

# IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT (ETLE) FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BY MOTORCYCLE RIDERS IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE BALI REGIONAL POLICE

Ni Luh Ade Ayu Prema Wulandari<sup>1</sup>  
Universitas Mahendradatta

Erikson Sihotang<sup>2</sup>  
Universitas Mahendradatta

Komang Edy Dharma Saputra<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Mahendradatta

Correspondence Ni Luh Ade Ayu Prema Wulandari (ayupremawulandari@gmail.com)

Submitted :19-05-2025, Accepted : 21-06-2025, Published : 23-07-2025

## Abstract

The implementation of electronic ticketing or electronic traffic law enforcement against traffic violators in the jurisdiction of the Bali regional police is carried out by the Sub Directorate of Law Enforcement of the Bali regional police, based on Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation and Government Regulation No. 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspection of Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations. Regarding traffic violations, officers will send a notification letter to the vehicle owner containing a request to the vehicle owner to confirm the violation. If it has been confirmed, the driver will get a BRIVA code to pay the fine through Bank Rakyat Indonesia, and if they ignore the confirmation letter, or do not pay the fine, the sanction is blocking the motor vehicle registration certificate (STNK). The obstacles in implementing electronic ticketing or electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) against traffic violators in the jurisdiction of the Bali Police are in terms of law enforcement, which currently lacks personnel in implementing mobile electronic traffic law enforcement, making performance less than optimal, and the limited availability of electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) cameras and the capacity of mobile electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) units which are only spread across several points.

Keywords : Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement, The Republic Of Indonesia National Police And Traffic Violations

## Introduction

Enforcing traffic laws in society depends heavily on the authority and responsibility of law enforcement. The law enforcement agencies in question are the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), also known as the Republic of Indonesia Police (Polri), whose role is to protect, safeguard, and serve the public, as defined in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The Traffic Unit (Satlantas) is tasked with maintaining orderly and smooth traffic flow by applying its capabilities and carrying out police duties, including monitoring, patrolling, supervising the public, identifying each road user, and conducting traffic accident investigations.

Based on the above background, the following problem statements can be drawn: first, the implementation of electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) for traffic violators within the jurisdiction of the Bali Regional Police; second, the obstacles to implementing electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) for traffic violators within the jurisdiction of the Bali Regional Police.

This study aims to determine and examine in depth the implementation of electronic ticketing or electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) against traffic violators in the jurisdiction of the Bali Regional Police and the obstacles faced by the police.

## **Methods**

The research method used in this study is a normative research method that utilizes various types of primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations and secondary legal materials in the form of literature related to the implementation of electronic ticketing for traffic violators. Johnny Ibrahim argues that normative legal research is a form of scientific research aimed at finding the truth based on the logic of legal science reviewed from a normative perspective, or one that takes the form of an attempt to discover law adapted to a particular case. This research is also supported by empirical research.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Implementation of Electronic Ticketing or Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) for Traffic Violators in the Bali Police Jurisdiction**

Traffic police are the implementing elements tasked with carrying out police duties that include guarding, regulating, escorting and patrolling, public education and traffic engineering, registration and identification of drivers or motor vehicles, traffic accident investigations and law enforcement in the field of traffic to maintain security, order and smooth traffic. Due to numerous complaints in the community about the actions of individuals who abuse their authority, and also to keep up with the times so that the public is more practical and comfortable in implementing traffic tickets, the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) issued the idea of holding Electronic Tickets or commonly called

E-Tilang. This Electronic Ticketing System is socialized by the Indonesian National Police Traffic Corps. The creation of this system is in line with the government program to clean up illegal levies within the Indonesian National Police. If ticketed, the public does not have direct contact with the police to resolve the case. In this online ticketing system, officers will operate an application to issue tickets, officers do not record the violations committed by drivers in the ticket book, but rather in the E-Tilang application. This system has also been implemented in the Denpasar City area since 2017, and was stopped midway because this system was deemed ineffective, so in 2018 a new system was launched which was an innovation of E-Tilang, namely Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement or abbreviated as ETLE.

The definition of traffic according to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation Article 1 point (1) states: "Traffic and road transportation is a unified system consisting of traffic, road transportation, traffic and road transportation networks, traffic and road transportation infrastructure, vehicles, drivers, road users, and their management." According to WJS Purwadarninto's opinion, "traffic is back and forth/back and forth. (walking)". According to Randlon Naning, "Safe, orderly, smooth, and efficient traffic ensures the implementation of work activities towards the realization of the desired public welfare. Traffic violations committed intentionally or through negligence require accountability for their actions because intentionality or negligence constitutes an element of error, as stipulated in Article 31 paragraph (1) of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law. Article 316 paragraph (1) of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law contains articles that regulate acts categorized as traffic violations.

Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) is the digitization of the ticketing process by utilizing technology that is expected to be more efficient and effective throughout the ticketing process and assist the police in administrative management. Electronic ticketing, commonly referred to as E-ticketing, is a digitalization of the ticketing process, utilizing information technology. It is hoped that the entire ticketing process will become an innovation that can assist the police in managing enforcement and payment of traffic violation fines. With the E-ticket system, violators only pay the fine for the article they violated through the violators' bank account.

