



## **DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM: ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF LEGAL SERVICES**

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### **Abstract**

This research aims to examine digital transformation in the field of law and its implications for the justice system in Indonesia. The method used literature review by analyzing variety of relevant literature, including books, articles, journals, and previous research that related to digital transformation in law. Data is analyzed qualitatively by examining the development of digital technology, its impact on legal practices, and the challenges faced. The research results show that digital transformation in law refers to the utilization of information and communication technology, such as e-court, e-filing, and cloud-based data management, aimed at increasing efficiency, transparency, and expanding access to justice. However, several challenges such as data protection, technology access, the digital divide, and regulatory changes still need further attention. Therefore, collaboration between the government, legal institutions, and technology plays a crucial role in realizing a more transparent, efficient, and just justice system.

**Keywords:** *digital transformation, efficiency, accessibility.*

## INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation has become a very important necessity in various sectors, including the legal field. The advancement of information and communication technology has a significant impact functioning of the legal system. Technological advancements also can help accelerate and simplify legal services<sup>1</sup>. In Indonesia, the courts, as institutions that play a crucial role in law enforcement, face challenge of improving efficiency and accessibility of services. Therefore, use of digital technology in legal services can expedite the judicial process and facilitate access for the public.

One of the main goals of digital transformation in the legal field is to improve efficiency of the judicial process<sup>2</sup>. Before digitization, court processes were often hindered by slow and complicated bureaucracy. With the electronic system, the administrative process becomes faster and well-organized. The court can manage case files and data digitally without relying on physical archives now. This certainly reduces the potential for errors and minimizes wasted time in the judicial process.

In addition to efficiency, digital transformation also plays a crucial role in improving the accessibility of legal services. The requirement for services that are more accessible, affordable, and effective<sup>3</sup>. People from various regions can access information about cases and their statuses online now. Digital platforms allow citizens living in remote areas to follow the judicial process without having to go directly to the court. This also reduces the burden on the courts in providing quick and accurate legal information services. Better accessibility ensures that justice can be felt by all Courts in Indonesia have begun implementing various digital systems to expedite services. For example, the e-court system allows parties involved in legal cases to submit their cases online. In addition, the e-filing system allows for the electronic

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<sup>1</sup> Ayu Simanjuntak et al., “Dampak Teknologi Dan Inovasi Pada Keadilan Dalam Penegakan Hukum Di Era Digital,” *Journal on Education* xx, no. x (2023): 9212–19.

<sup>2</sup> Amrar Mahfuzh Faza and Mukhlis Lubis, “Revolusi Digital Dalam Peradilan Agama: Membuka Jalan Bagi Keadilan Yang Lebih Inklusif Di Indonesia,” *UNES Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2023): 7278–84.

<sup>3</sup> Ishaq Maulana Sudur&Fauziyah Putri Meilinda, “Urgensi Persidangan Elektronik (E-Litigasi) Dalam Perspektif Hukum Acara Peradilan Agama Di Pengadilan Agama Probolinggo,” *USRAH: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam*.Vol.5, no. 1 (2024): 21–30.

submission of documents without having to go to the courthouse. All parties involved in case can easily monitor the progress of the trial and access necessary documents. Therefore, used e-court is important in supporting modernization of the justice system in Indonesia<sup>4</sup>.

The research conducted by Berlian Juwita on the implementation of e-court technology at the Gunungsitoli District Court has shown positive results since its inception in 2019, especially in handling civil cases. This system has successfully improved judicial efficiency by streamlining administration, reducing the duration and cost of processes, and facilitating access to justice through the digitization of documents and hearings. However, the research also found several major challenges, such as limited access and understanding of technology among general public. In addition, there are technical issues related to development and maintenance of system that need to be addressed. The use of e-court, which is currently only available to registered advocates, also limits access for other individuals who might want to utilize this technology<sup>5</sup>.

The next research was conducted by Herlambang P. Wiratraman and Arifin Setyo Budi, discussing the digital transformation that brings both opportunities and challenges for law and social justice. Digital revolution has shaken old and conventional legal framework necessitating new regulations to address the various emerging issues. This research focuses on needed to re-reflect on the paradigms, theories, and approaches in law and justice that have long been debated and conceptualized in the realms of law, judiciary, and political policy. All of this needs to be viewed in contemporary context and serve as a foundation for development of legal education and legal development practices, especially in relation to advancements in digital technology. In addition, this research also aims to address how the process of interpreting law and social justice can become more relevant

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<sup>4</sup> Kadek Denta Brata Yoga&Kadek Julia Mahadewi.,, “*Sosialisasi Mengenai Penggunaan E-Court System Di Denpasar,*” *Communnity Development Journal* vol. 5, no. 4 (2024): 8091–98.

