

Legal Consequences of Electronic Trial at the State Administrative Court

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Abstract

Electronic trials apply a series of actions using the sophistication of digital technology ranging from complaint services to the trial process. The pattern of electronic trials is problematic because the electronic trial system can experience obstacles originating from network devices or internet network systems. *In this study, a normative legal approach or library law is also used, namely legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data. Research or normative legal literature includes the legal force of electronic trials in state administrative courts, and the legal consequences if electronic trials are not held. Based on this research, it can be concluded that if the trial is not carried out, the trial process can be considered invalid or not in accordance with procedures. This can result in the verdict taken in the electronic trial being null and void which results in the electronic trial being transferred to a conventional trial.*

1. Introduction

Judicial power can be applied to examine, adjudicate and decide, problems that exist in the field of state administration to people and civil legal entities as well as state administrative officials, then the state administrative court and the highest state administrative court in the Supreme Court have the right to be able to test the validity or not of actions taken by state administrative bodies or officials in every state administrative decision. This is an enactment that is in line with the basic views in Law Number 5 of 1986 concerning the State Administrative Court and the last amendment to Law Number 51 of 2009 that the State Administrative Court, of course, in the court of first instance that is given the authority to solve problems that can be carried out by the state administration for the people seeking justice.¹

The state administrative court functions to provide legal protection for the people seeking justice through testing the validity of the actions of state administrative officials in the regions in the form of testing the validity of a state administrative decision issued or not issued by state administrative officials or entities in the regions against the prevailing laws and regulations and/or the general principles of good general government as stipulated in Article 53 paragraph (1) of Law Number 9 In 2004. Testing the validity of the state administrative decision as a form of implementation of the State of Indonesia as a state of law as stipulated in the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.²

Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2019 concerning Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Court as amended by Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Court, the trial system in each judicial environment that was previously carried out directly in the courtroom is now undergoing an update to an electronic trial system. The electronic judicial system has become a new breakthrough in the world of justice because in the implementation of technology, namely ordinary information technology, efficiency and achievement is achieved in accordance with the implementation of the trial and of course makes the implementation of the judiciary

¹ Dezonda Rosiana Pattiipawae, *Determination of the Timing of Appeal against the Decision of the State Administrative Court in the Characteristic Areas of the Archipelago*, Sasi Vol. 24, No. 2, 2018, p. 194. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47268/sasi.v24i2.133>.

² Dezonda Rosiana Pattiipawae, *The Implementation of the Execution of State Administrative Court Decisions in the Era of Autonomy*, Sasi Vol. 25, No. 1, 2019, p. 93. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47268/sasi.v25i1.151>.

more different in accordance with the changing times.³ The breakthrough made by the Supreme Court in providing electronic court case administration services is contained in Article 1 number 7 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022 which explains that Electronic Trial is a series of processes of examining and adjudicating cases by the court which are carried out with the support of information and communication technology.

The *electronic court judiciary*, in terms of information technology, is faster and more transparent in the enforcement of justice in cases that are carried out in accordance with procedural law. The application of electronic justice is considered to help the vision of the Supreme Court in the existence of stages that are adjusted by the passage of time in the case system, starting from reporting in the form of cases using electronic materials, migration, electronic gradual case management, to online courts.⁴ The implementation of the trial electronically implements a series of actions carried out using digital technology. Starting from complaint services, registration and payment of case fees, to the trial process is carried out electronically. This makes all parties to the dispute (plaintiffs/defendants) feel facilitated but must be shared that Indonesia is an archipelagic country whose electronic technology infrastructure is not evenly distributed so that there are still areas in remote areas that have not been touched by electronic technology.

Therefore, the author's research focuses on the mechanism of *electronic court* trials in state administrative courts and the legal consequences if electronic trials are not carried out.

2. Research Methods

The problem approach used in this writing is to use a normative juridical approach, namely literature law research and because this research is carried out by having literature materials, in this study a type of research that is descriptive-analytical will be used with the reason that the results obtained from literature studies are then analyzed and discussed using a systematic discussion flow. Thus, the results of the analysis and discussion are further described to make it easier to draw several conclusions and submit suggestions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Electronic Trial Mechanism at the State Administrative Court

Electronic court is a service for registered users to register cases *online*, get estimates

³ Gracia et al., *The Existence of E-Court to Realize Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Indonesian Judicial System in the Midst of Covid-19*, Syntax Transformation Vol. 2, No. 4, 2021, p. 500. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46799/jst.v2i4.253>.

