



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Realizing Progressive Law through E-Courts in Indonesian Civil Procedure Law: A Comparative Study

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Nov 30, 2024	<p>The development of digital technology has changed various aspects of life, including the judicial system. In Indonesia, e-courts were introduced as part of civil procedure law reform through Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2019. The background of this research is the need to improve the conventional justice system that is slow, bureaucratic and costly. E-courts are expected to increase efficiency, speed up the litigation process, and expand access to justice for the wider community, especially in the digital era and during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study aims to analyze the implementation of e-court in Indonesia's civil procedural law context, evaluate its contribution to improving access to justice, and assess its implementation from the perspective of progressive law that emphasizes substantive justice over procedural justice. In addition, this research also conducts a comparative study with countries such as Singapore, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, which have been more advanced in implementing electronic court systems. The research method used is the normative juridical method with a comparative approach and case study. The normative juridical approach analyzes laws and regulations related to e-court in Indonesia. In contrast, the comparative approach examines the implementation of e-court in other countries to learn the best practices. Case studies were conducted by examining court decisions in Indonesia using the e-court system, and evaluating how its implementation affects the accessibility and efficiency of justice. The results showed that the implementation of e-court in Indonesia has successfully accelerated the judicial process and reduced costs for justice seekers, especially during the pandemic. However, there are still obstacles in technological infrastructure gaps, especially in remote areas, and low digital literacy among the public and legal practitioners. Based on the comparative study, Indonesia can adopt various best practices from other countries, such as strengthening infrastructure, increasing technological literacy, and developing an online mediation system. This study concludes that to realize substantive justice by the spirit of progressive law, e-courts must continue to be developed by ensuring inclusivity and responsiveness to the community's needs.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

The development of digital technology in various sectors of life has brought significant changes, including in the world of law and justice. In this digital era, the court, one of the important institutions in law enforcement, has begun to adapt to technological advances. This adaptation, also known as digital transformation, enables a shift from traditionally physical and manual judicial processes to the implementation of electronic case management systems, digital documents, virtual trials, and various other innovations that are now an important part of the modern justice system (Kuzmin et

al., 2022). Implementing electronic documents also facilitates access to court documents and enables parties involved in cases to obtain relevant information in real-time through online platforms.

In addition, digital technology has also had a significant impact on improving access to justice. One of the emerging innovations is the electronic court or e-court, which aims to improve efficiency, speed up the judicial process, and expand access to justice. In many countries, the implementation of e-courts has become one of the ways to accelerate the resolution of legal disputes and improve the quality of the justice system developed with various features and innovations aimed at improving efficiency and accessibility. For example, in the United States there is the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system, in Singapore there is the Electronic Filing System (EFS) and E-Litigation, in India there is the E-Filing system, and in Norway and Finland the e-court system is accompanied by a case management system integrated with the police and public prosecution authorities, which accelerates the process from prosecution to judgment (Sahuri, 2019, pp. 1–9).

In Indonesia, e-courts have been introduced as part of the reform of the judicial system to overcome various classic problems in the conventional civil procedure law system, such as convoluted bureaucracy, long processing times, and high case costs. The application of e-court in Indonesia is regulated by Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 1 of 2019 on Electronic Case Administration and Court Proceedings. For example, the e-court application in Indonesia includes several key features such as e-filing for online case registration, e-payment for case fee payment, and e-summons for online party summons. This makes litigation easier and more efficient, particularly in saving time and costs usually required in traditional court processes (TITAWATI et al., 2024, pp. 388–390). The Perma allows the public to file cases online, make electronic payments of court fees, and participate in virtual proceedings without physically appearing in court (Setiawan et al., 2021, p. 203). The e-court system facilitates physical court access and promotes transparency and accountability in the judicial process (MANGHORA & MYKHALCHUK, 2023, pp. 148–149). In addition, this innovation provides technical solutions to speed up the judicial process and aims to expand access to justice for people in various regions, including those in remote areas (Latifiani et al., 2022, pp. 412–415). Therefore, e-court is expected not only to be a technical solution to speed up the judicial process, but also a tool that can provide wider and cheaper access for the community so that it becomes an important innovation that can bring the justice system in Indonesia to be more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the wider community.

