

Executive Summary Supreme Court 2024 Annual Report



The Supreme Court
of the Republic of Indonesia



**With Integrity
Comes A Quality
Judiciary**



Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Executive Summary 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

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Comes A Quality
Judiciary**



Prof. Dr. H. Sunarto, S.H., M.H.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia



H. Suharto, S.H., M.Hum.

**Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
for Non Judicial Matters**



Mayjen TNI (Purn) Dr. H. Burhan Dahlan, S.H., M.H.
Chairperson of Military Chamber of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia



I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H.
Chairperson of the Civil Chamber of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia



Prof. Dr. H. Yulius, S.H., M.H.
Chairperson of the State Administrative Chamber of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia



Dwiwarso Budi Santiarso, S.H., M.Hum
Chairperson of the Oversight Chamber of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia



Syamsul Ma'arif, S.H., LL.M. Ph.D.
Chairperson of Development Chamber of the Supreme
Court of the Republic of Indonesia
(Inaugurated on 6 August 2024)



Dr. Yasardin, S.H., M.Hum.
Chairperson of the Religious Chamber of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
(Inaugurated on 6 August 2024)



Dr. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H
Chairperson of the Criminal Chamber of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
(Inaugurated on 12 August 2024)

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With Integrity Comes A Quality Judiciary

For the 2024 Annual Report of the Supreme Court, the theme of “With integrity comes a quality judiciary” has been selected to affirm that the upholding of justice cannot be separated from steadfast morality and the commitment of every stakeholder. The cover design that depicts a gavel standing tall on top of a beach rock surrounded by the crest of the waves, and gleaming in the sunlight is a symbol of hope for a strong and clear justice. The theme carries a meaning that a quality judiciary can only be manifested if every person involved invest in integrity as the foundation for every word uttered and actions taken within the corridor of the truth. Excellent court services would naturally be measured by the quantitative achievements in the management of cases. However, a measure that is no less important is to bring a sense of true justice in every judgment rendered by the court to ensure that the people is afforded with legal protection in fair and dignified manner.



Chapter 1

Case Management

Reform Program

2024 was the final period of the fifth phase of the third year of the 2010-2035 judicial road map. During such period, the reform agenda for the technical functions continues to be oriented towards strengthening the chamber system and efforts to curb cassations at the Supreme Court, while case handling reform shifted from the modernization of the business process and public service to transformation to digital integrated legal services.

Reform programs for the technical functions and case handling can be derived from the regulations set by the Supreme Court as described in the following section:

Reform in the Technical Areas

Reform in the technical areas comprises efforts to revitalize the Supreme Court as the highest court of justice in ensuring unity of law and efforts to enhance the public's access to justice. Reform in the technical aspects of the judiciary undertaken by the Supreme Court during 2024 were as follows:

Regulating Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice

The restorative justice approach that harmonizes the interests of victim recovery and defendant accountability has become a new paradigm in the penal system. However, this has not been adequately regulated in legislations, especially with regard to types of cases, requirements, and procedures for its implementation at the trial level. The Supreme Court responded to these legal dynamics by issuing Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Guidelines for the Adjudication of Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. The regulation was promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2024 Number 241 on May 7, 2024 and consists of 3 chapters, 23 articles, and 37 paragraphs.

Key provisions in the above Supreme Court Regulation relating to the implementation of restorative justice principles are as follows:

- a. Restorative justice is an approach in the handling of criminal cases that is conducted by engaging the related parties, which include the victims, families of the victims the defendant/minor, families of the defendant/minor, and other related parties, through a processes and towards an objective that seeks restoration, and not solely pursuing retribution.
- b. The implementation of restorative justice is not aimed to preclude criminal liability, but instead to rehabilitate the victim of the crime, reinstate relationship between the defendant, victim, and/or community, generate recommended forms of accountability of the defendant, and avoid incarceration of persons, particularly children.
- c. Judges must specify the relevant provisions of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 in their judgements when adjudicating criminal cases that applies the principle of restorative justice.

Improvements to Procedural Rules for Filing Objections and Depositing Compensation with the District Courts in Acquisitions of Land for Development in the Public Interest

Rules for land acquisition for development in the public interest have undergone a number of amendments with the advent of Government Regulation Number 39 of 2023 on Amendment to Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021 on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Public Interest. These regulatory changes have affected Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2021 which substantively refers to Government Regulation Number 19 of 2021. The Supreme Court responded by issuing Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2024 on Second Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Filing Objections and Depositing Compensation with the District Court in Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest.

Key provisions of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) No. 2 of 2024 relate to changes in the procedure for filing objections and depositing compensation with the district court in land acquisition for development in the public interest, among others the following:

- a. Addition of one paragraph as a new norm in Article 30 of Perma 2 of 2021 relating to the conclusion of service period of the Land Acquisition Implementation Team. Once this occurs, the collection of compensation from the court registrar must be accompanied by a cover letter issued by the Head of the Provincial Land Agency Regional Office or the Head of the Regency / City Land Agency Office.
- b. Removal of requirement to include a cover letter from the Head of the Land Acquisition Implementation Team for the collection of compensation by the entitled party at the district court where the condition of the land to be subjected to such acquisition is in a particular condition, as follows:

Condition of the Land to be Acquired	Requirement for Collection of Compensation
Is involved in a court case law or is serves as an object dispute	Upon a court judgment of permanent legal force or entry into a settlement deed
Is attached by a competent authority	Upon removal of attachment
Is serving as collateral for the benefit of the bank	Upon authorization of the bank

Procedural Rules on Electronic Examination of Witnesses/Experts in Civil Cases a Diplomatic Mission of the Republic of Indonesia

In furtherance of the provisions on witness/expert examination conducted at Diplomatic Missions of the Republic of Indonesia, the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed Cooperation Agreement Numbers PRJ/PK/00022/10/2024/64/10 - 1815/PAN/HM2.1.1/10/2024 concerning Electronic Examination of Witness and/or Expert in Civil Cases at Diplomatic Missions of the Republic of Indonesia. The Cooperation Agreement was signed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court and the Director General of Protocol and Consular Affairs as a circular on October 22, 2024 and October 23, 2024.

Key provisions of the Cooperation Agreement between the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Electronic Examination of Witness and/or Expert in Civil Cases at Diplomatic Missions of the Republic of Indonesia are as follows:

- a. The examination of witness and/or expert using electronic means in a civil case at a diplomatic mission of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried with respect to witnesses and/or experts of Indonesian or foreign nationality.
- b. An Indonesian court must file a request for the examination of the witness/expert at the diplomatic mission with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Diplomatic Mission through the Registrar's Office of the Supreme Court using a specific form. The diplomatic mission will provide a written response upon perusing the legislations of the host country. If the diplomatic mission grants the request of the court, the hearing session of the witness and/or expert will be conducted on the date proposed by the court.
- c. In the event the witness/expert to be examined is a foreign national, the Indonesian court will appoint an interpreter pursuant to the language to be used by the witness and/or expert. The interpreter may attend the examination from the court or at the diplomatic mission or a venue designated by the court. Costs arising from the appointment of the interpreter are to be borne by the disputing parties pursuant to the applicable Indonesian procedural laws.

Improvements to Guidelines for the Electronic Issuance of Copies of Judgments and Divorce Certificates at the Religious Courts

Through Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) No. 1 of 2024 dated 5 November 2024 concerning Guidelines for the Electronic Issuance of Copies of Judgments and Certificates of Divorce at the Religious Courts Environment, the Supreme Court provides legality and standards for the issuance of electronic copies of decisions and divorce certificates for cases that are heard conventionally. The SEMA is a refinement of SEMA No. 1 of 1990 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Ex Article 71 paragraph (2) and Deed of Divorce Ex Article 84 paragraph (4) of Law No. 7 of 1989 and SEMA No. 1 of 1997 concerning Refinement of the Preparation of Deed of Divorce Ex Article 84 paragraph (4) of Law No. 7 of 1989.

The digital transformation constitute the Supreme Court's efforts to improve data and document security, effectiveness and efficiency as well as improvement to service delivery. The policy also serves as a means to strengthen the ecosystem of electronic judicial services.

Implementation of Legal Formulations from the Consensus of Chamber Plenary Session

The Supreme Court held its 13th annual chamber plenary session on 5th to 7th of November 2024, which produced 33 legal formulations from the 5 (five) technical chambers. The formulations were enacted by Supreme Court Circular Number 2 of 2024 dated 17th December, 2024. Of the 33 (thirty-three) legal formulations generated by the chamber plenary meeting, 6 (six) legal formulations are a refinement of the previous chamber consensus. From the total 13 (thirteen) annual chamber plenary meetings, 552 legal formulations have been produced.

Reform in Case Management

Reform program in case management throughout 2024 was as follows:

Reform of Procedures for the Rendering of Legal Technical Assistance in Cross-Border Civil Cases from Indonesian Courts to Foreign Courts

The Supreme Court has updated the procedure rendering legal technical assistance in cross-border civil cases by requiring the inclusion of electronic documents. The policy is enshrined in the Supreme Court Registrar's letter number 395/PAN/HK2/2/2024 dated 13th February, 2024 addressed to the Heads of District Courts and Heads of Religious Courts/Syar'iyah Tribunals throughout Indonesia. The renewal of the procedure is a follow-up to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2023 on the Handling of Requests for Legal Technical Assistance in Cross-Border Civil Cases and Cooperation Agreements derived therefrom, as well as an effort to enhance the effectiveness of monitoring of the process of document delivery from Indonesian courts to foreign courts.

Implementation of Electronic Filing for Cassation and Case Review

The Supreme Court implements the policy of electronic filing for cassation and case review as of 1st May, 2024. The policy is contained in Supreme Court Registrar's Letter Number 712/PAN/HK1.2.3/IV/2024 dated 23rd April 23, 2024 regarding the Implementation of Electronic Submission of Cassation and Judicial Review. The Supreme Court regulates the system for electronic filing of cassation and judicial review in Supreme Court Regulation Number 6 Year 2022 on the Administration of Electronic Filing of Legal Actions and Cassation and Case Review with the Supreme Court and Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and its technical guidelines through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 207/KMA/SK.HK2/X/2023 dated 12th October, 2022.

By the end of 2024, the Supreme Court has electronically registered 6,379 cases for cassation/case review. Of such number, the Supreme Court has adjudicated 6,277 cases (98.40%). The number of electronic cassation/case review cases that have not been decided was 102 cases. Cases that have been finalized (minutasi) and sent to the requesting court numbered 3,837 cases.

In addition to improving budget efficiency by eliminating the cost incurred in the sending files to the requesting court, digitalization of the handling of cassation and case review cases also has a positive impact on environmental conservation efforts. Assuming an annual caseload of 28,000, the potential reduction in paper consumption as a result of this policy could reach 42 tons per year. This figure is obtained by taking the average number of sheets per file (bundle A and bundle B) of 150 sheets multiplied by 28,000, equaling 4,200,000 sheets. Taking account the needs of two member judges, this amounts to 8.4 million sheets or 16,800 reams of paper, or the equivalent of 42 tons of paper.

The website conservatree.org states that to produce one ton of paper requires 12 trees and each production of 1 sheet of paper requires 13.5 liters of water. Based on this data, digitizing the handling of cassation and review cases has the potential to save 504 trees and 113,400,000 liters of water annually.

Standardization of Electronic File Management in the Electronic Filing of Cassation/Case Review Applications

The Registrar of the Supreme Court has issued implementation guidelines (Juklak) for electronic case file management in the electronic filing of cassation and judicial review. The guidelines are outlined in Supreme Court Registrar Decree Number 715/PAN/HK2/SK/IV/2024 dated 23rd April, 2024. The issuance of these guidelines is in furtherance of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 207/KMA/SK.HK2/X/2023 dated 12th October, 2023 on Technical Guidelines for the Administration of Electronic Filing of Cassation and Case Review Applications with the Supreme Court, which authorizes the Registrar of the Supreme Court to further regulate matters that are not provided in the technical guidelines.

Issuance of Procedures for the Handling of Application for Reinstatement of Compensation Rulings (PKK)

The Registrar of the Supreme Court issued Decree No. 1636A/PAN/HK2.7/ SK/X/2024 dated 1st October, 2024, which regulates the administrative procedures for handling requests for reinstatement of compensation ruling due to unenforceability of rehabilitation in decisions of the State Administrative Courts having permanent legal force. The decision of the Supreme Court Registrar is a follow-up to Circular of the Head of the State Administrative Chamber Number 01/KMA.TUN/HK2.7/Juklak/VII/2024 dated 2nd July, 2024 regarding Guidelines for the Supervision of the Enforcement of State Administrative Court Decisions having Permanent Legal Force.