⁴ Umi Qalsum and Arif Wibowo, *Case Administration and Trials in the State Administrative Court Electronically*, Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Research Vol. 2, No. 1, 2023, p.78. DOI:10.58705/jpm.v2i1.104.

of case costs *online*, *online* payments, summonses made through electronic channels, and trials conducted electronically.⁵

The information system related to the provision of services for justice seekers ranging from the administration of case services to electronic trials is known as the Court Information System. The existence of this kind of service is intended to support the realization of an orderly process of professional, transparent, accountable, efficient and modern case handling.⁶

Electronic court and *electronic litigation* are services for registered users for online case registration, getting online case cost estimates, *online* payments, summonses made through electronic channels, and trials conducted electronically. The mechanism of implementing *electronic court* and *electronic litigation* can be described as follows:⁷

First, online case registration (*electronic filing*). Online case registration is carried out after being registered as a registered user. The definition outlined in the Supreme Court Regulation regarding the administration of cases and trials in the court electronically is that the registered user is an advocate whose name has been registered with the Supreme Court, has an *electronic court* account and has first gone through the advocate validation mechanism by the high court where the advocate is sworn in. Meanwhile, other users in question are other users besides advocates, including state attorneys, Government Law Bureau/TNI/POLRI, Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, Directors/Administrators or employees appointed by law (*in-house* lawyers), incidental powers of attorney as determined by law. For registered users, they can use one account to register various types of cases, while other users other than advocates are given one account that can only be used for one case, in addition to other non-advocate users can ask for help from the technical assistance officer of the *electronic court* service in the court to create an account for the case to be registered.⁸ All registration files must be sent electronically through the *electronic court application* of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

Second, payment of online case fees (*electronic payment*). After the user goes through the online registration calculation stage, the registrant automatically gets an

⁵E-Court of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, <https://indonesia.go.id/layanan/kependudukan/ekonomi/e-court-mahkamah-agung-ri>, retrieved 7 July 2020

⁶ Agus Salim, Elfran Bima Muttaqin, *Electronic Trial (E-Litigation) in the State Administrative Court*, PAULUS Law Journal Vol. 2, No. 1, September 2020, p. 8. DOI:10.51342/plj.v2i1.150

⁷ E- Court Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia, *Electronics Justice System*, Accessed June 14, 2024, hal. 23.

⁸ Muhammad Noor Halim Perdana Kusuma and Bimasakti, Muhammad Adiguna, *Guide to Proceedings at the State Administrative Court and Electronic Trial (E-Litigation)*, Kencana Publisher, Jakarta, 2020, p. 94-95.

estimate of the electronic cost of the General Power of Attorney to Pay and *the Virtual Account* payment number. Payments can be made through Automated Teller Machines, *Short Message Service banking* or *electronic banking* to the *designated virtual account* after receiving an *electronic Power of Attorney to Pay*. After the user makes payment in accordance with the estimated electronic cost of *the Power of Attorney to Pay*, the court will provide the case number on the working day and hour, then through *the electronic court* application, a notification will be submitted that the case has been registered in court. If there is a lack of payment in handling the case, the bill will be submitted through *a virtual account*, on the other hand, if the remaining case fee is found at the end, the user will be given an electronic submission after the financial journal of the Case Tracing Information System is closed.⁹

Third, Summoning parties online. The summons and notice of the decision are delivered to the parties through electronic channels to the email addresses of the parties and the information on the summons can be seen on the *electronic court* application. This electronic summons is intended for the plaintiff who registers electronically through *electronic mail*, and the defendant or other parties. In the case of state administration, the consent of the defendant or other parties is not required even though, this summons is not made to the residential address of the plaintiff or the defendant, this summons is still valid and proper to be made. In the event that the defendant does not have an electronic domicile, the summons will be made directly or through a registered letter, and if the summons is domiciled abroad and the electronic domicile is known, it will be carried out electronically, if the domicile of the party domiciled abroad is unknown or not verified, it will be carried out in accordance with the applicable procedures.

