

THE ROLE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IN REGULATING E-COURT DURING THE NEW NORMAL OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to describe the role of the Supreme Court in conducting trials during the critical period of the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context, this study focuses on the extent to which the Supreme Court plays an active role in specifying digital policies and utilizing electronic-court and e-litigation to ensure access to justice for the people during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Using a systematic review approach, the findings indicate that the Supreme Court has proactively done so far as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 while ensuring the court services to the justice-seeking community. Digital transformation was largely utilized during the critical time and information technology was also used to support in all court fields to serve the justice-seeking community. This is in line with the government's appeal to continue to pay attention to the Covid-19 prevention protocol. This paper contributes to the understanding that the electronic justice system embedded in it is e-litigation and is able to answer the challenges of serving the community amid the Covid-19 outbreak. With e-Court, people can be sure to be served from wherever they are, without the need to come to court and make physical contact, so this can cut the chain of the spread of Covid-19.

Keywords: Supreme Court, Indonesia, Digital Policy, E-court, Covid-19

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INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 has had a significant impact on the global community, including Indonesia (Tosepu et al., 2020). Most noticeably, this virus changes the way humans go about their routines. Since this virus broke out in Indonesia, all activities in public places were restricted and even banned. All activities are limited by imposing physical distancing such as school and working from home. Shopping and entertainment centers are also closed so that it limits transportation operations, even including religious activities it suffices to do it at home (Fahey & Hino 2020). The aim is to suppress or prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus. As a result, it has hit the domestic economy. It has forced even several businesses to go out of business due to restrictions and restrictions on various activities by the government. As long as the conditions are still not normal, the community is still anxious about carrying out activities as usual. If all activities are still limited, it will raise concerns about the deterioration of the national economy. For this reason, the adoption of new habitual adaptations is basically a compromise way to revive economic activities, of course with the condition that people change their daily behavior, for example leaving the house using a mask, wearing gloves, and washing their hands frequently (Megatsari et al., 2020). In short, changes in behavior to carry out normal activities but coupled with the application of disciplined health protocols.

As one of the most important state institutions, the courts have a very important role at all times (Mustafa et al., 2020; Mustafa 2020). Indonesian courts also have ongoing work during the critical period of the Covid-19 pandemic. For this reason, various regulations within the Supreme Court are enforced to be applied at all levels and fields of the court to ensure health as well as the search for justice (Indonesian Supreme Court Regulation 2020). Various kinds of habits are implemented in the Supreme Court and at all levels of the court, for example, before employees enter the office and carry out activities there needs to be a room entry procedure recommended by the

government. They make sure that the body temperature of each employee is below the specified normal rate, washing hands with soap and running water before entering the office and others. Office areas that have not been occupied for a long time due to employees working from home or working from home should also be cleaned and sterile as much as possible. In addition, each office also needs to carry out a series of checks on employees to ensure the safety of other employees so that they do not contract Covid-19. This is a small part, but critical to ensuring the health of employees in the internal environment of the Supreme Court. However, more broadly, in connection with the important role of the court in continuing to work to provide justice for the community, whether in normal or crisis conditions, the Supreme Court as the highest judicial institution needs to proactively seek various legally recognized approaches to conduct safe trials, and ensure that justice can be upheld. For this reason, the use of digital space and the use of e-court and e-litigation are very important to achieve the goal of a safe and fair trial (Indonesian Supreme Court Regulation 2020). Hence, this paper seeks to describe the role of the Supreme Court in conducting trials during the critical period of the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context, this study focuses on the extent to which the Supreme Court plays an active role in specifying digital policies and utilizing electronic-court and e-litigation to ensure access to justice for the people during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ADAPTATION TO NEW NORMAL

Towards the end of 2019, the emergence of a new virus that threatens human health shocked the world community. At first the virus was known as 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) and was announced as a new coronavirus. Recently, the World Health Organization (WHO) gave the official name for this coronavirus, namely SARS-CoV-2 which stands for

The Role Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Regulating E-Court During The New Normal Of Covid-19 Pandemic

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2, while the disease caused by the virus is referred to as Covid-19 which stands for Coronavirus Disease that was discovered in 2019 (coronavirus disease found in 2019) (Ramadani 2020; Saxena, 2020). The first country to report the disease caused by this virus was China, to be precise on December 31, 2019. At the end of that year, the office of the World Health Organization (WHO) in China received a notification about a pneumonia whose cause was unknown. The WHO detected the acute respiratory infection that attacks the lungs in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province. According to authorities, some patients were traders operating at the Huanan Fish Market.

