

**THE IDEAS OF USING ELECTRONIC VOTING
IN ELECTION MANAGEMENT****Aminuddin Kasim¹, Hamdan Rampadio², Muh. Hatta Roma Tampubolon³,
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Abstract

E-voting is a voting system based on electronics, the existence of e-voting has been widely used and utilized by other countries in the world in elections, not least in some regions in Indonesia have also used e-voting in village head elections. . Although it has been used at the local level, e-voting has not been used in national elections in Indonesia. The implementation of elections in Indonesia using the conventional voting system has cost a lot of money, in contrast to the use of e-voting which can streamline the budget. This article reviews the extent of e-voting in the era of digitalization and democracy and how it is used in Indonesian elections. The research method used is normative juridical research, with a statutory approach, a case approach, and a conceptual approach. The results show that e-voting has been practiced in village elections in In-

donesia but the use of e-voting in national elections has not been regulated in the Indonesian Election Law, the use of e-voting in elections can be carried out in stages by dividing the region namely For the areas of Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, and Bali, e-voting is applied in whole and part of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua, Sumatera.

Keywords: Elections; Election Management; Electronic Voting

INTRODUCTION

The discourse on voting through electronic or E-voting has recently become an interesting topic to discuss, although this issue has long been the subject of discussion in the implementation of democratic parties in Indonesia, in fact, it has not been realized as a method of voting.¹ Some views say that the use of E-voting can save quite a large budget because it does not use ballot papers as the method that has been used so far.²

In the digital era where technology is no longer a mere supporting tool but has metamorphosed into the needs of every society, it even touches basic human rights such as work, health and so on. In the digital era, various new ideas were born in the nation and state, as if the rhythm of technology was a good solution

when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world and Indonesia.³ In the past, in some areas, it was very foreign to use distance learning methods with the help of technological tools, but now almost all regions in Indonesia apply online learning methods, not only that, even state activities such as bilateral meetings, even world organization meetings are currently being held with online method. A new paradigm is born in this digital era, where technology is not something to be avoided because even if these actions are taken, technology will continue to develop with the times.⁴

As one of the largest democracies in the world, it is time for Indonesia to reconceptualize the voting system towards an E-voting system in the general election in 2024.⁵ E-voting is seen as a method that can provide quite a lot of benefits in our electoral system because it can provide convenience for voters, increased voter participation rate, and the accuracy

¹ Paulina H. Prima Rosa, Johaness Eka Priyatma, Iwan Binanto, Agnes Mari Polina. "Exploring the Possibility of Applying the E-Voting System for Elections", accessed from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/294661242_MENJAJAKI_KEMUNGKINAN_PENERAPAN_SISTEM_E-VOTING_UNTUK_PEMILU_DI_INDONESIA_BELAJAR_DARI_KABUPATEN_JEMBRANA_BALI on 22 February 2022.

² Shin Dong Kim. *E - Democracy and E - Voting A Case of Korea*. Communication, no. August (2006): 2-6.

³ Supriyadi, et al. *Election During COVID-19 Pandemic: Analysis On Health Rights Protection*. 24, no. 3 (2021): 35-40.

⁴ Sfirnaciuc Emilia, Vasilescu Miruna-Elena, and Simion Emil. *E-Voting Protocols in Context of COVID-19*. January (2021).

⁵ International IDEA. *Introducing the Electronic Voting: Policy Sheet*. 2011.

of vote counting.⁶ The use of this method can also reduce costs in organizing elections, as an effort in the 2019 elections, the budget allocation for the Adhoc Election Administration Agency (PPK, PPS, and KPPS) is Rp. 10,047,105,276,000. This nominal does not include the cost of printing ballots or voting logistics.⁷

The 2024 election is the fifth direct election after the reform, from 2004 to 2019 the implementation of the election is always colored by ripples of inaccurate voter data and fraud in the voting and vote-counting process.⁸ This is very basic, considering that the system we used in the election was still very conventional, which greatly opened up the faucet for fraud. This is evidenced by a large number of violations in the 2019 election, there were

18,564 cases of election violations handled by the General Elections Supervisory Agency. Of these, the violations that occurred during voting were included.⁹

