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The Evaluation of 2020 Simultaneous Election Logistic Procurement Policy at The Tomohon City General Election Commission

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to find out the results of the evaluation of the logistics procurement policy for the simultaneous elections in 2020 by e-procurement at the General Elections Commission of the City of Tomohon. This study used a qualitative method using data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. The conclusion of the research results shows that a) The General Election Commission of Tomohon City has procured logistics for the 2020 simultaneous election in accordance with the regulations/provisions issued by the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia where there are 7 types of logistics held through sectoral electronic catalogs where the provider has previously contracted with The KPU of the Republic of Indonesia through a Catalog Contract, so that the Procurement Officers of the Tomohon City KPU purchase logistics from these providers in accordance with the type of logistics offered but in implementing this policy the General Election Commission of Tomohon City has not been effective in preparing planning for the operational costs of logistics procurement without taking into account validation costs and other costs incurred as a result of the addendum to the procurement contract; b) The implementation of the procurement policy through sectoral electronic catalogs has met the logistics needs of the simultaneous election in 2020 but is still not effective and efficient because there are still types of logistics that should be procured through sectoral electronic catalogs but are not held besides this policy absorbs very large operational costs due to expenditures official travel expenses in the context of monitoring and supervising election logistics; c) Obstacles encountered are the provider's location outside the area making it difficult for communication, increasing security risks, requiring large operational costs, limited human resources and the occurrence of logistics accumulation due to logistics arriving almost simultaneously.

Keywords. Evaluation, Logistic Procurement Policy, General Election Commission

A. Introduction

The General Election Commission (KPU) as mandated in Article 8 of Law Number 1 of 2015 which has been amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2020 is an Election organizer which is obliged to carry out all stages of the election in a timely manner

according to the stages and the schedule listed in the KPU Regulations (Utami, 2021) [1]. Carrying out elections is not just running the electoral system and the electoral process, but also the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure, namely election logistics. Election logistics consisting of voting equipment, other supporting equipment, as well as outreach and campaign materials must of course be provided in accordance with the designation and needs index of each type of logistics. The right type, right amount and right time are proof that logistics management is going well. One part of logistics management is logistics procurement. Dwiantara and Sumarto in Ratnawati and Oktarina (2022) argue that logistics procurement is an operational function of logistics management, where this function is basically a series of processes to meet logistics needs of the right type, right amount, right time can be accounted for in accordance with statutory provisions [2]. Similar to the process of procuring government goods/services in general, procurement of election logistics has also undergone process adjustments in line with the transformation of government procurement of goods/services from Presidential Decree Number 80 of 2003 to Presidential Regulation Number 54 of 2020 in conjunction with Presidential Regulation Number 4 of 2015. Paradigm The old procurement of goods/services that previously used the manual method with a long/complicated process are slowly starting to switch to implementing a new paradigm, including simplification of processes and the use of electronic aids, also known as e-procurement. Efficiency of human resources, time and costs, transparency and accountability are the aims of implementing e-procurement.

Article 3 General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2020 as explained in Majid et al.'s book (2023)[3] stipulates that the provision of Election equipment is carried out based on the principles of: (1) the right amount, the available logistics in accordance with the number of needs of the Regency/Municipal KPU, PPK, PPS and KPPS; (2) The right type, logistics provided according to the type of goods required by Regency/Municipal KPU, PPK, PPS and KPPS; (3) right on target, available logistics according to designation; (4) on time, logistics received on time; (5) proper quality, the logistics provided are in accordance with the quality standards set by the RI KPU; and (6) efficient, Logistics is carried out with the most efficient budget possible. In order to achieve these principles, in the letter of implementing the duties of the Secretary General of the Republic of Indonesia KPU number 806/PP.08.2-SD/07/SJ/VIII/2020 dated 7 August 2020 it is emphasized that in the context of transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in the procurement of equipment for holding simultaneous elections In 2020 there are 11 (eleven) types of logistics, namely Ballots, Fingerprint Ink, Seals, Holographic Forms, Covers, PPK and KPPS Handbooks, List of Candidate Pairs, Blind Voting Aids, Ballot Boxes, Voting Booths, Cable Ties for Ballot Box Security which is procured through the Sectoral Catalog Program. Apart from using the Sectoral Catalog Program, there are several types of equipment that are procured through a Consolidated Tender process. The Consolidated Tender is carried out by the KPU and Provincial KPU's Goods/Services Procurement Work Unit (UKPBJ).

