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# The Existence of Online Trials (Electronic Court) in Civil Cases in Medan State Court, Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

Civil law governs the rights and obligations of citizens, encompassing both material and procedural regulations. To improve access to justice, the Supreme Court introduced an online trial system (e-court) in 2018, which was implemented nationwide in 2020. Online trials provide several advantages, including ease of access, cost and time efficiency, and enhanced data security. Despite these benefits, several challenges persist. In Indonesia's eastern regions, internet connectivity remains a significant barrier. Additionally, the implementation of online trials can be less than ideal, with frequent audio disruptions hindering the extraction of case facts. Other obstacles include limited technological proficiency among users, inadequate coordination between involved parties, and challenges ensuring the safety and honesty of witnesses and defendants. Public education is also necessary to maximize the potential of the e-court system. Awareness campaigns can help citizens understand how to utilize this technology effectively, such as registering cases online through the court's official website.

**Keywords:** Existence, Effectiveness, Barriers to Online Trials.

## I. Introduction

In the 1945 Constitution, Article 1, paragraph 3, it has been emphasized that law can be divided into two parts: private law, also known as civil law, and public law, which can also be state law. The law that regulates the relationship between one person and another that emphasizes individual interests is private law, which includes civil law. Effective and efficient justice is one indicator of superior justice, as the International Consortium for Court Excellence (ICCE) explains. One indicator of the influence of superior justice is the use of information technology. In Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power, it is demonstrated that in the regulation, there are provisions that the court must be able to help justice seekers and strive to overcome all obstacles and barriers to achieve simple, fast, and low-cost justice. Because, as a manifestation of the court institution in providing justice to the community, the benefits and certainty of law are the goals of organizing simple, fast, and low-cost justice (Rasyid & Herinawati, 2015).

Offline trials face several challenges, especially regarding accessibility, cost, and time. Long distances and difficulties for people with disabilities are the main obstacles to accessibility. The high cost and long time to file a case offline are burdens for the parties. Seeing these obstacles, the Supreme Court was inspired to create an online trial system, or Electronic Court, as a more practical and efficient solution. With the Supreme Court's idea to simplify and accelerate the process of case administration in court, the Electronic Court was realized, which was launched in July 2018 by Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2018, this system allows



the process of accepting lawsuits, answers, replies, duplicates, and conclusions, as well as managing and storing documents, to be carried out electronically (Neisa, 2021). The implementation of the Electronic Court began in all District Courts, Religious Courts, and State Administrative Courts in August 2019. Since 2020, this system has been applied in all courts in Indonesia.

Electronic Court, which is expected to realize superior justice according to the International Consortium for Court Excellence (ICCE) standards, has excellent potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial process. However, its implementation is not without challenges. Accessibility constraints in terms of distance, physical limitations, and high costs and time in offline trials remain obstacles (Antasari, 2021). The security and confidentiality of physical documents are also important issues that need to be addressed in offline trials. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting more in-depth research on the realization of Electronic Court to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial process, which will be described in a journal entitled "The Existence of Online Trials (Electronic Court) in Civil Cases at the Medan District Court". Based on that, the research problem of this study addresses (1) How is the Existence of Online Trial Implementation Implemented in the Medan District Court? (2) How Effective is Online Trial to Convince the Public to Make it Easier and Still Provide Justice?

## II. Research Method

With the existence of this journal by the title and problems discussed in this study, and to provide valuable results, this research was conducted with Normative-Empirical Juridical research. This research was conducted using data collection tools, namely: literature study, or document study (Documentary Study) to study books, legal journals, research results, and statutory regulatory documents. In this journal, the type of research method does not involve experiments to obtain statistical procedures or other forms of calculations, but this research uses theories. The data received is then analyzed using a qualitative approach, which involves observing the data received and connecting each data point with the provisions and legal principles related to the problem being studied using inductive logic.

## III. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. The existence of online trial implementation is enforced at the Medan District Court.

