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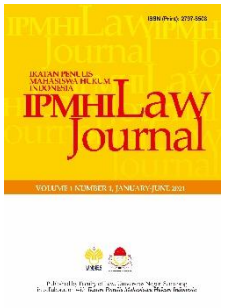

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The Effectiveness of The Implementation of The e-Court Justice System and The Impact on Administrative Court in Indonesia

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Abstract Using the e-Court system in the Administrative Court aims to create a simple, fast, and low-cost judicial environment under the constitutional mandate where law enforcement and justice need to be carried out as efficiently as possible, both in terms of faster time and cheaper cost. However, in its implementation, it is necessary to conduct a study on the effectiveness and impact of technological renewal in the form of e-Court in the administrative court realm to evaluate the existing system. This research is normative legal research using statutory, comparative, and conceptual approaches. In contrast, the legal materials used are primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials using documentary study techniques. From this study, it was found that the e-Court system can optimize the realization of the principles of good general justice in Indonesia, but in its implementation it is not yet optimal in terms of implementation and technically so that innovation and further improvements are still needed.

Keywords e-Court; Effectiveness; Administrative Court

A. Introduction

An adage says, "ubi societas, ibi ius," meaning that wherever there is a society, the law will always be there. The law itself is dynamic and will continuously adapt to developments in society. Based on the opinion expressed by Paul Scholten, the legal system will always be open, meaning that the legal system, based on its original nature, is not permanent and binding. The law with an open nature will tend to accept new things for deciding its relation to adding new things to the system.[1] The law will continuously adapt to society's development so that new regulations are formed based on new relationships that arise in society.[2] The dynamic meaning of the law is the law used as a value and moral principle whose development is constantly changing according to the development of society.

The development of people's lives now tends to be more in the technology field. It helps the community complete a task easily, quickly, and efficiently. The rapid development of technology is now starting to touch its use within the judiciary's scope. As a state of law, Indonesia recognizes two basic terms: the judiciary and the court. The two elements have different meanings and mechanisms. In this case, the judiciary can be interpreted as a process of examining cases by judges in the court environment. Meanwhile, what is meant by the court is an institution of law enforcement itself. It is in line with the principle that underlies the implementation of efficient judicial practices based on simple principles.[3] These

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1 Scholten, P. (2005). *Penuntun Dalam Mempelajari Hukum Perdata Belanda*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, p. 103

2 Apeldoorn, V. (1986). *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*. Jakarta: Pradnya Paramita, p. 18

3 Susanto, S. et.al. (2020). Menciptakan Sistem Peradilan Efisien Dengan Sistem E-Court Pada Pengadilan Negeri Dan Pengadilan Agama Se-Temanggung Raya. JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum, 6 (1), 104-116. DOI: 10.33760/jch.v6i1.287, p. 105

principles were born to realize a good and efficient judicial administration system in terms of justice and bureaucratic services.

Sudikno Mertokusumo argues that what is meant by simple is the mechanism of the event that is clear, understandable, and not complicated in another sense, namely, the simpler the formalities required in court, the better and vice versa.[4] Meanwhile, what is meant by low costs are court fees that are affordable by all levels of society. At the same time, fast itself can be interpreted based on what is felt and accepted by the community by law enforcement officers. Although, in this case, the settlement of cases in court is based on simple, fast, and low-cost principles, this does not necessarily rule out the obligation of examination, which prioritizes thoroughness and accuracy in seeking legal justice.

With the development of ideas for the use of information technology in assisting the completion of tasks within the judiciary, the idea of creating a digital justice system, commonly known as Electronic Justice (hereinafter referred to as e-Court), has become an exciting matter to discuss. Especially with the existence of a mandate contained in Law Number 11 of 2008 as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, where the law explains that the government will support a new breakthrough that appears in the legal system where the regulation will utilize technology more in deciding to prevent maladministration and corrupt behavior which is one of the root causes of problems that never end in the scope of the judiciary in Indonesia.