In this context, progressive law becomes relevant as a theoretical approach that can support the objectives of this reform. Prof. Satjipto Rahardjo introduced progressive law as a response to disappointment with an overly formalistic and procedural legal system, which often ignores the values of substantive justice and humanity. In progressive law, Satjipto Rahardjo emphasizes that law must serve humans, not vice versa (Aulia, 2018, pp. 160–163). Law should not only be measured by compliance with written rules (legal positivism), but must be able to provide benefits and justice for the community (Hidayat, 2014, pp. 269–270). Progressive law also views that the law should not be static. Instead, the law must develop and change along with the dynamics of a changing society. Laws that only adhere to formal texts and do not adjust to social changes will create legal gaps between positive law and societal reality (Sukananda, 2018). The principles of progressive law emphasize flexibility, siding with the weak, and focusing on substantive justice over procedural formalities.

In the conventional civil procedure law system, the law is often considered too formalistic and unresponsive to the needs of people who want to get justice quickly and cheaply. The implementation of e-courts aligns with the spirit of progressive law because this system aims to simplify procedures, speed up the process, and increase accessibility, especially for people who previously had difficulty accessing the courts physically. With more efficient procedures and open access, e-courts allow the public to obtain more substantive justice, without being trapped in complicated procedural bureaucracy.

Based on the above description, this paper will conduct a comparative study, which is important so that Indonesia can learn best practices from countries that are more advanced in implementing e-

courts. By understanding how other countries overcome challenges in implementing judicial technology, such as infrastructure, training of judges and court staff, and comprehensive regulatory arrangements, Indonesia can adopt appropriate strategies to strengthen its electronic justice system. The urgency of this comparative study is also stronger given the potential of e-courts to support the principles of progressive law in Indonesia. Therefore, by studying countries that have successfully implemented e-courts, Indonesia can accelerate the implementation of substantive justice through technology, so that more people can access justice without being hindered by procedural or geographical restrictions.

The rumsan problem raised in this paper, namely:

- How is the legal basis and policy of e-court in Indonesia applied in civil procedural law?
- How is the legal comparison of e-court policies in other countries in the context of civil procedural law?
- How is the existence of e-courts in Indonesia able to realize the spirit of progressive law?

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses normative juridical method combined with comparative approach and case study. This method aims to examine the implementation of Electronic Court (E-Court) in Indonesia in the context of civil procedural law, and evaluate its implementation from the perspective of progressive law which emphasizes the importance of substantive and humanistic justice. This research focuses on analyzing the regulations governing e-courts in Indonesia, with comparisons to the implementation of e-courts in several other countries that are more advanced in applying judicial technology.

The normative juridical approach analyzes the laws and regulations that become the legal basis for implementing e-court in Indonesia. This research examines several important regulations, such as:

Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 3/2018 on Electronic Court Case Administration,

Perma No. 1 Year 2019 on Electronic Administration and Trial,

Perma No. 7 Year 2022, which strengthens the regulation of electronic litigation during the pandemic.

Through this approach, the research assesses how these regulations are applied in practice and whether they are by simple, speedy and low-cost justice principles as mandated by Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power. In addition, this study also evaluates whether the existing regulations support the achievement of substantive justice promoted by progressive law, by looking at the flexibility and accessibility of the e-court system for the community, especially those who are vulnerable or marginalized.

In addition, a comparative approach was taken by comparing the implementation of e-courts in Indonesia with the implementation of similar systems in several other countries, particularly Singapore, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. These countries were chosen because they have developed electronic court systems with excellent results in improving the efficiency and accessibility of justice. The research evaluates best practices from these countries, such as Singapore's e-litigation system which has reduced physical interaction and prevented corruption, and the UK's Online Solutions Court and Money Claim Online (MCOL) which enable online settlement of small civil matters. From this comparative approach, the research seeks to find relevant lessons that can be adopted in Indonesia, including minimizing barriers to technological access and increasing public participation in e-court systems.

To complement the normative and comparative analysis, this research also conducted case studies of several court decisions in Indonesia that have used the e-court system. This case study aims to evaluate whether using e-courts in these cases has succeeded in realizing the substantive justice expected in the progressive legal approach. Through case studies, the research assesses how e-courts affect the experience of justice seekers, particularly about accessibility, speed of dispute resolution, and costs incurred by the parties. The main focus is to see how this system works in the context of

social reality, whether it helps improve access to justice for the wider community or creates new obstacles, especially for those who do not have adequate access to technology.

