

Executive Summary

Supreme Court Annual Report 2022



The Supreme Court
of the Republic of Indonesia



With Unwavering Integrity,
Trust Shall Grow





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Integritas Tangguh, Kepercayaan Publik Tumbuh



After almost three years of fighting against the Covid-19 pandemic, 2022 will be a turning point for the Supreme Court in making improvements in all fields, especially in strengthening the integrity of the apparatus. Like a tree, integrity is like roots that stick firmly into the ground, and at the same time become the foundation for the growth of stems, branches, and leaves. This implies that integrity is the main pillar in supporting the independence of the judiciary and has a major contribution to the growth of public trust.

Every incident that happens always provides valuable wisdom and lessons because success is born from various difficulties and every difficulty will provide the best way out. The tempests that came in 2022 became a major challenge for the Supreme Court in its efforts to complete the judicial reform agenda as set out in the 2010-2035 Blueprint. Various steps have been taken by the Supreme Court to restore public trust in the judiciary.



Case Management

REFORM PROGRAM

Achievements attained in 2022 followed the justice reform program initiated in 2010, which started with the rollout of the 2010-2025 Justice Reform Blueprint. The results achieved served as basis to enhance reform milestones in other areas thus further affirming the supreme and dignified image of Indonesia's judiciary. Reform programs in technical and case management aspects are manifested in the various regulations issued by the Supreme Court, whether in the form of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma), Supreme Court Circular (SEMA), Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Decree of the registrar of the Supreme Court, and Decree of Echelon I Officials, as will be elaborated in the following descriptions.

TECHNICAL REFORM

Reform undertaken in a technical aspect comprises revitalization of the Supreme Court's function as the highest judicial power that ensures juridical unity and maintain efforts to enhance society's access to justice.

Judicial technical reform carried out by the Supreme Court throughout 2022 is as follows.

1. Establishment of Procedure to Handle Application for and Granting of Restitution and Compensation to Crime Victims

Development of the criminal justice system is not only oriented towards the offender, but also towards protecting victims, thus every victim of specific crimes, in addition to receiving right to protection, is also entitled to restitution and compensation. Technical procedure in the handling of application for these rights is set forth in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2022 regarding Procedures for Handling of Petition for and Granting of Restitution and Compensation to Crime Victims.

Several key provisions of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2022 is as follows:

- a. Criminal offenses that can serve as grounds for claim of restitution are crimes involving gross violation of human rights, terrorism, human trafficking, racial and

ethnic discrimination crimes, child protection crimes, as well as other crimes that have been determined as such by a decree issued by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) as regulated by the applicable laws and regulations.

- b. Criminal offenses that can serve as grounds for claim of compensation are crimes of gross violation of human rights and terrorism as defined in the relevant laws and regulations. Compensation as provided under Aceh religious ordinance or Qanun Number 7 of 2013 regarding Islamic Criminal Procedural Law is regarded as the equivalent of restitution.
- c. Claim for restitution must be made in writing in the Indonesian language and submitted to the chief of the court, either directly or through the LPSK, investigator, or public prosecutor. Courts authorized to hear claims for restitution are the court in which the defendant or defendants had been tried, which may be district courts, human rights courts, military courts, high military courts, and/or Islamic syar'iyah courts.
- d. The filing of compensation claim is by the same procedure as procedure filing for restitution, except for a number of aspects that are governed under Article 18 of Supreme Court Regulation 1 of 2022, among others that a claim does not need to specify the identity of the perpetrator of the crime if the identity of the accused is yet unknown.
- e. The claimant can combine a claim for compensation with a claim for restitution. The claims must be submitted through the LPSK and must be filed before or during trial of the offender.

2. Establishment of Procedure to Handle Objections Made in Good Faith by Third Parties Against Forfeiture Orders on Assets Not Belonging to the Defendant in Corruption Cases

The Corruption Court has the authority to determine additional punishments in the form of forfeiture of assets or business and put them under the control of the state or have them destroyed. In the event that the seized assets belong to a third party, the Anti-Corruption Law, specifically its Article 19, provides a mechanism

for third parties acting in good faith whose rights have been harmed by the asset forfeiture order, although these provisions are yet to be elaborated in more detail. Therefore, to ensure a uniform and accurate application of the law, Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2022 was issued regarding Procedures for Handling of Objections made in Good Faith by Third Parties Against Forfeiture Orders on Assets Not Belonging to the Defendant in Corruption Cases.

Several key provisions of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2022 is as follows:

- a. Objections must be submitted in writing via electronic or conventional means to the competent court by a third party acting in good faith.
- b. The competent court is the anti corruption court at the district court or military court/high military court which examines, hears and decides the primary case at the first instance.
- c. A third party acting in good faith entitled to file such claim shall be the owner of the asset or their trustee or guardian, or the curator of an asset in a bankruptcy case, whether over the entire portion of the asset or only part that is being subject to the forfeiture order if the order is made prior to the commencement of investigation.
- d. Objections must be filed no later than 2 (two) months after the court's ruling on the primary case is pronounced in a hearing open to the public, either before and after the asset in question is being enforced.
- e. The legal recourse that can be undertaken against such a court ruling is cassation, which may be initiated by the claimant, respondent and/or co-respondent, while case review (Peninjauan Kembali) is not available in this type of case..

3. Enhancements to Electronic Court Mediation

Regulatory provisions governing electronic mediation as contained in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 are not detailed, as they are only contained in two articles, namely Article 5 paragraph (3) and Article 6 paragraph (2). The provisions do accommodate the need to upgrade

information technology and the possible occurrence of certain conditions such as pandemic. The Supreme Court responded to this situation by issuing Decision or Perma Number 3 of 2022 concerning Electronic Court Mediation. The Perma is supplementary to Perma No. 1 of 2016.

Several key provisions of Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2022 are as follows.

- a. Availability of electronic mediation offers an alternative means for court mediation in the event the disputing parties wish to carry out the mediation process using electronic means.
 - b. Electronic mediation can only be carried out with the agreement of the parties and/or their proxies.
 - c. An electronic mediation process uses an application that is capable of facilitating the meeting and the sending of electronic documents. The electronic mediation application to be used is selected by the parties based on a recommendation from the mediator.
 - d. The mediation meeting takes place in a virtual mediation room that is regarded as a valid mediation room equal to that of a court mediation room. Mediators can also hold caucuses electronically.
 - e. Certain stages of an electronic mediation can be performed face-to-face insofar as such method is agreed by both parties.
 - f. All administrative processes relating to the mediation are performed through electronic means, from registration, selection of mediator, submission of case resume, summons, to delivery of mediation outcome. Signing of a settlement agreement also employs electronic signatures.
- 4. Rules on Administrative Requirements for the Submission of Legal Action and Electronic Hearing in Cassation/ Case Review Proceedings**

The Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2022 regarding Administrative Requirements in the Submission of Legal Actions and Electronic Hearings in Cassation and Case Review Proceedings at the Supreme Court. The Regulation supplements the electronic court service ecosystem that was rolled out in 2018.

Several key provisions of Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2022 are as follows:

- g. Petition for cassation and case review must be filed electronically using the application available on the court information system (SIP). Petitioners who are non-SIP users can apply cassation/case review by verbally declaring it in the court.
- h. Case files for cassation/case review (bundles A and B) are delivered to the Supreme Court by electronic means. The filing court is not required to send bundles A and B in printed form. All legal filings made by non-SIP users are subsequently digitized by court staff and uploaded to the SIP. Before sending electronic case files, the court clerk of the filing court must examine and verify the completeness of the documents and case files by signing a statement letter confirming completeness of the electronic case files.
- i. Notification of legal proceedings to persons registered as SIP users or have electronic domicile is sent electronically, while notifications for non-SIP users are delivered physically.
- j. Submission of new evidence in a case review proceedings may be carried out electronically with the consent of the petitioner insofar as it meets the requirements specified in the Supreme Court Regulation governing electronic case administration and trial. The registrar of the court is responsible for the electronic recording of the introduction of the new evidence and uploading the same to the court information system.

5. Enhancement of Rules Governing Electronic Administration and Trial of Civil Cases, Civil Religious Cases, and State Administrative Cases

In 2022, the Supreme Court further strengthened its electronic court services with the enactment of Perma Number 7 of 2022 on Amendments to Perma Number 1 of 2019 on Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Court. For uniformity of implementation in the courts, the Supreme Court issued technical guidelines through Decree of the Supreme Court Number 363/KMA/SK/XII/2022 regarding Technical Instructions for Electronic Administration and Trial of Civil, Civil Religious, and State Administrative Cases.

Changes to the provisions of Perma Number 7 of 2022 foster the propagation of trials that are conducted electronically. Some of the changes to the electronic trial system regulated in this Perma are as follows.

- a. Electronic court trials are held for cases that are registered electronically. This regulation modifies the requirement for consent of the plaintiff and defendant for the trial to be held electronically pursuant to Perma No. 1 of 2019. Electronic trials can now be undertaken even if the defendant does not provide consent. Likewise, if the defendant fails to appear despite summons having been properly and duly delivered, the electronic trial can still commence and the case will be decided in the absence of the defendant. In state administrative cases and challenges to KPPU decisions, the defendant's consent is not required in any event.
- b. Broadening of the scope of electronic trials for special civil cases include among others challenges filed against *Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha/KPPU* (Indonesian Competition Commission) rulings and the management and settlement of bankruptcy assets.
- c. Broadening of the scope of electronic domicile to allow parties to choose their electronic domicile in the form of electronic mail (e-mail) or verified messaging services owned by the parties.
- d. Broadening of eligible persons to become registered users of electronic court services to not only be limited to advocates but also include receivers or administrators. This broadening of service users is in line with the increase in the types of cases that can be registered electronically, including for the management and settlement of bankruptcy assets.
- e. Electronic case administration services also include pro bono cases. This rule is an upgrade of the e-payment concept for e-court services based on Perma Number 3 of 2018 which requires advance payment for the electronic registration of cases. This provision provides easy access for litigants who are economically disadvantaged to register cases and partake in trials electronically, thus easing the additional burden of allocating financial resources to come to the courthouse.

- f. Defendants who are not registered as such in the information system are summoned electronically if their electronic domicile address is specified in the lawsuit. Summons/notices addressed to defendants who do not have an electronic domicile are delivered by registered post. Parties who reside overseas are summoned electronically if their electronic domicile is known. However, parties who are living in foreign jurisdictions whose electronic domicile is not known are summoned using diplomatic channels.

6. Enhancement of Rules on System of Electronic Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases at the Courts

The Supreme Court has issued Perma Number 8 of 2022 on Amendments to Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2020 on the Electronic Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases. The Perma improves upon the electronic court system for criminal cases that are being implemented since 2020 and augments integrated electronic administration of criminal cases as provided under Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 239/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 on Technical Instructions for Integrated Electronic Administration of Criminal Case. To achieve uniform implementation, the Supreme Court has issued the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 365/KMA/SK/XII/2022 dated 21 December 2022 on Technical Instructions for the Electronic Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases. In 2022 the Supreme Court's court information system for criminal cases is able to accommodate electronic case administration processes between law enforcement and the courts called the "e-Berpadu". One important changes embodied by Perma Number 8 of 2022 concerns case administration which regulates data and document exchange procedures between the courts and law enforcement bodies with reference to application-based work processes.

Some of the technical updates introduced by Perma Number 8 of 2022 are as follows.

a. **Expanded Scope of Electronic Administration of Cases.**

This regulation expands the scope of electronic case administration to include electronic application for warrants to conduct search, seizure, arrest, detainee visitation, request to borrow and use evidence, determination of diversion, and change of trial venues. The expansion of coverage also concerns cases that can be handled electronically, namely procedural objection prior to trial (*pra-peradilan*), restitution/compensation claim, and filing of third party objections to rulings of asset seizure in corruption cases.

b. **All Criminal Case Administration are carried out electronically, where all transfers of case files and other case administrative processes are carried out electronically via the SIP. The trial process can be carried out electronically under certain conditions, namely circumstances that do not allow the trial to be carried out strictly in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the procedural law due to impediments related to travel distance, natural disasters, disease outbreaks, or other circumstances determined by the government as extraordinary circumstances, which according to the judge/judge panel through their ruling, it has caused a necessity to conduct a trial electronically.**

c. **Application of Registered User and Other Users Mechanism in the Electronic Handling of Criminal Cases.**

Electronic administration and trial of criminal cases uses the Court Information System as operational platform. As with e-court in civil cases, users of SIP services in criminal cases are distinguished between registered users and other users. Registered users consist investigators, prosecutors and defense attorneys who meet the requirements as SIP users with rights and obligations determined by the Supreme Court, while other users are legal subjects other than registered users.

d. **Departure from Manual Recording of Registers and Finance Bookkeeping. Perma Number 8 of 2022 confirms that the case information maintained in the SIP has the same legal force as data contained in the physical registry and the case finance book in accordance with statutory provisions. Based on this provision, courts that have fully implemented electronic registry and case finance books in SIP can abandon manual records based on the decree of the Directorate General of the respective courts.**

7. Preparation of Regulatory Provisions Setting Forth Guidelines for Enforcement Civil Court Decisions

The Supreme Court has taken the initiative to make efforts to reform, strengthen regulations and policies, as well as the institutional system for enforcing civil court decisions. These efforts have been entrusted to the Working Group which was established through the enactment of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 05/KMA/SK/I/2022 dated 4 January 2022 on Working Group for the Preparation of Guidelines for the Enforcement of Court Decisions in Civil Cases Having Permanent Legal Force.

8. Preparation of Regulatory Provisions Setting Forth Procedures to for the Enforcement and Annulment of Arbitral Awards in Court

In the event a dispute resolution is sought through arbitration, the court has the power to receive, register, recognize, and enforce and/or annul the arbitral award. In order to ensure uniformity and appropriateness of the application of law in the exercise of the court's authority, study, research, regulation development, capacity building of judges and court apparatus, as well as monitoring and evaluation are needed. The Supreme Court has established a working group to carry out these activities through the enactment of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 190/KMA/SK/VI/2022 dated 21 June 2022 on Arbitration Working Group of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

9. Preparation of Regulatory Provisions on Guidelines for the Handling of Cases Based on Restorative Justice

The development of the criminal justice system does not only rely on the sentencing of offenders but is oriented towards aligning the need to help victims achieve recovery and to hold the perpetrator accountable for their crime. In order to optimize and maintain consistency in the handling of criminal cases based on the principle of restorative justice, it is necessary to have in place a set of guidelines whose contents are in line with statutory regulations and the needs of law enforcement.

The preparation of these guidelines is one of the tasks given to the Working Group for the Drafting of Guidelines for Case Handling Based on the Principles of Restorative Justice, formed through the enactment of the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 238/KMA/SK/XI/2021 dated 23 November, 2021.

10. Preparation of Regulatory Provisions on Guidelines for the Trying of and Sentencing in Drug Related Cases

The number of appeals or cassation in narcotics cases is quite high. Numbers of reasons for this include alleged inconsistencies in the application of the law and disparities in sentencing. One of the factors causing the disparity in sentencing in narcotics cases is the lack of guidelines for judges to decide length of sentences which gives too much freedom to judges to determine the length of the sentence and/or the amount of fine between the minimum and maximum limits.

This was one of the considerations that caused the Supreme Court to formulate a sentencing guideline for narcotics cases in accordance with the principle of proportionality so as to encourage uniformity in the application of the law and reduce sentencing disparities. For the purpose of preparing these guidelines, the Supreme Court has formed a Working Group for the Drafting of Guidelines for Trying of and Sentencing in Narcotics Cases, which was formally established through the enactment of the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 265/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 dated 30 August, 2022.

11. Strengthening of the Chamber System at the Supreme Court

Strengthening the chamber system at the Supreme Court is an ongoing judicial reform agenda. In the judicial reform roadmap, the agenda for strengthening the chamber system will take place from 2010 to the end of 2025. The agenda for strengthening the chamber system in 2022 is as follows.

a. Adoption of the Chambers Agreement of 2022

The Supreme Court has implemented a chambers agreement to serve as a guideline for handling cases, both at the Supreme Court and lower courts through a Supreme Court circular letter. The 2022 chambers agreement is enforced through SEMA Number 1 of 2022 dated 15 December 2022.

b. Determination of Composition of Presiding Tribunal in Case Review Sessions in the Handling of Certain Cases

Most cassation/case review cases are tried by a panel of three justices who are members of the chamber of the court trying the case. For certain cases, the Supreme Court determines the presiding panel of judges consisting of five justices. A case meets the criteria to qualify as one of such cases if it, among others, has been subject to a second case review and the corruption involves state loss totaling more than IDR 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiah). In the event the number of justices in the chamber concerned is insufficient, the composition of the panel may be justices from across the chambers. This provision is found in the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 290A/KMA/SK/IX/2022 dated 23 September 2022, which aims to create consistency in court decisions and uniformity in the application of law.

REFORM IN CASE MANAGEMENT

Reform program for the management of cases implemented throughout 2022 is as follows.

1. Provisions on Template and Guidelines for the Drafting of Rulings/Decisions of First Instance and Appellate Courts.

The Supreme Court has standardized the template and guidelines for the drafting of decisions/rulings of first instance and appellate level courts through the enactment of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 359/KMA/SK/XII/2022 dated 16 December 2022 on Templates and Guidelines for Drafting of Decisions/Rulings of First Instance and Appellate Level Courts in the Four Types of Courts Under the Supreme Court.

The decision template adopted in 2022 uses paragraph numbering which serves to authenticate content when the decision is published in a format/media that is different from the original, as well as being useful for facilitating citation of parts of the decision when used as references in other decisions, academic papers, or in legal action documents such as petition for cassation or counter-cassation.

2. Reorganization of Case Management Through the Reform in the Recruitment Method

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court issued Decree Number 349/KMA/SK/XII/2022 dated 9 December, 2022 on Guidelines for the Filling of Positions of Registrars, Junior Registrars and Deputy Registrars of the Supreme Court. The policy is part of an effort to reorganize case management.

Some important provisions in the recruitment guidelines are as follows.

- a. Every applying candidate must obtain a recommendation from their direct supervisor or superior official.
- b. Examination of decisions makes up a part of the selection process.
- c. Tracing the candidate's track record involves the competent institution, namely as follows:

- 1) use of complaint and disciplinary information available at the Supervisory Body and Judicial Commission;
- 2) use of track record information by the Supervisory Body;
- 3) analysis of Public Official Asset Declaration (LHKPN) by the Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) or LHKPN verification by the Supervisory Body; and
- 4) use of financial transaction analysis information obtained from the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK).

3. Increasing Ease of Access to Information on Decisions to Promote Consistency of Decisions

In 2022, the focus of developing the Directory of Decisions is on increasing ease of access. The Registrar's Office of the Supreme Court has developed a mobile version of the decision directory for Android and IOS device users. This development is based on statistical data processed by Google Analytics which shows that 70% of users access the decision directory through mobile devices. Increasing ease of access to decision information is expected to be accompanied by a corresponding increase of consistency of decisions.

Total number of decisions published in the Directory of Decisions throughout 2022 increased by 984,024. Given such an increase, the total collection of decisions as of 31 December, 2022 reached 7,491,732 decisions. The number of Supreme Court decisions published throughout 2022 was 29,375. The number of published Supreme Court decisions in 2022 represents an increase by 129.92% when compared to 2021, where 12,776 decisions were published.

4. Strengthening Case Sorting Function at the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court continually makes efforts to strengthen its case sorting function. In mid-2022, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court issued Decree Number 233/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 dated 11 August, 2022, on Team for the Revision of Decrees of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 268/KMA/SK/XII/2019 dated

30 December, 2019, and Number 269/KMA /SKXII/2019 dated 30 December, 2019. One of the tasks of the Revision Team is to improve the work procedures for sorting cases and developing standard operating procedures and reporting templates for sorting cases. The team has succeeded in drafting an amendment to the Decree and has entered the discussion phase at the leadership session level.

5. Drafting of Rules for the Conduct of Sessions for the Pronouncement of Cassation/Case Review Decisions Accessible to the Public

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has formed a working group on trials and disclosure of information at the Supreme Court through Decree Number 321/KMA/SK/XI/2022 dated 9 November, 2022. This Working Group is mandated to compile rules for the conduct of trials for pronouncing cassation/case review decisions that can be accessed by the public.

The main idea of an open trial at the Supreme Court is to provide opportunities to the litigants and the general

public to obtain information on verdicts at the same time that the verdict is pronounced by the panel of judges. This system is part of a systematic effort to prevent illicit trading of information to litigants.

6. Reform in the Management of Case Information at the Supreme Court by Providing More Detailed Information in Court Decisions

The Registrar of the Supreme Court issued memorandum number 3594/PAN/KU.01/12/2022 dated 30 December, 2022, on improvements to the publication of decision documents in the Supreme Court’s case information system, which is addressed to Deputy Registrar of Cases and the Deputy Registrar of Chambers. The memorandum contains instructions to enhance information contained in decisions that are “grant” or “denied, with correction” on the Supreme Court’s Case Information System, which came into force on 2 January 2023. Following the adoption of the memorandum, the Supreme Court’s Case Information Website contains more detailed information on decisions on cases that have been “denied” and “denied, with correction.”

CASELOAD AT THE SUPREME COURT AND LOWER COURTS

OVERVIEW OF CASE PROCESSING SITUATION THROUGHOUT INDONESIA IN 2022

Caseload at the Supreme Court, appellate courts and first instance courts within the four types of court, and tax court, are as follows.

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court and Lower Courts in 2022

Court	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Adjudged 2022	Withdrawn	Remaining 2022	% Clearance
Supreme Court	175	28,109	28,284	28,024	0	260	99.08%
Appellate Courts	2,467	25,737	28,204	25,254	42	2,908	89.69%
First Instance Courts	61,310	3,498,355	3,559,665	3,444,803	55,151	59,711	98.32%
Tax Court	12,178	14,937	27,115	15,530	5	11,580	57.29%
Total	76,130	3,567,138	3,643,268	3,513,611	55,198	74,459	97.96%

OVERVIEW OF CASE CLEARANCE AT THE SUPREME COURT

Key Performance Indicators for Case Handling at the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has established Key Performance Indicators (KPI) in the exercise of authority in case management, namely as follows .

No	KPI for Case Handling at the Supreme Court	Description
1	Case-deciding productivity rate 70% from caseload	Case-deciding productivity is the ratio between the number of cases adjudged and the number of caseloads in one period.
2	Clearance rate above 100%	Clearance rate is the ratio between the numbers of incoming and outgoing cases within one period of the ratio of the number of cases sent to the filing court with the number of cases sent to the Supreme Court.
3	70 percent cases cleared within the set time frame for case adjudication (<i>on time case processing</i>).	The time frame for case adjudication pursuant to SK KMA number 214/KMA/SK/XII/2014 is 250 days. The time frame to adjudge cases is set for a maximum of 3 (three) months from the time the case is received by the panel of judges, while the compilation of documents is set for 3 (three) months after the case is adjudged.
4	Decrease in the percentage of cases from overall active cases due to backlog (case backlog).	Case backlog are cases that have not been settled in accordance with the case processing period.

Overview of Case Handling Performance at the Supreme Court in 2022

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court in 2022 by Types of Cases

Type of Case	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Adjudged2022	Remaining 2022	Productivity Ratio
Civil	16	6,551	6,567	6,541	26	99.60%
Special Civil	11	1,928	1,939	1,939	0	100.00%
Criminal	10	1,655	1,665	1,663	2	99.88%
Special Criminal	124	9,191	9,315	9,290	25	99.73%
Civil Religion /Jinayah (Islamic Crime)	7	1,326	1,333	1,333	0	100.00%
Military Crimes	0	380	380	380	0	100.00%
State Administrative Dispute	7	7,078	7,085	6,878	207	97.08%
Total	175	28,109	28,284	28,024	260	99.08%

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court in 2022 by Types of Competence

No	Type of Case	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Adjudged 2022	Remaining 2022
A	Case					
1	Cassation	122	18,454	18,576	18,531	45
2	Case Review	44	3,426	3,470	3,414	56
3	Case Review of Tax Cases	0	6,093	6,093	5,946	147
4	Pardon	9	60	69	64	5
5	Judicial Review (PPU)	0	76	76	69	7
6	Petition for Opinion Review (Permohonan Uji Pendapat)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Violations in the Administration of Elections	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	175	28,109	28,284	28,024	260

No	Type of Case	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Adjudged 2022	Remaining 2022
B.	Non-Chamber Cases					
	Dispute on Court's Competence	0	1	1	0	1
C	Non-Cases					
	Petition for Judicial Opinions	0	27	27	27	0

Table of Case Clearance Ratio at the Supreme Court in 2022

No	Type of Case	Incoming Cases	Cases Cleared	%
1	Civil	6,551	6,921	105.65%
2	Special Civil	1,928	1,957	101.50%
3	Criminal	1,655	2,379	143.75%
4	Special Criminal	9,191	11,584	126.04%
5	Civil Religious/Jinayah (criminal under Islamic laws)	1,326	1,497	112.90%
6	Criminal Military	380	429	112.89%
7	State Administrative Dispute	7,078	6,688	94.49%
	Total	28,109	31,463	111.90%

Table of Average Case Disposition Time at the Supreme Court Level in 2022

No	Type of Case	Case Examination (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Civil	6,483	54	4	0	0	6,541
2	Special Civil	1,930	9	0	0	0	1,939
3	Criminal	1,651	12	0	0	0	1,663
4	Special Criminal	9,185	74	28	2	1	9,290
5	Civil Religious/Jinayah (criminal under Islamic laws)	1,331	2	0	0	0	1,333
6	Criminal Military	378	2	0	0	0	380
7	State Administrative Dispute	6,859	9	0	10	0	6,878
	Total	27,817	162	32	12	1	28,024
	%	99.26%	0.58%	0.11%	0.04%	0.004%	

Table of Average Case Document Finalization at the Supreme Court 2022

No	Type of Case	Finalization (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Civil	4,402	2,072	429	18	0	6,921
2	Special Civil	1,615	299	43	0	0	1,957
3	Criminal	1,024	524	429	345	57	2,379
4	Special Criminal	5,925	2162	1,841	1,335	321	11,584
5	Civil Religious/Jinayah (criminal under Islamic laws)	1,081	384	32	0	0	1,497

No	Type of Case	Finalization (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
6	Criminal Military	312	9	90	18	0	429
7	State Administrative Dispute	6,195	339	145	9	0	6,688
Total		20,554	5,789	3,009	1,725	378	31,455
%		65.34%	18.40%	9.57%	5.48%	1.20%	

Table of Case Documents Awaiting Finalization as per 31 December 2022

No	Type of Case	Documents Awaiting Finalization	Length of Time of Pending Finalization			
			Above 3 Months (outstanding)	%	Under 3 Months (not outstanding)	%
1	Civil	1300	2	0.15%	1298	99.85%
2	Special Civil	161	1	0.62%	160	99.38%
3	Criminal	434	146	33.64%	288	66.36%
4	Special Criminal	2,674	827	30.93%	1847	69.07%
5	Civil Religious	104	0	0.00%	104	100.00%
6	Criminal Military	38	1	2.63%	37	97.37%
7	State Administrative Dispute	388	7	1.80%	381	98.20%
Total		5,099	984	19.30%	4115	80.70%

Table of Recapitulation of Active Cases by the End of 2022

No	Category	2021	2022	Comparison 2021-2022
1	Cases Awaiting Adjudgment	175	260	48.57%
2	Adjudged Pending Finalization	9,363	5,099	45.54%
3	Finalized But Not Sent Back to The Original Courts	0	0	0%
Total		9,538	5,359	43.81%

Table of Recapitulation of Judgments Rendered by the Supreme Court in 2022

No	Type of Case	Decisions Rendered					Total
		Granted	Rejected	Rejected with Correction	No	Withdrawn	
1	Civil	646	4,061	427	8	15	5,157
2	Special Civil	305	1,018	531	18	5	1,877
3	Criminal	235	1,061	217	10	2	1,525
4	Special Criminal	769	3,857	3,162	38	1	7,828
5	Civil Religious/Jinayah (criminal under Islamic laws)	142	741	200	57	1	1,141
6	Criminal Military	12	279	56	18	0	365
7	State Administrative Dispute	99	501	24	14	1	639
Total		2,208	11,518	4,617	163	25	18,531
%		11.92%	62.16%	24.92%	0.88%	0.13%	

Table of Recapitulation of Judgements in Case Review (Peninjauan Kembali) at the Supreme Court in 2022

No	Type of Case	Judgment						Total
		Granted	Rejected	Rejected with Correction	No	Withdrawn	Interlocutory Ruling	
1	Civil	145	1,217	0	20	2	0	1,384
2	Special Civil	7	51	0	4	0	0	62
3	Criminal	22	102	0	3	0	0	127
4	Special Criminal	497	898	0	12	3	0	1,410
5	Civil Religious/ Jinayah (criminal under Islamic laws)	20	149	0	23	0	0	192
6	Criminal Military	2	12	0	1	0	0	15
7	State Administrative Dispute	34	178	3	9	0	0	224
8	Tax	477	5,357	0	102	4	7	5,946
Total		1,204	7,964	3	174	9	7	9,360
%		12.86 %	85.09 %	0.03 %	1.94 %	0.10 %	0.06 %	

Table of Classification of Cassation Petition for Cases of General Crimes, Special Crimes and Military Crimes in 2022

No	Petitioner	General Crimes		Special Crimes		Military Crimes	
		Cassation	%	Cassation	%	Cassation	%
1.	Defendant	296	19.51%	2,717	35%	201	55.07%
2.	Prosecutor/Military Prosecutor (Oditur)	934	61.57%	3,288	42.36%	153	41.92%
3.	Defendant and Prosecutor/Military Prosecutor (Oditur)	287	18.92%	1,757	22.64%	11	3.01%
	Total	1,517		7,762		365	

Attainment of Key Performance Indicators in Case Handling at the Supreme Court in 2022

Case handling performance at the Supreme Court in 2022 by referring to the key performance indicators as described above are as follows.