Based on the survey of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014-2016, it was found that the District Court is one of the judicial institutions that received the most complaints, as many as 394 complaints with the most types of problems. It is related to maladministration and mainly delays in handling, which is considered to be protracted with a total of 215 complaints. It is also related to the implementation of performance in the judicial system, which is considered incompetent in resolving complaints, namely 117 complaints, and finally related to the implementation of deviant procedures with a total of 115 complaints.[5]

Reform is needed in the judiciary's scope in Indonesia. The plan for the stages of judicial reform for 2010-2035 has set one indicator regarding the creation of a judiciary that can be said to be ideal, namely the existence of a modern judiciary using an integrated information technology basis. A modern judiciary is expected to facilitate the court administration process. The existence of this e-Court is in line with the industrial revolution 4.0, where there is a demand to start doing work based on the use of technology.

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[4] Shidiq, Z. A., & Kaimuddin, A. (2021). Sistem E-Court Sebagai Wujud Implementasi Asas Peradilan Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan. Dinamika: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum, 27(3), p. 333

[5] Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia. (2017). KMA: "Aparatur Peradilan Harus Melayani dengan Sepenuh Hati". Retrieved from https://mahkamahagung.go.id/id/berita/2688/kma-aparatur-peradilan-harus-melayani-dengan-sepenuh-hati, (accessed on 20 June 2022).

There is an effort to utilize a technology-based judiciary related to the technical services of the court administration system, so Indonesia issued a regulation contained in the Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018 regarding the implementation of administration in cases carried out through the e-Court system. The issuance of these regulations aims to overcome the obstacles in the administration of justice in Indonesia. One of the areas of the judiciary that applies the technology digitization system is the State Administrative Court.

The idea of utilizing technology within the administrative court scope is currently becoming a trend to be studied more deeply. It is about the application of an electronic system by establishing an e-Court that utilizes information technology in handling case administration and implementing procedural law, which is carried out online. This e-Court trend has been implemented in several countries, including Australia, which has implemented Online Dispute Resolution in the online dispute resolution process.[6] Furthermore, the United States, since 1999, has implemented information technology to support judicial tasks, such as the Case Management and Electronic Case Files (CM/ECF) system. Third, a country that has also implemented the utilization of information technology in the judiciary, namely India. The state of India launched the Integrated Case Management Information System (ICMIS) on May 10, 2017.[7]

Based on countries that have implemented e-Court that has been applied to courts in their respective countries. Indonesia should use it to evaluate the shortcomings that have occurred so far. As is well known, the implementation of the existing e-Court system in Indonesia is still far from being implemented in terms of implementation and technology compared to these countries. Therefore, through this paper, the author is interested in studying the effectiveness and impact of the implementation of e-Court, especially in administrative courts in Indonesia.

B. Method

This research uses normative research with a statutory approach, a comparative approach, and a conceptual approach. The statutory approach is carried out by reviewing all regulations related to the legal issue being studied.[8] The comparative approach is carried out by comparing the laws or regulations of a

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6 Direktorat Jenderal Badan Peradilan Agama. (2016). Di Family Court of Australia, Ini Yang Dipelajari Para Inovator Pengadilan. Retrieved from https://badilag.mahkamahagung.go.id/seputar-ditjen-badilag/seputar-ditjen-badilag/di-family court-of-australia-ini-yang-dipelajari-para-inovator-pengadilan, (accessed on 20 June 2022).

7 Bhunia, P. Supreme Court Od India Launches Integrated Case Management Information System for Encanced Transparancy and Efficiency. Retrieved from https://www.opengovasia.com/articles/7588-supreme-Court-of-india-launches-integrated-case-management-information-system-for-enhanced-transparency-and-efficiency, (accessed on 30 June 2022).