The data in this study were collected from various legal documents, court decisions, and scientific literature relevant to the research topic. Analysis of regulations was conducted through the review of legal texts and secondary literature relating to e-courts and progressive law. In addition, sources from international studies were used to support the comparative approach, particularly in understanding how other countries have successfully implemented e-court systems. Through the use of normative juridical, comparative, and case study approaches, this research provides a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of e-courts in Indonesia, the challenges faced, as well as recommendations to improve this system to be more in line with the principles of substantive justice promoted by progressive law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Basis and Implementation of E-court in Indonesia

Electronic Courts or e-courts in Indonesia are an innovation designed to answer the challenges that arise in the administration of the traditional justice system. The background of the establishment of e-court is the community's increasing needs for a more efficient, fast, and accessible judicial process. In this case, e-court not only aims to improve the quality of judicial services, but also to meet the demands of modernization in the digital era, especially with the development of information technology that penetrates various sectors of life, including the legal sector (Restu Teguh Imani et al., 2024).

The legal basis of e-court implementation was first regulated through Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 3/2018 on Electronic Court Case Administration. This regulation became the first milestone in the implementation of e-court, where case administration management, from case registration to trial, can be done electronically. E-court includes several important services, such as online case registration, electronic summons, electronic payment of case fees, and electronic trial (Muhammad & Rahmadina, 2023).

Furthermore, Perma No. 1 Year 2019 expands the scope of the previous Perma by adding a more detailed regulation on e-litigation (Yoesuf et al., 2023; Helaudho et al., 2024). In this regulation, e-court not only regulates electronic case administration, but also allows the entire trial process to be conducted online, including submitting legal documents, evidence, and court decisions. This is a big step in realizing a simpler, faster, and lower-cost justice system as stipulated in Article 2 paragraph (4) of Law No. 48/2009 on Judicial Power (Sujatmiko et al., 2023; Jam et al., 2019).

Implementing e-courts is also relevant to the conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic. In a situation where in-person interactions are restricted to prevent the spread of the virus, e-courts become an effective solution to maintain the continuity of the justice system. Perma No. 7 of 2022, a revision of Perma No. 1 of 2019, emerged to strengthen the implementation of electronic trials, especially in the context of the pandemic. This regulation provides more detailed arrangements on e-litigation, including virtual trials and electronic document management (Muhammad & Rahmadina, 2023). Therefore, with this legal basis in place, courts in Indonesia have a clear framework for implementing the e-court system, which is not only intended to handle cases during the pandemic but is also expected to be a system that can continue to evolve. These regulations align with the goals of progressive law which emphasizes flexibility of procedures and wider access to justice, especially for people who may find it difficult to physically access the courts.

The implementation of e-courts in Indonesia began with several pilot courts followed by other regional courts. E-courts have been implemented in district, religious, state administrative, and other specialized courts. The system allows parties to register a lawsuit or petition online, pay court fees, and attend court proceedings through remote communication, such as video conferencing (Widodo et al., 2024). For example, in the Surakarta Religious Court, e-courts have been quite effective in accelerating the settlement process of civil cases. Case studies conducted in this court show that using

e-courts has reduced the time required for administrative and trial processes, especially in divorce cases which are the dominant cases in the religious courts. Case registration can be done online without having to come to court, parties can make payments through electronic payment platforms, and summons to attend hearings are made through electronic media. Hearings can also be attended virtually, which helps to reduce the cost and time incurred by the parties (Putri, 2024). In addition to Surakarta, the Barru Religious Court in South Sulawesi has also shown significant results in implementing e-courts, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The implementation of e-courts in Barru allowed the community to continue to receive judicial services despite social restrictions. Here, e-courts are used for online case registration, virtual trials, and electronic delivery of decisions. This proves that e-courts are effective in big cities and can be implemented in more remote areas, provided adequate technological infrastructure support (Muhammad & Rahmadina, 2023; Jam et al., 2016).

Although e-courts in Indonesia have positively impacted efficiency and accessibility, challenges remain, particularly about technological infrastructure. In some regions, especially in remote areas, slow or unstable internet access often becomes an obstacle in implementing electronic trials. In addition, low digital literacy among the public and legal practitioners is also a major challenge in implementing e-courts (Putri, 2024). Therefore, many users are unfamiliar with digital technology, so they experience difficulties using the e-court system in case registration, payment, and participating in online trials.