The implementation of the procurement of goods/services through the Sectoral Catalog program aims to minimize and prevent the occurrence of problems/legal impacts on the procurement of goods/services which indicate findings in the goods/services procurement process. For the KPU, this mechanism facilitates the management of logistics procurement in terms of standardizing the quality of goods, monitoring procurement, reducing the risk of procurement failure. Budget efficiency for logistics procurement is also one of the targets to be achieved through this mechanism.

The General Election Commission of Tomohon City has appointed the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Tomohon for 2020. All procurement logistics are available on time and on

target so as to meet the principles of logistics procurement. From a budget point of view, procurement of logistics through e-procurement fulfills the principles of efficiency and transparency. The successful implementation of the 2020 Tomohon Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections cannot be separated from professional and quality logistics management.

Even so, there are problems faced by the General Election Commission of Tomohon City in the logistics procurement process. From preliminary observations it was found that the total procurement value through sectoral electronic catalogs was 28.726.250 IDR (twenty-eight million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand two and fifty rupiah) while the operational costs incurred by the General Elections Commission of the City of Tomohon while overseeing the procurement process are an average of $\pm 10.000.000$ IDR per person, which when multiplied by the number of supervisors, for example for ballots with a team of supervisors of 3 people, the operational costs required are $\pm 30.000.000$ IDR. These problems certainly lead to high absorption of the logistics operational budget at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City which has an impact on inefficient logistics management.

Based on the data mentioned above, the writer is very interested in conducting research with the title "Evaluation of the 2020 Simultaneous Election Logistics Procurement Policy at the General Election Commission of the City of Tomohon". The focus of the problem relates to the evaluation of the logistics procurement policy for the 2020 simultaneous election by e-procurement at the General Elections Commission of the City of Tomohon. The purpose of this research is to find out the results of the evaluation of the logistics procurement policy for the 2020 simultaneous election by e-procurement at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City.

B. Literature review

Public Policy

Carl I. Fredrick in Nugroho (2004) explains public policies are actions that are proposed by either a person, group or government in a certain environment, aiming to exploit potential while overcoming existing obstacles in order to achieve certain goals [4]. Meanwhile, Anderson in Widodo (2010) defines public policy as policies developed by government officials, where the effects of these policies are: 1) public policies always have specific goals or have goal-oriented actions. 2) Public policy contains government actions. 3) Public policy is what the government actually does, so it is not what it is still meant to do. 4) The public policy taken can be positive in the sense that it is the government's action on all certain issues, or negative in the sense that it is the government's decision not to do something. 5) Government policies at least in a positive sense are based on binding and coercive laws and regulations [5].

There is also another opinion from Robert Eyestone in Leo Agustino's research (2008:6). He defined public policy as the relationship between government units and their environment [6]. Many people feel that this definition is too broad to understand because the term "public policy" can cover so many things. Nugroho (2014) says that there are two characteristics of public policy, namely: 1) Public policy is easy to understand because its meaning is what is done to achieve national goals; 2) public policy is something that can be measured easily, because the size is clear, namely the extent to which goals or ideals have been achieved [7].

Santoso in Masengi, Lumingkewas and Supit (2023) states that policy is a set of ideas or goals implemented by the government or an idea and goals to be achieved by each organization. To make a policy effective, the government or organization must realize or implement the policy, namely by determining and taking the strategic steps needed to make it

happen [8]. This is in line with what was conveyed by Udoji in Dilapanga, Pangalila and Supit (2023). Udoji said that policy implementation is more important than just making policies. If it is not implemented, no matter how good the policies that have been made, these policies will only become dreams or good plans that are stored neatly in the archives [9].

Evaluation of Public Policy

Evaluation is an important stage in every activity, without evaluation the analyst will never know whether the activities carried out achieve the target or not. However good the program is, the consequences will only be known if the program has been implemented. Therefore policy evaluation is needed to find out information about policy performance. Policy evaluation is used to assess or see the success and failure of the implementation of a public policy.

Nugroho (2021) mentions that policy evaluation aims to measure the effect of a program or policy on people's lives by comparing conditions before and after the existence of the program [10]. Wibowo in Natawiriya (2014) states that there are four policy evaluation functions, namely the explanation function, the compliance function, the audit function, and the accounting function [11]. Policy evaluation is carried out to assess four aspects, namely 1) the policy making process, 2) the policy implementation process, 3) the consequences of the policy, and 4) the effectiveness of the impact of the policy (Wibowo, 1994)[12].