8 Marzuki, P. M. (2014). *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana, p. 93

country with the laws or regulations of one or more countries in the same matter.[9] While the conceptual approach is an approach to the concepts that exist and develop in Legal Science, both are derived from legal experts' and practitioners' views or legal interpretations.[10] The collection of legal materials in normative legal research is reviewed and analyzed based on primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The technique for reviewing and collecting the three legal materials is using a documentary study.[11]

C. Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of the E-Court Judicial System within the Indonesian Administrative Court

a. Stages of the e-Court system in the Indonesian Administrative Court

The Administrative Court is essentially present to oversee all the actions of state administrative officials in making administrative decisions.[12] One of the courts that has applied the technology digitization system is the Administrative Court. Before implementing this electronic system, the Administrative Court still used manual methods in terms of case administration, which of course, required high costs and took a long time to complete. This electronic system can facilitate easy, fast, and efficient case administration mechanisms in the Administrative Court. Several changes to the work system in the Administrative Court, including the provision of digital menus in the case handling processes, such as the Case Investigation Information System (SIPP), the Personnel Information System (SIKEP) regarding personnel administration information, the Surveillance Information System (SIWAS) regarding supervision, and other information presented in electronic form. These things are directly related to the developments carried out by the Work Units at the First Level and Appeals, such as the Integrated Public Service (Excellent Court Services) developed by each administrative court.

Based on the Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018, the application of e-Court in the judicial system in Indonesia consists of several stages: the procedure for registration and recording electronically (e-Filing), the use of estimates that are carried out electronically (e-SKUM), the procedure for payments made electronically (e-Payment), and the electronic summons (e-Summons). The last is related to issuing a copy of the decision, which is also carried out electronically. These stages are carried out coherently, starting from e-Filing, where the party must first register the case submitted online. The party who registers here has the right

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9 *Ibid.*
10 *Ibid.*
11 Soekanto, S. (2009). *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: UI Press, p. 34
12 Munandar, M. H. et. al. (2021). Legal Offerings Increase the Effectiveness of Determination of Coercive Money and Administrative Sanctions on State Administrative Decisions. *Lex Scientia Law Review*, 5 (1), 83-96. DOI: 10.15294/lesrev.v5i1.46287, p. 86

to choose the administrative court already actively carrying out services with the e-Court system. After registering, files are sent electronically through the e-Court application available at the e-Court of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. This online file submission is intended as a trial requirement consisting of a request/claim, answers, replicas, duplicates, and a conclusion.

The next stage after e-Filing is the e-payment process, namely by making payments in handling cases to a virtual account provided in the e-Court application. The Virtual Accounts used are from Indonesian government banks. The purpose of e-Payment itself is to be used as payment for Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) after registering a power of attorney and court fees, which include: registration fees, processing fees, summons from the plaintiff, summons from the defendant 3 (three) times, stamp duty, and editorial staff.

The third stage is e-Summons. This stage is the stage of calling parties online or via electronic notification. This call is sent to the user's place of origin (domicile). This electronic domicile contains the domicile of the parties in the form of an electronic mail address or verified telephone number data. This process becomes the task of the bailiff/substitute bailiff upon the decision of the assembly's chairman through the e-Court application after an examination of the trial schedule is held, which will then be uploaded via the e-Court application. When the summons was conducted by the plaintiff/applicant at the first trial, the defendant/respondent can receive a statement at the subsequent trial electronically even though it was submitted manually from the defendant/respondent. It is required if, in this case, the parties from the defendant/respondent agree and sign as a condition for approval of proceedings conducted electronically. A summons is considered valid if it fulfills the prerequisites determined by the laws and regulations.

Furthermore, it is related to administrative governance, which has been explained from the stages of recording registered party data, types of cases, stages in the trial, decisions, executions, and steps or laws that contain other data in the Case Search Information System (SIPP). A summons is considered valid if it fulfills the prerequisites determined by the laws and regulations. Furthermore, it is related to administrative governance, which has been explained from the stages of recording registered party data, types of cases, stages in the trial, decisions, executions, and steps or laws that contain other data in the Case Search Information System (SIPP). A summons is considered valid if it fulfills the prerequisites determined by the laws and regulations. Furthermore, it is related to administrative governance, which has been explained from the stages of recording registered party data, types of cases, stages in the trial, decisions, executions, and steps or laws that contain other data in the Case Search Information System (SIPP).

