

The Effectiveness of the General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP) Implementation within the Public Procurement Cycle at the Bawaslu Surabaya

Ardilla Novianti¹, Sri Trisnaningsih^{2*}

¹ Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur, Indonesia, e-mail: 23013010232@student.upnjatim.ac.id

² Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur, Indonesia, e-mail: trisna.ak@upnjatim.ac.id

* Corresponding Author : trisna.ak@upnjatim.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP) in supporting procurement planning and transparency at Bawaslu Surabaya during the non-election period. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, data were collected through interviews, observations, documentation, and literature review involving key informants from the procurement management unit. The findings reveal that SIRUP has enhanced administrative order, facilitated procurement monitoring, and improved public access to procurement information, thereby strengthening transparency and accountability. Nevertheless, several challenges remain, including limited human resources, frequent budget revisions requiring data updates, and technical system issues. The study concludes that strengthening operator capacity and improving digital infrastructure are essential to optimize SIRUP implementation and sustain good governance within election oversight institutions.

Keywords: Bawaslu Surabaya; E-Government; Public Procurement; SIRUP; Transparency.

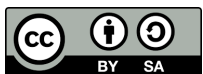
1. Introduction

Transparent and accountable public procurement governance constitutes one of the primary pillars of realizing good governance in Indonesia. Transparency in procurement not only prevents practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism but also enhances efficiency, effectiveness, and public trust in governance processes. Within this framework, sound procurement is not merely concerned with transactional execution but commences from a well-structured and open planning stage. In response to this need, the government, through the National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP), developed the General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP). SIRUP is a web-based application developed by LKPP as the official platform to announce the General Procurement Plan (RUP) by respective Ministries, Agencies, and Local Governments. It aims to provide transparency and accountability regarding government spending plans while enabling the public to openly access national procurement information (IAPI, 2025). Regulatory and technological advancements continually reinforce the strengthening of SIRUP.

Normatively, LKPP Regulation Number 4 of 2024 aims to materialize the principles of good governance by increasing transparency, accountability, and public participation in government public procurement, although implementation challenges such as limited understanding and human resources are still found in various regions. According to Pratama et al. (2025), this digital procurement trend aligns with the national policy trajectory that compels all government institutions, including non-ministerial agencies like Bawaslu, to utilize SIRUP as a mandatory instrument for procurement planning and announcement.

Referring to several prior studies, the effectiveness of SIRUP implementation across various institutions shows mixed results. Research by Ferdiansyah and Utami (2025) at the Bawaslu of East Java Province found that the SIRUP application yields significant benefits in improving and making the procurement process transparent. However, its implementation still needs to be upgraded through more intensive socialization for users, improvements in application system quality, and additional human resource allocation for SIRUP managers.

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Meanwhile, Piandayani and Ginting (2024) discovered that the use of SIRUP at the Department of Agriculture of Asahan Regency has run reasonably well but cannot yet be deemed fully effective, with the main obstacle being administrators forced to input data outside of working hours. Conversely, a study at the Department of Library and Archives of Southeast Sulawesi Province (2024) indicated that SIRUP implementation has progressed remarkably well, achieving high marks in data security, information speed and accuracy, and system capacity to prevent unauthorized access. These disparate outcomes indicate that the level of SIRUP's effectiveness depends heavily on the institutional characteristics of each agency; hence, contextual studies on specific types of institutions remain relevant and necessary.

The phenomenon serving as the point of departure for this research is the institutional condition of Bawaslu during the non-election phase. Following the completion of the 2024 Elections, all Bawaslu offices at the regency/city level, including the Bawaslu Surabaya, entered a non-election period—a phase where no election agendas are currently underway. Bawaslu staff Totok Hariyono emphasized that institutional strengthening is not only carried out when election stages are active but precisely begins during the non-election period, where Bawaslu consolidates and strengthens the foundation for the 2029 Elections (Humas Bawaslu Provinsi Kalimantan Utara, 2025). Furthermore, Bawaslu Tabanan stated that the non-election phase does not mean the institution ceases operation; rather, it becomes a momentum to reinforce the foundations of transparency, data services, and public trust toward a more accountable election regarding internal governance. These statements reflect institutional awareness that during non-election periods, procurement activities for operations and capacity building persist, meaning that procurement cycle transparency must not falter.

