ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF E-PROCUREMENT IN OGAN ILIR REGENCY WITH BEHAVIORAL INTENTION AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE

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Abstract

This study examines the factors influencing the implementation of e-procurement in the Ogan Ilir Regency, considering the role of behavioral intention as a mediating variable and using the UTAUT framework as the analytical foundation. With a quantitative approach and survey method involving 145 respondents from UKPBJ in Ogan Ilir Regency, with data analyzed using the SEM-PLS technique. The findings reveal that performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence significantly affect behavioral intention while facilitating conditions impact e-procurement usage directly. The findings also show that behavioral intention significantly affects e-procurement usage, highlighting the crucial role of user intention in technology adoption. Moreover, behavioral intention effectively mediates the impact of performance expectancy and social influence on e-procurement usage. In contrast, effort expectancy does not show a significant effect through this mediating variable. These results support the UTAUT theory, which emphasizes the importance of behavioral intention in technology adoption. From a practical perspective, e-procurement managers need to enhance perceptions of benefits, ease of use, and social support, and provide adequate facilities to boost interest and usage in e-procurement. This study offers valuable insights for improving transparency, efficiency, and accountability in procuring goods and services in Ogan Ilir Regency.

Keywords: E-Procurement, UTAUT, SEM-PLS.

INTRODUCTION

The advancement of technology has significantly influenced society, transforming the ways of conducting business, socializing, and managing governance. Technological innovations not only play a role in enhancing operational efficiency but also create opportunities to strengthen transparency, accountability, and public engagement in governmental activities *(Tech for Society, 2021).* In this context, the Indonesian government has promoted Information Technology and Electronic Transactions (TITE) through UU 11/2008 to optimize public services and ensure legal certainty and fairness for all parties involved. One area where organizations utilize technology is in the procurement of goods and services, which constitutes a critical and vital element in transparent governance, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development (World Bank, 2020). Public procurement encompasses all purchasing processes the government and its public institutions carry out to meet societal needs or achieve objectives deemed essential for the public interest (Bovis in Thai, 2017). Procuring goods and services is one of the government's primary responsibilities. It plays a vital role in institutional processes that ensure the smooth delivery of public services. Public procurement involves acquiring services, goods, and construction projects from third-party companies, representing a significant portion of government expenditures (OECD, 2021, as cited in Lyra et.al., 2022). However, the procurement process in Indonesia frequently encounters significant challenges, including a high risk of corruption.Based on information provided by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK, procurement-related corruption constitutes the second-largest category of corruption cases after gratification, with 277 cases (20%) out of a total of 1,351 corruption cases handled between 2004 and 202 (Stranas PK, 2024). Most procurement corruption cases occur at the regional government level, directly impacting the quality of public services (KPK, 2024). This highlights the vulnerability to corruption, which poses a potential threat to the quality of public procurement management.

Technology and information systems are pivotal in enhancing transparency and efficiency in public procurement through e-procurement (Nova et.al., 2024). *E*E-procurement encompasses all stages of the procurement process, from requirements submission to contract management, aiming to improve information transparency, public trust, satisfaction, and accountability (Neupane et al. in Arifin dkk., 2020). Implementing e-procurement technology, particularly in construction projects procurement activities such as works, services, and materials/equipment, can help mitigate corruption by addressing challenges commonly encountered in paper-based procurement methods. This technology supports more transparent tender processes, increases competition among bidders, minimizes unnecessary project procurement, facilitates and expedites critical information disclosure, and reduces direct face-to-face interactions between parties. Therefore, users—whether current or prospective adopters of this technology are encouraged to focus on these aspects to effectively leverage e-procurement to combat corruption in the execution of construction projects (Aduwo et.al., 2020). Features such as open data and process automation ensure that e-procurement remains relevant, effectively minimises corruption opportunities, enhances transparency, and strengthens accountability (Nova et.al., 2024).