b. Comparison of the Implementation of the e-Court Work System in Indonesia with Other Countries

One developed country that has implemented the e-Court system in the justice field is the United States. America began to advocate for the implementation of this e-Court system in 1998, which was held in Los Angeles and Indianapolis Courts through the "Courtroom 21" program, in which the meeting was connected from 8 state institutions and 32 states. The program discussed several programs for implementing the e-Court system, from virtual examinations, testimonies conducted remotely or virtually, payment of fines for traffic violations online, testimonies of forensic experts/labs virtually, to the presentation of evidence electronically. Along with its development, "Courtroom 21" changed its name to Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER).[13]

The advantage of PACER, which the United States owns, is related to the security of data and documents after uploading. PACER from the United States uses software in the login screen, which functions as a tool to encrypt and protect the user's information. In addition, this protection can appear if the user enters an unsafe web after accessing PACER. The user will automatically receive information in the form of a warning notification that the user is accessing an unsafe web.[14]

The second country comes from the Asian region that has used the e-Court system in the judiciary in their country, namely Singapore. The application of e-Court in Singapore is already integrated with an e-Litigation system from the development of the Electronic Filing Service (EFS) system. The advantage of the system owned by Singapore compared to Indonesia regarding calls and notifications is no longer in the form of relaas but in the form of sending notifications from SMS or e-mail advocates who are in proceedings. Besides SMS and e-mail, notifications can also be sent via RSS Feed.[15]

Apart from these two countries, a country that can also be used as a comparison for Indonesia is India. India actually has a system that is not much different from Indonesia. India divides the e-Court system into two forms of application where both can be connected. The two applications are named Case Information System (CIS) and e-Court. The similarity with that of Indonesia is related to the administrative process owned by India; namely, CIS almost has similarities with SIPP, which Indonesia owns, where this CIS is part of the main application to the case administration process. In India, notifications and official calls are made using relaas. However, the relaas is done through the e-Summons system in CIS 3.0.[16]

Based on the results of the comparisons from the three countries above, Indonesia can adopt the use of e-Filing in America and India. The system as an example from America is the existence of software as a supervisor for the protection and security of the user's data by PACER, which the United States owns.

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[13] Sudarsono. (2018). Penerapan Peradilan Elektronik Di Lingkungan Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara. Jurnal Hukum Peratun, 1 (1), 57–78. DOI: 10.25216/peratun.112018.%25, p. 64-65

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] *Ibid.*

[16] *Ibid.*

Furthermore, what can be seen from India is related to the system sharing mechanism used by India, namely the existence of CIS and e-Court, which India uses to achieve effective ways of protecting electronic documents contained in an E-Filing. In addition, things that can be imitated as innovations are related to implementing a network system that aims to link documents that become the authority of different agencies but still have a connection. It can be used to facilitate related agencies and the judicial system.

The e-Summons system implemented in Singapore and India can also be a source of innovation for Indonesia. Using other applications, e-mail to SMS can make it easier for the public to obtain court summons. Meanwhile, the QR Code can be used as a protection for relaas and substitute for a stamp as a sign of validity to minimize the occurrence of possible manipulative actions. Using this QR Code can also make it easier for bailiffs to find the addresses of the parties.

c. Obstacles to the Implementation of e-Court Courts within the Indonesian Administrative Court

The main obstacle in implementing e-Court in the administrative court scope in Indonesia is problems related to the Procedural Law. Other obstacles come from supporting devices such as technological devices and inadequate Human Resources (HR) in the use of technology.