Online trials are a new form of trial that utilizes internet technology and digital communication to enable the implementation of online judicial practices and meetings. In online trials, judges, prosecutors, defendants, attorneys, and witnesses can participate without being physically present. This system allows for resolving voluntary cases or applications online, offering new efficiency and flexibility in the judicial process. As stated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, which is referred to in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, the primary purpose of the principle of simplicity in the judiciary is to ensure that the examination and resolution of cases are carried out efficiently and effectively. The principle of "*contante justitie*" emphasizes the importance of a judicial process that is easily understood by the public, so that everyone can access and understand it. The main objective of the low-cost principle is to ensure that court costs are affordable for the public. In contrast, the fast principle aims to accelerate the resolution of cases with efficient examinations (Athifah, 2024).

These two principles in the judicial process aim to ensure the realization of three fundamental legal values: justice, benefit, and certainty. The application of the principles of simplicity, speed, and low cost in the judiciary is not only limited to the process of examining and resolving cases, but also includes aspects of judicial regulation, such as regulations and procedures, and judicial institutions, such as the structure and function of the court (Antasari, 2021). Although the principle of simplicity, speed, and low cost has been stated in Law Number 48 of 2009, its implementation in judicial practice in Indonesia is still not optimal. To realize the principle of "*constante justitie*", renewal and innovation are needed in the case resolution scheme,

especially regarding regulation, institutions, and judicial processes. The Supreme Court has the authority to overhaul the procedures for judicial resolution, to ensure justice for the parties to the case, both individuals and legal entities, and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the trial process. By the results of a direct interview with Judge Erianto Siagian at the Class IA Special District Court of Medan, it was found that Indonesia, including one of the countries, has a judicial implementation that is not as adequate as expected because:

1. Although the technology that supports the electronic judicial process is available, the courts authorized to examine civil cases have not fully implemented an electronic lawsuit examination system.
2. Due to the long distance between the parties involved in a civil case, delivering release letters and summonses electronically becomes difficult for the court and bailiffs.
3. The unavailability of an electronic case payment system through electronic media is an obstacle for parties who wish to file a civil case, because they must make payments manually.

The Supreme Court, through PERMA No. 3 of 2018 issued on March 29, 2018, stipulates regulations on Electronic Case Administration in Court. Electronic Court, part of this PERMA, is designed to simplify registering cases in court. However, access to this service is only given to advocates or legal advisors who the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has validated.

Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 Article 6 paragraph 1 regulates that registered users and other users have the right to use electronic case administration and trial services with all their supporting features, additional features in the electronic court application, namely the addition of electronic trials (electronic litigation), the addition of electronic court tables and the use of electronic signatures (digital signatures) and in the use of electronic courts can be done individually without the help of an advocate (Sari, 2019). In this case, the legal process, initially carried out manually, required all parties to be present at the trial location. By using the electronic court application, the public does not need to queue to register cases or queue for trials in court, because with the parties' agreement, the process of registering cases and trials can be done online (Retnaningsih et al. 2010).

Online trials as an alternative also talk about the coverage of evidence as proof related to internet media which is regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UUITE), in the implementation of online trials also includes evidence as proof when holding a case in an electronic trial, there is an additional type of evidence in the trial, namely electronic information and/or electronic documents. In the general provisions of UUITE Number 19 of 2016, types of electronic data, such as writing, photos, sound, images, are electronic information, while types of electronic information, such as writing, photos, sound, images stored on a flash disk that can be opened via a computer device, are electronic documents.

Electronic documents have been recognized as valid evidence in civil trials by the Company Documents Law and the ITE Law. Still, as part of procedural law, electronic documents do not yet have regulations on how to submit them in court or show them to the opposing party, and rules are being drafted regarding the standardization of electronic certification service providers. The procedures for submitting and showing electronic documents in court can be answered through developing practices in court. Still, it must be regulated in the Civil Procedure Law or compiled in the Supreme Court Regulation to provide legal certainty. The Electronic Court System is expected to help justice seekers and try as hard as possible to overcome all obstacles and barriers to achieve simple, fast and low-cost trials by Article 4 (2) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, which states that trials are carried out, quickly, and at low cost. The researcher added some data on civil cases in online trials obtained through the SIPP website (case tracking information system) of the Medan District Court from 2021 to 2024 as follows:

**Table 1. Civil Case Applications Registered Through the Electronic Court System at The Medan District Court Class IA Viewed Through the SIPP Website from January to December 2021**