The WHO suspect it that the virus that causes Covid-19 comes from bats, just like other viruses that have existed before, such as the SARS, MERS, Ebola, Marburg, Nipah, Hendra and Lassa viruses (Zhahrina, 2020; CNN Indonesia, 2020; MacKenzie, 2020). The initial symptoms of a person infected with this virus can resemble flu symptoms, namely fever, runny nose, dry cough, sore throat, and headache. After that, the symptoms may disappear and heal or even become more severe. Patients with severe symptoms can experience high fever, cough with phlegm and even bleeding, shortness of breath, and chest pain. These symptoms appear when the body reacts against the Coronavirus. There are 3 common symptoms that can indicate it infects a person with this virus, namely: fever (body temperature above 38 degrees Celsius), dry cough, and shortness of breath. Some other symptoms can also appear with this viral infection, although less frequently, namely: diarrhea, headaches, conjunctivitis, loss of ability to taste or smell, and rashes on the skin. These symptoms appear within 2 days to 2 weeks after it exposes the patient to the virus. The case fatality rate due to Covid-19 is around 4.7% (Alodokter, 2020). There are also those who say that the death rate from this virus is 2 percent, this figure is lower than the death rate from SARS, which reached 10% (Surbakti, 2020).

Since its appearance locally, in just a few months this new virus spreads quickly and has spread exponentially to almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia. Within the infected countries, the epicenter in big cities, then medium cities and to rural areas is getting slower to spread. Its spread is also no caste, not a few state figures such as Prince Charles of England and the wife of the Prime Minister of Canada, several ministers and generals in Europe and other elites and several world artists (Damanhuri et al., 2020). As the spread of this virus is uncontrolled, since March 11, 2020 WHO has declared this severe acute respiratory syndrome a pandemic (MacKenzie, 2020). From the data collected, until August 2, 2020, this virus has infected 216 countries in the world, of which 17,660,523 confirmed positive, and 680,894 of them were declared dead. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, 116,871 people tested positive for the virus, of which 5,452 died and 73,889 were declared cured (COVID-19 Task Force, 2020). This figure continues to increase from day to day and time to time as human activities intensify, especially in Indonesia.

As one country affected by this virus, Indonesia has taken various anticipatory steps, various policies have been issued by the central and regional governments, both preventive to curative and rehabilitation in nature. On the preventive side, the government has issued various regulations ranging

from limiting social relationships in the form of social distancing, calling for work from home for most of the civil servants, eliminating worship activities, asking people to stay at home and reducing economic activity outside the home (Karimi & Efendi, 2020). Meanwhile, in terms of curative and rehabilitation, the government has at least 135 hospitals ready to accommodate sufferers affected by the virus. At the end of March 2020, the government will determine the status of a Public Health Emergency and ensure that it will stick to the status of Large-Scale Social Restrictions. Based on Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine, they explain that the curb is a response to the status of a Public Health Emergency.

At the beginning of the handling of Covid-19, the focus of attention of all parties was on health aspects and efforts to stop the spread of the virus, for example by carrying out Large-Scale Social Restrictions, and along with the development of activities, activities were relaxed by imposing social distancing and physical distancing by maintaining physical distance which influence changing social interactions in society.

