

LEGAL PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING SIREKAP IN AREAS WITH LIMITED INTERNET ACCESS: 2024 INDRAGIRI HULU ELECTION

Salestia Deni

Postgraduate Law Program, Islamic University of Riau

Email: salestiadeni22@gmail.com

Abstract : This study aims to analyze the legal problems faced by Indragiri Hulu Regency KPU in implementing the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) in areas with limited internet access in the 2024 elections. The implementation of SIREKAP faces serious challenges due to limited internet access in remote areas, which is examined in the context of Indragiri Hulu. The research method used in this paper is normative legal research (judicial normative), analyzing the consistency and substance of legislation, named Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, PKPU No. 5 of 2024 concerning the Recapitulation of Vote Counting and Acquisition Results and the Determination of General Elections, and KPU decision No. 219 of 2024 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Recapitulation of Vote Counting Results in General Elections. The main findings show that this regulation confirms that in the event of the network failure, the recapitulation will continue manually, And Form C. Results (physical) have legal supremacy over SIREKAP digital data. This means that technical failures in SIREKAP do not invalidate the election results. However, the delay in uploading this data hinders real-time transparency and has the potential to trigger public distrust and administrative disputes because the public's right to information is not fulfilled in a timely manner.

Keywords: *SIREKAP, Election Organizers, Limited Internet Access, Indragiri Hulu Election Commission.*

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the legal problems faced by the Indragiri Hulu Regency General Elections Commission (KPU) in the Implementation of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) in areas with limited internet network access in the 2024 elections, the implementation of SIREKAP faces serious problems due to limited internet access in remote areas, which is studied in the context of Indragiri Hulu. The research method used in this paper is normative legal research (normative juridical), analyzing the consistency and substance of laws and regulations, namely, Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, PKPU No. 5 of 2024 concerning the Recapitulation of Vote Counting and Acquisition Results and Determination of General Election Results, PKPU No. 3 of 2024, Concerning Stages and Schedules for the Implementation of General Elections and KPU Decree No. 219 of 2024 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Recapitulation of Vote Counting Results in General Elections. Key findings indicate that the regulation stipulates that in the event of a network failure, the recapitulation must be continued manually, and that the Model C.Results (Physical) form has legal supremacy over the digital SIREKAP data, meaning that technical failures in SIREKAP do not invalidate the election results. However, delays in uploading this data hamper real-time transparency and potentially trigger public distrust and administrative disputes due to the public's right to information not being fulfilled in a timely manner.

Keywords: SIREKAP, Election Organizers, Limited Internet Access, KPU of Indragiri Hulu Regency.

INTRODUCTION

The 2024 General Election marked a new era in the implementation of democratic celebrations in Indonesia with the adoption of digital technology better and more widely, one of which is the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) as a manifestation of people's sovereignty. General Elections (PEMILU) are a means of people's sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), the President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional Representative Council (DPRD), which are carried out directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. ¹In terms of the implementation of elections, it has been regulated by the Constitution or the 1945 Constitution which states that general elections are held by a national, permanent and independent general election commission. ²Election Organizers are institutions that organize elections consisting of the General Election Commission, Election Supervisory Body, and the Election Organizer Honorary Council as a unified function of organizing elections to elect members of the DPR, members of the DPD, President and Vice President and to elect members of the DPRD directly by the people. ³The General Election Commission (KPU) of Indragiri Hulu Regency is the organizer of elections in the Indragiri Hulu Regency area. In the elections held, a vote counting recapitulation system is implemented with the SIREKAP application. SIREKAP is an information technology-based application device as a means of publishing vote counting results and the process of recapitulating vote counting results as well as an aid in implementing the recapitulation of election vote counting results. ⁴SIREKAP is designed as a tool to publish and accelerate the process of recapitulating vote counting results from Polling Stations (TPS) to a higher level. The goal is to increase transparency and accountability of elections, enabling the public to monitor the vote counting process in *real-time*. The legal aspects of technology use in elections must consider interdisciplinary principles, encompassing not only normative but also sociological and technical dimensions. This is crucial to anticipate the implementation of electronic systems like SIREKAP in the field, particularly in the context of geographical challenges. ⁵