Strengthening Supporting Instruments to Maintain Consistency of Judgments

Enhancing system capacity and content of the decision database

The Directory of Judgments serves as an instrument of information disclosure as well as an instrument to maintain the consistency of decisions. As an instrument of information disclosure, the Directory has collected more than 9 million decisions that can be easily accessed by the public through various electronic devices. As an instrument to maintain

consistency, it provides a search system that makes it easier for judges to find decisions that present legal issues that are similar to those contained in decisions in the past. The consistency of decisions and the unity of legal application have had an indirect effect of limiting the filing of cassation applications. Consistent judgments would be taken into consideration by parties in making a decision to file for a cassation.

The number of judgements available in the Directory as per 31st December, 2024 is 9,382,440. Of such number of judgments, 951,750 judgments have been published in the course of 2024. The average number of judgments published every month throughout 2024 was 79,313.

Enhanced Accessibility to Chamber Formulations

The Supreme Court’s Registrar’s Office has created an innovation that allows the public to access chamber formulations from their electronic gadgets. The application is named “DIKTUM”, which is short for Direktori Rumusan Hukum or Directory of Legal Formulations. Diktum was officially launched during the Supreme Court’s anniversary commemoration on 19th August 2024. The application is available on Playstore and Appstore.

Diktum is a search-base application connected to the Directory of Judgments. To find a legal formulation, a user types in a key word in the search field. Dictum will then display information that are relevant to the search key word.

Case Situation at the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts

Overview of Case Situation throughout Indonesia in 2024

Caseload at the Supreme Court, appellate courts, first instance courts in the four branches of the judiciary, and tax court are as follows:

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2024

Court Jurisdiction	Pending 2023	Incoming 2024	Total Load	Adjudicated 2024	Withdrawn	Remaining 2024	%
Supreme Court	147	30,991	31,138	30,908	0	230	99.26%
Appellate Courts	2,891	30,217	33,108	29,807	30	3,271	90.12%
First Instance Courts	63,932	2,927,815	2,991,747	2,856,821	61,804	73,122	97.56%
Tax Court	10,455	14,642	25,097	17,053	0	8,044	67.95%
Total	77,425	3,003,665	3,081,090	2,934,589	61,834	84,667	97.25%

Overview of Case Clearance at the Supreme Court

Key Performance Indicator in Case Processing at the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has established Key Performance Indicator (KPI) in the exercise of its authority to adjudicate cases, namely as follows.

No	IKU Penanganan Perkara MA	Keterangan
1	Case-deciding productivity rate above 70% of case load.	Productivity rate in adjudicating cases is a comparison between the total adjudicated cases and the total case load within a specific period.
2	Clearance rate above 100%.	Case clearance rate is a comparison between total incoming and outgoing cases within a specific period or a comparison between total cases sent to the initiating court and the number of incoming cases received by the Supreme Court.
3	70 percent of cases cleared within the set case processing timeframe (<i>on time case processing</i>).	Period for adjudicating cases established by SC Chief Justice Decree Number 214/KMA/SK/XII/2014 is 250 days. Prescribed maximum period within which a case must be decided upon is 3 (three) months from the time the case is received by the panel of judges, while the period for the archiving of case file (<i>minutasi</i>) is 3 (three) month from the time a case is adjudicated.
4	Reduced ratio of outstanding cases to total active cases (<i>case backlog</i>).	Outstanding cases are cases that have not been cleared within the prescribed period for case adjudication.

Overview of Supreme Court's Case Processing Performance for 2024

Data on Case Situation

Table of Case Situation at the Supreme Court in 2024 by Case Type

No	Case Type	Remaining 2023	Incoming 2024	Total Load	Adjudicated 2024	Remaining 2024	Productivity Rate
1	Criminal	0	2,007	2,007	2,007	0	100.00%
2	Special Criminal	11	10,284	10,295	10,290	5	99.95%
3	Civil	90	8,202	8,292	8,211	81	99.02%
4	Special Civil	4	1,415	1,419	1,410	9	99.37%
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	0	1,157	1,157	1,157	0	100.00%
6	Military Criminal	0	447	447	447	0	100.00%
7	State Administrative	42	7,479	7,521	7,386	135	98.21%
	Jumlah	147	30,991	31,138	30,908	230	99.26%

Case situation at the Supreme Court in 2024 based on type of authority is described in the following table.

Table of Case Situation at the Supreme Court in 2024 by Authority

No	Authority	Pending 2023	Incoming 2024	Total Case	Adjudicated 2024	Pending 2024
A	Case					
1	Cassation	65	20,370	20,435	20,317	118
2	Special Review	40	4,097	4,137	4,048	89
3	Special review of tax cases	39	6,395	6,434	6,419	15
4	Clemency	0	67	67	66	1
5	Substantive Judicial Review	3	57	60	53	7
6	Petition for Opinion Review	0	0	0	0	0
7	Administrative election violation	0	5	5	5	0
8	Disputes on competence to adjudicate	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	147	30,991	31,138	30,908	230
C	Non-Case					
	Request for <i>Fatwa</i> (Edict)	0	35	35	35	0

Adjudication Productivity Rate

Number of adjudicated cases increased by 12.95% if compared to 2023, which was at 27,365 cases.

Case adjudication productivity rate was at 99.26%. The figure is 29.26% above the predetermined case clearance target of 70%.

Case Clearance Rate

Table of Case Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court in 2024

No	Case Type	Total Incoming	Total Sent	%
1	Criminal	2,007	2,131	106.18%
2	Special Criminal	10,284	10,479	101.90%
3	Civil	8,202	7,880	96.07%
4	Special Civil	1,415	1,421	100.42%
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	1,157	1,122	96.97%
6	Military Criminal	447	456	102.01%
7	State Administrative	7,479	7,673	102.59%
	Total	30,991	31,162	100.55%

Average Adjudication Time

Table of Average Time to Adjudicate Cases At the Examination Phase at the Supreme Court in 2024

No	Case Type	Adjudication Time (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Criminal	2,002	3	1	1	0	2,007
2	Special Criminal	10,238	50	2	0	0	10,290
3	Civil	8,101	91	17	0	2	8,211
4	Special Civil	1,376	31	2	1	0	1,410
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	1,150	4	3	0	0	1,157
6	Military Criminal	445	2	0	0	0	447
7	State Administrative	7,341	41	3	0	1	7,386
Total		30.653	222	28	2	3	30,908
%		99.17%	0.72%	0.09%	0.01%	0.01%	

Average Finalization (Minutasi) Time

Table of Average Case Finalization Time at the Supreme Court in 2024

No	Case Type	Finalization Time (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Criminal	2,021	39	23	29	19	2,131
2	Special Criminal	10,105	166	65	88	55	10,479
3	Civil	7,344	450	84	2	0	7,880
4	Special Civil	1,392	27	2	0	0	1,421
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	1,122	0	0	0	0	1,122
6	Military Criminal	452	2	2	0	0	456
7	State Administrative	7,634	26	8	5	0	7,673
Total		30.070	710	184	124	74	31,162
%		96.50%	2.28%	0.59%	0.40%	0.24%	

Non-Finalized Cases

Table of Non-Finalized Cases as per 31 December 2024

No	Case Type	Number of Non-Finalized Cases	Age of Non-Finalized Cases			
			Above 3 months (outstanding)	%	under 3 months (non-outstanding)	%
1	Criminal	156	62	39,74%	94	60.26%
2	Special Criminal	1,179	344	29,18%	835	70.82%
3	Civil	2,061	60	2,91%	2,001	97.09%
4	Special Civil	90	11	12,22%	79	87.78%
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	225	0	0,00%	225	100.00%
6	Military Criminal	12	0	0,00%	12	100.00%
7	State Administrative	1,177	6	0,51%	1,171	99.49%
	Total	4,900	483	9,86%	4,417	90.14%

Table of Recapitulation of Active Cases by the End of 2024

No	Category	2023	2024	Comparison 2023-2024
1	To be adjudicated	147	230	56,46%
2	Adjudicated, to be finalized (minutasi)	4.591	4.900	6,73%
3	Finalized, to be sent	0	0	0%
	Total	4.738	5.130	8,27%
4	Active cases categorized as outstanding	560	483	-13,75%
5	Percentage of outstanding active cases	11,82%	9,42%	-20,34%

Recapitulation of Judgments

Table of Recapitulation of Judgments of the Supreme Court in 2024

No	Case Type	Judgment					Total
		Granted	Denied	Denied, Revised	No.	Withdrawn	
1	Criminal	170	1.396	207	14	0	1,787
2	Special Criminal	558	3.855	3.865	27	3	8,308
3	Civil	770	5.152	853	10	23	6,808
4	Special Civil	229	799	307	4	1	1,340
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	166	585	151	31	4	937
6	Military Criminal	16	295	65	27	0	403
7	State Administrative	202	513	11	8	0	734
	Total	2,111	12,595	5,459	121	31	20.317
	%	10.39%	61.99%	26.87%	0.60%	0.15%	

Table of Recapitulation of Case Review Judgments at the Supreme Court in 2024

No	Case Type	Judgment						Total
		Kabul	Tolak	Denied, Revised	No.	Withdrawn	Interim Judgment	
1	Criminal	26	174	0	0	0	0	200
2	Special Criminal	765	1.172	0	2	0	0	1,939
3	Civil	140	1.250	0	8	5	0	1,403
4	Special Civil	11	59	0	0	0	0	70
5	Religious Civil /Jinayah	26	171	1	21	1	0	220
6	Military Criminal	3	38	0	1	0	0	42
7	State Administrative	24	139	2	10	0	0	175
8	Tax	674	5.642	4	98	0	1	6,419
Total		1,669	8,645	7	140	6	1	10.468
%		15.94%	82.59%	0.07%	1.34%	0.06%	0.01%	

Petitioners in Criminal Cases

Table of Classification of Cassation Petitioners in General Criminal, Special Criminal, and Military Criminal Cases in 2024

No	Petitioner	General Crime		Special Crime		Military Crime		Remarks
		Cassation	%	Cassation	%	Cassation	%	
1.	Defendant	334	18,69%	2.925	35.20%	199	49.38%	
2.	Prosecutor/Military Prosecutor	1,060	59.32%	3,161	38.04%	192	47.64%	
3.	Defendant and Prosecutor/Military Prosecutor	393	21.99%	2,205	26.54%	12	2.98%	
Total		1,787		8,291		403		

Attainment of Key Performance Indicators in Case Processing at the Supreme Court in 2024

- 1) Number of cases decided by the Supreme Court in accordance within the established cases processing timeframe (*on time case processing*) was 30,653 out of 30,908 cases or 99.17%. Timeliness in case adjudication improved by 0.28% compared to 2023, which had a rate of 98.89%.
- 2) Number of cases finalized (*minutasi*) within the established timeframe for case processing was 30,070 out of 31,162 cases (96.50 %). Timeliness in case finalization improved by 6.18% from 2023 yang berjumlah 90,32 % (25,672 cases).
- 3) Number of active cases pending finalization (*minutasi*) was able to be reduced by 20.34% compared to the number of pending cases at the beginning of 2023, which was at 11.82% (560 cases) to become 9.42% (483 cases) by the end of 2024
- 4) Case *clearance rate* was at 100.55 %.

