

Executive Summary Supreme Court 2025 Annual Report



The Supreme Court
of the Republic of Indonesia



Trusted Courts,
Prosperous Nation



Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Executive Summary 2025 ANNUAL REPORT

**Trusted Courts,
Prosperous Nation**



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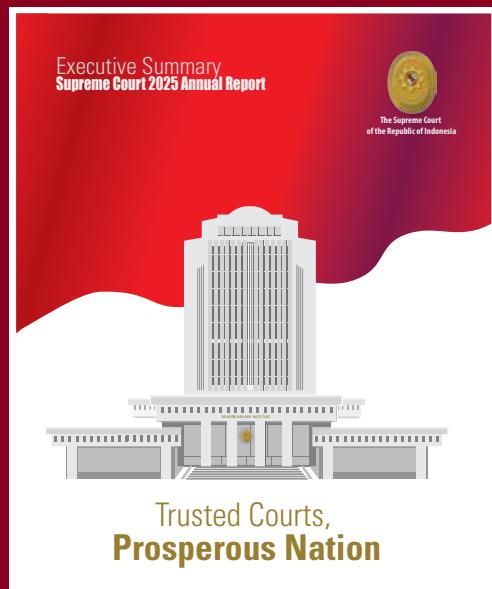
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(Inaugurated on 12 March 2025)



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(Inaugurated on 7 January 2026)

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Trusted Courts, Prosperous Nation

This theme reflects the Supreme Court's fundamental values and policy direction in realizing a judiciary that is both ethical and committed to the interests of those seeking justice. The meaning of "Trusted Court" emphasizes the obligation of judicial institutions to uphold integrity and independence in every aspect of law enforcement. In line with the theme, the Supreme Court in recent years has consistently placed strengthening of integrity as its main agenda of judicial reform in order to guarantee the upholding of justice and the maintenance of public trust. Public trust is formed through the consistency of the conduct of judicial officers and the implementation of an objective and fair judicial process. A trusted court, therefore, is a court that is able to provide legal certainty and guarantee equality before the law so that every judgment made carries legitimacy and meets one's sense of justice.



Chapter 1

CASE MANAGEMENT

REFORM PROGRAM

Reform in Technical Areas

1. Regulation on Guidelines to Adjudicate Cases Involving People with Disability In Trouble with the Law, through Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2025.
2. Regulation on Guidelines to Adjudicate Tax Crime Cases, through Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2025.
3. Regulation on Procedure to Adjudicate Claims Filed by the Financial Services Authority as a Consumer Protection Measure, through Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 20245.
4. Advisements Regarding Procedure to Determine Day and Date on Which a Lie or Deception by the Opposing Party Becomes Known as Grounds for Case Review in accordance with Article 67 (a) of the Law on Supreme Court, through Letter of the Registrar of the Supreme Court Number 835/PAN/HK2/VIII/2025 dated 8 August 2025 issued to the chairperson of first instance courts and appellate courts.
5. Implementation of Chamber Plenary Legal Formulation through Supreme Court Circular Number 1 of 2025
6. Development of Benchbook on Adjudication of Copyright Cases, launched on 27 February 2025
7. Updates to the Benchbook on the Exercise of Administrative Duties of the First Instance Courts, Appellate Courts and the Supreme Court, enacted by virtue of a Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
8. Development of Benchbook on Restitution in Trafficking in Persons Cases, in line with the enactment of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 254/KMA/SK.HK2.2/XII/2025 dated 29 December 2025.

Reform in Case Management

1. Continuing Upgrades to the System for Electronic Filing of Cassation and Case Review Petitions, as follows:
 - a. Reports on cassation for criminal cases, Islamic criminal cases and military criminal cases with the defendant in custody can be filed electronically through the SIPP application the same day as the cassation petition filing. The new procedure was put into place by virtue of Letter of the Registrar of the Supreme Court Number 633/PAN/HK2/VI/2025 dated 23 June 2025.
 - b. Requests for corrections to copies of Supreme Court judgments that contain textual errors (renvoi) can be addressed electronically through the SIAP-MA application.
 - c. Visual upgrades to copies of Supreme Court judgments that are electronically signed. The upgraded visual features began to be applied on 16 October 2025.
 - d. Development of the executive information system feature on SIAP-ma for users within the institution's leadership, justices, officials within the registrar's office, and deputy registrars.
2. Prevention and Management of Conflict of Interest in Case Handling, through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 15/KMA/SK.HK2/II/2025 dated 10 February 2025.
3. Adjustment of Case Processing Fee for Cassation/Case Reviews Filed Electronically, through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 140/KMA/SK.HK2/VIII/2025 dated 13 August, 2025.
4. Implementation of Electronic Registration and Payment of Judicial Review Case Fees, based on Decree of the Registrar of the Supreme Court Number 872/PAN/HK2/SK/SK/VIII/2025 dated 14 August, 2025.
5. Formulation of Rules for the Handling of Case Reviews on Tax Court Decisions Submitted Through the e-Tax Court, through Decree of the Registrar of the Supreme Court Number 1467A/PAN/HK2.7/SK/XII/2025 dated 1 December, 2025.
6. Development of the Popular Decisions Feature within the Decisions Directory to Screen for Landmark Decisions. This feature serves as a tool to identify potential landmark decisions.
7. Implementation of the Judges Panel Member Selection System Using Artificial Intelligence for First Instance and Appellate Court Proceedings.

CASE SITUATION AT THE SUPREME COURT

Overview of National Case Management 2025

Table of Case Situation at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts 2025

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	%
Supreme Court	230	37,918	38,148	37,973	0	175	99.54%
Appellate Court	3,271	37,714	40,985	36,522	56	4,407	89.25%
First Instance Court	73,122	2,849,505	2,922,627	2,778,855	68,795	74,977	97.43%
Tax Court	8,044	15,348	23,392	15,333	100	7,959	65.98%
Total	84,667	2,940,485	3,025,152	2,868,683	68,951	87,518	97.11%

Table of Case Situation at the First Instance Courts Within the Four Jurisdictions in 2025

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	%
District Court	42,277	2,178,682	2,220,959	2,168,669	5,694	46,596	97.90%
Religious Court	29,982	666,206	696,188	606,112	62,561	27,515	96.05%
Military Court	191	2,348	2,539	2,331	1	207	91.85%
State Administrative Court	672	2,269	2,941	1,743	539	659	77.59%
Total	73,122	2,849,505	2,922,627	2,778,855	68,795	74,977	97.43%

Table of Case Situation at the Appellate Courts Within the Four Jurisdictions in 2025

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	%
District Court	3,096	32,933	36,029	31,808	0	4,221	88.28%
Religious Court	23	3,434	3,457	3,395	36	26	99.25%
Military Court	43	407	450	382	19	49	89.11%
State Administrative Court	109	940	1,049	937	1	111	89.42%
Tax Court	8,044	15,348	23,392	15,333	100	7,959	65.98%
Total	11,315	53,062	64,377	51,855	156	12,366	80.79%

Table of Case Situation at the Appellate Courts of the Four Branches of the Judiciary in 2025

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	%
Supreme Court	230	37,918	38,148	37,973	0	175	99.54%
District Court	45,373	2,211,615	2,256,988	2,200,477	5,694	50,817	97.75%
Religious Court	30,005	669,640	699,645	609,507	62,597	27,541	96.06%
Military Court	234	2,755	2,989	2,713	20	256	91.44%
State Administrative Court	781	3,209	3,990	2,680	540	770	80.70%
Tax Court	8044	15,348	23,392	15,333	100	7,959	65.98%
Total	84,667	2,940,485	3,025,152	2,868,683	68,951	87,518	97.11%

Overview of Supreme Court's Case Processing Performance for 2025

Data on Case Situation

Table of Case Situation at the Supreme Court in 2025 by Case Type

No	Case Type	Remaining 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining 2025	Productivity Rate
1	Criminal	0	2,474	2,474	2,474	0	100%
2	Special Criminal	5	15,917	15,922	15,922	0	100%
3	Civil	81	7,945	8,026	7,882	144	98.21%
4	Special Civil	9	1,450	1,459	1,457	2	99.86%
5	Civil Religion/Jinayah	0	1,208	1,208	1,208	0	100%
6	Military Criminal	0	318	318	318	0	100%
7	State Administrative	135	8,606	8,741	8,712	29	99.67%
	Total	230	37,918	38,148	37,973	175	99.54%

Table of Case Situation at the Supreme Court in 2025 by Type of Authority

No	Type of Authority	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Pending 2025
A	Case					
1	Cassation	118	24,518	24,635	24,512	123
2	Special Review	89	5,766	5,860	5,821	39
3	Special Review of Tax Cases	10	7,500	7,510	7,509	1
4	Clemency	1	70	71	71	0
5	Substantive Judicial Review	8	61	69	57	12
6	Petition for Opinion Review	0	0	0	0	0
7	Administrative Election Violation	0	3	3	3	0
	Total	230	37,918	38,148	37,973	175
C	Others					
	Petition for Fatwa (Advisory Opinions/ Religious Edicts)	0	11	11	11	0
	Disputes on Competence to Adjudicate	0	3	3	2	1

Case Clearance Rate

Table of Case Clearance Rate at the Supreme Court in 2025

No	Type of Case	Incoming Cases	Total Sent	%
1	Criminal	2,474	2,338	94.50%
2	Special Criminal	15,917	15,286	96.04%
3	Civil	7,945	8,276	104.17%
4	Special Civil	1,450	1,352	93.24%
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah (criminal under Islamic laws)	1,208	1,103	91.31%
6	Criminal Military	318	308	96.86%
7	State Administrative	8,606	8,268	96.07%
	Total	37,918	36,931	97.40%

Average Case Disposition Time

Table of Average Case Disposition Time at the Supreme Court Level in 2025

No	Type of Case	Case Examination (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Criminal	2,473	1	0	0	0	2,474
2	Special Criminal	15,907	10	3	1	1	15,922
3	Civil	7,812	48	19	3	0	7,882
4	Special Civil	1,443	8	6	0	0	1,457
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah (criminal under Islamic Laws)	1,206	2	0	0	0	1,208
6	Criminal Military	317	1	0	0	0	318
7	State Administrative	8,633	68	4	1	6	8,712
	Total	37,791	138	32	5	7	37,973
	%	99.52%	0.36%	0.08%	0.01%	0.02%	

Table of Average Case Document Finalization

Table of Average Case Document Finalization at the Supreme Court 2025

No	Type of Case	Finalization (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Criminal	2,265	21	18	15	19	2,338
2	Special Criminal	14,923	192	73	38	60	15,286
3	Civil	7,609	623	42	2	0	8,276
4	Special Civil	1,281	63	8	0	0	1,352
5	Religious Civil	1,096	7	0	0	0	1,103
6	Military Criminal	307	1	0	0	0	308
7	State Administrative	8,247	14	7	0	0	8,268
	Total	35,728	921	148	55	79	36,931
	%	96.74%	2.49%	0.40%	0.15%	0.21%	

Table of Recapitulation of Active Cases by the End of 2025

No	Category	2024	2025	Comparison 2024-2025
1	Case Awaiting Adjudgment	230	175	-23.91%
2	Adjudged Pending Finalization	4,900	5,364	9.47%
3	Finalized Pending Submission	0	0	0
	Total	5,130	5,539	7.97%
4	Active cases categorized as backlogs	483	241	-50.10%
5	Percentage of backlogs of active caseload	9.42%	4.35%	-53.79%

Appellant in Criminal Cases

Table of Classification of Cassation Petition for Cases of General Crimes, Special Crimes, and Military Crimes in 2025

No	Petitioner	General Crimes		Special Crimes		Military Crimes	
		Cassation	%	Cassation	%	Cassation	%
1.	Defendant	381	17.24%	4,923	39.79%	188	66.90%
2.	Prosecutor/ Military Prosecutor	1,373	62.13%	3,736	30.20%	80	28.47%
3.	Defendant and Prosecutor/ Military Prosecutor	456	20.63%	3,713	30.01%	13	4.63%
	Total	2,210		12,372		281	

Cassation and Case Review Situation of Each Chamber in 2025

Case Situation within the Criminal Chamber

Table of Performance in Managing Cassation Cases and Case Review Petitions in the Criminal Chamber in 2025

No	Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Case Load	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining
A	General Criminal					
1	General Criminal Cassation	0	2,210	2,210	2,210	0
2	General Criminal Case Review (PK)	0	254	254	254	0
3	Pardon for General Criminal Cases	0	10	10	10	0
	Sub Total	0	2,474	2,474	2,474	0
B	Special Criminal					
1	Special Criminal Cassation	1	12,385	12,386	12,386	0
2	Special Criminal Case Review	3	3,474	3,477	3,477	0
3	Pardon for Special Criminal Offenses	1	58	59	59	0
	Sub Total	5	15,917	15,922	15,922	0
	Total A+B	5	18,391	18,396	18,396	0

Situation of Cases in the Civil Chamber

Table of Situation of Cases in the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court in 2025

Type of Case	Pending 2024		Incoming 2025		Total Caseload		Adjudicated 2025		Remaining	
	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review
Civil	14	67	6,395	1,550	6,409	1,617	6,299	1,583	110	34
Special Civil	7	2	1,398	52	1,405	54	1,405	52	0	2
Total	21	69	7,793	1,602	7,814	1,671	7,704	1,635	110	36
	90		9,395		9,485		9,339		146	

Case Situation within the Religious Chamber

Table of Performance in Managing Cases in the Religious Chamber in 2025

Type of Case	Pending 2024		Incoming 2025		Total Caseload		Adjudicated 2025		Remaining	
	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review	Cassation	Case Review
Religious Civil	0	0	1,004	171	1,004	171	1,004	171	0	0
Jinayah	0	0	31	2	31	2	31	2	0	0
Total	0	0	1,035	173	1,035	173	1,035	173	0	0
	0		1,208		1,208		1,208		0	

Case Situation within the Military Chamber

Table of Performance in Managing Cases in the Military Chamber in 2025

Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining
Cassation	0	281	281	281	0
Case Review	0	35	35	35	0
Pardon	0	2	2	2	0
Total	0	318	318	318	0

Case Situation within the State Administrative Chamber

Table of Performance in Managing Cases in the State Administrative Chamber

Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Case load	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining
State Administrative Cassation	95	814	909	896	13
State Administrative Case Review	22	228	250	247	3
Case Review of Tax Cases	10	7,500	7,510	7,509	1
Substantive Judicial Review (HUM)	8	61	69	57	12
Petition for Opinion Review	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative Election Violation	0	3	3	3	0
Total	135	8,606	8,741	8,712	29

Situation of Cases and Other Petitions Other Than Cassation and Case Review Petitions

Petition for Pardons

Table of Performance in Managing Petition for Pardons in 2025

Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Case Load	Consideration Rendered	Remaining 2025	% Clearance
General Criminal	0	10	10	10	0	100%
Special Criminal	1	58	59	59	0	100%
Military Criminal	0	2	2	2	0	100%
Total	1	70	71	71	0	100%

Petition for Judicial Review of Legislation Subordinate to Law (PPPU)

Table of Performance in Managing Petition for Substantive Judicial Review (HUM) 2025

No	Classification	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining
1	Ministerial Regulation	3	14	17	15	2
2	Government Regulation	1	12	13	11	2
3	Presidential Regulation	1	8	9	4	5
4	Regional Regulation	3	3	6	6	0
5	Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police	0	3	3	2	1
6	Ministerial Decree	0	2	2	1	1
7	Regent Regulation	0	2	2	2	0
8	Regulation of the House of Representatives (DPR)	0	2	2	2	0
9	Regulation of the General Elections Commission (KPU)	0	2	2	2	0
10	Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs	0	2	2	2	0
11	Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (OJK)	0	2	2	1	1
12	Mayoral Regulation	0	2	2	2	0
13	Circular Letter of the Supreme Court	0	2	2	2	0
14	Presidential Instruction	0	1	1	1	0
15	Regent Decree	0	1	1	1	0
16	Governor Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
17	Supreme Court Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
18	Qanun	0	1	1	1	0
Total		8	61	69	57	12

Petition on the Dispute on Authority to Adjudicate

Throughout 2025, the Supreme Court received three petitions regarding the dispute on authority to adjudicate.

