

E-CATALOG V6: THE MANIFESTATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES (A Case Study of the Regional Development Planning Agency of Central Sulawesi Province)

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the accountability of goods and services procurement through the implementation of E-Catalog Version 6 at the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Central Sulawesi Province, specifically in the preparation of performance achievement reports. The study employs a qualitative approach using data collection techniques such as documentation and interviews. Data sources include the 2025 E-Catalog Version 6 policy document, goods and services procurement documents, and interview results with the Commitment-Making Official (PPK), Technical Activity Implementation Official (PPTK), and Goods and Services Manager. The research findings indicate that the implementation of E-Catalog Version 6 enhances transparency, accountability, and procurement efficiency through an integrated digital system that can be monitored in real-time. Simplified features, enhanced security, and the addition of administrative documents such as the Terms of Reference (TOR) support administrative orderliness and facilitate audits. However, implementation still faces challenges such as delays in account verification, limitations in network infrastructure, human resource capacity, and suboptimal integration of digital payments. The findings contribute to improving service quality through the integration of modern technology that facilitates service delivery to the public via local government procurement of goods and services.

Keywords: Accountability, BAPPEDA, E-Catalog, Procurement of Goods and Services

INTRODUCTION

Accountability in the E-catalog refers to the responsibility and transparency of all parties involved in the electronic procurement process for goods and services, ensuring that every stage is accountable in a transparent, efficient, and compliant manner. The e-catalog itself is an electronic system managed by the Government Goods and Services Procurement Policy Agency (LKPP) to facilitate government agencies in selecting, comparing, and purchasing goods or services that have been officially registered.

The procurement of goods and services within the government is a series of processes that begins with needs planning and ends with the handover of the procured goods or services. This process is carried out by ministries, agencies, or local government bodies using funds from the State Budget (APBN) or Regional Budget (APBD). Procurement is conducted through two main methods: self-management and supplier selection. Self-management refers to procurement carried out directly by government agencies, community organizations, or specific community groups. Meanwhile, supplier selection is the process of selecting goods or service providers through tender mechanisms or other procurement methods.

E-Procurement is the process of procuring goods and services in a logistical, systematic manner, and in accordance with applicable norms and ethics, following established procurement methods (Siahaya, 2012). One of the tools in E-Procurement is the E-Catalog, which is designed to streamline the procurement process, expand market access, and improve efficiency and effectiveness. The E-Catalog is expected to address various challenges and shortcomings, as well as make a significant contribution to improving accountability.

An Electronic Catalog (E-Catalog) is an electronic information system containing lists, types, technical specifications, and prices of goods or services from various government suppliers (Regulation of the Government Goods and Services Procurement Policy Agency No. 11 of 2018). An innovative application called E-Peken, a modified version of the E-Lokal Market application that contains a catalog of Surabaya City MSME products (Akbhari & Prathama, 2023), also supports procurement digitization. In line with the development of the digitization of government goods and services procurement processes, the Ministry of Finance has responded positively by launching various initiatives in the field of goods and services procurement and government governance.

Most existing studies remain limited to analyses of technical potential or general system design, without paying specific attention to how these systems influence or shape accountability practices during the initial implementation phase. This indicates a significant gap in the literature: a lack of studies that thoroughly explore the effectiveness of new systems in the context of organizational transition. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by examining the contribution of E-Catalog V6 to enhancing accountability, with the transition phase as the primary focus to understand the dynamics of success or obstacles in system implementation.

The procurement of goods and services is conducted on a non-cash basis with funding from the State Budget, while adhering to applicable laws and regulations regarding government procurement. To provide easy and transparent procurement services, the government, together with LKPP, continues to develop electronic procurement systems. Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 17 of 2023 on the acceleration of digital transformation in the field of Government Procurement of Goods and Services, as stipulated in Article 1, paragraph (2), the government has tasked PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) with managing the

Electronic Procurement System and its supporting systems. Additionally, Director General of Treasury Regulation No. PER-17/PB/2024 governs the procedures for paying government goods and services procurement invoices through the Electronic Catalog, which are charged to the State Budget (APBN). The National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP) collaborated with PT Telkom to launch the E-Catalog version 6 application, which has been fully implemented across all ministries and agencies since January 1, 2025.

