

Legal Review of the Release of Notification of Summons at the Gresik District Court Class 1 A Based on Perma Number 7 Of 2022

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Article Info

Article history:

Accepted: 14 November 2025

Publish: 1 December 2025

Keywords:

Ecourt;
Relaas;
PN Gresik;
Efektivitas E-Court;
Hambatan Implementasi E-Court.

Abstract

This study examines the legal aspects and practices of the implementation of the release of court summons and notifications at the Gresik Class 1A District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 7 of 2022 concerning Electronic Case and Trial Administration (e-Court). The purpose of this study focuses on the implementation of the e-court system in facilitating electronic summons of litigants and more efficient, fast, and low-cost trial notifications as an implementation of the principles of simplicity, speed, and low-cost in the judicial process. The results of the study indicate that e-court is able to reduce administrative obstacles and expedite the summons and notification process without having to go through a physical summons by a bailiff, thereby increasing access and transparency in the judiciary. This study discusses two problem formulations: to what extent is the relevance and conformity of the provisions of PERMA Number 7 of 2022 with the principles of procedural law and the principles of simple, fast, and low-cost justice related to the use of electronic release of court summons (e-court)? and What are the legal consequences if there is an implementation of release of court summons and notifications that does not comply with the provisions of PERMA Number 7 of 2022? This research uses a normative approach. This research is conducted by examining current regulations and other legal sources. The approaches used in this research include the statute approach, the conceptual approach, and the case study approach.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information technology has had a significant impact on various aspects of life, including the legal system in Indonesia. As the institution with the authority to manage administration and the courts, the Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 7 of 2022, a revision of PERMA Number 1 of 2019. This PERMA regulates the implementation of electronic case administration and trials (e-court), aiming to increase efficiency, speed, and transparency in the legal process.[1]

Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022 expands the use of e-court by regulating various electronic case and trial administration mechanisms, including digital trial notifications and announcements at the Gresik Class 1A District Court. The implementation of e-court is aimed at making the judicial process easier, faster, and more cost-effective in accordance with the principles of civil procedural law. Through e-court, summoning parties involved in a case can be carried out more efficiently without the need for physical summons, which has often posed administrative and technical challenges.[2] The

effectiveness of e-court in managing trial notifications and summonses is considered to help people obtain justice more easily, reduce administrative errors, and expedite case resolution. This system allows the court to summon and notify all parties involved online, whether they use the system or not, so that the court can provide services in various conditions, including during the COVID-19 pandemic.

However, the use of e-courts also faces several issues that require attention. Technical problems such as internet disruptions, difficulties with application systems, and a lack of technological infrastructure in some areas present challenges. Furthermore, the unpreparedness and lack of understanding among court staff and the public about digital technology in the judicial process also pose obstacles that prevent the use of e-courts from being optimal.[3]

Ultimately, the implementation of Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022, which regulates online case administration and trial processes, is expected to be a step forward for a clearer, more accountable, and faster legal system in Indonesia, fulfilling the public's demand for easy and affordable justice.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is normative research, a type of research conducted by reviewing books and other written sources on existing legal norms. This research does not require field data and prioritizes analysis of applicable legal regulations. This study examines how the articles in the ITE Law relate to how people express opinions and ideas on social media, whether this constitutes a democratic right or could lead to legal issues in the area of electronic subpoena release.

The legal material collection technique that supports and is related to the presentation of this research is document study (literature study). Document study is a tool for collecting legal material that is carried out through written legal materials using content analysis. This technique is useful for obtaining a theoretical basis by reviewing and studying books, laws and regulations, and cases that have occurred. [4] The legal material obtained from this research is analyzed using a qualitative approach, namely an approach to legal material analysis by organizing and selecting legal materials obtained from field research based on their quality and accuracy, and then arranging them in a structured manner. Furthermore, this step is examined using a deductive thinking method that is connected to theories from the literature (secondary legal materials), which ultimately produces conclusions that will be useful for answering the questions in this research.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 GRESIK DISTRICT COURT

The Gresik District Court, Class 1A, is a judicial institution in Gresik Regency, East Java, with a strategic role in upholding law and justice for the local community. As a first-instance district court, it handles various civil, criminal, and industrial relations cases within its jurisdiction. The Gresik District Court is under the supervision of the East Java High Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, and therefore adheres to national regulations and standards in carrying out its duties.[5]

The organizational structure of the Gresik Class 1A District Court consists of several main elements, namely the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice, Clerk, Secretary, Junior Clerk (civil, criminal, and industrial relations), and other supporting functional staff. The Chief Justice is fully responsible for the smooth running of the court's duties, with the main functions of planning, organizing, and supervising. Supported by the Deputy Chief Justice, who assists in the implementation of duties, and the Clerk, who leads the

clerkship and case administration to ensure the trial process runs efficiently and accountably.

