

The Implications Of Openness Electronic Procurement In East Kalimantan In The 2011-2015

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Abstract

Government procurement is actually a very important part of the implementation process of development of a country. Procurement of government goods and services carried out routinely every year by government agencies, in an effort to meet the needs of the organization of government activities and also for the improvement of public services that can be realized through the provision of infrastructure, telecommunications, health facilities, education, and even poverty reduction as supporting growth public economy in Indonesia. E-procurement is full of a commitment to realise it. East Kalimantan one of the province in Indonesia that has been implemented e-procurement system and can create transparency for procurement service providers goods and services especially local company and the community in the 2011-2015. East Kalimantan Province is a province that the number of procurement lots, of the data processed by taking a sample of 10% of the total procurement in 5350 procurement 2011-2015 is taken is 535 procurement. According to national data that has been processed in the 2011-2015 year, East Kalimantan Province is a province that experienced an increase in regional provider which is quite high compared with other provinces such as West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Riau etc. In this research use qualitative descriptive. Sources the data used in this research was primary and secondary data. Then, the data collection method used in this research was interviews and documentation. The result of this research mention that the implications of openness electronic procurement in East Kalimantan in the 2011-2015 are electronic procurement give provisions and informed, created fair competition to providers, reduce a corruption case in procurement of goods and services the government, meet the needs of access to information real time, and create and improve active participant providers of goods and services.

Keywords: *e-procurement, transparency, providers, competitiveness, local government.*

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INTRODUCTION

The procurement of the government was actually a really an important part of the process of the implementation of the development of a country. The procurement of the government is activities to obtain goods and services by / ministry institutions / of regional taskforce / other institutional. Namely begins the process of planning with the needs of his round until all the activities to obtain goods and services, by the use of budget revenues and state expenditures (APBN) and/or budget revenues and regional spending (Perpres number 4 2015).

Government goods and services procurement in Indonesia is an activity that is very crucial. Government goods and services procurement be conducted every year by government agencies, in an effort to meet the need of activity the government and to improve public services can be achieved through the provision of infrastructure, telecommunication, health facilities, education, and even poverty reduction a supporting the economic growth the people in Indonesia.

Procurement in Indonesia has long been transferred from being electronic conventional. Indonesia new system e-procurement as a procurement started since 2002 until now. According to perpres number 4 years 2015 e-procurement is procurement conducted by means of technology information and electronic transaction in accordance with the provisions legislation. In 2010, there are 48 government agencies in indonesia both at the center and in the regions have applied e-procurement (LKPP, 2010).

Many benefits felt in on use e-procurement among the preparations are the system e-procurement, performance of government agencies can increase, because the purchase made with directly select items that is in system so as to diminish a tendency error. Tenders selection goods and services the government be done in online over the internet to make the process effective, efficient, and transparent (Candra, accessed by <http://sbm.binus.ac.id/2016/03/17/e-procurement-di-indonesia/> on 20th, August, 2016).

With the application of the system e-procurement involvement and competition among company local or area to the outside regions also the more, for example according to national data already processed in the 2011-2015 in West Kalimantan province who dominated the tender winner is a company other regions or non local, Riau the average dominated the tender winner is local company or area, West Java province who dominated the tender winner is balance between local company or area and companies non local or outside the region , then East Kalimantan who dominated the tender winner is local company or area (data processed in national , 2016).

East kalimantan as a province that the number of procurement goods and services are many, from the data mixed with take a sample 10% of the total number of procurement in the 2011-2015 which is 5350 procurement taken is 535 packages procurement of them in 2011 the number of package procurement of goods and services is 79 packages bidder followed by 2011 auction participants. In 2012 the number of package auction increased which is 152 packages auction and