1) E-Court Procedural Law (Electronic Justice)

The settlement of cases by the judiciary is always related to appropriate procedural law and case administration procedures. Based on Law Number 5 of 1986, in conjunction with Law Number 9 of 2004 and Law Number 51 of 2019, the Procedural Law is contained in Chapter IV. Meanwhile, Case Administration is regulated in Chapter V, consisting of several articles. Settlement of cases using the e-Court model requires carefulness or thoroughness to distinguish between Procedural Law and Case Administration, which in this case is an important thing that must be done.

a) Procedural Law

Law can be divided into 2 (two) types: substantive law, known as material law, and procedural law, or ceremonial law. The difference between substantive law and procedural law, in the opinion of Soerjono Soekanto and Purnadi Purbacarakan is that substantive law is a law that formulates rights and obligations in terms of legal subjects. Procedural law is a law used as a guideline regarding how to enforce or maintain substantive law in practice (in this case, it is also related to dealing with violations of these rights and obligations).[17]

In the opinion of Sudikno Mertokusumo, material law is a law that is used as a guide to act or not act for the community. In contrast, procedural law can be

[17] Soekanto, S., & Purnadi, P. (1989). *Aneka Cara Pembedaan Hukum*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, p. 27-28

interpreted as a legal regulation used to regulate and guarantee how this material law is obeyed through an intermediary judge, which is concrete as a regulator on the procedure for filing a claim for rights and making a decision.[18] Procedural law should not be misunderstood as complementary law but is essential in implementing material law enforcement.

The difference between the Material State Administrative Law and Indonesian Formal Law was also stated by a legal expert named Indroharto. Based on his opinion, the Material State Administrative Law is a norm that must be considered by the State Administrative Agency or Official (TUN Agency or Official) who has a relationship with the community members when carrying out their government duties. Here there are several tasks related to what obligations may and may not be carried out by the TUN Agency or Official in carrying out their duties. Formal law is included in the field of law concerning ontvankelijheid issues.[19]

Based on Article 28 of the Law on Judicial Power, it is explained that the form of procedural law in the law (*in de wet*) is "The structure, powers and procedural law of the Supreme Court, as well as the judicial bodies under it, as intended in Article 25 which is regulated in a Law." So based on this explanation, the existing procedural law should not be regulated in a statutory regulation other than the law. Thus, the Supreme Court Regulation may contain procedural law provisions if the attributes derived from the law or the authority possessed by the Supreme Court are to fill legal voids.[20]

b) Case Administration

If interpreted in the context of Administrative Sciences and Law Sciences actually have different meanings. Understanding Administration based on the context of administrative science is something in a modern organization as a giver of life for the organization. Therefore, the nature of administration itself is always dynamic, moving, developing, and growing as an effort to develop the organization, as a step to develop information systems, especially in the scope of administration, improve management systems, and related to operating system development.[21] The administration is a function of government, owned by the function of the ruler, who is not a legislator or judiciary.[22]

Administration within the scope of the Supreme Court and 4 (four) lower courts distinguish administration into 2 (two) forms, namely general administration and case administration. There is a difference between case administration and

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[18] Mertokusumo, S. (2006). *Hukum Acara Perdata Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Liberty, p. 1-2

[19] Indroharto. (2004). *Usaha Memahami Undang-Undang Tentang Peradilan TUN, Buku 1, Beberapa Pengertian Dasar Hukum Acara TUN*. Jakarta: Pustaka Dinar Harapan, p. 30

[20] Indrati, M. F. *Ilmu Perundang-Undangan: Jenis, Fungsi, dan Materi Muatan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius, p. 55-56

[21] Atmosudirjo, P. (1986). *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Administrasi*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, p. 13

[22] Hadjon, P. M. (1991). *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, p. 3-4

procedural law here. Suppose in the procedural law, the sound of the regulations must be bound by the laws and regulations that govern it. In that case, it is different from the case administration, which does not recognize the restrictions contained in the law. Case administration can be regulated through other laws and regulations, for example, the Supreme Court Regulation and Presidential Regulation contained in Presidential Regulation Number 14 of 2005.