<sup>5</sup> Noverianto Gori Warasi et al., “*Analisis Pemanfaatan Teknologi e-Court dalam Meningkatkan Efisiensi dan Aksesibilitas di Pengadilan Negeri Gunungsitoli,*” *Jurnal Penelitian Manajemen* vol.1, issue. 3 (2024): 150-158.

in providing insights to the public, in line with the development of digital technology.<sup>6</sup>

Next, the research conducted by Dheya Rahmawati, Adi Kristian Silalahi, and Tri Setia Fujiarti on the E-Court application is a form of E-Government to Citizen service aimed at saving time and costs for those seeking justice. However, the implementation of E-Court and E-Litigation needs to be understood by the public so that efficiency can be achieved in accordance with the principles of simplicity, speed, and low cost. Research results indicate that to enhance public participation in the effective implementation of E-Court, the court authorities need to socialize the implementation of E-Court in accordance with PERMA No. 7 of 2022. The efficiency of E-Court and E-Litigation implementation is reflected in the simplification of administration, execution of E-Litigation, and the certainty and clarity of court schedules. Therefore, it is important for all related parties to continue educating and providing support for use of this technology in order to achieve a more modern and transparent justice system.<sup>7</sup>

In Indonesia, significant gap in access legal services was extant, especially for communities in remote areas that find it difficult to physically reach the courts. In addition, the accumulation of legal cases results in high workload for the judiciary, causing the resolution process to take longer. With increasing number of cases entering each year, innovative solutions are needed to ensure that justice system can operate more effectively and efficiently.

Digital transformation in the legal field presents itself as answer to that problem. The implementation of systems such as e-court and e-filing allows the administration of cases to be conducted online, thereby reducing time and costs required at each stage of the judiciary. In addition, use of digital technology also supports the principles of transparency and accountability, which will ultimately enhance public trust in the legal system in Indonesia. Therefore, the urgency of digital transformation in law is becoming increasingly evident and must be

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<sup>6</sup> Herlambang P Wiratraman Et Al., "Meninjau Kembali Hukum Dan Keadilan Sosial," Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Hukum. Vol 52, No. 3 (2023): 283–94.

<sup>7</sup> Dheya Rahmawati, et Al., "Hukum Di Era Digital: Pelaksanaan E-Court Dan E- Litigasi Sebagai Bentuk Efisiensi Pada Ruang Lingkup Peradilan Perdata," Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis: Vol.5. No.8 (2024) :1-5, <https://Jhlg.Rewangrencang.com>

implemented comprehensively and promptly to support a more responsive, inclusive, and effective justice system.

From the background above, the author wants to research Digital Transformation in the Justice System: Improving Efficiency and Accessibility of Legal Services, which aims to examine the digital transformation in the justice system in Indonesia and its implications for that digital transformation.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses library research<sup>8</sup>. This research adopts literature review approach by reviewing and re-evaluating various relevant literatures, such as books, articles, journals, and research findings that have been published by other researchers related to digital transformation in the field of law.<sup>9</sup> Data analyzed qualitatively by identifying themes, concepts, and patterns found in viewing the digital transformation of the justice system in Indonesia. The researchers then synthesized information to understand trends, challenges, and opportunities arising from digital transformation in legal sector, along with impact on legal processes, practices, and policies. The aim of this approach is to provide an overview of digital transformation in the legal field and its implications for the justice system in Indonesia.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The Development of Digital Transformation in the Legal Field

Digital transformation in legal sector has become an important phenomenon in line with rapid development of technology that brings significant changes. This transformation encompasses all aspects of life, including the fields of government and the legal system<sup>10</sup>. One specific instance of this change is use electronic document management systems that facilitate the storage, retrieval, and

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<sup>8</sup> Mahanum Mahanum, "Tinjauan Kepustakaan," *ALACRITY: Journal of Education* 1, no. 2 (2021): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.52121/alacrity.v1i2.20>.

<sup>9</sup> Bambang Suhartawan et al., *Metodologi Penelitian* (Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, 2024).33.