E-procurement, implemented in Indonesia since 2006, serves as a tool to support bureaucratic reform and minimize corruption, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 16/2018 and LKPP Regulation No. 10/2021. This system aims to promote transparency and

openness in public procurement. However, the 2023 Procurement Governance Index (ITKP) for Ogan Ilir indicates that the utilization of e-procurement across all modules remains suboptimal, with a score of 18.47 out of 30 (LKPP, 2023), this suggests significant challenges in implementing the e-procurement system, reflecting insufficient maximization of technology to support transparency, efficiency, and accountability in procurement processes. This underscores the need for an in-depth analysis to identify the barriers to implementing this technology from the users' perspective. This study employs the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) framework, developed by Venkatesh et al. (2003) to comprehensively explore the acceptance and use of e-procurement. According to this framework, performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, and facilitating conditions play critical roles in shaping the intention and usage of technology (Marikyan & Papagiannidis, 2022). Performance expectancy is the belief held by an individual that utilizing e-procurement will enhance their performance. Effort expectancy refers to the perception that the e-procurement system is user-friendly and does not demand significant effort to operate. Social influence relates to how individuals perceive that their direct supervisors, colleagues, organizational leaders, or the organization encourages the use of the e-procurement system. Facilitating conditions involve individuals' perceptions about the accessibility of resources, such as staff and supportive infrastructure, that assist in the implementation of e-procurement. Behavioral intention reflects the extent to which e-procurement users desire or are willing, as indicated by their readiness, to use the system in their procurement processes.

This theory is applicable because the UTAUT framework offers a thorough approach to examining the adoption and utilization of technology. It applies across various contexts, including private and public sectors, making it adaptable to diverse operational environments. The researcher found that this framework can explain up to 70% of the reasons people intend to use technology, proving its reliability in understanding the factors influencing technology adoption. For this context, UTAUT is regarded as suitable for determining the critical factors that can enhance the adoption of these systems. Therefore, this study examines the acceptance and use of e-procurement in the Ogan Ilir Regency, with the proposed hypotheses being:

H1 : Performance expectancy (X1) significantly affects behavioral intention (Z)
H1a : Performance expectancy (X1) significantly affects the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention (Z)
H2 : Effort expectancy (X2) significantly affects behavioral intention (Z)
H2a : Effort expectancy (X2) significantly affects the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention (Z)
H3 : Social influence (X3) significantly affects behavioral intention (Z)
H3a : Social influence (X3) significantly affects the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention (Z)
H4 : Facilitating conditions (X4) significantly affect the use of e-procurement (Y)
H5 : Behavioral intention (Z) significantly affects the use of e-procurement (Y) (Y)

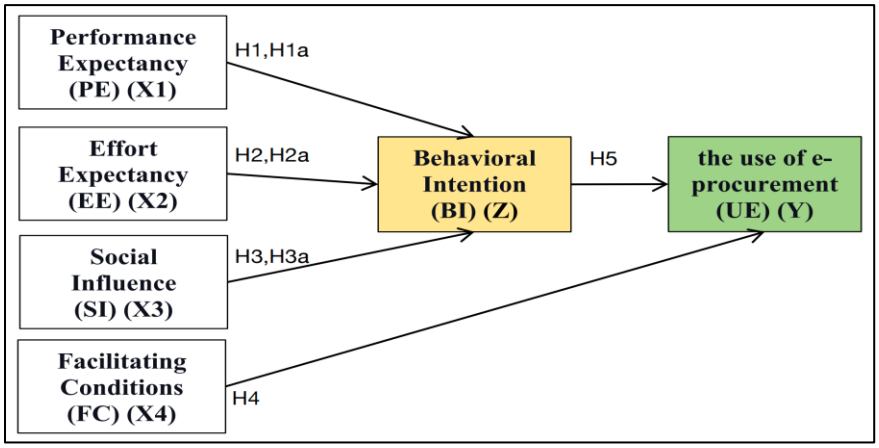

Figure 1.
Research Model

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a quantitative approach utilizing a survey method. This approach focuses on collecting and analyzing numerical data to describe, predict, and test relationships between variables. The survey method is employed to systematically gather data to understand patterns, relationships, or differences within specific variables, which are then analyzed quantitatively to draw conclusions representative of the overall population (Creswell & Creswell, 2023).The analysis focuses on the Procurement Service Unit (UKPBJ) in Ogan Ilir Regency and utilizes a sample of 145 respondents. These respondents include Commitment-Making Officials (PPK), Procurement Officials (PP), Selection Working Groups (Pokja Pemilihan), LPSE Teams, and Providers. The data applied in this study consists of quantitative data derived from primary data collected through questionnaires distributed to respondents, as well as secondary data from various sources, including internal data from the UKPBJ of Ogan Ilir Regency and other relevant references. The study utilizes SEM-PLS method for data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Partial Least Squares (PLS) Analysis - Evaluation of the Measurement Model
Indicator Reliability