Petition for Fatwa (Legal Advice)

No	Petitioning Institution	Total
1	Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia	4
2	Regional Government	3
3	Ministry	3
4	National Civil Service Agency (BKN)	1
	Total	11

CASE SITUATION AT THE APPELLATE COURTS AND FIRST INSTANCE COURTS

Overview of Case Clearance at the Appellate Courts

Table of Case Situation at Appellate Courts in 2025

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	% Cleared
District Court	3,096	32,933	36,029	31,808	0	4,221	3.096
Religious Court	23	3,434	3,457	3,395	36	26	23
Military Court	43	407	450	382	19	49	43
State Administrative Court	109	940	1,049	937	1	111	109
Tax Court	8,044	15,348	23,392	15,333	100	7,959	8.044
Total	11,315	53,062	64,377	51,855	156	12,366	11.315

Case Clearance in High Courts

Criminal Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Criminal Cases in High Courts 2025

No	Classification	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining
1	General Crime	1,211	19,261	20,472	19,178	0
2	Corruption	91	495	586	492	0
3	Juvenile Special Crime	91	897	988	918	0
	Total	1,393	20,653	22,046	20,588	0

Civil Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Civil Cases in High Courts 2025

No	Classification	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining 2025
1	Tort	1013	5974	6987	5950	1037
2	In Default/Breach of Contract	283	1441	1724	1427	297
3	Abuse of Rights	4	1019	1023	999	24
4	Dissolution of Marriage	172	629	801	632	169
5	Land-Related Subject Matter of Dispute	70	422	492	428	64
6	Non Land-Related Subject Matter of Dispute	5	422	427	428	-1
7	Indemnification	28	88	116	86	30
8	Marital Property	22	74	96	75	21
9	Purchase and Sale of Land	14	44	58	41	17
10	Land Title Certificate/Customey Land Tax Receipt	2	15	17	16	1
11	High and Low Ancestral Heritage	6	13	19	15	4
12	Foundation	2	13	15	15	0
13	Matters Resulting in Environmental Degradation and Pollution	1	12	13	13	0
14	Class Action	1	12	13	13	0
15	Inheritance / Testamentary Will	11	5	16	5	11
16	Child Custody	1	5	6	5	1
17	Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation (SLAPP) Targeting Environmental Activists and Communities	0	5	5	5	0
18	Grant	0	3	3	3	0
19	Accounts Receivable Financing/Cessie	3	3	6	3	3
20	Purchase and Sale	3	2	5	2	3
21	Citizen Law Suit	0	2	2	2	0
22	Cooperative	0	1	1	1	0
23	Lease	1	0	1	0	1
24	Encroachment	19	0	19	0	19
25	Pledge / Mortgage / Fiduciary Security	2	0	2	0	2
26	Opposition	2	0	2	0	2
27	Lump Sum Contract	0	0	0	0	0
28	Customary Land Rights or Adat Land Tenure	0	0	0	0	0
29	Accounts Payable and Receivable	1	0	1	0	1
30	Company or Corporation	0	0	0	0	0
31	Others	37	2,076	2,113	1,056	1,057
	Total	1,703	12,280	13,983	11,220	2,763

Case Clearance in Religious High Courts

Religious Civil Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Religious civil Cases in Religious High Courts in 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Petition for Divorce	5	1237	1242	1218	20	4
2	Petition for Divorce by Repudiation	3	1003	1006	991	8	7
3	Inheritance Matters	5	372	377	371	2	4
4	Marital Property	6	335	341	334	3	4
5	Child Custody	1	88	89	86	1	2
6	Sharia Economy/Islamic Economics	2	80	82	81	0	1
7	Grant	0	35	35	34	0	1
8	Annulment of Marriage	0	33	33	33	0	0
9	Marriage Validation/Marriage Legalization (Ijab Nikah)	0	15	15	13	1	1
10	Revocation of Parental Rights	0	13	13	13	0	0
11	Waqf/ Religious Endowment	0	13	13	12	0	1
12	Permission for Polygamy	0	5	5	5	0	0
13	Testamentary Will	0	5	5	5	0	0
14	Post-Divorce Rights / Alimony Obligations	0	3	3	3	0	0
15	Marital Neglect or Breach of Marital Obligations	0	1	1	1	0	0
16	Child Support Liability of the Mother (due to paternal incapacity)	0	1	1	1	0	0
17	Legitimation of Child	0	1	1	1	0	0
18	Termination of Guardianship	0	1	1	1	0	0
19	Others	1	138	139	137	1	1
Total		23	3,379	3,402	3,340	36	26

Jinayah Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Jinayah Cases in Aceh Syariah Court 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining 2025
1	Rape	0	41	41	41	0
2	Sexual Harassment	0	8	8	8	0
3	Gambling	0	3	3	3	0
4	Illicit Intermingling	0	2	2	2	0
5	Adultery or Fornication	0	1	1	1	0
6	Consumption of Intoxicants	0	0	0	0	0
7	Seclusion or Indecent Proximity	0	0	0	0	0
8	Sodomy/Unlawful carnal intercourse between persons of the same sex	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	55	55	55	0

Case Clearance in Military High Courts

Cases in Primary Military Courts

Table of Performance in Managing Military Criminal Cases (crimes) in Primary Military Courts 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Fraud	0	6	6	6	0	0
2	Domestic Violence	0	4	4	4	0	0
3	Morality Offenses	1	3	4	4	0	0
4	Corruption	0	3	3	3	0	0
5	Adultery	0	3	3	3	0	0
6	Crimes Against Lineage and Marriage	0	2	2	2	0	0
7	Abuse of Power/Authority	0	2	2	2	0	0
8	Military Insubordination to Service Orders	0	1	1	1	0	0
9	Narcotics Offenses	0	1	1	1	0	0
10	Falsification of Documents	0	1	1	1	0	0
11	Military Fencing	0	1	1	1	0	0
12	Abuse/Maltreatment of Subordinates	0	1	1	1	0	0
13	Gambling	0	1	1	1	0	0
14	Crimes Endangering Public Safety of Persons and Property	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Total	2	29	31	31	0	0

Cases in High Military Courts

Table of Performance in Managing High Military Criminal Cases in High Military Courts 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Narcotics	5	66	71	58	3	10
2	Fraud	3	57	60	50	3	7
3	Desertion	1	32	33	25	4	4
4	Morality Offenses	7	30	37	34	2	1
5	Adultery	2	27	29	28	0	1
6	Domestic Violence	2	25	27	23	1	3
7	Assault and Battery	3	18	21	18	1	2
8	Military Insubordination to Service Disorders	0	14	14	12	1	1
9	Homicide	2	11	13	12	0	1
10	Embezzlement	2	11	13	10	1	2
11	Theft	3	10	13	12	0	1
12	Child Protection	0	10	10	7	1	2

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
13	Absent Without Leave (THTI/AWOL)	0	7	7	7	0	0
14	Sexual Molestation	0	6	6	6	0	0
15	Abuse/Maltreatment of Subordinates	0	6	6	4	0	2
16	Firearms / Bladed Weapons	1	6	7	5	0	2
17	Corruption	0	5	5	5	0	0
18	Falsification of Documents	0	5	5	5	0	0
19	Insubordination	2	4	6	5	0	1
20	Crimes Against Lineage and Marriage	0	4	4	2	1	1
21	Receiving Stolen Military Property	0	4	4	4	0	0
22	Road Traffic and Transportation	0	3	3	3	0	0
23	Customs	0	2	2	1	0	1
24	Counterfeiting of Currency and Banknotes	0	2	2	2	0	0
25	Capture, Transportation, and Trafficking of Wildlife	0	2	2	2	0	0
26	Rape	0	2	2	2	0	0
27	Electronic Information and Transactions	0	1	1	1	0	0
28	Abduction	0	1	1	1	0	0
29	Theft of Military Property	0	1	1	1	0	0
30	Termination of Pregnancy	0	1	1	0	0	1
31	Abuse of Power/Authority	0	1	1	1	0	0
32	Fishing/Illegal Fishing	0	1	1	0	0	1
33	Pornography	0	1	1	0	0	1
34	Violence Against Persons or Property	1	0	1	1	0	0
35	Extortion and coercion	2	0	2	1	1	0
36	Destruction of Property	1	0	1	1	0	0
37	Others	0	2	2	2	0	0
Total		37	376	413	349	19	45

Case Clearance in State Administrative Courts

Table of Performance on Managing Cassation Case in State Administrative Courts 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining	Incoming 2025
1	Land Affairs	47	451	498	444	1	53
2	Personnel Affairs/Civil Service Matters	7	93	100	93	0	7
3	Administrative Actions of the Government	20	83	103	95	0	8
4	Licensing	5	63	68	63	0	5
5	Legal Entities/Political Parties	1	44	45	35	0	10
6	Village Head and Village Apparatus	5	38	43	36	0	7
7	Public Procurement for Goods and Services	1	8	9	8	0	1
8	Environmental Affairs	1	4	5	4	0	1
9	Interim Replacement or Mid-term Substitution (PAW)	0	3	3	3	0	0
10	Manpower Affairs	0	2	2	2	0	0
11	Others	22	151	173	154	0	19
		940	1,049	937	1	111	109

Case Clearance in Tax Courts

Table of Performance on Managing Cases in Tax Courts 2025

Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	Productivity Rate
Cassation	7,818	12,674	20,492	13,106	32	7,354	64.11%
Claims	226	2,674	2,900	2,227	68	605	79.14%
Total	8,044	15,348	23,392	15,333	100	7,959	65.98%

Overview of Case Clearance at First Instance Courts

Table of Performance in Cases at the First Instance Courts Within the Four Jurisdictions in 2025

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	% Cleared
District Court	42,277	2,178,682	2,220,959	2,168,669	5,694	46,596	97.90%
Religious Court	29,982	666,206	696,188	606,112	62,561	27,515	96.05%
Military Court	191	2,348	2,539	2,331	1	207	91.85%
State Administrative Court	672	2,269	2,941	1,743	539	659	77.59%
Total	73,122	2,849,505	2,922,627	2,778,855	68,795	74,977	97.43%

Case Clearance at the First Instance Courts Within the General Courts

Criminal Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Criminal Cases at District Courts 2025

No	Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Case Load	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025	Productivity Ratio
1.	Ordinary Criminal Proceedings	21,781	124,860	146,641	123,522	0	23,119	84.23%
2.	Summary Criminal Proceedings	23	106	129	109	0	20	84.50%
3.	Expedited Criminal Proceedings	125	13,411	13,536	13,410	0	126	99.07%
4.	Road Traffic Offenses	0	1,891,788	1,891,788	1,891,788	0	0	100.00%
5.	Pre-trial Proceedings	147	1,843	1,990	1,843	102	45	92.61%
6.	Fisheries	4	40	44	39	0	5	88.64%
7.	Corruption	1,658	2,544	4,202	2,222	0	1,980	52.88%
8.	Juvenile crime	864	4,549	5,413	4,515	0	898	83.41%
Total		24,602	2,039,141	2,063,743	2,037,448	102	26,193	98.73%

Civil Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Civil Cases at District Courts 2025

No	Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn 2025	Remaining	% Cleared
1.	Civil Claims	14,633	48,658	63,291	43,621	2,779	16,891	73.31%
2.	Civil Petitions	902	78,555	79,457	76,327	1,866	1,264	98.41%
3.	Small Claims	691	7,597	8,288	7,065	612	611	92.63%
4.	Third-Party Opposition/Challenge (Derden Verzet)	588	1,551	2,139	1,299		685	67.98%
Total		16,814	136,361	153,175	128,312	5,412	19,451	87.30%

Cases at Special Courts

Table of Performance in Managing Cases at Special Courts within the General Courts

No	Special Courts	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn 2025	Remaining 2025
1	Anti-Corruption Courts	1,658	2,544	4,202	2,222	0	1,980
2	Industrial Relations Courts	586	2,248	2,834	2,121	74	639
3	Commercial Courts	275	932	1,207	788	106	313
4	Fisheries Court	4	40	44	39	0	5
5	Human Rights Court	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2,523	5,764	8,287	5,170	180	2,937

Pretrial Cases

Table of Data on the Management Pretrial Cases at District Courts in 2025

No	Type of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	The legality of the determination of suspect	59	1,138	1,197	66	1,068	63
2	The legality of the termination of the investigation	22	248	270	12	247	11
3	The legality of the seizure of evidence	8	231	239	15	209	15
4	The legality of the arrest	9	106	115	11	99	5
5	The legality of the detention	6	39	45	1	39	5
6	The legality of the search	0	18	18	3	13	2
7	Restitution and rehabilitation	1	13	14	0	13	1
8	Damages	3	13	16	0	14	2
9	The legality of the termination of prosecution	0	2	2	0	2	0
10	Rehabilitation	0	1	1	0	1	0
11	Others	39	34	73	2	28	43
Total		147	1,843	1,990	110	1,733	147

Case Clearance at the First Instance Religious Courts

Overview

Table of Case Management at Religious Courts 2025

No	Classification of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining
1	Civil Claims	27.726	531.584	559.310	480.654	53.037	25.619
2	Civil Petitions	2.213	133.541	135.754	124.527	9.389	1.838
3	Small Claims	10	488	498	348	135	15
4	Jinayah/Sharia crimes	30	556	586	544	0	42
5	Pretrial for Jinayah/sharia offenses	0	3	3	3	0	0
6	Juvenile Sharia Offenses	3	34	37	36	0	1
Total		29,982	666.206	696.188	606.112	62.561	27.515