The use of technology in the form of e-voting has been practiced in various countries in voting, such as the United States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Malaysia, Korea, and several other countries.¹⁰ Even if we trace it comprehensively, in Indonesia the use of e-voting has been applied in village head elections and voting, for example, village head elections in Jembrana, Bali, Boyolali, and Sragen provinces. And Musi Rawas, South Sumatra Province, is an area that also applies e-voting in village head elections.¹¹

Based on an understanding based on the very complex development of digitalization and the implementation of the 2024 general election which is also very complex and involves many parties, this study examines the extent of e-voting in

⁶ Suraj Pawar et al., *E-Voting Using Blockchain*. Volume 5, No. 12 (2018): 455–58. Accessed from <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29954.71360> on 22 February 2022.

⁷ Aminuddin Kasim, *Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and Cost And Benefit Analysis (CBA) Approaches to the Draft Law Report on the Study Results of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) and Cost And Benefit Analysis (CBA) Approaches to the Draft Law*. Accessed from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350912252_PENDEKATAN_REGULATORY_IMPACT_ASSESSMENT_RIA_DAN_COST_AND_BENEFIT_ANALY-SIS_CBA_TERHADAP_RANCANGAN_UNDANG-UNDANG_TENTANG_PEMILIHAN_UMUM on 22 February 2022..

⁸ Ferry Irawan Febriansyah. (2016). *The Concept of Legal Drafting in Indonesia*. Accessed from <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.v21i3.586> on 22 February 2022.

⁹ Supriyadi. *Measuring the Value of Justice in the Implementation of the 2020 Regional Head Elections Amidst COVID-19 Pandemic*. Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, 2020, accessed from <https://doi.org/10.24815/kanun.v22i3.17466> on 22 February 2022.

¹⁰ Alexander H. Alvarez, R. Michael Hall, Thad E. Trechsel, *Internet Voting in Comparative Perspective: The Case of Estonia*, Political Science and Politics Vol. 42, N (2009).

¹¹ Ashfi Arfawati. *The Validity of E-Voting-Based Village Head Elections in Village Head Elections in Sidoarjo Regency*. Mimbar Keadilan Volume 14, No. 1 (2021): 84–94. Accessed from <https://doi.org/10.30996/mk.v14i1.4664> on 22 February 2022.

the era of digitalization and democracy and how it is used in Indonesian elections. The method used in this research is normative juridical research. In this study, several approaches were also used, including the statutory approach and the conceptual approach (conceptual approach and case approach. Dworkin, called this research the term doctrinal research), namely research that analyzes law, both written in the book (law as it is written in the book). In this study, literature and document studies were used as the main materials.

METHOD

The writing in this study uses a normative juridical method.¹² Through this approach, the author explores all legal materials relevant to the issue to be discussed. The legal materials are sourced from primary legal materials, namely in the form of laws, decisions of the Constitutional Court, as well as secondary legal materials in the form of books, research reports, articles in journals containing opinions of experts in the field of law, theories or doctrines in science. law, as well as data related to the election sourced from print media or online media. All of these legal materials are critically exam-

ined, then analyzed qualitatively by using the logic of legal thinking.¹³

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The Presence of Electronic Voting in the Implementation of Elections in Indonesia

Since independence until now democracy, especially elections in Indonesia, has grown and developed very rapidly, various electoral infrastructure and superstructures have been formed to strengthen the foundations of democracy in the country.¹⁴ Indonesian elections are also held in two variants, namely national elections and regional elections, although currently being prepared to be regulated in one form of regulation. Although the two election variants have differences, there are many similarities in their implementation, especially in terms of voting and counting votes.¹⁵ The two election variants still use the conventional (manual) method of voting and counting votes.

As a large democracy with a direct general election system, it is time for In-

¹³ Muhammad Abdul Kadir. (2015). *Law and Legal Research*. Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.

¹⁴ Jimly Asshiddiqie. (2015). *State Constitution, Practice of Dignified State and Democracy*. Edited by Achmad Edi Subiyanto and Anna Triningsih. Malang: Setara Press.