However, the implementation of SIREKAP is not without challenges, particularly in geographic regions with limited telecommunications infrastructure. North Sumatra Province, a vast region in Indonesia with diverse topography ranging from urban areas to mountainous areas and remote islands, is an ideal case study to examine these challenges. In the 2024 elections, the North Sumatra Provincial Elections Commission (KPU) implemented SIREKAP in its vote counting and recapitulation process. Reports and complaints from the field indicate that many polling stations (TPS) in remote areas experienced difficulties uploading SIREKAP data due to poor internet signal. These technical challenges led to data discrepancies between SIREKAP and manual recapitulation results, which in turn raised fundamental questions about the legal status and validity of SIREKAP data.

¹Article 1 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

²Article 22E Paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution.

³Article 1 Number 2 of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 2 of 2023 concerning Voting and Counting of Votes in General Elections.

⁴Article 1 Number 56 of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 25 of 2023 concerning Voting and Counting of Votes in General Elections.

⁵Sahra Raden, *Election Law: An Interdisciplinary Approach from Construction to Implementation* (Yogyakarta: Cakrawala, 2019), p. 72

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Therefore, this study aims to analyze in depth the legal implications of these technical challenges. The problem formulation in this paper is:

1. Is SIREKAP's legal basis sufficient to address technical constraints in areas with limited network access?
2. What are the legal challenges arising from the discrepancy between the idealism of implementing SIREKAP and the conditions of limited internet access in Indragiri Hulu Regency?

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a normative-qualitative legal research method. The analysis is conducted by reviewing various legal documents and regulations, using the Statute Approach and the Conceptual Approach, such as Law Number 7 of 2017, the General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU), and the 2024 Election Decree. Using this approach, the research will focus on identifying legal uncertainties and regulatory weaknesses.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Basis for the Implementation of SIREKAP in the 2024 Election

The 2024 General Election is a democratic celebration for the Indonesian nation, held every five years. Elections are held directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly every five years. ⁶Elections are an unavoidable part of a democratic country. Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system where the highest sovereignty rests with the people, as mandated in the 1945 Constitution, which states that sovereignty rests with the people, and is implemented according to the Constitution. ⁷Democracy is a concept applied in modern countries based on the principle of popular sovereignty, which fulfills the political rights of the people. Sovereignty in a democratic country is important and inseparable. ⁸To carry out the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, the implementation of popular sovereignty as the highest sovereignty must continue to involve the people in the implementation of government. The people have the right to determine who will lead this country and carry out government. Therefore, in order to maintain the highest sovereignty in the hands of the people, Indonesia as a democratic country must hold elections. Every elected official must be capable of carrying out their duties as representatives of the people and prioritizing the people in carrying out their duties and authorities. They must listen to every aspiration expressed by the people without exception and work fully for the prosperity and well-being of the people. As a democratic nation, the government formed through elections originates from the people. It is run in accordance with the will of the people and is enshrined for the welfare

⁶Article 23E Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution
⁷Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution.
⁸Wilma S. *General Election System in Indonesia* , (Depok, Rajawali Pers, 2022), p.6

of the people. ⁹The implementation of these elections must be conducted in accordance with the principles of elections as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution.