Comparative Study: E-courts in Other Countries

Electronic courts or e-courts are one of the technological breakthroughs in the modern justice system that aims to improve accessibility, efficiency and transparency. Several countries have implemented this system differently, adjusting to local conditions and community needs. Countries such as Singapore, the United Kingdom, Canada, and several other countries such as the United States and India, have adopted e-courts with very positive results. The following is a comparative study of e-court implementation in those countries and its relevance to e-court implementation in Indonesia.

E-courts in Singapore

Singapore is known as one of the most advanced countries in implementing the e-court system. The country has successfully utilized information technology thoroughly in their justice system, with one of the most significant innovations being e-litigation. Singapore's e-litigation system allows all stages of the judicial process to be conducted electronically, from case registration to delivery of judgment (Waseem et al., 2023). Singapore has created a highly efficient case management system since implementing the Integrated Criminal Case Filing and Management System (ICMS). Litigants can access case information, submit evidence, and attend hearings online without physically appearing in court. The main advantage of this system is time efficiency, where court processes that previously took months can now be significantly shortened. It also reduces the administrative burden on the courts and judges. In addition to e-litigation, Singapore utilizes e-courts to prevent corruption and graft in the courts. This system reduces direct interaction between parties and court officials, which is often a loophole for bribery or graft (Yoesuf et al., 2024). Therefore, Singapore can serve as a model for other countries, including Indonesia, in implementing an electronic court system that is not only efficient, but also has integrity.

E-courts in the UK

In the UK, the e-court system is developing rapidly, focusing on digitizing civil justice processes. One of the key innovations is Money Claim Online (MCOL), which allows UK citizens to file civil claims online (Sahuri, 2019). The system provides a simple and affordable platform to resolve small civil disputes, particularly debt or compensation claims, without undergoing complicated and expensive court proceedings. MCOL aims to provide more inclusive access to the general public, especially those who do not have the resources or time to physically attend court (Waseem et al., 2023). In addition to MCOL, the UK has also developed the Online Solutions Court, which utilizes artificial intelligence (AI) in assisting with case processing. The system is designed to streamline the court process by using

algorithms to assist parties in making decisions before the case reaches the trial stage. This more automated process speeds up the resolution of small civil cases and allows judges to focus on more complex cases. The main advantage of the e-court system in the UK is how technology is used to reduce the cost and time usually spent in the conventional justice system. The UK has successfully utilized technology to reduce court backlogs, speed up the litigation process, and provide greater access to the public, even those in rural or remote areas.

E-courts in Canada

Canada has also adopted e-courts well, especially through the Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT) system implemented in British Columbia. The CRT is Canada's first fully operational online court for handling small civil disputes. The system is designed to allow people to resolve civil disputes through online negotiation, mediation and arbitration without going to court. The CRT's strength is its focus on Online Dispute Resolution (ODR), where litigants can try to resolve their issues independently with help from an online mediator. If negotiations fail, the parties can proceed to the online litigation stage, where the process is virtually conducted (Xi, n.d.). This helps to reduce the time it takes to resolve cases, which previously might have taken months in traditional courts. The CRT system in Canada has proven to be very effective in dealing with small value civil cases and preventing the backlog of cases in conventional courts. In addition, CRT allows parties to still get justice without having to incur huge costs or face the difficulties of physically attending court.

E-courts in the United States

The United States has also developed a fairly advanced e-court system, most notably through the PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records) system. PACER allows broad public access to court documents, including case registrations, judgments, and other litigation documents. This system creates greater transparency in the judicial process, as anyone can access case information online. In addition to PACER, many states in the United States have adopted e-filing and online trials. By adopting technology in case management, the United States has cut court operating costs and provided greater access to information about the judicial process. One of the main challenges faced in the United States is the unequal access to technology in some rural areas. While e-courts are very helpful in reducing court time and costs, some citizens in remote or technologically challenged areas often find it difficult to access these services (Sahuri, 2019). Therefore, an equitable technology infrastructure is an important factor in successfully implementing e-courts.

Compared to Singapore, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States, Indonesia is still in the early stages of e-court implementation. Perma No. 3 Year 2018 and Perma No. 1 Year 2019 have provided a legal foundation for implementing the e-court system in Indonesia. However, challenges exist, especially regarding technological infrastructure, digital literacy, and uneven internet access. Some lessons learned from e-court implementation in these countries include:

Singapore has shown that the appropriate use of technology can improve judicial efficiency, while reducing the potential for corruption by reducing direct interaction between parties and judges. Indonesia can emulate this by expanding e-courts and integrating stricter monitoring systems in electronic proceedings.