<sup>10</sup> Khoirunnisa Putri Diksy & Irwan Triadi., "Transformasi Hukum Tata Negara Dalam Era Digital :tantangan dan peluang," *SYARIAH: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* vol. 1, no. 3 (2024): 105–112.

distribution of legal data, as well as the implementation of electronic courts in various countries, which have transformed legal process and even enabled its execution online. This facilitates access, especially for those in remote areas who previously had difficulty accessing legal services directly. Digital transformation in the legal sector enhances operational efficiency, reduces bureaucracy, and accelerates the legal process. Moreover, this transformation also brings benefits in terms of transparency and makes legal services easier, more affordable, and quicker to access for the public.

Here are some key aspects of digital transformation that have a significant impact on legal services:

### **1. E-Court (online trial)**

E-Court is a court instrument as a form of service the community in terms of online case registration, electronic cost estimates, online cost payments, online summons, and online trials by sending trial documents<sup>11</sup>. This system aims to facilitate public, especially those seeking justice, to access case information without having to be physically present at the court<sup>12</sup>. The alternative objectives of implementing E-Court in Indonesian courts are to increase transparency, reduce bureaucracy, expedite the judicial process, and save time and costs for the parties involved. Nevertheless, the implementation of this system still faces various challenges, such as limited access to technology in some remote areas.

In addition to supporting creation of more equitable justice, E-Court makes it easier for people living far from the courts to participate in justice process. This system also has potential to reduce the risk of manual procedure abuses, such as document forgery or administrative delays. However, another major challenge strictly maintains data protection and privacy. For E-Court to operate effectively and efficiently, the role of judges and court officials is crucial in management. With proper supervision and continuous technological updates, it is hoped

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<sup>11</sup> Mahkamah Agung RI, Buku Panduan e-Court Mahkamah Agung 2019, Mahkamah Agung, Jakarta, 2019, p.7.

<sup>12</sup> Iqbal Juliansyah et al., "Effectiveness of E-Court-Based Services in Resolving Civil Cases at the Sukadana District Court," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* vol 21, no 2 (2024): 1–19.

that E-Court can bring the Indonesian justice system into more modern and responsive era.

## **2. Electronic Case Registration (E-Filing)**

Electronic case registration or E-Filing is a system that allows the parties involved to register cases online via internet. The purpose of this system is to enhance efficiency and transparency in the judicial process, replacing time-consuming manual registration method. This application can be used to register lawsuits and/or requests while simultaneously submitting electronic documents<sup>13</sup>. By using E-Filing, the party filing the case does not need to come directly to the court, thus reducing travel costs and time. In addition, this system also makes it easier for the public to access information, as case documents can be accessed online. E-Filing also reduces the possibility of human errors in data processing, such as file loss or input mistakes.

The registration process through E-Filing begins with creation of account by interested party in the court system. The applicant then fills out digital registration form and uploads the necessary documents, such as the lawsuit letter. The system will verify completeness of documents before the case is processed further. The electronic case fee payment feature simplifies administration for applicants, while applicants can also track the case progress in real-time. Although E-Filing offers many benefits, challenges such as internet access, technological capabilities, potential data breaches, and the need for training still need to be addressed.

## **3. E-Skum**

By registering a case online through E-Court, the registrant will automatically receive an Advance Cost Estimate (e-SKUM) and Payment Number (Virtual Account) that can be paid through various available electronic channels (Multi Channel)<sup>14</sup>. This system aims to ensure transparency and clarity regarding fees that need to be paid by party filing the case. With E-Skum, the public can obtain estimated cost information more quickly and accurately without having time consuming

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<sup>13</sup> Toebagus Galang., "Peran Integrasi Teknologi Dalam Sistem Manajemen Peradilan" Widya Pranata Hukum vol. 4, no. 1 (2022): 65–83.

<sup>14</sup> Descy Aryani et al., "Penggunaan Sistem Informasi Penelusuran Perkara (SIPP) Di Pengadilan Negeri Boyolali Kelas 1B," *Jurnal Magistrorum Et Scholarium* 03, no. 01 (2022): 35–50.

manual procedures. The implementation of E-Skum also helps reduce possibility of calculation errors and cost misuse that could harm the parties involved. It is hoped that this system will make the judicial process more efficient and more accessible to the public.