Fourth, electronic *litigation*. The *online* trial will be held if all the requirements for case administration have been met, then the trial can be continued online starting from the lawsuit hearing to the reading of the judge's decision. Previously, it has been highlighted that in the electronic litigation system, the trial can be carried out without conventional face-to-face between judges, parties, substitute clerks, and even witness examiners and experts, if agreed, the examination can be carried out virtually through *audio-visual media*. The issuance of a copy of the Court's Decision/Determination will be published electronically, which will be sent to the parties no later than fourteen days after the judgment/determination is pronounced, specifically for bankruptcy cases, a copy of the Court's decision/determination will be sent to the parties no later than seven days after the judgment/determination is pronounced. A copy of the decision is sent in the form of a link, and is opened

⁹ Agus Salim, Elfran Bima Muttaqin, *Op Cit*, p. Sec. 5.

through *the electronic court* application.¹⁰

Electronic trials are carried out starting from the registration stage, this stage begins with administrative registration which is carried out online through *the electronic court* application with the imposition of the necessary data at this registration stage which is carried out by the advocate as a registered user or other user. Then after the registration stage is carried out, the registrant will automatically get an estimate of the electronic cost of the General Power of Attorney to Pay and the payment number. The payment process must be done within one time and twenty-four hours, if payment has not been made, you must request a new *virtual account* number . After the payment is made, then continued with the online party summoning stage, the summons is made through electronic channels. The summons is addressed to the parties, namely the plaintiff and the defendant, and is sent through the registered electronic domicile. The summons is made with a grace period, the summons by registered mail must be sent six calendar days before the hearing and duly received by the parties no later than three working days before the hearing, unless otherwise specified in the laws and regulations. The summons sent electronically are addressed to the electronic domicile of the parties, meaning the domicile of the parties in the form of an electronic mail address and/or a verified mobile phone number.

Electronic lawsuits in the state administrative court are obliged to pay attention to the requirements that have been determined in Article 53 of the State Administrative Court Law and Article 56 of the State Administrative Court Law, because in the disputed lawsuit, of course, it is mandatory to contain a lawsuit (petitum) so that the state administrative decision that is considered detrimental to the interests of the plaintiff can be annulled by a judge's decision.¹¹ In connection with the identity in the lawsuit, as well as the answer from the defendant, it is necessary to include the plaintiff's email address or his attorney as an electronic domicile in the *electronic court* account. This is intended to facilitate the delivery of court information submitted to the plaintiff or defendant or the applicant related to the case filed, where the notification will later be addressed through the email that has been listed previously or through the court's electronic account.

3.2. Legal Consequences of Electronic Trials in the State Administrative Court

Soeroso defines it as the result of an action carried out to obtain a result desired by the perpetrator and regulated by law. This action is called a legal action The legal

¹⁰ Eko Budiono, *The Obligation to Register Cases Through Electronic Court*, November, 2019, p. 7. <https://ekobudiono.lawyer/2019/11/07/kewajiban-mendaftarkan-perkara-melalui-e-court>.

¹¹ Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Indonesian Civil Procedure Law*, Liberty, Yogyakarta, 2009, p. Sec. 53.

consequences are the result of a legal action.¹² The legal consequences if an electronic trial is not held in the State Administrative Court may vary depending on the context and applicable regulations. Here are some of the possible legal consequences:

First, the registration of the *perkkara* was rejected. Not all cases are verified by the Court, there are also cases that are rejected due to administrative problems. In this case, the data entered is inaccurate so that when the Court validates the registration of the case, the data registered is not appropriate, such as the domicile address is not appropriate, the wrong document is sent, and the results of the scanned documents sent are bad or unclear.

Second, the postponement of electronic trials. According to Asfinawati, *the document upload system in the electronic court application system* has been problematic several times and the fault is imposed on the plaintiff who is considered not to have entered legal documents. As a result, there was a postponement of the trial, which was originally intended to have an *electronic court* that wanted a faster trial, but not fast.¹³ Infrastructure and facilities that are not equal in various regions of Indonesia. For example, in the far eastern region of Indonesia where access to technology has not been met. The strength of signal coverage determines the course of online trials, especially for people in areas that still cannot reach telecommunication or internet signals, of course, it is a factor that hinders the process of running electronic trials. So that the electronic trial that is carried out is considered invalid because there are obstacles in the trial process. An electronic trial if it is not carried out, the trial process can be considered invalid or not in accordance with procedures. This can result in the verdict taken in the electronic trial being null and void which results in the electronic trial being transferred to a conventional trial.