Functionally, the Gresik District Court has the authority to hear first-instance cases, including criminal, civil, and industrial relations disputes. The court also provides public services related to case registration, trial administration, and the implementation of court decisions. To support its duties, the court continues to strive to improve the quality of its services through system modernization, including the implementation of an electronic court system, or e-court, as regulated by Supreme Court Regulation No. 7 of 2022.

One of the development focuses at the Gresik Class 1A District Court is the implementation of e-court, which aims to facilitate the electronic administration of cases and trials. Through this system, justice seekers can access various services, such as online case registration, electronic summons, and payment of court fees, without having to come to court in person. This is expected to improve the accessibility, efficiency, and transparency of judicial services in the Gresik area.[1]

However, in practice, the Gresik District Court also faces several obstacles related to technological infrastructure, human resource readiness, and adjustments to new regulations. Barriers such as limited internet access in some areas, lack of staff training, and resistance to change are factors that must be addressed to optimize e-court implementation. The Gresik District Court, Class 1A, is actively conducting evaluations and developments to address these obstacles and support the acceleration of the digitalization of the judiciary.

Furthermore, the court plays a role in providing legal aid to the underprivileged through prodeo services, ensuring that justice is accessible to all levels of society without financial constraints. This program is also part of the Gresik District Court's mission to improve the quality of service while upholding the principles of simple, expeditious, and low-cost justice.

In terms of performance oversight and evaluation, the Gresik District Court routinely conducts internal monitoring and reports to the East Java High Court and the Supreme Court. This ensures that case handling processes comply with legal provisions and established service standards. The involvement of court leaders and staff in oversight is also key to the success of professional and accountable judicial management.

Overall, the Gresik Class 1A District Court plays a crucial role as a law enforcement agency in the Gresik region, carrying out its functions based on applicable legal provisions and various innovations in modernizing the judicial system. The court continues to strive to improve services and optimize case administration, supported by the implementation of e-court, while also overcoming various obstacles to achieving the goal of fair, transparent, and efficient justice.

3.2 REPORT

A summons is an official letter used to summon or notify people involved in a court case. This letter is sent by a court official to prove that the people concerned have been summoned to attend the hearing. The summons contains detailed information about the time, place, and reason for the summons, thus providing legal certainty regarding the presence of the person summoned. [6]

The method of delivering a release is clearly regulated in the Indonesian Civil Procedure Code, particularly in Article 388 of the Indonesian Civil Procedure Code (HIR). Court officials must deliver the release directly to the person summoned within the jurisdiction of the relevant court. If the person cannot be found, the summons can be given to a family member or the local village head with instructions to notify the

person. This is done to ensure the summons reaches and is acknowledged by the person, ensuring a smooth legal process.

If a release is delivered outside the court's jurisdiction without permission, the summons is considered invalid. Therefore, it is important to authorize court officials in the appropriate jurisdiction to ensure the summons has legal force. This is to prevent abuse of power and ensure the summons process complies with existing regulations.

A release not only serves as a summons, but also as valid evidence that the court has fulfilled its duty to summon the parties in accordance with the law. If the release is not received by the person summoned or is delivered in an improper manner, legal problems can arise, such as stalled proceedings or aborted trials. Therefore, accuracy and validity in delivering the release are very important to maintain the integrity of the court process. [7]

3.2 SIMPLE, FAST, AND LOW-COST PRINCIPLES

The principle of easy, fast, and cheap is a basic principle in the justice system in Indonesia, which ensures that the resolution of cases can take place well, on time, and does not burden the community. This principle is clearly explained in Article 2, paragraph (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, which explains that "The court must be carried out in a simple, fast, and low-cost manner." This principle describes the need for the community to get access to justice without a lot of bureaucracy and high costs.