#### **4. Payment of Case Fees Electronically (E-Payment)**

Payment of Case Fees Electronically (E-Payment) Electronic case fee payments (e-payment) are important innovation in the Indonesian justice system that makes it easier for parties involved in judicial process to make payments through digital platform without having go directly to the courthouse. E-Payment is a payment virtual account in the E-Court application<sup>15</sup>. This system reduces time and costs, avoids potential administrative errors, supports transparency because every transaction is recorded digitally and can be monitored. The implementation of e-payment also provides convenience for people living far from the court location and speeds up court administration by reducing direct interactions. In addition, this system makes it easier for public to access legal services, allowing payments through banking applications or court websites. E-payment also helps reduce the practice of illegal fees and corruption because all transactions are clearly recorded, making reporting and auditing easier.

Although it provides many benefits, the implementation of e-payment in case fee payments also faces challenges. One of them is need for adequate technological infrastructure and training for court staff and the public. Some regions still face limitations in internet access or technological understanding. In addition, data security issues need addressed to prevent the leakage of personal information. However, with strict supervision and good socialization, e-payment can become an effective solution to improve the quality of the justice system in Indonesia.

#### **5. E-Summon**

In Article 15 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022, stated that electronic summons or notifications are delivered to the Plaintiff, Defendant whose electronic domicile has been included in

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<sup>15</sup> Dwi Handayani, "Efektivitas E-Court Perkara Perdata Masa Pandemi Dan Pascapandemi Covid-19 Di Makassar," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* vol.52, no. 2 (2023): 119–30, <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.52.2.2023.119-130>.



lawsuit, the defendant who has given their consent or the parties whose case proceedings have been conducted electronically<sup>16</sup>. Technically, online summons through e-summon is a summons conducted via electronic domicile, which is verified email address. This electronic summons is intended for parties outside jurisdiction of the Court and can be conducted for examination hearings. The panel of judges may also inquire with relevant parties about agreement to undergo the electronic judicial process. Meanwhile, summonses to parties within the court's jurisdiction can be conducted online using the Plaintiff's email address (e-summon).

## **6. E-Litigation**

E-Litigation or electronic trial is series of processes for examining and adjudicating cases <sup>17</sup>. Not all stages of trial are conducted electronically, as some stages require the presence of the parties involved in court. In accordance with Article 20 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022, electronic trials can be conducted if there is an agreement between both parties after mediation fails. E-Litigation includes various documents such as answers, replies, rejoinders, counterclaims, conclusions, and reading of decisions through an electronic system. If the Defendant does not agree, copies of documents such as answers and replies must be submitted in hard copy form to the Registrar. Legal remedies such as appeals are also conducted electronically through SIP, with notifications made online or via registered mail.

## **7. Acces Court Information (E-Case Monitoring)**

Access to court information through the E-Case Monitoring system is becoming increasingly vital to support transparency and efficiency in the justice system. This digital platform allows lawyers, law firms, prosecutors, and interested parties to easily complete trial processes and monitor cases being heard in first instance trials<sup>18</sup>. By this system, information leaks and unnecessary delays in judicial

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<sup>16</sup> H Arifin et al., "Efektivitas Penerapan E-Court Perkara Perceraian Di Pengadilan Agama Parepare," UNES Law Review vol. 6, no. 3 (2024): 8490–8502.

<sup>17</sup> Arifin et al.

<sup>18</sup> Anggi Pratiwi Agusta et al., "Taat Administrasi Perkara Melalui Sosialisasi e Court Oleh Pengadilan Negeri Kepanjen Di Desa Tempursari Donomulyo" Tepis Wiring: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat vol. 3, no. 2 (2024): 116–25.

process can be minimized, thereby supporting the principle of transparency that is foundation of judicial reform in Indonesia. E-Case Monitoring also provides quick and transparent access for the public developments of the legal cases they are involved in. In addition, this system helps reduce misinformation that often arises in conventional trials, as well as increasing comfort and efficiency for all parties involved.

However, despite of many benefits E-Case Monitoring, there are still challenges in implementation that need to be addressed. One of them is the digital divide, where not all parties can easily access information through the platform. Limited internet access and understanding of technology can be obstacles, especially for those remote areas. Therefore, further efforts are needed to ensure that this technology is accessible to all layers of society. With full support from the government and the judiciary, hoped that E-Case Monitoring can enhance more open and accountable justice system.