The government's efforts to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 are an excellent step in order to prevent disease transmission to the fullest, but the government must consider the social and economic situation of the community. The dilemma situation is evident after implementing social restrictions, where the negative impact on the economy is inevitable. The effects of physical and social restrictions in a short time caused tens of thousands of workers from thousands of companies to experience layoffs, hundreds of thousands more were laid off. In the aspect of the global economy, the impact of Covid-19 is very pronounced. The prediction of a decline in global economic growth according to international institutions (Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sach, IMF) is 0.9% to 1.25% from the previously estimated 3.3%. Meanwhile, for the United States, which is the world's largest economy, it will be much worse at 2.4 to 3.1%. For China, the prediction is between 4% and 5.6% which previously was pegged at 6% (lowest for the last 30 years) (Damanhuri et al., 2020).

Apart from the economic sector, other basic service sectors such as education and population have also been severely affected and require careful handling. The appeal for people to stay at home and carry out activities from home is a dilemma for some groups of people, especially those with limited digital access, such as not having modern communication facilities, unfamiliarity with the latest gadgets or not having supporting costs.

The effects of this viral pandemic are fear, panic, anxiety, indecision, suspicion and uncertainty and have caused global paranoia. This virus is a deadly attack on globalization, and ironically the attack was through globalization itself. This virus has completely stopped the colossal movement of the revered globalization, it has shattered the globalization-capitalistic hubris which any power claims cannot be contained. Meanwhile, epidemiologists cannot predict exactly when this pandemic will end. The World Health Organization (WHO) has even warned that this pandemic is far from over, and is even expected to last several decades (Hasugian, 2020; Shalihah, 2020).

This condition is the background for the birth of a new policy discourse that demands a new normal condition or one that is popular in society as the new normal. We need this policy not to choose between

The Role Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Regulating E-Court During The New Normal Of Covid-19 Pandemic

economy and health, but how the two can work together. This discourse received quite a variety of responses from various elements. Almost all regions in the country are trying to compile steps to adapt to the Covid-19 pandemic situation, a number of preparations have been made to move towards a new normal order. The term new normal is actually not a new term. Roger McNamee (2004) has used the term since 2004 in his book *The New Normal: Great Opportunities in a Time of Great Risk*. McNamee (2004) terms the new normal as the adaptability of an individual to face current circumstances and technology so as to take advantage of new opportunities. In the Covid-19 pandemic, this term reappeared after many countries relaxed their social restrictions to balance the economy (Watrianthos, 2020). New normal is defined as a new lifestyle to continue carrying out normal activities, but by following health protocols that aim to prevent Covid-19 transmission, such as wearing a mask when going outside, keeping distance, washing hands regularly with soap or using hand sanitizers. However, recently after it became familiar to Indonesians, the term new normal which was often used during this pandemic was wrong diction. The government states that the new normal diction must be changed immediately and should be replaced with a more appropriate term, namely new habit adaptation (Mashabi, 2020).

One argument put forward about the need for a change in the 'new normal' diction is the fear of euphoria in society as if Indonesia has been free from the Covid-19 outbreak. This kind of euphoria deserves to be watched out, especially if it is followed by ignorant behavior towards health protocols, because the rate of increase in the incidence rate and prevalence of Covid-19 continues to occur both at the national and provincial levels and demands joint vigilance. It's just that in this book, the author still uses the term new normal and the term 'adaptation of new habits', this is not because of talkative behavior, but the reason that the term new normal is already familiar in society so hopefully the messages in the book this is easier to catch. The Supreme Court itself has so far used the term New Normal Order - as contained in the Circular Letter Number 6 and Number 8 of 2020 - because this regulation is limited to the work system within the Supreme Court itself by referring to the diction used in the Minister's Circular of Apparatus Empowerment State and Bureaucratic Reform Number 58 of 2020.

The Covid-19 pandemic, which disrupts human routines, forces people to accept new conditions that are far different from before. In this context, the adaptation of new habits provides leeway for activities for the community while still observing strict health protocols in its implementation. Viewed from the aspect of the disaster management phase, we can see this condition as effort made during the transition from emergency to disaster recovery. Article 1 paragraph 3 of Presidential Regulation Number 17 of 2018 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management in Certain Circumstances explains that a Disaster Emergency is a situation that threatens and disrupts the life and livelihoods of a group of people/communities requiring immediate and adequate response, which includes emergency alert conditions, emergency response, and transition from emergency to recovery.