The meaning of 'simple' here means that the court process must be conducted in a manner that is easy for the public to understand and not complicated. Case handling must be carried out efficiently and effectively, so as not to make things difficult for the parties involved and not give rise to unnecessary problems. Simple also means reducing excessive formalities and focusing on fair resolutions based on substance. [8]

The principle of speed means that the court process must proceed smoothly, and the resolution of cases must not be delayed. This fast resolution time aims to ensure that justice can be obtained immediately by those who seek it and avoids excessive losses due to delays in court decisions. Courts need to avoid delays caused by complicated procedures or ineffective case management. [9] Meanwhile, the principle of low costs emphasizes that the costs incurred for cases should be affordable for the general public, without being a heavy burden. With a simple and fast process, costs can also be lower. This allows people who do not have a lot of money to still access justice and fight for their rights legally. Low costs also help improve access to justice for everyone.

The principles of simplicity, speed, and low cost are interrelated and support each other to create a justice system that is accessible and fair. These principles do not diminish the thoroughness and precision in seeking truth and justice. Rather, they serve as guidelines for judges and judicial institutions to carry out their duties effectively, in accordance with public expectations and existing legal regulations.[10]

3.3 E – COURT

E-Court is a system for managing cases and hearings in Indonesian courts that is conducted online. This is one of the innovative ways of the Supreme Court to respond to technological developments and geographical issues in our country. This system is regulated in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 and updated by PERMA Number 7 of 2022, which makes it easier to register cases, summons, pay, and attend hearings without having to come directly to court. With the existence of e-court, people can use legal services online, thus making the courts more efficient and transparent. [11]

The e-court system offers several key services, such as e-filing (online case registration), e-payment (electronic payment of court fees), e-summons (online summons), and e-litigation (online hearings). This system allows case documents to be sent digitally, and hearings can be conducted through an application, facilitating communication and document delivery. The system also provides e-copies and electronic signatures as part of the digitized judicial process.

With e-court, the judicial process becomes easier, faster, and cheaper, because the parties do not need to come to court repeatedly to take care of the administration. This reduces the problem of distance, saves time, and reduces costs, as well as facilitating public access to justice. E-court also supports the principle of simple, fast, and cost-effective justice in accordance with the law. [7]

Meanwhile, a release is an official letter from the court used as evidence of a summons or notification to individuals involved in a case. The release contains information about the time, place, and purpose of the summons issued by the bailiff or substitute bailiff. This letter is crucial to ensure that the person summoned knows what they are required to do, namely, to appear in court in accordance with applicable law. The process for properly delivering a release must be carried out by an authorized person and follow legal regulations regarding summons procedures. If a summons is issued outside the court area or without clear permission, the release is considered invalid and has no legal force. This prevents incorrect summons that could harm the rights of those involved in the case.

The use of technology in e-courts has also transformed the way releases are delivered. Now, court summonses and notices can be delivered electronically via e-summons. This is a major advancement in the Indonesian justice system, aimed at improving administrative efficiency and reducing the risk of unsuccessful summonses. However, the legal validity of electronic releases must still be considered and regulated by clear regulations. The legal basis for implementing e-courts in Indonesia is clearly stipulated by the Supreme Court through several key regulations governing the electronic administration of cases and hearings. The main rules for e-courts are contained in Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 1 of 2019 concerning the Electronic Administration of Cases and Court Hearings, which has been updated by PERMA Number 7 of 2022. These regulations explain how to register, pay case fees, summon relevant parties, and conduct hearings electronically without having to appear in person in court.

In addition to the PERMA, there are also technical guidelines for implementing electronic administration and trials, as stipulated in the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number 363/KMA/SK/XII/2022. This decree provides detailed guidance for courts in implementing e-courts, including how to use the e-court application, the service standards that must be met, and the rights of parties in electronic proceedings. The implementation of e-courts is also supported by other legal bases, such as Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power, which requires that trials be conducted simply, quickly, and at low cost. The implementation of e-courts is a strategic step to fulfill these principles by utilizing information technology to accelerate and simplify legal services for the public.

The use of e-courts in Indonesia is also in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (UU ITE), which regulates the legality of electronic transactions, including documents and electronic signatures used in electronic court proceedings. The ITE Law provides the legal basis for documents sent through the e-court system to have the same legal force as physical documents. Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 1 of 2023 is an additional

regulation governing the method of summoning and providing notification by registered mail to complement the implementation of e-courts so that the summons process remains in accordance with valid law and can be legally accounted for.