### **8. Documentation and Electronic File Storage.**

Documentation and electronic file storage in the judiciary facilitate case data management by allowing information stored in digital format that is easily accessible without requiring physical storage space. This system not only saves space and costs but also speeds up the process of searching and processing case data, and allows for more efficient sharing of information between judicial institutions. The security of electronic files is very important, so the storage system must be equipped with strong data protection, such as encryption and access restrictions. The stored data also needs updated and audited regularly to ensure its accuracy, while use of cloud technology facilitates secure data backup. Risk of losing or damaging physical documents can be minimized, and access to information becomes easier by storing documents electronically<sup>19</sup>.

Storing electronic files also supports transparency and accountability in the judicial process. With digital documentation, every step file management can be recorded and tracked easily, ensuring that

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<sup>19</sup> Muhammad Kafka Aghna Said et al., "*Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Panitera Dalam Proses Peradilan Perdata Di Indonesia*," *Jurnal Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan* vol. 4, no. 7 (2024):Prefix doi.org/10.3783/causa.v2i9.2461 E.

no data is lost or manipulated. In addition, the public can more easily access information related ongoing cases, as long as it does not violate applicable legal provisions. The electronic documentation system also allows for monitoring and evaluation performance judicial officers. Thus, this technology contributes to improvement of more open, efficient, and professional justice system.

### **9. Decision Information System (SIPP)**

The Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) application developed the Supreme Court is an embodiment implementation of the principle information transparency in the judiciary<sup>20</sup>. Decision Information System (SIPP) used by courts in Indonesia to facilitate recording, storage, and access to court decisions. SIPP provides convenience for the public and related parties to access verdict information online, transparently, and in real-time. The purpose of this system is to improve efficiency and accountability of the court and to expedite the search for verdict data. With implementation of SIPP, it is hoped that the administrative workload can be reduced and public services can be improved. The implementation of SIPP also supports bureaucratic reform in the judiciary, moving towards more modern and transparent system.

However, the implementation of SIPP faces several challenges, such as the quality and consistency of data entered by the courts. The process of data input, which is still often done manually, can cause errors or delays in information processing. In addition, the limited technological infrastructure in some areas also hinders smooth operation of the system. The lack of training or understanding of SIPP among court officials also becomes an obstacle in optimizing the system. Another challenge need for SIPP integration with other systems in related institutions, which can facilitate access to information but also requires more complex technical standards and protocols.

### **10. Publication and Electronic Delivery of Decisions**

In the e-Court system, from registration of case administration, administrative management, payment of case fees, summoning of

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<sup>20</sup> Aryani et al., "Penggunaan Sistem Informasi Penelusuran Perkara (SIPP) Di Pengadilan Negeri Boyolali Kelas 1B." *Jurnal Magistrorum Et Scholarium*, Volume 01, Nomor 03, Agustus 2022, 35 – 50.

parties, to issuance of decision copies, everything is done electronically or online without need to come directly to the court<sup>21</sup>. Process of issuing and delivering decisions electronically has now become important part of modern justice system, as it allows for rapid and efficient delivery of legal information to relevant parties. This process not only speeds up the distribution of information but also reduces the potential for administrative errors in document delivery. Electronic publishing allows for greater transparency and accountability, as all parties can directly monitor the status of decisions. Thus, this system provides ease of access, efficiency, and accuracy in delivery of legal decisions.

Although electronic publication and delivery of decisions offer many conveniences, there are several challenges need to be addressed. One of them is issue of data security, where the potential leakage of information can jeopardize the confidentiality of issued decisions. Additionally, the gap in technological access between urban and rural areas poses challenge, as not all parties have adequate infrastructure. Another challenge is existence of regulations that are not yet fully clear or adapted technological developments, which can cause confusion in their implementation. Finally, the lack of understanding from relevant parties, such as judges and lawyers, regarding electronic system can also hinder the smoothness of this process.

### **Efficiency and Accessibility in Digital Transformation in the Legal Field**

The concept of efficiency and accessibility in digital transformation in legal sector involves the application of technology to enhance speed, accuracy, and ease in legal processes. The application of technology in judicial process is progressive step that can have a positive impact on efficiency and transparency of the legal system<sup>22</sup>. Efficiency achieved by automating administrative tasks such as document

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<sup>21</sup> Kaharuddin et al., "Implementasi Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 Tentang Administrasi Perkara Dan Persidangan Di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik: Studi Kasus Pada Pengadilan Agama Maros," *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLS)* vol. 4, no. 1 (2023): 107-112.