Badjuri and Yuwono (1994) in Lintjewas et al. (2016) divided the types of evaluation into four bases, namely evaluation of suitability, evaluation of effectiveness, evaluation of efficiency, and meta-evaluation [13]. On the other hand, James Anderson (1969) in Permatasari (2020) divides policy evaluation into 3 (three) types [14]. First, policy evaluation is understood as a functional activity, so policy evaluation is seen as an activity that is as important as the policy itself. Second, the type of evaluation that focuses on the operation of a policy. Third, the systematic type. This evaluation looks objectively at each policy program that is carried out with the aim of being able to measure the impact felt by the community by seeing the extent to which the stated goals have been achieved. Based on these three types, what is suitable for this research is the systematic policy evaluation type, in which the researcher wants to see the extent to which the 2020 simultaneous election logistics procurement impact on the General Election Commission of Tomohon City is carried out by e-procurement.

William Dunn in Dilapanga et al. (2023) put forward 3 (three) policy evaluation approaches, namely pseudo evaluation, formal evaluation and theoretical decision evaluation [15]. Pseudo Evaluation is an approach that uses descriptive methods to produce valid information about policy outcomes without further questioning the value and benefits of these policy outcomes for individuals, target groups and society on a broad scale. Formal evaluation (formal evaluation) assumes that the goals and targets that have been set and formally announced are the right measurements for evaluating the benefits and value of a policy. Meanwhile, theoretical decision evaluation monitors and evaluates policy outcomes by directly controlling the inputs and policy processes. Furthermore, William Dunn in Yulianti (2022) suggests evaluation criteria including effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness [16].

Logistics Procurement Policy of Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections

Logistics management as stated by Heizer (2010) in Yusuf et al. (2021) is an approach that strives for operational efficiency through the integration of procurement, movement and

storage of goods [17]. A logistics system is formed from a combination of procurement activities with various shipping, warehousing and inventory activities.

Election logistics management starts from the process of planning, procurement, maintenance and distribution, storage and supervision. Planning for logistical needs begins with data collection activities, which are carried out in stages in 2 (two) years before the year of the election. In this process the first step is to calculate the logistics needs. In order for the process of calculating logistical needs to run smoothly, KPU needs to identify the type of logistics needs, the number of *ad-hoc* organizing bodies, the number of Election participants, the number of voters, the type and number of transportation needed, the types of other services needed in handling logistics up to identifying the requirements and the ability of people to work in one day. Calculating the index of logistics needs must be guided by laws, KPU regulations and KPU decisions.

In Fitriani et al's research (2020) stated that the logistics procurement process must run on 2 (two) steps. First, in terms of the logistics procurement process that enters the stage of holding the General Election where from a very limited time perspective it requires courage to make decisions because it is related to whether the General Election logistics are fulfilled or not on voting day. Second, the logistics procurement for General Elections must really be able to guarantee the implementation of an effective, efficient, transparent, accountable procurement process in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations [18].

The logistics procurement process for the election is the same as the process for procuring goods and services in general, namely referring to Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods/Services (Lestari dan Jannah, 2019)[19]. The stages carried out starting from the Announcement of the General Plan for Procurement at SIRUP by the Budget User Authority, Preparation of Terms of Reference (KAK), Surveys and Preparation of Self-Estimated Prices (HPS) and Specifications for Goods/Services by Commitment Making Officials (PPK), Preparation of Procurement Schedules, Preparation of Standard Procurement Documents and Contracts by PPK. The procurement of Election logistics is further regulated in General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2020. Article 3 of General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2020 stipulates that the procurement of Election logistics must be carried out by adhering to the principles: 1) Right amount, 2) Right type, 3) Right on target, 4) On time, 5) Right on quality, and 6) Efficient (Zulkarnaen dkk., 2020)[20].

C. Methods

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. This approach begins with studying and observing phenomena in depth which aims to provide a complete and in-depth view of the subject under study. The focus in this research relates to the evaluation of the logistics procurement policy for the 2020 simultaneous elections by e-procurement at the General Elections Commission of the City of Tomohon including 1) the logistics procurement process through sectoral electronic catalogs; 2) evaluation results of logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs; and 3) Obstacles faced in logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of observation, interviews, and documentation. Data processing techniques use the Miles and Huberman methods, namely data reduction, data presentation, data verification, and drawing conclusions.