Religious civil Cases

Table of Performance in Managing Religious civil Claims at Religious Courts 2025

Type of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn 2025	Remaining	% Cleared
Civil Claims	27.726	531.584	559.310	480.654	53.037	25.619	95.42%
Civil Petitions	2,213	133,541	135,754	124,527	9,389	1,838	98.65%
Small Claims	10	488	498	348	135	15	96.99%
Total	29,949	665,613	695,562	605,529	62,561	27,472	96.05%

Table of Performance in Managing Religious civil at Religious Courts 2025

No	Case Classification	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn 2025	Remaining
1	Petition for Divorce	19,241	401,948	421,189	366,071	37,472	17,646
2	Petition for Divorce by Repudiation	6,844	115,649	122,493	103,937	12,294	6,262
3	Marriage Validation/Marriage Legalization (Ilsbat Nikah)	144	4,562	4,706	3,764	729	213
4	Inheritance Matters	546	2,463	3,009	1,597	881	531
5	Marital Property	491	2,036	2,527	1,532	575	420
6	Child Custody	105	1,792	1,897	1,396	362	139
7	Permission for Polygamy	62	720	782	577	151	54
8	Annulment of Marriage	27	339	366	227	104	35
9	Sharia Economy/Islamic Economics	73	284	357	182	82	93
10	Grant	25	121	146	68	38	40
11	Revocation of Parental Rights	11	118	129	98	17	14
12	Waqf	6	45	51	35	6	10
13	Post-Divorce Rights / Alimony Obligations	4	42	46	25	10	11
14	Legitimation of Child	2	38	40	29	11	0
15	Termination of Guardianship	1	33	34	25	8	1
16	Judicial Appointment of a Third-Party Guardian	1	31	32	23	7	2
17	Testamentary Will	1	21	22	13	1	8
18	Child Support Liability of the Mother (due to paternal incapacity)	1	11	12	10	1	1
19	Guardianship	0	8	8	5	2	1
20	Marital Neglect or Breach of Marital Obligations	3	8	11	10	1	0
21	Lineage of Child	0	4	4	3	1	0
22	Petition for the Ratification of an Out-of-Court Settlement Agreement	0	1	1	1	0	0
23	Others	138	1,310	1,448	1,026	284	138
	Petition for Divorce Initiated by the Wife	27,726	531,584	559,310	480,654	53,037	25,619

Table of Performance in Managing Civil Petitions in Religious Courts 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Marriage Validation/Marriage Legalization (Ilsbat Nikah)	1,035	56,162	57,197	53,646	2,962	589
2	Marriage Dispensation	304	28,034	28,338	27,046	1,100	192
3	Determination of Heirs/Grant of Heirship P3HP	388	17,114	17,502	14,114	2,908	480
4	Others	94	12,175	12,269	11,304	733	232
5	Guardianship	184	9,828	10,012	9,045	801	166
6	Establishment of Child's Legal Lineage	135	8,580	8,715	8,045	533	137

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
7	Petition for a Court-Appointed Marriage Guardian (Wali Adhol)	72	1,617	1,689	1,311	338	40
8	Rejection of Marriage Registration by the Marriage Registrar	1	9	10	5	4	1
9	Grant of Marriage License	0	8	8	4	4	0
10	Marriage Injunction	0	5	5	2	3	0
11	Physical control of the child	0	5	5	3	2	0
12	Legitimation of Child	0	4	4	2	1	1
Total		2,213	133,541	135,754	124,527	9,389	1,838

Jinayah Cases in Syariah Court

Table of Performance in Managing Jinayah Cases in Syariah Courts 2025

No	Classification of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Remaining 2025
1	Gambling	20	236	256	254	2
2	Sexual Assault in the First Degree/Rape	10	175	185	164	21
3	Sexual Harassment	0	65	65	59	6
4	Adultery	0	35	35	33	2
5	Illicit Intermingling	0	20	20	16	4
6	Consumption of Intoxicants	0	12	12	11	1
7	Sodomy/Unlawful carnal intercourse between persons of the same sex	0	4	4	4	0
8	Seclusion or Close Proximity	0	3	3	3	0
9	Jinayah (Sharia) Crimes/Others	0	6	6	0	6
Total		30	556	586	544	42

Pretrial Hearings in Criminal Cases and Juvenile Criminal Cases under the Shariah Law

The Shariah Courts received pretrial (praperadilan) motions in three criminal (jinayah) cases that relate to the legality of detention carried out and the legality of the designation of suspects. These cases have been adjudicated and resolved.

The Shariah Courts handled 34 cases of juvenile crimes throughout 2025. All of the cases have been adjudicated and resolved.

Case Clearance at the Courts of First Instance in the Military Justice

Military Courts

Table of Case Management in the Military Courts 2025

No	Type of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Military Court: Felonies	181	2,045	2,226	2,034	0	192
2	Military Court: Misdemeanors	0	246	246	246	0	0
3	High Military Court acting as a Court of First Instance	10	57	67	48	1	18
Total		191	2,348	2,539	2,328	1	210

Table of Performance in Managing Military Criminal Cases (Felonies) at Military Courts throughout Indonesia 2025

NO	CLASSIFICATION OF CASE	PENDING 2024	INCOMING 2025	TOTAL CASELOAD	ADJUDICATED 2025	WITHDRAWN	REMAINING 2025
1	Desertion	69	955	1,024	962	0	62
2	Absent Without Leave (THTI/AWOL)	3	175	178	162	0	16
3	Fraud	18	117	135	122	0	13
4	Morality Offenses	9	99	108	98	0	10
5	Narcotics	10	99	109	93	0	16
6	Assault and Battery	4	86	90	77	0	13
7	Domestic Violence	11	78	89	81	0	8
8	Adultery	6	63	69	56	0	13
9	Military Insubordination to Service Disorders	1	48	49	48	0	1
10	Theft	5	45	50	45	0	5
11	Road Traffic and Transportation	2	34	36	36	0	0
12	Firearms / Bladed Weapons	0	23	23	22	0	1
13	Crimes Against Lineage and Marriage	2	21	23	20	0	3
14	Embezzlement	1	20	21	19	0	2
15	Falsification of Documents	5	17	22	20	0	2
16	Child Protection	4	16	20	18	0	2
17	Insubordination	1	15	16	14	0	2
18	Homicide	1	14	15	14	0	1
19	Assault against subordinates	3	10	13	10	0	3
20	Abuse of Power	1	10	11	9	0	2
21	Receiving Stolen Property	0	7	7	6	0	1
22	Gambling	0	7	7	5	0	2
23	Sexual Molestation	3	5	8	8	0	0
24	Rape	1	5	6	5	0	1
25	Electronic Information and Transactions	0	4	4	2	0	2
26	Violence against persons or property	0	4	4	4	0	0
27	Abandonment of Security Post	2	4	6	5	0	1
28	Oil and Natural Gas/Unlawful Extraction	1	4	5	5	0	0
29	Fencing, Printing, and Publishing	0	4	4	4	0	0
30	Forestry / Illegal Logging	2	3	5	5	0	0
31	Negligent Homicide or Injury by Negligence	0	3	3	2	0	1
32	Deprivation of Liberty	0	3	3	2	0	1
33	Counterfeiting of Currency and Bank Notes	1	3	4	4	0	0
34	Destruction or Sale of Military Property	0	3	3	2	0	1
35	Pornography	1	3	4	4	0	0

NO	CLASSIFICATION OF CASE	PENDING 2024	INCOMING 2025	TOTAL CASELOAD	ADJUDICATED 2025	WITHDRAWN	REMAINING 2025
36	Immigration	0	2	2	2	0	0
37	Trespassing	0	2	2	2	0	0
38	Extortion and Coercion	0	2	2	2	0	0
39	Capture, Transportation, and Trafficking of Wildlife	0	2	2	2	0	0
40	Military Theft	0	2	2	2	0	0
41	Fiduciary Security	0	1	1	1	0	0
42	Malfeasance in Office	0	1	1	1	0	0
43	Offenses Against Public Order	0	1	1	0	0	1
44	Offenses Against Public Authorities	0	1	1	1	0	0
45	Crimes Endangering Public Safety of Persons and Property	1	1	2	2	0	0
46	Customs	1	1	2	2	0	0
47	Corruption	10	1	11	10	0	1
48	Permitting a Subordinate to Commit a Crime	0	1	1	1	0	0
49	Coercion	0	1	1	1	0	0
50	Abduction	0	1	1	1	0	0
51	Termination of Pregnancy	0	1	1	1	0	0
52	Destruction of Property	1	1	2	2	0	0
53	Military Incitement to Commit a Crime	0	1	1	1	0	0
54	Contempt Towards a Superior Officer	0	1	1	1	0	0
55	Recidivism in Military Larceny/Fencing	0	1	1	1	0	0
56	Undue Influence over Subordinates	0	1	1	1	0	0
57	Fisheries / Illegal Fishing	0	1	1	1	0	0
58	False Accusation or Report Against a Superior	0	1	1	1	0	0
59	Medical Malpractice	0	1	1	1	0	0
60	Challenging a Superior Officer to a Duel	1	0	1	1	0	0
61	Others	0	9	9	7	0	2
TOTAL		181	2.045	2.226	2.037	0	189

Table of Performance in Managing Military Criminal Cases (misdemeanors) at Military Courts Throughout Indonesia in 2025

Classification of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
Road Traffic Violation	0	246	246	246	0	0

High Military Court (as a Court of First Instance)

Table of Performance in Managing Cases in High Military Court as Court of First Instance

No	Classification of Case	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Domestic Violence	0	10	10	6	0	4
2	Desertion	0	8	8	6	0	2
3	Fraud	3	7	10	7	0	3
4	Abuse of Power/Authority	1	6	7	6	1	0
5	Morality Offenses	2	4	6	4	0	2
6	Military Insubordination to Service Orders	0	3	3	3	0	0
7	Corruption	4	3	7	4	0	3
8	Adultery	0	2	2	1	0	1
9	Electronic Information and Transactions	0	1	1	1	0	0
10	Fiducia Security	0	1	1	1	0	0
11	Crimes Against Lineage and Marriage	0	1	1	1	0	0
12	Road Traffic and Transportation	0	1	1	1	0	0
13	Trespassing	0	1	1	1	0	0
14	Deprivation of Liberty	0	1	1	0	0	1
15	Narcotics	0	1	1	1	0	0
16	Falsification of Documents	0	1	1	1	0	0
17	Assault and Battery	0	1	1	1	0	0
18	Abuse/Maltreatment of Subordinates	0	1	1	1	0	0
19	Destruction, Extermination, Loss, or Sale of Military Property	0	1	1	1	0	0
20	Human Trafficking	0	1	1	0	0	1
21	Absent Without Leave (THTI/AWOL)	0	1	1	1	0	0
22	Others	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total		10	57	67	48	1	18

Case Clearance at the First Instance Courts of the State Administrative Court

Cases at the State Administrative Court

Table of Performance in Managing Cases in State Administrative Courts Throughout Indonesia 2025

No	Classification	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Land Affairs	301	966	1267	728	248	291
2	Personnel Affairs/Civil Service Matters	45	221	266	161	44	61
3	Administrative Actions of the Government	68	155	223	131	50	42
4	Village Head and Village Apparatus	22	108	130	93	17	20
5	Licensing	38	95	133	83	29	21
6	Legal Entities/Political Parties	26	64	90	55	16	19

No	Classification	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
7	Public Information Disclosure	9	60	69	59	0	10
8	Public Procurement for Goods and Services	7	30	37	22	7	8
9	Environmental Affairs	2	7	9	5	0	4
10	Interim Replacement or Mid-term Substitution (PAW)	2	5	7	4	0	3
11	Manpower Affairs	0	5	5	4	0	1
12	Land Acquisition for Public Interest	1	2	3	1	0	2
13	Electoral Proceedings	0	1	1	1	0	0
14	Constructive Acceptance	0	1	1	1	0	
15	Abuse of Power	0	1	1	0	1	0
16	Regional Heads	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Others	133	438	571	305	127	139
	Total	654	2.159	2.813	1.653	539	621

Cases in State Administrative High Court as Court of First Instance

Table of Performance in Managing Claims in State Administrative High Court as a Court of First Instance 2025

No	Classification of Cases	Pending 2024	Incoming 2025	Total Caseload	Adjudicated 2025	Withdrawn	Remaining 2025
1	Personnel Affairs	14	59	73	48	0	25
2	Regional Head Elections	0	3	3	3	0	0
2	Others	4	48	52	39	0	13
	Total	18	18	110	128	90	0

CASE CLEARANCE THROUGH MEDIATION, DIVERSION, AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE APPROACH

Case Clearance Through Mediation

Table of Data on Case Clearance through Mediation at the District Courts and Religious Courts 2025

No	Court	Total Mediated Cases	Mediator Success Status				
			Successful	Unsuccessful	Unable to be Performed	In Process	
1	District Courts	26,507	2,543	21,668	696	1,600	
			5.76%	49.04%	1.58%	3.62%	
2	Religious Courts	61,858	36,977	22,461	1,593	827	
			59.78%	36.31%	2.58%	1.34%	
Total		88,365	39,520	44,129	2,289	2,427	
Percentage			44.72%	49.94%	2.59%	2.75%	

Juvenile Criminal Case Clearance Through Diversion

Table of Data on Juvenile Criminal Case Clearance Through Diversion at District Courts

Period	Total Juvenile Criminal Cases	Total Diversion Case	%	Success Status					
				Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	In Process	%
2024	4,960	996	20,08%	424	42.57%	173	17.37%	399	40.06%
2025	5,049	829	16,42%	645	77.80%	140	16.89%	44	5.31%

Resolution of Criminal Cases Through Restorative Justice Approach

Implementation of guidelines to adjudicate criminal cases on the principles of restorative justice throughout 2025 is shown in the following graph. [Belum ada data atau tabel]

PERFORMANCE IN CASE HANDLING THROUGH ELECTRONIC COURT SERVICES

Cassation and case review petitions received electronically by the Supreme Court in 2025 totaled 29,379 cases, or 77.48% of the overall 37,918 cases received.