2) Electronic Administrative Court Procedural Law

The Administrative Judicial Procedure Code has a coercive nature (*dwigend recht*), meaning that all existing provisions must be followed. Suppose the application of the concept of electronic justice; there are stages in the trial to be carried out manually: preparatory examinations, reading of claims and answers, evidence, and reading of decisions are not allowed to be carried out using an electronic system. However, not everything is not allowed to be done with an electronic system; some are allowed, namely related to lawsuit registration, summons, payments, duplicates, replicas, and conclusions. It is still possible to do it electronically because there are no strict regulations regarding the procedure. Therefore, following these provisions, 2 (two) administrative procedures must be clarified before entering into a broader scope, namely those related to the trial procedure process open to the public and related to the procedure for the entry of third parties or interventions.

The mandate to conduct a trial openly has been regulated by Article 70 paragraph (1) of Law Number 5 of 1986. For examination, the presiding judge of the trial opens the trial and declares it open to the public. The purpose is as a form of public participation in supervising or controlling the trial proceedings so that anyone has the right to follow the proceedings. However, there is an exception in the Act where the trial is declared closed to the public. If it is seen from the existence of an e-Court judicial form as a mandate to conduct a trial that is open to the public, it should be carried out optimally. Because people from various regions can access and easily participate in the proceedings without going to court because it is located only in the provincial capital. Thus, using the e-Court system does not conflict with the provisions described in Article 70 paragraph (1) of Law Number 5 of 1986.

Third-party inclusion can be examined in Article 83 of Law Number 5 of 1986. It is determined during the ongoing examination process that anyone who has an interest in a dispute of another person being investigated directly by the court, whether it concerns the case itself by requesting or based on the initiative by the judge, can be included in the ongoing administrative dispute. This regulation is a measure used to protect third parties interested in preventing aspirations that are not protected by law. When it comes to electronic justice, third parties have a form of protection that must be protected. They can be fulfilled by notifying the rights they have either through regular mail, e-mail, or from a bailiff. The entry of this third party can be in the examination process, the process of reading the lawsuit and

answers, proving, and before the judge reads the decision, so it can be concluded here that the judiciary with the electronic system still provides protection rights for third parties who have an interest, as long as it does not conflict with existing regulations.

2. The impact of the Implementation of the e-Court Administration System in Indonesia

The administration of justice has the aim of achieving the fairest law enforcement. Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning the judiciary's power stated that the trial is carried out without taking a long time and does not require much money.[23] Based on the provisions in the article it mandates that the implementation of law enforcement and legal justice that is fast, simple, and inexpensive is a guideline that judicial institutions in Indonesia must apply in carrying out their duties and functions for the state.

The provisions for fast, simple, low-cost judicial implementation cannot be used as an excuse for a deviation from the general principles of a good judiciary (*algemene beginselen van behoorlijk rechtspracht*). These principles include the principle of trial that is open to the public, the principle of opportunity for self-defense (*Audi Et Alteram Partem*), the principle of accountability, the principle of equality before the law, and the principle that decisions must be rendered in an appropriate time and not too long, and so on. These principles should be used as a benchmark for creating an excellent justice system, even if done electronically.

Let us look at the context of the Electronic Judiciary, which is applied within the scope of the state administration judiciary. There is no deviation from the General Principles of Good Governance (AAUPB) with electronic justice. The implementation of Electronic Justice supports optimization in applying these principles. Optimization applies the principle of being open to the public because all people from various regions of the world can even take part in the trial to serve as a means of control from the community over the decisions made. With the existence of this electronic judiciary, it can create a superior court, namely the openness of the court to the public, especially for those seeking justice. Openness by the judiciary is one indicator of the assessment of whether the judiciary has correctly opened itself to the assessment given by the community[24]. The assessment is good in terms of the ongoing process and mechanism that is applied so that it can provide fair decisions and be accepted by the community. The hope with this openness is to fix the more transparent judicial administration system, eliminating the corrupt practices that we have heard about in the judiciary as an institution in charge of law and justice

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[23] Sari, N. P. R. K. (2019). Eksistensi E-Court Untuk Mewujudkan Asas Sederhana, Cepat Dan Biaya Ringan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan*, 20 (1), 1–17, p. 6

[24] Salim, A., & Muttaqin, E. B. (2020). Persidangan Elektronik (E-Litigasi) Pada Peradilan Tata Usaha Negara. Paulus Law Journal, 2 (1), 15–25. DOI: 10.51342/plj.v2i1.150, p. 21-25

enforcement. This openness will positively impact the level of public trust in law enforcers, thereby increasing the level of satisfaction and public trust for the judiciary itself.