Situation of Cases and Petitions other than Cassation and Case Review Petitions

Petition for Clemency

Table of Clemency Petition Clearance in 2024

Case Type	Pending 2023	Incoming 2024	Total Load	Given Consideration	Pending 2024	% Cleared
General Crime	0	21	21	21	0	100%
Special Crime	0	44	44	43	1	97.73%
Military Crime	0	2	2	2	0	100%
Total	0	67	67	66	0	98.51%

Petition for Judicial Review of Legislations Below the Level of Law (PPPU)

Table of Judicial Review Petition Clearance in 2024

No.	Classification	Pending 2022	Incoming 2024	Total Load	Adjudicated 2024	Pending Ends
1	Ministerial Regulations	1	14	15	12	3
2	Regional Regulations	1	10	11	8	3
3	Government Regulations	1	10	11	10	1
4	KPU Regulations	0	9	9	9	0
5	Administrative Election Violations	0	5	5	5	0
6	Presidential Regulations	0	3	3	3	0
7	Governor Regulations	0	2	2	2	0
8	Ombudsman Decrees	0	1	1	1	0
9	Director General of Tax Decrees	0	1	1	1	0
10	KPU Decrees	0	1	1	1	0
11	Bupati Regulations	0	1	1	1	0
12	KPK Supervisory Body Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
13	Board of Directors Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
14	Director General of Tax Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
15	Attorney General Office Regulation	0	1	1	1	0
16	Supreme Court Circular	0	1	1	1	0
	Total	3	62	65	58	7

Petition for Edict

No	Agency	Total
1	Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia	9
2	Provincial Government	6
3	MPR/DPR/DPD (People's Consultative Assembly/People's House of Representatives/Regional Representative Council)	5
4	Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency)	4
5	Ministries	3
6	KPK (Corruption Eradication Commission)	2
7	Police	2
8	PLN (State Electric Company)	2
9	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia	1
10	Central Bank	1
	Total	35

Case Clearance at the Appellate Courts

Table of Case Situation at the Appellate Courts in 2024

Jurisdiction	Pending 2023	Incoming 2024	Total Load	Adjudicated 2024	Withdrawn	Pending 2024	Clearance %
District Court	2,527	25,938	28,465	25,369	0	3,096	89.12%
Religions Court	28	2,640	2,668	2,641	4	23	99.14%
Military Court	42	426	468	409	16	43	90.81%
State Administrative Court	294	1,213	1,507	1,388	10	109	92.77%
Tax Court	10,455	14,642	25,097	17,053	0	8,044	67.95%
Total	13,346	44,859	58,205	46,860	30	11,315	80.56%

Case Clearance at the First Instance Courts

Table of Case Processing Performance at the First Instance Court in the Four Branches of the Judiciary in 2024

Jurisdiction	Pending 2023	Incoming 2024	Total Load	Adjudicated 2023	Withdrawn	Pending 2024	Clearance %
District Court	40,736	2,328,328	2,369,064	2,320,770	6,017	42,277	98.22%
Religions Court	22,144	594,715	616,859	531,605	55,272	29,982	95.14%
Military Court	226	2,478	2,704	2,502	11	191	92.94%
State Administrative Court	826	2,294	3,120	1,944	504	672	78.46%
Jumlah	63,932	2,927,815	2,991,747	2,856,821	61,804	73,122	97.56%

Performance In Case Processing Through Electronic Court Services

Administrative Services for the Electronic Filing and Adjudication of Cassation/Case Reviews

The Supreme Court has implemented the electronic filing cassation and case reviews as of 1st May, 2024. The first court that electronically filed for cassation is the District Court of Subang for case number 3/Pid.Sus-Anak/2024/PN Sng.

During the period from 1st May to 31st December, 2024 the Supreme Court has received 13,482 electronic filings for cassation/ case review.

Electronic Administrative Services and Hearing of Civil, Religious Civil and State Administrative Cases at First Instance Courts

Table of e-Court Cases in 2021-2024

No	Jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	% of increase
1	District Court	90,041	102,654	125,660	127,661	1.59%
2	Religious Court	132,869	177,769	185,629	280,806	51.27%
3	State Administrative Court	2,162	2,760	2,658	2,287	-13.96%
Total		225,071	283,183	313,947	410,754	30.84%

Administrative Services and Hearings of Civil, Religious Civil, and State Administrative Cases at the Appellate Courts

No	Jurisdiction	Carried Over	Number of Registered e-Court Appeals Cases	Number of Adjudicated e-Court Appeals Cases	Remaining Cases
1	District Court	1,519	8,038	7,427	2,130
2	Religious Court	295	1,659	1,439	515
3	State Administrative Court	540	1,067	1,300	307
Total		2,354	10,764	10,166	2,952

Users of e-Court Services

No	Type of User	Up to 2023	2024	Total
1	Registered Users	227,126	57,781	284,907
2	Other Users	440,999	222,908	663,907
Total		668,125	280,689	948,814

Acceptability of Court Judgments

Acceptability of First Instance Court Judgments

Table of Acceptability of First Instance Court Judgments in 2024

Case Situation per Court Level	General		Religious		Religious	State Administrative	Total
	Civil	Criminal	Religious Civil	Jinayah			
Total Cases Adjudicated at First Instance Courts	40,464	122,282	426,379	483	2,247	1,838	593,693
Total Appeal Cases	8,701	17,237	2,576	64	426	1,213	30,217
Rate of Appeal Petition	21.50%	14.10%	0.60%	13.25%	18.96%	66.00%	5.09%
Acceptability of First Instance Court Judgments	78.50%	85.90%	99.40%	86.75%	81.04%	34.00%	94.91%

Acceptability of Appellate Court Judgments

Table of Acceptability of Appellate Court Judgments

Case Situation by Court Level	General			Religious		Military	State Administrative	Total
	Special Civil	Civil	Criminal	Religious Civil	Jinayah			
Cases adjudicated at special and appellate courts	2,698	8,201	17,168	2,577	64	409	1,388	32,505
Number of cassation petitions	1,345	6,760	10,096	899	38	403	829	20,370
Rate of cassation petitions	49.85%	82.43%	58.81%	34.89%	59.38%	98.53%	59.73%	62.67%
Acceptability of special and appellate court judgments	50.15%	17.57%	41.19%	65.11%	40.63%	1.47%	40.27%	37.33%

Acceptability of Supreme Court Cassation Judgments

Table of Acceptability of Supreme Court Cassation Judgments in 2024

Case Situation by Court Level	Special Civil	Civil	Criminal	Special Criminal	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Cases adjudicated at cassation level	1,340	6,808	1,787	8,309	1,116	403	734	20,497
Cassation judgments petitioned for case review	58	1163	106	515	149	37	102	2,130
Rate of case review	4.33%	17.08%	5.93%	6.20%	13.35%	9.18%	13.90%	10.39%
Acceptability of Cassation Judgments	95.67%	82.92%	94.07%	93.80%	86.65%	90.82%	86.10%	89.61%

Cases petitioned for Case Review

Judgments having permanent legal force petitioned for case review in 2024 are detailed in the following table.

Table of Data on Judgments Having Permanent Legal Force Petitioned for Case Review in 2024

No	Type of Petition	Total	Judgments with Permanent Legal Force Petitioned for Case Review			
			CASE REVIEW	CASSATION	APPEAL	FIRST INSTANCE
1	Criminal	199	4	106	19	70
2	Special Criminal	1,931	19	515	163	1,234
3	Civil	1,442	71	1,163	128	80
4	Special Civil	70	1	58	-	11
5	Religious Civil	219	8	148	15	48
6	Jinayah	1	-	1		-
7	Military Criminal	42	1	37	1	3
8	State Administrative	193	20	102	67	4
	Total	4,097	124	2,130	393	1,450
	Percentage		3.03%	51.99%	18.45%	35.39%
	Tax	6,395	47	0	6,348	0
	Total	10,492	171	2,130	6,741	1,450

Enforcement of Court Judgments

Throughout 2024, the general courts and religious courts and ...

No	Jurisdiction	Pending Cases to be Enforced	Petition for Enforcement	Enforcement Load	Enforcement	Pending Cases to be Enforced	Rate
1	District Courts	11,441	3,540	14,981	10,115	4,866	67.52%
2	Religious Courts	86	567	653	320	333	49.00%
3	State Administrative Courts	109	164	273	128	145	46.89%
	Total	11,636	4,271	15,907	10,563	5,344	66.40%

Case Clearance Through Mediation and Diversion

Case Clearance through Mediation

Table of Data on Case Clearance through Mediation at the District Courts and Religious Courts in 2024

No	Court	Total Mediation Cases	Success Status of Mediation			
			Successful	Unsuccessful	Cannot be Performed	In Process
1	District Courts	44,184	1,802	17,606	23,438	1,338
			4,08%	39,85%	53,05%	3,03%
2	Religious Courts	58,969	27,750	28,207	1,433	1,579
			47,06%	47,83%	2,43%	2,68%
Total		103,153	29,552	45,813	24,871	2,917
Percentage			28.65%	44.41%	24.11%	2.83%

Clearance of Juvenile Criminal Cases Through Diversion

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

Period	Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases	Number of Diversion Cases	%	Success Status					
				Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	In process	%
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%
2023	5,190	657	12.66%	464	70.62%	189	28.77%	4	0.61%
2024	4,960	996	20.08%	424	42.57%	173	17.37%	399	40.06%

Table of Data on Clearance of Juvenile Criminal Cases Through Diversion at the Shariah Tribunal.

Period	Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases	Number of Diversion Cases	%	Success Status					
				Successful	%	Unsuccessful	%	In process	%
2021	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2022	2	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
2023	38	38	100%	1	2.63%	37	97.37%	0	0%
2024	33	33	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Service of Court Documents Outside the Country In Civil Cases

No	Court	Number of Courts	Type of Document		Number of Summons/Notice	Number of Countries
			Summon	Notice		
1	District Courts	45	462	233	685	46
2	Religious Courts	54	144	78	222	30
Total		99	606	311	907	

List of destination countries for service of summons/notice.

No	Country	Religious Court	General Court	Total
1	Singapore	39	177	216
2	Malaysia	63	59	122
3	United States Of America	17	49	66
4	China	1	61	62
5	Australia	12	41	53
6	Hong Kong		32	32
7	Netherlands, The	5	22	27
8	Philippines, The	4	19	23
9	South Korea	2	21	23
10	Germany	7	15	22
11	Japan	1	21	22
12	Virgin Islands (British)		22	22
13	Taiwan	15	6	21
14	United Kingdom	9	8	17
15	United Arab Emirates	2	13	15
16	India	2	13	15
17	Russian Federation, The		12	12
18	Saudi Arabia	10	1	11
19	Sweden	1	9	10
20	Canada	6	4	10
21	Thailand	5	4	9
22	Luxembourg		8	8
23	New Zealand	5	2	7
24	Seychelles		6	6
25	Cayman Islands		6	6
26	France	1	5	6

No	Country	Religious Court	General Court	Total
27	Iran		5	5
28	Korea, The D.P.R Of (North K.)	1	4	5
29	Monaco		5	5
30	Switzerland		4	4
31	Ukraine		4	4
32	Turkey	4		4
33	Brunei		4	4
34	Greece		3	3
35	Vietnam		3	3
36	Algeria	2		2
37	Pakistan	1	1	2
38	Liechtenstein		2	2
39	Croatia	2		2
40	Panama		2	2
41	Hungary		2	2
42	Norway		2	2
43	Lebanon		2	2
44	Serbia, Republic Of	1		1
45	Macau	1		1
46	Nevis		1	1
47	Belgium		1	1
48	Cyprus	1		1
49	Bahamas		1	1
50	Northern Mariana Islands	1		1
51	East Timor		1	1
52	Yemen, Republic Of	1		1
53	Anguilla		1	1
54	Egypt		1	1
	Total	222	685	907

Ratio of Caseload To Case Processing Performance

Ratio of Caseload to Number of Judges

Table of Caseload at First Instance Courts and Appellate Courts in 2024

No.	Caseload	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Court	State Administrative Courts	Tax Court	Total
1	Caseload at the First Instance Level	2,369,064	616,859	2,704	3,120		2,991,747
	Number of Judges	3,224	2,180	140	259		5,803
	Ratio of Judges to Caseload	1:735	1:283	1:19	1:12		1:516
	Average Caseload of Each Judge	2,204	849	58	36		1,547
2	Caseload at the Appellate Level	28,465	2,668	468	1,507	25,097	58,205
	Number of Judges	698	421	28	59	73	1,279
	Ratio of Judges to Caseload	1:41	1:6	1:17	1:26	1:344	1:46
	Average of Caseload of Each Judge	122	19	50	77	1,031	137

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court in 2024

Total	Criminal	Civil	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Caseload	12,302	9,711	1,157	447	7,521	31,138
Number of Justices	15	15	5	4	6	45
Ratio of Justices to Caseload	1:820	1:647	1:231	1:112	1:1254	1:692
Average Caseload of Each Justice	2,460	1,942	694	335	3,761	2,076

Case Processing Performance to Number of Judges

Table of Case Processing Performance at the First Instance and Appellate Courts in 2024