Electronic Management of Civil, Religious Civil, and State Administrative Cases at the First Instance Courts

Table on the e-Court Case Development for the period of 2021-2024

No.	Judicial Branch	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	% increase
1	District Court	90,045	102,783	118,911	127,660	141,564	10.89%
2	Religious Court	133,339	177,793	181,258	280,805	642,553	128.83%
3	State Administrative Court	2,299	2,765	2,562	2,287	2,267	-0.87%
Total		225,683	283,341	302,731	410,752	786,384	91.45%

Data of cases adjudicated through electronic hearings at each branch of the judiciary is elaborated in the following table :

No	Judicial Branch	e-Court	Service User	Registered Users		Other Users	
				Total	%	Total	%
1	District Court	141,564	87,161	19,494	22.37%	67,667	77.63%
2	Religious Court	642,553	412,960	19,719	4.78%	393,241	95.22%
3	State Administrative Court	2,267	1,527	1,340	87.75%	187	12.25%
Total		784,117	500,121	39,213	7.84%	460,908	92.16%

Average disposition time of cases adjudicated through electronically hearing at each branch of the judiciary is elaborated in the following table.

No	Judicial Branch	Number of e-Litigasi Cases	Registered Users	Average Time to Judgment	Other Users	Average Adjudication Time
1	District Court	141,564	19,494	69.84	67,667	23.89
2	Religious Court	642,553	19,719	34.46	393,241	33.05
3	State Administrative Court	2,267	1,340	85.58	187	74.93

Adjudication of Civil, Religious civil and State Administrative Cases

Detailed situation of e-Court cases at the appellate courts can be shown as follows.

No	Judicial Branch	Remaining From Previous Year	Number of Registered e-Court Appeals	Number of e-Court Appeals Decided	Number of Remaining e-Court Appeal Cases
1	District Court	470	9,037	8,966	970
2	Religious Court	13	3,021	3,008	239
3	State Administrative Court	113	940	938	160
Total		483	12,058	11,974	1,209

Users of e-Court Services

No	Type of User	Up to 2024	2025	Total
1	Registered Users	60,919	8,894	69,813
2	Other Users	397,789	490,859	888,648
Total		458,708	499,753	958,461

ACCEPTABILITY OF COURT JUDGMENTS

Table of Acceptability Rate of First Instance Court Judgments in 2025

Case Situation by Court Level	General		Religious		Military	State	Total
	Civil	Criminal	Religious civil	Jinayah			
Number of Cases Adjudicated at First Instance Courts	44,920	130,298	480,654	544	2,085	1,653	660,154
Number of Appeals Cases	12,280	20,653	3,379	55	407	940	37,714
Ratio of Appeals Cases	27.34%	15.85%	0.70%	10.11%	19.52%	56.87%	5.71%
Acceptability Rate of First Instance Court Judgments	72.66%	84.15%	99.30%	89.89%	80.48%	43.13%	94.29%

Acceptability of Appellate Court Judgments

Table of Acceptability Rate of Appellate Court Judgments

Case Situation by Court Level	General			Religious		Military	State	Total
	Special Civil	Civil	Criminal	Religious civil	Jinayah			
Number of cases decided at the Appellate Court/ Special Court	2,909	11,220	20,588	3,340	55	382	937	39,431
Number of cassation petitions	1,398	6,395	14,595	1004	31	281	814	24,518
Ratio of Cassation Cases	48.06%	57.00%	70.89%	30.06%	56.36%	73.56%	86.87%	62.18%
Acceptability Rate of Special and Appellate Court Judgments	51.94%	43.00%	29.11%	69.94%	43.64%	26.44%	13.13%	37.82%

Acceptability of Supreme Court Cassation Judgments

Table Acceptability Rate of Supreme Court Cassation Judgments in 2025

Case Situation by Court Level	Special Civil	Civil	Criminal	Special Criminal	Religious	Military	State	Total
Number of cases decided at the cassation level	1,405	6,299	2,210	12,386	1,035	281	899	24,515
Number of cassation judgments filed for case review	28	1,312	107	609	102	33	174	2,365
Ratio of Case Review	1.99%	20.83%	4.84%	4.92%	9.86%	11.74%	19.35%	9.65%
Acceptability Rate of Cassation Judgments	98.01%	79.17%	95.16%	95.08%	90.14%	88.26%	80.65%	90.35%

Cases Submitted for Case Review

Table of Data on Judgments with Permanent Legal Force Submitted for Case Review in 2025

No	Type of Petition	Total	Judgments with Permanent Legal Force Submitted for Case Review			
			Case Review	Cassation	Appeal	First Instance
1	Criminal	254	7	107	33	107
2	Special Criminal	3,474	39	609	377	2,449
3	Civil	1,550	32	1,312	119	87
4	Special Civil	52	4	28	0	20
5	Religious Civil	171	4	102	19	46
6	Jinayah	2	2	0	0	0
7	Military Criminal	35	0	33	0	2
8	State Administrative	228	15	174	27	12
	Total	5,766	103	2365	575	2,723
	Percentage		1.79%	41.02%	9.97%	47.23%
	Tax	7,500	45	0	7,455	0
Total		13,266	148	2,365	8,030	2,723

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS

Judgments that have not been enforced as up to the end of 2025 dropped 17.38% when compared to 2024, from 5,344 to 4,415 cases.

Table of Execution of Judgments at the General Courts, Religious Courts and State Administrative Courts.

No	Judicial Branch	Remaining Cases Pending Enforcement	Petition for Enforcement	Enforcement Load	Enforcement	Remaining Cases Pending Enforcement	Performance
1	General Courts	3,797	2,870	6,667	2,979	3,688	44.68%
2	Religious Courts	333	460	793	357	436	45.02%
3	State Administrative Courts	153	233	386	95	291	24.61%
	Total	4,283	3,563	7,846	3,431	4,415	43.73%

CROSS BORDER MANAGEMENT OF CIVIL CASES

No	Court	Number of Courts	Type of Document		Number of Summons/Notice	Number of Countries
			Summons	Notice		
1	District Court	53	409	286	695	46
2	Religious Court	60	119	69	188	41
Total			528	355	883	...

List of countries in which summons/notices were served.

No.	Country	Religious Court			District Court			Total
		Summon	Notice	Sub-total	Summon	Notice	Sub-total	
1	Singapore	7	5	12	77	84	161	173
2	United States Of America	18	8	26	49	27	76	102
3	Malaysia	24	11	35	31	13	44	79
4	Australia	7	5	12	22	20	42	54
5	Japan	10	2	12	14	23	37	49
6	Netherlands, The	6	5	11	22	14	36	47
7	China	1	0	1	26	18	44	45
8	Hong Kong	1	0	1	16	12	28	29
9	United Kingdom	3	4	7	14	5	19	26
10	Luxembourg	0	0	0	10	12	22	22
11	Cayman Islands	0	0	0	6	12	18	18
12	Germany	4	3	7	9	2	11	18
13	Taiwan	3	3	6	8	3	11	17
14	United Arab Emirates	4	2	6	10	1	11	17

No.	Country	Religious Court			District Court			Total
		Summon	Notice	Sub-total	Summon	Notice	Sub-total	
15	Virgin Islands (British)	0	0	0	10	7	17	17
16	Philippines, The	1	1	2	6	8	14	16
17	India	0	1	1	12	2	14	15
18	Canada	0	1	1	8	2	10	11
19	Saudi Arabia	6	3	9	0	2	2	11
20	Republic of Korea	1	0	1	5	4	9	10
21	France	2	1	3	5	1	6	9
22	Vietnam	1	0	1	7	1	8	9
23	Thailand	2	1	3	4	1	5	8
24	Denmark	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
25	Korea, the D.P.R of (North K.)	0	2	2	2	1	3	5
26	Russian Federation, The	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
27	Kuwait	2	1	3	1	0	1	4
28	Switzerland	0	0	0	3	1	4	4
29	Ukraine	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
30	Cyprus	0	1	1	2	0	2	3
31	Egypt	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
32	Italy	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
33	Lebanon	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
34	Monaco	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
35	Seychelles	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
36	Turkey	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
37	Austria	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
38	Greece	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
39	Hungary	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
40	Ireland	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
41	Liberia	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
42	Morocco	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
43	New Zealand	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
44	Sweden	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
45	Algeria	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
46	Bangladesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
47	Belgium	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
48	Brunei	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
49	Dominica	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
50	East Timor	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
51	Iran	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
52	Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

No.	Country	Religious Court			District Court			Total
		Summon	Notice	Sub-total	Summon	Notice	Sub-total	
53	Macedonia, Republic Of	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
54	Norway	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
55	Pakistan	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
56	Panama	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
57	Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
58	Puerto Rico	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
59	Serbia, Republic Of	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
60	Spain	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
61	Uzbekistan	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total		119	69	188	409	286	695	883

RATIO OF CASELOAD AND CASE MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE

Table of Ratio of Caseload at the First Instance Courts and Appellate Courts in 2025

No.	Ratio of Workload	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State	Tax Courts	Total
1	Caseload at the First Instance Courts	2,220,959	696,188	2,539	2,941		2,922,627
	Number of Judges	4,037	2,463	148	384		7,032
	Ratio of Judges to Cases	1:550	1:283	1:17	1:8		1:416
	Average Caseload of Each Judge	1,650	848	51	23		1,247
2	Caseload at the Appellate Courts	36,029	3,457	450	1,049	23,392	64,377
	Number of Judges	664	399	31	62	70	1,226
	Ratio of Judges to Cases	1:54	1:9	1:15	1:17	1:334	53
	Average Caseload of Each Judge	163	26	44	51	1,003	158

Table of Caseload Ratio at the Supreme Court in 2025

Volume	Criminal	Civil	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Caseload	18,396	9,485	1,208	318	8,741	38,148
Number of Justices	15	15	5	4	9	48
Ratio of Justices to Caseload	1:1,226	1:632	1:242	1:80	1:971	1:795
Average Caseload of Each Justice	3,679	1,897	725	239	2,914	2,384

Ratio of Caseload to Number of Judges

Table of Ratio of Case Management at the First Instance Courts and Appellate Courts in 2025

No	Productivity	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Administrative Courts	Tax Courts	Total
1.	Cases Decided at the First Instance Courts	2,168,669	606,112	2,331	1,743		2,778,855
	Number of Judges	4,037	2,463	148	384		7,032
	Ratio	1:537	1:246	1:16	1:5		1:395
	Average Productivity of Each Judge	1612	738	47	14		1,186
2.	Cases Decided at the Appellate Courts	31,808	3,395	382	937	15,333	51,855
	Judges	664	399	31	62	70	1,226
	Ratio	1:48	1:9	1:12	1:15	1:219	1:42
	Average Productivity of Each Judge	144	26	37	45	657	127

Table of Ratio of Case Management at the Supreme Court in 2025

Volume	Criminal	Civil	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Number of Cases Decided	18,396	9,339	1,208	318	8,712	37,973
Number of Justices	15	15	5	4	9	48
Ratio of Justices to Cases	1:1,226	1:623	1:242	1:80	1:968	1:791
Average Productivity Ratio of Each Justice	3,679	1,868	725	239	2,904	2,373

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF CASES TO STATE FINANCE

Contribution from Non-Tax State Revenue

No	Account			Realization (Rp)
1.	425231	Revenue from Validation of Privately Prepared Documents		130,740,000
2.	425232	Revenue from statutory fee (leges) and registrar fee at the judicial bodies		3,020,180,000
3.	425233	Revenue from Court Fees		26,561,415,000
4.	425239	Revenue from Prosecutor's Office and Other Courts		57,360,997,242
Total				87,073,332,242

Judgments from Case Reviews of Tax Cases

The Supreme Court, through its case review judgements on tax related cases, has determined taxes that must be paid to the state, amounting to Rp20,891,807,732,972.00 (twenty trillion, eight hundred ninety-one billion, eight hundred seven million, seven hundred thirty-two thousand, nine hundred seventy-two rupiah) and USD 107,434,098.67 (one hundred seven million, four hundred thirty-four thousand, ninety-eight US dollars and sixty-seven cents).

Judgments in Criminal, Special Criminal, and Military Criminal Cases

No	Type	Total (Rp)
1	Fine	56,674,641,200,942
2	Restitution	9,027,617,922,872
	Total	65,702,259,123,814

Management of Case Finance at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts

Case Processing Fee at the Supreme Court

No	Description	Revenue	Expenditure
1.	Opening Balance at Beginning of 2025	29,237,240,702	
2.	Revenue in 2025	25,845,610,829	
3.	Utilization of Processing Fee 2025		22,812,456,024
4.	End Balance at the End 2025		32,270,395,507
	Total	55,082,851,531	55,082,851,531

Case Processing Fee at the Appellate Courts

No	Case Type	Number of Cases	Processing Fee	Total (Rp)
1	General Courts (Civil)	12,280	150,000	1,842,000,000
2	Religious Courts (Civil)	3,379	150,000	506,850,000
3	State Administrative Courts	940	250,000	235,000,000
	Total			2,583,850,000



Chapter 2

Bureaucratic Reform and Access to Justice

REFORM PROGRAM

Streamlining of Organizational Structure

Throughout 2025, the Supreme Court conducted an organizational analysis in order to streamline its organizational structure. This initiative arose during discussions on the organization and work procedures of the Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy and Education and Training Agency, which was established by Supreme Court Secretary Decree No. 5141/SEK/SK.OT1.1/V/2025.

Government Internal Control System (SPIP)

Implementation of SPIP at the Supreme Court has been running well, as evidenced by the results of the self-assessment of SPIP maturity at the Supreme Court in 2025, which is at the "defined" level or level 3 (three) out of 5 (five) levels of SPIP maturity.

Development of Integrity Zones

In 2025, 19 work units successfully achieved the status of Corruption-Free Zone (WBK), bringing the total number of work units that have achieved WBK status to 278 by 2025, with 16 of them also achieving WBBM status.

Supreme Audit Agency Opinion and Financial Management

The Supreme Court received an unqualified opinion for the thirteenth consecutive time.

Government Agency Performance Accountability System (Sistem Akuntabilitas Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah / SAKIP)

Currently, the Supreme Court's SAKIP rating is "BB," indicating excellent performance accountability at the central organization and some work units, marked by efficient budget utilization and a reliable, information technology-based performance management system.

Organization Development

Organizational Restructuring

In addition to work units with information technology functions, result of the organizational evaluation at the Supreme Court identified the need to establish several other new work units, namely:

- Competence Assessment Center
- Unit to manage international cooperations

Transfer of the Tax Courts to be Under the Supreme Court

Constitutional Court (MK) Decision Number 26/PUU-XXI/2023 mandates the placement of the Tax Court to be under the Supreme Court, which will also provide judicial technical guidance as well as organizational, administrative, and financial development. This transfer will have a positive impact in maintaining the independence of the judiciary, eliminating interference from other agencies in the courts' exercise of judicial duties and powers, and increasing tax compliance and state revenue generated by taxes.