No	Classification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	Lawsuit	68	83	100	98	74	100	52	87	101	76	112	103
2.	Application	59	53	82	98	72	89	83	82	92	86	105	91
3.	Other Lawsuits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Simple lawsuit	3	1	1	6	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	10

Source: [https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik\\_perkara](https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik_perkara)

**Table 2. Civil Case Applications in 2022**

No	Classification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	Lawsuit	89	91	90	90	67	91	70	91	87	81	93	69
2.	Application	82	98	90	124	70	116	140	153	135	122	129	103
3.	Other Lawsuits	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
4.	Simple Lawsuit	3	1	3	4	4	1	4	4	1	3	2	9

Source: [https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik\\_perkara](https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik_perkara)

**Table 3. Civil Case Applications in 2023**

No	Classification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	Lawsuit	77	65	94	53	85	75	78	117	76	112	110	77
2.	Application	98	111	124	87	113	108	137	156	109	129	132	132
3.	Other Lawsuits	1	1	1	2	9	1	2	2	0	1	2	0
4.	Simple Lawsuit	3	3	6	3	6	4	5	0	6	2	2	7

Source: [https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik\\_perkara](https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik_perkara)

**Table 4. Civil Case Applications in 2024**

No	Classification	January	February	Remaining civil cases
1.	Lawsuit	105	67	467
2.	Application	104	89	96
3.	Other Lawsuits	0	0	3
4.	Simple Lawsuit	11	9	11

Source: [https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik\\_perkara](https://sipp.pn-medankota.go.id/statistik_perkara)

Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 Article 1 Number 2, "The court information system is the entire information system provided by the Supreme Court to provide services to justice seekers including administration, case services and trials electronically" it can be seen that the public's enthusiasm for resolving civil cases online is very high, as seen from the data obtained by researchers starting from 2021 to 2024, the settlement of civil cases through the electronic court application on the case tracking information system (SIPP) website continues to increase. We can see the existence of the Medan District Court in resolving civil cases online, this is very much needed in the era of globalization, although there are still obstacles faced by the court and the parties to the case, but the existence of these obstacles does not rule out the possibility that the public will continue to choose online trials as a convenience that is beneficial for the current justice system, thus its existence has been recognized, as seen from the verdict whose trial was carried out through an online trial decided by a judge still has the same legal certainty as a regular conventional trial. When compared to traditional trials, online trials are very beneficial, one of which is when you will have a verdict file that can now be downloaded yourself so that it is no longer like usual so that in conducting civil trials through E-court you no longer receive a copy of the verdict in the form of a Hard Copy. Still, now the parties immediately receive a copy of the verdict in soft copy (in the form of a file).

This proves that the existence of online trials at the Medan District Court greatly facilitates the parties in the case with the principles of speed, simplicity and low cost by the provisions of Law No. 48 of 2009 Article 2 paragraph 4, and also through online trials the verdict can be printed wherever the parties are, they do not need to be present at the trial by PERMA No. 1 of 2019 Article 15 number 1 and also does not spend much money and does not need to wait for a copy of the verdict to be given, but can be printed immediately by the

parties through the case tracking information system (SIPP) website by PERMA No. 1 of 2019 Article 26 paragraphs 1,2,3,4,5,6.

### 3.2. The Effectiveness of Online Trials Can Convince the Public to Make Things Easier and Still Provide Justice

Realizing a fast, low-cost, and straightforward trial using an electronic court system requires careful observation regarding the correct use of the system with the following scheme:

1. The Electronic Court system must be able to realize a simple case administration service process. This simplification process helps provide access to justice for the community with fast but effective services; It can reduce unnecessary expenses. The simple case registration process, as expected, will be answered by the electronic court system if detailed as follows:
  - a) Ease of the case payment process can use multi-channel payment methods.
  - b) Documents can be appropriately stored in the system.
2. The Electronic court system must be able to improve the case management service process because it helps maintain the quality and quantity of internal performance in case services that can be evaluated, because with this electronic court system, the performance of administrative services can be easily monitored so that it can provide criticism to improve the electronic-based case data recording system as a complement to the manual case data recording system and implement a performance comparison mechanism to encourage maximum results.
3. The Electronic court system must be able to improve case registration; electronic management of register data certainly helps increase efficiency in various sectors. Therefore, legitimacy and technical solutions must be provided that can ensure that registration is used electronically and prevent duplication in manual registration