The adoption of new habit adaptations will not make life return to normal as it was before the

pandemic. However, this transition demands the participation of all parties so that the outbreak does not escalate into a second wave. The new normal order invites people to continue living productively and adhere to health protocols so they are far from disasters. Of course, no one wants the 2nd and 3rd waves of Covid-19 pandemic when the 1st wave has not yet been passed. For this reason, infrastructure preparation, synchronous and harmonious policy transitions and optimization of community-based initiatives (CBI) are serious efforts that must be made in encouraging the success of pandemic management throughout Indonesia.

We can also consider the adaptation of new habits as an initial phase of recovery through a series of activities to restore the condition of the community and environment affected by the plague by bringing them back to normal conditions in a new sense. They chose this policy to adjust life amid the Covid-19 pandemic which aims to restore productivity because after all life must continue and cannot wait. The recovery of institutional functions, public and economic facilities and infrastructure, education, health services, public services, services for the community seeking justice, have been adapted to create a life that remains productive and safe.

PUBLIC LIFE DURING NEW NORMAL AND THE LEGAL PRODUCTS

At the regulatory level, there are several regulations that have been issued by the government that can be referred to in responding to the adaptation of new or new normal habits to ensure that this transitional phase is truly effective in breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19. Some regulations are the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07/Menkes/328/2020 dated May 20, 2020 regarding Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in Office and Industrial Workplaces to support Business Continuity in Pandemic Situations, Circular of the Minister of Health of the Republic Number: HK.02.01/MENKES/335/2020 dated 20 May 2020 concerning the Protocol to prevent CoronaVirus Disease (Covid-19) Transmission in the Workplace of the Service and Trade Sector (Public Area) to support Business Continuity, Circular of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Number 58 of 2020 dated 29 May 2020 concerning the work system of civil servants in the New Normal Order.

The regulations also include the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number: 440-830 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the New Productive and Safe New Normal Order for CoronaVirus Disease 2019 for civil servants within the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local Government. Several protocols related to health services, activities outside the home, activities in the workplace, education and school services, business/business trips, organizing events, crowd centers, and public transportation are detailed in this regulation. It is also worthy to note the Circular of the Minister of Religion Number 15 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Organizing Religious Activities in Houses of Worship in Realizing a Productive and Safe Society during the Pandemic Period. This regulation explains the requirements for places of worship that may carry out religious activities, the obligations of the management and the community, and additional provisions regarding meeting activities and so on.

The Role Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Regulating E-Court During The New Normal Of Covid-19 Pandemic

The various regulations above regulate and educate the public to start new habits through certain health protocols in order to break the chain of spreading Covid-19. We can see a summary of these new habits from the release put forward by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force on its official website (Covid-19 Task Force, 2020). On August 4, 2020, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Instruction Number 6 of 2020 concerning Increasing Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Control of CoronaVirus Disease 2019. The Presidential Instruction instructed the Ministers, TNI Commander, Chief of the Indonesian National Police, the Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Agencies, Governors and Regents/Mayors to take the steps according to their respective duties, functions and authorities in ensuring legal certainty, strengthening efforts and increasing the effectiveness of prevention and control of Covid-19 in all provinces and districts/cities in Indonesia. The Presidential Instruction also regulates the obligation to comply with health protocols in the prevention and control of Covid-19 for each individual, business actor, manager, organizer, or person in charge of public places and facilities.

In addition, the Presidential Instruction also contains regulations regarding sanctions for violations of implementing health protocols in the prevention and control of CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) by individuals, business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of public places and facilities. In line with the anticipatory steps taken by the government as mentioned above, the Supreme Court - as the top state court - has also taken swift steps to increase preparedness in dealing with the adaptation of new habits. Among these strategic steps include issuance of Circular Letter of the Supreme Court Number 6 of 2020 dated June 5, 2020 concerning Work Systems within the Supreme Court and Judicial Bodies are under it in the New Normal Order. It also issued Letter of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia dated 3 July 2020 concerning the Work System in the Registrar's Office in the New Normal Order, the Circular Letter No. 8 of 2020 dated July 21, 2020 concerning Regulating Working Hours in the New Normal Order at the Supreme Court and the Judiciary Bodies are under it for the Greater Jakarta Area and Areas with the Status of the Covid-19 Red Zone. This Circular Letter is a continuation of the Circular Letter Number 6 of 2020.