- 1) Ratio of adjudged cases to case load (ratio of productivity in adjudicating cases) in 2022 was 99.10%. The achievement exceeded the set target of 70%.

Throughout three consecutive years, the Supreme Court managed to maintain a productivity ratio in case adjudication above 99%. Cases awaiting judgment as of the end of the year was less than 1% of the caseload received.

- 2) Number of cases adjudged by the Supreme Court within the set time frame for case adjudication (*on time case processing*) was 27,816 out of 28,024 cases or 99.26%. The total represents an increase by 1.49% if compared to 2021 where on time case processing was at 97.77%.
- 3) Cases finalized within the time frame set for cases processing totaled 20,527 out of 31,463 cases (65.24%). The total represents an increase by 48.51% if compared to 2021 which had 3,612 cases (16.75%).
- 4) Cases pending finalization were able to be reduced by 64.48% from the total outstanding cases in 2021, at 45.66% (4,275 cases) to become 19.30% (984) by the end of 2022.
- 5) Clearance rate was at 111.90%.

CASES AND OTHER PETITIONS OTHER THAN CASSATION AND CASE REVIEW PETITIONS

Petitions for Pardons

Table of Clearance of Pardon Petitions in 2022

Type of Case	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Consideration Rendered	Remaining 2022	% Clearance
General Crime	1	11	12	11	1	91.67%
Special Crime	8	49	57	53	4	92.98%
Military Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	9	60	69	64	5	92.75%

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

Table of Clearance of Judicial Review Petitions in 2022

No	Classification of Legislation	Remaining	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Consideration Rendered	Total Remaining
1	Minister Regulation	0	22	22	20	2
2	Government Regulation	0	10	10	9	1
3	Presidential Regulation	0	7	7	6	1
4	Governor Regulation	0	6	6	6	0
5	Regent Regulation	0	5	5	5	0
6	Regional Regulation	0	5	5	5	0
7	KPU Regulation	0	5	5	4	1
8	Minister Decree	0	2	2	2	0
9	Supreme Court Regulation	0	2	2	1	1
10	Navy Chief of Staff	0	1	1	1	0
11	BPN Decree	0	1	1	1	0
12	Presidential Decree	0	1	1	1	0
13	Director General Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
14	Attorney General Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
15	Council Regulation	0	1	1	-	1
16	Nagari (Village) Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
17	Qonun Aceh	0	1	1	1	0
18	Director General Circular	0	1	1	1	0
19	Minister Circular	0	1	1	1	0
20	Secretary General Circular	0	1	1	1	0
21	Regent Decree	0	1	1	1	0
	Total	0	76	76	69	7

Petition for Judicial Opinion

In 2022 the Supreme Court received 27 judicial opinion petitions from various government agencies and has responded to all such petitions in the form of legal opinion, as follows:

No	Institution	Total	%
1	Provincial Governments	8	29.63%
2	Indonesia National Police	5	18.52%
3	Attorney General's Office	3	11.11%
4	Supreme Financial Audit Institution	2	7.41%
5	National Defense Agency	2	7.41%
6	Regional House of Representatives (DPRD)	1	3.70%
7	Ministry of Domestic Affairs	1	3.70%
8	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	1	3.70%
9	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)	1	3.70%
10	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia	1	3.70%
11	District/Municipal Governments	1	3.70%
12	Political Parties	1	3.70%
	Total	27	

CASE CLEARANCE AT THE APPELLATE COURTS

Caseload at the Appellate Courts in 2022

Type of Court	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Adjudged 2022	Withdrawn	Remaining 2022	% Clearance
General Courts	2,201	20,962	23,163	20,518	0	2,645	88.58%
Religious Courts	39	3,108	3,147	3,081	36	30	99.05%
Military Courts	19	547	566	527	4	35	93.82%
State Administrative Courts	208	1,120	1,328	1,128	2	198	85.09%
Tax Courts	12,178	14,937	27,115	15,530	5	11,580	57.29%
Total	14,645	40,674	55,319	40,784	47	14,488	73.81%

CASE CLEARANCE AT THE FIRST INSTANCE COURTS

Table of Case Handling at the First Instance Courts of the Four Types of Court in 2022

Type of Court	Remaining 2021	Incoming 2022	Caseload	Adjudged 2022	Withdrawn	Remaining 2022	% Clearance
General Courts	37,355	2,840,594	2,877,949	2,835,185	4,998	37,766	98.69%
Religious Courts	23,060	652,080	675,140	604,822	49,517	20,801	96.92%
Military Courts	124	2,859	2,983	2,722	10	251	91.59%
State Administrative Courts	771	2,822	3,593	2,074	626	893	75.15%
Total	61,310	3,498,355	3,559,665	3,444,803	55,151	59,711	98.32%

PERFORMANCE OF CASE HANDLING THROUGH THE ELECTRONIC COURT SERVICE

CIVIL E-COURT CASES AT FIRST INSTANCE COURTS

Breakdown of e-Court cases at the three types of court from 2020 through 2022 is as follows:

No	Type of Court	2020	2021	2022	% of increase
1	General Courts	82,225	90,041	102,654	14.01%
2	Religious Courts	102,690	132,869	177,769	33.79%
3	State Administrative Courts	2072	2,162	2,760	27.66%
TOTAL		186,987	225,071	283,183	25,82%

CIVIL E-COURT CASES AT THE APPELLATE COURTS

Breakdown of e-Court caseload at the appellate courts is as follows.

No	Type of Case	Registered e-Court Cases	Adjudged e-Court Cases	Remaining Cases
1	General Courts	2,433	1,918	515
2	Religious Courts	412	346	66
3	State Administrative Courts	1,172	826	346
Total		3,562	4,017	3,090

E-COURT SERVICE USERS COURT

No	Type of User	2021	2022	Total
1	Registered Users (Advocates)	44,693	7,442	52.135
2	Other Users	158,416	70,941	229.357
Total		203.109	78,383	281,492

ELECTRONIC ADMINISTRATION AND TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES

The Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 8 of 2022 on Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2020 on the Electronic Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases in the Courts. The Regulation determines that all transfer of files and other case administrative processes are to be carried out electronically through the Court Information System, while proceedings can be undertaken electronically under certain circumstances.

Electronic Administration of Criminal Cases

No	Case Administration Services	General Courts	Syar'iyah Courts	Total
1	Case submissions	9,997	74	10,071
2	Search warrant/approval	5,266	2	5,268
3	Seizure warrant/approval	19,048	117	19,165
4	Request for extension of remand at the court of first instance	8,086	26	8,112
5	Request for extension of remand at the appellate courts	205	17	222
6	Detainee visit approval	8808	54	8862
7	Request to borrow and use evidence	159	1	160
8	Determination of diversion	204	0	204
9	Request for suspended remand	15	2	17
	Total	51,788	293	52,081

Electronic Trial of Criminal Cases

Criminal cases that were tried electronically throughout 2022 totaled 118,313 cases. This number is a reduction by 29.78% when compared to 2011, which saw 168,480 cases. The decrease in the number of electronic trials of criminal cases correlated with the improvement of the Pandemic, which was one of the reasons for the holding of electronic trials.

No	Jurisdiction of the Appellate Courts	Number of criminal cases tried via teleconference
1	Ambon High Court	682
2	Banda Aceh High Court	2,929
3	Bandung High Court	8,172
4	Bangka Belitung High Court	939
5	Banjarmasin High Court	5,195
6	Banten High Court	3,761
7	Bengkulu High Court	1,657
8	Denpasar High Court	1,916
9	DKI Jakarta High Court	5,222
10	Gorontalo High Court	259
11	Jambi High Court	2,456
12	Central Java High Court	7,159
13	Jayapura High Court	1,063
14	East Kalimantan High Court	4,582

No	Jurisdiction of the Appellate Courts	Number of criminal cases tried via teleconference
15	Kupang High Court	1,196
16	Makassar High Court	8,217
17	Maluku Utara High Court	216
18	Manado High Court	1,545
19	Medan High Court	12,478
20	West Nusa Tenggara High Court	1,664
21	Padang High Court	3,228
22	Palangka Raya High Court	2,327
23	Palembang High Court	6,786
24	Pekanbaru High Court	7,586
25	Pontianak High Court	3,531
26	Central Sulawesi High Court	1,883
27	Southeast Sulawesi High Court	1,544
28	Surabaya High Court	15,721
29	Tanjungkarang High Court	2,715
30	Yogyakarta High Court	1,684
	Total	118,313

ACCEPTABILITY OF COURT JUDGMENTS

Acceptability of court judgments represents the extent to which the litigants accept the decision rendered by the court on the case or dispute. Acceptance is indicated by the absence of any legal recourse taken against the judgment.

ACCEPTABILITY OF FIRST INSTANCE COURT JUDGMENTS

Table of Acceptability of First Instance Court Judgments in 2022

Caseload per Court Level	General		Religious		Military	State Administrative	Total
	Civil	Criminal	Civil Religious	Jinayah			
Number of cases cleared at the First Instance Court	38,444	120,285	470,560	448	2,270	2,037	595,600
Number of appellate cases	7,709	13,253	3,053	55	547	1,120	18,028
Ratio of Appeals	20,05%	11,02%	0,65%	12,28%	24,10%	54,98%	3,03%
Acceptance of First Instance Court Judgments	79,95%	88,98%	99,35%	87,72%	75,90%	45,02%	96,97%

ACCEPTABILITY OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGMENTS

Table of Acceptability of Appellate Court Judgments

Caseload per Court Level	General			Religious		Military	State Administrative Total	
	Special Civil	Civil	Criminal	Civil Religious	Jinayat			
Number of cases adjudged at the Special and Appellate Courts	3,164	7,594	12,924	3,026	55	527	1,128	28,418
Number of cassation petition	1,867	5,150	9,279	1,100	34	365	659	18,454
Ratio of Cassation Appeals	59,01%	67,82%	71,80%	36,35%	61,82%	69,26%	58,42%	64,94%
Acceptance Rate of Appellate Court Judgment	40,99%	32,18%	28,20%	63,65%	38,18%	30,74%	41,58%	35,06%

ACCEPTABILITY OF SUPREME COURT CASSATION JUDGMENTS

Table of Acceptability of Supreme Court Cassation Judgments in 2022

Caseload per Court Level	Special Civil	Civil	Criminal	Special Criminal	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Total cases adjudged at the cassation level	1,477	3,790	1,506	5,212	991	195	507	13,678
Total cassation judgment filed for case review	48	1,309	88	297	128	11	0	1,881
Ratio of case review petition	3.25%	34.54%	5.84%	5.70%	12.92%	5.64%	0.00%	13.75%
Acceptability of cassation judgment	96.75%	65.46%	94.16%	94.30%	87.08%	94.36%	100.00%	86.25%

CASES FILED FOR CASE REVIEW

Table of Data on Court Decision Filed for Case Review in 2022

No	Type of Petition	Total	Court Decision Filed for Case Review			
			CASE REVIEW	CASSATION	APPEAL	FIRST INSTANCE
1	Civil	1,401	64	1,309	18	10
2	Special Civil	61	1	48	0	12
3	Criminal	127	0	88	12	27
4	Special Criminal	1,380	18	297	121	944
5	Civil Religious	192	3	128	16	45
6	Criminal Military	15	1	11	1	2
7	State Administrative	250	15	0	4	231
	Total	3,426	102	1,881	172	1,271
	Percentage (%)		2.98%	54.90%	5.02%	37.10%
	Case Review on Tax Court Decisions	6,093	45	0	0	6,048
	TOTAL	9,519	147	1,881	172	7,319

CASE CLEARANCE THROUGH MEDIATION AND DIVERSION (REASSIGNMENT OF CASE OUTSIDE FORMAL COURT PROCEEDING)

CASE CLEARANCE THROUGH MEDIATION

Table of Data on Case Clearance Through Mediation at District Courts and Religious Courts in 2022

No	Judiciary	Number of Mediation Cases	Status of Mediation			
			Successful	Unsuccessful	Not implementable	Ongoing
1	District Court	40,551	1,362	16,985	20,863	1,341
			3.36%	41.89%	51.45%	3.31%
2	Religious Court	68,831	19,499	47,705	1,243	384
			28.33%	69.31%	1.81%	0.56%
	Total	109,382	20,861	64,690	22,106	1,725
	Percentage		19.07%	59.14%	20.21%	1.58%

RESOLUTION OF JUVENILE CRIMINAL CASES THROUGH DIVERSION

Table of Data on Resolution of Juvenile Criminal Cases through Diversion at the District Courts

Period	Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases	Number Diversion Cases	%	Achievement Status					
				Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	Ongoing	%
2021	5,178	142	2.74%	30	21.13%	19	13.38%	93	65.49%
2022	5,533	67	1.21%	27	40.30%	35	52.24%	5	7.46%

Table of Data on Resolution of Juvenile Criminal Cases through Diversion at the Syar'iyah Courts.

Period	Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases	Number Diversion Cases	%	Achievement Status					
				Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	Ongoing	%
2021	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2022	2	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%

PROCESSING OF OVERSEAS SUBMISSION OF CIVIL CASE COURT DOCKETS

Throughout 2022 the Registrar's Office of the Supreme Court received 685 requests for submission of civil case court dockets to overseas destinations, consisting of summons relating to 462 cases and notification for 223 cases. The documents originated from 45 district courts and 55 religious courts and were addressed to 50 countries with the following details.

No	Judiciary	Number of Courts	Type of Document		Number of Summons/ Notifications	Number of Countries
			Summons	Notifications		
1	District Courts	45	350	158	508	41
2	Religious Courts	55	112	65	177	27
TOTAL		100	462	223	685	51

RATIO OF CASELOAD TO PERFORMANCE IN CASE PROCESSING

RATIO OF CASE PROCESSING TO NUMBER OF JUDGES

Table of Ratio of Caseload at the First Instance Courts to Caseload at the Appellate Courts in 2022

No.	Caseload Ratio	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Administrative Courts	Tax Court	Total
1	Caseload at First Instance	2,877,949	675,140	2,983	3,593		3,559,665
	Total Judges	3,688	2,479	92	282		6,541
	Ratio of Judges to Cases	1:780	1:272	1:32	1:13		544
	Average Load of each Judge	2,341	817	97	38		1,633
2	Case Load at Appellate Courts	23,163	3,147	566	1,328	27,115	55,319
	Total Judges	904	431	29	54	58	1,476
	Ratio of Judges to Cases	1:26	1:7	1:20	1:25	1:468	1:37
	Average Load of each Judge	77	22	59	74	1,403	112

Notes:

- The average caseload per judge is the number of case ratio for each judge multiplied by 3 (three). Court proceedings are conducted by a panel of judges, thereby work on each case is distributed among three judges.
- The number of cases in the courts of first instance among the general courts in the table above include traffic violations totaling 2,590,903 cases, which are presided by a single judge.
- The number of cases heard by the district courts outside of traffic violations were 287,046 cases. Given such number, the ratio of judges to number of cases is 1:298, while the average caseload per judge is 895 cases.

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court in 2022

Total	Civil	Criminal	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Total Caseload	8,506	10,980	1,333	380	7,085	28,284
Total Justices	16	15	6	4	6	47
Ratio of Justices to Number of Case	1:532	1:732	1:222	1:95	1:1181	1:602
Average Workload of the Justices	1,595	2,196	667	285	3,543	1,805

RATIO OF CASE PROCESSING PERFORMANCE TO NUMBER OF JUDGES

Table of Ratio of Case Processing Performance at the First Instance and Appellate Courts in 2022

No	Productivity	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Administrative Courts	Tax Court	Total
1.	Cases Adjudged at First Instance Courts	2.835.185	604.822	2.722	2.074		3.444.803
	Total Judges	3688	2479	92	282		6541
	Ratio	1:769	1:244	1:30	1:7		527
	Average Productivity of Each Judge	2306	732	89	22		1580
2.	Cases Adjudged at Appellate Courts	20518	3081	527	1128	15530	40784
	Judges	904	431	29	54	58	1476
	Ratio	1:23	1:7	1:18	1:21	1:268	1:28
	Average Productivity of Each Judge	68	21	55	63	803	83

Table of Ratio of Case Processing Performance at the Supreme Court in 2022

Total	Civil	Criminal	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Total Cases Adjudged	8,480	10,953	1,333	380	6,878	28,024
Total Supreme Court Justices	16	15	6	4	6	47
Ratio of Supreme Court Justices to Cases	1:530	1:730	1:222	1:95	1:1146	1:596
Average Productivity of Each Justice	1,590	2,191	667	285	3,439	1,789

CONTRIBUTION OF CASE FINANCE TO STATE FINANCE

CONTRIBUTION OF NON-TAX STATE REVENUE

No	Account		Realization (IDR)
1.	425231	Revenue from Validation of Unnotarized Documents	182,970,000
2.	425232	Revenue from Desk Fees (Leges) and Registrar Charges	2,875,580,000
3.	425233	Court Fees	24,899,000,000
4.	425239	Other Revenues from the Prosecutor's Office and Other Courts	51,876,435,893
	Total		79,833,985,893

POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE FINANCE FROM FINES AND COMPENSATIONS IMPOSED BY CRIMINAL CASE JUDGMENTS

Supreme Court Judgments

No	Type	Amount (IDR)
1	Fines from corruption, narcotics, forestry, child protection, fisheries, money laundering, traffic violation, and other cases	14,224,485,864,936,00
2	Compensation from corruption, narcotics, environmental, and other cases	3,787,963,336,551,90
Total		18.012.449.201.488,90

From Final and Binding Judgments of the First Instance Courts of the General Courts

No	Type	Amount (IDR)
1	Fines from traffic violation cases	242,486,431,583
2	Fines from corruption, narcotics, forestry, child protection, fishery, money laundering, traffic violation, and other cases	57,948,236,656,489
3	Compensation from corruption, narcotic, environmental, and other cases	18,433,314,502,287
Total		76,624,037,590,359

From Final and Binding Judgments of of the First Instance Courts of the Military Courts

No	Classification	Total Cases	Fine	Compensation	Amount (IDR)
1	Criminal Offenses	2,231	33,757,350,000	500,000,000	34,257,350,000
2	Violations	520	98,155,015		98,155,535
Total		2,751	33,855,505,015	500,000,000	34,355,505,535

CASE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AT THE SUPREME COURT AND LOWER COURTS

Case Processing Fee at the Supreme Court

No	Description	Earning	Expenditure
1	Opening Balance 2022	30,532,748,430	
2	Earnings in 2022	24,481,827,200	
3.	Use of Processing Fee 2022		26,789,594,614
4.	End Balance 2022		28,224,981,016
Total		55,014,575,630	55,014,575,630

Case Processing Fees at the Appellate Courts

No	Type of Case	Number of Cases	Processing Fee	Total (IDR)
1	General Courts (Civil)	7,709	150.000	1.156.350.000
2	Religious Courts (Civil)	3,053	150.000	457.950.000
3	State Administrative Courts	1,120	250.000	280.000.000
Total				1.894.300.000



BUREAUCRATIC REFORM AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE)

BUREAUCRATIC REFORM AND REFORM AT THE SUPREME COURT

Bureaucratic reform is one of the Indonesian government's main program towards achieving an accountable and capable system of governance that can serve the public in a professional manner, clean from corruption, collusion and nepotism. As of 2011 all ministries have been called upon to have a strong commitment to participating in the bureaucratic reform process, including the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. As stated in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 on the 2010-2025 Grand Design for Bureaucratic Reform, the target for bureaucratic reform in 2025 is to achieve a government bureaucracy that is professional and of high integrity. In its third five-year stage (2020-2024) of the national bureaucratic reform grand design, the Supreme Court initiated bureaucratic capacity building by undertaking systematic and sustainable steps to create a world-class bureaucracy. Features of a world-class bureaucracy strived to be realized by the Supreme Court include quality public service, as well as effective and efficient governance through the utilization of information technology. The achievements attained through the Supreme Court's bureaucratic reform program throughout 2022 in each area are as shown below.

Area I: Change Management

Some of the achievements attained through the Supreme Court's Bureaucratic Reform in the area of change management are as described below.

1. As a an internalization to reform the mindset and culture set of all judges and court personnel, the Supreme Court once again presents the short film *Pesan Bermakna Jilid II* (Meaningful Message Volume II), which is expected to raise a sense of pride in the judiciary, as well as foster a spirit of integrity and honesty. The premiere of the film took place on the 77th anniversary of the Supreme Court.
2. The launch of the short film titled *Keadilan Sang Hakim* (Justice of the Judge), borne from a cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Pancasila Ideology Development Agency, is expected to encourage judges and personnel to adopt a mindset that is oriented to a higher degree of integrity and sense of justice. Since its premiere in December 2022, the film has received over 2,000 views. The film is featured on the Supreme Court's YouTube channel, which can be accessed through the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wZzDPJrUygA>.
3. The Supreme Court won the Merdeka Award from merdeka.com in the Innovative Program for the Country category for its innovative changes in to public services achieved through the

E-Court, E-Litigation, 2022 Judicial Ambassadors, Meaningful Message Films, MA Goes to Campus, as well as innovative programs to support internal digitization through the E-Bima, E-Sadewa, Sislitbang applications, and the Let's Talk podcast.

Area II: Policy Deregulation

One of the results achieved by the Bureaucratic Reform undertaken by the Supreme Court in the area of policy deregulation is the harmonization of laws and regulations in the Supreme Court by identifying, analyzing and mapping all laws and regulations within the institution. From these harmonization activities the Supreme Court has produced several new regulations, as described below.

1. Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2022 on Procedure for the Resolution of Claims for and Granting of Restitution and Compensation to Victims of Crime.
2. Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2022 on Procedure for the Resolution of Third Party Objections Made in Good Faith Against Rulings of the Forfeiture of Assets Not Belonging to the Defendant in Corruption Cases.
3. Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2022 on Electronic Court Mediation.
4. Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2022 on Fourth Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2015 on the Organization and Operating Procedure of the Registrar's Office and Secretariat of the Court.
5. Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2022 on the Administration of Grant Management at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts.
6. Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2022 on Electronic Administration of Legal Actions and Cassation and Case Review Proceedings at the Supreme Court.
7. Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2022 on Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2019 on Electronic Administration of Cases and Hearings at the Courts.
8. Supreme Court Regulation Number 8 of 2022 on Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2020 on Electronic Administration and Hearings of Cases at the Courts

9. Supreme Court Regulation Number 9 of 2022 on Fifth Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2015 on the Organization and Operating Procedures of the Registrar's Office and Secretariat of the Courts.

Area III: Organizational Structuring and Strengthening

Some of the results achieved through the Supreme Court's bureaucratic reform in the area of Organizational Structuring and Strengthening are described below.

1. Formal operationalization of 13 (thirteen) Appellate Courts as manifestation of the principle of expeditious and low-cost justice in providing service to the justice seeking public.
2. Class upgrading of the highest number of courts in the history of the Supreme Court, namely 73 (seventy-three) first instance courts among the general courts, religious courts, and military courts with the approval of the Minister of Utilization of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform.

The two achievements in the area of organizational structuring and strengthening above were followed by the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation Number 9 of 2022 on the Fifth Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2015 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Registrar's Office and Secretariat of the Courts and Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 354/KMA/SK/XII/2022 on the Fourth Amendment to Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 200/KMA/SK/X/2018 concerning Class, Type, and Jurisdiction of Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal Among the Four Types of Judiciary.

Area IV: Governance Structuring

Some of the results achieved through the Supreme Court's Bureaucratic Reform in the Area of Governance Structuring are as described below.

1. The Supreme Court received the 2022 Public Information Transparency Award in the category of Public Agencies/Non-Ministerial State Institutions (LN/LPNK) from the Central Information Commission (KIP) with a score of 97.16 (informative rating).