Indicator reliability is assessed based on each indicator's outer loading value. According to Hair et al. (2022), an indicator is reliable if it has an outer loading value of ≥ 0.70. Table 1.1 shows that all indicators for the variables in this study exhibit high levels of reliability (outer loading ≥ 0.70). This indicates that the indicators consistently and reliably represent the constructs or variables being measured, making them suitable for describing the research variables.

Table 1.
Indicator Reliability

Indicator	PE (X1)	EE (X2)	SI (X3)	FC (X4)	BI (Z)	UE (Y)
PE1	0.817					

PE2	0.810				
PE3	0.769				
PE4	0.793				
EE1		0.886			
EE2		0.843			
EE3		0.867			
SI1			0.795		
SI2			0.845		
SI3			0.807		
SI4			0.779		
FC1				0.809	
FC2				0.726	
FC3				0.734	
FC4				0.792	
BI1					0.773
BI2					0.834
BI3					0.826
BI4					0.724
UE1					0.764
UE2					0.773
UE3					0.870

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Internal Consistency Reliability

According to Hair et al. (2022), this measurement involved Cronbach's Alpha, which researchers consider adequate for further research if it falls within a range of 0.70 to 0.90. Additionally, internal consistency reliability assessment uses Composite Reliability (CR) (rho_C), which must reach ≥ 0.70, and rho_A, which must also exceed 0.70. Table 1.2 demonstrates that each indicator across all variables has a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.70, Composite Reliability (CR) (rho_C) ≥ 0.70, and rho_A > 0.70. This suggests that the indicators applied in this study demonstrate strong internal consistency and are dependable for representing the variables being measured.

Table 2.
Construct Reliability and Validity

Variable	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability		AVE
		(rho_a)	(rho_c)	
PE	0.810	0.815	0.875	0.636
EE	0.833	0.841	0.900	0.749
SI	0.822	0.832	0.882	0.651
FC	0.766	0.779	0.850	0.587
BI	0.799	0.804	0.869	0.625
UE	0.724	0.737	0.845	0.646

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Convergent Validity

The evaluation of convergent validity uses an AVE value ≥ 0.50 (Hair et al., 2022). Table 2 presents the findings of the convergent validity test, indicating that the AVE value for each variable indicator in this study meets or exceeds the threshold of 0.50. These indicators adequately reflect the measured variables, indicating sufficient convergent validity.

Discriminant Validity

The evaluation of discriminant validity uses an HTMT value < 0.90. If the value exceeds 0.90, it indicates difficulty in ensuring that two distinct concepts are truly separate or not overlapping (Hair et al., 2022). Table 3 presents the findings of the discriminant validity test, showing that all variables in this study have HTMT values < 0.90 for each indicator. This means that each variable can be distinguished, ensuring that each measured concept is genuinely distinct and does not overlap.

Table 3.
Discriminant Validity

Relationship Between Indicators	HTMT
PE <-> EE	0.534
UE <-> PE	0.625
UE <-> EE	0.821
UE <-> SI	0.657
UE <-> FC	0.828
UE <-> BI	0.770
SI <-> PE	0.801
SI <-> EE	0.552
SI <-> FC	0.851
SI <-> BI	0.702
FC <-> PE	0.723
FC <-> EE	0.592
BI <-> PE	0.708
BI <-> EE	0.603
BI <-> FC	0.606

Source**:** Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Structural Model Evaluation

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test among variables aims to ensure no significant collinearity issues among the predictor constructs in the structural model. Ideally, the VIF value for predictor constructs should not exceed 5 as the maximum threshold, with values below 3 considered more optimal (Hair et al., 2022).