Public Information Disclosure

In 2025, the Supreme Court once again received the title of 'informative' in the category of state institutions and non-ministerial government institutions, with a score of 97.43, an increase from the previous year's score of 96.09.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Mediation

From 2016 to 2025, the Supreme Court has accredited 33 mediation education and training providers to improve the quality and quantity of certified non-judicial mediators to serve as mediators in courts. In addition, the Supreme Court also supports the Peacemaker Justice Award Program organized by the National Law Development Agency (BPHN) of the Ministry of Law and supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Villages and Underdeveloped Regions.

Establishment of Courts

In 2025, two high military courts and three military courts were established under Government Regulation No. 22 of 2025 on the Establishment of the Balikpapan High Military Court IV and the Makassar High Military Court V, and Government Regulation No. 23 of 2025 on the Establishment of the Pekanbaru Military Court I-03, Military Court V-18 Kendari, and Military Court V-21 Manokwari.

Innovations in Public Service Delivery

Applications developed in 2025 include:

1. SIMETRI (Sistem Manajemen Elektronik Terintegrasi / Integrated Electronic Management System)
2. SMART TPM
3. RTV (Ruang Tamu Virtual / Virtual Guest Room)
4. BLC (Badilum Learning Center)
5. E-BIMANTARA (Elektronik Biaya Mutasi Terintegrasi / Integrated Electronic Transfer Fee)
6. E-Examinasi
7. PATUH (Persidangan Tepat Waktu dan Humanis / Timely and Humane Court Trial)
8. EMPHATI (Elektronik Monitoring Penanganan Keluhan Saran & Kritik / Electronic Monitoring of Complaints, Suggestions, and Criticism Management)
9. e-Putusan (Electronic Court Decisions) and Elektronik Akta Cerai / e-AC (Electronic Certificate of Divorce)
10. Integrated SIMPAN application
11. APS Badilmiltun Application (application supporting the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP))

Court Services for Underprivileged Members of Society

Exemption of Court Fees

Table on Exemption of Court Fees at the General Courts, Religious Courts, and State Administrative Courts in 2025

No.	Branch of the Judiciary	Number of Cases Adjudicated	
		2024	2025
1,	General Courts	1,229	959
2,	Religious Courts	26,867	21,729
3,	State Administrative Courts	22	18
	Total	28,118	22,706

Hearings Conducted Outside the Courthouse

Table of Data on Hearings Outside the Courthouse at the General Courts, Religious Courts, Military Courts, and State Administrative Courts in 2025

No.	Branch of the Judiciary	Number of Cases Adjudicated	
		2024	2025
1.	General Courts	6,710	4,606
2.	Religious Courts*	39,027	33,384
3.	Military Courts	463	428
4.	State Administrative Court	18	42
	Total	46,218	38,460

Legal Aid Desk (Posbakum)

Table of Data on Posbakum Services at the General Courts, Religious Courts, Military Courts, and State Administrative Courts in 2025

No.	Branch of the Judiciary	Number of People Receiving Service	
		2024	2025
1.	District Courts	79,385	62,174
2.	Religious Courts	235,522	236,540
3.	State Administrative Courts	3,372	3,946
	Total	318,279	302,660

Operation of Public Service Mall (MPP)

To date, there are 101 District Courts and 126 Religious Courts that provide their services at the local Public Service Mall. Total users of services provided by court officers at such malls throughout 2025 totaled 13,795 people.

Ease of Access for People with Disability

There are 474 courts that received budget allocation to construct facilities for people with disability as of 2025.

Data on One-Stop Service Information (Pelayanan Informasi Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (PTSP))

Number of users of service provided by the information desk at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts during 2025 is as follows

No.	Informasi	Number of Services	
		2024	2025
1.	General Court Information Service	164,046	181,252
2.	Religious Court Information Service	285,654	512,851
3.	Military/State Administrative Court Information Service (Military Courts)	258	216
4.	Military/State Administrative Court Information Service (State Administrative Courts)	2,190	2,174
	Total	452,148	696,493



Chapter 3

Management of Human Resources

REFORM IN HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES

Human resource management at the Supreme Court faces challenges in terms of the validity and integration of personnel data across work units, especially in combining quantitative data with qualitative context in order to allow fair and humane decision-making. To address the issue, the Supreme Court is reinforcing its merit-based career management through an integrated performance appraisal system, regular data updates and verification, and the development of a personnel application as the foundation for policies that are adopted on the basis of performance, competence, and integrity. Job analysis, workload analysis, and training needs analysis are applied to ensure the suitability of placement, competencies, and organizational needs, including for appointment to strategic and functional positions in the various branches of the judiciary.

Reforms made to the promotion and transfer mechanisms have become key instruments for strengthening integrity and public trust, supported by regulations that put emphasis

on transparency, objectivity, and meritocracy. The promotion process is now based on performance data and integrity track record, complemented by the disclosure of TPM results to the public and the integration of information from internal and external supervisory agencies. A similar approach is applied to non-judicial employees through the mapping of potentials, open JPT auctions, and a consistently applied reward and punishment system, including digital innovations introduced to the military courts. These reform measures have resulted in an increased correlation between performance and promotion, a reduction in ethical violations, and a strengthening of the Supreme Court's legitimacy as a professional, clean, and accountable judicial institution.

INTEGRITY BUILDING AND SUPERVISION

Integrity development is the foundation of a clean and accountable work culture, by prioritizing a preventive approach and making integrity a shared value, rather than merely a matter of enforcing discipline. The Supreme Court

strengthens these efforts through the implementation of the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMPA), collaboration to combat corruption with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), continuous digital monitoring, as well as the "Clean Justice Without Gratitudes" campaign and regular internal communications, so that integrity is internalized in every decision and service delivered to the public.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES COMPETENCY AND CAPACITY

The Supreme Court develops human resource competency to meet the demand for excellent public service, digitization of the judiciary, and technological advances such as AI by building a professional, adaptive, and globally-minded workforce. This strategy is implemented through the use of the SIPINTAR digital platform based on blended learning, training need analysis (TNA), cross-institutional collaboration, and leadership and English language skill improvement programs, supplemented by the strengthening of IT personnel as the primary support for digital transformation within the judiciary.

Table of Composition of Information Technology Human Resources

Position Category	Position	2023	2024	2025
Functional Positions	Junior Computer Expert	33	36	53
	Associate Computer Expert	552	553	533
	Computer Staff	12	11	6
	Advanced Skilled Computer Staff	4	5	5
	Skilled Computer Staff	3	7	8
Technical Personnel	Datra and Information Analyst	3	3	3
	Clerk – Information System and Technology Staff	6	13	18
	Computer Operator	1	1	0
	Information System and Technology Manager	0	0	83
	Systems and Network Manager	2	2	0
	Personnel Management Information System Manager	1	0	0
Total		617	631	709

The Supreme Court is strengthening its human resources in the field of information technology to keep up with the increasing digital needs of the judiciary, as reflected in a 14.9% increase in IT staff between 2023 and 2025 and the dominance of IT positions requiring increasingly high qualifications. The strengthening effort is complemented by leadership development, attention to employees' psychological well-being, and competency-based human resource management through the Competency Assessment Unit, which conducts systematic and credible assessments of civil servants, thereby supporting the realization of a professional, adaptive, and integrity-driven judicial personnel.

Table of Competency Mapping and Assessment

No	Activity	Competency Mapping	Competency Assessment
1	Functional personnel and staff	15	
2	Administrative Officer, Supervisor and staff	65	
3	Administrative Officer, Supervisor and staff	73	

No	Activity	Competency Mapping	Competency Assessment
4	Registrars of Class IA and IB District Courts	98	
5	Potential administrative officer	118	
6	Administrative Officer, Supervisor, Functional Office and staff	98	
7	Potential Staff	1183	
8	Potential Transfer Between Units	68	
9	Promotion of Senior Functional Officials		4
10	Complaint Desk Staff at the Supervisory Agency		20
11	Selection of Deputy Registrars		20
12	Selection of Candidates for Chairpersons of Class IA and IB District Courts		41
13	Selection of Candidates for Chairpersons of Class IA and IB District Courts – May 2025		16
14	Selection of Candidates for Chairpersons of Type A Military Courts		24
15	Goods/Service Procurement Manager		12
16	Selection for Deputy Registrars for Military Criminal Cases		7
17	Selection of Candidates for Deputy Chairpersons of High Courts		31
18	Selection of Senior Officials		41
19	Promotion for Functional Positions		44
20	Selection of Candidates for Deputy Chairpersons of Religious High Courts/Sharia Tribunals		24
21	Selection of Candidates for Deputy Chairpersons of Class IA Religious Courts/Sharia Tribunals		51
22	Selection for Senior Position of Regional Secretary		5
23	Selection of Candidates for Deputy Chairpersons of Class IB and Class II Religious Courts/Sharia Tribunals		71
24	Promotion for Functional Positions		28
	Total	1718	439
			2157

The Supreme Court strengthened its merit-based human resource management through the civil servant profiling (Pro ASN) in collaboration with the National Civil Service Agency (BKN) in December 2025, involving 2,914 employees as a basis for job structuring and career development. This effort is supported by continual competency development through judicial technical trainings and leadership management courses, which in 2025 reached more than 19 thousand employees, in order to create a professional and integrity-based judicial personnel.

APPRECIATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WELL-PERFORMING HUMAN RESOURCES

The Supreme Court shows its appreciation through promotion and career development. The appreciation mechanism is implemented to motivate excellent performance. Awards are given based on a number of parameters, namely performance, integrity, innovation, and contribution to public service delivery.

In 2025, 54 employees and 12 work units received the “Excellent Human Resources in the General Courts” award. For the religious courts, the giving of awards to outstanding work units is based on 26 quarterly assessment categories, which include the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP), implementation of mediation, implementation of e-Court, and the development of Integrity Zones.

SPECIFIC ISSUE PROGRAM AND CERTAIN PERSONNEL CATEGORY

Overall, the total number of judges and staff holding leadership positions within the courts and those occupying structural positions in 2025 were made up of **4,254 men** and **2,160 women**. The number of men shows a downward trend from year to year, while the number of women tends to be stable and slightly increasing. This condition reflects a shift towards a more inclusive composition of human resources, aimed not only at fulfilling job requirements, but also at improving gender balance.

STAFF COMPOSITION

By the end of 2025, the number of human resources within the Supreme Court and subordinate judicial bodies was at 44,532 people spread across judicial and non-judicial functions, with judges and technical judicial personnel making up 53.6% and non-technical personnel making 46.4% of the total.

Table of Human Resources Distribution by Position Category

No	Position Category	Central	General		Religious		State Administrative		Military		Total
			Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	
1	Justice	48									48
2	Ad Hoc Judge	9	101	356							466
3	High Court Judge	91	664		399		62		31		1247
4	Judge	218	40	4037	6	2463	1	384		148	7297
5	Registrar		34	372	34	410	8	30	3	19	910
6	Deputy Registrar		119	1125	69	986	16	56	7	17	2395
7	Substitute Registrar		473	1994	785	1035	75	184	14	79	4639
8	Bailiff			1391		1110	15	60			2576
9	Structural	344	226	1386	224	1438	55	114	27	63	3533
10	Functional	692	252	543	265	644	14	17	31	77	2535
11	Staff	312	628	3945	457	3253	83	240	70	268	9256
12	Non-Civil Servant Government Employees (PPNP)	643	419	3855	398	3464	43	148	60	256	9286
Total		2357	2956	19004	2637	14803	222	731	393	1429	44532

Table of Human Resources Distribution by Education

No	Position	Doctorate Degree	Master's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Diploma-IV	Diploma-III	Diploma-II	Diploma-I	High School	Junior High School	Elementary School	Total
1	Justice	30	18									48
2	Ad Hoc Judge	57	278	130	1							466
3	High Court Judge	197	900	150								1247
4	Judge	308	4220	2769								7297
5	Registrar	19	451	439		1						910
6	Deputy Registrar	3	760	1578		11	1		42			2395
7	Substitute Registrar	5	1362	3126		24	1	1	120			4639
8	Bailiff		114	1112	3	424	1	2	917	3		2576
9	Echelon-I	2	4									6
10	Echelon-II	13	72	21								106
11	Echelon-III	8	317	363								688
12	Echelon-IV	2	744	2163	7	86			75			3077
13	Principal Expert	3	4									7
14	Senior Expert	5	71	41								117
15	Associate Expert	1	220	356								577
16	Junior Expert		121	953	7							1081
17	Supervisory Skilled Officer		20	100		10			2			132
18	Advanced Skilled Officer		10	106		19			4			139
19	Skilled Officer		1	105	13	317			6			442
20	Junior Skilled Officer			10		28			2			40
21	Staff	3	428	5238	41	3070		2	449	19	6	9256
22	Contract Government Employee		46	3895	11	416	9	6	4628	21	254	9286
Total		656	10161	22655	83	4406	12	11	6245	43	260	44532

Award for Resolution of Employee Data Disparities

In 2025, the Supreme Court received an award from the State Civil Service Agency (BKN) for successfully resolving employee data disparities comprehensively and sustainably, from **91.70%** in 2024 to **100%** resolution in 2025, thus earning the Supreme Court a very high rating in the category of Central Agencies with a Large Number of Employees in 2025.



Chapter 4

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCE, ASSETS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

REFORM PROGRAM

1. Information Technology-Based Financial Management

To effect transparent, accountable, effective, and efficient financial management, the Supreme Court continues to strengthen its financial management through the integrated use of information technology throughout the entire financial management cycle in the 2025 fiscal year. The use of information technology-based systems was an instrumental strategy in supporting the principles of good governance and improving the quality of public services delivered by the judiciary.

2. Reform in Information Technology

On October 17, 2025, the BATARA (Budgeting and Planning for Transparency, Accuracy, and Resources Alignment) application was launched, which is an integrated “one data, one direction” digital platform that integrates all planning and budgeting systems used within the Supreme Court, combining four internal Supreme Court applications, namely:

1. e-IPLANS (Electronic Integrated Planning System).
2. e-BIMA (Electronic Budgeting Implementation Monitoring and Accountability).
3. e-SADEWA (Electronic State Asset Development and Enhancement Work Application).
4. SIKEP (Sistem Informasi Kepegawaian / Employee Information System).

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. 2025 Financial Reporting of the Supreme Court

In 2025, the Supreme Court's Financial Report received an unqualified opinion for the thirteenth consecutive time from the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK).

2. Performance Based Budgeting

No	Echelon I Unit	Classification of Detailed Output
1.	Registrar's Office	Legal Cases of Individuals (1044.BCA)
2.	Directorate General of General Courts	Legal Cases of Individuals (1049.BCA)
3.	Directorate General of Religious Courts	Coordination (1053.AEA)
		Legal Assistance Service for Individuals (1053.QBA)
4.	Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts	Legal Cases of Individuals (1058.BCA)
		Legal Assistance Service for Individuals (1059.QBA)

3. Program and Budget Planning for the 2025 Fiscal Year

In 2025, the Supreme Court received a budget allocation of Rp12,684,119,652,000.