2. Enhancing the implementation of transparency of public information through the initiation of creative programs, including “MARI Talk”, “Inspiration Room”, and “MA Goes to Campus”, which can be accessed by the general public to gain education in law and justice through informative and engaging means.
 3. The Registrar’s Office of the Supreme Court has developed the Judgment Directory website into a Judgment Directory Application that can be downloaded from App Store and Playstore. This development is one of the manifestations of the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) at the Supreme Court and subordinate judiciaries in implementing case management.
 4. Launch of the e-Prima (Electronic Procurement Implementation Management and Accountability) application that serves to assist the Goods/Services Procurement Unit (UKPBJ) in managing the procurement of goods and services in a structured, transparent, logical and performance-based manner.
 5. The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia has been awarded the Top Digital Award on Digital Implementation Level Star #4 by *ItWorks* magazine. Additionally, the Director General of the Religious Courts also received an award as Top Leader in Digital Implementation for his commitment to foster the optimization and acceleration of information technology-based innovation. Information technology-based innovation contributes to the strengthening the implementation of SPBE among the religious courts.
2. The Supreme Court placed Top Rank under the State Apparatus Agency Award in the category of Competency Assessment for its successful management of civil servants within the Supreme Court and the lower courts.
 3. Innovation in the form of the BIS (BADILUM Information System) application, which is a web-based application used to process staff matters and processing of technical personnel data within the general courts in an innovative, effective and accurate manner. Staff-related processes include the promotions and transfer of employees (TPM), supporting data for promotions, supporting data for retirement processes, and issuance of decrees relating to personnel development.
 4. Innovation in the form of the SIMTEPA (Religious Court Technical Personnel Management Information System) to support the Staff Information System of the Supreme Court in meeting the needs of the Badilag (Religious Court Agency) with regard to adoption of policies on promotions and transfers in an expeditious, accurate and paperless manner.
 5. E-Remis (Electronic Resources Management Information System) application relating to the management of human resources at the Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts with the features of (1) monthly employee performance assessment system, (2) annual Employee Work Targets (SKP), (3) visualization of performance tree, (4) online leave management, (5) drafting of assignment letters, and (6) employee out of office activity permission.
 6. Signing of agreements with a number of agencies in the area of education and training, particularly relating to capacity of judges, through the Judicial Education and Training Research and Development Center (Balitbang Diklat Kumdil), among others an agreement with the University of California (UCLA).

Area V: Systemization of Civil Servant Management System

Some of the results achieved through the Supreme Court’s Bureaucratic Reform in the Structuring of Human Resources Management System are as described below.

1. Centralization of the Supreme Court’s human resource competency assessment began with the Selection Process for Senior Leadership Positions at the Supreme Court held at the Competence Assessment Center at the Supreme Court’s Secretariat Building.

Area VI: Accountability Strengthening

Some of the results achieved through the Supreme Court’s Bureaucratic Reform in the area of accountability strengthening is as described below.

1. The Supreme Court’s Financial Report has received an unqualified opinion for the tenth consecutive occasion since 2012.

2. The Supreme Court has been determined as being in 1st place in the category of Sustainable Governance Improvement by Ministries/Institutions with more than 100 working units at the Reksa Bandha Award Ceremony by the Directorate General of State Assets, Ministry of Finance. The award is given as a form of appreciation for ministries/agencies that have successfully managed, utilized, organized, and utilized state assets in the proper manner and utilized the state auction services.
3. Innovation in support of performance accountability through the creation of the Cakra (Performance Outcome) application for technical staff, which serves to record performance of all technical staff in the general courts.
2. Signing of Documents for the Implementation of Government Internal Control System (SPIP) in order to improve oversight in the financial and development sector.
3. Assignment of a Special Task Force (Satgasus) from the Supervisory Body to monitor and oversee Supreme Court personnel under the direct coordination of the Chair of the Oversight Chamber.
4. The Supreme Court Supervisory Body has assigned 26 *mystery shoppers* to the Supreme Court Office, whose monitoring and supervision results are periodically reported to the Head of the Supreme Court Oversight Chamber.
5. Adding QR code to the case info page to avoid fake information that resembles the appearance of the Supreme Court Decision Directory and also to avoid falsification of decisions.

Area VII: Supervision Strengthening

Some of the results achieved through the Supreme Court's Bureaucratic Reform in the area of supervision strengthening are described below.

1. Evaluation and expansion of the Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) as a preventive measure against abuse of authority and improvement of the integrity system within the working units of the Supreme Court and the lower courts. In 2022 the Supervisory Body has evaluated the implementation of SMAP in several courts, 11 of which have been declared as having passed and are entitled to receive SMAP certificates according to their respective position based on the assessment, as follows:

No	Evaluation Phase	Unit Name	Rank
1	Evaluation II	Pangkalpinang District Court	A
2		Yogyakarta District Court	A
3		Padang District Court	C
1	Evaluation I/ Assessment of Construction	Negara Serang State Administrative Court	A
2		Jakarta State Administrative Court	B
3		Tanjung Pinang State Administrative Court	B
4		Wates District Court	B
5		Central Jakarta Religious Court	B
6		Gorontalo District Court	C
7		Batam Religious Court	C
8		Medan District Court	C

6. The Chief Justice has launched the ACO (Access CCTV Online) in March 2022, which is an integrated and centralized online CCTV system at the Directorate General of Religious Court, serving as a way to oversee and monitor discipline and performance among judges and personnel of the Religious Courts. This system concurrently serves as a means to monitor delivery of services to the public within the religious courts. Adoption of the ACO involves the installation of 4,064 (four thousand sixty-four) CCTV camera points within the religious courts, allowing the Directorate General of Religious Courts to achieve a MURI national record in two categories, namely "Judicial Institution with Most Centralized CCTV Online Connections" and "Judicial Initiator with the Most Centralized CCTV Online Connections".
7. The Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts organized a public campaign in the form of a talk show with the theme "The Role of the Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts in Maintaining the Integrity of Personnel in the Military Courts and State Administrative Courts." The activity was carried out across agencies in collaboration with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Society of Indonesian Appraisers (MaPPI). Through this activity it is hoped that strong cross-agency

synergy will be built by involving the general public to develop a system for upholding the integrity of leaders, judges and employees within the Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts, as well as the courts operating under its purview. This activity can be accessed through the Ditjen Badimiltun YouTube channel with the link: Talk Show: Maintaining the Integrity of Military Court and State Administrative Courts Personnel.

Area VIII: Enhancement of Public Service Quality

Some of the results achieved through the Supreme Court's Bureaucratic Reform in the area of public service quality enhancement are described below.

1. Formal operationalization of 13 (thirteen) new appellate courts to enhance the public's access to justice.
2. Formal operationalization of 38 (thirty-eight) new first instance court buildings to enhance public service facilities.
3. Bestowal of Public Service Provider Award in the category of "Excellent Service" by the Ministry of Utilization of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform to 4 (four) working units of the Supreme Court, namely Military Court I-06 Banjarmasin (Index 4.68 Category A), Military Court III-15 Kupang (Index 4.65 Category A), Jambi Religious Court (Index 4.6 Category A), and Malang District Religious Court (Index 4.57 Category A).
4. In 2022 the Ministry of Utilization of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) bestowed awards to the Central Jakarta District Court and Surakarta District Court as Best Public Service Providers in providing facilities and infrastructure that are accommodate vulnerable groups.
5. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding for the Acceleration of Public Service Mall with 17 (seventeen) ministries, agencies, state-owned enterprises, and public legal entities as a key step in the commitment to perform the bureaucratic reform tasks and mandate within public services.
6. The Directorate General of General Courts organized a competition in the area of public services to motivate working units within the general courts to continue to improve the quality of services to users. The bestowal of the competition's trophy was conducted on 12 December, 2022 at the Grand Inna Malioboro Hotel, Yogyakarta. The event was attended by all court leaders who won the competition. The event was opened and closed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The event also saw the formal launching of applications of the Directorate General of General Courts, including:
 - a. Application for the Evaluation of SIPP Implementation at the High Courts;
 - b. Application for the Monitoring of SIPP Implementation at the High Courts;
 - c. Application for the Assessment of the Performance of Technical Personnel at the General Courts (Cakra);
 - d. Badilum Information System (BIS) Application.
7. In order to improve public services within the State Administrative Courts, the Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts organized a Court Service Competition participated by all appellate and first instance courts with the following scoring categories:
 - a. evaluation of SIPP implementation at the courts;
 - b. development of innovations at the courts;
 - c. video profile of Legal Service for Disadvantaged Members of the Community (DIPA 05) at the courts;
 - d. reporting of Registrar Office Administration at the courts; and
 - e. implementation of Public Information Disclosure on the court's website.

RESULT OF EVALUATION OF BUREAUCRATIC REFORM

Table of Assessment of Evaluation Worksheet of the Supreme Court (National) in 2022

No	Components	Weight	Score 2022 (Unevaluated)
LEVERAGING COMPONENTS			
I	ACHIEVEMENT	20.00	19.76
1	Change Management	2.00	1.83
2	Policy Deregulation	2.00	2.00
3	Organizational Structuring and Strengthening	3.00	2.47
4	Systematization of Business Process	2.50	2.23
5	Systematization of Human Resources Management System	3.00	2.95
6	Accountability Strengthening	2.50	2.50
7	Supervision Strengthening	2.50	2.45
8	Enhancement of Public Service Quality	2.50	1.93
II	INTERMEDIARY OUTCOME IN THE AREA OF CHANGE v	10.00	6.44
1	Merit System		0.81
2	Quality of Policies		0.78
3	Quality of Asset Management		0.75
4	Professional Civil State Apparatus		0.47
5	Implementation of Electronic-Based Governance System		0.50
6	Quality of Goods and Services Procurement Management		0.15
7	Quality of Budget Management		0.94
8	Quality of Public Service		0.90
9	Capability of Internal Auditors (APIP)		0.56
10	Maturity of the SPIP		0.67
11	Compliance with Public Service Standards		0.83
12	Quality of Archive Management		0.37
III	REFORM	30.00	27.53
1	Change Management	3.00	3.00
2	Policy Deregulation	3.00	3.00
3	Organizational Systematization and Strengthening	4.50	4.13
4	Systematization of Business Process	3.75	3.75
5	Systematization of Human Resource Management System	4.50	3.10
6	Accountability Strengthening	3.75	3.31
7	Supervision Strengthening	3.75	3.51
8	Enhancement of Public Service Quality	3.75	3.72
TOTAL LEVERAGE		60.00	52.33
OUTCOME COMPONENT			
1	Performance and Financial Accountability	10.00	8.22
2	Public Service Quality	10.00	8.91

No	Components	Weight	Score 2022 (Unevaluated)
3	Clean and Corruption Free Government	10.00	8.84
4	Organizational Performance	10.00	9.16
TOTAL OUTCOME		40,00	35.12
BUREAUCRATIC REFORM EVALUATION SCORE OF THE SUPREME COURT (NATIONAL)		100,00	87.45

Table of Bureaucratic Reform Score Index of the Supreme Court from 2019 up to 2022

Evaluation Year	2019	2020	2021	2022 (Unevaluated)
Supreme Court's Bureaucratic Reform Index	78.40	79.04	77.63	85.86

SELF-ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY ZONE DEVELOPMENT (PMPZI)

Based on an external evaluation of the establishment of integrity zone in 2022 conducted by TPN on 1,060 (one thousand sixty) working units within 250 (two hundred and fifty) government agencies, it was found that 102 (one hundred and two) working units met the criteria to be designated as Corruption Free Area (WBK) and 17 (seventeen) working units qualified for designation as Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Areas (WBBM). The result of the evaluation have been affirmed in Decree of the Minister of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1034 of 2022 concerning Work Units Progressing Towards Corruption-Free Areas (WBK) and Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Areas (WBBM) in 2022. Out of 30 (thirty) the working units proposed by the Supreme Court, a total of 6 (six) working units were given WBK/WBBM designations with the following details:

- 5 (five) working units declared as WBK, namely the Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts, Medan Religious High Court, Kendari Religious High Court, Unaaha Religious Court, and Mimika Religious Court.
- 1 (one) working unit declared as WBBM, namely Military Court II-11 in Yogyakarta.
The WBK/WBBM designation was formally bestowed by the Minister of PANRB during "Appreciation and Integrity Zone Award Towards WBK and WBBM" event on 6 December, 2022.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

REFORM PROGRAM

Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 of 2022 on Electronic Administration of Cassation and Case Review Petition Filing and Trial

In order to ensure simple, fast and low-cost judicial proceedings, the Supreme Court introduced the electronic administration of judicial proceedings since 2019. The effort was initiated by the Supreme Court through the promulgation of Perma No. 1 of 2019 on Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials in Courts (which was later amended by Perma Number 7 of 2022) and Perma Number 4 of 2020 on Electronic Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases. In 2022, to supplement the provisions contained in the two regulations that govern electronic administration justice system at the lower courts, the Supreme Court enacted Perma Number 6 of 2022 to serve as the legal umbrella for the implementation of electronic case administration and trials at the cassation and case review levels.

To enhance the effectiveness of the electronic court services, the Supreme Court through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 235/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 has determined the 2022 Supreme Court Award recipients which aims to motivate courts at the lower levels to operationalize the electronic justice system as well as a small claims mechanism in an effective manner and consistent manner.

Enhancement of court services through electronic trials

To operationalize the electronic courts, the Supreme Court has issued Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (SK-KMA) Number 129/KMA/SK/VII/2019 on Technical Instructions for the Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials and Perma Number 4 of 2020 on the Electronic Administration and Trial of Criminal Cases.

Table of Cases heard through the e-Court dan e-Litigation services in the various courts

No.	Court	e-Court	e-Litigation
1.	General Courts	102,654	12.948
2.	Religious Courts	177,769	10.978
3.	State Administrative Courts	2,760	2.760
Total		283,183	26,686

Settlement through Small Claims Court, Mediation and Diversion

Small Claims

Mechanism for settling civil cases through the simple claims process is one way to speed up the settlement of cases. In accordance with Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2019, civil cases that can be resolved through the small claims process are those that involve a claim value of not more than IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah). In 2022, courts of first instance received 7,131 small claim cases, namely 6,875 cases in the General Courts and 256 cases in the Religious Courts. To support the implementation of the small claims mechanism, the Supreme Court through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 235/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 has determined the 2022 Supreme Court Award recipients.

Mediation

Mediation is another one way of resolving dispute in court through negotiation process to achieve an agreement between the parties by bringing in a mediator. This mechanism is seen to be able to help speed up the settlement of disputes before the core of the dispute is heard by the court. Throughout 2022 there were 40,551 cases were submitted for mediation by the general courts.

Of these, 18,347 cases have been mediated, 20,863 cases were not able to be mediated, and 1,341 cases are still in the process of mediation. Meanwhile, within the religious court there were 68,831 cases brought for mediation, of which 67,204 cases were successfully mediated, while 1,243 cases were not able to be mediated, and 384 cases are still in process. As such, the total number of mediation cases in 2022 is 109,382. In order to optimize the settlement of cases through mediation, the Supreme Court through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 235/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 has determined the 2022 Supreme Court Award recipients.

Judgment Enforcement and Public Information Disclosure Services

Delivery of Civil Judgement Enforcement Services

To optimize the delivery of judgment enforcement services, the Supreme Court through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 235/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 has determined the 2022 Supreme Court Award Recipients.

Information Transparency

To optimize information disclosure to the public, the Supreme Court through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 235/KMA/SK/VIII/2022 has determined the 2022 Supreme Court Award Recipients.

Restorative Justice

The implementation of restorative justice that is still limited to the diversion process is the transfer of cases involving minors from the criminal justice process to an outside process as referred to in the Criminal Justice System Law. In 2022 the number of juvenile criminal cases that were resolved through diversion was 154 cases, with 27 cases reaching successive diversion outcome and 35 failing to achieve an outcome through such a process, while 92 of such cases are still awaiting diversion.

ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Quality Assurance Accreditation

Table of Quality Assurance Accreditation among General Courts as of 2022

No.	Court	Total
1.	High Courts	30,88
2.	Class I A Special District Courts	15
3.	Class I A District Courts	24
4.	Class I B District Courts	78
5.	Class II District Courts	264
	Total	412

Table of Quality Assurance Accreditation among Religious Courts as of 2022

No.	Court	Total
1.	Aceh Sharia Tribunal / Religious High Court	29
2.	Aceh Sharia Tribunal / Class I A Religious Courts	82
3.	Aceh Sharia Tribunal / Class I B Religious Courts	108
4.	Aceh Sharia Tribunal / Class II Religious Courts	222
	Total	441

Table of Quality Assurance Accreditation among Military Courts as of 2022

No.	Court	Total
1.	Primary Military Courts	1
2.	Military High Courts	3
3.	Military Courts	19
	Total	23

Table of Quality Assurance Accreditation among State Administrative Courts as of 2022

No.	Court	Total
1.	State Administrative High Courts	4
2.	State Administrative Courts	30
	Total	34

Innovations in Public Service

Applications that were produced in 2022 among others are as follows:

1. e-Berpadu (Electronic Integrated Criminal File) Application. This application was designed to speed up the electronic administration of criminal cases, which includes transfer of case files, application for seizure warrant/approval, application for search warrant/approval, extensions of remand, requests for visit permits, requests for permission to borrow and use evidence, and determination of diversion.
2. Application for Evaluation of SIPP Implementation at the High Court. This application is used by the Directorate General of the General Courts and the high courts to assess the level of compliance with SIPP data entry requirements and the readiness of the high court to implement electronic registers.
3. Application for Monitoring the Implementation of SIPP at the High Courts. This application provides information on any SIPP data that has not been provided and can be used as a monitoring tool for SIPP implementation. This application will encourage the resolution of cases, which in turn will increase satisfaction of justice seekers.
4. Research and Development Information System (Sislitbang) application is an application that aims to make it easier for researchers to carry out programing. Through Sislitbang, members of the judiciary and the public can easily search, find, read, and store results from studies conducted by Supreme Court's Research and Development Unit (Puslitbang Kumdil MA) from their gadgets their own devices, in the form of neatly neat prepared, easily accessible and complete documents
5. Badilag TV is the official YouTube channel of the Directorate General of Religious Courts, which contains 7 (seven) main programs including (1) *tajuk utama*, which conveys strategic policies and the latest activities of Religious Court leaders in providing world-class judiciaries; (2) *lintas peradilan*, which presents information on the latest activities and innovations from various working units of the religious courts; (3) *tokoh bicara*, delivering light interviews with religious court leaders and national

figures, both who are still active and those who have retired; and (4) *garis terluar*, which depicts the struggles of religious court personnel in serving member of communities living in remote and difficult to reach areas.

6. ACO (Access CCTV Online). This application is a tool to support the realization of transparency, supervision, and monitoring of the performance of all working units within the religious courts through CCTV cameras installed at 9 (nine) points at each of the 441 working units throughout Indonesia.
7. e-Bundling application. This application is a support system for accelerating the electronic transfer of appeals documents from the filing court to the appellate court (non-e-court appeal cases).
8. KinSatker. This application is an information system to support the working units which includes a case data center, reporting, evaluation monitoring, assessment, presentation of report data, and statistics as well as a means to communicate problems with the application or IT related problems.
9. Quarterly Performance Evaluation. A system to facilitate transparency in the evaluation of performance of all religious court working units covering 25 (twenty five) assessment aspects, including technical administration of cases, judiciary management, and integrity.
10. Gugatan Mandiri (Self-Administered Claim) is an online application supporting court services that assists parties to prepare claims on their own.
11. The e-Survey application is an application used to conduct surveys on public satisfaction with public services and perceptions of corruption at the Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts.
12. The e-Lap application is an application for the sending of case reports to the Directorate of Technical and Administrative Personnel Development of the State Administrative Courts, which integrates SIPP data as data source for reports.
13. The Monekstun (Monitoring of Enforcement of State Administrative Courts Decisions) application is a tool developed by the Directorate of Technical and Administrative Personnel Development to

facilitate access to information on the enforcement of cases at State Administrative Courts throughout Indonesia. This application is integrated with the data maintained in the Case Tracing Information System (SIPP) of each working unit. There are still data that are not yet available in the SIPP application and thus the application facilitates the data to be filled in and presented as information. This application can be accessed by the public on the following site: <https://execution-ptun.djmt.id/>

Court Services for Disadvantaged Persons

a) Court Fee Waiver

Table of Court Fee Waiver for 2022

No.	Court	Total Cases
1.	General Courts	173
2.	Religious Courts	36,671
3.	State Administrative Courts	13
	Total	36,857

b) Legal Assistance Desk (Pos Bantuan Hukum or Posbakum)

Table on Posbakum Data at the General Courts, Religious Courts, dan State Administrative Courts in 2022

No.	Court	Hours of Service
1.	General Courts	111,368
2.	Religious Courts	372,834
3.	State Administrative Courts	1,790
	Total	485,992

c) Proceedings Held Outside the Courthouse

Table of Data on Proceedings Held Outside the Courthouse at the General Courts, Religious Courts, dan Military Courts in 2022

No.	Court	Number of Services
1.	General Courts	1,059
2.	Religious Courts	56,039
3.	Military Courts	438
	Total	57,536

d) Integrated Mobile Trial Service

Integrated mobile trial service provided by the Religious Courts/Syar'iyah Courts throughout 2021 has been delivered for 11,543 cases.

Ease of Access for Persons with Disability

To continue delivery of court services to persons with disabilities, the Supreme Court in 2022 has established 150 courts as models in the provision of infrastructures and facilities for persons with disability. The courts were provided with budget to establish facilities and infrastructure for persons with disability.

Public Information Disclosure

a) Information Service

Table of Data on Judgment Publication

No.	Type of Court	Number of Judgments Published
1.	General	277,705
2.	Religious	660,861
3.	Military	3,540
4.	State Administrative	5,699
5.	Supreme Court	29,378
Total		977,183

b) Information Desk within the PTSP (Court One-Stop Service)

Information desks have been integrated into PTSP points at courts throughout Indonesia. The information desk functions as a service for the public who require information on matters relating to the court, such as litigation procedures and other general information.

DATA ON INFORMATION SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE COURT ONE-STOP SERVICE (PTSP)

No.	Information	Number of Services
1.	Supreme Court Information	1,900
2.	General Court Information	182,447
3.	Religious Court Information	333,928
4.	Badilmiltun (Military Court) Information	187
5.	Badilmiltun (State Administrative Court) Information	842
Total		519,304

c) Publications Through Printed Media

Supreme Court Magazine

The Supreme Court Magazine (Majalah Mahkamah Agung or MMA) is a media containing general information on the Supreme Court managed by the Public Relations and Legal Affairs Bureau. In 2002 three issues with a total of 3,600 copies were printed, with 1,200 copies for each of the 28th, 29th and 30th issues. The publication can also be accessed electronically through the link <https://www/mahkamahagung.go.id/id/majalah>.

Registrar Newsletter

The Registrar's Office of the Supreme Court issues newsletters containing information, both on the administration and technicalities of cases examined by the Supreme Court. In 2022 the Registrar's Office published one issue of the Registrar Newsletter and one magazine issue. The newsletter can also be accessed electronically via the link <https://kepaniteraan.mahkamahagung.go.id/images/newsletter/Newsletter-Kepaniteraan-2022-edisi-16.pdf>, while the magazines can be accessed electronically via the link <https://kepaniteraan.mahkamahagung.go.id/publications/magazines>.

Dandapala Magazine

The *Dandapala*, which means guardian of justice, is an internal magazine distributed within the Supreme Court's Directorate General of the General Courts (Badilum). The magazine is published every two months with a total of 151,000 copies printed since 2015, made up of 3,500 copies of each issue. The magazine is in great demand among internal and external readers due to its articles always carrying up to date topics on the programs and policies of the Supreme Court.

Religious Courts Magazine

In 2022 the Religious Court Magazine was published twice, namely Issue 20 in July 2022 carrying the theme of Building Legal Unity, which was printed in a total of 600 copies, while Issue 21 in November 2022 raised the theme of Religious Courts Considerate of Vulnerable Groups, which was printed in a total of 600 copies. The Religious Court Magazine can also be accessed electronically via the link <https://badilag.mahkamahagung.go.id/majalah/publikasi/majalah/majalah-peradilan-agama>.

Law and Judiciary Journal

In 2022, three issues of the Law and Judiciary Journal (Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan) were published, namely Volume 11 Number 1, Volume 11 Number 2, Volume 11 Number 3, each of which has 200 copies printed and can be accessed electronically via: <https://jurnal.hukumdanperjudi.org>.



MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

REFORM PROGRAM

The management and development of human resources at the Supreme Court is oriented towards achieving the aspiration of creating a dignified and world-class Indonesian judiciary. For this reason, judicial civil servants having impeccable integrity and professionalism and a global perspective are needed. The Supreme Court views personnel within the judiciary as an asset (human capital). For this reason, ASN performance is managed by recognizing their potentials and competence.

STAFF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIKEP)

Since 2018, human resources management data at the Supreme Court and the lower courts have been integrated into the Staff Management Information System (SIKEP). Innovations and improvements to the SIKEP's capabilities are carried out on a continual basis. SIKEP development carried out during 2022 is described below.

SYNCHRONIZATION OF STAFF DATA IN SIKEP-SAPK BKN/SIASN

In 2022, the Supreme Court Personnel Bureau conducted a process of reconciliation and synchronization within the Supreme Court and subordinate courts in order to integrate all existing data and maximize staffing services. The integration work carried out consists of profiling the main data table and designing business processes for the main personnel data in SIKEP and SAPK.

Table of Reconciliation of SIKEP and SAPK data

No.	Activity	Data Type	Quantity (rows)
1.	Reconciliation and correction of data anomalies in the SAPK	Employee has not carried out Self-Updating of Data (PDM)	588
		Employee on unpaid leave, but status remained unchanged in SAPK	3
		Corrections to TMPT PNS field that are still empty in SAPK	96
		Corrections to data of employee predicted to retire but should continue to remain active	4,265
		Corrections to Appointment Date as Candidate Civil Servant that occur after the Civil Servant Appointment Date	23
		Corrections to data on units that are no longer active	525

No.	Activity	Data Type	Quantity (rows)
2.	Reconciliation of SAPK and SIKEP data	Employee is non-active but is still indicated as active in SAPK	4,486
		Reconciliation of positional data	3,417
		Reconciliation of organizational unit data	3,786
		Data on Employee Performance Targets (SKP) for 2021 in accordance with PP 46	21,011
		Data on Employee Performance Targets (SKP) for 2021 in accordance with PP 30	21,011

DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFER MODULE

The inter-agency transfer module functions to speed up the process of inter-agency transfer requests received by the Personnel Bureau by automatically rejecting transfer requests that do not meet the established requirements and processing requests that are complete and in accordance with the requirements. The requester can also see the progress of the request submitted.

DEVELOPMENT OF SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL PROMOTION AND TRANSFER MODULE

The Secretariat Personnel Promotion and Transfer Module functions to speed up the process of promotion and transfer requests received by the Personnel Bureau by identifying requests that have not met the requirements and monitoring how far promotion and transfer requests have been processed.

DEVELOPMENT OF FUNCTIONAL POSITION ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT MODULE

The Functional Position Administration Management Module is used by the Personnel Bureau to manage administration of functional positions by managing credit scores along with the required evidence.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMAGE AND COORDINATE BASED ATTENDANCE MODULE

Pursuant to Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 368/KMA/SK/XII/2022 on Online Attendance Guidelines for Judges and Civil Servants at the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts Through the Personnel Information System Application, in order to uphold attendance discipline at the workplace, Self-Photograph Based Attendance Module is used, which checks the data of the image against office coordinates and the predetermined office hours and working days.

COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT CENTER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA (UPK AC MARI)

UPK AC MARI was formed by virtue of Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 34/SEK/SK/I/2020 on Competency Assessment Center of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (UPK AC MARI), which utilizes the merit system through assessment of potentials and competency against objective criteria.