D. Results and discussion

In line with the objectives of the General Election Commission in the framework of transparency, effectiveness and procurement. So the procurement policy for the simultaneous election logistics in 2020 will be carried out by e-procurement through the e-tendering and e-purchasing procurement methods. The e-purchasing policy that is implemented is through purchases in Sectoral Electronic Catalogs. After a public policy is implemented, an evaluation of the policy is carried out with the functions of explanation, compliance, audit and accounting as stated by Wibowo in Natariya (2014). The following is an Evaluation of the e-procurement logistics procurement policy for the 2020 simultaneous election at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City.

Logistics Procurement Process through Sectoral Electronic Catalogs

Procurement Logistics is an important activity in order to achieve one of the strategic objectives of the General Election Commission of Tomohon City, namely facilitating the management of demand data, procurement, distribution, maintenance and inventory of election and election logistics. If the procurement process is successful, the logistics will be available and ready to use. Article 3 General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2020 stipulates that the procurement of Election logistics must be carried out by adhering to the following principles: Right amount, Right type, Right target, Timely, Right quality and Efficient. In line with this principle, Article 107 of Presidential Decree Number 54 of 2020, electronic procurement of government goods/services (e-procurement) aims to increase transparency and accountability, increase market access and fair business competition, improve the efficiency level of the procurement process, support the monitoring and audits, as well as meeting the need for access to real time information. Logistics procurement through the Sectoral Electronic Catalog is one part of e-procurement logistics using the e-purchasing procurement method. Sectoral electronic catalogs are catalogs compiled and managed by Ministries/Institutions in this case the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia.

The procurement of logistics for the 2020 Simultaneous Elections at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City has been completed. Starting from the planning stage to the handover of goods. The planning phase begins with identifying needs using supporting data such as voter data, the number of TPS, the number of adhoc agencies, the budget plan (RAB) and the types of logistics needed. It is from this planning stage that it becomes supporting data for the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia to propose a list of logistics to be included in the Sectoral Electronic Catalog.

Based on interviews, observations and documentation collected by researchers, the findings can be described, namely that in the 2020 Simultaneous Elections based on KPU Regulations and supported by the Letter of the Secretary General of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, the General Election Commission of Tomohon City conducts logistics procurement using the e-purchasing method, namely purchases through sectoral electronic catalogs. Of the 11 (eleven) types of logistics displayed by the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia in the sectoral electronic catalog, there were 7 (seven) logistics whose purchases were carried out by the General Election Commission of Tomohon City, namely: Ballots for Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Tomohon, Form C Holograms, covers, list of candidate pairs, aids for the blind, KPPS handbooks and ballot box safety cable ties, while PPK handbooks are not provided through sectoral electronic catalogs. The party contracting with the provider is the General Election Commission of the Republic of

Indonesia, while the General Election Commission of Tomohon City only issues an Order Letter containing the amount of logistical needs. The provider locations are spread across several areas on the island of Java, namely Central Java, East Java, West Java and Banten. It was also found that the KPU of Tomohon City in terms of compiling operational costs/budget requirements for logistics procurement was still not effective because it did not consider the costs incurred as a result of implementing logistics procurement policies through sectoral electronic catalogs such as official travel costs for design validation, the impact of contract addendums related to logistics delivery and other operational costs.

Evaluation Results of Logistics Procurement Through Sectoral Electronic Catalogs

Guided by the evaluation criteria put forward by William Dunn, researchers have conducted observations, interviews and documentation to obtain information about the evaluation results that have been carried out by the General Election Commission of the City of Tomohon regarding the procurement of logistics for the 2020 election through sectoral electronic catalogs. The evaluation criteria in question are effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, and responsiveness.

Effectiveness. The assessment of the effectiveness of the intended policy evaluation is to determine the achievement of the results of logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs in terms of timeliness, suitability of the results with the desired objectives. The researcher argues that to achieve effective results, several things need to be considered in procuring logistics through sectoral electronic catalogs, namely the understanding of the Tomohon City General Election Commission in compiling identification of needs must be carried out properly referring to the supporting data needed and an understanding of the use of the SPSE application as a forum for purchasing transactions through sectoral electronic catalogs. From this evaluation it is known that the General Election Commission of Tomohon City in procuring election logistics through sectoral electronic catalogs is in accordance with the principles of procurement based on PKPU Number 7 of 2020, namely the right amount, right type and right time, however the researcher concludes that logistics procurement at Tomohon City KPU not yet fully effective because there are several logistics that must be picked up directly in order to meet the availability of logistics on time, besides that the PPK Handbook was not made available by the Tomohon City Election Commission through a sectoral electronic catalog.

