 6. Inner Collinearity Test Results

	Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	Y3 (Procurement Performance)
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness)	1.000	1.454
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)		1.454

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

From the results of the collinearity test, the results of the collinearity value between variables with the VIF value <3 were obtained, which means that there was no collinearity problem between latent variables.

Table 7. R-Square Values (R^2)

	R Square
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	0.312
Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.766

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

Based on the test results, the efficiency of e-purchasing obtained an R^2 value of 0.312 in the category of weak influence because it is in the range of 0.25-0.50. These results show that the e-purchasing effectiveness variable is able to explain the procurement performance variable of 31.2%. The procurement performance variable obtained an R^2 value of 0.766 included in the substantial category. The results show that the variables of effectiveness and efficiency of e-purchasing are able to explain the procurement performance variable of 76.6%.

Table 8. Value effect size (f^2)

	Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	Y3 (Procurement Performance)
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness)	0.454	0.789
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)		0.656

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

Based on the test results, it can be seen that the value of f square e-purchasing effectiveness has a high influence in influencing the efficiency of e-purchasing with a value of f square 0.454 and also has a high influence in influencing procurement performance with a value of f square of 0.789. The efficiency of e-purchasing has a high influence in influencing procurement performance with a value of 0.656.

Table 9. Path Coefficient Test Results

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Value
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness) → Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency)	0.559	5.757	0.000
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness) → Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.518	5.453	0.000
Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency) → Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.473	5.210	0.000

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

Based on the test results, the path coefficient value seen from the original sample value Y_1 to Y_2 was 0.559 (positive) with a t-statistic value of 5.757 and a p value of 0.000 which means that the effectiveness of e-purchasing has a positive and significant effect on the efficiency of e-purchasing. The value of the Y_1 line coefficient to Y_3 is 0.518 (positive) with a t-statistic value of 5.453 and a p value of 0.000 which means that the effectiveness of e-purchasing has a positive and significant effect on procurement performance. The value of the Y_2 line coefficient to Y_3 is 0.473 (positive) with a t-statistic value of 5.210 and a p value of 0.000 which means that the efficiency of e-purchasing has a positive and significant effect on procurement performance.

Table 10. PLS Predict Test Results

Model PLS			Model LM		
Indicator	RMSE	MAE	Indicator	RMSE	MAE
Y2.1	0.639	0.556	Y2.1	0.724	0.619
Y2.2	0.626	0.528	Y2.2	0.797	0.633
Y2.3	0.515	0.397	Y2.3	0.603	0.456
Y2.4	0.569	0.454	Y2.4	0.681	0.539

Model PLS			Model LM		
Indicator	RMSE	MAE	Indicator	RMSE	MAE
Y2.5	0.578	0.467	Y2.5	0.662	0.514
Y2.6	0.665	0.553	Y2.6	0.746	0.647
Y3.1	0.560	0.463	Y3.1	0.621	0.500
Y3.2	0.508	0.412	Y3.2	0.554	0.420
Y3.3	0.592	0.480	Y3.3	0.633	0.463
Y3.4	0.460	0.347	Y3.4	0.521	0.363
Y3.5	0.490	0.403	Y3.5	0.594	0.487
Y3.6	0.567	0.482	Y3.6	0.673	0.572
Y3.7	0.478	0.382	Y3.7	0.605	0.413
Y3.8	0.541	0.437	Y3.8	0.668	0.515
Y3.9	0.565	0.463	Y3.9	0.741	0.572
Y3.10	0.498	0.406	Y3.10	0.557	0.413

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

From these results, it was obtained that most of the RMSE or MAE values from the indicator, namely 31 out of 32 in the PLS analysis have lower RMSE or MAE values compared to LM, this shows moderate predictive ability.

The mediation test was conducted to determine the role of the efficiency of the e-purchasing method in mediating the effect of the effectiveness of the e-purchasing method on the procurement performance of construction work. The results of the mediation test are presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Mediation Test Results

	Original Sample	T Statistics	P Value
Y1 (E-Purchasing Effectiveness) → Y2 (E-Purchasing Efficiency) → Y3 (Procurement Performance)	0.264	3.994	0.000

Source: Primary data processed using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

From the test results, it was found that the indirect influence of the effectiveness of e-purchasing on procurement performance through e-purchasing efficiency was 0.264 (positive influence direction) and had a significant effect with a t-statistic value greater than 1.96 which was 3.994 and a p value smaller than 0.05 which was 0.000.

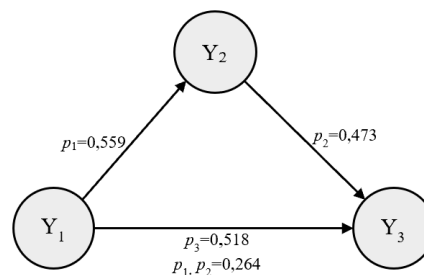


Figure 2. SEM-PLS Structural Model

Source: Author's analysis using SmartPLS 3.0 (2026)

Ghozali & Latan in Kusmeri (2018) stated that the magnitude of the influence of indirect effects was obtained through calculations using the VAF (Variance Accounted for) formula. The results of calculating the indirect effect for each variable partially using the following formula:

$$VAF = \frac{p_1 \times p_2}{(p_1 \times p_2) + p_3} \times 100\%$$

$$VAF = \frac{0.559 \times 0.473}{(0.559 \times 0.473) + 0.518} \times 100\% = \frac{0.264}{0.782} \times 100\% = 33.75\%$$

Based on the VAF value obtained, the VAF value is 33.75%. This value is between 20%–80%, thus showing the role of the e-purchasing efficiency variable as a partial mediation.