ACTIVITIES (UPK AC MARI)

In 2022, UPK AC MARI carried out a number of potential and competency assessment activities through online and offline methods, as follows:

- a. Assessment of Potentials and Competency for Senior Leadership Position Selection Process

Table of Assessment of Potentials and Competency for the *Pratama* (1st Level) Senior Level Leadership Position Selection Process at the Supreme Court in 2022

No.	Activity	Location	Date	Total
1.	Selection for <i>Pratama</i> (1 st Level) Senior Leadership Positions	Supreme Court competency Assessment Center and the respective working unit	17 to 20 January 2022	47
2.	Selection for <i>Pratama</i> (1 st Level) Senior Leadership Positions	Supreme Court competency Assessment Center and the respective working unit	22 to 24 August 2022	53
3.	Selection for <i>Pratama</i> (1 st Level) Senior Leadership Positions	Supreme Court competency Assessment Center and the respective working unit	11 to 12 October 2022	12
Total				112

b. Competency Mapping

Table of Potentials and Competency Assessment of the Supreme Court – General, in 2022

No.	Activity	Location	Date	Total
1.	Mapping of competency through the Assessment Center	Religious High Court of Yogyakarta (Batch II)	May 2022	42
		Personnel Bureau	June 2022	24
		Directorate General of General Courts	July 2022	34
		High Court of Banten	September 2022	52
		Religious High Court of Semarang	October 2022	68
		High Court of Denpasar	November 2022	62
	Mapping of competency using rapid method	National Civil Service Agency (Batch I)	October 2022	480
		National Civil Service Agency (Batch II)	November 2022	1001
Total				1763

c. Feedback on the Result of Potentials and Competency Mapping

The Supreme Court and the lower courts seek to implement a merit-based system by assessing potentials and competency using a set of objective criteria in the implementation of the 2010-2035 Justice Reform Blueprint in the area of Human Resource Management. This measure is manifested in the establishment of a Competency Assessment Unit as affirmed in Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 34/SEK/SK/I/2020. The results of the HR competency assessment can be used to feed into the mechanism for promotions, transfers, and interventions to appropriately improve competency as needed.

d. BKN Award 2022 for Competency Assessment
The Supreme Court received First Rank National Civil Service Agency Award (BKN Award) in the category of Competency Assessment due to its successful management of civil servants within the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts. The BKN Award is given to government agencies that are considered to have succeeded in their management undertakings, from procurement, staff business processes, performance management, application of Standard Procedures and Criteria (NSPK), to utilization of digital staff services. In civil service matters, the Supreme Court received the 2022 BKN Award that are given to large non-ministerial institutions by the National Civil Service Agency for achievements in Competency Assessment.

CORPORATE UNIVERSITY (CORPU)

The concept of 'corporate university' was introduced by the Supreme Court in the development of its education and training institution as a process by which the competency of judges and court personnel are augmented in order to be able to meet the challenges of the dynamically changing era and the need to realize the vision and mission set by the Supreme Court.

SELECTION OF AGENT OF CHANGE

The Registrar's Office of the Supreme Court has appointed an Agent for Changing the Mindset and Work Culture of the Registrar's Office in 2022 through an objective selection process, which was also carried out in the Administrative Affairs Unit (BUA), the Directorate General of General Courts, the Directorate General of Religious Courts, and the Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts.

HUMAN RESOURCES DATA AT THE SUPREME COURT AND LOWER COURTS

By the end of 2022, number of personnel at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts is 33,257 people, broken down in the following table.

Table of Number and Composition of Personnel in 2022

Position	Supreme Court	General Courts		Religious Courts		Military Courts		State Administrative Courts		Total
		Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	
Justices	48									48
Yustisial High Court Judges	60									60
Yustisial Judges	219									219
Judges		904	3,688	431	2,479	29	92	54	282	7,959
Ad Hoc Judges	9	96	275							380
Registrars		706	3,976	491	2,783	21	83	82	305	8,447
Bailiffs			1,796		1,175			7	73	3,051
Non-Technical Personnel	850	808	4,496	595	3,768	97	264	121	350	11,349
Functional Officials	460	141	379	159	533	13	64	1	7	1,744
Total	1,637	2,559	14,335	1676	10,738	160	503	265	1,017	33,257

* SIKEP data per 31 December 2022

Table of Data on Retiring Personnel at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2022

No.	Type of Retirement	Total
1.	Reaching Retirement Age	1,079
2.	Voluntary Discharge	23
3.	Discharge due to Physical and/or Mental Incapacitation	3
4.	Voluntary Honorable Discharge	10
5.	Discharge of Widow/Widower	231
6.	Posthumous Discharge	3
	Total	1.349

RECRUITMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES RECRUITMENT OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTUAL EMPLOYEES (PPPK)

Table of Medical Personnel Working as Government Contractual Employee (PPPK) in 2022

No.	Position	Total
1.	Base Level Experts - Doctors	3
Total		3

Table of Technical Personnel Working as Government Contractual Employee (PPPK) in 2022

No.	Position	Total
1.	Base Level – Trainer	4
2.	Base Level – Planner	67
3.	Base Level – Goods/Service Procurement Manager	64
4.	Base Level – learning Technology Development	1
5.	Base Level – Archivist	58
6.	Base Level – IT Expert	8
7.	Skilled – Archivist	719
Total		921

RECRUITMENT OF CANDIDATE AD HOC JUDGES

NO.	Position	Number of Applicants		Number Passed	
		Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance
1.	Human Right Ad Hoc Judges Announcement Letter of Human Right Ad Hoc Judge Candidate Selection Committee for 2022 Number 004/Pansel-HAM7/2022	68	63	4	4
2.	Anti-Corruption Ad Hoc Judges Announcement Letter on Selection of Corruption Ad Hoc Judges Stage XVII Number 51/Pansel/Ad Hoc TPK/VI/2022 Announcement Letter on Selection of Corruption Ad Hoc Judges Stage XVIII Number 50/Pansel/Ad Hoc TPK/X/2022	378	466	16	9
3.	Industrial Relations Ad Hoc Judges (no recruitment)	0	0	0	0
4.	Fisher Ad Hoc Judges Announcement Letter on the Selection of Candidate Fishery Ad Hoc Judges Number 58/Pansel/Ad Hoc P/VII/2022	0	157	0	11

RECRUITMENT FOR FUNCTIONAL POSITIONS

Table of Appointments of Civil Servants to Functional Positions through First Appointment (Candidate Civil Servant Assignment)

No	Position	Total
1	Expert Computer Personnel	467
2	Skilled Computer Personnel	14
3	Auditor	5
4	Staff Analyst	3
5	Expert Archivist	10
6	Skilled Archivist	331
TOTAL		830

Table of Appointment to Functional Positions Through Transfers From Other Positions in 2022

No	Position	Total
1	Planner	4
2	Goods/Service Procurement Manager	18
3	Trainer	2

No	Position	Total
4	Staff Analyst	1
5	Civil Servant Assessor	3
TOTAL		28

Table of Promotions Among Functional Positions in 2022

No	Position	Total
1	Computer Technical Staff	5
2	Archivist	2
3	Librarian	2
4	Staff Analyst	6
5	Financial Staff in Charge of State Budget Management	10
6	Auditor	3
7	Trainer	2
8	Analyst of State Budget Finance Management	3
TOTAL		33

Table of Functional Position Mapping for 2022

No	Position	SC	General Courts		Religious Courts		Military Courts		State Administrative Courts		Total
			Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	
1	Computer Technical Staff	60	35	153	48	286			2	24	608
2	Librarian	12	4	5	4	2	1			3	31
3	Trainer	9									9
4	Auditor	33									33
5	Staff Auditor	8									8
6	Analyst of State Budget Finance Management	11	22	17	20	16		1	1	3	91
7	State Budget Finance Staff	9	19	46	24	15			1	6	120
8	Policy Analyst	1									1
9	Learning Technology Developer	3									3
10	Goods/Service Procurement Manager	7	6		5						18
11	Planner	6	2	3	5	1					17

No	Position	SC	General Courts		Religious Courts		Military Courts		State Administrative Courts		Total
			Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	
12	Court Staff	223									223
13	Staff Analyst	31	27	3	35	48		6	5	19	174
14	Civil Servant Assessor	7									7
15	Doctor	3									3
16	Dentist	2									2
17	Nurse	6									6
18	Public Relations Staff	2									2
19	Translator	7									7
20	Archivist	17	24	146	22	160				12	381
Total		457	139	373	163	528	1	7	9	67	1,744

FORMATION OF NEW FUNCTIONAL POSITIONS

Based on the 2022 chamber plenary resolution, the Supreme Court leaders mandated the formation of a new functional position whose scope of duties and functions is the management of court services. In addition, it is necessary to determine the status of court registrar officials in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

POSTING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL AT THE SUPREME COURT

Table of Military Personnel Posted at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2022

No.	Position	Total
1.	Primary Military Judges	1
2.	Deputy Registrar at the III-17 Manado Military Court	1
3.	Deputy Registrar at the I-05 Pontianak Military Court	1
4.	Deputy Registrar at the I-02 Medan Military Court	1
5.	Deputy Registrar at the III-19 Jayapura Military Court	2
6.	Deputy Registrar at the I-01 Banda Aceh Military Court	1
7.	Deputy Registrar at the III-18 Ambon Military Court	1
Total		8

Table of Military Personnel Leaving the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2022

No.	Position	Total
1.	Class V Military Judges	1
2.	Head of Registrar Transfer Section	1
Total		2

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, the Supreme Court through its Law and Judicial Education and Training Research and Development Agency (Balitbang Diklat Kumdil) carried out competency development by the training of 18,900 people or 57.70% of the total 32,751 Supreme Court personnel.

Table of Achievement in the Area of Education and training in 2022

No.	Echelon II Units	Target (persons)	Realization (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Judicial Education and Training Center	2,730	11,226	411.21
2.	Management and Leadership Education and Training Center	7,549	7,674	101.66
Total		10,279	18,900	183.87

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES COMPETENCY IN TECHNICAL JUDICIAL MATTERS

Based on the applicable Ministry/Agency Work Plan (RENJA-KL) for fiscal year 2022 and the established performance indicators that have been determined, the Center for Judicial Technical Education and Training has set a target of 2,730 participants.

CERTIFICATION TRAINING

In 2022, certification training was made up of two programs, namely the National Priority Program Certification Training and National Non-Priority Program Certification Training. The number of judges who participated in the National Priority Certification Training was 661 participants or 101.69% of the targeted number of 650 participants. Meanwhile, the number of judges who participated in the National Non-Priority Certification Training was 283 participants or 101.43% of the targeted number of participants of 280 participants with the following breakdown.

Table of National Priority Certification Training Program in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Commercial Judge Certification Training	50	52	104
2.	Mediator Judge Certification Training	280	280	100
3.	Environmental Judge Certification Training	160	161	100.62
4.	Integrated Juvenile Criminal Judicial Certification Training	160	168	105.00
Total		650	661	101.69

Table of National Non-Priority Certification training Program in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Fishery Judicial Certification Training	40	36	90.5
2.	Industrial Relations Judicial Certification Training	40	48	120.5
3.	Anti-Corruption Judicial Certification Training	80	81	101.25
4.	Shariah Economy Certification Training	80	77	96.25
5.	Business Competition Judicial Certification Training	40	41	102.5
Total		280	283	101.43

CONTINUING JUDICIAL EDUCATION (CJE)

Table of Continuing Judicial Education in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Continuing Training for Religious Court Judges	80	106	132.50
2.	Continuing Training for General Court Judges	80	94	117.50
Total		160	200	125.00

FUNCTIONAL TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAM

Table of Functional Technical Training Program in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Judicial Technical Training on Government Goods and Services Disputes	30	33	110.00
2.	Judicial Technical Training on Election Results Disputes	30	29	96.67
3.	Judicial Technical Training on Maritime Crimes	42	60	142.86
4.	Judicial Technical Training on Terrorism	40	47	117.50
5.	Judicial Technical Training on Syariah Agreements	40	75	187.50
6.	Judicial Technical Training on Electronic Evidence Handling	80	72	90.00
7.	Judicial Technical Training on Small Claims	80	166	207.50
8.	Judicial Technical Training on Marriage Dispensation	40	34	85.00
9.	Judicial Technical Training on Islamic Philanthropy	40	41	102.50
10.	Judicial Technical Training on Trafficking in Person - West Kalimantan	40	29	72.50
11.	Judicial Technical Training on Access to Justice for Women	40	43	107.50
12.	Judicial Technical Training on Narcotics	40	45	112.50
13.	Judicial Technical Training on Land Disputes	30	30	100.00
14.	Judicial Technical Training on Blasphemy, General and Military	80	35	43.75
15.	Judicial Technical Training on Crimes Under Islamic Laws, Syariah Courts	40	40	100.00
16.	Judicial Technical Training on Administrative Actions in State Administrative Disputes	30	29	96.67
17.	Judicial Technical Training for Military Court Senior Judges	30	30	100.00
18.	Judicial Technical Training on Money Laundering	40	35	87.50
19.	Judicial Technical Training on Humanitarian Matters	30	30	100.00
20.	Judicial Technical Training on Verification of Electronic Evidence (State Administrative)	30	37	123.33
21.	Special Judicial Technical Training on Human Rights Cases	30	21	70.00
22.	Judicial Technical Training on Enforcement of Civil Judgments	40	153	382.50
23.	Judicial Technical Training on Court Personnel	0	231	NA
24.	Judicial Technical Training on <i>Ontrechtenmatige Overheidsdaad (OOD) / Tortious Act</i>	0	27	NA
25.	Judicial Technical Training for Religious Appellate Courts	0	44	NA
26.	Judicial Technical Training on Legal Entity Formalization Disputes	0	30	NA
27.	Judicial Technical Training on Inheritance Dispute	0	38	NA
28.	Judicial Technical Training on Licensing Dispute (State Administrative)	0	36	NA
29.	Judicial Technical Training on Isbat Session, Rukyatul Hilal Testimony	0	43	NA
Total		922	1,563	169.52

Table of Special Training Programs in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Short Course on Judicial Review (State Administrative)	40	27	67.50
2.	Short Course on Enforcement of Civil Judgment for Registrars and Bailiffs	40	37	92.50
3.	Training of Trainers on Mediation	40	35	88.00
Total		120	99	82.50

Table of Short Courses in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Short Course on Intellectual Property Right (Elementary)	100	113	113.00
2.	Judicial Technical Training on Head of Regional Government Election Disputes	30	23	76.67
3.	Short Course on Fair Judiciary for Persons With Disability	30	36	120.00
4.	Short Education and Training Course on Tax Law for Administrative (Yustisial) Judges	0	30	NA
5.	Short Course of Politian Party Verification Dispute	0	32	NA
Total		160	234	146.25

Table of Technical functional Training Programs for Registrars and Bailiffs in 2022

No.	Education & Training Method	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Judicial Technical Training for Registrars/Deputy Registrars	200	150	75.00
2.	Short Course for Deputy Registrars of the Four Types of Courts Throughout Indonesia	0	7,791	NA
3.	Judicial Technical Training for Bailiffs/Deputy Bailiffs	200	168	84.00
Total		400	8,109	2,027.25

COOPERATION ON TRAINING

The Judicial Technical Training Center has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for Capacity Building and Policy Development in Supremacy of Law and Human Rights between the Research and Development Agency for Legal and Judicial Education and Training of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Center for Human Rights of the University of Oslo which was held on 4 September, 2022 in Oslo, Norway.

The Legal and Judicial Education and Training Research and Development Agency has also collaborated with various governmental and non-governmental ministries/institutions, both domestic and foreign, in human resource competence development for the Supreme Court. The list of Cooperation Partners of the Judicial Technical Training Center that were engaged in 2022 is as follows:

1. Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center (PPATK);
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM);
3. Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia;
4. Indonesia National Police Education and Training Institution;
5. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
6. Directorate General of Tax, Finance Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia;
7. Education and Training Institution of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia;
8. Aceh Province, through the Aceh Human Resources Development Agency;
9. Stitching Studiecentrum Rechtspleging (SSR);
10. Witness and Victim Protection Agency and ASEAN - ACT;
11. Bank Indonesia (Central Bank)
12. Financial Service Authority;
13. Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fishery of the Republic of Indonesia;
14. Judicial Commission of the Republic of Indonesia;
15. International Commission of Jurist;
16. Raoul Wallenberg Institute (RWI);
17. Indonesian Institute for Independent of Judiciary (LeIP);
18. Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Supreme Court and the subordinate courts also provide human resource development through a technical assistance program which is carried out routinely every year. The technical support activity can be carried out by every echelon I level of the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts.

HUMAN RESOURCE COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

The Management and Leadership Education and Training Center in 2022 has trained 7,674, out of the targeted 7,549, judicial administration staff and judicial personnel in the field of management and leadership. In addition to delivering training for the human resources of the Supreme Court, the Management and Leadership Education and Training Center in 2022 also conducted competency development for trainers or instructors through training of trainers (ToT) for local content for the Supreme Court in collaboration with the State Administration Agency (LAN) and for professional trainers in collaboration with the National Government Certification Agency (BNSP) as well as conducted professional coach training for 140 (one hundred and forty) participants in collaboration with ESQ.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR FUNCTIONAL POSITIONS

Table of Education and Training for Functional Positions in 2022

No.	Training	Target (persons)	Passed (persons)	Achievement (%)
1.	Functional Training for Expert Archivists	50	25	50.00
2.	Functional Training for Skilled Archivists	50	15	30.00
3.	Functional Technical Training on Staff Matters	50	57	114.00
4.	Functional Training for Chartered Accountant Auditor	0	1	NA
5.	Functional Training for Junior Expert Auditors	50	2	4.00
6.	Functional Training for Public Relations Staff	50	6	412.00
7.	Functional Training for Computer Technical Staff	50	32	64.00
8.	Functional Training for 1 st Level Expert Auditors	50	5	10.00
9.	Functional Training for Junior Auditors	50	3	6.00
Total		400	106	27.00

The management and leadership education and training center in 2022 also received a *corporate university* appreciation award as *learning heroes* from PPM Management and *learning initiator of the year*.

DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY JUDGES AND MILITARY PERSONNEL AT THE SUPREME COURT

Military judges and members of the military who are assigned to the Supreme Court and subordinate courts, in addition to participating in education and training conducted by the Supreme Court's Center for Education and Training of the Research and Development Agency for Law and Judiciary Education and Training of are also required to attend education organized by the National Armed Forces Indonesia HQ (TNI Headquarters) in a tiered manner to enhance professionalism and career development as required by TNI Headquarters.

HONORS AND SERVICE AWARDS (SATYALANCANA KARYA SATYA)

In 2022 President Joko Widodo bestowed honors and Satyalancana Karya Satya service award to 2,176 Supreme Court civil servants in recognition of their period of service.

In addition, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gave marks of honor to 2,749 employees at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts who have served for eight and 16 consecutive years with skill, discipline, loyalty, and dedication based on the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number 142/KMA/SK/IV/2022 dated 22 April 2022.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

Promotions and transfers of technical personnel within the Supreme Court and subordinate courts are carried out based on Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court concerning the Procedures for Promotion and Transfer of

Judges in the Four Judicial Types, while the promotion of non-technical staff is carried out based on Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 1/ SEK/I/2019 dated 2 January, 2019 on Methods of Mutations and Promotions for Secretarial Employees within the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts.

APPOINTMENT TO HIGH LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

In 2022 the Supreme Court filled high leadership positions through an open selection mechanism by recruiting members from the Supreme Court and subordinate courts, the judiciary under it and other institutions. In addition, the Supreme Court also carried out selections for the position of Deputy Registrar of Civil Cases and Junior Registrar for Religious Cases based on Registrar Announcement Number 2736/PAN/KP.04.5/10/2022 dated 14 October 2022.

APPOINTMENTS OF SPECIFIC FUNCTIONAL OFFICIALS

Table of Appointment of Specific Functional Officials at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2022

No.	Position	Total
1.	APBN/State Budget Financial Administrator	123
2.	State Budget Financial Management Analyst	97
3.	Staffing Analyst	39
4.	Computer Staff	12
5.	Librarian	3
6.	Policy Analyst	1
7.	Planner	3
8.	Court Administrator	232
9.	Civil Servant Assessor	6
10.	Senior Management Special Staff	12
Total		528

FIT AND PROPER TEST

Table of the *Fit and Proper Test* for Candidate Senior Management, Registrars and Judges in General Courts in 2022

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total	Total of persons passed
1.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court	15	12
2.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class IA Batch I	61	33
3.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class IA Batch II	27	25
4.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class IB Batch I	61	33
5.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class IB Batch II	59	48
6.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class IB Batch III	27	21
7.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class II Batch I	71	45
8.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class II Batch II	60	45
9.	Candidate Chairperson of District Court Class II Batch III	73	55
10.	High Court Registrar	15	12
11.	Special IA Registrar	19	10
12.	IA Registrar	24	12
13.	IB Registrar	92	65
Total		604	416

Table of the Fit and Proper Test for Candidate Senior Management of Religious Courts and Administrative Judges at the Supreme Court in 2022

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total	Total of persons passed
1.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court of Aceh/Religious High Court	35	25
2.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court/District Court Class IA	105	90
3.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court/District Court Class IB	124	115
4.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court/District Court	139	113
5.	Candidate Administrative Judge at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	0	0
Total		403	343

The Fit and Proper Test for Senior Management of Courts and Administrative Judges at the Supreme Court That Has Not Been Assigned in 2022

No.	Activity	Total
1.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court of Aceh/Religious High Court	18
2.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court/District Court Class IA	10
3.	Candidate Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court/District Court Class IB	47
4.	Deputy Chairperson of Shariah Court/Religious Court Class II	12
5.	Candidate Administrative Judge at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	0
Total		87

Table of Fit and Proper Test for Candidate Senior Management at Military Court in 2022

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total	Total of persons passed
1.	Candidate Head of Military Court Type A	9	9
2.	Candidate Deputy Head of Military Court Type B	6	6
3.	Candidate High Military Court Judge	11	8
Total		26	23

Table of Fit and Proper Test for Heads of Appellate Courts and Appellate Court Judges at State Administrative Courts in 2022

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total	Total of persons passed
1.	Candidate High Court Judge Batch 1	10	7
2.	Candidate Head of State Administrative Courts	12	8
3.	Candidate High Courts Batch 2	11	9
Total		33	24

Table of Fit and Proper Test for Candidate Registrars as Structural Officials at the State Administrative Courts in 2022

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total	Total of persons passed
1.	Candidate Registrars as Structural Officials of the Appellate State Administrative Court	13	7
2.	Candidate Registrars as Structural Officials of the First Instance State Administrative Court	23	15
Total		36	22

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL POLICY

CERTIFICATION EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR COMMERCIAL JUDGE

Table of Certification Education and Training for Commercial Judge in 2022

No.	Activity	Target (person)	Passed (person)	Achieved (%)
1.	Commercial Judge Certification Training	50	52	104,00
Total		50	52	104,00

CERTIFICATION EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR MEDIATOR JUDGE

Table of Certification Education and Training for Mediator Judge in 2022

No.	Activity	Target (person)	Passed (person)	Achieved (%)
1.	Mediator Judge Certification Training	280	280	100,00
Total		280	280	100,00

CERTIFICATION EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUDGE

Table of Certification Education and Training for Environmental Judge in 2022

No.	Activity	Target (person)	Passed (person)	Achieved (%)
1.	Environmental Judge Certification Training	160	161	100,32
Total		160	161	100,32

CERTIFICATION EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR INTEGRATED JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL JUDGE

Table on Certification Education and Training for Integrated Juvenile Criminal Judicial Judge in 2022

No.	Activity	Target (person)	Passed (person)	Achieved (%)
1.	Integrated Juvenile Criminal Judicial Certification Training	160	168	105,00
Total		160	168	105,00

CONTRIBUTION OF SUBORDINATE COURTS IN SUPPORT OF EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Table on Trainings in Support of Ease of Doing Business in 2022

No.	Activity	Target (person)	Passed (person)	Achieved (%)
1.	Business Competition Judge Certification Training	40	41	102,50
Total		40	41	102,50



FINANCIAL, ASSET AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

REFORM PROGRAM

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BASED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The use of IT based system for the management of state finance is implemented by the Collaborative Budget Planning and Performance Information System Collaboration (Krisna) Application, the State Ministry/ Institution Workplan and Budget (RKAKL) application, the Work Unit Application System (SAS), the Head Office Employee Salary (GPP) application, the Integrated Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (SMART) application, the State Treasury and Budgeting Online Monitoring System (OMSPAN), the Integrated Account Management System (SPRINT), the Online Non-Tax Revenue Information System (Simponi), the Institutional Accrual Based Accounting System (SAIBA), and e-Reconciliation & Financial Statements.

In addition to the applications developed by the Ministry of Finance, the Supreme Court has been developing an in-house application to support the management and accountability of state finance that it manages, namely as follows:

1. Supreme Court Information System (SIMARI) application, used in the management and reporting of non-tax state revenue (PNBP).
2. Electronic Budgeting Implementation Monitoring and Accountability (e-BIMA) application, used in controlling the management of state financial, case finance, and third-party fund deposit, allowing the head of working units to more easily effect supervision and monitoring accurately and in real-time.
3. National Data Communication (Komdanas) application, used by all working units at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts.

SUPREME COURT: "READY TO CHANGE" TO THE NEXT LEVEL

Information Technology-based management of state assets at the Supreme Court continues to transform into new features in the management of state assets. This reflects the effort of the Supreme Court to create a modern technology-based judiciary. In 2022 the Supreme Court earned the Anugerah Rekso Bandha Award from the Ministry of Finance for the continuous improvement on the performance of state asset management.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) REFORM

To support the creation of a modern judiciary, the Supreme Court has put into practice an information technology (IT) based judicial system. This is aimed towards making bureaucracy at the courts to be more concise, quick, and cost-effective. The Supreme Court is committed to consistently improve, modernize, and reform the Indonesian justice system.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

SUPREME COURT FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2022 AMIDST THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

To enhance the management of state finance that is based foremost on the principles of transparency and accountability to answer for every *rupiah* spent, throughout 2022 the Supreme Court has introduced the following innovations

THE USE OF SAKTI, THE INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL FINANCIAL APPLICATION SYSTEM

Starting in 2022, the Supreme Court prepared Financial Reports by using the Institutional Level Financial Application System (SAKTI). Such application poses a big challenge in maintaining accountability of Financial Statements as SAKTI replaces the entire previous applications, namely the Work Unit Application System (SAS), the Institutional Treasurer Reporting System (SILABI), Institutional Accrual Based Accounting System (SAIBA), the Management Information System and Accounting for State Asset (SIMAKBMN), and Inventory. The use of SAKTI is appertaining to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) Number 171/PMK.05/2021 on the Implementation of Institutional-Level Financial Application System (SAKTI).

SAKTI is an application system that serves as a means for the Work Unit to manage and account for state finances. SAKTI integrates all existing Work Unit applications that carry the function of planning, execution, and accountability of state finances by applying the concept of

a single database, single entry point, and an accrual-based accounting. SAKTI is applied by all accounting entities and reporting entities of all State Ministries/Institutions electronically.

REVISION OF ACCRUAL BASED ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING GUIDELINES AT THE SUPREME COURT AND SUBORDINATE COURTS

In 2022, the Supreme Court updated the Accrual Based Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines jointly with the Ministry of Finance, the Supreme Court Supervision Body, the Planning and Organization Bureau and the Equipment Bureau of the Administrative Affairs Department (BUA) in order to revise the accounting guidelines issued by virtue of Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 1330/SEK/SK/XII/2021 on the Amendments to the Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 657/SEK/SK/X/2018 on the Guidelines for Accrual Based Accounting and Financial Reporting at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts. The discussion of the Accrual Based Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for 2022 in relation to the update of the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK), Regulation of the Director General of Treasury and the National Government Accounting Policy regarding the SAKTI application remains to continue through 2023.

ACCRUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SUPREME COURT BASED ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)

The Government has enacted Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 14 of 2017 regarding Guidelines for the Implementation, Assessment and Review of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting of the National Government. All accounting and reporting entities at the Supreme Court are required to comply with the regulation.

In line with the Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 1013/SEK/SK/VIII/2022 regarding Assessment Team for Internal Controls over Financial Reporting of the Supreme Court, assessment of ICFR has

been conducted by an assessment team which was tasked with assisting the management in assessing ICFR. The ICFR assessment has the purpose of providing assurance that financial reporting is performed under adequate internal control measures.

Additionally, pursuant to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 1181/SEK/SK/IX/2022 regarding Determination of Significant Accounts for Internal Controls Over 2022 Financial Reporting of the Supreme Court, two significant accounts have been established, namely Consumer Goods and Materials for Maintenance (1171xx) and Expenditures for the Maintenance of Building and Construction (52311x) as applied in ICFR at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in Fiscal Year 2022 by the Supreme Court's ICFR Team.

Pursuant to the letter of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 2505/SEK/PL.07/10/2022 dated 27 October 2022 regarding Implementation and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (ICFR), an ICFR assessment was performed involving 917 working units throughout Indonesia. In view of the sample test by the Supreme Court's ICFR Assessment Team pursuant to Letter to the Financial Bureau of the Administrative Affairs Department Number B-759/Bua.3/XI/2022 on the Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Sample Test in 2022, it involved 16 working units. The result of the Assessment of the Supreme Court in 2022 upon the 2 accounts is that the Assessment of the Consumer Goods and Materials for Maintenance Account is deemed effective and the Assessment of the Maintenance Expenditures for Building and Construction Account (52311x) is deemed effective.

PERFORMANCE BASED BUDGETING

Implementation of Performance Based Budgeting

Performance based Budgeting is a budgeting system that is oriented towards the organization's output and closely linked with its vision, mission and strategic plans. Budget that is ineffective and not performance-oriented would undermine the prepared plans. A continuing measurement of performance would provide feedback, allowing for continual improvements that would bring success in the future.

Principles and Objectives of Performance Based Budgeting

The key elements that need to be given attention in performance-based budgeting are as follows.

1. *Output and outcome-oriented* budget allocation
2. Flexibility
3. *Money Follow Program*

Minister of Finance Regulation Number 112 of 2020 sets the unit cost for adjudgment of cases with the following breakdown:

Output Cost Standard (SBK) for Case Completion at the Supreme Court

1	General Criminal Cases	IDR 13,514,00 for a volume of 1,800 cases
2	Special Criminal Cases	IDR 12,319,345,000.00 for a volume of 7,072 cases
3	Military Criminal Cases	IDR 378,520,000.00 for a volume of 350 cases
4	Industrial Relations Cases < 150 mill	IDR 816,686,000.00 for a volume of 600 cases

PROGRAM AND BUDGET PLANNING IN FISCAL YEAR 2022

Budget Allocation Ceiling

Ceiling per Echelon I Unit

No	Echelon I Unit	Original Ceiling 2022	Phase I Automatic Adjustment	Phase II Automatic Adjustment	Phase III Cut in Staff Spending	Final Ceiling 2022
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (1)-(4)
1	Registrars	189,994,752,000.00	735,541,000.00	0,00	0,00	189,994,752,000.00
2	General Courts	140,447,557,900.00	2,393,793,000.00	0,00	0,00	140,447,557,900.00
3	Religious Courts	117,755,347,000.00	885,365,000.00	0,00	0,00	117,755,347,000.00
4	Military and State Administrative Courts	29,554,757,000.00	645,100,000.00	0,00	0,00	29,554,757,000.00
5	Administrative Affairs Office	11,127,467,300,000.00	590,253,718,000.00	393,585,822,000.00	262,798,287,000.00	10,864,669,013,000.00
6	Supervisory Body	40,160,741,000.00	3,842,951,000.00	0,00	0,00	40,160,741,000.00
7	R&D and Education/Training Body	174,752,945,000.00	14,209,438,000.00	0,00	0,00	174,752,945,000.00
Total		11,820,133,399,900.00	590,253,718,000.00	393,585,822,000.00	262,798,287,000.00	11,557,335,112,900.00

Table of Budget Development at the Supreme Court from 2017 to 2021

No	Fiscal Year	Staffing Cost (IDR)	Goods Expenditure (IDR)	Capital Expenditure (IDR)	Total Budget (IDR)
1	2017	6,299,873,673,000.00	1,282,853,174,000.00	598,608,448,000.00	8,181,335,295,000.00
2	2018	6,502,571,088,000.00	1,391,065,704,000.00	584,505,090,000.00	8,478,141,882,000.00
3	2019	6,626,485,409,000.00	1,731,265,814,000.00	687,999,037,000.00	9,045,750,260,000.00
4	2020	7,079,514,631,000.00	2,125,156,095,000.00	650,235,304,000.00	9,854,906,030,000.00
5	2021	7,248,801,219,000.00	2,308,362,816,000.00	1,681,783,351,000.00	11,238,947,386,000.00
6	2022	7,486,002,321,000.00	2,592,696,388,500.00	1,741,434,690,500.00	11,820,133,400,000.00

Grants

As regards grants management, as of 31 December 2022 the Supreme Court has received direct domestic grants amounting to IDR 88,029,740,611.00 (eighty-eight billion twenty nine million seven hundred forty thousand six hundred and eleven rupiah) with 379 grant register documents consisting of:

1. Direct in-kind grants with a value of IDR 56,650,020,952.00 (fifty six billion six hundred and fifty million twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty two rupiah) in which the amount of IDR

18,852,512,217.00 (eighteen billion eight hundred and fifty two million five hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and seventeen rupiah) are grants carried over from the previous fiscal year;

2. Direct cash grant with a value of IDR 10,490,540,848,00 (ten billion four hundred ninety million five hundred forty thousand eight hundred and forty-eight rupiah); and
3. Direct grants in the form of services with the value of IDR 2,036,666,594.00 (two billion thirty six million six hundred sixty six thousand five hundred ninety four rupiah).

REALIZATION OF BUDGET

REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2021 PER PROGRAM PER 31 DECEMBER 2022						
No	PROGRAM	CEILING (IDR)	REALIZATION (IDR)	%	BUDGET BALANCE (IDR)	%
1	Administrative Affairs Office	10,777,778,441,000.00	10,550,318,336,840.00	97,89%	227,460,104,160.00	2.11%
	Manager Support Programs	10,777,778,441,000.00	10,550,318,336,840.00	97,89%	227,460,104,160.00	2.11%
2	Registrar	224,944,752,000.00	224,049,664,300.00	99,60%	895,087,700.00	0.40%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	10,732,829,000.00	10,698,378,097.00	99,68%	34,450,903.00	0.32%
	Manager Support Programs	214,211,923,000.00	213,351,286,203.00	99,60%	860,636,797.00	0.40%
3	Dir. Gen. of General Courts	140,447,558,000.00	137,759,308,647.00	98,09%	2,688,249,353.00	1.91%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	83,264,024,000.00	80,966,630,891.00	97,24%	2,297,393,109.00	2.76%
	Management Support Program	57,183,534,000.00	56,792,677,756.00	99,32%	390,856,244.00	0.68%
4	Dir. Gen. of Religious Courts	117,528,170,000.00	115,413,439,194.00	98,20%	2,114,730,806.00	1.80%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	76,115,385,000.00	74,164,009,590.00	97,44%	1,951,375,410.00	2.56%
	Manager Support Programs	41,412,785,000.00	41,249,429,604.00	99,61%	163,355,396.00	0.39%
5	Dir. Gen. of Military and State Adm. Courts	28,306,269,000.00	27,934,610,602.00	98,69%	371,658,398.00	1.31%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	9,101,255,000.00	8,798,140,058.00	96,67%	303,114,942.00	3.33%
	Manager Support Programs	19,205,014,000.00	19,136,470,544.00	99,64%	68,543,456.00	0.36%
6	Law and Judicial R&D and Education and Training Body	188,504,054,000.00	186,725,260,485.00	99,06%	1,778,793,515.00	0.94%
	Manager Support Programs	188,504,054,000.00	186,725,260,485.00	99,06%	1,778,793,515.00	0.94%
7	Supervisory Body	36,960,741,000.00	36,675,551,034.00	99,23%	285,189,966.00	0.77%
	Manager Support Programs	36,960,741,000.00	36,675,551,034.00	99,23%	285,189,966.00	0.77%
	Total	11,514,469,985,000.00	11,278,876,171,102.00	97,95%	235,593,813,898.00	2.05%

Data source <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2021 BY ECHELON I UNITS PER 31 DECEMBER 2022						
NO	ECHELON I UNIT	CEILING (IDR)	REALIZATION (IDR)	%	BUDGET BALANCE (IDR)	%
1	Administrative Affairs Department	10,777,778,441,000.00	10,550,318,336,840.00	97.89%	227,460,104,160.00	2.11%
	- National Echelon I	3,476,457,303,000.00	3,426,842,510,044.00	98.57%	49,614,792,956.00	1.43%
	- Subnational	7,301,321,138,000.00	7,123,475,826,796.00	97.56%	177,845,311,204.00	2.44%
2	Registrar	224,944,752,000.00	224,049,664,300.00	99.60%	895,087,700.00	0.40%
3	Dir. Gen. of General Courts	140,447,558,000.00	137,759,308,647.00	98.09%	2,688,249,353.00	1.91%
	- National Echelon I	58,886,062,000.00	58,431,664,237.00	99.23%	454,397,763.00	0.77%
	- Subnational	81,561,496,000.00	79,327,644,410.00	97.26%	2,233,851,590.00	2.74%

**REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2021
BY ECHELON I UNITS
PER 31 DECEMBER 2022**

NO	ECHELON I UNIT	CEILING (IDR)	REALIZATION (IDR)	%	BUDGET BALANCE (IDR)	%
4	Dir. Gen. of Religious Courts	117,528,170,000.00	115,413,439,194.00	98.20%	2,114,730,806.00	1.80%
	- Echelon I National	43,871,933,000.00	43,697,144,677.00	99.60%	174,788,323.00	0.40%
	- Subnational	73,656,237,000.00	71,716,294,517.00	97.37%	1,939,942,483.00	2.63%
5	Dir. Gen. of Military and State Administrative Courts	28,306,269,000.00	27,934,610,602.00	98.69%	371,658,398.00	1.31%
	- Echelon I National	21,479,734,000.00	21,399,558,665.00	99.63%	80,175,335.00	0.37%
	- Subnational	6,826,535,000.00	6,535,051,937.00	95.73%	291,483,063.00	4.27%
6	Law and Judicial R&D and Education and Training Body	188,504,054,000.00	186,725,260,485.00	99.06%	1,778,793,515.00	0.94%
7	Supervisory Body	36,960,741,000.00	36,675,551,034.00	99.23%	285,189,966.00	0.77%
	Total	11,514,469,985,000.00	11,278,876,171,102.00	97.95%	235,593,813,898.00	2.05%

Data source <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

**REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2022
PER TYPE OF EXPENDITURE
PER 31 DECEMBER 2022**

NO	EXPENDITURE	CEILING (IDR)	REALIZATION (IDR)	%	BUDGET BALANCE (IDR)	%
1	Staff Expenditure	7,221,624,126,000.00	7,048,275,842,412.00	97.60%	173,348,283,588.00	2.40%
2	Goods Expenditure	2,678,566,652,000.00	2,634,148,006,563.00	98.34%	44,418,645,437.00	1.66%
3	Capital Expenditure	1,614,279,207,000.00	1,596,452,322,127.00	98.90%	17,826,884,873.00	1.10%
	Total	11,514,469,985,000.00	11,278,876,171,102.00	97.95%	235,593,813,898.00	2.05%

Data source <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

**REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2022
PER ECHELON I
PER 31 DECEMBER 2022**

NO	ECHELON I UNITS	CEILING (IDR)	REALIZATION (IDR)	%	BUDGET BALANCE (IDR)	%
1	Administrative Affairs Department	3,476,457,303,000.00	3,426,842,510,044.00	98.57%	49,614,792,956.00	1.43%
2	Registrar	224,944,752,000.00	224,049,664,300.00	99.60%	895,087,700.00	0.40%
3	Dir. Gen. of General Courts	58,886,062,000.00	58,431,664,237.00	99.23%	454,397,763.00	0.77%
4	Dir. Gen. of Religious Courts	43,871,933,000.00	43,697,144,677.00	99.60%	174,788,323.00	0.40%
5	Dir. Gen. of Military and State Adm. Courts	21,479,734,000.00	21,399,558,665.00	99.63%	80,175,335.00	0.37%
6	Law and Judicial R&D and Education and Training Body	188,504,054,000.00	186,725,260,485.00	99.06%	1,778,793,515.00	0.94%
7	Supervisory Body	36,960,741,000.00	36,675,551,034.00	99.23%	285,189,966.00	0.77%
	Total	4,051,104,579,000.00	3,997,821,353,442.00	98.68%	53,283,225,558.00	1.32%

Data source <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

REALIZATION OF COVID-19 BUDGET PER ACCOUNT YEAR 2022 PER 31 DECEMBER 2022							
NO	ACCOUNT	DESCRIPTION	CEILING (IDR)	REALIZATION (IDR)	%	BUDGET BALANCE (IDR)	%
1	521131	Operational Goods Expenditure - COVID-19 Response	6,589,298,000.00	6,402,006,203.00	97.16%	187,291,797.00	2.84%
2	521241	Non-Operational Goods Expenditure - COVID-19 Response	822,962,000.00	737,010,584.00	89.56%	85,951,416.00	10.44%
3	521841	Inventory Expenditure - COVID-19 Response	18,720,340,000.00	17,914,053,780.00	95.69%	806,286,220.00	4.31%
4	522192	Services Expenditure - COVID-19 Response	542,209,000.00	528,238,845.00	97.42%	13,970,155.00	2.58%
	Total		26,674,809,000.00	25,581,309,412.00	95.90%	1,093,499,588.00	4.10%
Data Source http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/							

NON-TAX STATE REVENUE (PNBP) OF THE SUPREME COURT FISCAL YEAR 2022

REALIZATION OF REVENUE OF THE SUPREME COURT 2022 BY ACCOUNT PER 31 DECEMBER 2022			
No	Account Code	Type of Revenue	Realization
1	425121	Revenue from Sale of Land, Building and Construction	21,311,370.00
2	425122	Revenue from Sale of Equipment and Machinery	1,495,799,657.00
3	425129	Revenue from Other Transfer of State Assets	2,506,979,027.00
4	425131	Revenue from Land, Building and Construction Rental	8,155,301,202.00
5	425132	Revenue from Equipment and Machinery Rental	0.00
6	425231	Revenue from Validation of Privately Prepared Letters	182,970,000.00
7	425232	Revenue from Court Costs and Registrar Charges	2,875,580,000.00
8	425233	Revenue from Case Charges	24,899,000,000.00
9	425239	Revenue from Prosecutor's Office and Other Courts	51,876,435,893.00
10	425311	Revenue from Social Security Administrative Body (BPJS) for Health at Primary Health Care Centers (FKTP)	0.00
11	425699	Revenue from Other Services	38,974.00
12	425764	Revenue from Financial Institution Services (Giro Services)	159,506,789.00
13	425791	Revenue from Settlement of State's Compensation Claims against Non-Treasurer Civil Servants or Other Officials	16,575,000.00
14	425792	Revenue from Settlement of State's Compensation Claims against Treasurer	0.00
15	425793	Revenue from Settlement of State Loss against Other/Third Parties	110,693,622.00
16	425811	Revenue from Penalties on Completion of Government Works	4,448,754,045.00
17	425911	Return of Employee Expenditure from the Previous Fiscal Year	527,168,314.00
18	425912	Return of Goods Expenditure from the Previous Fiscal Year	4,847,014,441.00

**REALIZATION OF REVENUE OF THE SUPREME COURT 2022 BY ACCOUNT
PER 31 DECEMBER 2022**

19	425913	Return of Capital Expenditure from the Previous Fiscal Year	3,182,019,552.00
20	425918	Return of Other Expenditures from the Previous Fiscal Year	0.00
21	425931	Revenue of Remittance from Debt Balance from Compensation Claims Against Non-Treasury Personnel (TP/TGR) Civil Servant Retirees	281,795,607.00
22	425991	Return of Salary Advance	275,943.00
23	425999	Other Budgetary Revenue lain	5,830,495.00
Total			Rp105,635,489,858.00

USE OF NON-TAX REVENUE FUNDS

NO	COURT	CEILING	REALIZATION	PERCENTAGE
1.	Registrars	30,056,000.00	26,628,900.00	88.60%
2.	General Courts	3,676,507,000.00	3,355,417,817.00	91.27%
3.	Religious Courts	11,177,719,000.00	10,834,180,673.00	96/93%
4.	Military and State Administrative Court	174,754,000.00	152,581,892.00	87/31%
Total		15,059,036,000.00	14,368,809,282.00	95/42%

SETTLEMENT OF STATE LOSS (COMPENSATION CLAIMS) IN 2022

Status of Settlement		Number of Cases	Total of State's Loss	Payments in Installments and Review of Supervisory Body until 31 December 2022	Outstanding Balance
A	DETERMINED				
1	COMPENSATION CLAIMS TREASURER	4	1,114,246,950.00	1,114,246,950.00	0,00
2	COMPENSATION CLAIMS NON-TREASURER	253	3,113,789,047.00	3,101,289,047.00	12.500.000,00
3	THIRD PARTY	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
B	BEING DETERMINED				
1	COMPENSATION CLAIMS TREASURER	1	22,772,000.00	0.00	22.772.000,00
2	COMPENSATION CLAIMS NON-TREASURER	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
3	THIRD PARTY	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
C	INFORMATION				
1	BPK	441	25,105,030,304.98	25,105,030,304.98	0,00
2	APIP (INTERNAL AUDITOR)	16	518,543,961.76	482,291,735.98	36.252.225,78
TOTAL A+B+C		715	29.874.382.263,74	29,802,858,037.96	71,524,225.78

ASSET MANAGEMENT

PERFORMANCE OF STATE-OWNED ASSET MANAGEMENT (BMN)

Value of State Owned Assets with the Supreme Court

From a total of 1.827 Accounting Units of User Proxies (UAKPB) located throughout Indonesia, the value of state assets (BMN) with the Supreme Court outlined in the Report of State Asset at Government Ministry/Institution Level of the Supreme Court and subordinate courts, as contained in the Annual Financial Reports of Ministries and Agencies (LKKL) Fiscal Year 2022 (data from MONSAKTI

as a result of internal reconciliation of the Supreme Court Reporting Period 31 December 2022) amounted to IDR 30,240,493,727,590.00 (thirty trillion two hundred forty billion four hundred ninety-three million seven hundred twenty-seven thousand five hundred ninety rupiah). The value of such state assets underwent increase/decrease of IDR 701,308,381,628.00 (seven hundred one billion three hundred eight million three hundred eighty-one thousand six hundred twenty-eight rupiah) when compared to the audited state asset value in 2021, which amounted to IDR 29,539,185,345,962.00 (twenty-nine trillion five hundred thirty-nine billion one hundred eighty-five million three hundred forty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-two rupiah).

Table of Comparison of State Asset Value in the Balance Sheets for Fiscal Year per 31 December 2022 and Fiscal Year 2021 Audited

No	Balance	State Asset Value per Reporting Period		Transfers + / (-)	
		31 December 2022	2021 Audited	(5) = (4)-(3)	%
1	2	4	3	(5) = (4)-(3)	%
A	CURRENT ASSET	24,927,473,722	21,944,823,818	2,982,649,904	0.12
1	Supplies	24,927,473,722	21,944,823,818	2,982,649,904	0.12
B	FIXED ASSET	35,149,907,732,799	34,139,879,211,834	1,010,028,520,965	0.03
1	Land	19,832,254,516,549	19,805,288,980,810	26,965,535,739	0.00
2	Equipment and Machinery	4,289,142,098,416	3,808,622,153,369	480,519,945,047	0.11
3	Building and Construction	9,822,901,170,355	9,582,390,434,389	240,510,735,966	0.02
4	Road, Irrigation and Network	259,317,937,736	258,176,969,852	1,140,967,884	0.00
5	Renovation Fixed Assets	3,280,626,340	18,559,040,336	-15,278,413,996	-4.66
6	Other Fixed Assets	48,790,125,209	49,445,018,506	-654,893,297	-0.01
7	Construction in Progress	894,221,258,194	617,396,614,572	276,824,643,622	0.31
C	OTHER ASSETS	222,661,698,828	225,113,660,713	-2,451,961,885	-0.01
1	Intangible Assets	64,585,852,639	65,269,905,024	-684,052,385	-0.01
2	Unused Assets	158,075,846,189	159,843,755,689	-1,767,909,500	-0.01
D	TOTAL INTRA COMPTABLE	35,397,496,905,349	34,386,937,696,365	1,010,559,208,984	0.03
E	Intra comptable Depreciation	5,157,003,177,759	4,847,752,350,403	309,250,827,356	0.06
F	Intra comptable Asset Net Value (D-E)	30,240,493,727,590	29,539,185,345,962	701,308,381,628	0.02
G	Extra comptable Assets	27,290,202,692	22,429,659,750	4,860,542,942	0.18
H	Extra comptable Assets Depreciation	16,814,410,317	16,402,757,657	411,652,660	0.02
I	Extra comptable Asset Net Value (G-I)	10,475,792,375	6,026,902,093	4,448,890,282	0.42
J	Total Intra comptable and Extra comptable Assets Before Depreciation (D+G)	35,424,787,108,041	34,409,367,356,115	1,015,419,751,926	0.03
K	Total Intra comptable and Extra comptable Assets After Depreciation (D+G)	30,250,969,519,965	29,545,212,248,055	705,757,271,910	0.02

Planned Need for State Asset Need

Proposal	Fiscal Year 2023				
	Total	Approved	%	No	%
Procurement	1,569	192	12.23	1,377	87.76
Maintenance	15,327	11,450	74.70	3,877	25.30
Total	16,896	11,642	68.90	5,254	31.10

Determination of Status of State Asset Use

No	Authority	Types of State Asset	Determination of Usage Status (PSP)			
			Fiscal Year 2022		Fiscal Year 2021	
			Number of SK PSP	SK PSP Value	Number of SK PSP	SK PSP Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Asset Manager	State Assets with proof of ownership, namely land, building, official vehicle, and state assets other than land, construction, official vehicle without proof of ownership having a value of > IDR 100,000,000.00 per unit/item	412	1,591,985,499,620	191	286,644,860,260
2	Asset User	State Assets other than land, construction, official vehicle without proof of ownership having a value up to IDR 100,000,000.00 per unit/item	657	657,486,610,712	350	151,260,429,641

Utilization and Transfer of State Assets

For 2022, the utilization of State Assets managed by the Supreme Court and subordinate courts presented the following instances:

- Four working units converted for the intended use of state-owned buildings. The conversion of function includes the change of function from a former courtroom or *zitting plaat* into a mess at Teluk Kuantan District Court; change of function from former office into a permanent worship house at Yogyakarta Religious Court; change of function from former office into a mess at Buol Religious Court and Parigi District Court.
- One hundred and fifty-nine working units received determination of rent to the Asset User to collect State Assets rental from other parties within a specific period with a total value of IDR 1,444,316,351.00 (one billion four hundred forty-four million three hundred sixteen thousand three hundred fifty-one rupiah). The received income has been deposited into the state treasury.

As regard transfers of state assets in 2022, several matters require attention, among others the following:

- One hundred and thirty-six approvals for sale and twenty-three approvals for dismantling through the sale mechanism with a total limit/sale value through the auction of IDR 478,518,225.00 (four hundred seventy-eight million five hundred eighteen thousand two hundred twenty-five rupiah). For comparison, the acquisition value of such state asset was IDR 430,959,379,765.00 (four hundred thirty billion nine hundred fifty-nine million three hundred seventy-nine thousand seven hundred sixty-five rupiah).

- Thirty-one approvals for the destruction of intangible state assets and supply goods with the acquisition value of IDR 2,372,304,452.00 (two billion three hundred seventy-two million three hundred four thousand four hundred fifty-two rupiah).
- Two Grant Agreements at Sampit Religious Court and Barabai Religious Court, which handed over state assets to the local government with a total of IDR 5,913,464,000.00 (five billion nine hundred thirteen million four hundred sixty-four thousand rupiah).

Incoming grant during the ongoing year up to December 2022 at a value of IDR 62,769,928,401.00 (sixty-two billion seven hundred sixty-nine million nine hundred twenty-eight thousand four hundred and one rupiah) at 161 courts with validated 695 grant agreements/minutes of hand over (BAST).

Expedited Certification of Government Land

Table of Certification of Land Constituting State Assets in Fiscal Year 2022 based on Judicial Jurisdiction

NO	COURT	CERTIFICATION IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA	NOT YET CERTIFIED IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA	TOTAL OF CERTIFIED AND UNCERTIFIED LAND
1	Echelon I, Head Office	43 plots, with an area of 166,333 m ²	10 plots, with an area of 19,395 m ²	53 plots, with an area of 185,728 m ²
2	General Courts	2,341 plots, with an area of 4,521,944 m ²	112 plots, with an area of 319,813 m ²	2.453 plots, with an area of 4,841,757 m ²
3	Religious Courts	1,011 plots, with an area of 2,459,483 m ²	64 plots, with an area of 262,834 m ²	1.075 plots, with an area of 2,722,317 m ²
4	Military Courts	28 plots, with an area of 66,063 m ²	3 plots, with an area of 9,637 m ²	31 plots, with an area of 75,700 m ²
5	State Administrative Courts	93 plots, with an area of 213,323 m ²	7 plots, with an area of 17,361 m ²	100 plots, with an area of 230,684 m ²
<i>Grand Total</i>		3,516 plots, with an area of 7,427,146 m ² (94.72%)	196 plots, with an area of 629,040 m ² (5.28%)	3,712 plots, with an area of 8,056,186 m ²

Data source: e-SADEWA

Continuation of Phased Construction of 85 New Court Buildings

Phased construction of 85 new court buildings according to Presidential Decrees Number 13 through Number 18 of 2016 on Establishment of New Court Buildings has started since 2020.

In 2020, 25 new court buildings started construction and were continued through 2021 (*multi-years*). In 2022, an additional budget will be allocated for as many as 25 new courts to construct environmental facilities and improve their buildings. The following table presents the progress of such construction from 2020 through 2022.