Based on an interview with I Made Tangkas Suparsa, S.H., Head of the Law Enforcement Sub-Directorate (Subdit Gakkum) at the Bali Regional Police, the implementation of e-tickets for traffic violators within the Bali Regional Police jurisdiction refers to the provisions of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation and Government Regulation No. 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motor Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations.

Furthermore, regarding e-ticket handling, the Bali Regional Police Traffic Unit (Sat Lantas) is authorized to handle e-tickets. The Bali Regional Police Traffic Unit's primary duties include conducting traffic enforcement, public traffic education (Dikmaslantas), vehicle and driver registration and identification services, traffic accident investigations, and traffic law enforcement, which includes e-ticket enforcement.

The e-ticketing system is a policy issued by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to ensure a transparent and efficient ticketing system for traffic violators and to facilitate the public's ticketing process. The current e-ticketing system is a government public policy. This aligns with the opinion expressed by Thomas R. Dye in Winarno, who stated that public policy is "whatever the government chooses to do or not to do." This means that public policy is a policy adopted or chosen by the government to address existing problems in society.

The implementation of e-ticketing is a step taken by the police to improve public services to be more effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable. Prioritizing professional service increases public trust in the police and enhances public participation in law enforcement, particularly in handling traffic violations, where the public is the legal subject of any violation on the road. Furthermore, with the installation of CCTV cameras on the roads, the public is more cautious because they now know that ticketing traffic violators does not require officers on patrol or conducting traffic compliance operations carried out by the police; instead, CCTV can be monitored. Therefore, police action is considered quite effective in encouraging public compliance with traffic regulations. Types of violations that can be monitored by CCTV cameras include using cell phones while driving, not wearing a helmet, running traffic lights, not wearing a seatbelt, violating road markings, and going

against the flow of traffic.

The Traffic Directorate (Ditlantas) of the Bali Regional Police (Polda) has installed several cameras in operation. According to Bali Regional Police (Polda) data, several E-TLE camera locations in Denpasar-Badung include Jl. Ngurah Rai Airport, Jl. Ngurah Rai Airport (Airport Exit), Jl. Ngurah Rai Bypass, Jl. Ngurah Rai Bypass (In front of Krisna), Jl. Ngurah Rai Bypass (Nusa Dua 1), Jl. Bypass Ngurah Rai (Nusa Dua 2), Jl. Bypass Ngurah Rai (Pasanggaran), Jl. Prof. Dr. Ida Bagus Mantra, Simpang Buagan, Traffic Light Pospol Tohpati 1. Thus, the Bali Regional Police has 10 (ten) active camera points and 4 (four) camera points that are only installed but not yet integrated, namely CP Cokroaminoto, CP Mahendradatta Utara, CP Sanur Bali Beach and CP Sunset Road Barat.

The settlement of traffic violation cases with the implementation of E-TLE in the jurisdiction of the Bali Regional Police, which covers 1 (one) city and 8 (eight) regencies, has been a practice since March 2020, in line with Supreme Court Regulation Number 12 of 2016. Based on this regulation. The Bali Regional Police Traffic Directorate received direct instructions from the Traffic Corps regarding the implementation of E-TLE and issued an order to the traffic police on duty to use E-Tilang technology in resolving traffic violation cases. Prior to the implementation of the E-TLE application in each Polres, the Bali Regional Police Traffic Directorate together with the Traffic Corps held a socialization regarding the E-Tilang implementation procedure to related parties such as the District Court, the District Attorney's Office, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), and the Traffic Police ranks. This socialization was attended by related parties because they would be directly involved in the implementation of E-Tilang. This process took place quickly when traffic violators were caught committing violations and the police took direct action at the scene. The police, in addition to being law enforcers, also acted as directly appointed investigators. In resolving traffic violation cases, the ticket form is sufficient to represent the preliminary examination report, the court summons, the prosecutor's indictment, the trial report, and the judge's decision, so that investigators do not need to make separate examination reports.

**Obstacles in the Implementation of Electronic Ticketing or Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) Against Traffic Violators in the Bali Regional Police Jurisdiction.**

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Regulations regarding E-TLE are coercive and can be classified as legal means of changing public behavior, as Roscoe Pound famously stated about law as a tool of social engineering. This is essentially a form of government effort to compel the public to behave in accordance with the law. If the public complies with and acts in accordance with the applicable regulations, the rule of law is considered effective. Therefore, the effectiveness of E-TLE utilization in Denpasar City can be analyzed using indicators of the theory of legal effectiveness, as proposed by Soerjono Soekanto.

Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness essentially embodies the meaning of the legal system theory proposed by Lawrence M. Friedman. The legal system theory explains that law is fundamentally a unity whose performance depends on three components: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. To realize a sound legal system, each of these components must be sound and harmonious to achieve the desired legal objectives. This view, according to Soerjono Soekanto, separates the components of legal culture into society and culture itself. Furthermore, legal structure elements are also differentiated into law enforcement factors and infrastructure factors. The effectiveness of law in legal action or reality can be determined by whether a legal rule has succeeded or failed in achieving its objectives.