The implementation of online civil trials at the Medan District Court can be said to be effective with the following indicators:

1. Better trial transparency  
Better trial transparency in the context of online trials means that public access to information and knowledge regarding the trial process is maximized through online media. For example, all aspects, from case registration to trial, can be seen by the parties to the case through the court website.
2. Time and Cost Efficiency  
Time and cost efficiency in online trials means saving resources used to organize trials in terms of time, energy, and financing. For example, parties to the case do not have to come to court for a trial, thus reducing transportation costs and time.
3. Achievement of Quality Decisions  
Achievement of quality decisions means that the final result of an online trial is a judge's decision with a high level of justice and truth according to applicable judicial standards. For example, the decision given by the court is of high quality, as evidenced by the form of the decision, which can now be in the form of a file, making it easier for the public to read without having to print a hard copy of the decision.
4. Public Access to the Courts is Increasingly Wide  
Public access to the courts, which is increasingly widespread, refers to the opportunity for the public to know, understand, and be involved in the process of the courts, which are increasingly widespread

through the implementation of online trials. For example, since the implementation of online trials, the public can conduct trials anywhere and at any time.

#### 5. More Certain Trial Schedules and Agendas

The trial schedule and agenda are determined by the judge and sent electronically to the parties to the case. For example, when the schedule and agenda have been determined on the case tracking system website, the schedule and agenda will be the benchmark when carrying out the trial.

#### 6. Answer Documents, Replies, Duplicates, and Conclusions Sent Electronically.

The parties do not need to go to court. Replica and duplicate answers can be sent electronically by the parties to the case. For example, the parties can already provide answer documents, replicas, and duplicates online through the website provided by the court.

#### 7. Written Evidence Sent Electronically and Digital Signatures Allowed.

Written evidence can be sent electronically by the parties to the case; electronic written proof is recognized as valid if it uses an electronic signature. For example, providing evidence can be done electronically in photos, even when digital signatures can be uploaded to the website provided.

#### h. Teleconference: Can examine Witnesses and Experts

Examination of witnesses and experts can be conducted via teleconference with the judge's approval. For example, witness examination can be done via electronic media such as Zoom, Google Meet, and other platforms.

#### 8. Electronic Reading of Decisions Without Being Present by the Parties.

The examination and pronouncement of decisions can be carried out electronically without the presence of the parties, with the judge's consent. For example, the examination and pronouncement of decisions can be carried out online at the court's direction.

#### 9. Copies of Decisions Sent Electronically Have the Same Legal Force as Physical Copies.

Electronic copies of decisions are sent to the parties and have the same legal force as physical copies. For example, the form of an electronic copy of a decision still has the same legal force because the electronic copy of a decision has a signature and other things that are on the copy of the decision carried out in a conventional trial.

In the implementation of civil case trials at the Medan District Court online, factors are still found that hinder the effectiveness of online trials because:

#### 1. Substantive Factors

The implementation of electronic trials is still relatively closed because access to follow the course of the trial process electronically is only given to the parties to the case and is not yet open to public access. Thus, implementing relatively closed electronic trials is not permitted by Article 13, paragraph (2) of the Judicial Power Law. From these provisions, court decisions are only valid and have legal force if pronounced in a trial open to the public. According to Article 12, paragraph (3) of the Judicial Power Law, failure to comply with these provisions will make the decision null and void. Implementing trials open to the public is important because it is part of transparency and an effort to implement due process of law.

#### 2. b. Technical Factors

The Internet network and a lack of socialization about the effectiveness of online civil trials make many people still not know the system and efficiency of online trials, even though online trials still provide the same justice as offline trials for people who want justice, and the Internet networks are not evenly distributed across all levels of society. In a study conducted by social media management hootsuite and social marketing agency we are social entitled "Global Digital Reports 2020", it was stated that almost 64% of the Indonesian population is already connected to the internet network,

this means that there are still approximately 36% of Indonesians who the internet network has not touched.