The UK's MCOL system and Online Solutions Court can be an example of handling small civil cases more efficiently. Indonesia could develop a system similar to MCOL to handle small disputes or simple civil cases that often accumulate in conventional courts.

Through CRT, Canada proved that Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) can solve civil cases that require mediation or negotiation. Indonesia can adopt this ODR approach to accelerate dispute resolution without going through formal litigation.

The United States, despite facing inequality in access to technology, has succeeded in creating transparency in the justice system through the PACER system. Indonesia can learn from PACER to improve openness and access to information for people who want to know the progress of cases.

While lessons from other countries can inspire, Indonesia still faces several challenges that need to be resolved to ensure e-courts can be optimized:

Internet access in Indonesia, especially in remote areas, is still challenging. Many areas do not have a stable internet network, making the implementation of e-courts in these areas difficult.

Many people and even some legal practitioners in Indonesia are still not accustomed to using technology in the judicial process. This low digital literacy may hinder the effective implementation of e-courts.

Although Indonesia already has Perma No. 3/2018 and Perma No. 1/2019, the existing regulations must be strengthened to provide clearer legal certainty in implementing online trials. In addition, technological development must be adjusted to changes in supporting regulations.

Progressive Law Analysis in the Implementation of Electronic Court (E-court) in Indonesia

The implementation of e-court in Indonesia aims to support the principles of simplicity, speed, and low cost, which is one of the principles of justice in Indonesia. Based on the results of research conducted in several courts, the implementation of e-court has proven to reduce the time required for case settlement and the costs incurred by the parties (Sujatmiko et al., 2023). With e-courts, people no longer need to spend time and money to physically come to court, which is certainly very helpful especially for those who live in remote areas or do not have easy access to the courts.

The implementation of Electronic Court (E-court) in Indonesia is an important step in the context of modernizing the judicial system. However, when viewed from the perspective of progressive law, as introduced by Satjipto Rahardjo, this system must be further evaluated whether it can realize the substantive justice expected by the community, or only provide procedural justice. In progressive law, the basic principle is law for humans, not humans for law. Progressive law rejects rigid formalism and emphasizes the importance of upholding humanistic justice and responsive to social needs (Hidayat, 2014).

In this context, e-courts help realize more efficient justice and contribute to more equitable accessibility of justice. People who previously had difficulty accessing the courts due to distance or cost can now utilize technology to obtain their rights (Widodo et al., 2024). This is by the principle of progressive law that places substantive justice above procedural justice, where the law must serve the community's needs regardless of social or geographical status. However, the implementation of e-courts also poses several challenges. Data security and confidentiality are among the issues that must be considered in the electronic justice system. The use of technology in the judicial process certainly requires protection of the personal data of the litigants, so there needs to be stricter policies regarding data management and security. In addition, some concerns using e-courts may reduce direct interaction between parties, witnesses and judges, which may affect the quality of decision-making in certain cases.

E-courts in Indonesia have demonstrated several advantages in improving accessibility and efficiency. The system allows justice seekers to register cases, pay fees, and attend hearings online without physically attending court (Santiadi, 2019). This provides a great opportunity for people who previously had difficulty accessing justice due to geographical limitations or high costs. In line with Satjipto Rahardjo's thinking, e-courts can be considered a form of legal breakthrough that makes it easier for people to access their rights to justice.

However, an evaluation of e-court implementation should also consider whether the system has achieved substantive justice for all sections of society, particularly for marginalized groups such as the poor, people with disabilities, or other vulnerable groups. Research shows that while e-courts can expand access to justice, these groups still face barriers in effectively utilizing the technology (Hosaneea, 2023). The digital divide is one of the main challenges in implementing e-courts, where people in remote areas, or those less tech-savvy, are often unable to utilize the system to its full potential (Amirsolimani, 2020).

In addition, substantive justice promoted by progressive law emphasizes that the legal process should focus on upholding legal procedures and fulfilling a sense of justice. In the context of e-courts, while digital procedures may simplify administrative processes, there are still concerns about whether justice seekers have the space to fully express their rights in this asynchronous and indirect system (Meenu, 2024). In some cases, electronic communication can reduce the emotional engagement and direct interaction required in case resolution, affecting the quality of decisions.