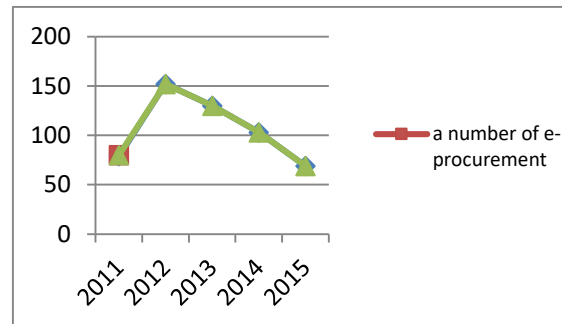
followed by 3434 auction participants. The following year, in 2013 the total number of package auction is 130 packages with a total auction participants were 4312 participants. In 2014, total procurement of goods and services were 103 packages with total members that is 3734 participants who joined auction tender. Then, in 2015 is experiencing a few the decrease in procurement of goods and services is as much as 69 packages with the total number of participants 2145 auction participants (data processed through website LPSE East Kalimantan, 2016).

Competitiveness or level competitive local company in East Kalimantan quite high especially competitiveness in the regional level or local. According to the one that was already processed through website LPSE East Kalimantan the number of a company that participate in the tender from 2011 up to 2015 the winner dominated by local company or area, where 2011 from 78 company who won tender, 64 of them won by of regional company and the rest company outside the region. In 2012 of 152 company who won auction 131 the company is of regional company and 21 other participants is a company outside the region. In 2013, 115 the winning bidder are regional companies, and 15 other is a company outside the region. In 2014 than 103 the winning bidder, 88 the company is is the company regions, and 15 other companies from outside the area. In 2015 is 69 auction participants only 5 company derived from outside the area, and 64 other are regional company.

According to national data already processed in the 2011-2015 East Kalimantan is provincial has increased providers an area sufficiently high being with other provinces as West Kalimantan, South

Sulawesi, Riau etc (data processed in national, 2016). Here the table of e-procurement fluctuating In West Kalimantan in the 2011-2015:

Table 1. Fluctuating Of E-procurement In West Kalimantan In the 2011-2015



Source: Data Proseded by Website LSPE West Kalimantan, 2016

This data showed, that e-procurement has been give the impact toward the companies that involved in tendering process. It will become question why the procurement of government is come down In 2012-2015, besides the e-procurement give the benefits impact. Therefore, from the data this research aims to analyze what the implications of the openness electronic procurement In East Kalimantan In The 2014-2015.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How the implications of the openness electronic procurement with the decrease a number of e-procurement the In East Kalimantan In The 2011-2015 ?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research used The method qualitative analysis or qualitative approach. It is defined as an approach in research that uses interpretation as the method to understand the world (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). The data collected is through deepened interviews with respondents related to this research and through library research. A literature study was done by reading and studying the materials literature related to the research by the author. Then, research will be conducted in East Kalimantan Province to collect data related to the implications of openness electronic procurement in east kalimantan in the 2014-2015. The Subjects used in research related to the implications of openness electronic procurement in east kalimantan in the 2014-2015 are several providers Company for goods and services electronically which won the tender work in East Kalimantan, head of LPSE of East Kalimantan Province, and staff LPSE East Kalimantan Province.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

E-procurement

E-procurement was the embodiment e-government more than technical. In practice, e-government is important to simplify the process of working government agencies. Many services or immaterial things that e-government then applied in practice, which is e-procurement. As we know

that e-procurement is procurement conducted electronically.

According to a list of words X-Solution in E-Journal UAJY (2014) mentioned that "E-procurement is a term from procurement or purchase of electronically. E-procurement is part of e-bisnis and used to design procurement processes based on the internet that optimized in a company. E-procurement not only relating to the process of purchasing, but also covering electronic negotiations and decision-making over contracts with suppliers. The process of purchasing simplified to the management of electronic for tasks that deals with operation, duties that deals with strategy be granted a larger role in the process".

According to the X-Solution word lists in e-journal UAJY (2014) states that:

"E-procurement is a term of procurement or purchase electronically. E-procurement is part of e-business and is used to design an Internet-based procurement processes are optimized in a company. E-procurement is not only related to the procurement process alone, but also includes electronic negotiations and decision-making on contracts with suppliers. The purchase process is simplified with the handling of electronics for tasks related to the operation, the tasks related to the strategy can be given a more important role in that process."