Nevertheless, a significant research gap exists in current literature. Most SIRUP studies have focused on technical local government agencies, such as sectoral departments. Meanwhile, studies on election oversight bodies which possess unique characteristics including fluctuating budget cycles between election and non-election phases remain highly limited.

The utilization of SIRUP by election management bodies like the Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU), which is fundamentally similar to Bawaslu, is directed as a means of coordination in compiling, monitoring, and evaluating centralized procurement plans, where the announced data serves as the basis for procurement execution via the Electronic Procurement System (SPSE). Nonetheless, an in-depth study concerning the effectiveness of SIRUP at the city/regency level of Bawaslu within the procurement cycle outside of election periods has never been conducted. Herein lies the novelty of this research: first, this study stands as the first to specifically analyze the effectiveness of SIRUP within the procurement cycle at the Bawaslu Surabaya; second, it presents a fresh perspective by positioning the non-election phase as a specific context that shapes different procurement patterns and challenges compared to government agencies in general; third, this study links the issue of procurement transparency with the institutional integrity demands of Bawaslu as an organization whose core duties and functions are rooted in the principles of oversight and public accountability.

Based on this background, this study formulates the research question: How is the effectiveness of SIRUP in facilitating planning and transparency within the procurement cycle at the Bawaslu Surabaya? Specifically, this study aims to describe and analyze the level of effectiveness in SIRUP implementation to support orderly procurement planning and transparency of procurement information at the Bawaslu Surabaya, particularly during the non-election phase. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to enrich the literature on the effectiveness of e-government systems within election oversight bodies that exhibit specific budget cycle characteristics. Practically, this research can provide evidence-based recommendations for the Bawaslu Surabaya and other regency/city-level Bawaslu offices in optimizing SIRUP utilization to maintain procurement integrity and bolster public trust, while serving as constructive feedback for LKPP in developing SIRUP utilization policies for election management and oversight bodies in Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

E-Government

The concept of e-government represents the utilization of information and communication technology by the government to enhance public service quality, bureaucratic effectiveness, and administrative transparency. The development of e-government in Indonesia began to be reinforced since the issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2001 concerning Telematics, which emphasized the importance of utilizing information technology in government governance.

E-government is understood as a service to the public through the provision of information and government administrative services based on information technology. The utilization of such technology is applied not only within the executive branch but also across legislative and judicial bodies. According to Wati et al. (2024), within the context of public procurement, e-government implementation is manifested through electronic procurement systems such as SPSE, e-catalogs, and the General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP). The advancement of information technology drives the transformation of procurement processes, shifting from manual methods to electronic platforms. This transformation renders procurement information more accurate, accessible, and transparent. Thus, the implementation of SIRUP can be conceptualized as a constituent of e-government implementation that upholds good governance principles through enhanced public information disclosure, bureaucratic efficiency, and state budget management accountability.

Public Procurement Cycle

The public procurement cycle in Indonesia is regulated under Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods/Services, as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2021 and most recently Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2025. Based on these regulations, the procurement process initiates from needs identification, determination of goods/services, execution methods, scheduling, budgeting, up to the preparation and announcement of the RUP through SIRUP. The announcement of the RUP is a legal obligation that must be executed no later than March 31 of the current fiscal year, pursuant to LKPP Regulation Number 11 of 2021. Permana & Novel (2024) explain that government procurement is a strategic activity directly associated with the utilization of the state budget and the quality of public services. The procurement process spans from the planning stage to the selection of providers. Because it involves large budget allocations, the procurement process must be conducted in a transparent, accountable, and legally compliant manner to prevent corruption and administrative deviations. SIRUP is explicitly designated as the sole official medium for RUP announcements based on Article 22 of Presidential Regulation 16/2018. Consequently, SIRUP is not merely a publication tool but a core instrument that integrates planning with transparency in a unified platform. Within the Bawaslu environment, the Circular Letter of Bawaslu RI concerning the SIRUP Input Policy for Fiscal Year 2025 affirms that entering the RUP into the SIRUP application is mandatory for all Bawaslu working units for monitoring, controlling, and evaluating RUP inputs, while simultaneously supporting the maturity growth of the Procurement Service Unit (UKPBJ) toward a proactive level.