No	Productivity	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Administrative Courts	Tax Court	Total
1.	Cases adjudicated at the first instance courts	2,320,770	531,605	2,502	1,944		2,856,821
	Total number of judges	3,224	2,180	140	259		5,803
	Ratio	1:720	1:244	1:18	1:8		1:989
	Average productivity of each judge	2,160	732	54	23		2,967
2.	Cases adjudicated at appellate courts	25,369	2,641	409	1,388	17,053	46,860
	Judges	698	421	28	59	73	1,279
	Ratio	1:36	1:6	1:15	1:24	1:234	1:37
	Average productivity of each judge	109	19	44	71	701	110

Table of Case Processing Performance at the Supreme Court in 2024

Jumlah	Pidana	Perdata	Agama	Militer	TUN	Jumlah
Total adjudicated cases	12,297	9,621	1,157	447	7,386	30,908
Total justices	15	15	5	4	6	45
Ratio of justices to cases	1:820	1:641	1:231	1:112	1:1231	1:687
Average productivity of each judge	2,459	1,924	694	335	3,693	2,061

Contribution of Case Finance To State Finance

Contribution from Non-Tax Revenue

No	Account		Realization (Rp)
1.	425231	Revenue from validation of privately prepared documents	100,380,000
2.	425232	Revenue from statutory fee (leges) and registrar fee at the judicial bodies	2,915,740,000
3.	425233	Revenue from case fees	23,785,780,000
4.	425239	Revenue from prosecutor's office and other courts	48,342,060,113
Jumlah			75.143.960.113

Contribution from Court Judgments

Case Review Judgments in Tax Cases

The Supreme Court through their case review judgments in tax cases has established tax payable to the state in the amount of Rp. 15,140,928,659,410.20 (fifteen trillion, one hundred forty billion, nine hundred twenty-eight million, six hundred fifty-nine thousand four hundred ten rupiah and twenty cents) and USD 85,926,370.31 (eighty-five million, nine hundred twenty-six thousand, three hundred seventy dollars and thirty-one cents US dollars)

Judgments in Criminal, Special Criminal and Military Criminal Cases

The Supreme Court and the subordinate courts that have the jurisdiction to hear criminal cases, in addition to imposing punishment, also require defendants to pay fines and restitution. Throughout 2024 the fines and restitution that must be paid by the defendant are as follows:

No	Jenis	Jumlah (Rp)
1	Fines	48,477,311,892,969
2	Restitution	38,774,721,835,094
	Total	87,252,033,728,063

Management of Court Fees at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts

Case Adjudication Fee at the Supreme Court

No	Description	Revenue	Expenditure
1	Start Balance in 2024	26,370,194,906	
2	Revenue in 2024	28,161,037,564	
3.	Utilization of Processing Fee 2024		25,293,991,768
4.	End Balance 2024		29,237,240,702
	Total	54,531,232,470	54,531,232,470

Case Processing Fee at the Appellate Courts

No	Case Type	Number of Cases	Processing Fee	Total (Rp)
1	General Courts (Civil)	8,701	150,000	Rp 1,305,150,000
2	Religious Courts (Civil)	2,576	150,000	Rp 386,400,000
3	State Administrative Courts	1,213	250,000	Rp 303,250,000
	Total			Rp1,994,800,000



Chapter 2

Bureaucratic Reform and Access to Justice

Bureaucratic Reform at the Supreme Court

Reform Program

Pursuant to Decree of the Minister of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform Number 182 of 2024 concerning Technical Guidelines for Bureaucratic Reform Evaluation 2024, bureaucratic reform is no longer evaluated based on the eight areas of change (Change Management, Legislation Administration, Organizational Administration and Strengthening, Governance Administration, HR Management System Administration, Accountability Strengthening Accountability, Supervision Strengthening, and Public Services Quality Improvement), and instead shall be based on general bureaucratic reform achievements and thematic bureaucratic reforms produced in the form of assessment indices. This is done so that evaluations are no longer based solely on documents, but are performed based on outcomes, namely a clean, effective and competitive bureaucracy that encourages national development and public service.

Several bureaucratic reform indicator achieved by the Supreme Court throughout 2024 are as follows.

National Development Planning Indicators (IPPN)

The Supreme Court received an upgrade of its National Development Planning Index, namely 97.84, with Exemplary distinction, as the score for the previous year was 83.9.

Public Service Index

The Kupang Military Court III-15 was selected to represent the Supreme Court as the object of evaluation by the PEKPPP and, as stipulated in Decree of the Minister of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform Number 489 of 2024 on the Results of Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Service Delivery Performance in Ministries and Institutions in 2024, achieved a score of 4.58 Category A, an increase from the previous year of only 4.12.

The Supreme Court also received an award for commitment to the delivery of public services to vulnerable people, namely the West Jakarta Religious Court that won an award for its public service delivery in the category of developing vulnerable group-friendly public service from the Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform (PAN-RB).

Merit System Index

In 2024 the Supreme Court received an Award for Implementation of Merit System in the Recruitment for Senior Leadership Positions 2023 from the State Civil Apparatus Commission (KASN).

Asset Management Index

For dedication, achievement, contribution, and best performance in state property management (BMN), the Supreme Court received second place in the Anugerah Reksa Bandha award in the category of State Asset Reporting Quality Group III from the Ministry of Finance based on Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 430 of 2024 concerning Determination of 2024 Anugerah Reksa Bandha Award Recipients.

Legal Reform Index

The Supreme Court achieved a very significant score increase. Having previously scored 66.56 with a moderate designation, in 2024 the Supreme Court obtained a score of 99.28 with an AA (excellent) designation. One of the awards received by the Supreme Court, which is also an element in the assessment of this indicator, is the National Legal Information Documentation Network (JDIHN) Awards as First Best in 2024, State Institution Level Category, from the National Law Development Agency (BPHN).

Index and Architecture of Electronic-Based Governance System (SPBE)

The Supreme Court SPBE Index underwent an increase compared to the previous year, from 3.19 to 3.52 with a very good designation. The increase was supported by the Supreme Court's achievement in implementing an electronic-based governance system during 2024, among others, supported by the issuance of policies to serve as guidelines within the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts.

Development of Integrity Zones

The Supreme Court proposed 259 work units to the Minister of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform to be subjected to a self-administered evaluation for Integrity Zone Development towards Corruption-Free Area (WBK) status in 2024. From 2018 to 2024, 16 work units were designated of Clean and Service-Oriented Bureaucratic Area (WBBM), and 243 work units have WBK status.

Organizational Development

Transition of Tax Courts under the Supreme Court

In 2023, the Constitutional Court issued Judgment No. 26/PUU-XXI/2023 which partially granted the petition to review the Tax Court Law. This judgment transferred the authority to administer Tax Courts from the Ministry of Finance to the Supreme Court. This will increase public confidence in the tax justice system and ensure that decisions are based on objective legal considerations.

Evaluation of Justice Reform Blue Print 2010-2035

Throughout 2024, various recommendations based on the result of evaluations were implemented with a main focus being put on aligning the evaluation findings with the Supreme Court's strategic work program. Additionally, consultations with members of the Supreme Court Reform Advisory Team was also conducted to align the priority agendas to be implemented with the expectations and aspirations of relevant external stakeholders.

The result of the Blueprint evaluation will serve as direction for the development of reform programs throughout 2024-2035 so that the objectives of reform, namely increasing public trust in the judiciary and realizing the vision of the Supreme Court (Creating a Grand Indonesian Judiciary).

Access To Justice and Improved Public Service

Reform Program

Implementation of the Principle of Restorative Justice

In 2024, Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2024 on Guidelines for Adjudication of Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice was issued. The purpose of hearing criminal cases based on restorative justice without eliminating criminal liability are:

- a. to rehabilitate the victim of criminal offense;
- b. to restore the relationship between the defendant, the victim, and/or the community;
- c. to encourage the accountability of the defendant; and
- d. to prevent any person, especially children, from being deprived of their liberty.

Supreme Court Award

In order to encourage the implementation of reform policies to improve court services, the Supreme Court bestowed the Supreme Court Award 2024 to courts that excel in implementing policies with the following categories.

- a. Implementation of Electronic Trials
- b. Implementation of e-Berpadu
- c. Small-Claims Court Hearings
- d. Court Mediation
- e. Performance in Enforcement Services
- f. Disclosure of Information before the Court
- g. Public Satisfaction Survey

Mediation

From 2016 to 2024, the Supreme Court has accredited 28 institutions that provide mediation education and training to improve the quality and quantity of certified non-judge mediators who act as mediators in the courts.

Inauguration of New Courthouse

In 2024, dozens of new court buildings were inaugurated as part of the effort to accelerate judicial reform and improve the quality of court services, consisting of five appellate court buildings and 21 first instance court buildings.

Innovations in Delivery of Public Service

In order to improve access to justice, the Supreme Court encourages the use of information technology in the courts to encourage judicial bodies under the Supreme Court to develop innovations to improve organizational performance and public services.

Applications produced in 2024 among others are as follows.

- a. SIAP MA Terintegrasi Application
- b. Early Detection Application
- c. JDIH Mobile Version Application.
- d. DIKTUM Application
- e. Integrated Court Performance Monitoring System (One Finger) Application
- f. Electronic Enforcement Monitoring Application, Directorate General of General Courts
- g. Technical Personnel Development System (Siganis) of the General Courts
- h. Exemplary and Resilient Court Quality Certification Application (Si Ampuh)
- i. Ebinwas Application (Electronic Development and Supervision)
- j. EAC (electronic Divorce Certificate)
- k. Monekstun (Monitoring of State Administrative Enforcement Evaluation)
- l. In order to enhance delivery of services in the general courts, the Directorate general of General Courts initiated a number of programs, among others:
 - (1) Performance evaluation of all work units under it.
 - (2) Performance evaluation of work units within the General Courts in 2024.
- m. The Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts organized a Court Service Improvement Competition: Realizing Excellent Service in Military and State Administrative Courts in order to promote improvements in delivery of public services and guarantee a fair judicial process at the courts of appeal or courts of first instance.

Court Services for Underprivileged Members of the Community

Exemption of Court Fees

Table of Data on Court Fee Exemption at the General Courts, Religious Courts, and State Administrative Courts in 2024

No.	Branch of the Judiciary	Number of Cases Adjudicated
1.	General Courts	1,229
2.	Religious Courts	26,867
3.	State Administrative Courts	22
	Total	28,118

Hearings Conducted Outside the Courthouse

Table of Data on Hearings Outside the Courthouse at the General Courts, Religious Courts, Military Courts, and State Administrative Courts in 2024

No.	Branch of the Judiciary	Number of Cases Adjudicated
1.	General Courts	6,710
2.	Religious Courts	39,027
3.	Military Courts	463
4.	State Administrative Court	18
	Total	46,218

Legal Aid Desk (Posbakum)

Table of Data on Posbakum Services at the General Courts, Religious Courts, Military Courts, and State Administrative Courts in 2024

No.	Branch of the Judiciary	Number of Cases Adjudicated
1.	General Courts	79,385
2.	Religious Courts	235,522
3.	State Administrative Courts	3,372
	Total	318,279

Organization of Public Service Malls

To date, a total of 115 district courts and 128 religious courts are providing services at the local Public Service Malls.

Ease of Access for People with Disability

In 2024, the Secretary of the Supreme Court issued Decree No. 264/SEK/SK.RA1.7/III/2024 on the Determination of 24 Courts to Receive Budget for the Procurement of Facilities and Infrastructure for Providing Disability Services in Fiscal Year 2024, bringing the number of courts receiving special allocations up to 2024 at 448 courts.

Data on Integrated One-Stop Information Service (PTSP)

No.	Information	Total Services
1.	Supreme Court Information Service	3,843
2.	General Court Information Service	164,046
3.	Religious Court Information Service	285,654
4.	State Administrative and Military Court Information Service (Military Courts)	258
5.	State Administrative and Military Court Information Service (State Administrative Court)	2,190
Total		455,991

Publication Through Printed Media

Supreme Court Magazine

In 2024, 3,600 copies of three editions were published. One thousand two hundred copies of edition 34 were printed, 1,200 copies of edition 35, and 1,200 copies of edition 36. The Supreme Court Magazine can also be accessed electronically through the link <https://perpustakaan.mahkamahagung.go.id/>.

Kepaniteraan Newsletter

The Supreme Court Registrar's Newsletter contains information on both administrative and technical aspects of cases at the Supreme Court. In 2024, the Newsletter contained three main report topics, namely "Highest in History, 90.32% of Cases Documents Finalized in Less than Three Months"; "7 Consecutive Years, Supreme Court Manages to Maintain a Adjudicating Productivity Rate of Above 90%"; and "Petitions Granted: 11.26% Cassations and 11.82% Case Reviews".