In addition to the benefits received from the community, the process of using case administration in the judiciary, which is carried out with an electronic system, has had a significant impact on advocates in carrying out their professional practice of handling client cases with an electronic system. The convenience provided by digital technology within the judiciary brings high mobility or mobility for legal advisors (advocates).[25] The change in handling cases, which were initially carried out manually to using an all-electronic system, brought demands for legal account advocates who have been registered in the e-Court system, where their existence can be formally acknowledged. If the advocates do not have an e-Court account, this will hinder the client's defense process. Changes to the existence of a judiciary with the e-Court system include:

1. There is a change in the procedure in handling a case, which means that time is efficient in handling cases;
2. Changes in the way of interacting with court officials, which means that litigants can be reduced to coming directly to the court; and
3. The court's electronic information can make it easier for people seeking justice to find information and knowledge.

The benefits for advocates are:

1. Time and cost savings in the case registration process;
2. Payment of court fees is carried out using a virtual account that can be paid through banks and other electronic channels; and
3. Documents are stored properly and can be accessed anywhere.

The technical implementation of case registration with e-Court provides a change in the clean justice system for people who want justice and legal certainty so that the implementation of judicial principles is fast, simple, and low-cost.

In addition to the positive impact of implementing e-Court, which has been implemented so far, it turns out that there are still several problems, including those raised by one of the directors of the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI),[26] where there are difficulties in using Electronic Administrative Court, they are the absence of a response to the objection statement, the lack of clarity regarding the space, where, and when to file an objection against the opposing party (defendant) before the judge decides it. Thus, resulting in the ineffectiveness of the notes column in the trial.

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[25] Paridah, B. (2020). Implementasi Dan Dampak E-Court Terhadap Advokat Dalam Proses Penyelesaian Perkara Di Pengadilan Negeri Selong. Jurnal Juridica, 2 (1), 41-54, p. 51

[26] Mardatilah, A. (2020). Sejumlah Kelemahan Sidang Elektronik Dalam Praktik. *Retrieved from* https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/sejumlah-kelemahan-sidang-elektronik-dalam-praktik-lt5f40072ab9863, (accessed on 30 June 2022).

In addition to problems in the court record column, other problems were related to the document upload system, which often had problems with the upload process and several failures and errors. As a result, the plaintiff here is considered to have made a mistake by not uploading legal documents. The impact will be delaying the trial. Even though the application of the e-Court system should have been aimed at making the trial faster, it caused a delay in the process.

D. Conclusion

Applying the e-Court system in the administrative and judicial institution is a step taken to carry out the mandate contained in Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018, to create a judiciary that creates a simple essence, without taking a long time, does not cost much. These are the inhibiting factors experienced in handling cases that require slow case handling, difficulties in accessing court information, and the integrity of the judicial apparatus, especially judges. Applying the e-Court system can optimize the realization of sound general justice principles in Indonesia. The implementation of e-Court directly impacts the efficiency of judicial administration as well as a form of transparency in seeking justice and encouraging professional, transparent, accountable, effective, and efficient law enforcement behavior. The application of e-Court is also an effort to realize a modern judiciary and a superior and transparent court in the judicial process and mechanism. However, the implementation of the e-Court system in Indonesia is not optimal in terms of implementation and technically. Thus, the Indonesian state must reorganize to create effectiveness to increase optimization in terms of its application in Indonesia. Therefore, the government must find a solution or innovation to overcome existing deficiencies to create justice in law enforcement through the e-Court system that has been implemented in several administrative courts in Indonesia.

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