This transition period is a crucial stage as it involves organizational adjustments, human resource readiness, and policy harmonization. In this context, the success of V6 is determined not only by its technological sophistication but also by its ability to address the governance challenges arising amid the system's transformation. Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by examining how V6 contributes to enhanced accountability, with the transition phase as the primary focus to understand the dynamics of success or obstacles in the system's implementation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study conducted by Pebrianti and Maesaroh (2025) examined the implementation of the e-catalog policy as a form of electronic procurement of goods and services in Semarang Regency. This study explains that the e-catalog is an innovation in the government procurement system aimed at improving transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the procurement process for goods and services. This study employs a qualitative approach using data collection techniques such as interviews, observations, and documentation, and is analyzed using the policy implementation model proposed by Edward III, which encompasses aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The research findings indicate that the implementation of the e-catalog policy in Semarang Regency has not yet been optimal due to various constraints, such as a shortage of competent human resources, low technological capabilities—particularly among MSME actors—and the absence of specific standard operating procedures at the local level. Additionally, a lack of communication and coordination among implementers, as well as limitations in facilities and infrastructure, also act as barriers. These findings indicate that the success of policy implementation is significantly influenced by the readiness of resources, technological support, and coordination among the parties involved in the implementation of the policy (Pebrianti & Maesaroh, 2025; Yusuf & Paranoan, 2025).

A study conducted by Lestariyanto and As'ad (2024) examined the evaluation of procurement policies for goods and services through a digital payment marketplace system at the Headquarters of the Directorate General of Treasury. This study highlights that the use of a digital payment marketplace is part of the digital transformation in public financial management, aimed at improving efficiency, transparency, and convenience in the government procurement process for goods and services. This study employs a qualitative approach using an evaluative method to assess the effectiveness of the policy's implementation. The findings indicate that the implementation of the digital payment marketplace system has facilitated transaction processes and accelerated payment mechanisms; however, it still faces several challenges, such as limited user understanding of the system, technical difficulties in using the digital platform, and the need for improved system integration with existing policies. Furthermore, the readiness of human resources and

technological infrastructure support are critical factors in determining the success of this policy's implementation. Thus, this study emphasizes that while the digital payment marketplace policy holds significant potential for improving the quality of goods and services procurement, efforts to enhance user capacity and refine the system are necessary to ensure its implementation runs more optimally.

A study conducted by Hesti Rahmadhani (2016) examined the performance evaluation of the electronic procurement (e-procurement) policy in the Kulon Progo Regency Government. This study highlights that the implementation of e-procurement is a government effort to improve transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the procurement process. This study employs an evaluative approach to assess the extent to which the policy has been implemented in accordance with its intended objectives.

The research findings indicate that the implementation of e-procurement in Kulon Progo Regency has yielded positive impacts, particularly in reducing fraudulent practices and enhancing information transparency. However, several challenges remain, such as a shortage of human resources familiar with the system, technical difficulties in using the application, and insufficient outreach to relevant stakeholders. Additionally, the readiness of technological infrastructure is also a critical factor in determining the success of the policy's implementation. Thus, this study emphasizes that while e-procurement plays a strategic role in improving the governance of goods and services procurement, enhancing human resource capacity and strengthening supporting systems are necessary to ensure its implementation runs more effectively.

A study conducted by Prikustiawan (2023) examines the policy analysis of the implementation of goods and services procurement through local e-catalogs as part of efforts to develop SMEs in the City of Surabaya. This study emphasizes that local e-catalogs are one of the government's policy instruments to encourage SME participation in goods and services procurement, while also enhancing the competitiveness of local products. This study employs a qualitative approach with policy analysis to examine how the implementation of local e-catalogs operates at the local government level.