However, pursuant to Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2025 and Minister of Finance Letter No. S-75/MK.02/2025, the Supreme Court was impacted by budget efficiency measures, reducing its budget by Rp2,288,121,411,000, with the following details:

No.	Echelon I Unit	Budget Ceiling 2025	Efficiency	Efficiency Relaxation	Remaining Blocked	Final Ceiling 2025
1.	Registrar's Office	215,971,195,000	17,321,001,000	17,321,001,000	0	226,398,614,000
2.	General Courts	140,120,478,000	65,374,423,000	64,788,807,000	585,616,000	128,272,021,000
3.	Religious Courts	113,719,919,000	61,357,091,000	56,942,270,000	4,414,821,000	99,592,868,000
4.	Military and State Administrative Courts	32,239,930,000	14,596,895,000	14,596,895,000	0	27,793,593,000
5.	Administrative Affairs Agencies	11,903,058,258,000	2,008,794,358,000	1,996,360,224,000	585,616,000	12,416,919,733,000
6.	Supervisory Agencies	77,496,003,000	22,139,515,000	22,139,515,000	0	76,267,962,000
7.	Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy and Education and Training Agency	201,513,869,000	98,538,128,000	97,854,288,000	683,840,000	174,348,230,000
Total		12.684.119.652.000	2,288,121,411,000	2,270,003,000,000	18,118,411,000	13,149,966,252,000

4. Budgetary Independence

The Supreme Court continually strengthens its budget planning and management based on the actual needs of the judicial bodies and in line with national strategic priorities.

National Priority Programs

In 2025, the Supreme Court established 18 national priority programs derived from the 2025 Government Workplan (RKP);

Grants

During 2025, the Supreme Court of and the subordinate courts recorded direct grants from domestic and foreign sources, both in the form of goods, money, and services, with a total grant value in 2025 amounting to **Rp310,029,056,006**.

Grants Received in 2025

Form of Grant	Number of Work Units	Number of Grant Documents	
Goods	262	480	244,471,481,279
Cash	8	9	31,908,147,500
Service	33	43	33,649,427,227
TOTAL	303	532	310,029,056,006

Note: data sourced from the Sehati and Batar applications as per 31 December 2025

5. Budget Realization

In 2025, the Supreme Court successfully realized 98.12% of its total budget, equivalent to Rp.12,897,974,521,173.

6. Non-Tax State Revenue Generated by the Supreme Court During 2025 Fiscal Year

Non-tax state revenue generated in 2025 reached IDR 113,602,838,895 or 129.74% of the established target.

7. Application of Non-tax State Revenue Funds in 2025

The ceiling for the application of PNBP funds in 2025 was set at IDR 31,485,686,000, while actual realization was at IDR 30,294,826,338, or 96.22%.

8. Resolution of State Loss at the Supreme Court in 2025

Table of State Losses in 2025 (in Rupiah)

Status of Settlement		Number of Cases	Amount of State Loss	Payment of Installments up to June 2025	Remaining Amount
A	AFTER DETERMINATION				
1	Claim for Damages Against Treasurers	4	1,114,246,950,00	1,114,246,950,00	0
2	Claim for Damages Against Non-Treasurers	271	3,219,319,047,00	3,208,076,537,00	11,242,510,00
3	Third Parties	0	0	0	0
B	DETERMINATION PROCESS				
1	Claim for Damages Against Treasurers	1	22,772,000.00	22,772,000.00	0
2	Claim for Damages Against Non-Treasurers	0	0	0	0
3	Third Parties	0	0	0	0
C	INFORMATION				
1	BPK	441	25,105,030,304.98	25,105,030,304.98	0
2	APIP (INTERNAL CONTROL)	16	518,543,961.76	518,543,961.76	0
TOTAL		733	29,979,912,263.74	29,968,669,753.74	11,242,510.00

MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS

Achievements in the Management of State Assets

- a. Resolution of BPK findings relating to state assets

Progress of resolution of BPK findings in 2024 was at 90.98% out of a total 133 findings.

- b. Asset Management Index (IPA)

The average asset management index of the work units within the Supreme Court was 3.247, far above the national target for 2025 of 3.0.

- c. Service User Satisfaction Survey Regarding Court Infrastructure

Average user satisfaction level regarding service provided by the one-stop service unit (PTSP) and the court is above 80%.

MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1. Reform

Throughout 2025, the Supreme Court has implemented various strategic programs in the field of information technology to support the realization of a modern, transparent, and accountable judiciary. Achievements in information technology management focused on four main aspects, namely: (1) strengthening technology infrastructure, (2) developing electronic court application systems, (3) improving data security and governance, and (4) optimizing delivery of digital-based services to the public.

2. Achievements

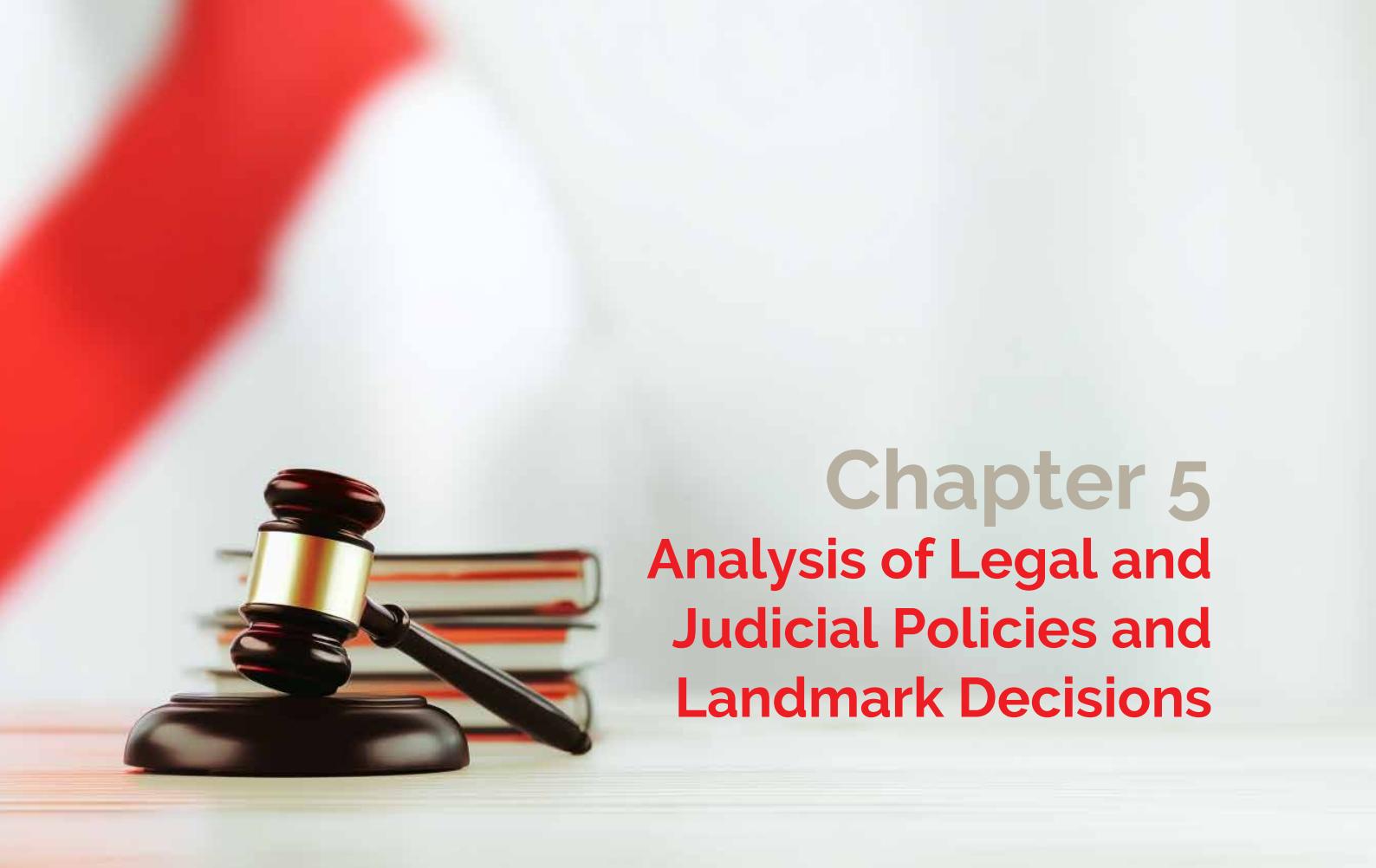
- a. Information System Development

Applications developed by the Supreme Court include:

1. Smart Majelis for the first instance courts
2. Sistem Informasi Penelusuran Perkara (Case Tracking Information System) Version 6.0.1
3. e-BERPADU Upaya Hukum Banding (Appeals)
4. Integrated Supreme Court Case Administration Information System (SIAP MA Terintegrasi)
5. ISO/IEC 20000-1:2018
6. Supreme Court WhatsApp Business Account Notification Service
7. Administrative Unit Website

- b. Maintenance of Information Infrastructure

In order to maintain the sustainability, reliability, and security of information technology infrastructure within the Supreme Court, various information technology maintenance measures have been carried out in a planned and continual manner.



Chapter 5

Analysis of Legal and Judicial Policies and Landmark Decisions

REFORM PROGRAM

Enhancement of Human Resources Quality

Currently, the names of candidates for policy analyst who attended training and meet the necessary qualifications to take the competency test organized by the State Administration Agency (LAN) have been submitted. The aim is to equip employees with analytical, methodological, and political skills in formulating data- and evidence-based policies, which will then be followed by advocacy for policy recommendations.

Outcome Impact Reinforcement Model

In addition to increasing the intensity of communication as a means to advocate the results of studies to become policy, Pustrajak is also actively compiling articles based on study results published in Suara BSDK (www.suarabsdk.com) as a form of contribution to the development of the judicial system.

FORMULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY EVALUATION

Policy analysis and policy evaluation in 2025 was conducted through the preparation of academic papers, policy papers, and urgency papers on 25 topics, as follows:

1. Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Enforcement of Small Claims
2. Urgency Paper on Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2012 on Processing Fee for Case Resolution
3. Policy Paper on Budgetary Independence of the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
4. Urgency Paper Procedure for the Giving of Acknowledgement and Assistance for the Giving of Acknowledgement in a Foreign Insolvency Process Across Borders
5. Policy Paper on Optimization of Dispute Resolution at the Village Level

6. Urgency Paper on Harmonization of Education and Welfare of Armed Forces Personnel Posted at the Supreme Court and Courts of the Military Justice System
7. Policy Paper on Implementation of Civil Dispute Relating to Carbon Trade in Indonesia
8. Policy Brief on Reformulation of the Rights and Position of Judges at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
9. Policy Paper on the Authority to Inaugurate Candidate Judges to Become Judges by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
10. Urgency Paper on Draft Decision of the Secretary of the Supreme Court on Standardization of Information and Communication Technology at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
11. Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Guidelines for the Calculation of Restitution in Employment Dispute Cases
12. Urgency Paper on Prevention and Management of Contempt of Court: Institutional Reform and Judicial Independence
13. Urgency Paper on Competency Development for Judges and Civil Servants at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts through Education Pathway
14. Policy Paper on the Reform of the Military Criminal Procedural Code
15. Academic Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Information Disclosure and Protection of Personal Data
16. Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Guidelines for Provision of Legal Assistance
17. Policy Paper on Enhancement of the Quality of Legal Service for the Public Amidst Shortage of Technical Personnel
18. Urgency Paper on Provisions on Adjustment of the Base Salary of Judges and Income of Retired Judges in Furtherance of Government Regulation Number 44 of 2024 on Third Amendment to Government Regulation Number 94 of 2012 on the Financial Rights and Facilities for Judges At the Supreme Court
19. Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2022 on the Electronic Administration and Examination of Cassation and Case Review Petitions at the Supreme Court
20. Urgency Paper on Presidential Regulation on the Transfer of Responsibility for Organizational, Administrative, and Financial Development of Tax Courts to the Supreme Court
21. Urgency Paper on Presidential Regulation on the Supreme Court Secretariat
22. Policy Paper on In Absentia Trial in Special Criminal Proceedings
23. Urgency Paper on Draft Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the Standardization of Case Classification at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
24. Urgency Paper on Draft Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2020 on Sentencing Guidelines, Article 2 and Article 3 of the Law on the Eradication of Corruption
25. Policy Paper on Reinforcement of Security at Courts of Law in Indonesia

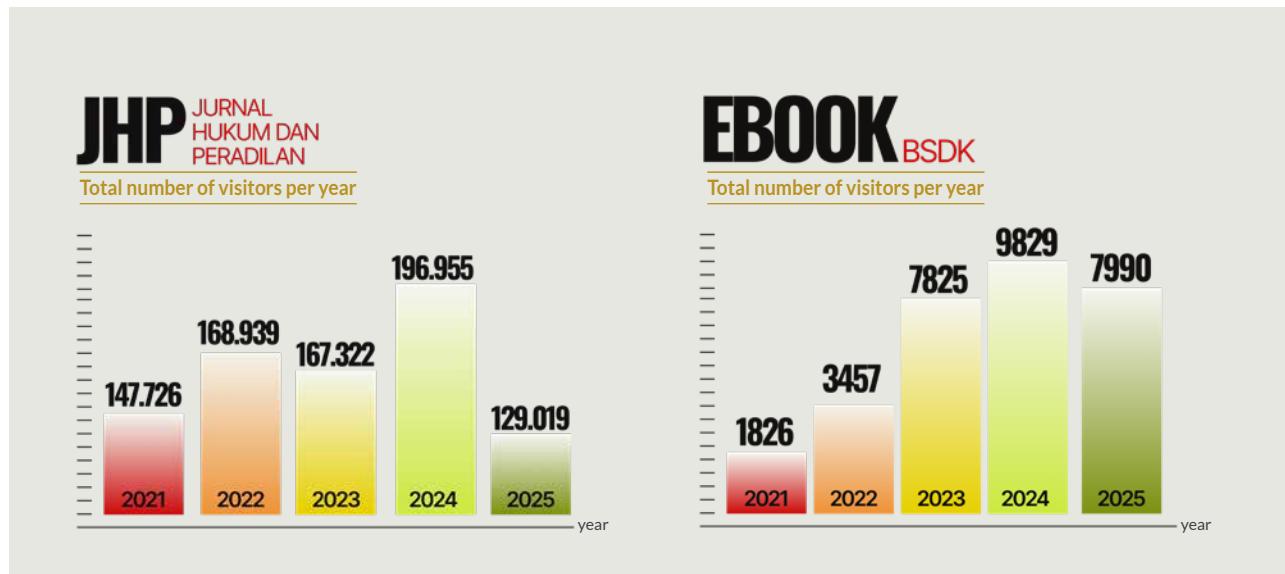
POLICY ADVOCACY AND PUBLICATIONS

Policy Advocacy

No	Topic of Paper	Year of Preparation	Further Action
1.	Presidential Regulation on Provision of Judges	2022	Resulting in a policy product, specifically Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2025 on Provision of Judges for First Instance Courts
2.	Urgency Paper on the Management of Performance of and Need for the Functional Position of Policy Analyst to Render Support in the Regulatory Function of the Supreme Court	2024	Resulting in a policy product, specifically Letter of the Minister of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform Number B/2848/M. SM.01.00/2025 dated 24 June 2025 on Approval of Proposed Need for Policy Analysts at the Supreme Court Secretariat
3.	Urgency Paper on Amendment to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	2024	Resulting in a policy product, specifically Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5141/SEK/SK/OT.1.1/V/2025 on Second Amendment to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
4.	Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Insolvency (Al-Taflis) and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligation (Nadhirah) at Shariah Financial Institutions	2024	Followed up with the issuance of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 130/KMA/SK.HK2.5/VII/2025 on the Working Group on the Management of Insolvency Cases and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligation According to the Shariah Principles (Taflis)

Publications

Based on data regarding the number of visitors to the Law and Justice Journal over the past five years, there has been a significant fluctuation in visitation trends. Such data indicates an increase in public interest in the Law and Justice Journal, among academics, practitioners, and the general public.