No	Court	Condition complete 100%		
		Building	Environment Facilities & Infrastructure	Furniture
Western Region				
1	Suka Makmue Shariah Court	2021	2022	2021
2	Suka Makmue District Court	2021	2022	2021
3	Sei Rampah District Court	2021	2021	2021
4	Sei Rampah Religious Court	2021	2022	2021

No	Court	Condition complete 100%		
		Building	Environment Facilities & Infrastructure	Furniture
5	Pulau Punjung District Court	2022	2022	2021
6	Pulau Punjung Religious Court	2022	2022	2021
7	Teluk Kuantan District Court	2021	2022	2021
8	Pangkalan Balai District Court	2022	2022	2021
9	Koba District Court	2021	2021	2021
10	Mukomuko District Court	2021	2022	2021
11	Kepahiang Religious Court	2021	2022	2021
12	Gedong Tataan District Court	2021	2022	2021
13	Mesuji Religious Court	2021	2021	2021
14	Cikarangn District Court	2021	2021	2021
Eastern Region				
1	Nanga Bulik District Court	93% Progress in 2022	Planned for 2023	Planned for 2023
2	Kuala Kurun Religious Court	85% Progress in 2022	Planned for 2023	Planned for 2023
3	Pulang Pisau Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
4	Penajam Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
5	Melonguane Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
6	Belopa Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
7	Lasusua Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
8	Lolak Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
9	Ampana Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
10	Malili Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
11	Lasusua Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022

Further, in 2021, twelve new court buildings started construction with a multi-year scheme, planned to be completed in 2022. In 2022, a total of 12 new courts will get an additional budget for the construction of environmental facilities and the improvement of buildings. Data on the construction of the twelve new court buildings started in 2021 through 2022 are presented in the following table:

No	Court	Condition 100%		
		Building	Environment Facilities & Infrastructure	Furniture
Western Region				
1	Blangpidie District Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
2	Mentok District Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
3	Pringsewu Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
4	Sukadana Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
5	Prabumulih Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
6	Pangkal Pinang State Administrative Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022

No	Court	Condition 100%		
		Building	Environment Facilities & Infrastructure	Furniture
Eastern Region				
7	Namlea District Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
8	Wangi-Wangi District Court	In 2022	Planned for 2023	In 2022
9	Penajam Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
10	Namlea Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
11	Belopa Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022
12	Suwawa Religious Court	In 2022	In 2022	In 2022

In 2022, as many as 26 courts just started construction by putting into place the second amendment proposal according to the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 143/KMA/SK/VIII/2007 regarding the Implementation of Book I concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Court Duties and Administration about Judicial Organization, Judicial Personnel Administration, Planning Administration, Administration of Letters, Archives and Protocol Administration, Public Relations and Security, Treasury Administration, Prototypes of Court Buildings and Official Residence and Classification of Letters of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in relation to building area, layout, work infrastructure and layout for people with disability and using a multi-year scheme. Data on the construction of the new court buildings started in 2022 are presented in the following table:

No	Court	Progress of Construction Work (%)	
		2022 (%)	Plans for 2023 (%)
Western Region			
1	Meureudu District Court	25	75
2	Sibuhuan District Court	45	55
3	Sibuhuan Religious Court	25	75
4	Mukomuko Religious Court	32	68
5	Bintuhan Religious Court	54	56
6	Tais Religious Court	63	37
7	Pangkalan Balai Religious Court	75	25
8	Martapura Religious Court	25	75
9	Muaradua Religious Court	30	70
10	Pagar Alam Religious Court	25	75
11	Gedong Tataan Religious Court	80	20
12	Tulang Bawang Tengah Religious Court	100	-
13	Blangpidie Shariah Court	80	20
14	Subulussalam Shariah Court	80	20
Eastern Region			
15	Dobo District Court	5	95
16	Wangi-Wangi Religious Court	40	60

No	Court	Progress of Construction Work (%)	
		2022 (%)	Plans for 2023 (%)
17	Pulang Pisau Religious Court	50%	50
18	Bolaang Uki Religious Court	97,5	2.5
19	Kasongan Religious Court	75	25
20	Boroko Religious Court	100	-
21	Kaimana District Court	25	75
22	Nanga Bulik Religious Court	50	50
23	Bobong District Court	21	79
24	Nanga Pinoh Religious Court	50	50
25	Tutuyan Religious Court	95	5
26	Rumbia Religious Court	35	65

Standardization of Judicial Facilities and Infrastructure

The Supreme Court has introduced a Second Amendment proposal to the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 143/KMA/SK/VIII/2007 concerning the Implementation of Book I concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Court Duties and Administration about Judicial Organization, Judicial Personnel Administration, Planning Administration, Letter Administration, Administration Archives and Protocol Administration, Public Relations and Security, Treasury Administration, Prototypes of Court Buildings and Official Residence and Classification of Letters of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, as a follow-up to the Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 572/SEK/SK/IV/2022 concerning the Drafting Team of the Standardization Guidelines on Spatial Planning, Facilities and Infrastructure, Prototype of the Court Office Building in the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts.

Construction and Renovations of Supreme Court Facilities and Infrastructure

The Supreme Court has carried out renovation and construction of facilities/infrastructure to enhance the convenience of court personnel in performing their duties, including the renovation of the Supreme Court Hall and the construction of a Parking Structure which is still

underway. Meanwhile, to enhance the comfort and work productivity of court personnel, the Supreme Court has built Official Residences of Echelon I and II, along with the Supreme Court Graha State Apartment Building. Such construction is intended to encourage the performance enhancement of court personnel and civil servants at the Supreme Court and subordinated courts.

Insurance Coverage of State Assets (BMN)

The Supreme Court entered into a contract with the State Asset Insurance (ABMN) consortium in 2022. The State Asset Insurance Contract value is IDR 657,519,330.00 (six hundred fifty-seven million five hundred nineteen thousand three hundred thirty rupiah). The period of the state asset insurance is from March 1, 2022, to December 31, 2022. The working unit that applies for state asset insurance to Goods Users is the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia through the Head of Equipment Bureau of the Administrative Affairs Department with a state asset value of IDR 402,357,570,362.00 (four hundred and two billion three hundred fifty-seven million five hundred seventy thousand three hundred sixty-two rupiah) with an insurance premium value of IDR 657,519,330.00 (six hundred fifty-seven million five hundred nineteen thousand three hundred thirty rupiah) for ten months (March to December 2022). This is undertaken to secure assets controlled by all working units. The attachment to the

state asset insurance policy is presented in the following.

Supervision and Control of State Asset

The Supreme Court has prepared and reported on the supervision and control of state assets in the First Semester on time to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 207/PMK.06/2021 concerning Supervision and Control of State Asset. Such measure was done to ensure orderly reporting on the control and supervision of State Assets controlled by the Supreme Court and supports the Asset Management Index (IPA) undertaken by the Supreme Court

Additional New Features to the e-SADEWA Application

The Application for managing and administering state assets owned by the Supreme Court, known as e-SADEWA (electronic State Asset Development and Enhancement Work Application), continues to develop features and improve functions.

One of the developments is the addition of features to the state asset management module, known as the state asset destruction feature and the state asset insurance feature. The state asset destruction feature is one of the features that aim at facilitating working units in writing off state assets. Meanwhile, State Asset Insurance is a feature created intentionally as a way to protect assets through disaster mitigation which is a challenge to predict but poses a significant impact on rendering judicial services. With this specific feature, working units can submit their request for state asset insurance proposals through the e-SADEWA Application at courts of appeal, which will be forwarded to the Supreme Court for processing.

Furthermore, the development of the Procurement Module is carried out through the Procurement Evaluation and Procurement Report features. The Procurement Evaluation feature is useful for evaluating the procurement of goods and services carried out by working units, so the most updated progress can be obtained in the field. The Procurement Report feature is useful for accommodating the preparation of reports and looking into the recapitulation of all procurement of

goods and services in working units which are used as a reference both at the appeal level and the Supreme Court in monitoring the working units under their purview.

Strategic Measures in State Asset Management

Several state asset management strategic measures that has been initiated and continually improved by the Supreme Court are as follows:

1. Ratification of the draft Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia regarding guidelines for the standardization of spatial planning, facilities and infrastructure, as well as prototypes of court office buildings within the Supreme Court and subordinate courts by introducing the Second Amendment to the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 143/KMA/SK/VIII/2007 concerning Enforcement of Book I concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Court Duties and Administration About Judicial Organization, Judicial Personnel Administration, Planning Administration, Administration of Letters, Archives and Protocol Administration, Public Relations and Security, Treasury Administration, Prototypes of Court Buildings and Official Residence and Classification of Letters of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Assistance in preparing a proposal on the Requirement Plan for the State Asset (RKBMN) through the SIMAN application in working units. Thereby the percentage of approval for RKBMN proposal can be further amplified;
3. Completion of the update on the Determination of Status of State Asset Use (PSP) and monitoring its implementation thereby the recording of state assets managed by the Supreme Court can be administered, utilized, transferred, written off and obtain maintenance cost;
4. Implementation of corrections and simplification of the registration serial number (NUP) of office buildings in working units;
5. Optimizing the use of the e-SADEWA application, especially the procurement evaluation and reporting

features in evaluating the procurement of state assets;

6. Reporting of valid asset data, easily accessed and able to be processed quickly as the basis for policy-making by managers regarding asset management through the e-Sadewa application;
7. Development of digital work method in the management and administration of state assets through the e-Sadewa application;
8. Change of the 3T principle to become the 4T principle (conformity in the physical, administrative, and legal aspects and increase in non-tax state revenues);
9. Increasing *asset awareness* among *asset managers*, namely that any asset manager must optimize the use and utilization of state assets;
10. Enhancing proper risk mitigation on reports of asset-related issues; and
11. Acceleration of integration of digital applications that support accountability in state finance management (e-Sadewa, e-Bima, Sikep, etc.)

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

In building synergy in applying the Electronic System of Governance (SPBE) with permanent legal force, the Supreme Court participated in and supported the implementation of SPBE by introducing updates and innovations through information technology. Several information system development measures carried out by the Supreme Court throughout 2022 are as follows:

1. Case Tracking System (SIPP) Version 5.1.0
2. E-Court application ver. 4.0.0
3. Supreme Court's Integrated Criminal File Electronic Application (e-BERPADU)
4. IT-Based Integrated Criminal Case Handling System (SPPT-TI) of the Supreme Court
5. Supreme Court's Information system on Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)

CERTIFICATION ACTIVITIES ISO 20000-1:2018 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In 2022, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia succeeded in obtaining ISO 20000-1:2018 certification in the Information System Development section of the Legal and Public Relations Bureau with the scope of Service Management Systems (SML). Implementing an EMS is a strategic decision for an organization and provides constant visibility, service control and continuous improvement.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, TRAINING AND OUTREACH

Technical Assistance, Training and Awareness-building activities that have been carried out include:

1. *Training of Trainer* on the latest features of the e-Court version 4.0.0 application;
2. *Training of Trainer* on the latest features of the Case Tracking System (SIPP) Version 5.1.0;
3. *Training of Trainer* on the Supreme Court's Integrated Criminal File Electronic Application (e-BERPADU);

FUTURE PLANS

2023 WORK PLAN

No	Program	Details of the Budget Allocation Ceiling (IDR)		
		Operational	Non Operational	Total
1	Management Support Programs	9,937,879,247,000.00	2,143,689,548,000.00	12,081,568,795,000.00
2	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs		164,649,615,000.00	164,649,615,000.00
Total		9,937,879,247,000.00	2,308,339,163,000.00	12,246,218,410,000.00

National Priority

No	Prioritized Activities	Ceiling Allocation
1	Technical Assistance on Case Management Based on Restorative Justice	1,500,000,000.00
2	Technical Assistance on Women in Conflict with the Law	500,000,000.00
3	Cases in General Courts Resolved through the Exemption of Case Fees	106,350,000.00
4	Cases in General Courts Resolved Outside the Courthouse	5,817,295,000.00
5	Legal Aid Services in General Courts	11,136,800,000.00
6	Cases in Religious Courts Resolved through the Integrated Court Sessions	2,588,588,000.00
7	Cases in Religious Courts Resolved through the Exemption of Case Fees	9,952,830,000.00
8	Cases in Religious Courts Resolved Outside the Courthouse	20,858,318,000.00
9	Legal Aid Services in Religious Courts	22,413,120,000.00
10	Legal Aid Services in State Administrative Courts	1,004,416,000.00
11	Cases in State Administrative Courts Resolved through the Exemption of Case Fees	35,444,000.00
12	Cases in Military Court Resolved Outside the Courthouse	2,165,003,000.00
13	Case Processing Performance through Electronic Court Services (e-Court)	500,000,000.00
14	Development of Bankruptcy and Postponement of Debt Payment Cases/PKPU Case Portals	500,000,000.00
15	Development and Monitoring of IT-Based Integrated Criminal Case Handling System (SPPT-TI)	1,000,000,000.00
16	Education and Training on Integrated Juvenile Justice System (SPPA) in Courts by the Supreme Court	2,184,000,000.00
17	Integrated Education and Training on Certification of Environmental Judge at the Supreme Court	2,184,000,000.00
18	Education and Training on Commercial Judge Certification	2,184,000,000.00
19	Education and Training on Mediator Judge Certification	2,784,000,000.00

Priority of Supreme Court

No	Prioritized Activities
1	Construction of 5 courts as a result of a relaxation by virtue of President's moratorium
	a. Jayapura Military Court
	b. Temanggung Religious Court
	c. Tuban Religious Court
	d. Kuningan Religious Court
	e. Medan State Administrative High Court
2	Continued construction of new appellate level courts for 8 working units (carry over from Fiscal Year 2022)
3	Construction of 5 new courts of appeal
4	Carry over of the continued development of 22 new first level working units
5	Continuation of urgent renovations due to natural conditions/disasters:
	a. Tanjung Religious Court
	b. Tanjung Pandan District Court
	c. Banggai Religious Court
	d. Slawi Religious Court
	e. Toli Toli Religious Court
	f. Aceh High Court
	g. Aceh District Court
7	Continuation of environmental facilities for 22 new working units for the 2022 FY development
8	Urgent renovation of working units
	a. Negara Banjarmasin Religious Court
	b. Banjarmasin State Administrative Court
	c. Kendari State Administrative Court
	d. Aceh State Administrative Court
	e. Painan District Court
9	Printer for Courts
10	Land acquisition for Medan Religious High Court/Semarang Religious High Court/Surabaya Religious Court
11	Refurbishment of Official Residence
12	Continuation of providing furniture for 22 new working units (Fiscal Year 2022)



CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND LANDMARK DECISIONS

REFORM PROGRAM

The 2010 - 2035 Judicial Reform Blueprint that has been stipulated by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia targets the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center (Puslitbang Kumdil MARI) as a research and development body and to have it established as a "center of excellence" as well as a "center of thinker" for its development efforts as well as to ensure the continuity of Supreme Court as an organization. Strengthening the role of the Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center of the Supreme Court must be undertaken continuously in the hope that it will be able to exercise its function and role significantly. The implementation of the Research & Development function must be carried out in a programmed, systematic manner and supported by human resources who have commitment, integrity, and competence, and supported by an adequate budget.

CENTER FOR LEGAL AND JUDICIAL POLICY STRATEGY AT THE SUPREME COURT

The issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 78 of 2021 concerning the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) has also affected the institutional existence of the Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center. The presence of BRIN brings in the right momentum for the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center to revert to the purpose of its establishment as specified in the Blueprint for Judicial Reform 2010-2035, which from the start was designed as an architect of strategic functions: (1) the function of R&D in supporting the development and construction of legal substance to support the function of Supreme Courts in adjudicating; and (2) the R&D function in supporting the development and updating of IP policies. Thus, the R&D function in knowledge management is an important capital towards the Supreme Court as a learning organization.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (SISLITBANG)

Implementation of research and development information system (Sislitbang) in business processes support the performance of the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center to become effective and efficient. This can be seen in the features within the application. Every research or activity will be processed and run through the Sislitbang application. Thus, administration, reporting, and finance will be more organized and accountable. In addition, Sislitbang is very helpful for the management to capture the progress of achievements, evaluation and monitoring of ongoing research and activities in real-time.

RESEARCH PROGRAM / PREPARATION OF ACADEMIC PAPER

Table on Titles of 2022 Puslitbang Academic Paper

No.	Title of Paper
1.	Legal Analysis of the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court 1-144/KMA/SK/1/2011 (Study of the Implementation of the Information Desk/PTSP in Work Units at First Level Courts)
2.	Implementation of Guidelines for Examining Cases for Requests for Marriage Dispensation in Preventing Child Marriage Post PERMA Number 5 of 2019
3.	Academic Paper on Proposals for the Establishment of Implementing Regulations Regarding the Imposition of Forced Money on Government Officials to Enforce the Execution of State Administrative Court Decisions
4.	Academic Paper on the Concept and Implementation of the Authority of State Administrative Courts in Resolving Government Administrative Disputes Upon Undertaking Administrative Measures
5.	Integration of Institutional Systems for the Execution of Decisions on Civil Cases Having Permanent Legal Force
6.	Academic Papers on the Position and Status of Registrars and Junior Registrars in the National Personnel System
7.	Academic Paper on Certification for Islamic Criminal/Jinayah Judge
8.	Academic Paper on the Analysis of Judges' Workload to Meet the Formation Requirement According to PERMENPAN RB Number 1 of 2020
9.	Proposed Policy Paper for the Establishment of the Center for Legal and Judicial Policy of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
10.	Academic Paper on the Assignment and Career Development of Personnels of Indonesian Armed Forces in Positions at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and Military Courts Within the Framework of a One Roof System
11.	Academic Paper on the Presidential Regulation Regarding the Provision of Judges
12.	Academic Paper on Proposed Establishment of Functional Position of Court Service Administration
13.	Academic Paper on Strengthening the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Competency Assessment Unit (Assessment Center) of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
14.	Academic Paper on the Penal System in Cases of Tax Crimes
15.	Academic Paper of Restorative Justice in Cases of Crimes of Narcotics Abuse
16.	Academic Paper on Chamber Systems in High Courts
17.	The Policy Paper for Establishing a Corporate University at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL AND JUSTICE POLICY

To provide support for the function of adjudicating and updating the policies of the Supreme Court, in 2022, the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center will contribute to the discussion of legal and judicial issues with various parties such as academics, non-governmental organizations and government agencies/other state institutions, including foreign parties.

PUBLICATION

THE EXISTENCE OF JUSTICE AND LEGAL JOURNALS (SOURCE OF REFERENCE DERIVES FROM VARIOUS PARTIES, COUNTRIES, INCREASING CITATIONS AND INVOLVEMENT IN SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES).

Table: The 10 most cited articles in the Legal and Judicial Journal until 2022

No.	Title of Article	Author	Total citation
1	Legal Findings by Judges in Practicing Procedural Law in Religious Courts	A. Manan	69
2	Problems of Correctional Institutions in Indonesia and Reorientation of the Objectives of Sentencing	I. Rumadan	67
3	The Case Against the Implementation of Capital Punishment in the Context of Law Enforcement in Indonesia	S.T. Wahyudi	66
4	Development of Legal Research Methodology	A.Z. Muhdlor	59
5	The Validity of Turkey-Libya's Agreement on Maritime Boundaries in International Law	Y Gunawan, VJ Sastra, AT Prakosa, M Ovitasaki, -LY Kurniasih	47
6	The Existence of Customary Criminal Law in Indonesia: Assessment of Principles, Norms, Theories, Practices and Procedures	L. Mulyadi	47
7	Rule of Law (Rechtsstaats) and Not Power-based States (Machtsstaat)	Z.A. Muabezi	46
8	Application of Business Continuity Principles in Settlement of Bankruptcy Cases and Postponement of Debt Payment Obligations (PKPU)	C. Irianto	42
9	Restorative Justice in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System	R. Pradityo	41
10	Legal Protection Efforts For Children as Victims Of Trafficking In Persons	N. Fadilla	41

(source : <https://scholar.google.co.id/citations>)

Table: Number of Law and Judicial Journal articles that have been cited in Scopus indexed journals

No.	Title of Article	Author	Total citation
1	Regulation Of Corporate Liability in Environmental Crimes	Mardiya, N.Q.A.	7
2	The Suitability of Sharia Life Insurance Policy For POJK 69/POJK. 05/2016 And POJK No. 72/POJK.05/2016	Lathif, A.A., Habibaty, D.M.	5
3	Legal Protection of Knowledge of Traditional Medicines in the Indonesian Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Regime (Study on Sasak Traditional Society)	Martini, D., Haq, H., Sutrisno, B.	5
4	The Principle of Proportionality as The Basis Exchange Rights And Obligations Of The Parties In The Commercial Contract	Hernoko, A.Y.	5
5	Synergy of the Enforcement of Environmental Law Enforcement	Djafar, E.M.	5
6	Interpretation Of Judges in Representing The Dynamics Of Religion Of Indigenous Legal Inheritance Of Bali	Mulyadi, L.	4
7	The Quo Vadis of Banckruptcy Settlement And PKPU Laws On Sharia Banking	Wahyudi, F.	4
8	Dinamika Upaya Melakukan Sinergi Antara Hukum Perdagangan Internasional Dan Hukum Lingkungan	Wijaya, E., Nopiandri, K., Habiburrokhman, H.	4
9	Pencemaran Dan Perusakan Lingkungan Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam	Manan, A.	4
10	Indicting Director of Company with Personal Bankruptcy For Company Mismanagement	Shubhan, M.H.	3

(source : <https://scopus.com>)

BOOKS AS A RESULT OF RESEARCH

To date, the Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center has published 160 (one hundred and sixty) research book titles which can be read directly (printed books), listened to (audio books), or downloaded (e-books) for free by accessing the HTTP link: //ebook.bldk.mahkamahagung.go.id/. These books are the results of research conducted by the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center from 2010 to 2021.

Since 2021, research results from the Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center of the Supreme Court

have been published according to scientific standards by official publishers with national reputations (publishing houses) to guarantee quality standards and research quality. The scientific standard includes conducting a similarity test first through the Turnitin application with a maximum similarity limit of 30% as a form of scientific responsibility and competence for research results before printing or publishing. In addition, the books resulting from the research are also registered with the National Library to obtain an International Standard Book Number (ISBN) as proof of the validity of the international standard books.

LANDMARK DECISIONS

CRIMINAL CASES

I. Decision No. 3705 K/Pid.Sus/2021 on Health Quarantine

Case Number	:	3705 K/Pid.Sus/2021 dated 11 October, 2021
Defendant	:	Moh. Rizieq bin Sayyid Shihab Alias Habib Muhammad Rizieq Shihab
Type of Case	:	Incitement to commit quarantine offense
Panel of Judges	:	1. Dr. Suhadi, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. Desnayeti M., S.H., M.H. 3. Soesilo, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Nurjamal, S.H.,M.H.
Legal Principle	:	Assessment of evidence about the recognition of a situation is not subject to grounds for cassation proceedings.
Classification	:	Cassation filed by prosecutor denied

II. Judgment No. 1149 K/Pid/2022 regarding subsidiarity of incarceration as applied to unpaid tax fines

Case Number	:	1149 K/Pid/2022 dated 12 May, 2022
Defendant	:	Bilal Asif
Type of Case	:	Criminal Offense Relating to Tax
Panel of Judges	:	1. Dr. Suhadi, S.H., M.H. 2. Soesilo, S.H., M.H. 3. Suharto, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Dwi Sugiarto, S.H.,M.H.
Legal Principle	:	Fines cannot be substituted with incarceration and must be paid by the tax offender
Classification	:	Correction to the Decision of the High Court

CIVIL CASE

I. Number 1338 K/Pdt.Sus-KPPU/2021 regarding Difference of Treatment Rendered on Tender Participants Taking Part in Vertical Conspiracy

Case Number	:	1338 K/Pdt.Sus-KPPU/2021
Defendant	:	<p>REGIONAL WATER UTILITY COMPANY (PDAM) OF WAY RILAU, BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY represented by Drs. H. Azp Gustimigo, M.M., President Director, domiciling at Jalan P. Emir. M Noer Number 11 A, Bandar Lampung City, in the present matter conferring a power of attorney to Wiendarti Prastiwi, S.H., and associates, legal attorneys with the law office of Wiendarti Prastiwi, S.H., & Partner, having its registered address at Jalan Dr. Susilo Number 109, Kelurahan Pahoman, Kecamatan Enggal, Bandar Lampung City, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 1 February, 2021; Caser Review Petitioner, formerly the Defendant;</p> <p>PT BANGUN TJIPTA SARANA, represented by Ir. Fatchur Rochman, President Director, domiciling at Gedung Bangun Tjipta Level 5, Jalan Gatot Subroto Number 54, Central Jakarta, in this matter conferring a power of attorney to Janu Wiyanto, S.H., and associates, legal attorneys with the Kantor Advokat Bertiga Law Firm, having its registered address at Estubizi Business Centre, Setiabudi Building II Level 2 Suite 207 B-C, Jalan HR. Rasuna Said Kav. 62 Kuningan, Jakarta 12920, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 9 February, 2021;</p> <p>PT BANGUN CIPTA KONTRAKTOR, represented by Ir. Sustiono Rushendarto, Director, domiciling at Office Tower Gandaria 8, 27th Floor, Jalan Sultan Iskandar Muda Number 8, South Jakarta 12240, for this matter conferring a power of attorney to Janu Wiyanto, S.H., and associates, legal attorneys with Bertiga Law Firm, having its registered address at Estubizi Business Centre, Setiabudi Building II Level 2 Suite 207 BC, Jalan HR. Rasuna Said Kav. 62 Kuningan, Jakarta 12920, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 9 February 2021;</p> <p>Cassation Petitioners;</p> <p>vs.</p> <p>BUSINESS COMPETITION SUPERVISORY COMMISSION, represented by Kodrat Wibowo, Chairperson, domiciling at Jl. Ir. H. Juanda Number 36, Jakarta Pusat 10210, for this matter conferring a power of attorney to Muhammad Hadi Susanto, S.H., M.H., and associates, employees, with a registered address at Jl. Ir. H. Juanda Number 36, Central Jakarta 10210, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 15 April 2021;</p> <p>Cassation Respondent;</p>
Type of Case	:	Objection to the decision of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission
Panel of Judges	:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. H. Zahrul Rabain, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. Ibrahim, S.H., M.H., LL.M. 3. Dr. H. Dwi Sugiarto, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Edy Wibowo, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principle	:	Determining bid evaluation method using the pass-and-fail method and making changes to the evaluation criteria as a form of conspiracy constituting unfair business competition.
Classification	:	Case Review Petition Denied

II. 599 K/Pdt.Sus-Pailit/2022 on Establishing Bankruptcy Against Non-Low Cost Apartments

Case Number	:	Number 599 K/Pdt.Sus-Pailit/2022
Defendant	:	IRA SOIRAH, domiciling at Kupang Indah 7/25, RT/RW 002/005, Kelurahan Duku Kupang, Subdistrict of Duku Pakis, Surabaya City, for this matter conferring a power of attorney upon Habibie Mustaring, S.H., CCL., and associates, legal attorneys with office at Jalan Suryopranoto Number 47, Central Jakarta Pusat, Special Capital Region of Jakarta, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 29 December 2021; Cassation Petitioner; vs. PT SURYA BUMI MEGAH SEJAHTERA, represented by its Director, Netty, domiciling at Jalan Mayjen Sungkono Number 127, Surabaya, East Java, for this matter conferring a power of attorney upon Tommi S. Siregar, S.H., LL.M., and associates, legal attorneys with an office at STC Senayan, Level 4, Unit 1001, Jalan Asia Afrika, Jakarta, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 13 January 2022; Cassation Respondent and PT WIJAYA KARYA BANGUNAN GEDUNG Tbk, domiciling at WIKA Tower 1, 7 th – 10 th Floor, Jalan D.I. Panjaitan, Kav. 9, East Jakarta; Cassation Co-Respondent;
Type of Case	:	Special Civil Case of Suspension of Debt Payment
Panel of Judges	:	I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H. Dr. H. Panji Widagdo, S.H., M.H. Dr. Rahmi Mulyati, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Frieske Purnama Pohan, S.H.
Legal Principle	:	The existence of due and payable debt that can be claimed against another creditor cannot be proven in a straightforward manner, given the complexity of the implications and interests in the object of dispute. As such, the allegation that the Case Review Respondent does not or have not taken the Conditional Sale and Purchase further to become a Sale and Purchase Agreement still require further substantiation, which must be examined by the District Court.
Classification	:	Cassation Petition Denied

RELIGIOUS CASES

I. Number 155 K/Ag/2021 on the Principle of Ta'awun (reciprocal assistance) in Syariah Economy

Case Number	:	First Instance Number 2854/Pdt.G/2019/PA.Mdn. First Instance Number 82/Pdt.G/2020/PTA.Mdn. Cassation Number 155 K/Ag/2021
Defendant	:	FITRIYANTI, domiciling at Jalan Bromo Lorong Amal Number 8 Kelurahan Tegal Sari III, Subdistrict of Medan Area, Medan City, for this matter conferring a power of attorney upon Zulham Effendi Mukhtar, S.H., CN., and associates, legal attorneys, with their registered office at Jalan Rahmadsyah Number 446 C/21 Kelurahan Kota Matsum 1, Subdistrict of Medan Area, Medan City, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 26 July, 2020; Cassation Petitioner/Appellant/Claimant; vs. PT BANK SUMUT CABANG PEMBANTU SYARIAH KARYA, domiciling at Jalan Karya Number 79 Kelurahan Karang Berombak, Subdistrict of Medan Barat, Medan City, for this matter conferring power of attorney upon H. Sandri Alamsyah Harahap, S.H., and associates, legal attorneys with their registered office at Jalan Asrama Kompleks Bumi Asri Number C-711 Kota Medan, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 22 January 2020; Cassation Respondent/Appellee/Defendant;
Type of Case	:	Ekonomi Syariah/Debt Payment.