As a nation governed by law, Indonesia must have laws governing its actions. No matter what happens, no matter how it is implemented without regulations. Likewise, the implementation of elections is inseparable from regulations. Elections are governed by Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law). This regulation outlines how elections are conducted, including who is eligible to vote, who is elected, the election organizers and their implementation techniques, and the bodies that oversee elections. The stages of election implementation include:¹⁰

1. program and budget planning and preparation of implementing regulations for election organizers;
2. updating voter data and compiling voter lists;
3. registration and verification of election participants;
4. Determination of Election Participants;
5. determination of the number of seats and determination of electoral districts;
6. nomination of President and Vice President and members of the DPR, DPD, provincial DPRD, and district/city DPRD;
7. Election Campaign period;
8. Quiet period
9. voting and counting of votes;
10. determination of election results; and
11. the swearing in of the President and Vice President and members of the DPR, DPD, provincial DPRD, and district/city DPRD.

In the vote counting stage, it has been determined that the application of SIREKAP as an aid tool. The application of SIREKAP as a vote counting aid tool has been regulated by laws and regulations issued by the General Elections Commission (KPU). As stated in KPU Regulation (PKPU) No. 5 of 2024, it explains that SIREKAP is applied in the implementation of the 2024 Election. Furthermore, the PKPU explains that the implementation of the Election by implementing Sirekap is carried out through Sirekap Web. Sirekap Web is a Vote Count Recapitulation page used to assist the process of Recapitulation and Determination of Simultaneous Election Results, including Sirekap Web Subdistrict, Sirekap Web Regency/City, Sirekap Web Province, and Sirekap Web PPLN (Overseas Election Organizers). ¹¹To realize the implementation of democratic as well as effective and efficient elections, the government needs to utilize an electronic-based system to facilitate the implementation of elections that are able to minimize existing problems.¹²

To conduct the Recapitulation of Vote Counting, each TPS is required to use SIREKAP as an aid in vote counting. SIREKAP can help each TPS to count votes faster without using manual methods first, although to verify the vote count results in the end it is still done manually to determine the match between the results issued by SIREKAP and the manual count. The implementation of the recapitulation of vote count results and the determination of election results is guided by the principles: independent, honest, fair, legal certainty, orderly, open, proportional, professional, accountable, effective, efficient and accessible. ¹³One of the greatest benefits of using SIREKAP is increasing transparency and accountability in the election process, with SIREKAP all election results can be accessed by the public openly, which allows the public to verify and monitor

⁹ Wilma S., *General Election System in Indonesia*, (Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2022), p. 44

¹⁰Article 3 of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Stages and Schedule for the Implementation of General Elections.

¹¹Article 1 Paragraph (29) of the General Election Commission Decree Number 219 of 2024 concerning Instructions for the Implementation of the Recapitulation of Vote Count Results in the General Election.

¹²Marzellina Hardiyanti, et al., *The Urgency of E-Voting and Sirekap Systems in the Implementation of the 2024 Elections*, *Equitable Journal*, Vol 7 No 2 (2022), P. 12

¹³Article 2 of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 5 Concerning the Recapitulation of Vote Counting and Acquisition Results and Determination of General Election Results.

election results directly. ¹⁴The use of technology in order to monitor the election process creates broad opportunities to foster public confidence. According to Isra and Fahmi (2019), the principles of democratic elections in the Indonesian constitution emphasize fairness and legal certainty, which must be guaranteed even when implementing technology- and information- based systems such as SIREKAP. ¹⁵By applying digital innovation, oversight becomes much more transparent and accountable, a foundation absolutely necessary for the public to fully trust the integrity and final results of the democratic process. The use of tools such as *real-* time reporting systems or proven vote counting applications can minimize the opportunity for fraud and accelerate the data validation process. This is not simply a matter of efficiency, but about providing citizens with concrete evidence that each of their votes was counted honestly and correctly. Ultimately, these efforts not only improve oversight mechanisms but also directly strengthen public trust, a key pillar for the sustainability of a democratic nation. The implementation of mobile applications and online reporting platforms allows election supervisors and the general public to report violations or irregularities directly and quickly. The advantages of this system include accelerating the reporting and response process to violations, increasing public participation in oversight, and enabling *real-time data analysis* to identify trends and patterns of violations.¹⁶