¹⁵ Aminuddin Kasim dan Supriyadi, "Money Politics on the 2019 Election (A Study on the Portrait of Supervision and the Imperative Power of Election Law)". *Adhyasta Pemilu Volume 6 No. I* (2019).

¹² Mahmud Marzuki dan Peter Mahmud, (2011). *Legal Research*. Jurnal Penelitian Hukum.

donesia to move towards a more efficient and effective system by utilizing technology. E-voting is an electronic-based voting and counting system, which has been used in various other democratic countries, besides that this voting system has been implemented in several regions in Indonesia. E-voting has the goal of making voting at a low cost and counting votes fast and easy. The cost savings occurred due to the absence of voice printing, ink, making polling stations, and the costs of so many *KPPS* officers.¹⁶

Although nationally the use of technology in the form of e-voting in elections has not been implemented, several regions in Indonesia have implemented this system in general elections.

Table 1. Regions that have used E-Voting In the Village Head Election

No .	Village/Regency/Province	Election	Adjective
1	Boyolali	Village Head	14 Villages have already
2	Sidoarjo	Village Head	ready to develop an e-
3	Jembrana	Village Head	voting system
4	Sragen	Village Head	from version 1 to
5	Musi Rawas	Village Head	version 4.

Source: Analyzed by authors.

¹⁶ Hardjaloka Loura and Simarmata Varida Megawati. *E-Voting: The Needs vs Readiness (Welcoming E-Democracy)*. Jurnal Konstitusi Volume 8, No. 4 (2011): 579–604.

The data above may be only a small part of the regions that have implemented an e-voting system in village head elections. However, it should be noted that the village is an area that is geographically located in an underdeveloped, outermost, and even frontier region of Indonesia, but the process of implementing the village head election using e-voting is realized. If this fact is related to the existence of polling station (hereinafter mentioned as *TPS*) which incidentally are all located in villages, then the reasons for the geographical location and the constraints of the network system cannot be used as contextual reasons not to use e-voting in elections on a national scale. Moreover, at this time, the government of Ir. H. Joko Widodo from the first to the second period has built massive infrastructure in all regions including the Papua province, in addition to the infrastructure development of the national internet connection program has also been carried out by the government. Therefore, the use of e-voting in the 2024 elections and beyond is no longer related to geographic location and infrastructure, but rather to the political alignments of lawmakers. The application of e-voting is not only related to technical or legal competence, because, from the start, but public trust has also been based on social and

political contexts. So, political consensus is needed for political actors and social consensus, so that if there is a negative stigma regarding the e-voting system, there will be no political risk in the form of distrust of the elected government.

2019 General Elections: E-Voting-Based Election Designs

Many lessons can be learned from the practice of holding the 2019 Simultaneous Elections (UU No. 7 of 2017). One of the important lessons that can be learned when trying to reorganize Simultaneous Elections (National and Regional) is the cost of holding elections. In the 2019 Simultaneous Elections, the cost of holding elections that burden the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is Rp. 24.8 trillion. This figure is much higher than the cost of organizing the 2014 General Election, which was Rp. 18.9 trillion. So, the cost of holding the Simultaneous Election in 2019 increased by 31% (31 percent) from the cost of holding the General Election in 2014. The factor causing the swelling cost of holding the Simultaneous Election in 2019 is the expansion of regions in 17 new autonomous regions. This regional expansion affects the determination of the Electoral District (DAPIL). In the 2014 election,

there were only 2,101 DAPIL. Meanwhile, in the 2019 election, it increased to 2,206 DAPIL.¹ Then, the expansion of 17 autonomous regions has implications for increasing the number of Regency/Municipal KPU and Regency/City Bawaslu, namely from 497 to 514 Regency/City KPU and Regency/City Bawaslu. This policy has an impact on recruitment costs and honorary allowances for the chairman and members of Regency/Municipal KPU and Regency/Municipal Bawaslu members, District Election Committee (*PPK*), Voting Committee (*PPS*), Voting Organizer Group (*KPPS*), Community Protection Officers (*LINMAS*) at each polling station (*TPS*). If the Election Bill chooses the Simultaneous Election variant (model) as stated in the formulation of Article 1 number (2) and Article 4 paragraph (2) or the same as the 5 box Election model in 2019 (Law No. 7 of 2017), namely the National Election for the Presidential Election and Vice President as well as the Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representatives Council, Members of the Provincial Regional Representative Council, and Regency/City Regional Representative Council, then the cost of holding elections in the future (eg. National Simultaneous

Elections in 2024 and 2029), will certainly be cost more than the cost of the Simultaneous Election in 2019 (Rp. 24.8 trillion). This is very reasonable because the estimated number of voters in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections is increasing based on the projected increase in Indonesia's population from year to year.¹⁷

In the following table, the Indonesian population increases from 2019 to 2020 based on the results of the population census in September 2020.

Table 2. Total Indonesian Population in 2019 and 2020 (September)

Number of Indonesia Residence in 2019	Number of Indonesia Residence 2020	Adjective
267 million	2.270,2 million	Increase 1.25% in average every year

Source: Analyzed by authors.

The increase in the population of Indonesia every year, not only has implications for the addition of seats for DPRD members but also has implications for the number of voters every year. This is of course based on the assumption that Indonesian citizens (WNI) who have not been entitled to vote in the 2019 Election because they are still 16 years old, will be 17 years old in 2020, and of course, will be entitled to vote in the 2024 Election as

long as they do not die before the 2024 Election. or not bound by TNI/POLRI service. If the 2024 National Simultaneous Election is used as a reference, then Indonesian citizens who are over 12 years old in 2019 will be 17 years old in the 2024 National Simultaneous Election. With this assumption, it is already imagined in the future (2024) an increase in the number of voters. This assumption is supported by the trend of increasing Indonesia's population from 2019 and 2020, which is increasing by 1.25% (1.25 percent) every year. This assumption does not include Indonesian citizens who are 16 years old but are already bound by marital status. Furthermore, Table 2 below shows the increase in the number of voters from the 2014 National Simultaneous Election to the 2019 National Simultaneous Election.¹⁸

Table 3. Comparison of the Number of Voters in the 2014 and 2019 Elections

Amount of Voters in 2014 Election	Amount of Voters in 2019 Election	Adjective
186.612.255 (including voters from foreign countries)	5 (including voters from foreign countries)	Assumption of adding 6.253.999 voters

Source: Analyzed by authors.

¹⁷ Aminuddin Kasim, *Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)... Op. Cit.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

If the number of voters in the 2014 Election with the 2019 Election is used as a reference, namely the increase in the number of voters by 6,253,000 voters, then the assumption of the projected increase in the number of voters in the National Simultaneous Elections in the future (2024) is 199,119,254 voters (192,866,254 + 6,253,000). The additional number of voters of 199,119,254 will of course have implications for:

- a. Increase in the budget for the printing of ballot papers;
- b. Increased budget for ballot box distribution;
- c. Increase in the budget for the provision of *TPS*;
- d. Increase in the budget for the provision of ballot boxes;
- e. Increase in the budget for the recruitment of the Voting Organizer Group (KPPS);
- f. The additional budget for socialization costs is related to the duties, functions, and authorities of KPPS officers at each polling station.
- g. The addition of the budget for the honorarium of KPPS officers, because the addition of *TPS* has implications for the addition of KPPS officers.
- h. Additional budget for recruitment and honorarium for Community Protection

Officers (LINMAS) at each polling station.¹⁹

In Table 4 below, it can be seen the number of Voting Station in the 2014 Election with the number of Voting Station in the 2019 Election.

Table 4. Number of *TPS* in the 2014 Election and the 2019 Election.

Number of Voting Stations in 2014 Election	Number of Voting Stations in 2019 Election	Adjective
545.803	810.283	Added 264.480 Polling Station

Source: Analyzed by authors.

In the practice of holding the 2017 Simultaneous Elections and Simultaneous Pilkada, the cost of making *TPS* is different in each region (district/city). As a reference material (example), the cost of making one *TPS* in the 2018 West Java Governor Election is Rp. IDR 4,550,000,-⁸ While the Makassar City Election in 2020, the cost of making one *TPS* is IDR 1,600,000.

if the cost of making one *TPS* is assumed to be an average of Rp. 2,000,000,- (the assumption applies to all regencies/cities and costs will not change by 2024), and the addition of *TPS* in the National Simultaneous Election in 2024 is assumed to increase by 1,074,763 *TPS* (

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

810,283 *TPS* in the 2019 Election plus 264,480 *TPS*), so the comparison of the budget for making one *TPS* in the 2019 Election with the next General Election in 2024, is shown in the following table.

Table 5. Assumptions of Comparison of Costs for Making One *TPS* in the 2019 Election with the Future Election (2024)

Time of Election	Number of Voting Station	Cost/Voting Station (Rp.)	Amount (Rp.)
Simultaneous Election 2019	810.283	2.000.000	1.620.566.000.000
Future Election (2024)	1.074.763	2.000.000	2.149.526.000.000

Source: Analyzed by authors.

Table 5 above shows that the budget for the provision of *TPS* in the next National Simultaneous Election (Election 2024) will increase. The assumption of additional budget for making *TPS* is Rp. 528,960,000,000,-. This assumption does not take into account if there is a division of provincial and district/city-regions in the period 2022 to 2023. This also needs to be considered, because every time there is a division of provincial and district/city regions, it will have implications for the financing of recruitment of Regen-

cy/Municipal KPU members and members Regency/City Bawaslu in the expansion area, as well as the cost of paying honorary allowances for Regency/City KPU members and Regency/City Bawaslu members.). Furthermore, the addition of electoral districts in the new autonomous regions has implications for the addition of *TPS*, the addition of ballot boxes, the addition of the District Election Committee (PPK) officers, the Voting Committee (PPS), KPPS, the addition of the socialization budget, the addition of the PPK honorarium budget, PPS, KPPS, and LINMAS officers.²⁰

Table 6. Budget Assumptions for Honorarium for KPPS and LINMAS Officers in 2019 and 2024 Elections in the future.

Time of Election	Number of Voting Station	Number of Voting Administrator and LINMAS	Payment (Rp./Month)	Multiply Result (Rp.)
2019	810.283,1	1 (Chief)	550.000,-	445.655.650.000,-
		6 (Member)	500.000,-	2.430.849.000,-
		1 (LINMAS)	400.000,-	324.113.200.000,-
			Total: 3.200.617.850.000,-	

²⁰ Jimly Asshiddiqie. (2015). *Op. Cit.*

2024	1.074.763,1	(Chief)	550.000,-	591.119.650.000,-
		6 (Member)	500.000,-	3.224.289.000,-
		1 (LINMAS)	400.000,-	429.905.200.000,-
			Total: 4.245.313.850.000,-	

Source: Analyzed by authors.

The figure that exceeds Rp. 4 trillion above, is only limited to honorarium costs for KPPS officers and LINMAS officers. Then, what about the honorarium for PPK and PPS officers in the next general election (2024)? This can be analyzed by referring to the data on the number of PPK members and their supporting staff, as well as the number of PPS members and their supporting staff in the 2019 election.

The series of figures above make it clearer that the cost of organizing the General Election is fantastic in terms of the honorarium for the Ad-hoc Election Organizer. Data that has been released by the KPU reveals the available budget allocation for the formation of (PAW), honorarium, and goods expenditures for the Adhoc Election Organizing Body, namely: PPK, PPS, and Domestic KPPS, is Rp. 10,047,105,276,000,-.

Based on the data above, if the use of e-voting is implemented in the elections in 2024 and beyond, it is assumed that it will save costs of Rp. 10,047,105,276,000.

Thus the principles of efficiency and effectiveness in elections can be realized properly.

Design of E-voting Implementation in Indonesian Elections

Empirical facts have shown that several regions in Indonesia have used an electronic-based voting system as described above. It is an interesting question whether this e-voting system can be applied on a national scale through elections. As explained previously, at least the government's steps in preparing regional infrastructure had given a strong signal of Indonesia's readiness in the current digital era. In determining whether or not e-voting can be used in Indonesian elections, it is carried out with an approach of 2 (two) main variables, namely macro and micro. Macro variables or what can also be referred to as supra structure include political, legal, social, economic, and cultural aspects. While the micro aspect is related to the application of both hardware and software as well as the development of the application itself. Both variables are important to determine whether or not Indonesia can use e-voting in national elections.²¹

²¹ Ronald Schuster and Robert Krimmer, "The E-Voting Readiness Index," May 2014 (2008): 1–57. Accessed from [\(2\) \(PDF\) The Electronic Voting](#)

The holding of general elections in principle guarantees the right of every citizen to be elected and to vote. Therefore, this principle must be supported by rules. Likewise, the existence of e-voting as an alternative in creating effective and efficient general elections also needs to be placed within a clear legal framework.