Third, Annulment of the decision. A judgment that is considered invalid can be annulled by a higher court if it is appealed or appealed. This annulment means that the ruling has no legal force and cannot be used as a basis for further action. Harmonization of procedural law provisions is urgently needed to answer the development of technology and solve obstacles to the adjustment of evidence with electronic evidence. Electronic evidence that cannot be printed or physically carried is a challenge for judicial institutions, including the state administrative court, in guaranteeing and maintaining the authenticity of the evidence in order to provide

¹² Nafiatul Munawaroh, *Legal Acts Are Not Legal Actions, and Legal Consequences*, Online Law, 2024, p. Sec. 45.

¹³ A. Mardatillah, *A Number of Weaknesses of Electronic Hearings in Practice*, Alumni, Bandung, 2005, p. Sec. 45.

justice and legal certainty in the pronouncement of the verdict.¹⁴

The implementation of the use of legal electronic evidence has been almost non-existent to date. Then, the use of electronic evidence does not yet have regulations on how the procedure for submitting and showing evidence is in trial, so it is important to urge the harmonization of the provisions of internal evidence. The result of the existence of proof will cause an effect in the final decision formulated by the judge. Electronic evidence has unique characteristics because in proving it requires a special process that is separated from the proof of ordinary evidence, and the determination of the authenticity of information in court (authentication procedure) can give rise to different judges' opinions. The application of electronic evidence in its implementation still finds problems, namely in the procedural law of the state administrative court, *the authentication of electronic evidence*, signatures, and the attitude of judges in interpreting electronic evidence. Meanwhile, proof is a stage that plays an important role in creating evidence for the judge in giving a verdict at the end of the trial flow. The absence of clear rules and procedures regarding electronic evidence results in the decision-making being considered invalid or canceled.¹⁵

Fourth, administrative sanctions. Electronic trials are regulated in applicable regulations or regulations, and are not carried out by the court, so the court may be subject to administrative sanctions by supervisory authorities or authorized bodies. The main purpose of the people seeking justice (*justisia bellen*) when filing a lawsuit through the state administrative court is so that the rights harmed by a state administrative decision (*beschikking*) can be regained. Therefore, the most likely thing to restore to its original state (*restitutio in integrum*) is the execution of a decision of the state administrative court, if the plaintiff's lawsuit against the state administrative agency/official is granted. Officials who do not carry out the obligations ordered in the decision of the state administrative court with permanent legal force (*inkracht van gewijsde*), are subject to moderate administrative sanctions which include: Payment of forced money and/or compensation; Temporary dismissal by obtaining position rights; or Temporary dismissal without obtaining the rights of position.

Article 11 of Government Regulation Number 48 of 2016 concerning Procedures for the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions on Government Officials stipulates that the imposition of light administrative sanctions is carried out directly by superior

¹⁴ Pratama Herry Herlambang, et al., *Legal Harmonization of the State Administrative Justice Law and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law in the Provisions of Electronic Evidence as Additional Evidence in the State Administrative Justice System*, Indonesian Legal Development Journal, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2024, p. 61-81. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/agrisocionomics.v%25vi%25i.20474>

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

officials, while the imposition of moderate and/or severe administrative sanctions is carried out through an internal audit mechanism. Regarding officials who are authorized to impose administrative sanctions.¹⁶

Fifth, Public dissatisfaction and the credibility of the court. Electronic trials can lead to public dissatisfaction and lower the credibility of the court. This is especially true if electronic trials are expected to improve the accessibility and efficiency of the judiciary. Electronic trials through *electronic court applications* are contrary to the principle of open hearings to the public regulated in Article 70 and Article 108 of the State Administrative Court Law, even as a legal result of the judge's decision that is not read out in an open session to the public, the decision is considered invalid. Although the trial through *the electronic court* is considered an open trial to the public, there is factually no trial that is physically held by the judge.¹⁷

Parties who do not submit electronic documents or printed documents for the defendant who do not agree to the trial electronically in accordance with the schedule and proceedings of the trial without a valid and appropriate reason based on the judgment of the panel of judges/judges are considered not to be exercising their rights. Article 72 of the State Administrative Court Law regulates the summons to the defendant in a hierarchical manner if the defendant is not present at the first hearing. Although in the technical instructions (technical journal), namely the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 363/KMA/SK/XII/2022 concerning Technical Instructions for Administrative and Electronic Trials in the Court, it is explained that in state administrative disputes, the provisions of Article 72 of the State Administrative Justice Law are used.

