



EFFECTIVENESS OF E-COURT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION IN INCREASING TRANSPARENCY IN COURTS

Rabith Madah Khulaili Harysa¹, Lorinza Hartomo Razy², Reza Fahlevi Nurpaiz³, Syahri
Ramadoan⁴, Rieneke Ryke Kalalo⁵

¹UIN Syekh Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, Indonesia

²STAINU Kota Bumi Lampung, Indonesia

³STISNU Nusantara Tangerang, Indonesia

⁴Universitas Mbojo Bima, Indonesia

⁵Universitas Kristen Indonesia Tomohon, Indonesia

E-mail: rabithmadahkhulailiharsya@syekhnurjati.ac.id

Received 08-05-2025 | Revised form 10-06-2025 | Accepted 12-07-2025

Abstract

This This research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely an approach that aims to describe various main topics in this study and has been mentioned by the researcher in the introduction. The main topics mentioned include Effectiveness, e-court, and transparency. The main topics or main components that the researcher mentioned above. The data used in this study are secondary data that the researcher obtained indirectly from scientific articles, scientific magazines, and various other sources commonly used in every research. The data obtained, the researcher analyzed with the stages of data collection, data selection, data reduction, and drawing conclusions. The conclusion in this article show that e-court can be effective in increasing transparency in the court environment because e-court has transparency value that is open and accessible to various parties, both involved in the court and external parties. By being able to witness together, the value of transparency can increase because all elements of society can act as supervisors if things occur that are odd and potentially violate the law.

Keywords: E-Court, Transparency, Effectiveness

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INTRODUCTION

E-Court is a court instrument as a form of service to the public for online case registration (e-Filling), electronic court fee down payment estimates (e-Skum), online down payment of fees (e-Payment), online summons of parties (e-Summons) and online trials (eLitigation). The creation of the e-Court application is expected to improve services in receiving online case registrations, so that the public does not have to come to court, because the lawsuit can be submitted electronically (online) through the e-Court application, so that the public can save energy, time and costs in registering cases in court (Muzamzil and Hermawan 2023).

The legal umbrella for e-Court is regulated in the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2018 (PERMA No. 3 of 2018) concerning Electronic Case Administration in Courts which was later revoked and refined by the Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2019 (PERMA No. 1 of 2019) concerning Electronic Case Administration and Trials in Courts. Philosophically, the background to the issuance of PERMA No. 1 of 2019 is because the judiciary in Indonesia adheres to the principle called *contante justitie* or the principle of simple, fast and low-cost trials. As regulated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power which states that trials are carried out simply and at low cost.⁴⁹ This principle is then further emphasized in Article 4 paragraph (2) which states that the Court helps seek justice and tries to overcome all obstacles to achieve simple, fast and low-cost trials (Nahar 2021).

To follow up on PERMA No.1 of 2019, the Supreme Court issued Decree of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 129/KMA/SK/VIII/2019 Concerning Technical Instructions for Electronic Case and Trial Administration in Court (hereinafter referred to as KMA Number: 129/KMA/SK/VIII/2019). The Supreme Court decree regulates the steps for users of electronic case administration services, electronic administration of registration and court fees, electronic administration of summons and notifications, electronic trials, case administration management, validation of prospective registered advocate users, administration of registered user accounts and other users, and management of registered user information, as well as closing (Iman 2016).

The background of the Supreme Court issuing PERMA No. 1 of 2019 is due to the development of the era of Revolution 4.0 where there is a leap of progress towards technology, all matters are resolved more quickly and practically via the internet, in facing this the court also requires more effective and efficient administrative and trial services in court. In addition, when the Chief Justice visited the Industrial Relations Court in the city of Mecca, judicial practices there had used electronics from case registration to the reading of the verdict and the court was no longer using paper. Therefore, the Supreme Court issued PERMA Number 3 of 2018 which was later refined by PERMA Number 1 of 2019 (Setiawan 2021).