<sup>22</sup> Sutri Anggita and Tamaulina Br Sembiring, "Reformasi Sistem Peradilan Pidana Tantangan Dan Prospek di Era Digital," *Journal of International Multidisciplinary Research Reformasi* vol. 2, no. 1 (2024):256-271. <https://journal.banjaresepacific.com/index.php/jimr>

management, case registration, and decision drafting, which reduces manual work and speeds up case resolution. On the other hand, accessibility makes it easier for the public to access more affordable and practical legal services, through digital platforms for legal consultations, regulatory information, and online court proceedings. The combination of two creates a legal system that is more inclusive, transparent, and responsive needs of society in the digital era. Some important aspects related to efficiency and accessibility include:

### **1. Efficiency in Digital Transformation in the Legal Field**

Digital transformation in the legal sector had significant impact on improving the efficiency of legal processes. The use of information technology enables faster and more accurate data processing, streamlines administrative processes, and minimizes possibility of human error. In addition, the implementation of electronic systems for archiving and managing legal files facilitates access and cooperation among the involved parties, thereby speeding up resolution of cases. In addition, use of this technology can also reduce dependence on physical documents, leading to savings in space and storage costs. The implementation this technology is expected to provide efficiency and effectiveness<sup>23</sup>.

Legal technology, also known as legal tech, refers to application of technology in legal services practice, used to automate document creation, search for legal sources, and aim to improve the work efficiency of legal professionals<sup>24</sup>. One example of application automation in the creation of legal documents allows for automatic drafting of contracts or documents, which reduces the time required compared to manual document preparation. Additionally, human errors in document writing can be minimized thanks to use of templates that are always updated according to latest regulations. With automation, law firms also can increase productivity and reduce operational costs.

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<sup>23</sup> Nur Laeli Sukesti Ariani Nasution, "Transformasi Teknologi Digital Dalam Pelayanan Pengadilan Dan Tantangan Implementasi E-Court Di Indonesia" *Cakrawala Hukum* vol. 23, no. 1 (2021): 43–50, <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-59904-998-4.ch014>.

<sup>24</sup> Anjar Setiarma, "Disrupsi Teknologi Hukum Terhadap Jasa Advokat Dalam Pandangan Hukum Pembangunan Mochtar Kusumaatmadja," *Reformasi Hukum* 27, no. 2 (2023): 80–88, <https://doi.org/10.46257/jrh.v27i2.622>.

To achieve better efficiency at every stage of legal document creation, support from digital technology is essential.

Digitalization also plays a role in supporting efficiency of the justice system through the implementation of e-court. The emergence of e-court at the Supreme Court of Indonesia result growing need to modernize the justice system, designed to be more responsive to advancements information technology and public's demands for transparency, efficiency, and legal accessibility<sup>25</sup>. With the presence of e-court, the public can access information related to legal cases in real-time without having to go directly to the court. In addition, this system also simplifies process of registration, monitoring, and management case documents digitally, reducing convoluted bureaucracy. This digitization expected to expedite the trial process, enhance justice, and reduce the potential corruption within the justice system.

In implementation of Digital transformation in the justice system enables automation of administrative processes, such as case registration and electronic management of legal documents. This reduces manual workload, speeds up case resolution, and lowers operational costs that were previously high due to paper use and lengthy bureaucratic processes. Then, digitization in the justice system reduces need for document printing, physical travel, and other administrative costs. In addition, the e-payment system also allows case fees to be paid online, reducing possibility of illegal levies and increasing financial transparency in the courts.

Digital transformation in legal sector indeed provides various conveniences, but it also presents significant challenges related to personal data protection and information security. Illegal data misuse has potential to threaten individual privacy and violate applicable legal rights. Moreover, risk of cybersecurity systems used by law enforcement agencies is increasing, considering the large amount of sensitive data managed digitally. The development of internet and digital connectivity also opens up more gaps for fraud, identity theft, and

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<sup>25</sup> Andara Tsabitha et al., "Analisis Penerapan E-Court Dalam Sistem Peradilan Perdata Di Indonesia Guna Mewujudkan Peradilan Yang Transparan," *Media Hukum Indonesia* vol. 2, no. 4 (2024): 757–63. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14301016>

threats to critical infrastructure<sup>26</sup>. Therefore, it is crucial to formulate stricter policies and develop technologies that can protect legal information from falling into unauthorized hands. Preventive measures and better surveillance systems are essential maintain security and integrity in this digital era.