Table 4.
Multikolinieritas

Relationship Between Variables	VIF

PE -> BI	1.801
EE -> BI	1.314
SI -> BI	1.818
FC -> UE	1.309
BI -> UE	1.309

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Table .4 presents the results of the multicollinearity test among variables in this study, indicating that all variable relationships have VIF values <5. This implies no multicollinearity issues among the independent variables, allowing each relationship between independent variables to be analyzed separately without excessive mutual influence. This ensures the validity of the SEM analysis results.

Significance and Relevance Test for Structural Model Relationships

The significance of path coefficients is determined based on the standard error values, with a tolerance level of 5%. According to Hair et al. (2022), relationships between variables are significant if the t-statistic value exceeds 1.96 and the p-value is less than 0.05.

Table 5.
Direct Significance Test

Variable Relationship	Original sample	Sample mean	St. dev.	T stat.	P values	Hypothesis	Notes
PE-> BI	0.288	0.297	0.088	3.257	0.001	H1	Accepted
EE -> BI	0.245	0.233	0.106	2.308	0.021	H2	Accepted
SI -> BI	0.283	0.291	0.068	4.143	0.000	H3	Accepted
FC -> UE	0.447	0.456	0.089	4.998	0.000	H4	Accepted
BI -> UE	0.373	0.367	0.095	3.913	0.000	H5	Accepted

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

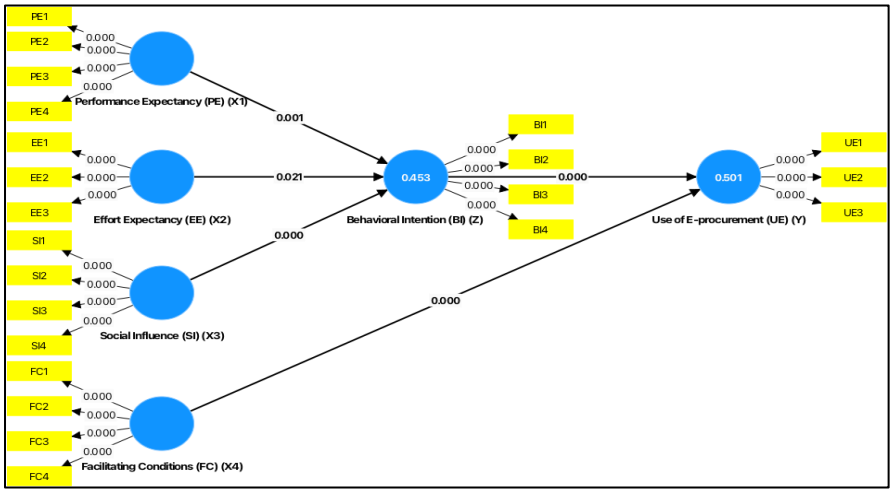

Figure 2.
Inner Model Results

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Table 5 demonstrates that performance expectancy significantly affects behavioral intention (coefficient 0.288; t-statistic 3.257; p-value 0.001), confirming that H1 is accepted. Effort expectancy also significantly influences behavioral intention (coefficient 0.245; t-statistic 2.308; p-value 0.021), confirming that H2 is accepted. Social influence significantly impacts behavioral intention (coefficient 0.283; t-stat. 4.143; p-value 0.000), confirming that H3 is accepted. Furthermore, facilitating conditions significantly affect the use of e-procurement (coefficient 0.447; t-statistic 4.998; p-value 0.000), supporting the acceptance of H4. Lastly, behavioral intention is proven to significantly affect the use of e-procurement (coefficient 0.373; t-statistic 3.913; p-value 0.000), validating H5. These results indicate that all tested factors have significant relationships within the analyzed model.