In addition, the Supreme Court also held a Supreme Court Hearing event on June 8, 2020. This event was held virtually in the Command Center room of the Supreme Court and was attended by external parties such as the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, State Attorney, Correctional Institutions, Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia, and NGOs. This event aims to absorb input and suggestions regarding problems that occur in implementing online criminal proceedings amid the Covid-19 pandemic situation. The Working Group, which is currently drafting rules on the mechanism of criminal litigation will later discuss problems and input from the participants of the event.

THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IN THE COURT IN THE NEW NORMAL ERA

The Supreme Court has received recognition from the Indonesian government through President Joko

Widodo for ensuring that they serve public services. In his speech at the 2020 MPR Annual Session at the MPR-DPR building on Friday, August 14, 2020, President Jokowi stated that the Supreme Court could guarantee the speed of trial service in the pandemic era. The provision of virtual trial services using e-court and e-litigation applications has accelerated trials outside of open and face-to-face trials. Not only that, in order to expand access to justice seekers, the Supreme Court continues to add legal aid post services and modernize case management through electronic court services. This made the Supreme Court quickly cut the remaining arrears of cases (Martoon, 2020). This thinking is also in line with the statement conveyed by the government through the President of the Republic of Indonesia. In his press release on August 3, 2020, President Joko Widodo said that the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia should a momentum to accelerate digital transformation. According to him, a pandemic can change the work, how to do activities, how to learn, how to transact from outside the network or offline with physical contacts to be more online or online (Press, Media and Information Bureau of the Presidential Secretariat, 2020). This momentum of transformation also finds its importance considering that in the 2019 IMD World Digital Competitiveness survey, they still rank Indonesia 56 out of 63 countries in using digital technology. According to the President, Indonesia's position is lower than several neighboring countries in ASEAN, namely Thailand at 40, Malaysia at 26, and Singapore at 2.

THE SUPREME COURT'S DIGITAL POLICY IN FACING THE NEW NORMAL ERA

To date, the end of the pandemic has not been clearly predicted by conclusively. Legal cases always happen without knowing the time, cases just keep coming to court. In a crisis like this, the role of the court is very much needed, because protection and legal certainty are a basic right for all citizens whose existence cannot be negotiated. Therefore, the court does not yet have the option to stop operating. However, it should be ensured that their health can protect all judges and judicial officers who carry out their duties.

The Supreme Court has responded to prevention and handling of the Covid-19 outbreak quickly, namely since the first time the government implemented a Large-Scale Social Restriction policy. The Supreme Court has issued several policy packages through a legal umbrella in the form of a Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) or a circular letter from the Secretary of the Supreme Court. They drew the series of rules up regarding the principle of "people's safety is the highest law" (*salus populi suprema lex esto*). This policy is a form of the Supreme Court's authority in carrying out its function, namely "regulatory function", and has made several regulations to fill legal gaps, especially in matters of civil procedural law. This is due to advances in technological developments, especially in informatics and the public's desire to accelerate case resolution. Therefore, the Supreme Court issued several Supreme Court Regulations and various other technical directives that regulate the practice of proceedings in civil cases (Suadi, 2019).

The following are policies issued by the Supreme Court as readiness to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic, including the Circular of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2020 concerning

The Role Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Regulating E-Court During The New Normal Of Covid-19 Pandemic

Adjustments to the Work System of Judges and Judicial Apparatus in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19 in the Indonesian Supreme Court and the Judiciary Bodies Under it, March 17, 2020. The Circular Letter of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Implementing Tasks During the Prevention Period of the Spread of Covid-19 in the Supreme Court and the Courts below, March 23, 2020. This Circular Letter is an evaluation of the Circular Letter of the Secretary. Along with the development of the existing situation and conditions, this Circular Letter has undergone four changes, the last through The Circular Letter Number 5 of 2020 dated 29 May 2020;

Then, after the revocation of the government's policy on Large-Scale Social Restrictions in several regions, accompanied by issuing the Circular of the Minister for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Work System of civil servants in a New Normal Order, the Supreme Court also took quick steps to respond to these developments by issuing The Circular Letter Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Work System within the Supreme Court and the Judiciary Bodies Under it in a New Normal Order.