Dandapala Magazine

Dandapala (meaning guardian of justice) is an internal magazine circulated within the Directorate General of the General Courts (Badilum), and throughout 2024 6 editions were published, namely edition 57 to 62.

Peradilan Agama Magazine

In 2024, the Religious Court Magazine was published once, namely Edition 23 in November 2024 with the theme "Building Leadership Agility in Religious Courts".

Integritas Magazine

In June 2024, Integritas Magazine Volume II was published with the main topic being "Integrity Zone: Notes on the Development of Integrity Zones in the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts".

Law and Justice Journal

Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan (Law and Justice Journal) is published by the Center for Legal and Judicial Research and Development at the Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training Agency, which is published three times a year including 2024.



Chapter 3

Human Resource Management

Reform Program

The Supreme Court continues to be committed to improving the quality of the state civil apparatus (ASN) through competency development and accelerating digital transformation. A number of innovative reforms have been initiated, among others: Sarasehan Interaktif (Perisai) regular meetings, Legal Articles of the Indonesian Archipelago (Arunika) which also serves as a means to improve staff competence, Compilation of Inventory of Administrative Technical Problems (Dimensi), SIPINTAR (Professionalism System for Religious Courts Technical Personnel), *Electronic Track Record* (ETR), Integrated Electronic Guidance and Supervision Application (E-Binwas), LMS Menpim Optima, and the application of Administrative Services for Training and Recapitulation (Laskar).

Recruitment of Human Resources

To ensure transparency in the recruitment process, selection process is conducted by using *Computer Assisted Test* (CAT), which displays test results directly on a large screen after participants have finished taking the test and allowing other parties to monitor the participant's score directly while the participant is undergoing selection.

Staff Composition of the Supreme Court and the Four Branches of the Judiciary

Staff Composition

Table of Total Number and Composition of Human Resources of the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2024

Position	SC	District Court		Religious Court		Military Court		State Administrative Court		Total
		Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	
Justices	45									45
Judges	322	738	3,224	426	2,181	28	140	60	259	7,378
Ad Hoc Judges	9	108	350							467
Registrars	1	33	372	34	410	4	19	7	30	910
Junior Registrars		128	1,114	67	1,058	8	17	15	57	2,464
Deputy Registrars		508	2,108	635	1,031	9	55	71	201	4,618
Bailiffs			1,482		1,127			12	60	2,681
Structural	348	228	1,360	233	1,397	27	66	54	114	3,827
Functional	576	171	525	190	634	2	14	25	73	2,210
Technical	301	553	3,706	398	2,164	87	247	55	299	7,810
PPPK	18	64	40	58	42	8	3	6	3	242
Total	1,620	2,531	14,281	2,041	10,044	173	561	305	1,096	32,652

*) SIKEP data as per 31 December 2024

Establishment of State Civil Apparatus Staffing Needs

In 2024, the Supreme Court received a recruitment allocation of 14,216 employees.

Recruitment

Recruitment of State Civil Apparatus

In 2024, the Supreme Court conducted Candidate State Civil Apparatus (CPNS) recruitment to fill 4,940 (four thousand nine hundred forty) positions, and Government Contract Employees (PPPK) recruitment to fill 9,276 (nine thousand two hundred seventy-six) positions, with the following details.

In addition, the recruitment of Government Contract Employees (PPPK) for Fiscal Year 2024 also took place to fill 8,240 positions.

Recruitment of Ad Hoc Judges

In 2024, the Supreme Court recruited 24 Ad Hoc Judges specializing in corruption crimes.

Competency Assessment Center

In order to implement competency-based HR policies, in 2024 the Supreme Court, through the Competency Assessment Centre, assessed the potential and competence of 1,695 state civil apparatus. In order to obtain qualified court chairpersons and vice chairpersons with high integrity, the Competency Assessment Unit conducted assessment on the vice chairpersons and judges at the courts of first instance.

Human Resources Development

Development of Judicial Technical Competence

Table of Participants of Judicial Technical Competence Development

No.	Training Program	Participants (persons)	Passed (persons)
1.	Integrated Candidate Judge Education and Training	1,459	1,456
2.	National Priority Certification Training	400	405
3.	National Non-Priority Certification Training	200	201
4.	Judicial Technical Training	156	156
5.	Short Course	166	166
6.	Integrated Training of Tutor & Training of Mentor for Candidate Judge Education and Training	643	643
Total		3,024	3,027

Human Resource Competency Development in Management and Leadership

Table of Participants of Human Resource Competency Development in Management and Leadership

No.	Type of Education and Training	Participants (persons)	Realization (persons)
1.	Candidate Civil Servant Basic Training	1,096	1,096
2.	State Defense (<i>Bela Negara</i>) Training for Government Contract Employees (PPPK)	155	155
3.	Leadership Education and Training	160	160
4.	General Administration Technical Education and Training	2,172	2,435
5.	Education and Training for Functional Positions	382	396
Total		3,965	4,242

Commendations and Satyalancana Karya Satya Awards

Table of Satyalancana Karya Satya Recipients 2024

No.	Award	Total
1.	Satyalancana Karya Satya XXX	1,316
2.	Satyalancana Karya Satya XX	553
3.	Satyalancana Karya Satya X	441
Total		2,310

Table of Karya Satya Award Recipients 2024

No.	Award	Total
1.	Karya Satya Sewindu	44
2.	Karya Satya Dwi Windu	70
Total		114

Promotion and Transfers

Personnel Promotions and Transfers

Table of Personnel Promotions and Transfers

Classification	Position	Promotion	Transfer
Court Technical Staff	Appellate Court Judge	29	623
	First Instance Court Judge	316	1,654
	Ad Hoc Judge		100
	Registrar	178	305
	Junior Registrar	705	420
	Deputy Registrar	464	597
	Bailiff	102	84
	Deputy Bailiff		242
Non-Technical Staff	Echelon I	1	4
	Echelon II	11	12
	Echelon III	68	39
	Echelon IV	176	260
	Functional	52	523
	<i>Pelaksana</i>		2,248
Total		2,102	7,111

Appointment to Functional Positions

Table of Appointments of Functional Officials within the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in 2024

No.	Position	Total
1.	Archivist	1
2.	Expert Human Resources Personnel	142
3.	Assessor Human Resources Personnel	6
4.	Analyst of State Budget Finance Management	127
5.	Learning Technology Developer	2
6.	Expert Computer Personnel	14
7.	Expert Court Personnel	78
8.	Trainer/Instructor	2
Total		374

Awards

On 26 September 2024, the Supreme Court of Indonesia received an award from the National Civil Service Agency (BKN) for implementing the Data Quality Measurement Instrument and Accelerating the Resolution of Data Disparity in Central Agencies.



Chapter 4

Financial, Asset and Information Technology Management

Reform Program

IT-Based Financial Management

In addition to using the SAKTI application developed by the Ministry of Finance, the Supreme Court has also developed an internal application to support its state finance management and accountability, namely as follows.

1. SIMARI application (Supreme Court Information System)
2. e-BIMA application (electronic Budgeting Implementation Monitoring and Accountability)
3. Komdanas application (National data Communication)

Strategic Role of State Asset (BMN) Data In Creating Accountable and Transparent Governance

In 2024, the Supreme Court placed state asset data as a strategic asset that plays a vital role in decision making. A data-driven approach has become a key strategy in managing and utilizing state property, enabling organizations to make more accurate, transparent, and accountable decisions.

Reform in Information Technology

In order to enhance the ability to provide services for the justice-seeking public, the Supreme Court has carried out digital transformation in all aspects related to the administration and technical aspects of justice through the use of information technology.

Financial Management

2024 Financial Report of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has adopted a policy for the consolidated preparation of Financial Statement for 1st Semester of 2024, Financial Statements for 3rd Quarter of 2024 and Financial Statements for 2nd Semester of 2024, which were undertaken on an online and offline manner. The policy is the Supreme Court's strategy in preparing financial statements in accordance with Government Accounting Standards (SAP). This is proven by the attainment of an unqualified opinion (WTP) for the twelfth consecutive time from BPK.

Strategic Steps Taken by the Supreme Court in Maintaining an Unqualified Opinion

1. Enhance competence and commitment of management and staff in realizing the implementation of transparent, efficient, accurate, and accountable financial management in accordance with applicable regulations.
2. Provide continual guidance, support, monitoring and evaluation, and supervision of financial management and preparation of financial reports to work units within the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts.
3. Undertake intensive coordination and communication functions in a cascading manner among organizational units at the ministerial/agency, echelon I, regional, and work unit levels as well as within the internal units in the respective sections.
4. Accelerate the monitoring of financial data and state owned assets at an earlier timeframe in Mosakti's to do list, monitoring, and list/details menus.
5. Prepare financial reports from the level of work units, regions, echelon I, and ministries/institutions reliably and on time in the first semester, third quarter, second semester unaudited and audited that meet the characteristics of financial reports, namely relevant and reliable and comparable and understandable.
6. Prepare financial statements at the unit, regional, echelon I and ministerial/agency levels in a timely manner for 1st semester, 3rd quarter, and 2nd semester, both unaudited and audited, which meets the characteristics of financial statements, namely relevant and reliable as well as comparable and able to be understood.
7. Report case finance cash balance and case finance balance in other government accounts (RPL) that are under the control of the Revenue Treasurer (including RPL balance) every month.
8. Minimize repeated findings of the State Financial Audit Institution (BPK) with respect to state financial management as reflected in the BPK's Audit Report (LHP) relating to non-compliance of regulations and inadequacy in the implementation of internal control systems.
9. Enhance the effective implementation of internal control over financial reporting (PIPK) starting from the planning, implementation, and administration stages up to recording to ensure that the resulting financial statements are reliable and in accordance with government accounting standards.
10. Act upon recommendations resulting from BPK's audit as stated in the Audit Report and result of the Supervisory Body review of the 2023 Supreme Court Financial Statement in line with the action plan.
11. Formulate regulations, technical manuals, and regulatory updates by revising accounting guidelines on an accrual basis adjusted to the most recent regulations, both internally within the Supreme Court and externally within the Ministry of Finance.

Performance Based Budgeting

Performance-based budgeting is a budgeting system that is oriented towards the organization's outputs and is closely related to the organization's vision, mission, and strategic plan. Ineffective and non-performance-oriented budgets would undermine the plans that have been developed.

Based on Supreme Court Regulation (PMK) No. 113 of 2023 on Cost Standards for Output for 2024, the Supreme Court has established special output cost standards for 2024 for Echelon 1 units and classification of the detailed outputs is as follows.

No	Echelon 1 Unit	Classification of Detailed Output
1.	Registrar's Office	Personal Legal Cases (1044.BCA)
2.	Directorate General of General Courts	Personal Legal Cases (1049.BCA and 1049.QCA)
3.	Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts	Personal Legal Cases (1058.BCA)

The Supreme Court has implemented performance-based budgeting related to its main duties and functions, namely case adjudication by proposing budget support for the adjudication of general criminal cases, military criminal cases, and industrial relation cases with a maximum claim of Rp150,000,000.00.

Program Planning and Budgeting for the 2024 Fiscal Year

Ceiling for Budget Allocation Ceiling per Echelon I Unit

No.	Echelon I Units	Allocation Ceiling 2024	Automatic Adjustment	Automatic Adjustment Relaxation	Deduction	Ceiling to Become 2024
1.	Registrar's Office	212,525,960,000.00	1,719,641,000.00	1,719,641,000.00	0	212,525,960.000
2.	District Courts	145,280,941,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	0	145,280,941.000
3.	Religious Courts	123,860,368,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	10,000,000,000.00	0	123,860,368.000
4.	Military and State Administrative Courts	30,979,225,000.00	1,764,000,000.00	1,764,000,000.00	0	30,979,225.000
5.	Administrative Affairs Units	11,140,083,099,000.00	843,590,929,000.00	830,321,541,000.00	13,269,388,000.00	11.126.813.711.000
6.	Oversight Body	88,013,162,000.00	4,424,357,000.00	4,424,357,000.00	0	88,013,162.000
7.	Judicial and Legal Research and Development and Training and Education Agency (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil)	163,025,357,000.00	15,190,027,000.00	13,317,544,000.00	1,872,483,000.00	161.152.874.000
Total		11.903.768.112.000.00	886,688,954,000.00	871,547,083,000.00	15,141,871,000.00	11,888,626,241,000.00

National Priority Program

Budget allocated to the Supreme Court has been utilized to implement the following priority activities.