The research findings indicate that the implementation of local e-catalogs has a positive impact on improving market access for SMEs and expanding business opportunities. However, its implementation still faces several challenges, such as limited capacity of SMEs to meet procurement standards, a lack of understanding of digital systems, and technical difficulties in using the e-catalog platform. Furthermore, government support in the form of guidance, training, and mentoring still needs to be enhanced so that SMEs can adapt to the electronic procurement system. Thus, this study confirms that local e-catalog policies hold significant potential for driving SME development, yet their success is highly dependent on the readiness of business actors and sustained policy support.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach to examine the accountability of goods and services procurement policies through the implementation of E-Catalog Version 6 at the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Central Sulawesi Province. This method was chosen because it is suitable for describing ongoing policy events and phenomena. The research data consists of primary and secondary data.

Primary data was obtained through face-to-face interviews with key informants, namely the Commitment-Making Officials (PPK), Technical Activity Implementation Officials (PPTK), and Goods and Services Managers, as well as through observations of the implementation of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods and Services. Secondary data was collected through literature reviews and documentation in the form of policy documents, procurement records, and relevant laws and regulations.

Data analysis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, as well as drawing conclusions and verification. To ensure data validity, this study applied source, method, and time triangulation techniques so that the research results are expected to be valid, objective, and reliable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study on accountability at the Central Sulawesi Provincial BAPPEDA, one type of activity whose budget will be analyzed for reasonableness is the preparation of performance achievement reports. Data collection was conducted systematically to address the main research questions. For the Central Sulawesi Provincial BAPPEDA Policy Document Version 6 for 2025 and the Goods and Services Procurement Document, the researcher collected data through documentation and interviews, specifically by seeking relevant data or variables in the form of documents, such as goods and services procurement reports stored at the Central Sulawesi Provincial BAPPEDA office.

The implementation of E-Catalog Version 6 is part of the digital transformation efforts in the management of goods and services procurement within the Central Sulawesi Provincial BAPPEDA. Based on an interview with Mr. Subhan, the Commitment-Making Official (PPK), “Since the beginning of this year, we have been using E-Catalog Version 6 comprehensively because the previous version is no longer valid. Almost the entire procurement process for goods and services is now integrated into the new system in accordance with LKPP regulations,” he said. It is known that this system has been fully implemented since the beginning of the year as a replacement for the previous version, which is no longer valid. This reflects the government’s commitment to promoting a more modern and integrated procurement system.

Nevertheless, the implementation process has not been without obstacles. One of the main challenges faced is the length of the account verification process conducted by the LKPP. “In regions where internet connectivity is still inadequate, procurement is still carried out manually; however, in principle, all eligible procurement items are directed to be included in the E-catalog as part of efforts to improve budget efficiency and transparency,” explained Mr. Subhan.

Ms. Putri, as the Goods and Services Manager, noted that most suppliers have accepted the adoption of E-catalog version 6, though some adjustment was needed at the start. “From the suppliers’ perspective, most have accepted it, though there was indeed a need for adaptation at the beginning. The curation process by LKPP is actually fast if the documents are complete, but if they’re incomplete, it can take a long time,” said Ms. Putri. She added that this situation affects the supply of goods and services, especially for local suppliers. “If the curation process takes too long, the items won’t appear in the catalog yet, so it impacts

suppliers, particularly the local ones,” she explained. Overall, Ms. Putri believes that E-catalog version 6 is far superior to the previous edition. “From a system perspective, version 6 is better and more supportive of SMEs because their products can be included in the national catalog,” concluded Ms. Putri.

Improved Accountability in Software Development for Versions 6 and 5

A comparison between E-Catalog versions 6 and 5 reveals significant improvements in terms of efficiency and ease of use. According to Ms. Putri, the Goods and Services Manager, this latest version is designed with a simpler interface and a more streamlined workflow. Whereas in the previous version users had to go through various lengthy steps, in version 6 most processes can be completed within a single screen.

In addition to ease of use, improvements are also evident in system security. E-Catalog Version 6 is equipped with identity verification and facial recognition features designed to enhance transaction security. Ms. Putri also noted that the system includes multi-layered security measures to further strengthen transaction safety. “Now there are facial recognition and identity verification features, so it’s safer. Features that weren’t essential in the old version have been streamlined; the focus is now on security and ease of use,” she explained. Furthermore, she noted that ease of use is the primary advantage of E-Catalog Version 6, which contributes to work efficiency. “From our perspective as administrators, this system is very helpful because the process is faster and the administrative burden is lighter, although there was a learning curve at the beginning,” concluded Ms. Putri.