LANDMARK DECISION

CRIMINAL CHAMBER

Case Number	6617 K/Pid.Sus/2025
Case Type and Classification	Special Crimes / Corruption Crimes
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H.2. Dr. Agustinus Purnomo Hadi, S.H., M.H.3. Prof. Dr. Yanto, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	In corruption cases, environmental damage (including ecological damage and economically calculable restoration costs) is not treated as financial loss to the state within the meaning of Article 2 paragraph (1) and Article 18 of the Anti-Corruption Law, since state losses in corruption cases are only determined by irregular expenditures or the loss of potential state revenue that can be definitively calculated, whereas environmental damage/losses must be established and recovered through a separate environmental legal regime (criminal, civil, and administrative) in order to achieve optimal ecological restoration.

CIVIL CHAMBER

Case Number	297 PK/Pdt/2024
Case Type and Classification	General Civil / Environmental Dispute
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H.2. Dr. Nurul Elmiyah, S.H., M.H.3. Dr. Hamdi, S.H., M.Hum.4. Dr. H. Panji Widagdo, S.H., M.H.5. Dr. Rahmi Mulyati, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Corporations can still be held civilly liable on the basis of strict liability without the establishment of fault, insofar as there is damage and a causal link between the business activities and the environmental damage that has occurred.

Case Number	1025 PK/Pdt/2025
Case Type and Classification	General Civil Case / Dispute on Ownership of Evidence
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H.2. Dr. Drs. Muh. Yunus Wahab, S.H., M.H.3. Dr. Rahmi Mulyati, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Civil procedural law does not recognize objection (derden verzet) to criminal court decisions, as the two fields of law are in different domains.

Case Number	3091 K/Pdt/2025
Case Type and Classification	General Civil / Tort
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H.2. Dr. H. Panji Widagdo, S.H., M.H.3. Agus Subroto, S.H., M.Kn.
Legal Principles	Maladministration under state administrative laws does not constitute tort in civil matters, as long as it has been carried out with due care, and prioritizing the principle of prudence and intended to protect public interest.

Case Number	684 K/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2025
Case Type and Classification	Special Civil / Industrial Relations Dispute
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agus Subroto, S.H., M.Kn. 2. Dr. Sugeng Santoso PN., S.H., M.M., M.H. 3. Dr. Sugiyanto, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Tripartite mediation as stipulated in Article 83 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2004 must involve all parties as evidenced by minutes and recommendations.

Case Number	6 PK/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2025
Case Type and Classification	Special Civil / Copyright Dispute
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syamsul Ma'arif, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D. 2. Dr. Nani Indrawati, S.H., M.Hum. 3. Dr. Lucas Prakoso, S.H., M.Hum.
Legal Principles	Digital application providers that profit from the unauthorized use of copyrighted works cannot escape legal liability for the unauthorized use of copyrighted works.

RELIGIOUS CHAMBER

Case Number	244 K/Ag/2025
Case Type and Classification	Religious Civil / Sharia Economy
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. H. Yasardin, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Dr. H. Abdul Manaf, M.H. 3. Dr. H. Imron Rosyadi, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Sharia economic matters are not only determined by explicit sharia contracts, but can also be determined from the substantive elements of agreements, the activities under which are implicitly based on the principles.

Case Number	47 PK/Ag/2025
Case Type and Classification	Religious Civil / Annulment of Marriage
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. H. Yasardin, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Dr. H. Edi Riadi, S.H., M.Hum. 3. Dr. H. Abdul Manaf, M.H.
Legal Principles	Marriage that ends by reason of death cannot be annulled. However, if there is bad faith in the marriage, as evidenced by a final and binding criminal verdict, such fact can be used as grounds to file a claim to have the marriage declared as having no legal effect on community property and inheritance for the surviving spouse.

MILITARY CHAMBER

Case Number	173 K/Mil/2025
Case Type and Classification	Military Crime / Accessory to Fraud
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hidayat Manao, S.H., M.H.2. Dr. Sugeng Sutrisno, S.H., M.H.3. Dr. Tama Ulinta Br Tarigan, S.H., M.Kn.
Legal Principles	Additional sentence of discharge from military service can be conditionally imposed.

Case Number	16 K/Mil/2025
Case Type and Classification	Military Court / Adultery
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Hidayat Manao, S.H., M.H.2. Dr. Sugeng Sutrisno, S.H., M.H.3. Dr. Tama Ulinta Br Tarigan, S.H., M.Kn.
Legal Principles	The imposition of additional punishment in the form of discharge from military service on the Defendant who have committed heinous sexual violence is justifiable.

STATE ADMINISTRATION CHAMBER

Case Number	256 K/TUN/2025
Case Type and Classification	State Administrative / Others Including Receivables
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prof. Dr. H. Julius, S.H., M.H.2. Hj. Lulik Tri Cahyaningrum, S.H., M.H.3. Dr. H. Yosran, S.H., M.Hum.
Legal Principles	Personal intervention by the controlling persons in the activities of financial institutions gives rise to personal administrative liability and provides a basis for financial regulatory authorities to impose sanctions on such individuals.



Chapter 6

Supervision

REFORM PROGRAMS

WASKITAMA (Supervision of the Supreme Court Governance)

During the 80th anniversary of the Supreme Court in 2025, the Supreme Court launched the WASKITAMA (Supervision of Supreme Court Governance) Application, an innovative integrated supervision platform designed to improve the effectiveness of the performance management of judicial bodies throughout Indonesia.

SUPERVISORY SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

Strengthening of the monitoring system includes: Self-Assessment of the Development of Integrity Zones Towards Corruption-Free Areas (WBK), Assessment of Development and Evaluation of the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP), E-Learning to Improve Understanding of Gratuities and Reporting on the Handling of Gratuities.

Self Evaluation of Development of Integrity Zone Towards Corruption-Free Zone (WBK)

Of the 103 work units proposed for WBK status, 19 work units (19%) received the Corruption-Free Zone (WBK) status, consisting of seven general court work units, ten religious court work units, and two administrative court work units. Thus, from 2018 to 2025, a total of 278 work units have attained WBK status.

Assessment of Development and Evaluation of Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP)

Table of Working Units Successfully Applying SMAP in 2025

No.	Work Unit	Rating	Category
1	Religious Court of Bogor	A	88.42
2	Religious Court of Tangerang	A	86.37
3	Religious Court of Tasikmalaya	A	86.03
4	State Administrative Court of Yogyakarta	A	85.97
5	Military Court II-09 Bandung	B	84.34
6	District Court of Mojokerto	B	83.98
7	Religious Court of Denpasar	B	81.23
8	Religious Court of Yogyakarta	B	81.03
9	District Court of Banyuwangi	B	79.10
10	District Court Bantul	B	78.94
11	State Administrative Court of Surabaya	B	77.94
12	District Court of Palangkaraya	B	77.13
13	Religious Court of North Jakarta	B	76.57
14	District Court of Malang	B	76.38
15	District Court of Tulungagung	C	72.02
16	Religious Court of Banjarmasin	A	86.04
17	District Court of Pati	B	80.35
18	Religious Court of South Jakarta	B	79.63
19	District Court of Klaten	B	79.52
20	Religious Court of Magelang	B	78.32
21	District Court of Jambi	B	76.10
22	Religious Court of Makassar	C	69.47

E-Learning on Enhanced Understanding of Gratuity

Implementation of the e-Learning program aims to increase the knowledge, awareness, and understanding of all judicial officials regarding the concept of gratuity, reporting mechanism, and legal implications in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Through the e-Learning program it is expected that participants will be able to distinguish between gifts that fall under the category of gratuity that must be reported and gifts that are permitted under the applicable rules.

MANAGEMENT OF SUPERVISORY SYSTEM

Management of Complaints

Table of Follow-Ups to Complaints in 2025

No.	Type of Follow Up Action	Number of Follow Up Actions
1.	In the process of resolution	1,298
2.	Processed	4,263
2.a	Complaints investigated:	
	a. investigated by Supervisory Agency Team	127
	b. Delegation of Investigation	95
2.b.	Complaints failing to meet requirements for investigation:	
	a. Confirmation	293
	b. Clarification	1,068
2.c.	Complaints not requiring further investigation:	
	a. Memorandum/internal delegation	103
	b. Response letter	1,259
	c. Monitoring	87
	d. Archiving	114
	e. Documents merged	1,117
Total		5,561

Follow-ups to Recommended Sanctions by the Judicial Commission

Table of Follow-Ups to Recommended Sanction as per Judicial Commission Letter in 2025

No.	Type of Follow Up Action	Total Recommendation Documents	Number of Judges
1	Followed up	9	12
2	Not able to be followed up (Technical Judicial Matter)	17	33
3	In the process of follow up	10	16
Total		36	61

Session of the Judicial Ethics Council

In 2025, the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission held a Judicial Ethics Council hearing to examine and rule on alleged code of ethics and/or code of conduct violations by five judges.

Sanction/Disciplinary Actions

Table of Sanctions/Disciplinary Actions Imposed in 2025.

No.	Position	Type of Sanction/Disciplinary Action			Total
		Severe	Moderate	Minor	
1.	Judges	21	19	62	102
	Ad Hoc Judges	-	1	3	4
2.	Registrar	3	2	7	12
3.	Secretaries	3	1	7	11
4.	Deputy Registrars	3	3	5	11
5.	Substitute Registrar	5	8	6	19
6.	Bailiff	2	7	3	12
7.	Deputy Bailiff	2	2	2	6
8.	Structural officials	-	2	9	11
9.	Functional officials	1	2	1	4
10.	Staff	6	9	6	21
11.	Non-Civil Servant Government Employees (PPNPN)	4	-	3	7
Total		50	56	114	220

Regular Audits

Table of Regular Supervision in 2025

Branch of the Judiciary	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Courts	7	9	7	4	27
Religious Courts	6	21	4	1	32
State Administrative Courts	1	-	-	-	1
Military Courts	1	-	1	-	2
Total	15	30	12	5	62

Performance Audit

Performance Audit Conducted on First Instance Courts in 2025

Branch of the Judiciary	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Courts	3	6	4	1	14
Religious Courts	1	4	3	-	8
State Administrative Courts	-	-	-	-	-
Military Courts	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	10	7	1	22

Special Task Force of the Supervisory Agency of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Indonesia, through its Supervisory Agency, has formed a Special Task Force (Satgassus) to monitor the discipline of officials within the Supreme Court, oversee compliance with the code of ethics and code of conduct of judges and officials at the Supreme Court, and oversee the case resolution mechanism to ensure that cases are resolved in accordance with applicable regulations.

Special Task Force of First Instance Courts in Jakarta

Tabel of Special Task Force in Jakarta

No	Name of Task Force	Number of Task Force
1	North Jakarta District Court	9
2	Central Jakarta District Court	9
3	West Jakarta District Court	9
4	South Jakarta District Court	9
5	East Jakarta District Court	9
6	Central Jakarta Religious Court	8
7	West Jakarta Religious Court	8
8	North Jakarta Religious Court	8
9	South Jakarta Religious Court	8
10	East Jakarta Religious Court	8
11	Jakarta State Administrative Court	8

Evaluation of Professional Accountability

In 2025, the Supervisory Agency performed a performance accountability evaluation for the 2024 fiscal year on 87 echelon I and appellate court work units.

Integrity Profiling of Judges and Judicial Officials

Profiling in 2025 were conducted on 1,931 judges and officials, almost four times the number profiled in 2023.

Follow Up to Result of Audit by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK)

By the first semester of 2025, the Indonesian Supreme Court had followed up on all of the BPK's recommendations, consisting of 826 findings with a total value of Rp80,404,156,557.05.

Government Official Asset Declaration (LHKPN)

In 2025, out of a total of 17,619 individuals required to file the mandatory declaration, 17,618 or 99.99% of such individuals have performed the obligation.



Chapter 7

Participation and Cooperation

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ)

12th CACJ Meeting

The 12th CACJ meeting was held in Singapore on 14 November 14, 2025, attended by the heads of the Supreme Courts of ten ASEAN countries with Timor Leste as an observer. The Indonesian Supreme Court delegation was led by the Chief Justice, Prof. Dr. Sunarto, SH., MH, accompanied by the Chairperson of the Development Chamber, Syamsul Maarif, SH., LLM., Ph.D., and the Chairperson of the Civil Chamber, I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, SH., MH. Also present were Supreme Court Justice Dr. Nani Indrawati, SH., MH, and Secretary of the Indonesian Supreme Court Sugianto, SH., MH., accompanied by Aria Suyudi, Dian Rositawati, Rizkiansyah, Armansyah, and Syahrul Malik.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Co-Chair of WG JET

The Supreme Court actively serves as Co-Chair of the Working Group on Judicial Education and Training (WG JET) together with the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Among its activities in 2025 is the TiP Assessment for ASEAN judges, which involves two main components, namely:

- a. Development of a Professional Development Program Model for ASEAN Judges on Trafficking in Persons. In 2025, three activities were organized, including: 1) Training Needs Assessment to improve the Professional Development Program Model document; 2) Regional Workshop on the revision of the Professional Development Program Model for ASEAN Judges in TiP 2018, held on 14-15 May, 2025 in Bangkok, Thailand; 3) Workshop on Improving the Professional Development Program Model for ASEAN Judges in TPPO 2018, held on 23-24 July, 2025, in Bangkok.
- b. Dialogue on Judicial Knowledge Exchange on the topic of Victim-Sensitive Adjudication of TiP Cases, on 29 September - 1 Oktober 2025 in Vientiane, Laos.