The Supreme Court then issued The Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 concerning Regulating Working Hours in the New Normal Order at the Supreme Court and the Judiciary Bodies are under it for the Greater Jakarta Area and Areas with the Status of the Covid-19 Red Zone. This Circular Letter came out with the background of seeing the development of the spread of Covid-19 which continued to increase in several areas and especially in Greater Jakarta Region and the existence of a work unit under the Supreme Court in the red zone and paying attention to government policies in arranging working hours arrangements in a new normal order. Previously, in order to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 in the civil servant workplace, the Minister for Administrative Reforms of the Civil Service and Bureaucratic Reform issued Circular Number 65 of 2020 concerning Control of Work Hours for civil servants at institutions in the Greater Jakarta Region in a New Normal Order.

The Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 contains a policy that in principle asks all work units in the Greater Jakarta area and areas with the status of the Covid-19 red zone to carry out a policy of dividing work time with the shift system to all judges and court officials while still guided by the Circular Letter Number 1 2020 and its amendments and Circular of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 5 of 2020. The points of division of labor with the Shift system are regulated in The Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 specify that the leadership of the work units must determine and regulate the number of judges and apparatus to carry out official duties in the office at a maximum of 50 percent of the number of judges and apparatus in the work unit, and to divide work shifts by 50 percent of judges and apparatus into office on the same day as: Shift 1 arrives at 07.30 local time and returns at 15.30 local time; Shift 2 comes in at 09.30 local time and returns at 17.30 local time; One Stop Integrated Service and they carry General Unit and security and cleaning services out under the above working hours.

The enactment of The Circular Letter Number 8 of 2020 is only limited to areas are in the red zone, thus this Circular Letter does not apply to work units

are not in the Covid-19 red zone area, so that services still refer to the provisions stipulated in The Circular Letter Number 6 years 2020. From this regulation, we can understand it that this arrangement is very flexible according to the needs of the community by prioritizing the principle of safety. Referring to the various policies issued by the Supreme Court, it can be understood that the Supreme Court has taken the right steps amid a very dilemma of the nation's problems, on the one hand the implementation of services for the community seeking justice and maintaining the health and safety of judicial citizens and the entire community seeking justice.

The Supreme Court's policy regarding this matter is very dynamic and can change in the not too long time lag, along with the dynamic development and spread of Covid-19, especially in Indonesia. The Supreme Court continues to monitor, communicate and coordinate with related institutions so that all policies issued are in line to protect the safety of the apparatus is the most important thing besides providing excellent service to justice seekers.

If court services cannot operate normally due to the Covid-19 pandemic, there are several things that need to be considered that work unit leaders should communicate with their staff and coordinate with the Court of Appeal to ensure service readiness to return to operations by adhering to the provisions issued by the Supreme Court; involve the risk management team to ensure service readiness to resume operations; coordinate with relevant agencies in each area to identify potential risks that occur when employees return to work, for example, whether the area is in a red or green zone for the Covid-19 pandemic; identify all the services that need to be provided to support the activities of the court office, which can resume during the pandemic or when offices reopen while the atmosphere of the Covid-19 pandemic has not ended; make announcements to the public who seek justice about changes to new rules that impact public services, for example related to court office opening and closing services or trial starting hours and others; provide information desk for example, online integrated services for justice seekers; and coordinate with the leadership of the court at the appellate level and the Supreme Court if they find conditions other than those stipulated by the existing regulations regarding the operation of court services during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic which was followed by the new normal era added to the procedure for submitting Expert information electronically, not only being carried out by infrastructure at the court, but can also be carried out by teleconference using electronic devices of the parties while still guided by procedural law and judicial principles the good one. The Supreme Court has responsively issued several policies, including the Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 1 of 2020, The Circular Letter Number 6 of 2020, and Letter of the Director General of Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts Number 486/Djmt/B/3/2020. The Expert examination is carried out electronically. As in trials with expert examination procedures in the new normal era, they can also carry the examination of witnesses out by teleconference using the parties' electronic devices while still adhering to the procedural law and good judicial principles. The Supreme Court has responsively issued several