In addition, product management—which was previously handled separately—has now been centralized, thereby reducing the potential for data duplication and improving data entry efficiency. With these various improvements, E-Catalog Version 6 not only offers greater convenience for users but also enhances transparency and effectiveness in the procurement process for goods and services. E-Catalog version 6 offers fundamental differences from version 5 in terms of simplicity and efficiency, as highlighted by Ms. Putri, who noted a more streamlined interface with a limited menu and a single-screen process that replaces the lengthy and slow steps in V5.

Multi-layered security features are a key strength of V6, including facial recognition and identity verification—features absent in previous versions—while product catalog management is now centralized at LKPP, allowing for a single data entry without repetition across different regions, unlike V5’s decentralized system prone to redundancy. Additionally, V6 offers transparency in bidding where offers are visible to all providers, real-time ratings, and end-to-end payment integration with automatic audit logs—all of which eliminate non-essential features to prioritize administrative ease and rapid adaptation, even though the initial transition was challenging, as acknowledged by Ms. Putri.

Challenges in Implementing E-Catalog V6

Although It Offers Various Advantages, the Implementation of E-Catalog Version 6 Still Faces a Number of Challenges That Need to Be Addressed. One of the Main Obstacles Is the Account Verification Process, Which Is Considered Quite Time-Consuming. Based on an Interview with Mr. Subhan, the Re-registration Process from the Previous Version Requires Users to Go Through Quite Complex Administrative Steps, Thus Delaying the System’s Optimal Use.

Additionally, challenges also arise from the infrastructure side, particularly limited internet connectivity in certain regions. This situation has caused procurement processes in

some areas to still be conducted manually, preventing the digital system from being implemented uniformly. Mr. Subhan explained that these conditions have caused delays in the activation of accounts for a number of regional agencies. “Several regional government agencies, including Bappeda, will only be able to become active around May 2025, whereas the initial target was December 2024. This certainly affects the timeline for the implementation of activities and procurement,” he explained.

Limited human resources are also a factor affecting implementation. “The training is still being provided by the Procurement Bureau of the Regional Secretariat, both in-person and virtually, and nearly all regional government agencies are participating, including Bappeda, since the application is indeed new,” explained Ms. Putri. Furthermore, she explained that within Bappeda, the number of system users is relatively limited. “At Bappeda, there are only two active accounts—the Procurement Officer and the PPK—so outreach efforts are focused on those two roles,” she stated. Ms. Putri noted that the number of active users at Bappeda remains very limited, meaning the burden of system management falls on just a few individuals. This has the potential to affect the effectiveness of procurement implementation as well as the quality of the required documentation.

Ms. Putri also added that “These challenges are exacerbated by unstable IT infrastructure, low HR adaptability, and the limitations of V6-specific regulations that do not yet fully support end-to-end digital processes—such as integration with SAKTI—which risks reducing procurement efficiency and accountability,” said Ms. Putri.

Manifestation of Accountability in the Use of E-Catalog V6

The implementation of E-Catalog version 6 has made a significant contribution to improving accountability in the procurement of goods and services, particularly through the requirement to attach a Terms of Reference (TOR). In an interview, Ms. Lily, the Technical Activity Implementation Officer (PPTK), explained how E-Catalog version 6 has revolutionized transparency in the procurement of goods and services. “Now the entire procurement process can be monitored online and openly, from planning through implementation. The system is integrated with SiRUP and RUP, so all data can be viewed and monitored in real-time,” explained Ms. Lily.