- a. Development of the e-Court application for the filling of cassation and case review petitions
- b. Enhancement of the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP)
- c. Enhancement of the SPPT TI function at the courts
- d. Technical support for case processing based on restorative justice
- e. Technical support for women in conflict with the law
- f. Adjudication of cases at the general courts that are exempted from court fees
- g. Adjudication of cases at the religious courts that are exempted from court fees
- h. Adjudication of cases at the religious courts by means of integrated hearings
- i. Adjudication of cases at the general courts conducted through hearings held outside the court building
- j. Adjudication of cases at the religious courts conducted through hearings held outside the court building
- k. Disputing parties serviced through hearings conducted outside the court building at the state administrative courts
- l. Disputing parties serviced through hearings conducted outside the court building at the military courts
- m. Service provided by the legal aid desk at the general courts
- n. Legal aid service provided at the religious courts
- o. Service provided by the legal aid desk at the state administrative courts
- p. Integrated training on Juvenile Criminal Justice System at the courts by the Supreme Court
- q. Integrated training on Environmental Certification at the Supreme Court
- r. Training on Commercial Court Judge Certification
- s. Training on Mediator Judge Certification
- t. Manual for the implementation of restorative justice in jinayah cases

Table on the Development of the Supreme Court's Budget from 2020 up to 2024

No.	Fiscal Year	Staff Expenditure (Rp)	Asset Expenditure (Rp)	Capital Expenditure (Rp)	Total Budget (Rp)
1.	2020	7,079,514,631,000.00	2,125,156,095,000.00	650,235,304,000.00	9,854,906,030,000.00
2.	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
3.	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
4.	2023	7,333,345,686,000.00	2,730,640,295,000.00	1,844,937,734,000.00	11,908,923,715,000.00
5.	2024	7,765,344,168,000.00	3,040,036,483,000.00	1,120,111,847,000.00	11,925,492,498,000.00

Grants

Table of Grants by Form

Form of Grant	Number of Units	Nilai Perolehan (Rp)
Asset Grants	332	138,304,456,634.00
Monetary Grants	9	6,212,524,000.00
Service Grants	20	35,789,136,406.00
Total	361	180,306,117,040.00

Budget Realization

REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2024 BY PROGRAM AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024						
No.	PROGRAM	CEILING	REALIZATION	%	REMAINING BUDGET	%
		(Rp)	(Rp)		(Rp)	
1.	Administrative Affairs Agency	11,050,043,729,000.00	10,780,875,985,182.00	97.56%	269,167,743,818.00	2.44%
	Managerial Support Program	11,050,043,729,000.00	10,780,875,985,182.00	97.56%	269,167,743,818.00	2.44%
2.	Registrar's Office	222,006,897,000.00	220,513,142,916.00	99.33%	1,493,754,084.00	0.67%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	15,773,175,000.00	15,126,510,524.00	95.90%	646,664,476.00	4.10%
	Managerial Support Program	206,233,722,000.00	205,386,632,392.00	99.59%	847,089,608.00	0.41%
3.	Directorate General of General Courts	149,234,382,000.00	144,984,818,128.00	97.15%	4,249,563,872.00	2.85%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	87,576,210,000.00	85,032,006,002.00	97.09%	2,544,203,998.00	2.91%
	Managerial Support Program	61,658,172,000.00	59,952,812,126.00	97.23%	1,705,359,874.00	2.77%
4.	Directorate General of Religious Courts	135,205,164,000.00	126,994,913,903.00	93.93%	8,210,250,097.00	6.07%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	72,467,161,000.00	70,829,968,873.00	97.74%	1,637,192,127.00	2.26%
	Managerial Support Program	62,738,003,000.00	56,164,945,030.00	89.52%	6,573,057,970.00	10.48%
5.	Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts	31,161,153,000.00	30,514,642,709.00	97.93%	646,510,291.00	2.07%
	Law Enforcement and Legal Service Programs	9,444,425,000.00	9,206,799,461.00	97.48%	237,625,539.00	2.52%
	Managerial Support Program	21,716,728,000.00	21,307,843,248.00	98.12%	408,884,752.00	1.88%
6.	Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy and Education and Training Agency	249,828,011,000.00	240,054,298,040.00	96.09%	9,773,712,960.00	3.91%
	Managerial Support Program	249,828,011,000.00	240,054,298,040.00	96.09%	9,773,712,960.00	3.91%
7.	Oversight Agency	88,013,162,000.00	83,228,537,140.00	94.56%	4,784,624,860.00	5.44%
	Managerial Support Program	88,013,162,000.00	83,228,537,140.00	94.56%	4,784,624,860.00	5.44%
Total		11,925,492,498,000.00	11,627,166,338,018.00	97.50%	298,326,159,982.00	2.50%

Source: <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2024
BY TYPE OF SPENDING
AS OF 31 DECEMBER, 2024

NO.	EXPENDITURE	CEILING	REALIZATION	%	REMAINING BUDGET	%
		(Rp)	(Rp)		(Rp)	
1.	Staff Expenditure	7,765,344,168,000.00	7,565,783,669,589.00	97.43%	199,560,498,411.00	2.57%
2.	Asset Expenditure	3,040,036,483,000.00	2,956,975,619,433.00	97.27%	83,060,863,567.00	2.73%
3.	Capital Expenditure	1,120,111,847,000.00	1,104,407,048,996.00	98.60%	15,704,798,004.00	1.40%
Total		11,925,492,498,000.00	11,627,166,338,018.00	97.50%	298,326,159,982.00	2.50%

Source: <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

REPORT ON REALIZATION OF BUDGET UTILIZATION IN 2024
BY ECHELON I UNIT
AS OF 31 DECEMBER, 2024

NO.	ECHELON I UNIT	CEILING	REALIZATION	%	REMAINING BUDGET	%
		(Rp)	(Rp)		(Rp)	
1.	Administrative Affairs Agency	11,050,043,729,000.00	10,780,875,985,182.00	97.56%	269,167,734,818.00	2,44%
2.	Registrar's Office	222,006,897,000.00	220,513,142,916.00	99.33%	1,493,754,084.00	0,67%
3.	Directorate General of General Courts	149,234,382,000.00	144,984,818,128.00	97.15%	4,249,563,872.00	2,85%
4.	Directorate General of Religious Courts	135,205,164,000.00	126,994,913,903.00	93.93%	8,210,250,097.00	6,07%
5.	Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts	31,161,153,000.00	30,514,642,709.00	97.93%	646,510,291.00	2,07%
6.	Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy and Education and Training Agency	249,828,011,000.00	240,054,298,040.00	96.09%	9,773,712,960.00	3,91%
7.	Oversight Agency	88,013,162,000.00	83,228,537,140.00	94.56%	4,784,624,860.00	5,44%
Total		11,925,492,498,000.00	11,627,166,338,018.00	97.50%	298,326,159,982.00	2.50%

Source: <http://spanint.kemenkeu.go.id/>

Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of the District Court for the 2024 Fiscal Year

In 2024, the targeted non-tax state revenue (PNBP) was proposed at Rp86,905,618,000.00 (eighty-six billion, nine hundred five million, six hundred eighteen thousand rupiah) to the Ministry of Finance c.q. Directorate of Non-Tax State Revenue with realized revenue as of 31 December 2024 in the amount of Rp105,803,181,237.00 (one hundred five billion, eight hundred three million, one hundred eighty-one two hundred thirty-seven rupiah) or 121.74%.

Utilization of Non-Tax Revenue funds in 2024

Table of Expenditure Using Non-Tax Revenue Funds of the Supreme Court in 2024 by Echelon I Units (as of 31 December 2024)

Echelon I	Ceiling	Type of Expenditure	Ceiling for Expenditure from Non-Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue Fund Utilization	Total Non-Tax Revenue Fund Utilization	Percentage of Utilization
02 - Registrar's Office	Rp62,192,000.00	CapitalExpenditure-53	Rp62,192,000.00	Rp23,088,000.00	Rp23,088,000.00	37.12%
03 - Directorate General of General Courts	Rp7,816,746,000.00	Asset Expenditure-52	Rp867,746,000.00	Rp864,473,912.00	Rp7,813,144,122.00	99.95%
		CapitalExpenditure-53	Rp6,949,000,000.00	Rp6,948,670,210.00		
04 - Directorate General of Religious Courts	Rp22,636,550,000.00	Asset Expenditure-52	Rp5,388,550,000.00	Rp4,294,145,194.00	Rp17,209,105,194.00	76.02%
		CapitalExpenditure-53	Rp17,248,000,000.00	Rp12,914,960,000.00		
05 - Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts	Rp356,740,000.00	Asset Expenditure-52	Rp28,000,000.00	Rp27,989,000.00	Rp316,789,000.00	88.80%
		CapitalExpenditure-53	Rp328,740,000.00	Rp288,800,000.00		
TOTAL	Rp30,872,228,000.00		Rp30,872,228,000.00	Rp21,129,128,521.00	Rp25,362,126,316.00	82.15%

Settlement of Compensation Claims at the Supreme Court in 2024

Table of State Loss as of 31 December 2024 (In Rupiah)

As Settlement Status		NUMBER OF CASES	AMOUNT OF STATE LOSS	PAYMENT OF INSTALLMENTS AND REVIEW BY OVERSIGHT BODY UP TO 31 December 2024	REMAINING INSTALLMENT
A	DETERMINED				
1.	Treasury Compensation Claims	4	1,114,246,950.00	1,114,246,950.00	0,00
2.	Non-Treasury Compensation Claims	266	3,189,719,047.00	3,170,981,541.00	18.737.506,00
3.	Third Party	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
B	IN THE PROCESS OF DETERMINATION				
1.	Treasury Compensation Claims	1	22,772,000.00	22,772,000.00	0,00
2.	Non-Treasury Compensation Claims	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
3.	Third Party	0	0.00	0.00	0,00
C	INFORMATION				
1.	BPK (Financial Audit Institution)	441	25,105,030,304.98	25,105,030,304.98	0,00
2.	APIP (Government Internal Control)	16	518,543,961.76	518,543,961.76	0,00
TOTAL		728	29,950,312,263.74	29,931,574,757.74	18,737,506.00

Follow Up Actions to Financial Audit Institution (BPK) Audit Recommendations

Monitoring of follow-up action to BPK audit recommendations up to 1st Semester of 2024 includes 47 reports consisting of 795 findings containing 1,909 recommendations amounting to Rp55,550,144,690.40 (fifty-five billion five hundred fifty million one hundred forty-four thousand six hundred ninety rupiah forty cents).

Asset Management

Performance in the Management of State Assets

Value of State Assets at the Supreme Court

The value of state assets (BMN) of the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts as set forth in the 2024 Financial Statements of Ministries/Institutions (LKKL) is Rp32,391,552,262,519.00 (thirty-two trillion three hundred ninety-one billion five hundred fifty-two million two hundred sixty-two thousand five hundred nineteen rupiah).

Strategic Policies on the Management and Administration of State Assets

A number of strategic policies of the Supreme Court with respect to the management and administration of state assets issued in 2024 are as follows.