The technical implementation of SIREKAP in the General Election is regulated by KPU Decree No. 219 of 2024 as follows.¹⁷

➤ **Procedure for Using SIREKAP at Plenary Meetings (PPK)**

The technical use of SIREKAP at the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) level includes:

1. Data Presentation: PPK is required to display data and photos in SIREKAP using layers and projectors or electronic layers.
2. Data Correction: In the event of a difference in vote acquisition data between the SIREKAP and the Model C.Results Form (physical) or a copy thereof, the PPK is obliged to correct the vote acquisition data in the SIREKAP based on the vote acquisition data in the Model C.Results form (Sub-point 11). This is the legal basis for the supremacy of physical documents.
3. Obligation to Upload Photos: PPK must still photograph Form Model C. The results of all types of elections from TPS where vote count data is not yet available so that public information is presented in full (Sub-point k).

➤ **SIREKAP Supporting Facilities Limitation Mechanism (Limited Internet)**

Technical handling of internet access constraints is specifically regulated in Point 3.b (limitations of SIREKAP Supporting Facilities):

1. If the Recapitulation Fails Due to No Internet Network: The vote count recapitulation is carried out by the PPK preparing a recapitulation formula for the vote count results at the sub-district level in *Portable Document Format* (PDF) and the Regency/City KPU must immediately report this condition to the Indonesian KPU (Sub-point 1).
2. Alternative Equipment Without Internet (Sub-district): In the event that there is no internet network in the sub-district, the PPK will provide computers/laptops, LCD projectors and projector screens or other tools used as aids in implementing the recapitulation of vote counting results (Sub-point a).

a. Sirekap Internet Access Conditions in Indragiri Hulu Regency (2024 Election)

¹⁴ Kadir Anza & Miftahurrahman Hafid, *Utilization of Digitalization of the SIREKAP Application by the Voting Committee to Ensure the Success of the 2024 Election*, Macoa: Jurnal PKM, Vol.2 No.1 (2025)

¹⁵Saldi Isra and Khairul Fahmi, *Democratic General Elections: Principles in the Indonesian Constitution* (Jakarta: PT RadjaGrafindo Persada , 2019), p.11.

¹⁶Nico Fransco, et al., *Utilization of Technology in Conducting Election Supervision: Increasing Transparency and Public Trust*, 6th National Conference of Community Service Projects, Vol.6 No.1 (2024), P.7.

¹⁷General Election Commission Decree Number 219 of 2024 concerning Instructions for the Implementation of the Recapitulation of Vote Count Results in the General Election.

Indragiri Hulu Regency covers an area of 8,195.26 km², has a tropical climate, and a population of approximately 482,445, consisting of indigenous Malays and Javanese, and Batakese as a mix of marriages and immigrants. Indragiri Hulu Regency has 14 sub-districts, 16 urban villages, and 178 villages. Of the 14 sub-districts, three sub-districts have no internet access, including Rakit Kulim, Batang Gansal, and Batang Peranap.

Internet Access Conditions and Implementation of SIREKAP in Indragiri Hulu Regency (2024 Election) reflect the infrastructure challenges faced by many other regencies in Riau Province in particular and throughout Indonesia, especially those in difficult geographical locations. Issues regarding the availability and accessibility of technology, including the internet, are a concern in technology law, Rusyidi (2025) emphasized that the law must function as social engineering to ensure the security and accessibility of every technological development. ¹⁸This connection problem is critical because the 2024 Election depends on SIREKAP to publish the results of the vote count at the TPS.

1. Geographic Challenges (Weak Signals and *Blind Spots*)

- a. Based on reports and experience from previous elections, several regencies in North Sumatra, such as Mandailing Natal (Madina), have polling stations (TPS) located in areas with limited signal. Polling Station Organizing Group (KPPS) officers in these areas had to struggle to find locations with adequate signal, even having to move outside the polling station just to upload photos of Form C.Results to the SIREKAP application.