In addition, the opportunity for e-court implementation in realizing progressive law in Indonesia is quite large. One of the main advantages of e-courts is their ability to provide faster, cheaper, and more accessible justice to the wider community. This aligns with progressive law's goal, which prioritizes substantive justice over mere procedural justice (Hafiz & Yunanto, 2023). E-courts allow people living in remote areas to still obtain their legal rights without having to incur huge costs to appear in a physical court. In addition, with the growing online mediation or Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) system, the potential for peaceful and more efficient dispute resolution is also growing (Amirsolimani, 2020).

However, the main challenge in implementing e-courts in line with the spirit of progressive law is the digital divide and low technological literacy in many communities (Rabinovich-Einy & Katsh, 2016). This challenge greatly affects the ability of the community to truly utilize the e-court system optimally. Those who do not have adequate internet access or are less skilled in using technology are often left behind and unable to enjoy the benefits of this system (Meenu, 2024). This raises the potential for structural injustice, where only those who can access technology can obtain justice through e-courts.

In addition, the implementation of e-courts must ensure that the quality of substantive justice does not decline due to the lack of direct interaction in the trial process. In the context of progressive law, the judicial system needs to continue to listen to the voices of justice seekers, and ensure that the decisions truly reflect justice for all parties. Progressive law teaches that justice should not only be seen as a process that must be passed according to formal rules, but must also consider human values and social justice that develop in society (Hidayat, 2014).

Several steps must be taken to ensure that e-courts can reflect the spirit of progressive law in Indonesia. *First*, expanding access to technology should be a priority, especially for marginalized groups such as the poor, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. The government should invest in the development of equitable digital infrastructure, as well as provide training and support for people who are not yet familiar with technology. *Second*, in the context of progressive law, e-courts should be more responsive to individual needs. This means that the system should be designed to facilitate online trials and allow for personalized and inclusive mediation and negotiation. Progressive law emphasizes the importance of flexibility in the legal system, where each case is treated as a unique entity that requires a different approach. *Finally*, the application of technology in the judiciary must still consider the values of substantive justice, by focusing on speed and efficiency and ensuring that the trial's outcome is truly fair and reflects the social justice that society expects.

CONCLUSION

Implementing Electronic Courts (E-Courts) in Indonesia is an important step in reforming the justice system, which is expected to be able to answer the challenges faced by the traditional justice system. In civil procedural law, e-court comes as a solution that allows wider access to justice, especially for people who previously experienced limited access in terms of distance and cost. E-courts provide services such as e-filing, e-payment, and e-litigation, which facilitate the judicial process electronically and reduce the complexity of procedures that were previously a major obstacle in achieving justice.

A comparative study of e-court implementation in other countries such as Singapore, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States shows that these countries have successfully utilized technology to improve efficiency and fairness in the justice system. Courts in Singapore have

successfully prevented corrupt practices by minimizing physical interaction between the parties and the court. The UK with its Money Claim Online (MCOL) and Online Solutions Court has demonstrated success in streamlining the judicial process for small civil cases. At the same time, Canada with its Civil Resolution Tribunal (CRT) has proven the effectiveness of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) in resolving civil disputes online. The lessons from these countries are highly relevant for Indonesia in developing and improving its e-court system.

However, the implementation of e-court in Indonesia still faces challenges, especially related to the digital divide, technology literacy, and unequal access to internet infrastructure in all regions. Nevertheless, with continuously updated regulations such as Perma No. 1 Year 2019 and Perma No. 7 Year 2022, Indonesia already has a strong legal foundation to strengthen the e-court system in the future.

From the perspective of progressive law, which prioritizes substantive justice and humanity over procedural rules, the implementation of e-courts in Indonesia aligns with this law's spirit. E-courts allow the public to obtain justice without being trapped in complicated bureaucracy and rigid procedures. This reflects Satjipto Rahardjo's view that law must serve human beings and be able to adapt to changing social dynamics.

To realize the spirit of progressive law more optimally, there needs to be a more comprehensive effort to expand access to technology, improve digital literacy, and maintain the quality of substantive justice in every online trial process. Thus, e-courts in Indonesia will not only be a tool to increase efficiency, but also an instrument that ensures that justice can be accessed by all levels of society, without being constrained by procedural or geographical limitations.

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