1. **Letter of the Acting Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 119/SEK/PL1.2/V/2024**
"Preparation for Migration of State Asset Management Data for the Implementation of SIMAN v2"
2. **Letter of the Acting Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 2865/SEK/PL1.2.1/V/2024**
"Technical Manual for Proposing State Asset Needs Plan (RKBMN) at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts for Fiscal Year 2026"
3. **Letter of the Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 275/SEK/PL1.2.1/VIII/2024**
"Technical Manual on the Procedure for Requesting the Use, Utilization, Transfer, Destruction and Write-Off of State Assets at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts"
4. **Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 1085/SEK/SK.PL1.2/VIII/2024**
"Partial Delegation of the Authority of the Secretary of the Supreme Court as Asset User to the Secretaries of Echelon I Units, Head of General Affairs Bureau, Chairpersons/Heads/Deputy Chairpersons/Deputy Heads/Secretaries at the Appellate Level, and Chairpersons/Heads/Deputy Chairpersons/Deputy Heads/Secretaries at the First Instance Level to Sign Letters, Approvals, and/or Decisions with regard to Request for the Use, Utilization, Transfer, Destruction and Write-Off of State Assets"
5. **Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 1393/SEK/SK.PL1/X/2024**
"Enhancement of the e-Sadewa Application Version 3.5 Feature for Proposal State Asset Needs Plan (RKBMN)"
6. **Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 1394/SEK/SK.PL1/X/2024**
"Enhancement of the e-Sadewa Application Version 3.6 Standardization Feature"
7. **Circular of the Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 6 of 2024**
"Technical Manual for Proposing Revision to a State Asset Needs Plan (RKBMN) at the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts"

State Asset Needs Planning

Table of Recapitulated Review of Proposed 2024 State Asset Needs Plan for the 2026 Fiscal Year At Each Stage

Proposed by Unit					Approved Result of Review									
					Regional Coordinator Level					Echelon I Level				
Procurement	Maintenance	RP3BMN			Procurement	Maintenance	RP3BMN			Procurement	Maintenance	RP3BMN		
		Utilization	Transfer	Write-Off			Utilization	Transfer	Write-Off			Utilization	Transfer	Write-Off
1,187	122,124	63	241	2,030	1,187 (100%)	122,124 (100%)	63 (100%)	241 (100%)	2,030 (100%)	1,072 (90,31%)	122,078 (99,96%)	61 (96,82%)	241 (100%)	1,990

RP3BMN = Planned Utilization, Transfer, and Delisting of State Assets

Approved Result of Review														
Tingkat Lembaga					Internal Control (APIP)					Director General of State Assets (DJKN)				
Procurement	Maintenance	RP3BMN			Procurement	Maintenance	RP3BMN			Procurement	Maintenance	RP3BMN		
		Utilization	Transfer	Write-Off			Utilization	Transfer	Write-Off			Utilization	Transfer	Write-Off
1,044 (87,95%)	121,380 (99,39%)	59 (93,65%)	241 (100%)	1,980	1,001 (84,33%)	121,114	58 (92,06%)	241 (100%)	1,979 (94,78)	310 (26,12%)	120,918 (99,01%)	59 (93,65%)	241 (100%)	1,980

Notes on Review of Proposed State Assets Needs at the Supreme Court is presented on <https://s.id/CatatanHasilPenelaahanRKBMN>

Determination of Status of State Asset Use (SPS BMN)

Table of comparison of SPS BMN in 2023 and 2024

No	Authority	Type of State Asset	Determination of Use Status			
			2023 Fiscal Year		2024 Fiscal Year	
			Number of SK PSP	Value of SK PSP	Number of SK PSP	Value of SK PSP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Asset Manager	State assets that bear a certificate of ownership, such as land, building, and official vehicles and state assets other than land, building, or official vehicles that do not bear proof of ownership with a value of more than Rp100,000,000.00 per unit/ item	540	1,852,326,552,712	583	1,946,251,258,331
2.	Asset User	State assets other than land, building, or official vehicles that do not bear proof of ownership with a value up to Rp100,000,000.00 per unit/ item	775	400,488,905,471	886	422,012,611,929

Accelerated Certification of Government Property

Table of Accelerated Certification of State Asset in the form of Property by Branches of the Judiciary

NO.	JUDICIAL BRANCH	CERTIFIED IN THE NAME OF THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT C.O. SUPREME COURT			
		2023	%	2024	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Echelon I, head office	42 out of a total of 49 plots	86%	52 out of a total of 57 plots	91%
		165,617 m ² out of a total area of 173,742 m ²		164.338 m ² out of a total area 168.496 m ²	
2.	General	2,374 out of a total of 2,449 plots	97%	2.406 out of a total of 2.458 plots	98%
		4,593,183 m ² out of a total area 4,793,173 m ²		4.823.390 m ² out of a total area 5.004.100 m ²	
3.	Religious	1,034 out of a total of 1,074 plots	96%	1.087 out of a total of 1.133 plots	96%
		2,632,667 m ² out of a total area 2,751,479 m ²		2.588.706 m ² out of a total area 2.739.080 m ²	
4.	Military	33 out of a total of 34 plots	97%	35 out of a total of 35 plots	100%
		75,294 m ² out of a total area 77,268 m ²		8.676 m ² out of a total area 78.676 m ²	
5.	State Administrative	97 out of a total of 101 plots	96%	96 out of a total of 100 plots	96%
		212,007 m ² out of a total area 225,858 m ²		224.006 m ² out of a total area 244.732 m ²	
Grand Total		3.580 out of a total of 3.707 plots	96.57%	3,676 out of a total of 3,783 plots	97.17%
		7.678.768 m ² out of a total area 8.021.520 m ²		7,879,116 m ² out of a total area 8,235,084 m ²	

Budgetary Support for Fulfillment of Facility and Infrastructure Needs to Sustain Court Services

Progress of the Construction of 13 New Appellate Courthouses

Pursuant to Laws Number 8 to Number 10 of 2021 on the Establishment of 13 Appellate Courts, the Supreme Court has initiated construction in 2023 to 2024 with the following details.

- a. Five appellate court buildings (38.46%) has been inaugurated.
- b. Eight appellate court buildings (61.54%) has not been inaugurated.

Post-Disaster Construction of Courthouses

Four courthouses were affected by disaster and reconstructed from fiscal year 2022 to 2024, and have been inaugurated in 2024, as follows:

- a. Central Sulawesi High Court;
- b. Banda Aceh High Court;
- c. Palu State Administrative Court; and
- d. Banda Aceh District Court.

New Features for State Asset Management through the E-Sadewa Application

The Supreme Court's state asset management and administration application, called e-Sadewa, continues to develop features and improve functions in supporting the business process to meet the needs of facilities and infrastructure for the Supreme Court and subordinate courts.

Information Technology Management

A number of information technology developments carried out by the Supreme Court throughout 2024 are as follows.

Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) Version 5.6.0

Released update to the SIPP application for the first instance and appellate levels were done in stages. At the first stage, the update was done in January 2024, upgrading the SIPP from version 5.3.0. to 5.4.0. The enhanced features of SIPP for the first instance and appellate levels in Version 5.4.0 are as follows.

1. Data integration between the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) application for the first instance level and the Information Technology-Based Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT-TI) in the religious courts (Syar'iyah Courts).
2. Integration of the first level Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) application and the Information Technology-Based Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT-TI) for the general courts and the religious courts (Syar'iyah Courts).
3. Development of electronic Case File Administration feature for the filing of cassation and case review petitions (bundles A-B) in the 4 (four) branches of the judiciary.
4. Data integration between the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) application for the first instance level and the e-Berpadu application at the military courts.

At Stage II, the update was conducted in April 2024, which enhanced the SIPP from version to 5.4.0 to version 5.5.0. The enhanced features of the SIPP application version 5.5.0. for the first instance and appellate levels allows the submission of cassation/case review petitions electronically from SIPP, which is integrated with the Supreme Court's SIAP application.

At Stage III, the update was introduced in September 2024, upgrading SIPP from version 5.5.0. to version 5.6.0. The enhanced features of SIPP for the first instance and appellate levels in version 5.6.0. are as follows.

All Branches of the Judiciary:

1. addition of early case detection feature;
2. addition of multiple case review petition feature;
3. addition of feature for stating the grounds for petition a case review; and
4. data integration (API) between the SIPP and SIAP applications, the SIPP and e-Court applications, and the SIPP and e-Berpadu applications.

General Courts:

1. addition of cassation report (remand extension) feature in the cassation register detail page;
2. addition of registered mail option in the recording of data on notice of judgment and execution of court notification letter (relaas);
3. addition of determination of restitution amount in criminal cases;
4. addition of recording of data of the bride and groom in marriage dispensation cases;
5. change of caption that read child victim to become victim in the general data tab page;
6. addition of feature for registration of cassation and case review petition (derived from the e-Court application);
7. addition of feature for withdrawal of cassation and case review petition (derived from the e-Court application); and
8. addition of feature for registration of multiple filing of case review petitions (derived from the e-Court application).

Religious Courts :

1. addition of cassation report (remand extension) feature in the cassation register detail page;
2. addition of registered mail option in the recording of data on notice of judgment and execution of court notification letter (relaas);
3. addition of verdict of not guilty and free from all charges (for the Shariah Tribunal);

4. addition of feature for registration of cassation and case review petition (derived from the e-Court application);
5. addition of feature for withdrawal of cassation and case review petition (derived from the e-Court application); and
6. addition of feature for registration of multiple filing of case review petitions (derived from the e-Court application).

State-Administrative Courts:

1. addition of registered mail option in the recording of data on notice of judgment and execution of court notification letter (relaas);
2. addition of feature for registration of cassation and case review petition (derived from the e-Court application);
3. addition of feature for withdrawal of cassation and case review petition (derived from the e-Court application); and
4. addition of feature for registration of multiple filing of case review petitions (derived from the e-Court application).

Military Courts:

1. addition of cassation report (remand extension) feature in the cassation register detail page; and
2. addition of name of military prison (lemasmil) or stockade (staltahmil) to the remand/ remand extension data recording feature.

E-Court Application Version 6.0.0

Development of the e-Court application version 6.0.0 in 2024 was as follows.

A. Feature for Registration of Cassation and Case Review Petitions

1. Addition of feature for cassation and case review petitions.
2. Addition of feature for the registration of power of attorney (if petition is filed by a registered user).
3. Addition of feature to choose the petitioner and respondent in cassation and case review petitions.

4. Addition of feature to upload case review petition arguments (memori) (specifically for case review cases).
 5. Addition of feature to print power of attorney to make payment (SKUM)
 6. Addition of feature for payment of court fees
- B. Feature for Cassation and Case Review Petition Administration**
1. Addition of feature for case information details.
 2. Addition of feature for deed of cassation and case review, deed of withdrawal, and deed of TMS (does not meet requirement).
 3. Addition of feature for attorney.
 4. Addition of feature for information on payment.
 5. Addition of feature for e-Summon and registered mail, submission of cassation and case review documents, and submission of cassation and case review counter-claim document.
 6. Addition of feature for uploading bundle A and bundle B.
 7. Addition of feature for inzage (review of documents before submission to the Supreme Court).
 8. Addition of feature for cassation and case review judgments.
 9. Addition of feature for information on journal of court fees.

e-Berpadu (Integrated Electronic Case File) Application of the Supreme Court

In 2024, the Electronic Integrated Criminal Case File (e-Berpadu) application was further developed relating to the filing of appeal petitions in order to simplify and expedite the administrative process at the courts and minimize errors in the filing of appeal petitions. Through the development of the e-Berpadu application, appeals are expected to allow transparent and accountable case handling.

Information Technology-Based Integrated Criminal Case Process System (SPPT-TI) of the Supreme Court

In 2024 the Supreme Court's SPPT-TI was integrated with the e-Berpadu application in terms of utilization and exchange of data on requests for authorization and approval of searches and data on requests for authorization and approval of

seizures. The SPPT-TI has also been developed by applying description encryption method in the transmission of data to other law enforcement officers as well as updates to the dashboard features of the SPPT-TI.

Early Case Detection System

In 2024 the Supreme Court launched the Early Case Detection application, coinciding with the 79th anniversary of the Supreme Court. Early Detection is an innovation of the Supreme Court to allow identification of common attributes among cases and connections among cases heard by courts throughout the countries. This effort aims to avoid disparities of judgements over similar cases.

Supreme Court Non-Tax Revenue Information System SIMARI-PNBP

In 2024, the Supreme Court has updated the SIMARI-PNBP application from version 2.2.0 to version 2.3.0 for the Supreme Court and subordinate courts to facilitate the recording of non-tax revenues, and presentation of information and reports relating thereto.

Surveillance Audit under ISO 20000-1:2018: Information Technology Service Management Service System

As a form of continuous evaluation and to ensure the organization's commitment in the implementation of ISO 20000-1:2018, surveillance audit ISO 20000-1:2018 year II was conducted in October 2024.

Electronic Cassation and Case Review Petition Administration Information System (Supreme Court Integrated SIAP)

In May 2024, the Supreme Court's Integrated Case Administration Information System (SIAP) was used by the Supreme Court Registrar for the electronic filing of cassation and case review petitions through the First Instance Case Tracking Information System for all Branches of the Judiciary (SIPP version 5.5.0). Coinciding with the 79th anniversary of the Supreme Court, the Integrated Supreme Court SIAP application was officially released with the addition of a feature for the filing of cassation and case review for civil cases through the e-Court application.