According Sutedi (2014), e-procurement is an auction system in the procurement of government goods and services using information technology and Internet-based communications that can take place in an effective, efficient, open and accountable. Procurement of Government Goods and Services,

hereinafter referred to as the Procurement of Goods / Services is an activity to obtain goods / services by the Ministry / Agency / Regional Work Units / Institutions more process starts planning needs until completion of all activities to obtain goods / services (Module PBJ LKPP, 2010).

The process is regulated in Presidential Decree Number 54 Year 2010 concerning Procurement of Government Goods and Services. Organizing agency procurement of goods and services or commonly called LKPP RI (Public Procurement Agency of the Republic of Indonesia) which has been established pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 106 of 2007. LKPP is an institution qualified procurement policy, have the capability and authority to produce and develop a wide range of policies that can realize the procurement of goods and services are trusted in Indonesia (LKPP MoU signing with St. Louis, 2 April 2016).

Procurement of goods and services electronically in government is one powerful way to reduce corruption in Indonesia because its implementation is open and can coast at any time, other than it is an electronic procurement is also a process (Henriksen and Mahnike, 2004) in (Nurmandi and Kim, 2015) which increase the competition among those competitors (Mahmood, 2001) in (Nurmandi and Kim, 2015) and reduce human intervention in the process of the auction. Automation procurement and create an open competition for each supplier can monitor the auction process online anywhere and anytime that mengabatkan human intervention in the bidding process will be lower because the system of openness in e-procurement (Nurmandi and Kim, 2015). In addition it also can encourage users of e-procurement in

the auction process to constantly monitor, make procurement quicker and easier (Hanna, 2011) in (Nurmandi and Kim, 2015) and to get the best quality or price and ratio (Awang, 2009) in (Nurmandi and Kim, 2015). The hope with the e-procurement system that is designed more transparent could reduce the rate of corruption in the procurement program of goods / services in the government both at national and local levels.

According to Nurmandi (2013) E-procurement is an important instrument to prevent corruption in goods and services procurement budget. Indonesia has been implementing the e-procurement project since 2008 based on Presidential Decree. President has stipulating annual order (presidential instruction) has to be obey by all ministries and local governments to procure their budget through r-procurement mechanism. However, untill 2012 fiscal year, this research found that only around 10.26% of central government institution procurement budget, including ministries and 21,10% of local government procurement budget did procure through eprocurement method. The research by Nurmandi concluded that regulation, leadership and procurement intitution are challanging factors to make "status quo" e-procurement.

The Objectives of e-procurement

The purpose of e-procurement described in presidential regulation number 54 of year 2010 on procurement of goods and services the government on article 107:

1. increase transparency and accountability
2. Enhance market access and fair competition in
3. Processes improve monitoring and audit
4. Meet the needs of access to information real time

The principles in e-procurement

According to the president of the Republic Of Indonesia number 54 of year 2010 on procurement of goods and services the government in LKPP module for 2010, here is the principles to be executed in the conduct of procurement of goods and services the government:

- a. Efficient, means procurement goods or services must planned using the funds and the limited to reach the goal of set in a period of time and could be accounted for.
- b. Effective, means procurement of goods and services must be in accordance with the needs which have already established and can be beneficial for dependence the mark that has been set.
- c. Open and competitive, means procurement shall be open for providers of goods or services meet the requirements and done through competition between providers of goods or services equivalent and meet certain criteria according to the rules and procedures clear as well as transparent.
- d. transparent, means that all the provisions and information on

the procurement of goods or services, including technical requirements administration of procurement, procedures of evaluation, the evaluation results, the determination of prospective providers of goods or services which are interested as well as for society in general.

- e. Fair and not discriminating, means give equal treatment for all prospective providers goods or services and not leading to give an advantage to certain parties in a manner or whatever reason.
- f. Accountable, means have to reach the goal of either physical financial and benefits for the smooth operation of a common task, the government and community service in accordance principles and regulation in acquiring goods or services.

