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PRACTICE OF E-JUSTICE IN CHINA

Currently the main forms of e-justice in China are remote trial, network broadcast, electronic evidence, electronic service and case execution information system.

1) Remote trial refers to a new type of trial in which litigants can participate in the same trial in different geographical locations at the same time through video and sound transmission technology. Since 2008, when the Supreme People's Court first tried defendants face-to-face by video, remote trials in China's economically developed eastern regions have seen rapid development. It is understood that by the end of 2009, the courts of ZheJiang province had basically realized that the basic courts of every court (including the people's court) were equipped with standard digital courts. In 2011, the LiShui Court held a remote trial for the first time. The defendant receives video trial in Wenzhou's first Online Remote Court session [1].

2) Network broadcast. The first live trial began in 1998 at Beijing No. 1 Intermediate People's Court. In 2001, the Supreme People's Court reaffirmed that, with the permission of the people's court, journalists may record, sound, video, photograph and broadcast live trials. In 2009 the Supreme People's Court (SPC) issued the Third Five-year Reform Outline of the People's Courts (2009-2013), which stated that the SPC should continue to promote the reform of the open system of trial and execution and improve judicial transparency. We will improve the system of auditing court hearings and standardize live and broadcast court hearings [2].

3) "Electronic service" means informing the parties or sending relevant litigation materials to the parties by telephone, E-mail and its attachments. The party shall be deemed when the other party has received a telephone notice or there is no evidence that the party has not received the material and requests for re-delivery. A way that has been served. The earliest attempt of e-justice in China was made by Beijing Chao Yang District People's Court in 2006 in summary civil cases. In the pilot work of recording telephone notification and summoning litigants.

4) Electronic evidence refers to evidence in electronic form that can prove the facts of a case. Electronic evidence is essentially the same as ever. There is no substantial difference in the traditional evidence, but the main body of evidence is different.

5) The National Court execution case information Management system means that the courts at all levels throughout the country file and terminate more than 2 million execution cases every year. Every step, procedure and measure are recorded into the database of the national execution case information management system in time.

6) Electronic seal refers to the electronic seal system that can identify the identity of the

signer and the authenticity and originality of the transmitted file. Unified realization of the court's judicial documents, official documents signature and seal, printing control.

The application of remote trial, electronic service and electronic signature has greatly reduced the judicial cost. Chongqing JiangBei District People's Court took the lead in the whole. The city uses digital courts. By March 2011 the JiangBei District Court had conducted remote trials on 377 defendants in 283 criminal cases. The police input was reduced by 67%, and the transportation cost was reduced by 55%, which significantly improved the efficiency of litigation. From January to March 2011 the number of cases received was higher than ever. The settlement rate remains the same despite tripling cases over the same period last year.

The adoption of electronic service by the court saves a lot of judicial cost of the court and the parties. The infiltration of electronic technology in judicial trial has greatly enhanced openness and accessibility of judicial trial, promoted the specialization of case trial, changed the legal picture of traditional judicial trial and well caters to the development trend of informatization, digitalization and specialization. Currently China's electronic judicial trial is an irresistible trend.

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