## **2. Accessibility Digital Transformation in the Legal Field**

The utilization of information technology in the legal field Indonesia is important development, which has potential enhance efficiency and accessibility legal information<sup>27</sup>. Accessibility in digital transformation of the legal sector refers to ability of all parties to access legal information and services through digital technology. With the advent of information technology, the public can easily access legislation, court rulings, and other legal information online without having to visit legal institutions in person. This also speeds up process of case resolution, as various documents and evidence can be exchanged digitally between the parties involved. This transformation can also create opportunities for innovation legal services, thereby accelerating access to justice for all segments of society.

In addition, digital accessibility also includes provision of easily understandable legal information, such as mobile applications that provide direct access latest regulations or online legal consultation platforms. Technology also enables presentation of information in more interactive forms, such as videos or infographics, which can clarify understanding. This method is very helpful for communities facing barriers related to geographical, transportation, social, and economic conditions that affect their access legal services<sup>28</sup>. This step also can reduce the gap between those with limited access and those with more resources to access legal services, thereby increasing accessibility for all parties digitally.

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<sup>26</sup>Naeem AllahRakha., "Transformation of Crimes (Cybercrimes) in Digital Age," International Journal of Law and Policy, Volume: 2 Issue: 2 2024," (2024): 1–19.

<sup>27</sup> Faradila Ananda Wahyudi and Qoni'ah Nur Wijayanti, "Perspektif Hukum Terhadap Komunikasi Digital Di Indonesia" Jurnal Media Akademik (JMA) vol. 2, no. 1 (2024): 182–94.

<sup>28</sup> Samkhan Wabirul Walid and Sabilul Muhtadin, "Peran Sidang Keliling Pengadilan Agama Jember Dalam Membantu Penyelesaian Perkara Di Masyarakat" Jurnal Ilmu Islam vol. 8, no. 3 (2024): 1395–1414. DOI : 10.37274/rais.v8i3.1085

Digital accessibility in legal sector encompasses extent which information, services, and legal processes can be accessed through digital platforms. The digital divide occurs between who can access technology and cannot<sup>29</sup>. That can hinder community in accessing digital legal services, such as online consultations or case submissions through e-court. This gap is often caused by uneven economic, educational, and infrastructural factors. As a result, groups without access or skills in digital technology are risk of being hindered in obtaining justice, which should be more easily accessible through digital platforms.

Overall, digital transformation in the legal sector provides various benefits, such as increased efficiency in case resolution, reduced operational costs, and easier access for communities in remote areas. Digitalization also accelerates legal administration and expands reach of services individuals who previously had difficulty accessing the legal system. With digital platforms, legal services become more transparent, accountable, and can enhance public trust. Therefore, it is important to develop solutions and reduce digital divide, such as improving infrastructure, digital skills training, and policies that ensure fair and equal access legal services for all layers of society.

## **CONCLUSION**

Digital transformation in the justice system in Indonesia has brought significant changes in improving efficiency and accessibility of legal services. Through the implementation of technologies such as e-court, e-filing, e-payment, and e-litigation, the judicial administration process has become faster, more transparent, and more efficient. Digitalization allows the community, especially those in remote areas, to access legal services more easily and affordably without having physically attend the court. However, the implementation of digital transformation in legal system also faces various challenges, including digital divide, limited technological infrastructure, and personal data protection. To overcome these obstacles, strong regulatory support, increased digital literacy for

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<sup>29</sup> S Januar Ashady, "Jurisdiche : Jurnal Penelitian Hukum Cybercrime Sebagai Kejahatan Dunia Maya Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan Masyarakat Jurisdiche : Jurnal Penelitian Hukum" 1 (2024): 102–18.



public and legal officials, and the strengthening of cybersecurity systems are needed. Overall, digital transformation in the legal field is a strategic step in modernizing the justice system to enhance justice, transparency, and efficiency. With the synergy between the government, legal institutions, and society, digital transformation can be optimized to create more responsive, inclusive, and effective justice system in the digital era.

## **RECCOMENDATION**

The author suggests conducting more in-depth research impact of digital transformation in the legal field, particularly concerning accessibility and transparency of legal processes. The research should also highlight challenges related to regulation and ethics that arise from digitalization, as well as impact on individual privacy rights. Additionally, the authors recommend that the government and legal institutions collaborate in providing training and technological understanding for legal practitioners. It is also important to continuously monitor technological developments so that the legal system remains relevant and can adapt to the digital era. International collaboration is also necessary to formulate standards and regulations that govern use of technology in the legal system globally.

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