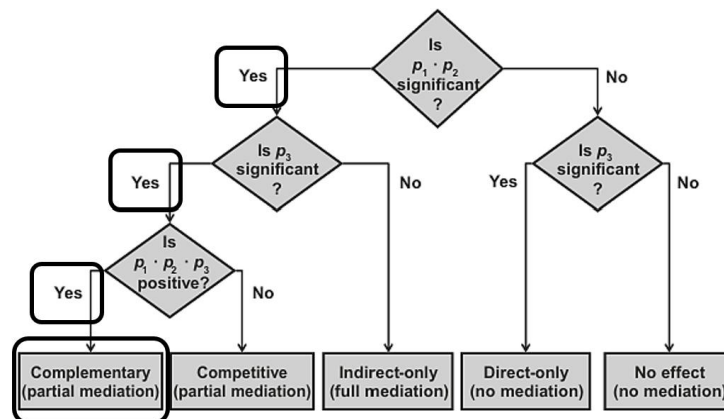


Figure 3. Mediation Analysis Procedure
Source: Hair et al. (2021)

Based on the mediation testing analysis procedure in Figure 3, it is concluded that e-purchasing efficiency plays a role as a mediating variable with the type of complementary partial mediation in the relationship between e-purchasing effectiveness and procurement performance. Thus, the effectiveness of e-purchasing can affect performance both directly and indirectly through the efficiency of e-purchasing.

Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative research aims to uncover something behind the phenomenon, so to collect the data, depth of information is needed, one of the data collection techniques is through in-depth interviews (Kristina, 2024). Qualitative data analysis is the process of selecting, sorting, and organizing data collected from field records, observation results, in-depth interviews, so that deep, meaningful, unique and new findings are obtained that are descriptive, categorized and/or patterns of relationships between categories of the objects being studied (Nasution, 2023).

Qualitative data analysis was carried out based on the results of quantitative analysis and the results of in-depth interviews with resource persons involved in the implementation of provider selection through the e-purchasing method.

The qualitative data analysis process is carried out through several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles et al., 2014). Data reduction is carried out by examining all interview results, identifying relevant information, grouping answers that have similar meanings, and simplifying data to make it easier to analyze. Next, data presentation is carried out, namely compiling and organizing data that has been reduced

in the form of narrative descriptions so that they are easy to understand. And finally, conclusions were drawn, namely interpreting the data that had been presented to gain a deeper understanding of the application of the e-purchasing method in the selection of construction work providers.

Based on the results of data analysis, the strategy for the successful implementation of the e-purchasing method in the procurement of government construction work can be studied. The strategy for the successful implementation of the e-purchasing method in the procurement of government construction work is focused on the development of work items in the Electronic Catalog, increasing socialization and vendor participation, improving the Electronic Catalog system, and preparing technical instructions for the implementation of e-purchasing construction work.

By implementing these strategies, the implementation of the e-purchasing method can run more optimally so that the effectiveness and efficiency of procurement continue to increase, which ultimately supports the improvement of the procurement performance of government construction work.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the effectiveness of the e-purchasing method and the efficiency of the e-purchasing method had a positive and significant effect on the performance of government construction work procurement with line coefficient values of 0.518 and 0.473, respectively, and t-statistical values of 5.453 (p-value = 0.000) and 5.210 (p-value = 0.000). These results show that the more effective and efficient the application of the e-purchasing method, the better the performance of the procurement of construction work will be. Thus, the effectiveness and efficiency of the e-purchasing method have been proven to contribute to improving the procurement performance of government construction work. E-purchasing effectiveness has a positive and significant effect on e-purchasing efficiency, with a path coefficient of 0.559 (positive), a t-statistic of 5.757, and a p-value of 0.000. These findings indicate that improvements in the effectiveness of e-purchasing implementation are associated with increased efficiency in e-purchasing implementation. The efficiency of the e-purchasing method plays a role as a mediation variable with a complementary partial mediation type in the relationship between the effectiveness of the e-purchasing method and the procurement performance of construction projects. This shows that the effectiveness of the e-purchasing method affects procurement performance both directly and indirectly through the efficiency of e-purchasing. Thus, effectiveness and efficiency are two aspects that contribute to improving the performance of construction work procurement. The strategy for the implementation of the e-purchasing method in the procurement of government construction projects is focused on the development of work items in the Electronic Catalog, increasing the socialization and participation of vendors, improving the Electronic Catalog system, and preparing technical instructions for the implementation of e-purchasing for construction work. The strategy is prepared based on aspects of implementation that still need to be developed so that the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of e-purchasing can be more optimal so as to support the improvement of the performance of government construction procurement performance.

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