The objective of the implementation of e-procurement in the public sector is reformation process of goods and services procurement. From the various studies done based on the experience of the countries around the world, the implementation of eprocurement is to prevent or to reduce the level of corruption (Neupane in Nurmandi, 2013). E-procurement can improve the efficiency over traditional procurement methods (Chang, 2011 and Hanna, 2010). The process of goods and services procurement electronically has obviously omitted the use of paper for the providers or the budget users. The providers just upload all

documents by the existing website without coming to the office. E-procurement can also reduce the less necessary projects (Achterstraat in Nurmandi, 2013).

With e-procurement, only the projects needed by the people need be sold at auction. However, this assumption is only valid in the economically advanced countries. In developing countries, many projects are proposed by politicians for their personal interests (Murray in Nurmandi, 2013).

Tony Bovaird (2003) noted that implications of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) implementation, particularly e-procurement, namely:

- a. The new generation of ICT driven reforms has interacted with a number of other important movements which have implications for organizational arrangements in the public sector
- b. ICT drivers for changes to organizational structures, processes and behaviours in public services
- c. New organizational configurations in public services
- d. the role of ICT in achieving organizational integration.

Application of ICT in public procurement also has important implications on organizational structures, processes, and behaviours in public services. Bovaird (2003) explain that improved use of databases in the organizations. The stocks of

knowledge in the organization should help both in improving the decisions which get made and in implementing decisions more consistently. Secondly, Bovaird (2003) explain that better communications in an organization improved decision-making in an organization, partly through the use of the organization's databases.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Procurement of government goods and services are switching from convention to e-procurement. The impacts are so significant to reduce the budget of APBN and APBD, proved in 2014 recorded 88 thousand packages have been tendered electronically with a value of more than Rp 227 trillion, which means that the transaction has been save more than Rp. 10 trillion (LKPP, 2014). It is indirectly also affect companies providing goods and services to compete to win the tender in government e-procurement the so-called e-tendering. E-tendering is the process of procurement of goods or services, followed by the provider of goods/services electronically through one means or with the public tender offer (Presidential Decree No. 4 of 2015).

The implementation of e-procurement system in East Kalimantan Province raises the implications both provider and the government. In the other hand, e-procurement has given not only the possitive impacts but also negative impacts toward the implementation of

procurement. Basically in this study described procurement into four types:

- a. Goods, which every object either tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which can be traded, used, used or utilized by the user of goods (Module LKPP, 2010). For example: raw materials, semi-finished goods, finished goods / appliances, living creatures.
- b. The construction work, it is all work related to the implementation of the construction or the manufacture of other physical form (Module LKPP, 2010). An example is the work on the building includes work arstektural, civil, mechanical, elektrik and environmental arrangement along with the accessories, building construction ships, aircraft or combat vehicles, work related to land preparation, excavation and/or land arrangement (landscaping), assembly or installation component fabrication, demolition (demolition), and cleaning (removal), reforestation and etc.
- c. consultancy services, namely professional services that require specific expertise in various fields of science that put their mind (brain ware) (Module LKPP, 2010). Examples: engineering services (engineering); planning services (planning), design (design), and control (supervision) for work other than construction; such as transportation, education,

health, fisheries, forestry, marine, environmental, aerospace, agriculture, business development, trade, human resource development, tourism, post and telecommunications, industrial, mining, energy; membership service professions, such as advisory services, assessment services, advisory services, technical assistance, management consultants, and legal consultants.

- d. Other services, ie services that require certain capabilities that prioritizes skills (skillware) in a system of governance that has been widely known in the business world to complete a job or any employment and / or the provision of services other than consulting services, execution of construction works and procurement goods (Module LKPP, 2010). Examples: catering, hygiene services, insurance services, flight services, and others.

Here the implications of Openness e-procurement in East Kalimantan Province, 2011-2015:

Procurement of goods and services electronically (electronic government procurement) is the process of procurement of government goods and services that the implementation is done electronically based website or internet by utilizing information and communication technology. One of the purposes of the procurement of goods and services electronically (e-procurement) that improve transparency or openness. Openness is expected by the e-

procurement system is all the procurement process from start to finish procurement procurement walk openly, society can easily monitor via computer online. One example is the announcement of the electronic auction (e-procurement) other than through the notice board announced the executing agencies also announced the provision of a national portal via LPSE. With the development of technology and information systems, the announcement of the auction conducted on this day, at the same time has also been spread in cyberspace and can be accessed by any person (LKPP, 2010).