Abdul Basid Fuadi in his research entitled *Juridical Review of the Electronic Voting System in the Implementation of General Elections in Indonesia* concluded that the use of the electronic voting system was following the Indonesian legal framework, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU Law No. 11/2008). No. 11-2008), Constitutional Court Decision Number 147/PUU-VII/2009, as well as Article 85 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Third Amendment to Law Number 1 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of

Governors, Regents, and Mayors to become Laws into Law (UU No. 6-2020).²²

Currently, the House of Representatives is discussing the Draft Election Law for amendments, after reading the entire academic text and the election bill, it seems that the legal politics of using e-voting in future elections has not been embedded in the bill. In the author's opinion, the drafting of the election bill has escaped the development of the current digitalization era, where almost all aspects of state administration and community activities cannot be separated from technology. Besides that, in the opinion of the authors, the drafting team of the election bill did not think about the effectiveness and efficiency of holding the 2024 general election, as evidenced by not comprehensively drawing on the empirical facts that several regions in Indonesia have successfully implemented the e-voting system in the direct election of village heads.

Legal certainty is the main thing to provide legality to the implementation of the 2024 election and beyond with the e-voting system. If all the facilities and practices have shown that Indonesia is factually ready to use e-voting then what will be decisive is the alignment of political actors in forming laws.

[Readiness Index \(researchgate.net\)](https://www.researchgate.net) on 22 February 2022.

²² Paulina H. Prima Rosa, Johanes Eka Priyatma, Iwan Binanto, Agnes Mari Polina. *Op. Cit.*

Then, one of the crucial issues is why e-voting is important because the budget burden for the implementation of the election is very large, the variety of data above is only a small part of the total budget spent in financing our elections in 2019. E-voting is a system that exists to reduce costs. the implementation of future elections, because the procurement of logistics and honorariums for ad hoc organizers can be reduced as much as possible

So far, the challenge of using e-voting in elections in Indonesia is tinkering with the issue of readiness of legal, political infrastructure as well as adequate facilities and infrastructure. From a legal standpoint, e-voting has not been given explicit legal certainty in the election law that this method is used in In the 2024 election, something that cannot be separated is also related to the political aspect in which the existence of e-voting has not been fully accepted politically. Then the aspect of facilities and infrastructure that are not adequate and evenly distributed, especially in the field of technology.

According to the author, the implementation of e-voting in elections in Indonesia can be carried out in stages, considering that the infrastructure is not yet fully evenly distributed in all regions of Indonesia, he said. The policy on the use of e-

voting can be applied to areas where the technology infrastructure is very good and good. For example, the whole area of Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, and Bali, then parts of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua, Sumatra. Thus, the implementation of our voting and vote counting system in the 2024 election can carry out a combination system between e-voting and conventional. With a note that infrastructure improvements to lead to the implementation of e-voting nationally continue to be carried out so it is assumed that in the 2029 elections Indonesia has fully used e-voting.

CONCLUSION

E-voting is an electronic-based voting system that aims to provide convenience for voters, increase voter participation rates, and provide accuracy in vote counting. This system can also provide efficient use of the budget for the implementation of general elections in Indonesia. The e-voting system has been implemented in Indonesia in conducting elections to villages in the Boyolali, Sidoarjo, Jember, Sragen, and Musi Rawas areas. The use of e-voting in elections in Indonesia has not yet been regulated in-laws and regulations. Therefore, for the sake of efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the 2024 elections and be-

yond, the legislators must include e-voting as a method used in future elections in stages by dividing the region, namely for the Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, and Bali areas, e-voting is applied. voting in whole and part for Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Papua, Sumatra.

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