The effectiveness of online civil trials is said to be effective because they have met several provisions, including;

1. Save time and costs at the registration stage
2. Facilitate the payment process for cases using online payments
3. Documents can be stored in soft copy form
4. The trial must be transparent
5. Achieving quality decisions
6. The public can access justice more widely
7. Schedules and agendas must be more certain
8. The reading of the decision does not have to be in court.

With the fulfillment of these provisions, online trials are believed to be able to provide benefits to the community and continue to provide justice and legal certainty. Several inhibiting factors can affect the effectiveness of online trials, including Substantial factors and technical factors. The Supreme Court will continue to provide the best service to make this online trial effective and remain effective for a long time. The Supreme Court also ensures that the community benefits by choosing online trials. Source: processed results of researchers plus data obtained from the literature related to the research. The Mechanism for Implementing Online Trials or Electronic Courts is regulated in Article 22, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, and Paragraph 4 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, which governs electronic trials by submitting lawsuits, answers, replies, duplicates, and conclusions, carried out with the following procedures:

1. The parties submit electronic procedures no later than the day and time of the trial according to the schedule set.
2. After receiving and examining the electronic document, the judge/chief judge forwards the electronic document to the parties.

Online trials as an alternative also talk about the coverage of evidence as proof related to internet media which is regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UUITE), in the implementation of online trials also includes evidence as proof when holding a case in an electronic trial, there is an additional type of evidence in the trial, namely electronic information and/or electronic documents. In the general provisions of UUITE Number 19 of 2016, the type of electronic data, such as writing, photos, voice, images, is electronic information, while the type of electronic information, such as writing, photos, voice, images, stored on a flash disk that can be opened via a computer device. Case Administration Process The E-court service system registers civil cases (Lawsuits, applications, consignments, simple lawsuits). Payment of court fees is also done on the e-court service system, namely through banks, ATMs, or other payment media that the court has recommended for electronic documents. E-court is presented with several services in it which of course are expected by many parties to be a bright spot for the obstacles that occur in the field of trial facts which make most people not want to have business in court on the grounds of the complexity of the case process, especially in civil cases, the service process in the E-court service system includes the following Electronic Filling :

1. Online case registration is done after registering as a separate account user by selecting the District Court, Religious Court, or State Administrative Court that has actively provided electronic court services. All registration files are sent electronically through the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia application and regulated in PERMA No. 1 of 2019, Article 8.
2. Estimated Cost Advance (Electronic SKUM)

By registering a case online through the electronic court, the Registrant will automatically receive an Estimated Cost Advance (Electronic SKUM) and Payment Number (Virtual Account) which can be paid through the available electronic channels (Multi Channel), as regulated in PERMA No. 1 of 2019 article 10 number 1 and number 2.

3. Getting a Case Number

After the Registrant makes a payment according to the Estimated Cost Advance (electronic SKUM), the Court provides a Case Number on working days and hours, then the electronic court application will provide notification/notification that the case has been registered with the Court.

4. Online Summons of Parties (Electronic Summons)

The summons and Decision Notification are delivered to the parties via electronic channels to the parties' email addresses, and information on the summons can be viewed on the electronic court application, as regulated in PERMA No.1 of 2019, article 15, number 1.

5. Electronic Litigation

The application supports electronic (online) trials so that trial documents such as Replies, Duplicates, Answers, and Conclusions can be sent electronically, as regulated in PERMA No. 1 of 2019, Article 20, Number 1.

6. Electronic Copy of Decision (Electronic Copy)

The application contains decision information, namely the decision date, decision order, minute date, and an electronic copy of the decision can be downloaded through this application as regulated in PERMA No. 1 of 2019, article 26, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

7. Electronic Signature: Signing of Electronic Decision Copy files, to facilitate the support of the electronic court program, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia collaborates with the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) through the Electronic Certification Center (BSrE), which is a government institution that carries out government duties in the field of cybersecurity and cryptography as a means of securing the legality of case documents.