Table 6.
Mediation Significance Test

Variable Relationship	Original sample	Sample mean	St. dev.	T stat.	P values	Hypothesis	Notes
PE -> BI -> UE	0.107	0.106	0.037	2.917	0.004	H1a	Accepted
EE -> BI -> UE	0.091	0.091	0.055	1.655	0.098	H1b	Rejected
SI -> BI -> UE	0.106	0.106	0.036	2.926	0.003	H1c	Accepted

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Table 6 illustrates the significance of the relationships between variables. Performance expectancy (PE) significantly influences the utilization of e-procurement (UE) indirectly through behavioral intention (BI) (coefficient 0.107; t-stat 2.917; p-value 0.004), confirming that H1a is accepted. The connection between effort expectancy (EE) and the use of e-procurement (UE) is mediated by behavioral intention (BI) (coefficient 0.091; t-stat.1.655; p-value 0.098), confirming that H1b is rejected. Lastly, the relationship between social influence (SI) mediated by behavioral intention (BI) and the use of e-procurement (UE) (coefficient 0.106; t-stat. 2.926; p-value 0.003), confirming that H1c is accepted.

Explanatory Power Test of the Model

The explanatory power test assesses the model's capacity to account for the dependent variable using R^2. According to Chin (as cited in Ghozali, 2021), R^2 is categorized as strong (0.67), moderate (0.33), and weak (0.19).

Table 7.
Explanatory Power Test of the Model

Variable	R-Square	Description
BI	0.453	Moderate
UE	0.501	Moderate

Source**:** Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Table 7 shows that behavioral intention (BI) has an R^2 value of 0.453, classified as moderate. These results indicate that performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence explain 45% of the variance in behavioral intention. In contrast, the remaining 55% is influenced by factors beyond the scope of this study. Similarly, the R^2 value for the use of e-procurement (UE) is 0.501, which also falls into the moderate category. This result

indicates that 50.1% of the variance in the use of e-procurement is explained by behavioral intention (BI) and facilitating conditions (FC). In contrast, the remaining 49,9% is influenced by factors beyond the scope of this study.

Effect Size Model

The assessment of the direct effect size uses the f-square (f^2) value in SmartPLS, which define thresholds of 0.02 (small), 0.15 (moderate), and 0.35 (stong) (Hair et al., 2022). The calculation of the mediation effect size uses the upsilon (v) metric, with thresholds of 0.01 (small), 0.075 (moderate), and 0.175 (strong) (Cohen, as cited in Ogbeibu et al., 2020, and Lachowicz et al., 2018).

Table 8.
Effect Size Model

Variable Relationship	f^2	Description
PE-> BI	0.083	Small
EE -> BI	0.084	Small
SI -> BI	0.305	Moderate
FC -> UE	0.213	Moderate
BI -> UE	0.081	Small

Source**:** Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Table 8 indicates that performance expectancy (PE) and effort expectancy (EE) have a small effect on behavioral intention (BI), meaning these variables have only a minor impact on changes in behavioral intention. In contrast, social influence (SI) on behavioral intention (BI) and facilitating conditions (FC) on the use of e-procurement (UE) demonstrate a moderate effect, indicating that these variables are relatively significant in influencing the dependent variables. Meanwhile, behavioral intention (BI) has a small effect on the use of e-procurement (UE), suggesting that behavioral intention contributes only marginally to the level of e-procurement usage. Social influence (SI) and facilitating conditions (FC) exhibit more substantial effects than other variables in the research model.

Table 9.
Effect Size Model Indirect Effect

Variable Relationship	Statistic (Upsilon vv)	f^2	Description
PE -> BI-> UE	(0.288^2)x(0.373^2)	0.012	Small
EE -> BI -> UE	(0.245^2)x(0.373^2)	0.008	Small
SI -> BI -> UE	(0.283^2)x(0.373^2)	0.011	Small

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

As shown in Table 9, the indirect effect of performance expectancy (PE) on the use of e-procurement (UE) via behavioral intention (BI) yields an f^2 value of 0.012, which is classified as low. The indirect effect of effort expectancy (EE) on the use of e-procurement (UE) through behavioral intention (BI) results in an f^2 value of 0.008, which is also considered low. The indirect effect of social influence (SI) on the use of e-procurement (UE) via behavioral intention (BI) shows an f^2 value of 0.011, which is classified as low. All tested

indirect relationships contribute minimally to the dependent variable, indicating weak indirect effects within the research model.

Predictive Power of the Model

PLSpredict assessment uses Q^2predict, MAE, and RMSE. If Q^2predict is positive and the MAE or RMSE values of the PLS-SEM model are lower than those of the LM model, the PLS-SEM model has better predictive capability and accuracy.