2. Device and Network Capacity Limitations

- a. Apart from signal problems, obstacles also arise from the technical side, such as:
- b. Network Instability: The existing signal is often not strong or stable enough to run the *Optical Character Recognition* (OCR) or *Optical Mark Recognition* (OMR) process on SIREKAP quickly.
- c. KPPS Devices: The quality and compatibility *of the smartphone* used by the KPPS to operate the application also affects the smoothness of the data *input* and delivery process.

b. Implementation of SIREKAP and Mitigation Mechanisms in Indragiri Hulu Regency

Sirekap is a technology-based application used by the General Elections Commission (KPU) as the primary tool for recapitulating and publishing vote results. In Indargiri Hulu Regency, SIREKAP was implemented in accordance with national protocols, despite several technical and operational challenges.

1) The Role of SIREKAP and Operational Constraints

SIREKAP functions to transparently document vote count results and provide publicly accessible interim data. However, during the recapitulation period, the application faced two major issues:

- a. Input Errors: Many findings nationally (which also occurred in North Sumatra) indicate that there were errors in inputting vote acquisition data from the photographed Form C.Results (physical document) into SIREKAP (digital data). The KPU has repeatedly clarified that the data displayed in SIREKAP are not official results, but must be checked again with the original C.Results Plano document.
- b. Application Access and Activation: KPPS officers often experience difficulties in initial application activities and the *login process* due to various technical and network problems.

¹⁸Muhammad Taufik Rusyidi, Introduction to Technology Law (North Bekasi: PT. Publisher Naga Pustaka, 2025). P. 52.

2) Network Mitigation Solutions in Indragiri Hulu Regency

To overcome the limited internet access in *blank spot areas* , the KPU has implemented solutions designed to ensure the smooth running of the process, including in difficult areas of Indragiri Hulu Regency:

1. *SIREKAP Offline* : The KPU provides an *offline version of SIREKAP* , which allows polling station (KPPS) officers to input data at polling stations (TPS) without an internet connection. The inputted data is then saved to a mobile device.
2. *Manual/Shifted Data Delivery*: After *offline input* is completed, KPPS Officers can search for the location on the *KPU server* . Some reports also mention the use of copy delivery mechanisms via alternative communication channels (for example, sending PDF copies of the formulas via *Bluetooth*), although uploading C.Result photos to SIREKAP must still be done.
3. *Technical Support and Training (Bimtek)*: All levels of the KPU in North Sumatra, from the provincial to the district/city level, held intensive Technical Guidance (Bimtek) for KPPS officers to ensure they were skilled in using the SIREKAP application (both *online* and *offline*) and were able to overcome basic technical obstacles that might arise on the day of voting.

Overall, although the use of SIREKAP brings progress in terms of transparency, the varying conditions of internet access in North Sumatra, especially in remote areas, make this application a challenging tool, and requires serious network mitigation efforts from the KPU.

2. Legal Challenges Arising from the Discrepancy between the Idealism of SIREKAP Implementation and the Conditions of Limited Internet Access in Indragiri Hulu Regency.

The legal challenges arising from the discrepancy between the idealism of SIREKAP implementation (which upholds the principles of efficiency, transparency, and accuracy based on technology) and the limited internet access conditions in areas such as Indragiri Hulu Regency center on three main issues: process integrity, data transparency, and potential disputes over results due to the system's failure to carry out its transparency and accuracy functions as expected by law. Infrastructure limitations, categorized as structural limitations in digital policy implementation, have the potential to create legal loopholes.

a. Data Integrity Threats and Result Disputes

SIREKAP ideally ensures the *real-time* and accurate transfer of C.Result data from polling stations to the KPU server through OCR and OMR scanning. In Indragiri Hulu Regency, with limited internet access, this failure raises legal issues:

- *Data Disparities and System Flaws*: Signal limitations (in hilly or remote areas) delay or hinder the process of sending C.Result photos by KPPS. This delay increases the risk of significant data discrepancies between the results in the physical C.Result Plano and the numbers read in SIREKAP (*OCR errors*) or late data uploads. This discrepancy is the main argument (*defect*) for parties who object to submit a General Election Results Dispute (PHPU) to the Constitutional Court (MK).¹⁹ Legally, these technical issues impact the integrity of the vote

¹⁹Pradesa, IA, "Analysis of the Use of the Vote Recapitulation System (SIREKAP) in Facing the Problems of the 2024 Election," Triwikrama: Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences, Vol 3 No 4 (2024), pp. 47-57

count and have the potential to undermine trust in the KPU's electronic recapitulation system. Although SIREKAP is merely a tool, data inconsistencies caused by limited infrastructure in the field pose the KPU as failing to uphold the principles of honesty and fairness, making data delays due to *blank spots* preliminary evidence of administrative process flaws that must be further proven in the Constitutional Court trial.

- Potential for Data Manipulation: The process of transferring data or searching for signals outside polling stations due to *blank spots* opens the door to data manipulation, system hacking, or intentional or unintentional *human error*. Legally, this threatens the integrity and validity of the election results presented by SIREKAP, even though the official final results are still based on a multi-step manual recapitulation.²⁰ In essence, the ideal of *real-time* transparency in SIREKAP was immediately shattered because KPPS officers had to take the C.Plano Results out of the sight of witnesses and Bawaslu at the TPS to search for signals, a vulnerable moment. In the legal context of the 2024 Election, this situation fueled public prejudice and became easy ammunition for the losing party. Although the SIREKAP results were not decisive, the data chaos on the KPU's digital platform due to widespread network constraints could be interpreted as the KPU's negligence in ensuring a clean and efficient administrative process. If the integrity of the digital data is already in doubt from the start, then claims of official manual results could also be eroded, prompting a PHPU lawsuit to the Constitutional Court on the grounds of procedural injustice stemming from infrastructure limitations.

b. Violation of the Principles of Transparency and Openness of Information

SIREKAP serves as a manifestation of transparency, accountability, and openness of election data (*Open Election Data*), which must be available *in real time*. Internet conditions in Indragiri Hulu Regency hamper the fulfillment of this principle.

1. Barriers to Public Information Access: Network limitations result in delayed upload of vote count data at polling stations in *blank-spot areas* or inaccessibility for the public and election participants. Legally, this can be viewed as a lack of effective oversight and control mechanisms that should be provided by SIREKAP, thus opening the door to suspicion and distrust of the KPU.²¹ The primary goal of SIREKAP is *real-time* transparency, but if data only appears two days later in remote areas, the public and witnesses' independent oversight function is lost. This is not merely a technical issue, but also a violation of the principle of transparency in elections. This delay suggests the KPU has failed to provide a *non-discriminatory platform* to all citizens, despite the fundamental right to information. The doubts arising from this lack of prompt access, while not directly invalidating the results, could be a major *trigger* for election participants to claim violations of structured and systematic procedures, especially if accompanied by issues of *human error* or odd data *input during manual recapitulation at the sub-district level*.
2. Implementation Inequality: The implementation of a system that requires a stable 4G internet connection in areas with only a low network capacity indicates disparities or unequal infrastructure, thus hampering the public's right to obtain information on election results quickly. Legally, the idealism of a Luber dan Jurdil (Direct, General, Free, Secret, Honest, and Fair) election is challenged by the reality on the ground. When fast and transparent access is enjoyed only by voters in big cities, while residents in *blank spots* must wait long, SIREKAP fails to fulfill the principle of equality before the law in the context of public administration. KPPS officers in villages are forced to work under unfair pressure, struggling to find a signal to upload data that ironically should be evidence of transparency. This disparity ultimately gives