1. Terms and Information clear
Clarity that the government is able to explain to the public in this case is good for providers of goods/ services that have been registered in LPSE East Kalimantan province and the general public who want to know the type of procurement that have been held or are being auctioned by the government that ULP. Explained from the beginning that e-procurement aims to increase transparency, because the information and all the provisions are open to providers of goods / services that are interested and able to participate in the auction without any discrimination. As for the legal basis and the implementation of technical regulations in the procurement of goods and services electronically open in East Kalimantan province by:

- 1) Presidential Decree Number 54 Year 2010 concerning Procurement of goods/services of the Government which has been updated to Presidential Decree No. 4 of 2015 on the procurement of goods/ services of the Government.

- 2) Regulation of the Procurement Agency Goods/Services No. 1 of 2011 regarding the procedure of e-tendering.

2. Creation the fair competitiveness
With the disclosure of the clarity of the information related to the procurement of goods and services electronically can create healthy competition, because if it is not time for the procurement of goods / services were announced on the portal LPSE East Kalimantan province, it is like the committee as well as company providers who participate in the auction procurement and services are not going to know the goods / services procurement anything that will be held in East Kalimantan provincial government agencies. This course can guarantee transparency in the procurement of government goods and services electronically for information relating to the procurement of government goods / services will be announced directly to the public melali portal LPSE East Kalimantan province so that all providers who participate in the auction and even the public can access and viewed directly online (Sagita, 2016).
3. Reducing corruption in the procurement of government goods / services

This clarity and conditions and information disclosure to the public of a technical nature and can reduce cases of administrative corruption, collusion and nepotism in the procurement of government goods / services, especially electronically.

4. Meeting the needs of real-time information access

Clarity in technical and administrative information can be said to satisfy the needs of real-time information access to the procurement committee, the application of e-procurement and the public who want to know the auction procurement of goods and services electronically. So the need for access to real time it becomes automatic if you want to know information related to the auction of goods / services procurement of government. For the provider itself if there are schedule changes or information is important, and suddenly it will immediately enter into a corporate email their official recorded in LPSE East Kalimantan province that participate in the auction procurement of goods and services electronically (Interview with LPSE East Kalimantan Province, dated November 3, 2016).

5. Creating and improving active participant provider of e-procurement

The openness of e-procurement system between the provider of the goods/services and the government will eventually create active provider where companies providing goods/services will follow the auction procurement of goods/services

of the government well. The company will be interested to register as applicators for their e-procurement system of openness in the procurement of goods and services auction. LPSE East Kalimantan Province is committed strive to procure goods and services in an open and transparent electronics. LPSE East Kalimantan province strives to always provide information procurement auctions are open from starting the job site, HPS, when registration is opened, until their rebuttal. Therefore, when no objection was not home to deliver a rebuttal, but actually counter that quality is not just a rebuttal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the results of research that has been described in the previous chapter, then in research are:

1. The e-procurement has a positive impact on companies local providers to compete to win the tender of the Provincial Government of East Kalimantan.
2. Aspects of openness in implementing e-procurement in the province of East Kalimantan is already quite well with the clarity of information in every part of the auction procurement of goods and services electronically.
3. To ensure transparency in any auction system of procurement of goods and services that is the way to build a direct communication with the procurement committee, the auction participant companies, even society. So that the

information submitted in accordance with the original.

4. The perceived benefits by openness is the lack of clarity associated with all kinds of auction information, can create healthy competition, can reduce cases of corruption in the procurement of goods / services of the government, can meet the needs of real-time information access, and can create and improve active participant providers of goods and services.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on research done electronically either through interviews and documentation and descriptions noted earlier, the researchers propose the following suggestion that the application of e-procurement in the system should be repaired in order to create greater transparency open to the public, so that later the escort of the public towards e-procurement more intensively.

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