The emergence of E-court greatly helps the settlement scheme of a civil case in the District Court, especially the Medan District Court Class IA Special, the implementation of the E-court is believed to be able to accelerate civil cases that enter E-Litigation, especially as time goes by, many civil cases enter the Court and of course this makes the court have a solution to overcome this problem with the regulations that are applied to facilitate and accelerate the resolution of cases. Suppose you look at the existence of an electronic court as a case administration management system with several applications provided, of course. In that case, this greatly helps the mechanism of proceedings in court, especially in civil cases, because it simplifies and accelerates the stages of registration and examination in court. It can be seen that the party filing a claim for rights in this case does not need to come and queue at the court, but by simply accessing the electronic court website, they can register the case and get a Power of Attorney to Pay (SKUM) online. Of course, the existence of this system can cut procedures and time, so that it can help the court to realize justice based on the principles of simplicity, speed, and low cost.

Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Erianto Siagian as a Judge at the Medan District Court, he explained that online trials are able and can convince the public to continue to provide justice and make it easier for the public, the effectiveness that can be felt is the convenience in terms of time and energy, for example if there is someone in Tarutung who wants to have a trial at the Medan District Court, it has been helped by not having to come to the Court they want to go to, the second is regarding the cost of the summons when a conventional trial is carried out, as usual the plaintiff must be summoned directly by the bailiff and provide information on the costs because the bailiff is paid for personal matters. Still, now with online trials, the plaintiff is no longer charged a fee, but the summons is directly through the e-court application, the judge who is trying it then the bailiff makes a summons through the application too, so there is no cost. In addition, according to Judge Erianto Siagian, he also felt the impact that was very helpful both in terms of costs, workforce, time and so on in online trials, regarding interaction of the parties to the case In online trials, the judge explained that online trials at the beginning of the trial must still be present first, so for

example, if you have registered, then it is determined that the first trial will be held next week. After next week, the parties will be present, so that is where good communication between the judge, the plaintiff, and the defendant is. It can also be done through the e-court application, for example, if there is a delay, it turns out that the defendant is not ready to answer. More time will be given through the application. According to the judge, the communication carried out through the application has also been quite helpful.

#### IV. Conclusion

The implementation of online civil trials represents a modern judicial concept officially recognized by the state, providing legal certainty through issuing Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019 on electronic trials. Furthermore, Supreme Court Regulation No. 3 of 2018, particularly Article 4, emphasizes the "use of electronic case administration services," which is reaffirmed in Article 1, point (6) of Supreme Court Regulation No. 7 of 2022, outlining the principles guiding the conduct of online civil proceedings. These regulations demonstrate the Supreme Court's commitment to adapting the Indonesian judicial system to developments in information technology. The effectiveness of online trials offers numerous substantial benefits. These include speed, simplicity, cost-efficiency, convenience, greater transparency in proceedings, more reliable documentation and archiving, prevention of illegal levies, and significant savings in time and energy. Additionally, online trials contribute to more efficient human resource utilization, higher-quality decisions, broader public access to justice, and more consistent scheduling. Ultimately, these advantages support the fundamental goals of the legal system: justice, legal certainty, and utility. However, despite these advancements, Indonesia's e-court system—established relatively recently through Supreme Court Regulation No. 3 of 2018—remains behind the more mature and integrated systems already implemented in many developed countries.

Online civil trials offer significant advantages, particularly in accessibility and cost reduction. By removing the need for physical presence in court, this system reduces the burden on litigants and enhances access to justice for the general public. Nevertheless, several critical issues must be addressed to ensure its success. One of the key concerns is the accuracy and reliability of examining digital evidence. This highlights the need for a stronger emphasis on the validity of electronic evidence, data security, and maintaining the integrity of the judicial process within a digital framework.

Rooted in speed, simplicity, and low cost, online trials introduce efficiency and transparency to the justice system. The benefits include easier access for the public, well-structured digital archiving, mitigation of extortion practices, and the potential for more consistent and high-quality decisions. In addition, trial schedules become more predictable, and the broader legal objectives—justice, legal certainty, and societal benefit—are more attainable. Therefore, it is crucial to explore further aspects such as cybersecurity, technological integration in legal procedures, risk management, and comparisons with the performance of e-court systems in developed nations. Through a comprehensive understanding and continuous evaluation, the implementation of Indonesia's e-court system can be further refined to support the achievement of legal objectives more efficiently and effectively in an era shaped by rapid technological advancement.

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