Efficiency. Dunn in Apriliani and Mulyadi (2019) mentions efficiency with respect to the amount of effort required to produce a certain level of effectiveness [20]. The implementation of logistics procurement policies through sectoral catalogs based on research results was found to be inefficient because they were not supported by adequate resources, sufficient operational funds, and supplier locations that were far from Tomohon City. Bowersox in Haryotejo and Kusumawardhani (2015) proposed an integrated logistics component and formed a system including the facility location structure including the number, size and geographic location of the facilities; Transportation, logistics systems are designed to minimize transport costs [21]. Inventory, the selection of procurement of a product will affect transportation costs. But on the other hand, with the existence of sectoral electronic catalogs, the procurement time is shorter, the risk of procurement failure is minimal and the policy objective, namely transparency in logistics procurement, is fulfilled.

Adequacy. Adequacy is still related to effectiveness by measuring or predicting how far the level of satisfaction of needs is. William Dunn argues that adequacy relates to how far a

level of effectiveness satisfies the needs, values or opportunities that create problems. From the results of this study it is proven that logistics procurement policies through sectoral electronic catalogs provide significant benefits and influences, especially in the process of transparency of procurement, timing of procurement, and legal risks related to procurement.

Equity. According to Dunn in Herdiana (2019), equity relates to legal and social rationality and refers to the distribution of consequences and efforts between different groups in society [22]. Equalization-oriented policies are policies whose results or efforts are fairly distributed. In line with this theory, the General Election Commission of Tomohon City has been provided with important information related to logistics procurement through Socialization and Technical Guidance before the logistics procurement process at the General Election Commission is carried out.

Responsiveness. In policy, responsiveness can be interpreted as a response from an activity. William Dunn stated that responsiveness relates to how far a policy can satisfy the needs, preferences, or values of certain groups of people [22]. With regard to logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs, the General Election Commission of the City of Tomohon has responded very well and provided support to the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia. Vice versa. Evidenced by the efforts that have been made by the General Election Commission of Tomohon City in dealing with obstacles during the implementation of procurement work. For this reason, the researcher believes that there are several things that still need to be considered by the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia when continuing the procurement policy through sectoral electronic catalogs.

Constraints on Logistics Procurement Through Sectoral Electronic Catalogs

Based on the information collected by researchers from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation found obstacles in the form of Communication, Human Resources, Security Risk, Delivery Time, Limited Operational Costs, and Logistics Stacking and Warehouse Readiness.

Communication. Logistics communication is the main network among all logistics processes that are intertwined in this case between the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia, Providers and KPU of Tomohon City. The General Election Commission of Tomohon City makes communication one of the obstacles, especially in terms of coordination during the logistics work process. According to Edward III's view in Akib (2010), policy implementation is influenced by 4 (four) variables, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure [23]. Communication determines the success of achieving the goals of the policy. Without good communication, it can lead to confusion in the logistics procurement process. If related to this research, the theory can be concluded that in the procurement of logistics through sectoral electronic catalogs, communication is one of the most important indicators, even though the General Election Commission of Tomohon City has succeeded in holding election logistics, more effort is needed so that everything can run well.

Human Resources. George Edward III stated that policy implementation needs to be supported by resources including people, equipment, and information and authority. If policy implementers lack resources, the policy will not be effective and efficient. The effectiveness of policy implementation is highly dependent on the human resources (employees) who are responsible for implementing the policy. On the other hand, Van Metter and Van Horn argue that policy resources are the success of the policy implementation process which is influenced by the use of human resources, costs and time (Leo Agustino, 2008)[6]. The procurement of

logistics for the 2020 Simultaneous Election is a series of government goods/services procurement processes that are guided by the regulations governing the procurement of goods/services. Obstacles encountered by the General Election Commission of Tomohon City in procuring logistics through sectoral electronic catalogs include the limited number of employees. With a limited number of employees, the assignment in the context of monitoring and supervising logistics procurement must be carefully designed so that it does not conflict with other responsibilities that are equally important. In addition, the lack of employees who are certified in the procurement of goods/services at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City has made the Secretary also a Commitment Making Officer. Even though the duties and responsibilities as a Secretary are so great, they are still preoccupied with their duties as a Commitment Making Officer. This is what the General Election Commission of Tomohon evaluates regarding logistics procurement and has been reported to the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia through the General Election Commission of North Sulawesi Province in the 2020 Election Logistics Procurement Monitoring and Evaluation Report. Referring to the conditions above, it is expected that the General Election Commission The Republic of Indonesia can open opportunities for employees to attend education and training related to the procurement of government goods/services. In accordance with this elaboration, the researcher argues that human resources (employees) have an influence on the strengths or weaknesses of logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs.