General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP)

SIRUP is a web-based application developed by LKPP as a vehicle for Budget Approvers (PA)/Budget Authorization Officers (KPA) to announce their procurement plans and strategies through the RUP according to the respective fiscal year. SIRUP features three primary benefits: public transparency (all procurement plans are publicly accessible, thereby preventing corruption and collusion), accountability (every data modification is historically recorded), and efficiency (government agencies can plan procurement more thoroughly, avoid duplication, and streamline budgets). The implementation of SIRUP is part of the digital transformation in public procurement through the use of information technology and electronic transactions. The deployment of this system aims to enhance public information openness, broaden public access to procurement information, and generate sound and fair business competition in government procurement (Wati et al., 2024).

In 2024, SIRUP was automatically integrated replacing the previous manual synchronization mechanism. This integration also supports national monitoring through the Procurement Governance Index (ITKP), which positions the timeliness and completeness of RUP inputs as an institutional performance indicator. populating the RUP in SIRUP is intended not merely to meet ITKP scores, but serves as a form of transparency and quality improvement in procurement planning that will facilitate the overall execution of public procurement.

3. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, which explores and understands the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a complex social problem, according to Creswell (2016) in Piandayani & Ginting (2024). This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach based on the researcher's five-month internship activities, which enabled direct observation of the implementation of SIRUP in the procurement cycle.

The study was conducted at the Office of the Election Supervisory Agency of Surabaya City, located at Jl. Raya Tenggilis Mejoyo No. 1, Kali Rungkut, Rungkut Industri, Surabaya, East Java. Informants in this study consisted of the Budget Authorization Officer (KPA), the Commitment-Making Officer (PPK), Public Procurement staff, and the Head of the Administration Sub-department. Data collection techniques in this study encompassed primary data collection (structured observation and in-depth interviews) as well as secondary data collection (documentation and literature review) to generate both primary and secondary data. The data analysis technique follows assert that qualitative data analysis activities are performed interactively and continuously until completion so that data saturation is reached. These techniques include data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Finally, to ensure data validity, the researcher applied source and technique triangulation.

4. Result

General Overview of SIRUP Implementation at Bawaslu Surabaya

The implementation of the General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP) at the Bawaslu Surabaya is carried out as part of the obligation to announce the General Procurement Plan (RUP) in compliance with LKPP provisions and the Presidential Regulation on Government Procurement. During the non-election phase, the utilization of SIRUP remains active to support the institution's operational activities, administrative needs procurement, office facility maintenance, and institutional capacity building. Based on observations and interviews, RUP inputting is carried out by the procurement section under the coordination of the KPA, PPK, and procurement management staff. The process begins with identifying the needs of each sub-department, budget preparation, determining procurement methods, up to the publication of the RUP on the SIRUP application. All stages are executed progressively to ensure that the announced data aligns with the budget documents and the agency's work plan.

Effectiveness of SIRUP in Procurement Planning

The research results show that the implementation of SIRUP assists the Bawaslu of Surabaya City in structuring procurement planning in a more systematic and documented manner. Inputting the RUP through SIRUP ensures that all procurement plans are digitally recorded, thereby facilitating monitoring and evaluation processes. This effectiveness is evidenced by increased administrative order in procurement, the availability of centralized procurement information, ease of monitoring procurement schedules, and enhanced information disclosure to the public. The use of SIRUP also helps minimize administrative errors because every data modification is tracked by the system.

Transparency in Public Procurement

From the transparency aspect, SIRUP provides accessibility for both the public and vendor providers to access information regarding Bawaslu Surabaya's procurement plans. Publicly opening the RUP enables the community to ascertain the types of procurement activities, budget ceilings, procurement methods, and execution schedules. The findings indicate that information openness through SIRUP helps enhance procurement accountability because all procurement plans can be monitored publicly. This transparency also strengthens the institutional image of Bawaslu as an oversight body that upholds the principles of integrity and public accountability.