Panel of Judges	:	1. Dr. Drs. H. Amran Suadi, S.H., M.H., M.M. 2. Dr. H. A. Mukti Arto, S.H., M.Hum. 3. Dr. H. Abdul Manaf, M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Ilman Hasjim, S.H.I., M.H.
Legal Principle	:	- In determining the price in an auction, Security Holder has the right to decide the price limit based on the terms set by an independent appraiser. - Before the Security Holder conducts an auction, under the principle of ta'awun and consideration of several risks, to render a sense of fairness in dispute resolution, the customer should be for a certain period to pay the outstanding price of the murabahah object minus margin (profit) of the bank.
Classification	:	Cassation Granted

II. Number 703 K/Ag/2021 on the Protection of the Rights of the Child in Adhol Guardian Case

Case Number	:	First Instance Number 221/Pdt.P/2021/PA.JS.. Cassation Number 703 K/Ag/2021
Defendant	:	Ir. TRI WAHYONO BIN R. SOEMITROHARDJO, domiciling at Perumahan Sekardangan Indah Blok C 39, Kelurahan Sekardangan, Subdistrict of Sidoarjo, Sidoarjo District, for this matter conferring a power of attorney upon Syarif Fadillah, S.H., M.H., and associates, legal attorneys with their registered office at Jalan Raya Jatiwaringin Number 12 Pondok Gede Kota Bekasi, by virtue of Special Power of Attorney dated 22 April, 2021; Cassation Petitioner/Respondent; vs. R. AY DEWI ARDIANIE BINTI R. SOEMITROHARDJO, domiciling at Jalan Kemang Timur Dalam F. 23 RT. 002 RW. 003, Kelurahan Bangka, Mampang Prapatan Subdistrict, South Jakarta Municipality; Cassation Respondent/Claimant;
Type of Case	:	Adhal Guardian.
Panel of Judges	:	1. Dr. Drs. H. Amran Suadi, S.H., M.H., M.M. 2. Dr. H. Abdul Manaf, M.H. 3. Drs. H. Busra, SH., MH.
Deputy Registrar	:	Dr. Mardi Candra, S.Ag., M.Ag., M.H.
Legal Principle	:	The Inheritance which has not been distributed by the widow to the children can serve as grounds for the guardian to postpone the marriage of the widow.
Classification	:	Cassation granted

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE CASES

I. 120 PK/TUN/2021 on Annulment of Business Use Certificate Issued in Violation of the Principle of Prudence

Case Number	:	120 PK/TUN/2021
Defendant	:	PT. SINERGI PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA, as Case Review Petitioner vs. I. IRLAN ORUWO, 2. TORONEI POWANI, 3. PATMOS SALAPURA, 4. MAXIGALEMBA BALEBU, Sebagai Termohon Peninjauan Kembali I II. HEAD OF LAND OFFICE OF MOROWALI UTARA DISTRICT, as Case Review Respondent II
Type of Case	:	Land
Panel of Judges	:	1. Prof. Dr. H. Supandi, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Dr. H. Yodi Martono Wahyunadi, S.H., M.H. 3. Is Sudaryono, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Dewi Asimah, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principle	:	Invalidation and issuance of Land Title Certificate relating to land area based on the intensity of legal interest of the Claimant;
Classification	:	Land

II. 327 K/TUN/2021 on Assurance of 90-Day Grace Period for Claimant to File a State Administrative Claim

Case Number	:	327 K/TUN/2021
Defendant	:	PT. ANGKASA PURA II (PERSERO), as Cassation Petitioner vs. I. HEAD OF PALEMBANG CITY LAND AFFAIRS OFFICE II. GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, THROUGH THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, AS CASSATION RESPONDENT I, II
Type of Case	:	Land matters
Panel of Judges	:	1. Prof. Dr. H. Supandi, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Dr. H. Yodi Martono Wahyunadi, S.H., M.H. 3. Is Sudaryono, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	:	Dr. Teguh Satya Bhakti, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principle	:	Administrative action filed beyond the allowed period of 21 (twenty-one) business days with the administrative body does not automatically eliminate the right to file a claim with the State Administrative Court, insofar as the claim is filed within the allowed period for claim filing, namely 90 (ninety) business days;
Classification	:	Right to Use Certificate

MILITARY CRIMINAL CASES

I. Number 20 K/Mil/2022 on Interpretation of Guard Post as Defined under Article 118 paragraph (1) of the Military Criminal Code

Case Number	:	Number 20 K/Mil/2022
Defendant	:	Private Yoo Hendra Laksamana
Type of Case	:	Criminal offense of military personnel abandoning guard post
Panel of Judges	:	1. Dr. Burhan Dahlan, S.H., M.H. 2. Hidayat Manao, S.H., M.H. 3. Dr. Tama Ulinta Br. Tarigan, S.H., M.Kn.
Deputy Registrar	:	Bertha Arry Wahyuni, S.H., M.Kn.
Legal Principle	:	“Guard post” in the definition provided in Article 118 paragraph (1) of the Military Criminal Code (KUHPM) is interpreted as a post relating to the execution of military operations, personnel security, material security, or the security of other locations relating to security of main weapon systems of the Armed Forces. Military personnel leaving a guard post that does not relate to the performance of such duties are not subject to Article 118 paragraph (1) KUHPM.
Classification	:	Cassation Granted

II. Number 332 K/Mil/2022 Violation of Armed Forces Chief Regulation Number 50 of 2014 is Not Subject to Criminal Sanction

Case Number	:	Number 332 K/Mil/2022
Defendant	:	Kopda Joko Haryanto
Type of Case	:	Insubordination
Panel of Judges	:	1. Dr. Burhan Dahlan, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. Sugeng Sutrisno, S.H., M.H. 3. Dr. Tama Ulinta Br. Tarigan, S.H., M.Kn.
Deputy Registrar	:	Sri Indah Rahmawati, S.H.
Legal Principle	:	Violation of Armed Forces Chief Regulation Number 50 of 2014 on Procedures for Marriage, Divorce or Reconciliation for Indonesian Armed Forces Members by military personnel entering into matrimony or filing for divorce with the court without obtaining prior approval from the commanding officer does not constitute a criminal violation but a disciplinary violation, and not subject to Article 103 paragraph (1) of the Military Criminal Code.
Classification	:	Cassation Denied



SUPERVISION

REFORM PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OF WASTITAMA (SUPERVISION AT THE APPELLATE AND FIRST INSTANCE LEVELS)

The Supreme Court Supervisory Board, as the body conducting oversight at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts, has created the Wastitama application (Appeal and First Level Supervision). The Wastitama application is a Routine/Regular Supervision Information System and a Monitoring Information System managed by the Supreme Court Supervisory Board based on the Decree of the Head of the Supreme Court Supervisory Board Number 64/BP/SK/XII/2021 dated 1 December 2021 concerning Use of the Wastitama Application. The use of this application, among others, aims to support the implementation of the supervisory function, facilitate the examining team in carrying out regular inspections, and facilitate work units at the appellate and first instance levels in submitting the results of actions taken as furtherance of the recommendations resulting from regular inspections, facilitate the inspection team in monitoring the follow-up actions taken by the work unit at the appellate level and first level, budget efficiency in monitoring regular inspections over courts of appeal and courts of first instance, and data bank of findings and follow-up actions in furtherance of findings.

STRENGTHENING OF SUPERVISORY SYSTEM ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF ANTI-BRIBERY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SMAP)

The Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) is a management system that elaborates requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving the anti-bribery management system. This system can operate alone or be integrated with the entire management system. In 2022 the Supreme Court designated 16 (sixteen) work units to develop an Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) at the General Courts, Religious Courts and State Administrative Courts. In addition, the Supreme Court conducted Phase II Evaluation of 7 (seven) District Courts that are SMAP-certified.

Assessment of the development and evaluation of the Anti-Bribery Management System is carried out using four mechanisms:

1. Document Review is an assessment instrument consisting of the gathering and evaluation of documents that prove the implementation of the anti-bribery management system at the work unit.

2. Sample Test is an assessment instrument conducted by carrying out several activities based on the results of the Risk Register of all work unit activities as an example of implementing the anti-bribery management system.
3. Interview is an assessment instrument that uses a series of questions regarding the entire SMAP activities supplemented with assessment result of each of the questions.
4. Mystery Shopping is an assessment instrument through the assignment of a person or persons to visit a work unit pretending to be a service user to experience, observe and assess whether or not the anti-bribery management system is being implemented, assess the integrity of the court services and assess the integrity of court personnel.

SUPERVISORY JUDGE COORDINATION MEETING AND CASE PROCESSING COORDINATION MEETING

Strengthening the oversight system is conducted, among others, through Coordination Meetings of Supervisory Judges, for First Instance Judiciary Matters and Complaint Handling Meetings, and Strengthening of the Supervision System for the Courts of Appeal in the Four Types of Judiciary involving 207 participants. This meeting has been held on several occasions, such as in Aceh from 2 to 4 August 2022, North Sulawesi from 20 to 22 September 2022, and Surabaya from 7 to 9 November 2022. The subject matter discussed at the coordination meeting included enhancing the dignity of the judiciary, the role of field supervisory judges in improving public services, and the preparation of finding documents and reports on the results of inspections by field supervisory judges.

SPECIAL TASK UNIT FOR SUPERVISORY BODY OF THE SUPREME COURT

Responding to the occurrence of the Sting Operation (OTT) by the Corruption Eradication Commission within the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the Supreme Court Supervisory Body established a Special

Task Force (Satgasus) involving elements of High Court Judges, Judicial Judges, Auditors, Personnel Auditors and Employees who scrutinize the Court Personnel's working hours within the Supreme Court to ensure that these Court Personnel enter and leave the office promptly. In addition, the Task Force also records guests who will appear before the Supreme Court Justices and Court Personnel to break off interactions between the litigants and the Supreme Court Judge examining their case. Subsequently, the Task Force also oversees adherence to the code of ethics for the Profession of Judges and Court Personnel and oversees the case settlement mechanism. Thereby, the settlement of Cassation and Judicial Review (PK) cases does not prolong the legal process.

The findings of the activities of the Special Task Force for the Supreme Court Oversight Body, which were carried out from the beginning of October 2022 to December 2022 are presented as follows:

1. 266 personnel committed disciplinary violations regarding of breaching the working hours' provision.
2. Monitoring of cases that have not been submitted to the Court of Appeal, which exceeds the 250-day time limit, reached 4,014 cases.

HOTLINE FOR SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

To strengthen the oversight mechanism within the Office of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the Supervisory Body provides a special complaint hotline intended for Complainants who will file a complaint on alleged violations of the Code of Ethics of Judges and Court Personnel within the Office of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. With this dedicated complaint hotline mechanism, Complainants can file complaints against the Supreme Court Justices, Judges, and Court Personnel within the Supreme Court via the Whatsapp Hotline (Bawas Care) 081286078698. Then the system will forward the Complaints to the Supreme Court's Senior Management Whatsapp number (Tuakawas).

IMPROMPTU INSPECTIONS (SIDAK)

Impromptu Inspections (Sidak) are a supervisory activity by checking the spot unannounced at the location of the working unit, which is the object of inspection and supervision. The Supreme Court Supervisory Body believes that inspection is one of the most effective methods for preventing and supervising work discipline and the behaviour of judges and civil servants at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts. In 2022 Impromptu Inspections (Sidak) of 19 (nineteen) first-level Work Units were carried out.

SUPERVISION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Complaint Handling

Table of Complaints in 2022

No	Types of Complaints	Incoming
1.	Complaints made directly to the Supervisory Body	2,530
2.	Complaints from institutions (stakeholders of Supreme Court)	259
3.	Complaints made through SIWAS Application	1,088
Total		3,877

Table of Follow Up Actions in 2022

No	Type of Follow Up Actions	Number of Follow Up Actions
1.	In process	556
2.	Processed	3,321
	a. Investigated by the Supervisory Body	100
	b. Delegated to Appeals	28
	c. Confirmed	86
	d. Clarification	751
	e. Internal Memorandum/ delegation	196
	a. Letter response	1,064
	b. Monitoring activity	71
	h. Archived	103
	i. Case documents bundled	915
	j. Withdrawn	7
Total		3,877

SESSIONS OF THE JUDICIAL ETHICS BOARD (MAJELIS KEHORMATAN HAKIM)

In 2022 the Supreme Court, together with the Judicial Commission, conducted Judicial Ethics Board Session to hear the case of 4 judges, as presented below.

IMPOSITION OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Table of Disciplinary Actions Imposed in 2022

No	Position	Form of Disciplinary Action			Total
		Severe	Moderate	Minor	
1	Judge	22	21	102	145
	Ad Hoc Judge	-	1	-	1
2	Registrar	1	4	9	14
3	Secretary	3	2	4	9
4	Junior Registrar	1	5	20	26
5	Deputy Registrar	6	4	16	26
6	Bailiff	2	2	3	7
7	Deputy Bailiff	5	4	3	12
8	Structural Official	2	4	4	10
9	Functional Official	-	1	-	1
10	Staff	9	4	6	19
11	Non-Civil Servant Government Employees (PPNPN)	1	-	-	-
Total		52	52	167	271

Table of Complainees Whose Names Are Cleared 2022

No	Position	Total
1	Judge	95
2	Registrar	15
3	Secretary	3
4	Junior Registrar	12
5	Deputy Registrar	12
6	Bailiff	3
7	Deputy Bailiff	8
8	Structural Official	2
9	Staff	5
10	Non-Civil Servant Government Employees (PPNPN)	8
Total		163

FOLLOW-UP DATA ON THE PROPOSED IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION IN 2022:

Throughout 2022, the Supreme Court has received 23 files of Proposed Sanctions from the Judicial Commission (Data Attached). The number of judges proposed to be sanctioned from the 23 files reached 50 people. Against the 23 files (50 judges), the follow-up actions were as follows:

- 10 files (corresponding to 11 judges) were followed up, in which 9 judges were imposed with disciplinary actions, and 2 judges were brought forward to the Judicial Ethics Board;
- 12 files (corresponding to 37 judges) relating to technical judicial issues (Articles 15 and 16 Joint Regulation of the Supreme Court and Judicial Commission Number 02/PB/MA/IX/2012 – Number 02/PB/P.KY/09/2012), however, the Supreme Court still used it as a reference for a re-examination of the Complainees. Based on the outcomes of the re-examination, it was stated that 15 judges were proven to have committed violations and were therefore imposed with sanctions, whereas the rest were declared not proven of committing any violation as the complaint was purely related to judicial technical issues and the substance of the decision;
- 1 file (corresponding to 2 judges) was not followed up because the Complainees had been temporarily suspended, awaiting the decision of their criminal case.

REGULAR INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Table on Data of Regular Inspection Activities 2022

Courts	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Court	23	33	9	11	76
Religious Court	17	12	21	16	66
Military Court	1	3	2	1	7
State Administrative Court	5	3	-	1	9
Total	46	51	32	29	158

Table of Data on the Number of Regular Inspection Findings for 2022

No	Area	Number of Findings	Remarks
1.	Court Management	501	Work Program, Activity Evaluation, Service Standard
2.	Court Proceeding Administration	810	Court hearings, Minutes of Case Files, Minutes of Sessions etc.
3.	Case Administration	1,018	Consignment Money, Bank Interest originating from the case settlement account has not been deposited to the Bank, the difference at the closing of all case financial books, Case finance, Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP), etc.
4.	General Administration	1,755	Discipline, Performance Reports, Down payment execution fees are received in cash not through the Bank and stored in court vaults, Procurement of data processing tools that do not use e-purchasing causes indications of high prices, Official Residence, Service Vehicle Maintenance, etc.
5.	Public Service Performance	673	Complaint Handling, Public Information Disclosure, Legal Aid Services (Posbakum), One Stop Integrated Service (PTSP).

MONITORING

Table of Recapitulation of the Number of Courts per Chamber of Courts

No	Type of Court	General Court	Religious Court	Military Court	State Administrative Court	Total
1	First Instance Courts	72	62	5	8	147
2	Appellate Courts	4	4	2	1	11
Total		76	66	7	9	158
Percentage		48%	42%	4%	6%	

Table on Follow-up Monitoring Status Classification

No	Area	Conform	Not Conform	Not Yet Followed Up	Unable to Follow Up
1	Judicial Management	429	46	28	2
2	Public service	543	92	17	9
3	Case administration	787	174	44	12
4	Court proceeding administration	623	102	33	72
5	General Administration	1.414	270	70	8
Total		3,796	684	192	103
Percentage		79.5%	14.32%	4.02%	2.16%

PERFORMANCE AUDIT EXAMINATION

Table of Performance Audit Implementation at the Court of First Instance in 2022

Courts	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Court	7	16	7	9	39
Religious Court	11	4	11	3	29
Military Court	1	-	1	1	3
State Administrative Court	1	-	1	-	2
Total	20	20	20	13	73

REMARKS:

- Region I : Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatera, Riau, West Sumatera, Jambi, South Sumatera, Bengkulu, Lampung and Bangka Belitung.
- Region II : Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali.
- Region III : West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi and South Sulawesi.
- Region IV : Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua and West Papua Barat.

PERFORMANCE AUDIT FINDINGS IN 2022 for CASE RESOLUTION

Findings from the Performance Audit Findings for Case Resolution illustrate that findings related to compliance to submission of summons are more dominant, reaching 280 (two hundred and eighty) findings (41.60%) out of 673 (six hundred and seventy-three) findings. Therefore a new policy related to compliance with the summons is needed.

PERFORMANCE AUDIT FINDINGS IN 2022 for enforcement of Execution

The Findings of the Performance Audit Findings Enforcement of Execution illustrate that findings related to the conformity of execution are more dominant, reaching 125 (one hundred twenty-five) findings (26.10%) out of 479 (four hundred seventy-nine) findings, therefore a new policy is required relating to the conformity of enforcement of execution.

FINANCE PERFORMANCE AUDIT FINDINGS AND RETURN OF REMAINING CASE FEE IN 2022

The Findings of Performance Audit for Case Finance and Return of Remaining Down-Balance Case Fees illustrate that findings related to taking the remaining down-payment are more dominant, reaching 123 (one hundred twenty-three) findings (26.06%) out of 472 (four hundred seventy-two) findings. Therefore, necessary measures need to be undertaken to encourage the execution of collecting the remaining down payment.

FINDINGS OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT IN INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AND SERVICE QUALITY MEASUREMENT IN 2022

The findings of the Performance Audit Examination for Infrastructure and Service Quality Measurement describe findings related to the availability of Facilities and Infrastructure, reaching 208 (two hundred and eight) findings (65.20%) out of 319 (three hundred and nineteen) findings. Therefore it is necessary to undertake measures to ensure the availability of facilities and infrastructure in accordance with applicable regulations.

PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY EVALUATION

Table of Comparison of Performance Accountability Evaluation Results for 2020 and 2021

No	PERMENPAN RB No 12 of 2015			
	Value	Category	Number of Work Units	
			2020	2021
1.	>90 - 100	AA	-	-
2.	>80 - 90	A	12	3
3.	>70 - 80	BB	53	65
4.	>60 - 70	B	9	6
5.	>50 - 60	CC	-	-
6.	>30 - 50	C	-	-
7.	0 - 30	D	-	-
Total			74	74

IMPLEMENTATION OF INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTEGRITY ZONE TOWARDS CORRUPTION-FREE ZONES (WILAYAH BEBAS KORUPSI/WBK) AND CLEAN AND RESPONSIVE BUREAUCRACY ZONES (WILAYAH BIROKRASI BERSIH DAN MELAYANI/WBBM)

The table on the Implementation of Self-Assessment on the Development of WBK and WBBM in 2022

No	Work Unit	Total
1	Candidate of echelon 1 working unit/s within the Supreme Court to be designated as WBK	1
2	General Courts	
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	41
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	228
3	Religious Courts	
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	69
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	321
4	Military Courts	
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	8
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	7

No	Work Unit	Total
5	State Administrative Courts	
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	3
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	17
Total Working Units nominated		695

Table of Result of Evaluation and Assessment implemented by Internal Assessment Team (TPI)

Predicate Type	Total Nominations	Recommendations	
		Nominated	Not Nominated
Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	133	21	95
Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	562	107	472
Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK/WBBM	695	128	567

Table of Nominations of Working Units Conducting Self-Assessment on Implementation of Integrity Zone (PMPZI) to be designated as WBK/WBBM in 2022

Predicate Type	Total Nominations	Recommendations	
		Nominated	Not Nominated
Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	133	7	126
Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	562	23	539
Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK/WBBM	695	30	665

Table of Disaggregated Total of Self-Assessing (PMPZI) Work Unit Nominations

No	Working Unit	Total	Passed Panel TPI I	Passed Follow-Up Evaluation	Passed Panel TPI II (Nomination Within Quota)
1	Candidate of echelon 1 working unit/s within the Supreme Court to be designated as WBK	1	1	1	1
2	General Courts				
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	41	3	3	3
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	228	28	18	11
3	Religious Courts				
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	69	17	12	3
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	321	77	42	11
4	Military Courts				
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	8	1	1	1
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	7	0	0	0
5	State Administrative Courts				
	a. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBBM	3	0	0	0
	b. Candidate of working units to be designated as WBK	17	1	0	0
Total nominated working units		695	128	77	30

Table of Nominated Working Units to be Designated as WBK in 2022

No	Name of Working Unit
1	Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts
2	Banda Aceh High Court
3	Gorontalo High Court
4	Agama Gorontalo High Court
5	Agama Kendari High Court
6	Agama Medan High Court
7	Bengkulu District Court
8	Gedong Tataan District Court
9	Jember District Court
10	Kuala Tungkal District Court
11	Mempawah District Court
12	Pati District Court
13	Singaraja District Court
14	Tais District Court
15	Tanjung Pinang District Court
16	Bengkalis Religious Court
17	Bulukumba Religious Court

No	Name of Working Unit
18	Mimika Religious Court
19	Padang Panjang Religious Court
20	Poso Religious Court
21	Sukoharjo Religious Court
22	Trenggalek Religious Court
23	Unaaha Religious Court

Table of Nominated Working Units to be Designated as WBBM in 2022

No	Name of Working Unit
1	Jakarta High Court
2	Yogyakarta High Court
3	Banjarmasin Religious High Court
4	Malang District Court
5	North Jakarta Religious Court
6	Lumajang Religious Court
7	Yogyakarta Military Court II-11

ILLEGAL LEVY ERADICATION UNIT (UPP)

The Supreme Court Supervisory Body, as the unit tasked with operating the Illegal Levy Eradication Unit (*UPP Saber Pungli*) has put in place facilities to file reports, namely through the following means:

1. SIWAS MARI application accessible through the Supreme Court's website www.SIWAS.mahkamahagung.go.id.
2. SMS/Whatsapp message
3. Electronic mail (e-mail)
4. Facsimile
5. Telephone
6. Complaint desk set up at every working unit of the courts and Echelon I units of the Supreme Court
7. Letter and/or
8. Complaint box

All complaints received through such methods are integrated into SIWAS MARI. Complaints received by the Supreme Court Supervisory Body include all complaints regarding court public services as well as the performance and indication of the violation of ethics and code of conduct of judges and court staff. Throughout 2022, of all the complaints received through SIWAS MARI, eight were relating to illegal levies.

Of the eight complaints, two complaints were followed up with confirmation, two with clarification, two were archived and two complaints were followed up with the formation of an investigation team.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM (SIP)

Table of Activities of the Supervisory Body as an Internal Control Unit in 2022

No	Activity	Summary of Enquiry Result
1.	Review of Financial Reports and Review of Internal Control Financial Reporting (<i>Pengendalian Intern atas Pelaporan Keuangan/PIPK</i>)	Review of the Financial Report of the Supreme Court for 2022 was conducted on four occasions, namely as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2021 conducted in January and February 2022. b. Financial Report for Semester I of Fiscal Year 2022 conducted in July 2022. c. Financial Report for Semester III of Fiscal Year 2022 conducted in October 2022. Note: Supreme Court Financial Report of 2021 received the Unqualified Opinion for the 10th consecutive time from the Supreme Financial Audit Institution (BPK). The reviews of Internal Control of Financial Reporting (PIPK) throughout 2022 were conducted on two occasions, namely in September 2022.
2.	Review of Supreme Court's Work and Budget Plan (RKA K/L)	Review of the work and budget plan of ministries and agencies was performed toward the 2023 Supreme Court Budget Ceiling. The purpose of the review is to provide limited assurance on the quality of the preparation of the Supreme Court Budget Ceiling in accordance with the applicable principles and regulations. The review was carried out in July 2022.