Security Risk. It is necessary to pay attention to security when the logistics work process takes place, starting from production to distribution from suppliers to the General Election Commission warehouse in Tomohon City. The work location which is outside the regional area makes the level of vulnerability to logistical security higher. Even more so with supervision when distribution from suppliers to warehouses uses air or sea transportation, which cannot be predicted whether it will run without obstacles. Therefore it is necessary to consider the location of logistics procurement so that it can be carried out within the region, in order to reduce security risks to the logistics being procured.

Delivery time. Time is one of the indicators that is taken into account in logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs. This is what the researchers encountered where for the type of logistics the Holographic Form C had to be picked up by one of the Tomohon City General Election Commission employees because there was a fear that it would not arrive as planned if sent by expedition. Judging from the procurement timeline, it has been progressing accordingly. However, what is being considered by the General Election Commission for Tomohon City is not only when the logistics will arrive, but also the next thing that must be done is the logistics sorting process. So it's a good idea for logistics to arrive earlier, and if logistics are found to be defective or unfit for use, they can still be replaced with new ones. There needs to be good planning in terms of logistics procurement through sectoral electronic catalogs. In addition, effective scheduling can generate other benefits.

Limited Operational Costs. As previously described, one of the biggest obstacles is high operational costs. Monitoring and supervision of logistics procurement must be carried out with a large budget absorption impact. This is what makes logistics procurement through social electronic catalogs less efficient from the impact that arises on monitoring and control costs. In view of these conditions, in the procurement of election logistics through sectoral electronic catalogs, it is necessary to allocate more budget in terms of monitoring and supervision.

Logistics Stacking and Warehouse Readiness. Warehouse is a storage place for logistics received from suppliers. After the selection logistics are received, sorting is carried out to ensure the quantity and quality of the logistics. Therefore, the readiness of the logistics

warehouse must be considered so that logistics overlap does not occur. According to Dodi Permadi (2014) the warehouse is part of all logistics systems that play an important role in serving customers with the minimum total cost [24]. Whereas the Warehousing Management Institute believes that a warehouse is a storage area that functions to store inventory before further processing, and is a solution for handling effectively and efficiently in planning the availability of goods for a company. According to Arwani (2009) in Irfayanti and Rahayu (2020), the role of a warehouse can be categorized into 3 (three) functions, namely: (1) storage, (2) serving customer requests, (3) distribution and consolidation [25]. In connection with this research, the researcher can say that the readiness of the logistics warehouse at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City is still not effective, if it receives election logistics at almost the same time. With an area of 300m², it is not enough to accommodate logistics at the same time, because apart from being used as a storage area, the General Election Commission warehouse for Tomohon City is also used as a sorting place..

E. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described earlier, an overview is obtained regarding the results of the evaluation of the logistics procurement policy for the 2020 Simultaneous Elections by e-procurement at the General Election Commission of Tomohon City. There are several findings as an assessment or evaluation in this study which are summarized as follows:

1. The General Election Commission of the City of Tomohon has procured logistics for the 2020 simultaneous election in accordance with the regulations/provisions issued by the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia where there are 7 types of logistics held through sectoral electronic catalogs where the previous provider has contracted with the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia through a Catalog Contract, so that Tomohon City KPU Procurement Officials purchase logistics from these providers in accordance with the type of logistics offered but in implementing this policy the General Election Commission of Tomohon City has not been effective in planning the operational cost requirements of logistics procurement by not taking into account validation costs and other costs incurred as a result of the addendum procurement contract.
2. The implementation of the procurement policy through sectoral electronic catalogs has met the logistics needs of the simultaneous election in 2020 but is still not effective and efficient because there are still types of logistics that should be procured through sectoral electronic catalogs but are not held besides this policy absorbs very large operational costs due to travel expenses office in the context of monitoring and supervising election logistics.
3. Obstacles encountered were the provider's location outside the area making it difficult for communication, increasing security risks, requiring large operational costs, limited human resources and the occurrence of logistics accumulation due to logistics arriving almost simultaneously.

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