Overall, the legal basis for e-courts aims to make the judicial process more modern, efficient, transparent, and accessible, in line with technological developments and the needs of society in the digital age. These regulations provide a clear framework for developing an electronic justice system that is accessible to all levels of society while maintaining the quality of justice.

3.4 RELEVANCE AND CONFORMITY OF THE PROVISIONS OF PERMA NUMBER 7 OF 2022 WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF PROCEDURAL LAW AND THE PRINCIPLES OF SIMPLE, FAST, AND LOW-COST COURT RELATED TO THE USE OF ELECTRONIC COURT SUMMONS (E-COURT)

The relevance and conformity of Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 7 of 2022 with legal principles and the principles of fast, easy, and affordable justice when using the electronic court summons system (e-court) is very important to ensure the legal process runs effectively and fairly. PERMA Number 7 of 2022 is a revision of PERMA Number 1 of 2019, which regulates electronic case and trial processes. This regulation follows technological advances by expanding the scope and methods of electronic trials without the need to obtain permission from the defendant. This is very much in line with the principle of fast and simple justice which aims to make case resolution more efficient by eliminating unnecessary procedures. [12]

The principle of convenience is realized in a digital and integrated administrative system, which reduces the complexity and formalities that previously hampered the legal process. With the e-court system, case registration, court summons, and payments can be done online and properly recorded. This makes it easier for the public to access the legal process and avoids confusion for all parties involved, in accordance with the principle of simplicity in procedural law. Speed is also evident in the regulation that stipulates that court summonses and notifications can be done electronically, eliminating the need to rely on manual methods that are prone to delays. Electronic summons via e-summons allows summoned parties to receive timely information, thereby reducing the possibility of case delays due to unexplained absences. In this way, the trial process can proceed more quickly and efficiently.

The low-cost principle is evident in the reduction of the parties' direct needs in administrative and trial processes, thus saving on transportation, accommodation, and other administrative costs. The implementation of e-courts, which allow all trial and administrative activities to be conducted online, helps significantly reduce court costs. This aligns with the goal of the low-cost principle, which is to provide access to justice for everyone without the burden of heavy costs. Furthermore, PERMA No. 7 of 2022 also provides flexibility for courts to summon parties who do not use electronic systems using alternative methods, such as electronic registered mail. This maintains the principles of justice and equal rights. This regulation considers the principles of legality and due process to ensure that the summons process remains valid and acceptable in court, which is part of the principle of fair and transparent justice.[13]

However, the implementation of e-courts and the use of electronic releases still face several challenges, including inadequate technology, difficult access for people in remote areas, and uneven legal knowledge among service users. Therefore, ongoing adjustments and outreach are needed to ensure that the provisions of this Supreme Court Regulation remain relevant and in accordance with the principles of procedural

law and the principles of simple, expeditious, and low-cost justice throughout Indonesia.

Beyond the technical aspect, PERMA 7/2022's relationship with the principle of expediency is also evident in the courts' boldness to change and innovate in the legal process. By using digital systems, courts can reduce complex processes and expedite case resolution, thereby meeting the public's expectations for swift and efficient justice. Normatively, PERMA 7/2022 aligns with the principle of expediency stipulated in law and the principles of procedural justice. This regulation emphasizes that the judicial system must adapt to advances in information technology, while maintaining the principle of justice and providing benefits to all parties involved in the case. This effort demonstrates that legal and technological developments must go hand in hand to build a modern and advanced judiciary.

In practice, the successful implementation of PERMA 7/2022 and the expeditious principle depends heavily on the readiness of the court's infrastructure and human resources. A well-implemented system can expedite the trial process and decision-making without compromising on true justice. The use of technology and ongoing outreach are necessary for this regulation to be implemented effectively and efficiently throughout Indonesia.

3.5 LEGAL CONSEQUENCES IF THERE IS AN IMPLEMENTATION OF A RELEASE OF A SUMMON AND NOTICE THAT DOES NOT CONFORM TO THE PROVISIONS OF PERMA NUMBER 7 OF 2022

Implementing notifications and court summonses that do not comply with the provisions of PERMA Number 7 of 2022 can have serious legal consequences. This PERMA is the primary legal basis governing the electronic administration of cases and trial proceedings in court. Therefore, any violation of this rule could disrupt the legal process and the validity of the trial as a whole. [13] One of the main legal consequences of not properly executing the notification is that the summons or notification may be deemed invalid. This means that the summons process is considered invalid and could be a reason for the person summoned to refuse or postpone the trial, which ultimately delays the resolution of the case.