No	Activity	Summary of Enquiry Result																																				
3.	Review of Budget Utilization for the Procurement of Goods and Services	<p>Based on a review of budget utilization up to the fourth quarter of the 2022 fiscal year, it can be concluded that realization of spending, in general, has reached 87.45% of the planned application with the following breakdown.</p> <p>The total realization of IDR 10,105,271,788,057.00 (87.45%) as of 30 November 2022 can be considered fairly high when compared to the planned fund withdrawal up to December 2022 amounting to IDR 11,555,880,329,000.00. In addition, based on data from spanint.kemenkeu.go.id, budget utilization by the Supreme Court ranks 9 among 87 ministries or agencies (data as of 12 December, 2022).</p> <p>Comparison of the planned and realized contract for procurement of goods and services can be presented as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Position of Procurement of Goods and Services</th> <th>Total Package</th> <th>Value (IDR)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Procurement Target up to 4th Quarter of 2022*</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>a. Procurement through Swakelola</td> <td>14,123</td> <td>1,005,767,467,992</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>b. Procurement through Suppliers</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- Rapid Tender /Tender/Selection</td> <td>633</td> <td>1,469,724,578,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- ePurchasing/Direct Procurement/Direct Appointment</td> <td>4,213</td> <td>763,834,688,094</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Targeted Procurement up to 4th Quarter of 2022</td> <td>18,969</td> <td>3,239,326,734,186</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Procurement through Rapid Tender/Tender/ Selection with the selection of goods/construction work/other service providers already carried out**</td> <td>22</td> <td>50,713,066,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Procurement conducted after signing of contract/ document and contract ***</td> <td>2,797</td> <td>1,819,982,727,138</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Position of Procurement of Goods and Services	Total Package	Value (IDR)	1	Procurement Target up to 4th Quarter of 2022*				a. Procurement through Swakelola	14,123	1,005,767,467,992		b. Procurement through Suppliers				- Rapid Tender /Tender/Selection	633	1,469,724,578,100		- ePurchasing/Direct Procurement/Direct Appointment	4,213	763,834,688,094		Total Targeted Procurement up to 4th Quarter of 2022	18,969	3,239,326,734,186	2	Procurement through Rapid Tender/Tender/ Selection with the selection of goods/construction work/other service providers already carried out**	22	50,713,066,100	3	Procurement conducted after signing of contract/ document and contract ***	2,797	1,819,982,727,138
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		<p>Detailed progress of payment to contractual employee is as follows.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Physical Realization</th> <th>Packages</th> <th>Contract Value (IDR)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0%</td> <td>263</td> <td>136,592,505,835</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1% - 25%</td> <td>18</td> <td>123,383,591,223</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>26%-50%</td> <td>54</td> <td>82,596,484,374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>51%-75%</td> <td>106</td> <td>334,317,376,281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>76%-99%</td> <td>226</td> <td>266,623,179,007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>100%</td> <td>2130</td> <td>876,469,590,418</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>2797</td> <td>1,819,982,727,138</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Issues that were identified from the review of the Budget Utilization for Procurement of Goods/ Services for the 4th Quarter are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Slow physical progress of construction works Minimal land acquisition due to inadequate planning Compliance with regard to minimum use of domestic products (PDN) was 40%. Work Group or Team of P3DN (Accelerated Use of Domestic Product) not yet establish. <p>Not all contracting officials (PPK) has entered data into the SISWA P3DN or E-Sadewa applications for the monitoring of procurement</p>	No	Physical Realization	Packages	Contract Value (IDR)	1	0%	263	136,592,505,835	2	1% - 25%	18	123,383,591,223	3	26%-50%	54	82,596,484,374	4	51%-75%	106	334,317,376,281	5	76%-99%	226	266,623,179,007	6	100%	2130	876,469,590,418		Total	2797	1,819,982,727,138				
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4.	Review of Budget Revision	<p>Revised budget review was carried out in accordance with the request submitted to the Head of the Supervisory Body, namely as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Opening review and changes to budget purpose (automatic adjustment) in August 2022. Review of opening and changes to budget purpose in September 2022. Review of the Proposed Increase to the Supreme Court 2022 Budget in June 2022. 																																				

No	Activity	Summary of Enquiry Result
5.	Review of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)	Review of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) aims to provide limited assurance that the preparation for PNBP management is in accordance with the established rules, plans/targets have been set. Review of PNBP was carried out in July 2022.
6.	Review of Grants	Review of grants in 2022 were conducted on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kediri City Religious Court, b. Kuala Kurun Religious Court, and c. Sampit Religious Court.
7.	Liaison Officer (LO)	Liaison Officer/Assistance to the inspection by the Supreme Financial Audit Institution (BPK). As of the 2 nd semester of 2022, the Supreme Court Supervisory Body as an internal supervisory unit (APIP) become the liaison officer of the Audit Team of the Supreme Financial Audit Institution in carrying out their activities, namely as follows. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audit of the Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2021 at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts based on Assignment Letter Number 39/ST/V/XVI.1/01/2022 dated 3 January 2022, conducted from 10 January to 22 April 2022, which took place in Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, and Bali. For the purpose of providing liaison officer/assistance for the audit activities, the Head of the Supervisory Body has issued Assignment Letters Number 11/BP/ST/I/2022, 12/BP/ST/I/2022, and 13/BP/ST/I/2022 dated 10 January 2022. 2. Compliance audit on trials of civil cases and management of case finance in 2021 and Semester I of 2022 in the working units of the Supreme Court and subordinate courts were conducted as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) At the North Jakarta District Court, Denpasar District Court, and Tabanan District Court pursuant to Assignment Letter No. 147/ST/V-XVI.1/09/2022 dated 26 September 2022, with an audit implementation period from 3 October through 2 December 2022. 2) At the West Jakarta District Court, Mataram District Court, and Praya District Court pursuant to Assignment Letter Number 148/ST/V-XVI.1/09/2022 dated 26 September 2022, with an audit implementation period from 3 October through 2 December 2022.
		To provide the liaison officer for the audit, the Head of the Supervisory Body issued Assignment Letter Number 853/BP/ST/IX/2022 dated 28 September 2022. The purpose of the liaison officer/assistance article is as follows. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct the audit by the BPK team as per expectation and with optimal results. 2. To attain/maintain an unqualified opinion from the BPK. 3. To minimize audit findings by the BPK. The scope of the task of the liaison officer are as follows. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide assistance by providing data and information requested by the BPK Audit Team and become a liaison to the working units that are the object of inspection sampling. 2. Obtain consistent data and information for the purpose of audit activities by the BPK Audit Team. 3. Assist the BPK Audit Team in finding solutions to problems encountered during audit activities, both technical and non-technical with regard to field inspection activities. 4. Facilitate and mediate between the BPK Audit Team and the relevant working unit being audited during the audit activities. 5. Perform physical checks with the BPK on physical works and capital expenditures of the working units that have been determined as the samples for the BPK audit. 6. Provide suggestions/input for comments by the working unit being audited to the BPK Audit Team.

No	Activity	Summary of Enquiry Result
9.	Probity Audit	<p>The Supervisory Body as an internal auditor has the role to provide adequate assurance on obedience, thrift, efficiency, and effectiveness in achieving the objectives of carrying out the duties and functions of the organization's risk management and providing input that can maintain and improve the quality of governance of the organization's business processes. One of them is related to the procurement of goods/services.</p> <p>Probity audit can be carried out from the tendering stage of the procurement up to the completion of the work. This is used to ensure that the procurement process is carried out according to the principles of integrity, truth and honesty as well as to comply with the requirements of the applicable laws/regulations. In 2022, probity audits were carried out on 5 (five) working units, namely as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Blangpidie District Court Namlea District Court Penajam Religious Court Martapura District Court Pringsewu Religious Court
10.	Goods/Service Procurement Audit	<p>Goods/services procurement audit is intended to provide adequate assurance that the procurement of goods and services are effective, efficient, and cost-efficient and in accordance with the applicable regulations. In 2022, a goods/service procurement audit was conducted on 6 (six) working units, namely as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Batam District Court Sengeti District Court Yogyakarta Military Court II-11 Lolak Religious Court Wangi-Wangi District Court Ambon State Administrative Courts
11.	Financial Audit	<p>Financial audits were focused on financial administration of the Budget Allocation and case finance of 2022. The audits were conducted on eight working units, as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Medan District Court Palembang District Court Serang District Court Bogor District Court Balikpapan District Court Kendari State Administrative Courts Mataram State Administrative Courts Jayapura District Court
12.	Quality Assurance for Self-Assessment by the Internal Control Unit (SPIP)	<p>Quality control is intended to provide limited assurance on the accuracy, reliability, and validity of data/information of the Self-Assessment Report on Maturity of SPIP Implementation prepared by the Self-Assessment Team of the Supreme Court.</p>

FOLLOW UP ACTION TO BPK AUDIT RESULT

In 2022 the Supervisory Body followed up on recommendations produced from the audit by BPK up to 2022, consisting of 662 findings with a finding value of IDR 52,073,631,979.87 with 1,537 recommendations and value of deposit into the state treasury amounting to IDR 38,962,803,734.06 with the following status:

1. Follow-up activities pursuant to recommendations totaling 1,526 activities, with recommendation resolution value of IDR 36,318,964,906.00.
2. Recommendations cannot be followed up by acceptable reasons totaling 11 recommendations, with recommendation resolution value of Rp2,643,838,828.06.

As such, completion of follow up action to the findings from the BPK audit as per 2022 has reached 1,526 recommendations or 100%.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SIWAS APPLICATION

Table of the Number Public Complaints Received Through SIWAS in 2022

No	Type of Report	Total
1	Direct reports	885
2	Complaint desk at the four types of courts and the Supreme Court	157
3	Appellate initiative	46
TOTAL		1,088

PUBLIC OFFICIAL WEALTH REPORT (LHKPN)

All public officials within the Supreme Court and subordinate courts are required to submit the Public Official Wealth Report (LHKPN). There are 18,991 officials required to submit the report, with a compliance rate of 98.68%.

1,526
Follow-up has been
in accordance with
the recommendations
99.3%



11
Cannot be followed up
for the lawful reasons
0.7%



PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

COUNCIL OF ASEAN CHIEF JUSTICES (CACJ)

General

Indonesia's leadership as Chair of the CACJ ended at the 10th session of the CACJ, which was held in Kuala Lumpur from 3 to 5 November 2022. At that session, the Chief Justices of the ASEAN nation's Supreme Courts unanimously chose the Right Honorable Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Malaysia Tun Tengku Maimun binti Tuan Mat to be chairperson of the CACJ for the period of 2022-2023, to succeed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia the Honorable Prof Dr. M Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H. whose term as Chairperson has concluded.

Workshop on ASEAN Legal Institutions and Framework and Work Session of the Working Group on Judicial Education and Training

The Supreme Court as Co-Chair of the CACJ Judicial Education and Training Working Group (WG-JET), together with the Supreme Court of the Philippines, with the support of ASEAN-USAID Prospect, organized a training program entitled Introductory Program on

ASEAN Institutions and Legal instruments. The activity took place on 5-6 September, 2022 and attended by representatives of 7 (seven) courts of various ASEAN countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Filipina, Thailand, dan Singapore.

THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

12TH Asia Pacific Business Competition Law Seminar for Asia-Pacific Judges

The Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)/ Korea Policy Center (KPC) held the 12th Asia-Pacific Business Competition Law Seminar for Asia Pacific Judges through an online platform on 21 September, 2022, and attended by 230 (two hundred and thirty) participants from the region, including 170 (one hundred seventy) judges from Indonesia.

WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT (WJP)

Asia Pacific Justice Forum: Building Partnerships for Rule of Law

In collaboration with the World Justice Project (WJP) the Supreme Court hosted the 2022 Asia Pacific Justice Forum. The forum was held in Jakarta on 8th – 9th December 2022. The forum gathered no less than 50 (fifty) representatives from the government and private sectors, international organizations, academics, and civil society from various countries, among others Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand.

BILATERAL JUDICIAL COOPERATION

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Cooperation between the Indonesian judiciary and the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was carried out within the framework of the Peer to Peer for Justice Indonesia–Netherlands Legal Network, involving various Dutch and Indonesian government agencies as well as elements of civil society.

Implementation of Memorandum of Understanding on Judicial Cooperation between the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Hoge Raad of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Cooperation between the two judiciaries has been implemented since 2013. The focus of the cooperation is on the knowledge exchange to enhance the quality and consistency of court decisions to achieve legal unity. As mentioned in the current MoU signed in 2018, when it is possible, the judiciaries will visit each other every year as one of the knowledge exchange formats. In 2022, the Indonesian Supreme Court delegation visited the Hoge Raad on 12-13 May 2022; and in September 2022, the Hoge Raad paid a reciprocal visit to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. During the visits, the two judiciaries encouraged ongoing cooperation by continuing

intensive dialogue on strengthening the implementation of the chamber system to promote legal unity. An evaluation of the MoU implementation was conducted as well during the visit of Hoge Raad in September. Considering the concrete benefit of the cooperation, both judiciaries agreed to extend the period of the MoU validity up to December 2023, as it was signed by Chief Justice Prof. Dr. Muhammad Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H., and President of Hoge Raad, the Hon. Dineke de Groot.

Improvement of Judge Education and Training System

The key partner of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia with regard to cooperation in improving the Education and Training System is the SSR Studiecentrum Rechtspleging/Study Center for the Judiciary. On 21-25 November 2022, a delegation from the Indonesian Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) visited SSR in Utrecht–Netherlands with funding support from the Nuffic Orange Knowledge Program (OKP).

Enhancement of Performance-Based Budgeting

To strengthen the performance-based budgeting system, since 2014 the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Raad voor de Rechtspraak or RvdR) have carried out various activities facilitated by the Center for International Legal Cooperation-CILC) through the Peer to Peer for Justice (P2P) Program. On 14 April, 2022, the collaboration took the form of an international webinar entitled "Performance-Based Court Budgeting: Challenges and Opportunities" which was held on 14 April, 2022 via Zoom and opened by the Secretary of the Supreme Court, Prof. Dr. Hasbi Hasan, S.H., M.H., and was attended by 382 participants from courts throughout Indonesia.

Indonesia Netherlands Legal Update (INLU)

On 19-29 September, 2022 the Indonesian Supreme Court was involved as one of the organizers of the 2022 Indonesia-Netherlands Rule of Law and Security Update (INLU) Forum. The Indonesian Supreme Court hosted two panels, namely Panel 13: Effective Argumentation in

Decision Writing which was conducted together with the SSR and Panel 15: Implementation of Restorative Justice by the courts in Indonesia and the Netherlands, which was presented in a hybrid manner.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND AUSTRALIA

General

The cooperation between the Federal Court of Australia and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia is one of the longest-lived bilateral cooperation in the justice sector. It was first signed in 2004, and in 2022 the cooperation entered its eighteenth year and is still facilitating intensive cooperation between the two institutions.

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA (FCA)

Working Meeting and Program Planning

On 24-26 October 2022 in Sydney, Australia, the two judicial institutions met in a hybrid manner to engage in a judicial dialogue. Over 3 (three) working days the judicial dialogue between the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the FCA covered five important topics in commercial law, namely bankruptcy law, intellectual property law, business competition law, implementation of arbitral awards, and simple claims mechanisms.

Inspirative Class in the Certification Training of Commercial Court Bankruptcy Judges

Justice Briggitte Markovitch gave a lecture on "Australian Insolvency Law" in an inspirational class during Commercial Judge Certification Training on 22 July, 2022.

Participation in an FGD on Synchronization and Harmonization of Intellectual Property Law

Justice Stephen Burley participated in an FGD on the Synchronization and Harmonization of Intellectual Property Law Training Curriculum organized by the Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) of the Indonesian Supreme Court on 14 July 2022.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA (FCFCoA)

International Dialogue #BreakTheBias: Policies to Promote Enhancement of Women Leadership Roles in the Judiciary

Coinciding with the celebration of International Women's Day and Kartini Day, an international dialogue was held online on 21 April 2022 in which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the Hon. Prof. Dr. H.M. Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H.

Indonesia, Australia, and Malaysia Judicial Dialogue on Protection of the Rights of Women and Children in Divorce Cases

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in collaboration with the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (FCFCoA) held a judicial dialogue between Indonesia, Australia and Malaysia regarding the Protection of the Rights of Women and Children in Divorce Cases, which was held on 27-28 July 2022 in a hybrid manner and attended by 100 offline and 600 online participants.

Working Visit to the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (FCFCoA)

On 18-27 October 2022 the Indonesian Supreme Court delegation led by the Hon. Prof. Dr. Amran Suadi, S.H., M.Hum., M.M, conducted a working visit to the FCFCoA in Melbourne and Sydney at the invitation of the FCFCoA. The working visit was facilitated by the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2) and marked the start of closer coordination between the Supreme Court and relevant ministries/agencies that have the authority and responsibility of providing the rights of women and children in family cases.

COOPERATION WITH THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY

General

Over the last few years, the Norwegian government through the Norwegian Embassy in Jakarta has provided various technical support in strengthening the education and training of judges, particularly in the aspects of human rights and environmental law.

Technical Assistance to Enhance Education and Training for Judges

The Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) with the support of the Royal Norwegian Embassy organized a Short Course on Identification and Numbering of Environmental Cases at First Instance Courts among the General Courts and State Administrative Courts for Court Chairpersons, Registrars and Administrative Personnel throughout Indonesia, which was held online on 5-7 December 2022 and attended by 1,343 people.

Working Visit of the Indonesian Supreme Court Leadership

At the invitation of the Indonesian Embassy in Norway, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia conducted a working visit to Norway on 8-10 May, 2022 to conduct dialogue, finalize concepts, and observe Norwegian institutions working in environmental law sector, human rights, judge education, restorative justice, and the uniformity of law. The delegation was led directly by the Hon. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and visited the Norwegian Supreme Court, a District Court in Oslo, the Norwegian National Courts Administration (Domstoladministrasjonen), the Faculty of Law of the University of Oslo, the Norwegian Center for Human Rights (NCHR), the Norwegian Police, the National Mediation Commission, and the Indonesian Embassy in Norway.

COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY CALIFORNIA IN LOS ANGELES (UCLA)

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding

On August 29, 2022 the Head of the Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) of the Indonesian Supreme Court, Bambang Hery Mulyono, S.H., M.H., signed a memorandum of understanding to facilitate an education and training development cooperation with the University of California on behalf of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS).

COOPERATION WITH THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY INDONESIA (JICA)

In 2022 JICA carried out a number of activities, both online and offline, namely: (1) Short course on intellectual property rights, (2) launching of the Casebook at Grand Hyaat Jakarta by the Chief Justice of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ambassador of Japan, (3) Guidebook meetings, and (4) other activities such as FGDs, Seminars, JCC Meetings, and Baseline Surveys.

INCIDENTAL WORK VISITS FO THE INDONESIAN SUPREME COURT

The United Kingdom (UK)

A working visit to the United Kingdom was conducted from 6 to 8 June 2022 with facilitation assistance from the Judicial Office of England and Wales, and the British Embassy in Jakarta. The Indonesian Supreme Court took advantage of this invitation to strengthen reform of civil and commercial case procedures, enforce court decision mechanisms, and increase judicial transparency and accountability.

ITALY

The working visit of the Supreme Court delegation to Italy was facilitated by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and was carried out in proximity to a series of working visits in England, namely on June 9, 2022.

IRAN

On 5-9 September, 2022, the Hon. Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court, Prof. Dr. H. Muhammad Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H. along with his delegation made an official visit to Iran accompanied by several justices, namely the Hon. Dr. H. Yulius, S.H., M.H., Dr. H. Edi Riyadi, S.H., M.H., Secretary of the Indonesian Supreme Court Prof. Dr. H. Hasbi Hasan, S.H., M.H., and 2 Administrative Judges namely Abu Jahid Darso Atmojo, Lc., L.L.M. Ph.D and Dr. Armansyah, Lc., M.H.

COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICJ)

Short Training on Gender Discrimination Against Women and Increasing Women's Access to Justice

Taking place at the Ayana Midplaza Hotel Jakarta, the Indonesian Supreme Court in collaboration with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) held a short training on Gender Discrimination against Women and Increasing Women's Access to Justice. This training was held on 15-21 September, 2022.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Pilot Training on Trafficking in Persons (TPPO)

The Indonesian Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a pilot training on Trafficking in Persons (TiP) in order to create professional, integrity, and independent judicial technical human resources to administer modern justice. The activity was attended by 30 participants using a blended learning method divided into 2 (two) phases. The first phase consisted of self-study through the Supreme Court's e-learning on 31 January to 3 February 2022, while the second phase consisting of classic training was held on 7-11 February, 2022.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

Technical Judicial Training on Maritime Crimes

The Indonesian Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) collaborated to organize a Judicial Technical Training on Maritime Crime on 14-26 March, 2022 with 60 (sixty) participants consisting of judges from first instance general courts throughout Indonesia, which used a blended learning method.

Mystery Shopping (MS) Training

On June 6-10 2022, the Indonesian Supreme Court Supervisory Board in collaboration with the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) held mystery shopping (MS) trainings for 26 (twenty six) Supreme Court officials in Jakarta and Bogor.

ONLINE TRAININGS FOR MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY (INDONESIA DAN MALAYSIA) ON CRIMINAL CASE HEARING INVOLVING ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE

On 17-18 May, 2022 the Supreme Court in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) held an online training for members of the judiciary (Indonesia and Malaysia) regarding criminal case trials involving electronic evidence attended by 20 (twenty) judges from Indonesia and Malaysia.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

Focus Group Discussion on International Refugees and Refugee Protection in Indonesia

On 4-6 December, 2022, a focus group discussion (FGD) was held at in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

ASEAN-AUSTRALIA COUNTER TRAFFICKING (ASEAN-ACT)

Short Course and Workshop in Commemoration of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons

The Indonesian Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency and the ASEAN- Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT) conducted a short training on Victim Sensitive Courts for judges, registrars and law enforcement officials, and held a National Consultation workshop: Strengthening Access to and Award of Compensation for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in commemoration of World Day Against Trafficking in Persons 2022 attended by 25 (twenty

five) participants consisting of first-instance judges from the general courts throughout Indonesia, which used a blended learning method divided into 2 phases, namely a short face-to-face training on 2-3 August, 2022 and a national consultation workshop on 4 August, 2022.

REFORMASI IN EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Although the World Bank Group has stopped publication of the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index since September 2021, the Supreme Court remains committed to continue with priorities and policies to increase ease of doing business. This is based on the belief that the strategic value of indicators of ease of doing business is an important element in the effort to reform the judiciary that can support improvements in the economy, particularly post-pandemic economic recovery. This is in addition to synergy with the government, which continues to be committed to continuing the reform agenda that has been rolled out.

In addition to the several significant achievements reached, there have been several activities that support the dissemination of programs and policies on ease of doing business in court, namely (1) the 2022 Supreme Court Award, (2) the 2022 Judicial Photo Contest, (3) national and international scale seminars on topics related to commercial and trade matters, including participation in the 2022 SIFOCC forum in Australia and judicial cooperation with the Federal Court of Australia.

PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

CHINA ASEAN JUSTICE FORUM 2022

At the invitation of the Supreme People's Court of China (Supreme People's Court of China), the Indonesian Supreme Court delegation attended the 3rd China-ASEAN Justice Forum which was held in a hybrid manner in Nanning, Autonomous Region of Guangxi Zhuang Province on 20 July, 2022. The Indonesian Supreme Court delegation led by the Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court the Hon. Prof. Dr. H.M. Syarifuddin, S.H.,

M.H attended the event online from the Conference Center on the 12th floor of the Supreme Court Tower.

ASIA PACIFIC CHIEF JUSTICE FORUM 2022

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Prof. Dr. M Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H. attended the Asia Pacific Supreme Court Chief Justice Virtual Conference, which was held online on 16-17 November, 2022 in Hong Kong. Participants were the chief justices of the supreme court of almost all Asia Pacific nations, totaling 34 (thirty four) countries, including from the United States, and featured 18 (eighteen) speakers.

WIPO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY JUSTICE FORUM

At the invitation of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Supreme Court participated in the Forum of Judges relating to WIPO 2022 intellectual property rights which took place in a hybrid format (at the WIPO Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, virtually on the Zoom platform) on 16-18 November, 2022.

ASEAN Counter Trafficking in Person

Vice Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court for Judicial Affairs, Dr. Andi Samsan Nganro, S.H., M.H., on 25 March, 2022 attended an invitation extended by the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking Program (ASEAN-ACT) to become a responder at an online webinar with the theme "Adaptive Justice responses on Trafficking in Persons under the New Normal", which was attended by participants from the ASEAN region. This event also marked the launch of the Baseline Report on ASEAN Member States TIP Annual Reports, which is also part of an event commemorating the anniversary of the ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Person.

STANDING INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR COMMERCIAL COURT (SIFOCC) KE 5

On 20-21 October, 2022, the Indonesian Supreme Court participated in the 5th Standing International Forum for Commercial Court (SIFOCC) Conference which was held in Sydney Australia. The conference was attended by representatives from 40 SIFOCC member countries.

STRENGTHENING INSOLVENCY SYSTEMS FORUM IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Central Jakarta District/Commerce Court Judge Heru Hanindy, S.H., M.H. appointed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia to attend the Asian Development Bank (ADB) invitation to the Strengthening Insolvency Systems Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The event was held on 15-16 December, 2022 at the ADB office in Manila.

SYMPOSIUM ON JUDGES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Head of the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil), Bambang Hery Mulyono, S.H., M.H., attended the Judges and the Environment Symposium in Stockholm from 31st May to 1st June 2022. The symposium titled "Impact of the Stockholm Declaration in Shaping Global Environmental Law and Jurisprudence" was held in conjunction with the UN Stockholm+50 Conference.

OSLO INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CONFERENCE 2022

Head of the Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil), Bambang Hery Mulyono, S.H., M.H., attended the 2022 Oslo International Environmental Law Conference. The conference with the theme "The Transformative Power of Law: Addressing Global Environmental Challenges" was organized by the World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL) International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with the Faculty of Law of the University of Oslo (UiO) on 3 – 6 October 2022 at the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway.

THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE TRAINING OF JUDICIARY

At the invitation of the National Judicial Institute of Canada, the Head of the Legal and Judicial Research and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) of the Indonesian

Supreme Court, Bambang Hery Mulyono, S.H., M.H., attended the 10th International Conference on the Training of Judiciary which, held from 30 October to 3 November, 2022 in Ottawa, Canada.

PROSECUTING ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES TRAINING

At the invitation of the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) the Indonesian Supreme Court assigned Bayu Soho Rahardjo, S.H. (Chairperson of the Bengkulu District Court) to participate in the Prosecuting Environmental Crimes training in Bangkok, Thailand on 12-16 December, 2022.

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

At the invitation of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Indonesian Supreme Court's Office of Development, Assistance for, and Training of Foreign Attorneys (USDOJ/OPDAT) assigned three court of first instance judges, namely Dr. Liliek Prisbawono Adi, S.H., M.H. (Central Jakarta District Court Chairperson), Taufan Mandala, S.H., M.Hum. (Surabaya District Court Judge), and Maria Christina Barus, S.I.P., S.H., M.H. (Stabat District Court Judge) to attend a comparative study event on Investigation and Prosecution of Wildlife Trafficking in Washington D.C., Ashland/ Portland and Oregon, United States of America, on 1-8 November, 2022.

ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE 2022

At the invitation of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, the Indonesian Supreme Court assigned an Registrar's Office Administrative Judge, Dr. Rosana Kesuma Hidayah, S.H., M.Si., to attend the 2022 Asia Pacific Conference 2022 of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ) Asia Pacific Chapter on 23-25 November, 2022, at the University of Newcastle, Australia.

**With Unwavering Integrity,
Trust Shall Grow**



**The Supreme Court
of the Republic of Indonesia**

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