CACJ Working Week 2025

The first CACJ Working Week (CACJWW2025) was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 21 to 25 July 2025, hosted by the Thailand CACJ office.

Standing International Forum for Commercial Court (SIFOCC)

Supreme Court Justice of the Civil Chamber, Hon. Agus Subroto, SH., MH., accompanied by Dr. Aria Suyudi, SH., LLM., representing the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, attended the 5th Standing International Forum for Commercial Courts (SIFOCC) meeting held in New Delhi, India, on 8-9 November, 2025.

Attendance of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia at Multilateral Forums on Environmental and Climate Justice

a. Open Government Partnership (OGP) Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting 2025

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia participated in the OGP Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting 2025 held in Manila, Philippines, in February 2025, represented by Dr. Nani Indrawati, S.H., M.H., Justice of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

b. Participation in the 2025 United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 30)

The Indonesian Supreme Court's commitment to climate justice is also evidenced by its presence at COP 30 UNFCCC, held in Belém, Brazil, on 15 November, 2025. At the forum, the Indonesian Supreme Court was represented by the Chairperson of the Criminal Chamber, Hon. Dr. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H.

c. Development of E-Learning for ASEAN Judges on Adjudication of Climate Change Cases

Further to the management of the existing e-learning facilities, the Indonesian Supreme Court expanded the training material by adding a Climate Change Case Adjudication Module. This module was tried in October 2025 and was approved for official use by the Chief Justices of ASEAN countries at the 12th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ) Meeting in Singapore.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

International Cooperation

Hoge Raad of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

The President of the Dutch *Hoge Raad*, Dineke De Groot, conducted a work visit to the Indonesian Supreme Court on 15-21 June, 2025. During the visit, De Groot was accompanied by Hon. Mariken Van Hiltjen, Deputy Chief Justice of the Dutch Supreme Court, and concurrently the Chairperson of the Tax Chamber, and Hon. Tijs Kooijmans, justice with the Criminal Chamber.

Federal Court of Australia (FCA)

Working Visit by the Federal Court of Australia

From 29 September to 3 October 2025, the Supreme Court of Indonesia received a working visit from a delegation from the Federal Court of Australia led by Chief Justice Debra Mortimer. The delegation consisted of senior judges, including Justice Stephen Burley, Justice Michael O Bryan, Justice Catherine Button, accompanied by Judicial Registrar Luxton and International Program Manager Martin Clutterbuck.

Judicial Dialogue

The collaboration between the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Federal Court of Australia (FCA) reached an important milestone with the Judicial Dialogue held at the Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy and Training Agency (BSDK) on Thursday (2 October, 2025). The meeting, attended by all leadership elements of the Indonesian Supreme Court and chaired by Chief Justice Debra Mortimer, focused on sharing best practices to create a judiciary that is not only fair, but also fast, accessible, and responsive to contemporary challenges.

Working Visit by the Delegation of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia

On 23-26 September, 2025, a delegation from the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (FCFCoA) led by Justice Suzanne Christie, accompanied by advisors Leisha Lister and Cate Sumner, paid a working visit to the Supreme Court of Indonesia. The visit was supported by the Australia Indonesia Partnership Justice 3 (AIPJ3) as part of the implementation of the MoU between the FCFCoA and the Supreme Court of Indonesia.

Selection of Judges for Fellowship at the Federal Court of Australia: Preparing Agents for Commercial Law Reform

The Indonesian Supreme Court held interviews as part of the selection process for a fellowship program for judges to study at the Federal Court of Australia (FCA). The event was held in hybrid format on Wednesday (3 October) and was attended in person by the leadership of the Supreme Court, including the Chairperson of the Judicial Development Chamber and the Chairperson of the Civil Chamber, as well as representatives from the Federal Court of Australia and the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 3 (AIPJ3).

National Cooperation Indonesian Central Bank and Financial Services Authority

The Supreme Court entered into another memorandum of understanding with the Indonesian central bank, Bank Indonesia, and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) as part of the effort to strengthen cooperation between state institutions in improving the quality of human resources and bolster understanding of laws and regulations related to central banking and the financial services sector. The memorandum of understanding was signed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, together with the Bank Indonesia Governor and the Chairman of the OJK Board of Commissioners, witnessed by the leadership and senior officials of the three institutions at the Supreme Court Building in Central Jakarta.

Forum on Central Banking and Financial Services Sector

The Supreme Court's Judicial and Legal Strategic Policy and Training Agency (BSDK) held a Forum on Central Banking and the Financial Services Sector through a strategic partnership with Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority, which was attended by 80 judges from the general courts, religious court, and state administrative courts, held in Medan on 28 July to 8 August, 2025 and in Malang on 17 to 26 September, 2025.

Collaboration with Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations

Australia Indonesia Partnership For Justice

The year 2025 marked the end of the second phase of the AIPJ program, planned to be followed by the third phase of the program that will go into full operation by the middle of 2026.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Throughout 2025, the partnership between the Supreme Court and UNODC was realized through various thematic and applied capacity building programs, including workshops, moot court sessions, and judicial dialogues, with a focus on maritime, environmental, and transnational crimes.

International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)

The Supreme Court's Judicial and Legal Strategic Policy and Training Agency (BSDK) established a global partnership with the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) to enhance child protection in the judicial system through a training program held in Bali consisting of two classes, with the first held on 5-7 February 2025 and the second class on 11-13 June 2025.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Throughout 2025 the collaboration between the Indonesian Supreme Court and JICA manifested in the following events:

1. Knowledge Co-Creation Program (KCCP) training program on intellectual property right, held in Tokyo, Japan, in July 2025, attended by 15 judges.
2. Short Course on Intellectual Property Rights, held in Surabaya in September 2025 and attended by 30 judges.
3. Publication of Book II of the Guidelines for Resolution of Intellectual Property Rights Cases on Copyright, launched on 27 February, 2025, at the Movenpick Hotel Jakarta.
4. Dissemination of Guidelines for Intellectual Property Rights Case Resolution Book I on Trademarks and Book II on Copyright, along with the Compilation of Indonesian and Japanese Court Decisions on Intellectual Property Rights, Volumes 1 and 2, in Semarang on 22 May, 2025, Medan on 19 June, 2025, and Makassar on 7 August, 2025.

5. Master's Degree Scholarship Program in Legal and Judicial Human Resources Development at a university in Japan, which will run from October 2025 to September 2027.

Collaboration with Civil Society Organizations for Reform

Throughout 2025 the Indonesian Supreme Court recorded collaborations with the Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), the Institute for Judicial Independence Studies (LeIP) and Center for Detention Studies (CDS).

WORKING VISITS

Overseas Visits by Delegations of the Indonesian Supreme Court

Opening Legal Year - Singapore 2025

The Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court Prof. Dr Sunarto, SH., MH., honored an invitation extended by the Supreme Court of Singapore to attend the Opening Legal Year Singapore 2025 on Senin, 13 January 2025.

Opening Legal Year 2025 - Malaysia

The Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court Prof. Dr Sunarto, SH., MH., attended the Opening Legal Year (OLY) Malaysia 2025 ceremony on 8 January 2025, at the Putrajaya International Convention Center, Malaysia.

13th International Legal Forum of Asia and the Pacific, St. Petersburg

The Chairperson of the Judicial Development Chamber of the Supreme Court, Syamsul Maarif, SH., LLM., PhD., accompanied by the special staff of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Dr. Aria Suyudi, SH., LLM, accepted an invitation from the Supreme Court of Russia to attend the 13th International Asia Pacific Legal Reform Forum in St. Petersburg on 21-24 September, 2025.

Model Forest Act Initiative Knowledge Sharing Roundtable & Consultation

The Chief Justice of the Denpasar High Court, Bambang H Mulyono, SH., MH, represented the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia as an expert speaker at the Model Forest Act Initiative (MoFAI) Knowledge Sharing Roundtable and Consultation in Tokyo on 25 September, 2025, organized by the Asian Development Bank Institute. This event was jointly organized by the ADB and UNEP.

7th China-ASEAN Legal Cooperation Forum, Chongqing, China.

At the invitation of the China Law Society, the Vice Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court for Judicial Matters, the Honorable Sunarto, S.H., M.H., led a delegation from the Indonesian Supreme Court to attend the China-ASEAN Legal Cooperation Forum held from 20 to 22 November 2024 in Chongqing.

Workshop Bank Liquidation Dispute Resolution Mechanism: A Comparative Study of the UK and Indonesia

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, together with the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) and the Indonesian National Police, participated in a comparative study entitled Bank Liquidation Dispute Resolution Mechanism: A Comparative Study of the UK and Indonesia, held in London, England, on May 5-9, 2025.

Visit by the Leadership of the Indonesia Supreme Court to the Supreme Judicial Council of Kuwait

A delegation from the Supreme Court of Indonesia, led by the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia for Non-Judicial Affairs, the Honorable H. Suharto, S.H., M.Hum., visited the Supreme Judicial Council of Kuwait on 5 to 9 January, 2025. The Deputy Chief Justice was accompanied by the Chairperson of the Religious Chamber, the Honorable Dr. H. Yasardin, S.H., M.Hum., the Chairperson of the Criminal Chamber, the Honorable Dr. H. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H., the Director General of the Religious Courts, the Honorable Drs. H. Muchlis, S.H., M.H., Chairperson of the Soreang Religious

Court, the Honorable Abu Jahid Darso Atmojo, LC., LL.M., Ph.D, and Judicial Judge/Assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Dr. H. Edi Hudiata, Lc., M.H.

APEC Workshop on Enhancing the APEC Collaborative Framework and Use of ODR, 12-14 November 2025, Tokyo, Japan

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by Andhy Martuaraja, S.H., M.H., Judicial Judge of the Supreme Court, attended the APEC Workshop on Enhancing the APEC Collaborative Framework and Use of Online Dispute Resolution held in Tokyo, Japan, on 12–14 November, 2025.

UNESCO training on AI and the Rule of Law for Southeast Asian Member States

The Supreme Court of Indonesia sent a delegation to attend an international training session on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the judicial system, held on 12–14 November, 2025, in Bangkok.

Participation as Part of Delegation for Accession to the HCCH 1965 Convention on Service in Civil Process

Special Adviser of the Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court, Dr. Aria Suyudi, SH., LLM, on invitation from the Directorate of International Law Central Authority, Ministry of Law of the Republic of Indonesia, participated in a working visit made by a delegation from the Ministry to explore potential accession to the HCCH 1965 Convention on Service in Civil process to Singapore.

6th UNCITRAL Asia Pacific Judicial Summit 2025: Judicial Conference – “Building towards End-to-End Digitalization”

The Supreme Court of Indonesia, represented by Frensita Kesuma Twinsani, S.H., M.Si., M.H. (Judicial Judge with the Technical Training Center, BSDK MA RI), Ni Putu Asih Yudiastri, S.H., M.H. (Judge with the District Court of Singaraja), attended the 6th UNCITRAL Asia Pacific Judicial Summit 2025: Judicial Conference with the title “Building

Towards End-to-End Digitalization” as part of the Hong Kong Legal Week, held on 1 and 2 December, 2025.

Working Visit on Court Security to the Federal Court of Australia

A delegation from the Supreme Court of Indonesia conducted a working visit to Melbourne, Australia, on 16 to 21 November, 2025, to strengthen the court security system and risk management. This visit was part of a bilateral cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Federal Court of Australia, which is also supported by the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 3 (AIPJ3).

Working Visit on Training for Judges to the Judicial Research and Training Institute (JRTI), Supreme Court of Korea

The Supreme Court, through its Judicial and Legal Strategic Policy and Training Agency (BSDK), participated in the Training of Judicial Capacity Building organized by the Judicial Research and Training Institute (JRTI), Supreme Court of Korea, on 7–13 December, 2025, in Seoul, South Korea.

Visits by International Delegations to the Indonesian Supreme Court

Supreme Court of Japan

The Supreme Court's Judicial and Legal Strategic Policy and Training Agency received a visit by delegations from the Supreme Court of Japan, led by Justice Masaaki Oka, on 3 June, 2025.

Southwest University of Political Science & Law, China

On 29 July 2025, a delegation from the Southwest University of Political Science & Law (SWUPL), led by Mr. Fan Wei, Secretary of the China Communist Party, and Rector of SWUPL, conducted a working visit to the Indonesian Supreme Court as part of a long term cooperation between the two institutions.

China Law Society

On December 9, 2025, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, accompanied by the Deputy Chief Justice for Judicial and Non-Judicial Affairs, the Chairperson of the Judicial Development Chamber, and the Chairperson of the Civil Chamber, received a courtesy visit from a delegation from the China Law Society (CLS) led by Mr. Yan Wanming, Vice President of CLS.

Supreme Court of the Philippines

On 3-6 November, 2025, the Supreme Court of Indonesia received a working visit from Justice Amy C Lazaro-Javier of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, accompanied by Rolando Javier, Lloyd Nicholas D. Vergara, and Patricia Benilda S. Ramos.

The People's Procuratorate of Hebei, P.R. China

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia through its Judicial and Legal Strategic Policies and Training Agency (BSDK) received a working visit by a delegation of the Hebei Provincial Procuratorate, China, on 8 December, 2025, at the BSDK, Megamendung, Bogor, as part of international cooperation strengthening on education and training for judicial officials.

Vietnamese Ministry of Justice

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Indonesia received a visit by a delegation from the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice on Thursday, 27 November, 2025, at the Supreme Court Tower, Central Jakarta, as part of a series of efforts to strengthen institutional cooperation and exchange best practices in the enforcement of civil judgments and the digital transformation of the judiciary. The delegation was led by the Deputy Director General of the Civil Judgment Enforcement Department, Ms. Tran Thi Phuong Hoa, and was received by the leadership of the Supreme Court, including the Secretary of the Supreme Court, the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Head of the Administrative Affairs Agency, and the Director General of the General Courts Agency.

Asia Pacific International Arbitration Chamber (APIAC)

The Supreme Court of the Indonesia received a visit by an Asia Pacific International Arbitration Chamber (APIAC) delegation on Wednesday, 3 December , 2025, at the Wirjono Prodjodikoro Room, Supreme Court Building. The APIAC delegation was led by the President Assistant and Director of the Global Secretariat and the Director of the Southeast Asia Development Center, and was welcomed by the Judicial Judges of the Legal and Public Relations Bureau of the Supreme Court.

Executive Summary
Supreme Court 2025 Annual Report

With Integrity Comes A Quality Judiciary

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