

ABSTRAK

Pelaksanaan persidangan pidana melalui *e-court* menjadi terobosan ditengah upaya untuk mencegah penyebaran *covid-19*. Pandemi *covid-19* yang saat ini melanda dunia, telah membawa perubahan drastis termasuk pada dunia peradilan. Praktek persidangan konvensional harus beralih kepada Persidangan elektronik (*e-court*). Hal ini perlu untuk diadakannya kajian seberapa jauh perkembangan praktik *e-litigation* dan regulasinya dalam sistem peradilan pidana di Indonesia. Meskipun memang pelaksanaan persidangan secara elektronik ini bukanlah hal yang pertama kali terjadi di lingkungan peradilan di Indonesia. Adapun pada penulisan hukum ini, digunakan metode analisis data kualitatif dan metode pendekatan yuridis empiris berdasar pada bahan hukum primer dan sekunder. Pengambilan data dilakukan dengan wawancara secara langsung pada hakim, sedangkan analisis data dilakukan secara diskriptif kualitatif untuk menjawab permasalahan dalam penelitian. Secara khusus pengaturan terkait persidangan melalui *e-court* untuk perkara pidana ini diatur dalam PERMA No. 4 Tahun 2020 tentang Administrasi dan Persidangan Perkara Pidana di Pengadilan Secara Elektronik. Sebagaimana dalam kasus tindak pidana narkoba yang diadili di Pengadilan Negeri Jepara dalam pemeriksaan terdakwa tetap dilaksanakan meskipun dilakukan secara *e-court*. Namun, tidak bisa dipungkiri akibat yang muncul dari pelaksanaan persidangan pidana yang dilakukan secara *e-court* ini terjadi berbagai kendala, baik secara internal maupun eksternal.

Kata Kunci : *E-court*, Persidangan Pidana, Narkoba

ABSTRACT

The implementation of criminal trials through e-court is a breakthrough in the midst of efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic, which is currently sweeping the world, has brought drastic changes, including the world of justice. Conventional court practice must switch to electronic courts (e-court). It is necessary to conduct a study of how far the development of e-litigation practice and its regulations in the criminal justice system in Indonesia. Although it is true that the implementation of an electronic trial is not the first time that has happened in the judiciary in Indonesia. As for writing this law, qualitative data analysis methods and empirical juridical approaches are used based on primary and secondary legal materials. Data were collected by direct interviews with judges, while data analysis was carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner to answer the problems in the study. In particular, the regulation related to the trial through e-court for this criminal case is regulated in PERMA No. 4 of 2020 concerning Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases in Courts Electronically. As in the case of narcotics crimes that were tried at the Jepara District Court, the examination of the accused was still carried out even though it was carried out by e-court. However, it is undeniable that the consequences that arise from the implementation of criminal trials conducted by e-court have resulted in various obstacles, both internally and externally.

Keywords: *E-court, Criminal Court, Narcotics*