This policy aims to strengthen the completeness of documentation and facilitate the audit process. Furthermore, she explained that oversight is not only conducted at the local government level but also directly by central agencies. “Procurement conducted through this system is directly monitored by LKPP, ensuring that every stage is more controlled and the risk of irregularities is minimized,” she explained. According to Ms. Lily

The KAK serves as a document containing detailed information regarding the basis for implementing activities, including objectives, technical specifications, and performance indicators. With this document, auditors can assess the alignment between budget planning and execution more systematically. This also supports increased transparency and reduces the potential for irregularities. Prior to the implementation of Version 6, the preparation of the KAK was not carried out optimally and was often not consistently attached. This situation created opportunities for discrepancies in procurement, including the manipulation of specifications for goods and services. Unclear specifications could be exploited to steer procurement toward specific products that did not align with actual needs.

With the enforcement of the requirement to attach the KAK in the E-catalog Version 6 system, every procurement process must now be supported by clear, digitally documented

justifications. This helps minimize the risk of fraud and enhances discipline in budget management. Additionally, the integrated system enables more transparent and real-time oversight, thereby strengthening overall accountability.

As a key expert with extensive experience in procurement commitment management, Mr. Subhan, in his capacity as the Authorizing Officer (PPK), provided an in-depth perspective on the challenges of digitalization. In a thought-provoking interview, he emphasized that strengthening procurement digitalization requires comprehensive integration of payment systems. “While the procurement system itself is already quite robust, moving forward, we should incorporate integrated digital payment features—including full digital signatures and digital stamps—to ensure the process is truly end-to-end,” explained Mr. Subhan. However, he noted that there are implementation barriers, particularly regarding the readiness of regional banks. “The current challenge lies with regional banks that are not yet fully prepared to support digital payment systems, even though this is crucial for accelerating the process and minimizing manual transactions,” he explained. According to Mr. Subhan, the integration of digital payments is a key strategic element in refining e-procurement policies to achieve the full digitalization of goods and services procurement.

The new features of E-Catalog Version 6 mentioned in the interview excerpt are strongly linked to the theory of public accountability, which emphasizes the obligation of government agencies to be transparent and accountable for their performance through external oversight, as explained by Halim & Kusufi (2007) and the Indonesian National Agency for Public Administration (LAN). Ms. Lily’s remarks on real-time transparency via the integration of SiRUP, RUP, and LKPP monitoring reflect the concept of checks and balances as proposed by Kumorotomo (2005), where the distribution of power to central agencies minimizes deviations through open processes that foster horizontal accountability to the public as well as vertical accountability within the internal hierarchy.

Similarly, the requirement to attach a Terms of Reference (TOR) to reports strengthens accountability for performance outcomes—not merely for tasks—as it provides a clear audit trail that facilitates the work of the State Audit Agency (BPK) and prevents fraudulent specifications through technical details that are difficult to manipulate, in line with the LAN’s role in enhancing oversight efficiency. Meanwhile, Mr. Subhan’s recommendation regarding the integration of end-to-end digital payments with electronic signatures and stamps underscores democratic controls and corruption prevention—the primary functions of accountability according to the LAN—by minimizing manual transactions prone to collusion, in accordance with the mandate of Presidential Regulation No. 12/2021, which establishes the SPSE as a tool for public financial accountability. Overall, V6 transforms accountability theory into tangible practice, moving from internal reporting to multi-stakeholder performance measurement that fulfills the rights

CONCLUSION

The research findings indicate that the implementation of e-catalog version 6 at the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Central Sulawesi Province has contributed to increased transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the procurement process for goods and services. The digitization of the system, coupled with oversight by the National Public Procurement Agency (LKPP), has promoted transparency in the process and compliance with applicable regulations. However, several challenges were identified during

implementation, including the length of the account verification process, limited internet connectivity, and suboptimal human resource capacity. Overall, Version 6 of the e-catalog is considered an improvement over previous versions, but it still requires policy refinements, particularly regarding the integration of digital payment systems and the strengthening of institutional capacity at the local level.

Based on the research findings, local governments need to strengthen coordination with LKPP to expedite the account verification process in the implementation of E-catalog Version 6. Additionally, improving the quality of network infrastructure—particularly in areas with limited internet access—and developing human resource capacity through continuous training are critical steps that must be taken. Efforts to integrate digital payment systems, including the implementation of electronic signatures and stamps, also need to be prioritized so that the procurement of goods and services can proceed comprehensively, effectively, and with greater accountability.

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