Table 10.
Predictive Power of the Model

Indicator	Q^2predict	PLS-SEM_RMSE	PLS-SEM_MAE	LM_RMSE	LM_MAE
BI1	0.157	0.696	0.566	0.746	0.585
BI2	0.233	0.713	0.581	0.744	0.594
BI3	0.338	0.724	0.561	0.779	0.595
BI4	0.237	0.764	0.592	0.813	0.621
UE1	0.238	0.803	0.630	0.840	0.670
UE2	0.259	0.785	0.613	0.810	0.626
UE3	0.335	0.713	0.579	0.736	0.600

Source: Processed Data by Researcher, 2024

Table 10 indicates that the research model possesses adequate predictive capability. All Q^2predict values for the tested variables are positive, suggesting that the model has superior predictive performance compared to the baseline method. Moreover, the RMSE and MAE values for the PLS-SEM model are consistently smaller than those for the LM model. This indicates that the research model possesses robust predictive capabilities, allowing it to effectively explain the relationships among variables and forecast outcomes.

The Effect of Performance Expectancy on Behavioral Intention

This research demonstrates that performance expectancy has a significant impact on behavioral intention (p-value 0.001 < 0.05; t-stat. 3.257 > 1.96), consistent with the UTAUT theory introduced by Venkatesh et al. (2003). It suggests that an individual's intention to use an information system depends on their belief that it can enhance performance. The results indicate that users who utilize the system tend to believe it can meet their needs in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement process. This finding has significant implications for information system developers, emphasizing the need to prioritize features and functionalities that enhance users' performance. Consequently, users' perceptions of the system's benefits in helping them achieve effective, efficient, accountable, and transparent procurement management objectives can significantly influence the successful adoption of an information system.

The Effect of Performance Expectancy on the Use of E-Procurement Through Behavioral Intention

The results of the indirect relationship analysis indicate that performance expectancy significantly affects the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention (p-value 0.004 < 0.05; t-stat. 2.917 > 1.96). This finding aligns with previous studies, such as the work of

Hidayat et al. (2023), which found that performance expectancy indirectly impacts information technology's adoption, with the intention to use technology as a mediating variable. These results suggest that confidence in the benefits of e-procurement drives its usage, with behavioral intention serving as the bridge between initial perceptions and the final decision to adopt the technology.

The Effect of Effort Expectancy on Behavioral Intention

The study findings indicate that effort expectancy significantly affects behavioral intention (p-value 0.021 < 0.05; t-stat. 2.308 > 1.96). This finding aligns with the UTAUT theory by Venkatesh et al. (2003), which states that effort expectancy positively impacts the intention to adopt information technology. E-procurement users are more likely to develop an interest in using the system when it is easy to understand and operate. Ease of use emerges as a key factor in shaping behavioral intention, ultimately influencing users' decisions to adopt this technology sustainably. These findings have practical implications for e-procurement managers, highlighting the importance of designing system interfaces and features to be accessible and user-friendly, especially for users with varying levels of technological literacy. Additionally, providing clear training and technical guidance can enhance perceptions of ease of use, strengthening users' interest in adopting the e-procurement system.

The Effect of Effort Expectancy on the Use of E-Procurement Through Behavioral Intention

The analysis of the indirect relationship shows that effort expectancy does not significantly impact the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention (p-value 0.098 > 0.05; t-statistic 1.655 < 1.96). This finding contrasts with previous studies, such as those by Hidayat et al. (2023), which indicated that effort expectancy indirectly impacts the adoption of information technology through the intention to use technology as a mediating factor. This discrepancy may be attributed to users with extensive experience in technology who are less influenced by ease-of-use factors when determining continued usage (Rizun et al., 2024). This occurrence is especially significant in the context of e-procurement in Ogan Ilir Regency, where the system has been in place since 2011.

The Effect of Social Influence on Behavioral Intention

The study results indicate that social influence significantly affects behavioral intention (p-value 0.000 < 0.05; t-stat. 4.143 > 1.96). This finding aligns with the UTAUT theory proposed by Venkatesh et al. (2003), which posits that social influence positively contributes to the intention to use information technology. The social environment, including colleagues, supervisors, or organizations, likely influences e-procurement users through views, recommendations, or support. When individuals perceive that significant others in their environment support or view the use of e-procurement positively, they are more inclined to embrace the system.