Obstacles or challenges related to e-tickets sent to previous vehicle owners, due to the vehicle registration data still being registered with the previous owner, while the perpetrator of the violation is not the previous owner, pose a potential obstacle. One obstacle or challenge in implementing e-tickets for traffic violators in the Bali Regional Police jurisdiction is the lack of electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) facilities at several inaccessible highways.

Considering the situation in the field, the factors that hinder the implementation of E-Ticket sanctions include the paradigm of instant society in the modern era, the fading sensitivity in driving with each other and the lack of driving ethics for orderly, mutual respect, and mutual appreciation, resulting in the increasingly eroded sense of ownership. From the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that there are still many obstacles faced in the implementation of the Electronic Ticketing System. Below is an explanation of each of the above obstacles. 1) Lack of supervision from police officers. The installation of CCTV on several roads in Denpasar City should be assisted by

police supervision. Often the absence of officers to monitor traffic makes people not afraid to commit violations, because people tend to fear the officers on duty rather than the installed CCTV. 2) Uneven socialization by the government and police. The very minimal socialization by the government and police regarding the implementation of electronic tickets means that most people are unaware that there is an electronic application in Denpasar City. Residents in the suburbs who do not receive information about the implementation of electronic tickets assume that the implementation of e-tickets is just a government discourse. 3) Less firm enforcement of violations. Lack of firm enforcement of violations has made the public unafraid and even disregard the existence of CCTV, which functions as a monitoring and evidence tool for ticketing that can record violations committed at certain times and places. The public seems to turn a blind eye to the existence of electronic ticketing using CCTV. 4) The procedure for resolving electronic ticketing is still quite complicated. The lack of socialization carried out by the government has made the public not understand or even not know the procedure for ticketing using CCTV. Some people are aware but consider the solution still very complicated. The government does not pay enough attention to the public who are less familiar with electronics. 5) The problem of motorcycle license plates from outside Denpasar City, of course, will not be detected so that law enforcement cannot be carried out. Therefore, the evaluation by the Bali Police Traffic Directorate can collaborate with other Police Resorts. 6) Regarding vehicle ownership that violates traffic regulations. The enforcement process is difficult to carry out if the vehicle has changed hands but has not been transferred, because the ticket will be sent to the address of the first vehicle owner. 7) Regarding things like motorcycle or car rentals. Because it is very possible that the person who committed the violation is A (the vehicle's parent) but the ticket will be sent to the address of B (the vehicle owner) because the STNK and BPKB are in the name of B (the vehicle owner). 8) It is better if the bank where E-TLE payments are made is not only BRI, but multibank with the aim of facilitating public access to pay traffic ticket fines. 9) The implementation of E-TLE should not only be a trial or temporary project, but must be a permanent program to strengthen the implementation of ERP (Electronic Road Pricing). The E-TLE technology used is not yet fixed in terms of sustainability. E-TLE can stop in the middle of the road.

The implementation of E-ticketing is an efficient and effective option to achieve the target of issuing tickets to traffic violators. However, currently in Indonesia, E-ticketing is not yet fully effective because its implementation is still in the trial phase and from the trial, an evaluation will be conducted to improve the E-ticketing service in the future. ETLE as a fairly effective law enforcement system in the field of traffic, is based on electronic technology in the form of ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) cameras. ANPR cameras can automatically detect Motor Vehicle Registration Plates, record, and store evidence of violations. Vehicles caught by ANPR cameras can be recorded on the Regional Traffic Management Center (RTMC) operator server. The data can be processed by officers in accordance with the ITE Law, CCTV recordings are valid evidence, so they can be used as evidence. In this case, data processing includes checking the identity of the motorized vehicle (ranmor) in the Regident Ranmor database. Then the officer will create a confirmation and verification letter, then send the confirmation letter to the address listed in the vehicle owner's data. The letter issued must have been authorized by the leader and sent using Pos Indonesia. After the confirmation letter is received by the vehicle owner or violator, the violator will be given 7 days to provide clarification. Proof of violation, abbreviated as a ticket, is a fine imposed by the police on road users who violate the rules. The ticketing process before the E-ticket, the police stopped the violator politely and courteously, then explained the violator's mistake. The violator was given a ticket and would be processed in court, then the violator would pay the fine in court. So it takes a long time to process the ticket. E-Tilang or Electronic Ticketing is a digitalization of the ticketing process by utilizing technology, it is hoped that the entire ticketing process will be more efficient and effective and also assist the police in administrative management. The application is categorized into two users: the first is the police and the second is the prosecutor's office. On the police side, the system will run on a tablet computer with an Android operating system, while on the prosecutor's side, the system will run on a website, as an executor like the manual trial process.



## Conclusion

The implementation of e-ticketing in the jurisdiction of the Bali Regional Police is applied to traffic and road transportation violators, in this case implemented by the Sub Directorate of Law Enforcement (Subdit Gakkum) of the Bali Regional Police, referring to the provisions of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation and Government Regulation No. 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspection of Motorized Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Traffic and Road Transportation Violations. ETLE as an electronic equipment recording to be used as enforcement of traffic and road transportation violations.

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