Online case registration is currently only open for lawsuits, objections, simple lawsuits, and applications. After users are registered or have an account on the e-Court application, users can select the District Court, Religious Court, Military Court, or State Administrative Court that are already actively providing e-Court services. And all registration files are sent online through the e-Court application of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. The advantages of online case registration through the e-Court application are: 1) Saving time and costs in the case registration process. 2) Payment of down payments that can be made through multi-channel channels or various payment

methods and banks. 3) Documents are well archived and can be accessed from various locations and media. 4) Faster data retrieval process (Zil 2020).

Based on the explanation in the previous section, researchers believe that e-Court can increase transparency within the court system. This increased transparency will also increase public trust in all levels of the judiciary in Indonesia.

METHODS

Based on the explanation in the introduction above, it can be concluded that this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of e-court implementation in increasing transparency in the court environment and increasing public trust (Lexy J. Moleong 2018). This research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, namely an approach that aims to describe various main topics in this study and has been mentioned by the researcher in the introduction (Abdurahman 2016). The main topics mentioned include Effectiveness, e-court, and transparency. The main topics or main components that the researcher mentioned above (Imam Gunawan 2014). The data used in this study are secondary data that the researcher obtained indirectly from scientific articles, scientific magazines, and various other sources commonly used in every research (Nartin et al. 2024). The data obtained, the researcher analyzed with the stages of data collection, data selection, data reduction, and drawing conclusions (Manzilati 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

E-Court

E-Court is a court instrument as a form of service to the public for online case registration (e-Filling), electronic court fee down payment estimates (e-Skum), online down payment of fees (e-Payment), online summons of parties (e-Summons) and online trials (eLitigation). The creation of the e-Court application is expected to improve services in receiving online case registrations, so that the public does not have to come to court, because the lawsuit can be submitted electronically (online) through the e-Court application, so that the public can save energy, time and costs in registering cases in court (Muzamzil and Hermawan 2023).

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Based on the explanation in the previous section, researchers believe that e-Court can increase transparency within the court system. This increased transparency will also increase public trust in all levels of the judiciary in Indonesia.

Effectiveness Of E-Court System Implementation In Increasing Transparency In Courts

According to Beni (2016) in (Andrianto 2007), effectiveness is the relationship between performance and objectives, a measure of how well an organization's performance levels, policies, and procedures are achieved. Effectiveness is also related to the success rate of public sector operations and is considered beneficial when activities have a significant impact on the ability to provide public services. This is a predetermined goal. According to (Andaru Hardiannursholeh 2022) effectiveness is a measure of an organization's success or failure in achieving its goals. When an organization achieves its goals, it is operating effectively. Effectiveness indicators show the effectiveness and extent to which program results achieve program objectives. The higher the contribution of outputs and results to achieving predetermined goals or objectives, the more effective the organizational unit's work processes.

According to Mardiasmo (2017) in (Legg 2016), effectiveness is a measure of an organization's success or failure in achieving its goals. When an organization achieves its goals, it is operating effectively. Effectiveness indicators demonstrate the effectiveness and extent to which program results achieve program objectives. The greater the contribution of outputs and results to achieving predetermined goals or objectives, the more effective the organizational unit's work processes.

Transparency in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language means reality and clarity. Transparency means a real, comprehensive openness, and provides space for all levels of society to actively participate in the process of managing public resources. When associated with the budget, transparency can be defined as openness to the public that includes the function and structure of government, fiscal policy objectives, the public financial sector, and its projections. From the definition above, it can be concluded that transparency is the government's openness to the public regarding all information related to government administration activities. The existence of budget transparency has a positive impact on the public interest. Some important benefits of budget transparency are: preventing corruption, making it easier to identify weaknesses and strengths of policies, increasing government accountability so that the public will be better able to measure government performance, increasing trust in the government's commitment to deciding certain policies, strengthening social cohesion, because public trust in the government will be formed, and creating a better investigative climate that can increase business certainty (Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Bahasa 2019).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that e-court can be effective in increasing transparency in the court environment because e-court has transparency value that is open and accessible to various parties, both involved in the court and external parties. By being able to witness together, the value of transparency can increase because

all elements of society can act as supervisors if things occur that are odd and potentially violate the law.

CONCLUSION

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