²⁰Andriansyah, Alpa Pratama, "Protection of Indonesian Citizens' Information Rights in the 2024 Elections Linked to the Problems of SIREKAP as an Alternative Information Facility," DEPOSISI: Journal of Legal Science Publication, Vol 2 No 2, (2024). Pp. 173-184

²¹AZZAHRI, Rizka. A Critical Review of the Use of the Sirekap Application in the 2024 Presidential Election Process. *Iapa Proceedings Conference*, [SI], pp. 398-405, October. 2024. ISSN 2686-6250. Available at: < <https://journal.iapa.or.id/proceedings/article/view/1067> >. Date accessed: October 15, 2025. doi: <https://doi.org/10.30589/proceedings.2024.1067>. (Mentioning the need for a stable 4G network and the fact that many areas have not yet been reached by adequate internet).

rise to procedural injustice, which could be used as an argument by parties objecting in election disputes, demanding accountability from the KPU for the failure of state infrastructure.

The problem of SIREKAP's functional failure in low-signal areas such as Indragiri Hulu Regency is a classic case of the clash between technological utopia and geographical reality, and this has serious constitutional implications for Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution. The principle of *Luber Jurdil* not only demands correct results, but also a credible and supervised process.

Delays in data uploads due to *blank spots* directly eliminate the *real-time monitoring function*. Under Election Law, this loss of public oversight can be interpreted as procedural injustice. The General Elections Commission (KPU), as the implementer of the constitutional mandate, is deemed negligent in ensuring equal access to crucial information. When data arrives late, trust in the integrity of the *digital vote count* collapses, providing an opening for the losing party to claim systematic irregularities stemming from infrastructure failures. SIREKAP's status as an auxiliary tool does not erase the fact that the resulting data chaos erodes the legitimacy of the multi-stage manual recapitulation process, prompting a PHPU lawsuit to the Constitutional Court.

On the other hand, this situation creates digital discrimination that violates the principle of equality before the law. Requiring KPPS officers in remote areas to search for strong signals to upload data is tantamount to burdening them with unfair demands and opening up a moment of vulnerability for C. Plano data results outside of witness supervision. This is not simply a technical issue, but rather a failure of state structures to provide the basic prerequisites for fair elections across the region. This discrepancy demonstrates that the ideal of Free and Fair Elections (*Luber Jurdil*) is seriously threatened by the digital divide, leaving the KPU vulnerable to accountability demands.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) for the 2024 Election in Indragiri Hulu Regency faces significant challenges due to limited access in remote areas. This limited telecommunications infrastructure has the potential to cause data discrepancies between digital recapitulations and reduce transparency and public trust in election results. Although regulations stipulate that technological failures do not automatically invalidate election results and that manual recapitulation has higher legal standing, these technical obstacles still impact the speed, efficiency, and legitimacy of the recapitulation process. Therefore, efforts to strengthen infrastructure and improve regulations are needed to ensure a fair, transparent, and accountable democratic process, especially in areas with limited network access. Based on this research, the General Elections Commission (KPU) and relevant stakeholders should improve telecommunications infrastructure development, particularly in blind spots by expanding internet network coverage, to ensure more equitable and stable access for KPPS officers when using SIREKAP. Furthermore, regulatory revisions are needed to accommodate technical challenges in the field, for example by establishing more flexible operational standards and procedures that strengthen the position of manual data as primary evidence in the event of technological disruptions. Adequate education and training for officials in remote areas is also crucial to minimize input errors and ensure a transparent and accountable vote counting process. All of these efforts are expected to increase public confidence in the election results and reduce the potential for disputes related to vote count data.

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General Election Commission Regulation Number 25 of 2023 concerning Voting and Counting of Votes in General Elections.

General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning Stages and Schedule for the Implementation of General Elections.

General Election Commission Regulation Number 5 Concerning the Recapitulation of Vote Counting and Acquisition Results and Determination of General Election Results.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections