

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DRIVERS WHO DO NOT REPORT CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP**

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### **Abstract**

The assignment of Vehicle Registration Numbers (Tanda Nomor Kendaraan Bermotor - TNKB) serves a purpose and represents one of the initial steps in implementing the legal norms that society aims to achieve. Therefore, as citizens, it is our duty to comply with prevailing laws and regulations. Consequently, every motor vehicle must display a TNKB that adheres to the applicable provisions to ensure compliance with legal norms and regulations. The Indonesian National Police (Kepolisian Republik Indonesia) is the authority responsible for law enforcement, particularly concerning traffic. Traffic and road transportation must be developed to enhance their potential and role in ensuring security, welfare, and order in traffic and transportation, supporting economic development, advancements in science and technology, regional autonomy, and accountability in state administration. This study employs a sociological legal research method. Based on the research findings, law enforcement against drivers who fail to report changes in vehicle ownership in Pekanbaru City, as stipulated in the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2021 on Vehicle Registration and Identification, has not been effectively implemented. This is due to the presence of drivers who neglect to report changes in vehicle ownership. Strict law enforcement against non-compliance aims to prevent potential misuse of vehicles, such as theft or fraud, and to ensure the legitimate identification of vehicle owners. Furthermore, law enforcement ensures that vehicles operating on public roads remain properly registered in the vehicle administration system, which is crucial for ownership and tax obligation.

**Keywords :** Law Enforcement, Drivers, Ownership

**INTRODUCTION**

Humans as road users who do not comply with traffic regulations are the main factor in traffic accidents. Although there are other causes outside of human factors such as flat tires, brake failure, potholes, traffic congestion, high vehicle volumes through certain road sections, road conditions, inadequate road infrastructure and others (Junef, 2014).

The increase in traffic violations is a new challenge for the Police to be able to apply sanctions that are educational but still have a deterrent effect. One way to reduce violations is to carry out administrative sanctions (tickets) carried out by the police.

The ticketing system that is carried out should be able to be managed properly so that in each implementation it produces a deterrent effect for the community of traffic violators. So the information system for every violation by drivers on the highway must be able to be the basis for taking action against violations in the next stage, meaning that information on violations that have been committed by each person must always be identified by each police officer who issues a ticket (Rahardian & Dian, 2011). The Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Traffic and Road Transportation explains that the Traffic and Road Transportation Information and Communication System is a collection of interconnected subsystems through the integration, processing, storage, and distribution of data related to the implementation of Traffic and Road Transportation (Ditlantas Polri, 2009).

To achieve a relevant ticketing process, an information system supported by network-based software or a website is needed that allows the distribution of information to every member of the police in real time. The software in question is an application program that can store information on every traffic violation committed by the public in a database, and when the violation is repeated by the same person, this application program or information system will review the previous violation, and the violation data that is displayed again (review) will be the basis for further action, so that violators do not receive sanctions at the same level but can be prosecuted at a higher level, and of course this will have a deterrent effect on violators.

The police provide protection, care and service to the public, as the existence of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) together and united with the community. In such a position, it is natural that the evaluation of the performance of the Polri is given directly by the public. Direct performance evaluation by the public towards the Polri greatly influences the image of the Polri (Indarti, 2014).

Currently, observers consider the quality of the Polri's image to be declining. The decline in the image of the Indonesian National Police in the eyes of the public is an important issue that until now continues to hamper the Indonesian National Police in carrying out its duties and authorities as guardians of public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection and creating security, order and smooth traffic in serving the public (Halawa, 2015). This phenomenon seems to remain an eternal cycle within Polri (Indonesian National Police), if the commitment to professionalism, transparency and accountability is not manifested in the attitudes and actions of police officers in carrying out their daily duties and authorities.

The E-ticket system will replace the manual ticketing system that uses blank/tickets, where violating drivers will be recorded through an application owned by police personnel. With the E-ticket, it is easier for the public to pay fines through the bank. However, not all people can follow the E-ticket procedures provided by the police. Especially for the general public who do not understand technology. The E-ticket system that is implemented provides attention to the public. With the E-ticket system, it has a good impact on people who are familiar with technology. However, for people who are not familiar with technology, it is difficult to keep up with the development of this technology. The factors that are considered by the public are in the use of the E-ticket system which is not yet well understood and widespread. The implementation of E-ticket is not just a rumor because E-ticket is an effort aimed at the public

so that the public obeys traffic regulations so that a culture of orderly traffic is created (Apriliana, 2019).

Based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, Article 272 paragraph (1) states that to support the enforcement of violations in the field of Traffic and Road Transportation, electronic equipment can be used, but in reality, for the implementation of the application of E-tickets, many people do not know how the E-ticket system is enforced. In reality, there are still some that are not appropriate, the first is that people who are not familiar with technology have difficulty in following the development of this technology. The factors that are considered by the community are in the use of the E-ticket system which is not well understood and widespread, as well as the lack of public understanding of the application of ticket fines.

Legal norms are the basis for all aspects of people's lives in Indonesia. This statement is clarified by the existence of one of the legal regulations regarding motor vehicle ownership which is regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation and Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles. The rapid development of technology and the public's need for transportation have made more people choose to use private vehicles rather than public transportation, because private vehicles are considered more effective. The proof of legal private vehicle ownership is the Vehicle Registration Certificate or STNK which contains complete data from the vehicle owned and is then marked with a Motor Vehicle Registration Number or TNKB which is attached to the vehicle that is owned and functions as a registration and identification mark of the motor vehicle, the main function of attaching the TNKB to a motor vehicle is as a form of legitimacy for the operation of the motor vehicle issued by the Police (Dananjaya, 2021).

The regulation of using the TNKB officially certainly has a good purpose for the community, including guaranteeing official ownership and facilitating tracing if the vehicle is involved in violations and/or related to criminal cases and so on. Motor vehicle registration and identification data is part of the Traffic and Road Transportation communication information system and is used for Police forensics.

The determination of the numbering of Motor Vehicle Registration Plates has been regulated in Article 6 of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2021 which was previously regulated in Police Regulation Number 5 of 2012 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles which reads:

- 1) NRKB as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) consists of:
  - a. area code/registration code
  - b. registration sequence number and
  - c. letter series.
- 2) NRKB as referred to in paragraph (1), is written sequentially starting from the area code/registration code, registration sequence number and/or letter series.
- 3) The area code as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, is issued based on the registration area of the Ranmor.
- 4) The registration code as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, is issued based on the interests of the Ranmor user.
- 5) The registration sequence number as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, is in the form of a number consisting of at least 1 (one) number and a maximum of 4 (four) numbers which are determined based on the type of Ranmor.
- 6) The letter series as intended in paragraph (1) letter c, consists of:
  - a. without letters.
  - b. 1 (one) letter.
  - c. 2 (two) letters or

- d. more than 2 (two) letters.
- 7) Determination and/or addition of a series of letters of more than 2 (two) letters as referred to in paragraph (6) letter d and the area of use is determined by the Decree of the Head of the Regional Police with the approval of the Head of the Traffic Corps of the Indonesian National Police.
- 8) The format of the area code/registration code, registration sequence number, and series of letters as referred to in paragraphs (3) to (6), are listed in the Attachment which is an integral part of this Police Regulation.

Provisions related to Motor Vehicle Registration Numbers (TNKB) are stated in Article 68 paragraph (4) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation which states that motor vehicle registration numbers must meet the requirements for shape, size, material, color, and installation method, including:

- 1) Every Motor Vehicle operated on the Road must be equipped with a Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate and Motor Vehicle Registration Number.
- 2) The Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) contains Motor Vehicle data, owner identity, Motor Vehicle registration number, and validity period.
- 3) The Motor Vehicle Registration Number as referred to in paragraph (1) contains the area code, registration number, and validity period.
- 4) The Motor Vehicle Registration Number must meet the requirements for shape, size, material, color, and installation method.
- 5) In addition to the Motor Vehicle Registration Number as referred to in paragraph (3), special Motor Vehicle Registration Numbers and/or secret Motor Vehicle Registration Numbers may be issued.

With the existence of this article, every vehicle must be equipped with a motor vehicle number plate which is hereinafter referred to as a vehicle number plate that has been issued by the Indonesian National Police, while special and secret vehicle number plates as stated in paragraph 5 (five) are given to state officials or officers which are then regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 3 of 2012 concerning the Issuance of Recommendations for Vehicle Number Plates and Special and Secret Motor Vehicle Number Plates for Official Motor Vehicles. And in this regulation it is stated that every vehicle must be registered in accordance with the issuance of a Motor Vehicle Owner's Book (BPKB), Vehicle Registration Certificate (STNK), and Motor Vehicle Number Plate (TNKB).

With this regulation, there is an article that results in sanctions if the vehicle owner violates these provisions with the threat of imprisonment or a fine. Criminal provisions for violators are stated in Article 280 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, namely that anyone who drives a Motor Vehicle on a Road that is not equipped with a Motor Vehicle Number Plate determined by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 68 shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah).

The determination of the numbering of Motor Vehicle Number Plates certainly has a purpose and is one of the initial steps in implementing the legal norms that are to be achieved, thus it is fitting for us as Citizens to participate in implementing the applicable rules and legal norms, therefore every motor vehicle is required to install a Motor Vehicle Number Plate (TNKB) in accordance with applicable provisions so as not to deviate from the rules and legal norms.

In enforcing the law, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is the authorized party, especially regarding traffic. Traffic and road transportation must develop their potential and role to realize security, welfare, order in traffic and road transportation in order to support

economic development and the development of science and technology, regional autonomy, and accountability of state administration.

One of the obstacles in the implementation of the E-Tilang system is the failure to report changes in vehicle ownership. In this system, traffic violations detected through surveillance cameras (CCTV) will be processed directly based on the vehicle owner data recorded in the official registration. However, if the vehicle has changed hands without being reported to the authorities, a confirmation letter or notification of the violation will still be sent to the previous owner. This causes problems, especially for the previous owner who has no connection with the violation.

This study shows that the E-Tilang system mechanism is able to adapt to such conditions. One of the reasons is the existence of a verification and confirmation procedure for violations that allows registered owners to provide evidence or information that the vehicle is no longer theirs. Authorities can then track the new owner based on the additional information provided.

In addition, public awareness of the importance of reporting changes in vehicle ownership is increasing, along with socialization efforts from the government and police. This gradually reduces potential obstacles in the implementation of E-Tilang. An easier reporting process through an online system or application also helps speed up the updating of vehicle ownership data.

Thus, although obstacles related to changes in vehicle ownership have the potential to occur, the study shows that these obstacles do not have a major impact on the effectiveness of the implementation of E-Tilang. The existence of flexible handling procedures and systems allows these obstacles to be overcome properly. However, continuous efforts to increase public compliance in reporting changes in vehicle ownership are still needed so that the E-Tilang system is increasingly optimal.

Article 7 paragraph (2) letter e of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation has explained that the Police are the organizers of government affairs in the field of Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles and Drivers, Law Enforcement, Operational Management and Traffic Engineering, and traffic education. Then the duties and authorities of the police in general are regulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, namely:

- a. Maintaining public security and order.
- b. Enforcing the Law and
- c. Providing protection, patronage, and services to the community.

Furthermore, in Article 12 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (2) letter e the Police have the authority:

- a. Testing and issuing Motor Vehicle Driving Licenses.
- b. Implementation of registration and identification of Motor Vehicles.
- c. Collection, monitoring, processing, and presentation of Traffic and Road Transportation data.
- d. Management of the Traffic and Road Transportation Information and Communication System control center.
- e. Traffic regulation, guarding, escorting, and patrolling.
- f. Law enforcement including taking action against violations and handling Traffic Accidents.
- g. Traffic education.
- h. Implementation of Traffic Management and Engineering and
- i. Implementation of Traffic operational management.

And in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles, it also

explains that the Republic of Indonesia National Police, hereinafter referred to as the Polri, is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security and order.

Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles Article 2 paragraph (1) Every Motor Vehicle must be registered. Paragraph (2) Registration as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. Registration of new Motor Vehicles;
- b. Registration of changes in the identity of Motor Vehicles and owners;
- c. Registration of Motor Vehicle extensions; and/or
- d. Registration of Motor Vehicle validation

However, in reality, what happens in the field is very different from what is aspired to by the regulations because in reality there are still many who use Motor Vehicle Number Plates that are not changed names. It turns out that there is a significant increase in violations every month, thus meaning that *das sollen* with *das sein* is irrelevant. Of course, this makes violations like this very common and of course the authority to take action against these violations is the Police.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in researching this in a thesis research entitled Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 Concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research in this paper is Sociological Legal Research, namely a research approach that studies the influence of society on law, to what extent the symptoms that exist in society can influence law and vice versa and is based on the paradigm of empirical science. Sociological Legal Research in this paper discusses the application of positive law, namely Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 Concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles**

Law enforcement is all the power and effort to explain the rules of law in the life of society, so that the objectives of law in society can be realized in the form of the realization of the values of justice, proportionality, legal certainty, protection of rights, public peace and others (Fuady, 2003). Law enforcement is the process of making efforts to uphold or function legal norms in real terms as guidelines for behavior in legal relations in the life of society and the state.

Traffic and road transportation as we know that have a strategic role in supporting national development and integration as part of efforts to advance public welfare as has been secured by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and that traffic and road transportation as part of the national transportation system must develop their potential and role to create safety, security, order, and also smooth traffic and road transportation in order to support economic development and regional development (Damaya, 2019).

The main objective of this law is to provide security, safety, order and smoothness of traffic and road transportation as explained in Article 4 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning

Traffic and Road Transportation, that LLAJ is organized with the aim of:

1. Safe, secure, orderly, smooth and integrated LLAJ services to drive the national economy, advance public welfare and so on.
2. The realization of traffic ethics and national culture.
3. The realization of law enforcement and legal certainty for the community.

In principle, traffic violations regulated in the Traffic and Road Transportation Law are quite numerous, but in the discussion of this thesis problem, it is a violation of the act of not wearing a helmet, where in Article 291 paragraph (2) it states that everyone who drives a motorcycle without wearing an Indonesian National Standard helmet as regulated in Article 106 paragraph (8) shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) month or a maximum fine of Rp. 250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand rupiah).

The development of Information and Computer Technology (ICT) has experienced very rapid progress, especially after the discovery of technology that connects computers (networking) and the internet. The increasing use of the internet has positive and negative impacts on those who use it. On the positive side, the internet can penetrate the boundaries of space and time, where users and service providers can do various things on the internet, without knowing the distance and time difference. While on the negative side, the influence of foreign culture can influence the culture of internet users themselves. In addition, cybercrime is also inevitable.

Various acts of crime and criminality directly or indirectly involve information and communication technology. The widespread and massive use of computers, mobile phones, email, internet, websites, and others has invited various evil parties to commit crimes based on electronic and digital technology. Therefore, recently there has been a recognition of computer forensic science or computer forensics, which is needed and used by law enforcers in their efforts to reveal criminal incidents through the disclosure of evidence based on digital and electronic entities or devices.

E-Tilang or ETLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) is a method of recording traffic violations electronically. The technology used is an Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) camera that can detect Motor Vehicle Number Plates (TNKB). The camera is installed on the Traffic Control System CCTV (SPLL) belonging to the Metro Jaya Regional Police and the DKI Jakarta Transportation Agency which is integrated with the Regional Police Traffic Management Center (TMC). That way, the CCTV will automatically record and store evidence of violations that are used as evidence during action.

The types of violations that can be detected by E-TLE CCTV include odd-even violations, violations of road markings and signs, speed limit violations, lane errors, excess carrying capacity and dimensions. There are also other forms of violations such as violations due to running red lights, going against the flow, driving at speeds exceeding the limit, not wearing a helmet, not wearing a seat belt, and using gadgets while driving.

CCTV (Closed Circuit Television) when translated means closed circuit television. The way the CCTV system works is by using a closed signal, so it is not like a regular television. Generally, CCTV is used to strengthen security, both at home, on the highway and in the office.

In general, CCTV can be interpreted as a digital video camera device and is used to send signals to a monitor screen. It is only natural that CCTV is also often called a surveillance camera. The installation of CCTV aims to monitor the conditions and situations of certain places as a preventive measure against unwanted things, especially crime. In fact, it is not uncommon for CCTV to be used as evidence of crimes that have occurred in a place. The CCTV system consists of several pieces of equipment, namely:

- 1) Camera
- 2) Digital Video Recorder
- 3) Monitor

Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles (Regident Ranmor) according to Article 1 number 1 of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles is a police function to provide legitimacy of the origin and eligibility, ownership and operation of Ranmor, control functions, police forensics and services to the community.

The function of the Regident of motor vehicles handled by the police is related to security, safety, order and excellent public service which is intended to:

- a. Provide guarantees of the legitimacy of the origin and ownership of motor vehicles (handled by the BPKB division). This is related to the protection of ownership and shows that the vehicle owned is not a product of crime. In addition, it can also be used as an asset to guarantee social activities in the community in the fields of business and economy.
- b. Legitimacy of operation (STNK and TNKB), in this context is related to safety for oneself and others. Operating a motorized vehicle on the highway can be a victim or perpetrator who hinders, damages or even kills the productivity of ourselves and others. So that vehicle owners are obliged to pay taxes and insurance as collateral and road construction.
- c. Police forensics. Motor vehicle and driver data are the basis and part of policing, especially in the investigation function to uncover and clarify a crime. In addition, it is also related to the function of protecting the protection of services because motor vehicles and their drivers are related to a crime or criminal act.
- d. Control function or law enforcement against traffic violations manually, semi-electronically or electronically. The motor vehicle and driver registration data system is important and fundamental for security, safety, order and smooth traffic.
- e. Excellent police service that is fast, precise, accurate, transparent, accountable, informative and easily accessible on a one gate system supported by a big data system.

Physical checks of motor vehicles are carried out to guarantee and protect the validity, truth and security of motor vehicle evidence. Physical checks of motor vehicles to be registered are to match them with the registration evidence that is being processed. Physical checks of motor vehicles are a step to prove the suitability between the physical vehicle and the vehicle documents.

A physical check is an inspection of the vehicle in certain parts and the specifications of the motor vehicle signs with the aim of finding conformity with the vehicle documents and is not an inspection to find concrete data about the eligibility of the vehicle. From the above understanding, it can be stated that basically a physical check of a motor vehicle is to find out the conformity between the physical and the documents.

Basically, a physical check of a vehicle is a step to create a match between the physical vehicle and the vehicle documents. In fact, routine physical checks have been carried out by the Samsat with a unified administration system under one roof (Samsat) every year. Routine physical checks are carried out when a motor vehicle will renew its Motor Vehicle Registration Certificate (STNK). The physical check carried out is on the engine frame of the vehicle concerned. A physical check is an inspection of the vehicle in certain parts and the specifications of the motor vehicle signs with the aim of finding conformity with the vehicle documents and is not an inspection to find concrete data about the eligibility of the vehicle (Jaya, Ismail & Engka, 2020).

The definition of a physical check of a motor vehicle according to Article 1 number 17 of Police Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles is the process of identifying and verifying motor vehicles which includes the chassis number, engine number, color, shape, type, and type of motor vehicle including checking the safety aspects, equipment, and technical requirements of the motor vehicle to ensure



compliance between the identity, physical condition with the motor vehicle documents.

According to the Decree of the Chief of Police No. Pol. : Skep / 1385 / X / 2000, a physical check of a motor vehicle is an inspection of certain parts of the vehicle and the technical specifications of the motor vehicle as stated in the contents of Model V BPKB with the aim of finding the physical conformity of the motor vehicle with the motor vehicle documents and is not an inspection of the technical eligibility of the motor vehicle. What is meant by certain parts are parts of the motor block or motor housing that are not easily replaced and removed.

A physical check of a motor vehicle is a verification process of Ranmor identification which includes the chassis number, engine number, color, shape, type, and type of motor vehicle including checking the safety aspects, equipment, and also the technical requirements of the motor vehicle to ensure compliance between the identity, physical condition with the motor vehicle documents (Ikhsanto, Suprijatno & Gilalo, 2017).

Motor vehicle physical check is one of the requirements for motor vehicles, both cars or motorbikes, whose vehicles will be transferred or transferred, and for those who want to extend their vehicle tax every 5 years (Polri, 2008). In addition, it also functions to identify vehicles in handling criminal acts related to motor vehicles such as motor vehicle theft or falsification of motor vehicle documents.

A vehicle physical check is a check on the physical condition of a vehicle which includes: Brand/Type, Type/Model, Year of Manufacture, Year of Assembly, Cylinder Contents, Color, and Chassis Number (Boediono, 2003). The requirements for a vehicle physical check are that a taxpayer must show the original STNK and BPKB. This vehicle physical check is carried out by SAMSAT (Integrated Roof Administration System) officers from the Police. Therefore, vehicle physical check officers must have special expertise in their field, if someone does not have good expertise, then if there is a mistake regarding the vehicle physical check, the consequences will be fatal, because it will be a long-term mistake. The legal basis for physical inspection of motorized vehicles is as follows:

- 1) Article 64 paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation which states that every motorized vehicle must be registered.
- 2) Article 66 letter c of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation which states that registration and identification of Motorized Vehicles for the first time must meet the requirements, namely having the results of a physical inspection of the vehicle
- 3) Article 10 paragraph (1) letter c Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motorized Vehicles which states that registration of new motorized vehicles must meet the minimum requirements including: c) results of a physical inspection of the motorized vehicle.

Registration and identification of motorized vehicles is a police function to provide legitimacy of the origin and roadworthiness, ownership and operation of motorized vehicles, control functions, police forensics and services to the public through verification, recording, numbering, issuing and providing proof of registration and identification of motorized vehicles, archiving and providing information (Chaerunnisa, 2022).

Every vehicle, whether a motorbike or a car, must be registered. The process called motor vehicle registration and identification is an effort by the police to support the road safety program which is interpreted as safe, orderly and smooth traffic. This process is a guarantee and legitimacy of the validity of the origin and ownership of motor vehicles.

According to Police Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Motor Vehicle Registration and Identification, a motor vehicle number plate is a symbol or sign in the form of letters or numbers or a combination of letters and numbers containing an area code and registration number that functions as Motor Vehicle Registration and Identification.

Along with the increasing volume of vehicles, license plate identification has become an important thing to pay special attention to. However, manual license plate identification will require a lot of money, time and effort. Therefore, a system is needed that aims to automatically identify vehicle plates. This system is called Automatic Number Plate Recognition.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition is one useful approach to vehicle surveillance. This system can be applied in various public places that aim to manage automatic parking spaces. The Automatic Number Plate Recognition process is generally divided into four stages, namely:

1) Vehicle Image Capture

Image capture is the first stage in the Automatic Number Plate Recognition process. An image is a visual representation of a real-life object in two dimensions.

2) Number Plate Detection

At this stage, a system can identify the position of the number plate on the car image. There are several algorithms for carrying out the number plate detection process and each has a different technique. The factors that must be considered in the number plate detector are:

- a) Number plate size
- b) Number plate location
- c) Number plate background
- d) Screws (can be detected as characters)

3) Character Segmentation

After finding the position of the number plate, the character segmentation process is carried out. The character segmentation process is almost the same as the number plate detection process. In image correction, it is done vertically and horizontally to improve the pre-processing stage for character segmentation.

4) Optical Character Recognition for Character Recognition Character recognition helps identify and convert image text into editable text. Most number plate recognition algorithms use the Optical Character Recognition method.

Law enforcement against drivers who do not report changes in motor vehicle ownership

In Pekanbaru City is an important issue related to administration and legal compliance. Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles, every motor vehicle owner is required to report changes in ownership within a certain period of time. This obligation aims to maintain orderly administration, facilitate vehicle identification, and support law enforcement, especially in cases of traffic violations or criminal acts involving motor vehicles.

Based on the author's observations in the field, Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes in Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles has not been running properly, due to the existence of Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes in Ownership. Strict law enforcement against drivers who do not comply with these provisions aims to prevent potential misuse of vehicles, such as theft or fraud, and ensure the identity of the legitimate vehicle owner. In addition, law enforcement is also an effort to ensure that vehicles operating on the highway are always properly registered in the vehicle administration system, which is important in terms of ownership and tax obligations.

Although this regulation aims to create order in motor vehicle administration, its implementation still faces various obstacles. One of the main findings is the low level of public awareness of the importance of reporting changes in vehicle ownership. In addition, the service system in the field is often inefficient, with long waiting times and limited facilities, which are common complaints from the public.

The author also observed that law enforcement is not entirely consistent. There are cases where violations are not followed up firmly, while at other times the public feels they are being treated too harshly. This inconsistency has the potential to reduce public trust in the legal system and reduce the effectiveness of the regulation. In addition, the lack of incentives for people who comply with the rules is also an obstacle to increasing the overall level of compliance.

The provisions in the regulation stipulate that vehicle owners who do not report changes in ownership can be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of fines. In Pekanbaru City, the implementation of this regulation faces challenges, such as low public awareness of the importance of reporting changes in ownership and lack of socialization from the authorities. Many people still consider the process of reporting changes in ownership to be troublesome and not urgent. As a result, many vehicles are not properly registered, making the law enforcement process difficult.

From a legal perspective, this violation can be detrimental to certain parties, including new buyers who have not reported. When a traffic violation or crime occurs involving the vehicle, the ownership data that is not updated can lead to misunderstandings or even wrongful prosecution. Therefore, the police in Pekanbaru need to take strategic steps to improve public compliance with this rule.

These steps can include increasing educational campaigns to the public about the importance of reporting changes in ownership, simplifying administrative procedures to facilitate the reporting process, and consistently applying sanctions to violators. In addition, the use of technology such as online applications for reporting changes in ownership can be a solution to speed up and simplify the administrative process.

With consistent law enforcement and supported by public awareness, it is hoped that motor vehicle registration and identification can run more effectively in Pekanbaru City. This will not only improve administrative order but also make a positive contribution to traffic security and order in the area.

## **B. Factors Inhibiting Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 Concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles**

Law enforcement is a process to realize legal desires into reality. What is called legal desires here are none other than the thoughts of the law-making body formulated in legal regulations. That legal regulation. The formulation of the thoughts of lawmakers poured into legal regulations will also determine how law enforcement is carried out (Raharjo, 2009). Traffic is one of the problems that deserves attention in big cities and small cities in Indonesia. This can be seen from the number of traffic accidents that continue to increase every year, traffic developments can cause positive or negative influences on life in society. Every year the number of vehicles in Indonesia continues to increase and is also not accompanied by good and correct traffic behavior so that the government and police must be stricter and firmer on traffic problems, this is to reduce or suppress the level of traffic accidents (Damaya, 2019). In the explanation above, it can be concluded that the statement according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation is an explanation of the statement that the people or society become convinced to understand more deeply the meaning of traffic and road transportation.

And besides the 4 explanations above, there is another in the Law, namely an explanation of traffic infrastructure and road transportation which is meant as traffic space, terminals, and road equipment which includes markings, signs, traffic signaling road equipment, road control and user devices, road supervision and safety devices, and supporting facilities. In traffic, there must be something called a traffic accident. A traffic accident

according to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation is an unexpected and unintentional event on the road involving vehicles with or without other road users involving human casualties and/or property losses. Therefore, in order to avoid unwanted things, the government has made this Law and it is implemented with the following objectives (Damaya, 2019):

Based on the author's observations in the field, the factors that hinder law enforcement against drivers who do not report changes in ownership in Pekanbaru City based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles are the lack of public awareness of the importance of reporting changes in motor vehicle ownership, lack of coordination between law enforcement and related agencies in monitoring the process of changing motor vehicle ownership because the reporting process often involves various administrative stages that require validation from several parties, such as the Regional Revenue Service for vehicle tax payments, and lack of supervision of motor vehicle sales and purchase transactions, especially those carried out without official documentation. This causes many vehicles to change hands without going through the appropriate reporting process.

Law enforcement against drivers who do not report changes in motor vehicle ownership in Pekanbaru City based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles faces various obstacles. These obstacles come from various factors, both internal and external, which influence the effectiveness of implementing these regulations.

One of the main factors hampering law enforcement is the low level of public awareness. Many vehicle owners do not understand their legal obligation to report changes in motor vehicle ownership. They tend to consider this reporting as unimportant, especially if the vehicle can still be used without administrative obstacles. This lack of understanding is often exacerbated by the lack of socialization from the authorities regarding this obligation, so that many people do not know the sanctions or impacts of not reporting changes in ownership.

In addition, administrative procedures that are considered complicated and time-consuming are also inhibiting factors. Some people are reluctant to report changes in ownership because the process requires various documents and direct visits to the Samsat office or related agencies. The lack of access to technology that allows online or digital reporting in some areas also worsens the situation, especially for those who live in remote areas or do not have the free time to take care of reporting in person.

Another factor that plays a role is the limited human resources and facilities in related agencies. In Pekanbaru City, for example, the number of officers responsible for vehicle registration and identification may not be adequate compared to the volume of vehicles that continues to increase every year. This causes the administrative process to be slow and inefficient, which ultimately reduces public interest in reporting changes in ownership.

Lack of supervision and consistent enforcement of sanctions are also serious obstacles. If violations of this reporting obligation are not followed by strict sanctions, the public tends not to take the regulation seriously. Uneven or less transparent law enforcement can undermine public trust in the government's efforts to manage vehicle registration.

In addition, cultural factors can also affect the implementation of this regulation. In some cases, people tend to maintain the name of the old vehicle owner on vehicle documents for pragmatic reasons, such as to avoid higher tax costs. This practice creates additional challenges for authorities in ensuring that vehicle data remains accurate and up-to-date.

To overcome these obstacles, a comprehensive and sustainable approach is needed. Public education through effective public campaigns, simplification of reporting procedures, utilization of digital technology, and strict and consistent law enforcement can be solutions to increase compliance with this regulation. By overcoming these inhibiting factors, it is hoped

that law enforcement regarding the obligation to report changes in motor vehicle ownership in Pekanbaru City can be more effective and provide greater benefits for the community and the government.

**C. Efforts to Overcome Barriers to Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 Concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles**

Law enforcement serves as a protection of human interests. In order for human interests to be protected, the law must be implemented. Law enforcement can take place normally and peacefully, but it can also occur due to violations of the law. In this case, the law that has been violated must be enforced.

Overcoming obstacles in law enforcement against drivers who do not report changes in motor vehicle ownership in Pekanbaru City based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles requires a strategic approach that covers various aspects. This effort must involve the government, the community, and related agencies to create a more effective, efficient, and transparent system.

An important initial step is to increase public awareness through education and socialization. Public campaigns targeting various levels of society can be carried out to explain the importance of reporting changes in vehicle ownership. Information regarding this legal obligation, including the administrative sanctions that can be imposed, must be conveyed clearly through various media, such as television, radio, social media, and directly to local communities. Emphasis on the benefits of reporting, such as avoiding future legal difficulties, can also be part of this campaign message.

In addition, simplification of procedures for reporting changes in ownership is essential. Fast, easy, and affordable administrative processes will encourage people to comply with regulations. The application of digital technology is an important solution in this context. The government can develop an online application or platform that allows people to report changes in vehicle ownership online. Thus, people do not need to spend time and energy to come directly to the Samsat office or related agencies.

Based on the author's observations in the field, Efforts to Overcome Barriers to Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes in Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles are to increase socialization regarding the importance of compliance with this regulation, imposing sanctions on drivers who do not report changes in vehicle ownership that can create a deterrent effect and encourage public compliance with existing regulations, and provide more intensive education to the public about the legal dangers that can arise if they do not report changes in vehicle ownership, and for the police to provide a more practical and efficient reporting system, such as developing a digital-based application that allows people to report changes in vehicle ownership without having to come directly to the police station.

Strengthening human resources and facilities in related agencies is also key to overcoming this obstacle. Increasing the number of officers tasked with handling vehicle registration, as well as training them to be more competent, can improve service efficiency. Providing modern facilities that support the administrative process, such as a sophisticated data management system, will also help speed up the implementation of reporting changes in ownership.

Strict and consistent law enforcement is an important element in this effort. The police must apply administrative sanctions according to the provisions evenly without discrimination.

Transparent law enforcement will provide a deterrent effect to violators and increase public trust in the government's efforts to create orderly administration. The government can also conduct periodic raids to check the completeness of vehicle documents, including registered ownership status.

On the other hand, cooperation between government agencies and the private sector can support the smooth implementation of this regulation. For example, motor vehicle dealers can be required to assist new buyers in the process of reporting changes in ownership. With a mechanism like this, reporting can be done more easily and directly after the sale and purchase transaction is completed.

Finally, adjustments to the culture and habits of the community must also be a concern. Through dialogue and a persuasive approach, the public can be invited to understand the importance of maintaining accurate vehicle ownership data. This approach must be carried out by considering local values so that it can be well received.

With a combination of educational efforts, technological innovation, institutional strengthening, law enforcement, and collaboration between stakeholders, obstacles in law enforcement regarding the obligation to report changes in motor vehicle ownership in Pekanbaru City can be significantly overcome. The result is the creation of a system that is more orderly, transparent and beneficial for all parties.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles has not been running properly, because there are Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership. Strict law enforcement against drivers who do not comply with these provisions aims to prevent potential misuse of vehicles, such as theft or fraud, and to ensure the identity of the legitimate vehicle owner. In addition, law enforcement is also an effort to ensure that vehicles operating on the highway are always properly registered in the vehicle administration system, which is important in terms of ownership and tax obligations.

Factors that Hinder Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes of Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles are the lack of public awareness of the importance of reporting changes in motor vehicle ownership, lack of coordination between law enforcement and related agencies in monitoring the process of changing motor vehicle ownership because the reporting process often involves various administrative stages that require validation from several parties, such as the Regional Revenue Service for vehicle tax payments, and lack of supervision of motor vehicle sales and purchase transactions, especially those carried out without official documentation. This causes many vehicles to change hands without going through the appropriate reporting process.

Efforts to Overcome Barriers to Law Enforcement Against Drivers Who Do Not Report Changes in Ownership in Pekanbaru City Based on Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 7 of 2021 concerning Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles is to increase socialization regarding the importance of compliance with this regulation, imposing sanctions on drivers who do not report changes in vehicle ownership that can create a deterrent effect and encourage public compliance with existing regulations, and provide more intensive education to the public about the legal dangers that can arise if they do not report changes in vehicle ownership, and for the police to provide a more practical and efficient reporting system, such as developing a digital-based application that allows the public to report changes in vehicle ownership without having to come directly to the police station.

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