Obstacles in SIRUP Implementation

Although the application of SIRUP is considered quite effective, the study identified several bottlenecks in its implementation, including the limited quantity of human resources managing procurement, budget data alterations that necessitate periodic RUP updates, internet network disruptions or slow system access at certain times, and the need to enhance users' technical understanding regarding SIRUP's latest features. These constraints align with previous research findings stating that SIRUP's effectiveness is highly influenced by system quality and the capacity of its managing human resources.

Discussion

The results demonstrate that the implementation of SIRUP at the Bawaslu Surabaya has supported the creation of more transparent, orderly, and accountable procurement governance. This finding corresponds with the e-government concept, which stresses the utilization of information technology to upgrade public service quality and government bureaucratic effectiveness. From an organizational effectiveness perspective, the implementation of SIRUP at the Bawaslu Surabaya can be analyzed through the input, process, and output dimensions put forward by Mahmudi. In the input dimension, Bawaslu Surabaya possesses adequate human resources and supporting facilities to operate the SIRUP application, although the number of management personnel remains limited.

In the process dimension, RUP inputting has followed LKPP guidelines and is conducted collaboratively among the KPA, PPK, and procurement staff. Meanwhile, in the output dimension, SIRUP implementation yields better procurement information openness and streamlines the procurement monitoring process.

The findings of this study also reinforce prior research stating that electronic-based procurement systems are capable of creating more transparent, effective, efficient, and accountable procurement processes. In the context of the Bawaslu Surabaya, this effectiveness is apparent from the ease of RUP publication and increased procurement administrative order during the non-election phase. In addition, this study shows that the non-election phase does not cause procurement governance activities to halt. Conversely, this period serves as a vital momentum for the Bawaslu Surabaya to reinforce its administrative foundations and institutional transparency. The use of SIRUP during the non-election phase becomes an essential instrument in maintaining organizational governance continuity and readiness for facing the subsequent election stages. However, this research also uncovers several implementation barriers, particularly relating to human resource limitations and technical system issues. This condition reveals that successful e-government implementation is determined not only by the existence of technology but also by organizational readiness and the competence of the human resources managing it. Therefore, increasing operator capacity and optimizing technical support are vital factors for boosting SIRUP's effectiveness within the Bawaslu environment.

5. Conclusion And Recommendation

Based on the data analysis and discussion presented, this study concludes that the implementation of the General Procurement Plan Information System (SIRUP) at the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) Surabaya during the non-election phase has operated effectively in materializing transparent and accountable pre-procurement governance. The existence of SIRUP is proven to transform administrative processes from manual-bureaucratic to digital-systematic, which eases the Budget Authorization Officer, Commitment-Making Officer, and procurement staff in monitoring, evaluating, and scheduling the institution's operational spending plans. Furthermore, the non-election phase does not diminish the agency's internal accountability functions. Instead, this period is optimally utilized by the Bawaslu Surabaya as a strategic momentum to conduct organizational consolidation, tidy up asset databases, and strengthen public information disclosure to preserve public trust outside of political contestation periods. Nonetheless, the level of system effectiveness is still constrained by several hurdles, namely the limited quantity of procurement management personnel, the necessity to perform periodic data updates due to budget revisions, and technical glitches such as network latency on the central server.

Based on these conclusions, a practical recommendation proffered for the Bawaslu Surabaya is the necessity to design a more proportional workload analysis scheme to increase personnel allocation or provide dedicated staff assisting procurement administrators, so that the data update process due to budget revisions does not accumulate on only one or two individuals. Additionally, the institution needs to organize periodic technical training and in-depth clinics to update officials' understanding regarding advanced features within the SIRUP application. Meanwhile, policy recommendations are directed toward the National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) as the system developer to continuously optimize digital infrastructure quality, expand server data load capacities, and minimize system downtime, so that automatic synchronization at the local level can run more stably without technical hitches that impede the operations of non-ministerial government agencies.

Further Study: This study has limitations as it was conducted at only one institution, namely the Bawaslu Surabaya hence, the results cannot yet be generalized to all Bawaslu offices across Indonesia. Furthermore, this study focused on the non-election phase, meaning it has not compared the effectiveness of SIRUP during election and non-election phases concurrently. Future research is expected to conduct comparative studies among regency/city Bawaslu offices or compare SIRUP implementation during election and non-election phases to obtain a more comprehensive overview regarding the effectiveness of electronic-based procurement systems within election oversight environments.

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