In practice, if there is an error in the execution of the summons, the court decision can be annulled or invalid if it is proven in the appeal or cassation process that the summons was not carried out according to the rules. This shows how important it is to follow the provisions of the Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) as a determinant of the validity of the decision. PERMA Number 7 of 2022 clearly explains the process of electronic summons (e-summons) and notification via the e-court system. If there is an error in delivery, such as late delivery, an incorrect electronic address, or an inappropriate process, it can interfere with the rights of the person summoned and impact the principle of fairness in the court process. [14]

If the summons notification is not carried out in accordance with PERMA provisions, it could risk violating the human rights of those involved, particularly the right to receive proper notice and an equal opportunity to defend themselves. This could undermine public trust in the justice system and undermine the legitimacy of the courts. Furthermore, violating the rules on the use of electronic releases could weaken legal protections for those who are technologically illiterate or who have difficulty accessing electronic systems. This could lead to them losing their right to justice because they did not receive the summons properly. This poses a major problem related to access to equitable digital justice for all.

In some circumstances, individuals who feel aggrieved by an invalid summons can file a pretrial motion or other legal objection to reject the ongoing legal process without complying with existing regulations. This actually makes the legal process more complicated and takes longer. [15] Another impact is the potential financial loss for the parties and the court due to having to cancel the trial or repeat the summons that have already been issued, which wastes time, energy, and costs. This certainly contradicts the principle of speed and low costs, which are one of the main objectives of PERMA 7/2022. [16]

Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that the implementation of release complies with the provisions of PERMA 7/2022, so that court staff and e-court users can conduct trial proceedings properly, efficiently, and in accordance with existing legal regulations. Regular training and supervision are crucial for the successful implementation of this regulation. Overall, the legal consequences of implementing release for court summons and notices that do not comply with PERMA Number 7 of 2022 not only threaten the formality of the legal process but also affect true justice and public trust in the Indonesian judicial system. Therefore, consistent and appropriate implementation and enforcement of this PERMA are crucial to maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of e-courts.

4. CONCLUSION

Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022 is a crucial regulation governing the online management of cases and hearings in Indonesian courts. The purpose of this regulation is to create a convenient, fast, and affordable justice system. This regulation outlines how to use the e-court, which includes case registration, electronic summons, and trial proceedings that can be conducted digitally without the need for in-person attendance. This regulation is crucial and aligns with the principle of expedited legal proceedings, as it facilitates more efficient legal processes and reduces complex procedures and delays. By using e-court and electronic court summons in accordance with PERMA 7/2022, courts can increase the speed of legal services while ensuring fairness and legal certainty for all involved in a case.

Implementing court summonses and notifications that do not comply with PERMA Number 7 of 2022 can render the summons invalid. This can impact the trial process and delay the resolution of the case, leading to the annulment of the decision or the legal cancellation of the trial. This non-compliance can also violate the human rights of those involved, hinder the principles of simplicity, speed, and low cost that are the objectives of PERMA 7/2022, and undermine public trust in the e-court system. Therefore, it is crucial to enforce and monitor the implementation of summonses in accordance with the regulations to ensure that e-court processes in Indonesia run effectively and fairly.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Gresik Class 1A District Court needs to increase outreach and training for court officials, including bailiffs and clerks, regarding the technical implementation of electronic court summons releases in accordance with PERMA 7/2022 so that implementation is in accordance with correct and legally valid procedures.

Technical assistance is needed in the use of the e-court system to minimize errors in delivering summons releases, including the management of electronic domiciles and registered letters as alternative summons mechanisms.

Courts must prioritize strengthening information technology infrastructure to ensure fast and stable access in the implementation of the e-court, so that the summons and notification process can be carried out promptly and is not disrupted by technical obstacles.

If the summoned party does not have an electronic domicile, the registered mail system must be managed professionally in accordance with the provisions of SEMA Number 1 of 2023 as a technical implementation of PERMA 7/2022 to ensure a valid and proper summons.

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