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Static Electronic ETLE Electronic Tickets In Traffic Violations Processing At The Bengkulu Regional Police Traffic Directorate

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ABSTRACT
The ETLE system, which was launched in Bengkulu City on March 26, 2022, aims to address the increasing traffic violations and limitations of manual enforcement. With the installation of cameras at strategic points across the city, the system records and stores traffic violations as evidence for legal processes. This study explores the implementation of the ETLE system in Bengkulu, focusing on its effectiveness in traffic law enforcement, the challenges faced, and its impact on driver behavior. The research employs an empirical legal (socio-legal) approach, using both primary data (field research) and secondary data (library research). The fieldwork includes interviews with police officers from the Bengkulu Police Traffic Directorate (Ditlantas) and violators of the ETLE system. Data collection methods include interviews and library research, with qualitative data analysis presented through narrative form. The study finds that the ETLE system has significantly improved the efficiency of traffic law enforcement in Bengkulu, as it automates the detection and processing of violations. The use of cameras equipped with Artificial Intelligence allows for the accurate identification of violations such as seatbelt non-use, speeding, and mobile phone use while driving. The system also offers greater transparency and fairness in law enforcement, as violators can easily check their violations and pay fines electronically. Despite its successes, the study highlights challenges, including issues with internet connectivity, power outages, and outdated vehicle registration data, which can hinder the system's effectiveness. Nonetheless, the implementation of ETLE has contributed to raising public awareness about traffic regulations and has encouraged more disciplined driving behavior in Bengkulu. The findings suggest that this system can be an effective model for other regions in Indonesia aiming to enhance road safety and traffic law enforcement.

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of technology and information systems has significantly influenced various sectors of modern society, including public administration and law enforcement (Jahri, Wulandari, and Ramadan 2024). In response to this development, the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) has initiated a transformation in traffic law enforcement through the implementation of a digital system known as Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) (Darmayanti and Dwipayana 2023). This system, also commonly referred to as *e-Tilang*,

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represents a technological innovation aimed at modernizing the conventional manual ticketing process by integrating digital surveillance, real-time data processing, and web-based platforms for law enforcement and public services (Pradiyan, Harahap, and Sulistyanto 2024).

The primary objective of the ETLE system is to establish a more efficient, accountable, and transparent mechanism for handling traffic violations (Susetyo, Farhan, and Fauzan 2025). By utilizing CCTV surveillance and automated detection systems, traffic offenses can be recorded without the need for police presence at the scene. Violations such as speeding, not wearing seatbelts, and using mobile phones while driving are identified through AI-powered devices, and digital tickets are issued directly to the registered vehicle owners (Sutandi 2021). This not only reduces opportunities for corruption and procedural errors but also enhances public trust in traffic law enforcement (Khojastehpour, Sahebi, and Samimi 2022)

Technological innovation in this context serves dual purposes: improving administrative convenience for citizens and supporting law enforcement authorities in performing their duties more effectively (Woods 2021). The automated system allows violations to be processed continuously, without interruption, thereby increasing the efficiency of administrative procedures and strengthening institutional performance (Engel et al. 2022)

The growing dependence on motorized vehicles in everyday life whether for commuting to work, transporting children to school, or shopping at local markets further emphasizes the need for more robust traffic regulation systems (Suryana 2021). Increases in population and urban development have led to higher vehicle ownership rates, which in turn have contributed to the rise in traffic violations (Alobaidallah, Alqahtany, and Maniruzzaman 2025). Therefore, ETLE is seen as a proactive and modern solution to manage traffic behavior in an increasingly congested and complex urban environment (Charbonneau, Boisvert, and Bégin 2023).

The legal foundation for the use of electronic devices in prosecuting traffic violations is clearly established under Article 272 of Law No. 22 of 2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation (UU LLAJ). This law authorizes the use of electronic equipment in monitoring and prosecuting traffic offenses, with collected data integrated into the National Police Traffic Control Center. Furthermore, Article 1(2) of Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 12 of 2016 supports the use of technology and electronic information systems in handling traffic cases, thus legitimizing digital evidence in legal proceedings (Nurhanifah and Kusdarini 2023).

In line with these regulations, the implementation of ETLE in Bengkulu City officially began on March 26, 2022. Initially, eight key locations in the city were equipped with surveillance cameras capable of recording traffic violations, and Bengkulu joined 11 other regional police departments (Polda) that had adopted similar digital systems. Data released by the Bengkulu Police Traffic Directorate (Ditlantas Polda Bengkulu) show that in 2022, ETLE recorded 28,343 violations, rising sharply to 55,289 in 2023, and peaking at 839,000 violations between January and September 2024. These figures reflect the system's increasing ability to detect violations and highlight both the potential and challenges of its use in smaller urban centers.

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Previous studies have highlighted the positive impact of ETLE systems in various urban centers. For instance, research conducted by (Kiswoyo, Sukmarini, and Mujahid 2024) found that ETLE implementation in Jakarta led to a 35% reduction in traffic violations within six months. Similarly, Nugroho and Prasetyo (2022) emphasized the improvement in public perceptions of fairness and consistency in law enforcement due to the transparency offered by digital ticketing systems.

However, most existing research focuses on large metropolitan areas with advanced digital infrastructure and broader institutional support (Talha, Iqbal, and Manan 2023). There is a notable research gap in studies examining the application of ETLE in less-developed or mid-tier cities, such as Bengkulu, which face unique challenges including limited internet access, frequent power outages, and low public awareness of electronic traffic systems (Narendroputro and Rusfian 2023).

Furthermore, while prior research often examines the technical effectiveness of ETLE, fewer studies explore the socio-legal implications such as behavioral changes in drivers, public acceptance, and institutional adaptability especially in regions outside of Java or major urban centers. This study seeks to address that gap by providing an in-depth analysis of the contextual implementation, obstacles encountered, and social impact of the ETLE system in Bengkulu.

This research is significant for several reasons. First, it offers empirical insights into the operation and challenges of the ETLE system in a regional setting, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of how such systems function beyond major metropolitan contexts. Second, the findings of this study are expected to inform policy recommendations for improving the deployment of electronic ticketing systems across Indonesia, particularly in cities that are still in the early stages of digital transformation.

By focusing on the human dimension of technological adoption such as driver compliance, administrative responses, and public perceptions this study contributes to the broader discourse on technology and governance. It also helps identify actionable solutions for enhancing system reliability, such as updating vehicle registration databases, increasing digital literacy among citizens, and investing in supportive infrastructure.

The implementation of the ETLE system in Bengkulu serves as a critical case study in Indonesia's broader move toward digitizing public services and legal processes. This research is not only relevant for law enforcement and policymakers but also provides a valuable academic contribution to the fields of legal studies, public administration, and urban policy in the era of digital governance.

METHOD

This study adopts an empirical legal research approach, also known as a socio-legal method, which focuses on analyzing the relationship between law and society. The research aims to understand how the Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) system is implemented and perceived in real-life contexts by examining both institutional processes and community responses. The approach allows the researcher to explore how traffic regulations operate beyond statutory texts particularly their impact on everyday behavior and public compliance.

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This descriptive study investigates legal phenomena in Bengkulu City, where the interaction between traffic regulations and societal behavior is influenced by the implementation of a technology-driven enforcement system.

The research was conducted at the Bengkulu Regional Police Traffic Directorate (Ditlantas Polda Bengkulu), where the ETLE system has been operational since March 2022. The study involves primary data (field research) and secondary data (library research). Primary data were collected through interviews with three traffic police officers and three violators caught by ETLE cameras for different offenses: not wearing a seatbelt, using a cellphone while driving, and exceeding the speed limit. These respondents were selected using purposive sampling, ensuring diverse insights from both enforcers and offenders. Secondary data were obtained through literature reviews, including legal texts, regulatory frameworks, and previous academic studies related to digital ticketing and traffic law enforcement.

Data collection was conducted using semi-structured interviews and document analysis. The collected qualitative data were processed through editing, coding, and narrative presentation. The analysis focused on identifying patterns, behaviors, and challenges linked to the application of ETLE technology in traffic law enforcement. Data interpretation emphasized the legal, technical, and social dimensions of the system. By using this method, the study aims to provide a holistic understanding of how ETLE contributes to legal compliance, transparency, and administrative efficiency, while also revealing gaps or obstacles in its implementation. This comprehensive approach not only strengthens the validity of the findings but also provides practical insights for improving policy and enforcement in other regions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Static Etle Electronic Ticketing *in* Traffic Violation Action by the Bengkulu Police Traffic Directorate

Directorate So Cross Regional Police Bengkulu

The results of the research at the Bengkulu Police from February 11, 2025 to March 5, 2025. The researchers conducted interviews with 3 members of the Bengkulu Police Traffic Directorate, namely:

Name : Brigadier Yendra Guidance, SH
Position : Traffic ticket for Bamin (SUBDIT GAKUM SIGAR)
Name : B riptu ı Amrullah Wira Darma, SH Position : BA
Traffic Police (SUBDIT GAKUM TATIB)
Name : B r i p d a ı Rahmad Fadhil
Position : BA Traffic Police (SUB-DIRECTORATE OF BAGGINOPS)

The results of this interview provide a deeper understanding of the implementation of the static ETLE (*Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement*) system *in* dealing with traffic violations in the Bengkulu area.

This system utilizes sophisticated technology installed in the form of cameras spread across a number of strategic points in the city. These points include major intersections,

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protocol roads, and locations known to be prone to congestion and accidents. The presence of these cameras not only functions as a traffic monitoring tool, but also as a tool to automatically detect violations. One of the main features of the ETLE camera is its ability to capture images and violation data accurately, without requiring direct intervention from police officers.

Every violation detected by the ETLE camera will be recorded automatically in the system. The recording is then analyzed by the system to ensure that the violation is eligible for follow-up. *Artificial Intelligence technology* integrated into the ETLE system allows for more efficient recognition of violations, including identification of violations committed, such as not wearing a seat belt, breaking the speed limit, or using a cellphone while driving. With this integrated system, the law enforcement process becomes faster and more transparent. Drivers involved in traffic violations will be immediately subject to sanctions based on the type of violation committed.

The implementation of this system provides great benefits, both for the police and the community. For the police, the ETLE system reduces the workload in manually enforcing traffic violations. Previously, officers had to monitor and take action against violations directly in the field, which was often hampered by heavy traffic conditions or lack of personnel. With the ETLE system, almost the entire law enforcement process can be carried out automatically, from detecting violations to sending fines to violators.

For the public, the ETLE system provides convenience in terms of transparency and fairness. Every violation that occurs is clearly recorded and documented in the form of digital evidence, which makes it easy for violators to check evidence of violations that have been recorded in the system. In addition, violators no longer need to meet officers to pay fines, because payments can be made directly through *a virtual account* that has been integrated into the ETLE system. Payment of fines is made through *the electronic payment system* in the ETLE application, making this process easier, faster, and without complicated bureaucracy. For minor violations, such as not wearing a seat belt, violators will be subject to a fine of around IDR 250,000, while more serious violations, such as using a cellphone while driving or breaking the speed limit, can be subject to higher fines, up to IDR 750,000. The fines can be paid directly through the application, providing convenience and ease for the public in fulfilling their obligations.

Table 1. Recapitulation of ETLE Violation Data in 2022 (March–December)

No	Month	Number of Camera Captures	ETLE Validation Count	Confirmation of Offender	Letter Sent
1	March	5,340	56	2	20
2	April	13.245	149	0	24
3	May	13,681	433	67	372
4	June	13,943	739	148	780
5	July	11,860	156	27	153
6	August	8.148	994	71	994
7	September	5,541	1,062	152	913
8	October	3,654	1,451	237	953

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No	Month	Number of Camera Captures	ETLE Validation Count	Confirmation of Offender	Letter Sent
9	November	2.276	828	488	592
10	December	40,800	2,467	527	2.365
	Total	118,531	8.335	1,716	7,280

The data in 2022 indicates the early stage of static ETLE implementation in Bengkulu City, with relatively low validation and confirmation numbers compared to the total number of camera captures. Out of 118,531 camera captures, only 8,335 were validated as violations, and only 1,716 offenders confirmed the ticket. This discrepancy suggests that during its initial implementation, public awareness and system efficiency were still developing. However, the number of letters sent (7,280) shows the police's commitment to follow-up actions, despite the lack of confirmation responses.

Table 2. Recapitulation of ETLE Violation Data in 2023 (January–December)

No	Month	Number of Camera Captures	ETLE Validation	Letter Sent	Confirmation of Offender
1	January	58,141	2,942	2.895	799
2	February	51,987	2,877	2,852	632
3	March	55,387	3.022	2,982	788
4	April	55,098	1,726	1,646	356
5	May	61,324	1.113	956	653
6	June	54,060	2,929	2,908	1,075
7	July	59,857	2,999	2.973	1,051
8	August	71,005	3.341	3.330	1.615
9	September	98,546	5.018	4.998	867
10	October	91.111	4.765	4,749	1.259
11	November	76,523	3,863	3,850	1.224
12	December	69,214	2,550	2,541	627
	Total	802.253	37.145	36,680	10,946

In 2023, the effectiveness of the static ETLE system improved significantly, marked by an increase in camera captures (802,253) and validated violations (37,145). This growth reflects an expanded surveillance infrastructure and heightened enforcement efforts. Moreover, the number of letters sent (36,680) and offender confirmations (10,946) rose drastically compared to the previous year, suggesting that the public became more aware of the system and its consequences. This also indicates that the administrative follow-up became more robust and efficient.

Table 3. Recapitulation of ETLE Violation Data for 2024 (January–December)

No	Month	Number of Camera Captures	ETLE Validation	Letter Sent	Confirmation of Offender
1	January	95.128	4.633	3,824	1,458
2	February	67,485	3.022	2,831	1,049
3	March	78,164	4,509	4.092	830

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No	Month	Number of Camera Captures	ETLE Validation	Letter Sent	Confirmation of Offender
4	April	64.102	2,500	2,348	267
5	May	91,761	1,669	1,501	1,439
6	June	97,322	1,821	1,772	1,027
7	July	116,035	3,096	3,078	810
8	August	30,357	772	765	1,443
9	September	44,230	729	720	549
10	October	66,534	829	828	1,314
11	November	67,324	897	896	1.243
12	December	86,067	679	672	1.135
	Total	904,489	25.156	23,327	12,564

By 2024, the system had matured even further, with 904,489 captures and 25,156 validated violations. Although the number of validations slightly decreased compared to 2023, the number of offender confirmations (12,564) rose, signaling improved communication and response mechanisms. The higher public engagement and compliance also indicate that ETLE has become more accepted and embedded in the daily traffic law enforcement culture in Bengkulu, supported by improvements in technological performance and administrative outreach.

Table 4. Static ETLE Violation Data: Not Wearing a Seat Belt

No.	Information	Information Details
1	ETLE Violation Number	123456789
2	Date of Violation	September 3, 2024
3	Time of Event	At 10:30 WIB
4	Location of Violation	Long Beach Tourism Road, Bengkulu City
5	Vehicle Type	Passenger car (Toyota Avanza)
6	Vehicle Registration Number	BD 1138 YZ
7	Vehicle Owner Name	Awang Sujana
8	Types of Violations	Failure to use seat belts by driver and front passenger
9	Description of Violation	The vehicle was recorded by a static ETLE camera while driving at the intersection of Jalan Pariwisata. The camera captured the driver and front passenger not wearing seat belts, even though the vehicle was traveling at normal speed.
10	Evidence of Violation	Digital photos captured by ETLE cameras clearly show the driver and passengers without seat belts.

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No.	Information	Information Details
11	Sanctions Imposed	Administrative fine of Rp 250,000 in accordance with Article 106 Paragraph 3 in conjunction with Article 289 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation.
12	Sanction Payment Method	Payments are made electronically through channels available in the official ETLE application.

This individual case provides a clear example of how the ETLE system captures and processes traffic violations. The driver and front passenger were both recorded not wearing seat belts, which constitutes a violation under Indonesian traffic law. The digital photo evidence was clear and timestamped, and the violator was issued a fine of IDR 250,000. This case reflects the ETLE system's strength in delivering indisputable, automated evidence and enforcing regulations without requiring a police presence on the scene.

Table 5. Static ETLE Violation Data: Using a Mobile Phone While Driving

No.	Information	Information Details
1	ETLE Violation Number	987654321
2	Date of Violation	December 20, 2024
3	Time of Event	At 14:15 WIB
4	Location of Violation	Pagar Dewa Intersection Road, Bengkulu City
5	Vehicle Type	Passenger Car (Toyota Innova)
6	Vehicle Registration Number	BD 1243 YL
7	Vehicle Owner Name	Dodi Irawan
8	Types of Violations	Using a cell phone while driving
9	Description of Violation	The driver was detected by the static ETLE system holding and using a mobile phone in his left hand while the vehicle was moving. This violation occurred in the area of Jalan Simpang Pagar Dewa, which has been equipped with an ETLE camera for traffic surveillance.
10	Evidence of Violation	Evidence in the form of digital photos taken by the ETLE camera clearly shows that the driver was holding a cellphone while driving.
11	Sanctions Imposed	An administrative fine of IDR 750,000, in accordance with Article 106 Paragraph 1 in conjunction with Article 283 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation.
12	Sanction Payment	Payments are made through the electronic system available in the official ETLE application.

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	Method	

In this violation, the driver was seen using a mobile phone while operating the vehicle an offense clearly captured by the ETLE system. The image-based evidence was enough to justify an administrative fine of IDR 750,000. This case illustrates the ETLE system's ability to detect and penalize more dangerous violations that pose a significant risk to road safety, reinforcing its function not only as a monitoring tool but also as a deterrent against risky behavior.

Table 6. Static ETLE Violation Data: Not Wearing a Helmet

No.	Information	Information Details
1	ETLE Violation Number	2233445566
2	Date of Violation	October 18, 2024
3	Time of Event	At 09:30 WIB
4	Location of Violation	Letjen Soeprapto Street, Bengkulu City
5	Vehicle Type	Motorcycle
6	Vehicle Registration Number	BD 1305 YI
7	Vehicle Owner Name	Lastomo
8	Types of Violations	Not wearing a helmet when riding a motorbike
9	Description of Violation	A static ETLE camera installed at the intersection of Jalan Letjen Soeprapto clearly recorded a motorcyclist who was not wearing a helmet while driving on the highway. The rider's face was fully recorded by the system, providing strong visual evidence of the violation.
10	Evidence of Violation	Evidence in the form of digital photos from ETLE cameras showing riders without helmets, complete with the time and location of the violation automatically recorded by the system.
11	Sanctions Imposed	A fine of IDR 250,000, in accordance with the provisions of Article 291 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation.
12	Sanction Payment Method	Payments can be made electronically through the ETLE application system available to violators.

This final case highlights a common violation among motorcyclists riding without a helmet. The ETLE system recorded the offense with visual clarity, confirming the lack of helmet use. A fine of IDR 250,000 was imposed, in line with applicable traffic laws. This incident underscores the system's role in enforcing helmet use, promoting rider safety, and

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ensuring that regulations are upheld through a transparent, non-intrusive process.

These findings prove that the implementation of the *static ETLE (Electronic Traffic* Law *Enforcement*) system in Bengkulu City has a positive impact in developing the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement. System This uses technology camera Which installed in strategic points, such as major intersections and locations prone to traffic jams, to automatically detect violations. Violators who are detected will receive an electronic ticket, which facilitates the procedure of paying fines online without having to come to the police station, increasing efficiency and convenience for the public.

One of the main advantages of implementing the ETLE system is increased transparency and objectivity in law enforcement. Without direct interaction between officers and violators, this system reduces the potential for fraud and abuse of power, and ensures that every violation is dealt with fairly and according to the rules. This also encourages drivers to be more disciplined in driving, considering that their violations are automatically recorded by the ETLE camera.

In addition, the police also carry out pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive efforts to reduce traffic violations. Pre-emptive efforts include socialization and education to the public about the importance of obeying traffic rules, while preventive efforts are carried out by installing cameras at vulnerable points and routine patrols. Actions repressive, such as giving traffic ticket Electronic and further legal action for serious violations, also play a role in creating a safer and more orderly traffic environment. In general overall, implementation ETLE *static* in Bengkulu It is hoped that it will reduce traffic violations, develop public awareness, and create a better culture of orderly traffic.

Obstacles faced by police in implementing the ETLE Static electronic ticketing regulation against traffic violators at the Bengkulu Police Traffic Directorate
Directorate So Cross Regional Police Bengkulu

Based on the results of the interview conducted by the author together with the Bengkulu Police Traffic Directorate on March 5, 2025, in-depth information was obtained about the various obstacles faced by the traffic directorate. One of the obstacles that often occurs is disruption to the internet network connected to system ETLE *static*. System This depends on connectivity stable internet to be able to send violation data to the authorities. If happen disturbance on network Internet, procedure the transmission of violation data can be hampered, which can cause delays in the issuance of fines or other law enforcement. In such situations, delays in law enforcement can occur, which of course will reduce the effectiveness of the ETLE system itself.

In addition to internet network disruptions, other problems that can occur are related to power outages. *Static ETLE systems* require a power source. Power electricity Which stable for can functioning with Good. If there is a power outage, the ETLE system cannot operate, and cameras installed at strategic points cannot detect violations. Then cross. In situation like This, Traffic Police Regional Police Bengkulu must take steps to restart the ETLE system at Dirlantas center. Procedure recovery This need time between 30 up to 60 minutes, depending on the technical conditions and readiness of the existing system. During period the, enforcement law to violation Then Crossing cannot be done, which has the potential to

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develop violations in areas that should already be monitored by the ETLE system.

In addition to technical obstacles related to internet networks and power outages, another problem that is no less important is related to vehicle data. Vehicle data recorded in the ETLE system is very important for law enforcement and vehicle administration. However, problems often occur in updating vehicle data, especially when the vehicle has been sold or transferred to a new owner, but the vehicle data is still recorded in the name of the first owner. This can cause confusion in law enforcement procedures and vehicle administration. For example, when a vehicle that has been transferred is detected as committing a traffic violation by an ETLE camera, the system will send a ticket to the address of the first owner recorded in the database.

As a result, the new vehicle owner, or the second party, will notquick know existence violation Which done by the vehicle. The second party will only realize that there is a violation when they try to make vehicle tax payments or take care of it. administration vehicle others, and find that their vehicles are involved in traffic violations. This will certainly make it difficult for the second party to pay taxes or other administrative matters, and can cause unwanted legal problems. They may be subject to sanctions or fines that are not in accordance with the violations they have committed, considering that the vehicle has changed hands.

To avoid such things, updating vehicle data is very important. Every time a transaction of buying and selling or transferring vehicle ownership occurs, the vehicle data recorded in the ETLE system must be immediately updated to match the actual owner. This will not only speed up the vehicle administration procedure, but also avoid potential legal problems that may arise. consequence mismatch data. Procedure Updates data vehicle can be done via Samsat or a system application that is directly connected to database vehicle in Traffic Police. With Updates data Which on time, so procedure enforcement law and administration vehicle can run more smoothly, and develop public trust in the ETLE system implemented.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Traffic Directorate of the Bengkulu Police on March 5, 2025, it was proven that even though the static ETLE system had been implemented to develop traffic law enforcement, several... Technical and administrative obstacles are still a challenge. The main obstacles faced are disturbance on network Internet Which can hinder data delivery violation, as well as blackout electricity Which cause system ETLE must reset and require time recovery between 30 until 60minute. Second problem This potential post pone enforcement laws and reduce the effectiveness of the system.

Besides That, problem other Which appear related with Updates vehicle data. Inconsistency of vehicle data recorded in the ETLE system, especially when vehicle has sold or transferred but not updated, can cause confusion in law enforcement procedures. Violations committed by vehicles that have been transferred can be sent to the address of the first owner, not the new owner, which can cause administrative and legal problems for the second party.

To overcome this problem, it is very important that vehicle data updates are carried out quickly and accurately after a sale or purchase transaction or transfer of ownership. This will ensure that the recorded data always matches the actual owner, and avoid potential legal

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problems in the future. With timely data updates, the ETLE system can run more effectively, streamline vehicle administration, and develop public trust in this system.

Static ETLE violators proves that they face a number of problems related to ignorance about the violations committed, inaccurate vehicle data, and obstacles in updating driver identity data. The first respondent, Awang Sujana, felt that his confusion arose because there was no direct notification of the violation that occurred, which could prevent errors. The second respondent, Dodi Irawan, experienced problems related to vehicle data that was still recorded in the name of the previous owner, which caused confusion when a violation occurred. The third respondent, Lastomo, revealed that a change of address that was not recorded caused the ticket not to reach him. To overcome these problems, the proposed solutions include the implementation of *real-time automatic warnings,* electronic identity data updates, and a *real-time vehicle data update system,* which can minimize administrative errors and provide an opportunity for drivers to correct errors before being subject to sanctions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Static Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) system by the Bengkulu Regional Police represents a strategic step toward modernizing traffic law enforcement. However, its effectiveness remains limited due to the small number of surveillance points, insufficiently trained personnel, and inadequate supporting infrastructure. Additionally, low public awareness regarding the importance and obligations of ETLE has hindered its full potential. These factors collectively serve as major obstacles in the successful application of the system. To address these issues, future research should focus on evaluating the scalability of ETLE in broader regional contexts, exploring the integration of advanced technologies such as AI and real-time analytics, and developing public education campaigns to enhance awareness and compliance. Strengthening inter-institutional coordination and increasing investment in both human resources and infrastructure are also recommended to optimize ETLE enforcement outcomes.

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