Sixth, Claim for damages. Parties aggrieved by the non-electronic trial may file a claim for damages against the responsible party, including the government or the negligent court. Electronic trials seem to be not given to the public and are exclusive only to the parties to the case, so that the implementation of electronic trials can be said to be relatively closed and unlike conventional trials that can be witnessed by the public. The opening of access to the trial is intended so that the public can participate in supervising the course of the trial, as well as listening and observing

¹⁶ Agus Sujiono, et al., *Legal Consequences If State Administrative Officials Do Not Implement the Decision of the State Administrative Court*, TATOHI: Journal of Legal Science, Vol. 1, No. 4, 2021, p. 364-375. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47268/tatohi.v1i4.613>.

¹⁷ Tarigan, J, *Legal Consequences of Electronic Signatures of Digital Documents in Civil Proof*, Journal of Legal Research and Human Rights, Vol. 3, No. 3, 2021, p. 41-46. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52005/rechten.v3i3.77>

the legal facts presented in the trial.¹⁸

The trial is open to the public so that all trials can be known and understood clearly by the public. The trial electronically which is carried out through court information on the public internet network has fulfilled the principles and provisions of the trial open to the public in accordance with the provisions of the law. The implementation of electronic trials (*elitigation*) can hinder access for the public to obtain public information about court decisions which in its implementation cannot be said to be appropriate even though when opening the trial the panel of judges said that the trial was open to the public, because to access the course of the trial process it seemed to be limited only to the parties to the case. The implementation of electronic trials is considered to hinder public access to public information, especially regarding court decisions, because the verdicts are closed and can only be accessed by the parties as the owner of the user account.

Public information disclosure is the basis of a democratic country, where the right of every person in the Republic of Indonesia to know and obtain information disclosure as found in Article 3 of Law Number 14 of 2018 concerning Public Information Disclosure.¹⁹ All trial examinations and the reading of the verdict must be conducted in a trial open to the public. However, in the implementation of the trial electronically, as previously explained, in the agenda of the reading of the verdict by the panel of judges in the trial is carried out electronically by submitting a copy of the verdict or determination that is directly sent to the parties electronically through the *electronic court system* and at the same time in the verdict, an electronic signature has been affixed which is sent through the *electronic court system*. And this is legally considered to have been attended by the parties and has been carried out in a hearing open to the public, and a copy of the decision or electronic determination already has valid legal force and consequences. The pronouncement of a decision that is open to the public and has legal force is if the pronouncement is carried out in the courtroom of the courthouse and pronounced directly by the panel of judges in front of the parties in the courtroom.

4. Conclusion

The Supreme Court has implemented a digital service to be able to create a simple, fast, and low-cost judicial system, namely by creating an *electronic court* application.

¹⁸ Setiawan, Annisa Dita, et al. Implementation of the E-Court System in Law Enforcement in District Courts. Journal of the Padjadjaran Legal Axis, Vol. 2, No. 2, May 31, 2021, p. 198-217. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.23920/jphp.v2i2.352>.

¹⁹ Tiara indah and Puji Hariyanti, *Implementation of Public Information Disclosure Policy at the Tasikmalaya City Communication and Information Service*, Communication Journal, Vol.2, No.2, 2018, p.128. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20885/komunikasi.vol12.iss2.art3>.

However, the legal power of *the electronic court in the State Administrative Court is still weak because the network is inadequate to be accessible in every corner of Indonesia, but it is only limited, so this system is not overall in Indonesia*. Electronic trials that are not carried out can be in the form of rejected case registration, postponement of electronic trials, cancellation of decisions, this causes legal consequences in the form of administrative sanctions. Electronic trial if not carried out, the trial process can be considered invalid or not in accordance with procedures. This can result in the verdict taken in the electronic trial being null and void for the sake of the law resulting in the electronic trial being transferred to the conventional trial

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