The Role Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Regulating E-Court During The New Normal Of Covid-19 Pandemic

policies, including the Circular Letter Number 1 of 2020, the Circular Letter Number 6 of 2020, and Letter of the Director General of Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts Number 486/Djmt/B/3/2020. In the New Normal era, legal remedies, appeal, cessation and review were carried out under the applicable laws and regulations, the registration system was carried out through an electronic system as referred to in Article 14 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019, but in preparing files by the court, the parties who attend in the file the case should use a mask, face shield and gloves to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in the case file which will be sent to the court of appeal, cassation and review to the Supreme Court. In the long term, the need for arrangements for sending appeal, cassation and review documents, all of which use electronic documents, except for documentary evidence.

The execution of civil decisions is carried out under the applicable statutory provisions and guided by the standard operating procedures that have been established in each court, but there is a need for a special study to avoid potential crowds of people on the object of the dispute to be executed. For this reason, the Registrar together with the bailiff conducts a study of potential crowds with the police and the results of the analysis are one of the important elements that determine whether the execution is carried out or postponed waiting for the Covid-19 situation to be resolved. If they carry the execution out on objects that do not have the potential to cause a crowd, the Registrar and Bailiff Use masks, face shields, and gloves and they do this quickly and precisely. Implementing the *document review* can also be done electronically as long as the party to be given the guarantee agrees and has adequate communication devices.

CONCLUSION

Humans felt the impact caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic in various parts of the world. Most noticeably, this pandemic has changed the way humans go about their routines, changing the way they work, how they do activities, how they learn, and how to make transactions. Including in Indonesia, since this pandemic broke out in the country, then the status of Large-Scale Social Restrictions was established, this condition has caused most activities in public places to be restricted and some are even prohibited, schools are closed, shopping and entertainment centers are closed, transportation operations restricted, even including worship activities. This aims to cut the transmission of the Covid-19 virus transmission. This atmosphere continues until the adoption of new habit adaptations. Particularly in the public service sector, implementing health protocols that restrict movement will have a direct impact on people who have been accustomed to providing face-to-face or direct services by state officials.

Therefore, the pandemic atmosphere and the adaptation of this new habit are momentum for digital transformation in various sectors of life. Using digital technology will play a significant role in changing people's lifestyles in order to break the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 outbreak. In the aspect of public services, for example, implementing online services by state administrators is considered being able to minimize the occurrence of crowds during

service queues and reduce the possibility of accumulation of people applying for services.

To minimize the negative effect of Covid-19, the government needs to provide several ways. First, accelerate the expansion of access and increase in digital infrastructure. Second, prepare a road map or digital transformation road map in strategic sectors. Some of these sectors include government, public services, social assistance, education, health, trade, industry and broadcasting. Third, accelerate the integration of national data centers. Fourth, preparing the needs for digital talent human resources. According to the Head of State, to carry out digital transformation, Indonesia needs digital talents of approximately 9 million people for the next 15 years or approximately 600 thousand per year. Fifth, prepare matters related to regulations, funding schemes, and financing digital transformation.

Last, what the Supreme Court has done so far as an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19 while ensuring that services to the justice-seeking community have received a positive response. Digital transformation and the use of information technology in all fields to serve the justice-seeking community are in line with the government's appeal to continue to pay attention to the Covid-19 prevention protocol. This paper contributes to the understanding that the electronic justice system embedded in it is e-litigation and can answer the challenges of serving the community amid the Covid-19 outbreak. With e-Court, people can be sure to be served from wherever they are, without the need to come to court and make physical contact, so this can certainly cut the chain of the spread of Covid-19.

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The Role Of The Supreme Court Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Regulating E-Court During The New Normal Of Covid-19 Pandemic

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