The Effect of Social Influence on the Use of E-Procurement Through Behavioral Intention

The study results for the indirect relationship indicate that social influence significantly affects the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention (p-value 0.003 < 0.05; t-stat. 2.926 > 1.96). These results align with previous studies, including the research conducted by Hidayat et al. (2023), which also found that social influence impacts the use of information technology through the intention to use technology as a mediating variable. This result highlights the critical role of behavioral intention as a bridge connecting social perceptions with the final decision to adopt e-procurement. Consequently, e-procurement managers should promote a technology-supportive work culture by involving organizational leaders and colleagues in raising awareness about the importance of e-procurement. With such a strategy, the adoption of e-procurement can be more readily accepted and implemented more broadly in the Ogan Ilir Regency.

The Effect of Facilitating Conditions on the Use of E-Procurement

The study results indicate that facilitating conditions significantly affect the use of e-procurement (p-value 0.000 < 0.05; t-stat. 4.998 > 1.96. This finding reinforces the UTAUT theory proposed by Venkatesh et al. (2003), which posits that facilitating conditions positively and significantly influence the use of information technology. E-procurement users are more motivated to use the system when they feel supported by adequate infrastructure, resources, or facilities that effectively use the technology. By providing supportive conditions, not only does it simplify users' access to the technology, but it also enhances their confidence and comfort in using e-procurement. This strategy ultimately improves the adoption rate and effectiveness of e-procurement implementation in Ogan Ilir Regency.

The Effect of Behavioral Intention on the Use of E-Procurement

The study results reveal that behavioral intention significantly influences the use of e-procurement (p-value 0.000 < 0.05; t-stat. 3.913 > 1.96. This finding aligns with the UTAUT theory by Venkatesh et al. (2003), which posits that behavioral intention has a positive and significant impact on the adoption of information technology. The intention of users to actively engage with e-procurement is a critical factor influencing the system's adoption. Firm behavioral intention reflects users' confidence and commitment to the benefits and ease offered by e-procurement. This finding has important implications for system managers to continuously enhance user motivation by promoting the system's benefits, providing training that builds confidence, and offering support to facilitate users' transition to the e-procurement system. By fostering firm behavioral intention, organizations can significantly increase system usage, ultimately guaranteeing the effective execution of e-procurement in Ogan Ilir Regency.

CONCLUSION

Performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence significantly impact users' behavioral intention to adopt e-procurement; this suggests that users are more inclined to adopt the system when they perceive it as improving their performance, being user-

friendly, and having support from their social surroundings. Performance expectancy and social influence also indirectly affect the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention. These findings highlight the role of behavioral intention as a critical bridge connecting users' beliefs in the system's benefits and social support to their final decision to adopt the technology. However, effort expectancy does not significantly affect the use of e-procurement through behavioral intention. This can be attributed to experienced users who are less influenced by ease-of-use factors. Additionally, facilitating conditions, such as infrastructure, technical support, and adequate resources, directly and significantly impact the use of e-procurement; this underscores that the availability of supportive conditions enhances users' comfort, confidence, and motivation in effectively adopting e-procurement. Finally, this study confirms that users' firm intention to utilize the system actively is an essential component driving the level of e-procurement usage in Ogan Ilir Regency. Positive behavioral intention reflects users' commitment to the system's benefits and ease of use, ultimately supporting the successful implementation of this technology. Based on these findings, e-procurement managers in Ogan Ilir Regency should focus on the following strategies : 1) enhancing perceptions of system benefits through promotional efforts that emphasize the efficiency and effectiveness achieved by e-procurement, 2) ensuring ease of use by providing a user-friendly interface and effective training programs, 3) building strong social support by engaging organizational leaders and fostering workplace socialization about the importance of e-procurement, and 4) strengthening infrastructure and ensuring adequate resources to support accessibility and ease of system use. Implementing these strategies can further improve the adoption rate and effectiveness of e-procurement in the Ogan Ilir Regency.

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