Chapter 5

Law and Justice Research and Development and Landmark Decisions

Reform Program

Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 21 of 2024 regarding Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 13 of 2005 regarding Secretariat of the Supreme Court, which was followed up by Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 805/SEK/SK.OT1.1/VI/2024 regarding Amendment to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006 regarding Organization and Work Procedures of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia became the basis for the change to the nomenclature of the Center for Legal and Judicial Research and Development of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (Puslitbang Kumdil MARI) to become the Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (Pustrajak Kumdil MARI). The change in nomenclature changed the nomenclature, organizational structure and duties and functions of the Center.

Overall, there were 2 (two) reforms undertaken to support the performance of duties and functions, as follows:

Change of Output and Achievement of Work Targets

Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy (Pustrajak Kumdil) performs the function of responsively supporting preparations for policy analysis to address such issues. Output of the policy analysis and policy evaluation are generated in the form of academic paper, policy paper, urgency paper, policy brief and policy memo, accompanied by the draft regulation/policy.

Policy Advocacy

Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 805/SEK/SK.OT1.1/VI/2024 confers the duty and function of policy advocacy, which constitute an important change.

Preparation of Recommendations and Policy Evaluations

The Supreme Court's Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy (Pustrajak Kumdil) performed policy analysis and policy evaluations and presented the result in academic papers, policy papers and urgency papers, covering 21 topics that were selected after an inventory of strategic issues from leadership orders during the chamber plenary meeting and analysis of institutional needs.

1. Urgency Paper on Amendment to Guidelines for the Implementation of the Chamber System and Timeframe for Case Processing at the Supreme Court (Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (SK KMA) Number 213/KMA/SK/XII/2014 dan SK KMA Number 214/KMA/SK/XII/2014)
2. Urgency Paper on Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 7 of 2015 on the Organization and Work Procedure of the Registrar's Offices and Secretariats of the Courts
3. Policy Paper Regarding One Day Publish and One Day Minute In Relation to Administrative Work and Procedural Rules at the Religious Courts
4. Urgency Paper on Amendment to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006 regarding Organization and Work Procedure of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
5. Strategic Issue: Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2024 regarding....
6. Policy Paper on the Implementation of PERMA Number 1 of 2019 regarding Electronic Administration of Cases and Trials, in conjunction with Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 7 of 2022 regarding Amendment to PERMA Number 1 of 2019 at the Subordinate Courts of the Supreme Court
7. Policy Paper on the Implementation of Case Review Judgement on Abrogation of Additional Sentence of Discharge from the Military
8. Urgency Paper on Reorganization of Directorate General of the Military Courts and State Administrative Courts
9. Policy Paper on Regulation of Echelon Designation for Structural Leadership Positions at the Courts in Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 48 of 2017 on Rules for Promotions and Transfers of Judges at the Four Branches of the Judiciary under the Supreme Court
10. Policy Paper on the Establishment of State Administrative Court in the Districts/Cities in Every Province in Indonesia
11. Policy Paper on Grand Design for Development of Competence of Candidate Judges
12. Policy Paper on the Establishment of Supreme Court Education and Training Center in the Province of Bali
13. Policy Paper on the Management of Performance and the Need for Policy Analyst Position to Support Regulatory Functions at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
14. Policy Paper on Guidelines for the Administration of Intangible Assets within the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
15. Urgency Paper on Level of Compliance of Judges Presiding Over Corruption Cases with Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2020 regarding Guidelines for Sentencing, Article 2 and Article 3 of the Law of Corruption Eradication
16. Urgency Paper on Standardization of Nomenclature of First Instance Courts at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
17. Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Bankruptcy (Al-Taflis) and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligation (Nadhirah) at Shariah Financial Institutions
18. Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Protocols Unit at the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts

19. Policy Paper on Draft Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court regarding Amendment to Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 125/KMA/SK/IX/2009 regarding Partial Delegation of Authority to Echelon I Officials and Chairperson of Appellate Courts within the Supreme Court for Signing on Staffing Affairs at the Supreme Court for Fiscal Year 2024
20. Urgency Paper on Management of Dispute Resolution Services at the Courts through Civil enforcement Dynamic Modeling to Support Business Enabling Environment
21. Policy Paper on Supreme Court Circular on Guidelines for Spokesperson and Public Relations Office at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts
22. Policy Paper on Nomenclatures of Positions, Organization, and Work Procedures at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in English and Arabic

Policy Advocacy and Publications

Policy Advocacy

No	Topic of Paper	Year of Preparation	Description
1.	Urgency Paper on Draft Supreme Court Regulation on Certification of Jinayat (Islamic Criminal Court) Judges	2022	Policy advocacy has been performed producing Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 117/KMA/SK.DL1.2/V/2024 regarding Technical Training for Jinayat Judicial Judges
2.	Urgency Paper on Draft Government Regulation on Adjudication of Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice	2023	Policy advocacy resulting in issuance of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Guidelines for Adjudicating Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice
3.	Policy Paper on Drafting of Operating Manual for the Management of Electronic Case Documents in the Electronic Filing of Cassation and Case Review Petitions	2023	Policy advocacy has been performed resulting in Decree of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 715/PAN/HK2/SK/IV/2024 dated 23 April 2024 Regarding Management of Electronic Case Documents in the Electronic Filing of Cassation and Case Review Petitions
4.	Policy Paper on Management of Information and Communication Technology within the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts	2023	Policy advocacy has been conducted resulting in Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 93A/KMA/SK.TI2/IV/2024 dated 18 April 2024 regarding Management of Electronic-Based Governance System Within the Supreme Court
5.	Policy Paper on Guidelines for Management of the Drafting of Policy Study on Legal and Judicial Education and Training	2023	Policy advocacy has been jointly conducted by the Supreme Court Legal and Public Relations Bureau and the Supreme Court Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training Agency from 1 st to 4 th October 2024 and resulted in the draft amendment to Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 140 of 2008
6.	Urgency Paper on Amendment to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006 regarding the Organization and Working Procedure of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	2024	Policy advocacy has been conducted resulting in Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 805/SEK/SK.OT1.1/VI/2024 dated 26 June 2024 regarding Amendment to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number MA/SEK/07/SK/III/2006 regarding the Organization and Working Procedure of the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia
7.	Urgency Paper on Management of Performance and the Need for Policy Analyst Position to Support Regulatory Function within the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia	2024	Policy advocacy has been conducted, which was followed up by the Personnel Bureau of the Supreme Court with the submission of proposed need for policy analyst position within the Supreme Court to the Head of the State Administration Institution (LAN) through Letter of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 4463/SEK/KP1.1.8/XII/2024 dated 16 December 2024.

Publications

E-book of the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy Center (Pustrajak Kumdil MARI) serves as a means to disseminate research in the period of 2010-2022 as well as results of policy analysis conducted in the period of 2023-2024, which has been visited by 9,869 visitors throughout 2024, an increase from 2023 which recorded 7,825 visitors.

In addition, Pustrajak Kumdil also consistently provides a forum for judges, academics, practitioners, researchers and legal experts to disseminate ideas and thoughts in the field of law and justice through the publication of the *Journal of Law and Justice (JHP)* since 2012.

The number of JHP citations in 2024 reached 886, an increase from the previous year with 840 citations. In addition, in 2024 JHP has also expanded the scope of its access as is indicated by an increase in the number of accessing countries, from 110 countries in 2023 to 135 countries in 2024.

Landmark Decisions

GENERAL CRIMES

I. Judgment No. 287 K/Pid/2024

Case Number	287 K/Pid/2024
Defendant	Sartika Deasy Anggraeni binti Kamarudin
Case Type	General Crime
Classification	Fraud
Panel of Judges	1. Suharto, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Dr. Yanto, S.H., M.H. 3. Jupriyadi, S.H., M.Hum.
Deputy Registrar	Yunindro Fuji Ariyanto, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Acting as administrator of an online <i>arisan</i> , a form of rotating savings, who promised to make due payment but reneged on such obligation, making such omission an act of fraud
Judgment	Granted the cassation petition of the Prosecutor
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Expansion of the definition of fraud

II. Judgment No. 575 K/Pid/2024

Case Number	575 K/Pid/2024
Defendant	Untung
Case Type	General Crime
Classification of Case	Crime Against Public Policy

Panel of Judges	1. Soesilo, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H. 3. Sutarjo, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Dodik Setyo Wijayanto, S.H.
Legal Principles	The legal provision used to charge the Defendant was declared as being annulled during the trial, causing the Defendant to be free from all charges, as the crime charged against them was no longer a crime.
Judgment	Cassation petition of the Defendant was granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Affirmation of the legality principle.

III. Judgment No. 592 K/Pid/2024

Case Number	592 K/Pid/2024
Defendant	1. P. Dusol panggilan Dusol gelar Sutan Gandamsyah bin Basir 2. Lisda panggilan Lisda binti Basir
Case Type	General Crime
Classification of Case	Forgery
Panel of Judges	1. H. Dwiwarso Budi Santiarto, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Ainal Mardhiah, S.H., M.H. 3. Dr. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Widyatinsri Kuncoro Yakti, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Certification of land and <i>tanah pusako</i> (inherited land) by a person who no longer serves as <i>mamak kepala waris</i> (executor) constitute an act of fraud.
Judgment	Cassation petition of the Prosecutor was granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Recognition of the structure of a traditional community.

IV. Judgment No. 922 K/Pid/2023

Case Number	922 K/Pid/2023
Defendant	Bambang Sidik Achmadi, S.H.
Case Type	General Crime
Classification of Case	Negligence resulting in death and injury
Panel of Judges	1. Prof. Dr. Surya Jaya, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Hidayat Manao, S.H., M.H. 3. Jupriyadi, S.H., M.Hum.
Deputy Registrar	Meni Warlia, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	The order to deploy tear gas against rioting football supporters threatening game officials by the supervisory officer in charge of supporter security constitute a crime.
Judgment	Cassation petition of the Prosecutor was granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Supervisory officer is responsible for the actions of their subordinates

SPECIAL CRIME

Judgment No. 5484 K/Pid.Sus/2021

Case Number	5484 K/Pid.Sus/2021
Defendant	Munarman, S.H.
Case Type	Special crime
Classification of Case	Terrorism
Panel of Judges	1. Prof. Dr. Surya Jaya, S.H., M.Hum. 2. Dr. Prim Haryadi, S.H., M.H. 3. Yohanes Priyana, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Achmad Munandar, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Attending a seminar and providing support to an organization designated as a terrorist organization constitute a crime of terrorism.
Judgment	Cassation petition of the Prosecutor and Defendant was rejected with revision to the sentence.
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Expansion of the definition of terrorism.

CIVIL

Judgment Number 13 PK/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2024

Case Number	13 PK/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2024
Parties	LINDA ANGGREANINGSIH, as Petitioner vs. 1. MUHAMMAD SHAKEEL 2. PT. NUSHEL JAYA MANDIRI, as Respondent
Case Type	Special Civil
Classification of Case	Trademark Dispute
Panel of Judges	1. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. H. Panji Widagdo, S.H., M.H. 3. Dr. Rahmi Mulyati, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Febry Widjajanto, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	A suit against a trademark which demands cessation of production and destruction of the products must be rejected if such trademark has never been withdrawn.
Judgment	Reject the petition for Case Review
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Cessation of production and destruction of the related products must be followed by a petition for cancellation of trademark registration.

Judgment Number 853 PK/Pdt/2024

Case Number	853 PK/Pdt/2024
Parties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I GEDE PUTU SADIA, 2. I GEDE PUTU INDRA, S.Ag, 3. I GEDE MADE MAKRESNA, 4. I GEDE NYOMAN SUSILA 5. I GEDE KETUT TIRTA ADI SASSTRA, as Petitioners <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drg. I GEDE PUTU WIRYA. M.Kes., 2. NI MADE SRI HARYATI, 3. BAGUS GEDE DODDY PRATHAMA, 4. BAGUS GDE DIDIT CITRA ANGGARANA, 5. NI LUH KETUT MARYATI, as Respondents
Case Type	Civil
Classification of Case	Inheritance dispute (under Balinese customary laws)
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. Ibrahim, S.H., M.H., LL.M. 3. Dr. Rahmi Mulyati, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Dr. Wawan Edi Prastiyo, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Under Balinese customary inheritance laws, the heir entitled to inherit "Duwe Tengah" land must be a Purusa heir (patrilineal heir).
Judgment	Case Review Granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Under the Balinese customary inheritance law, only a patrilineal heir is entitled to inherit "duwe tengah" land. As such, the registration of any piece of such land is prohibited, and the issuance of a land certificate has no legal power.

Judgment Number 3549 K/Pdt/2023

Case Number	3549 K/Pdt/2023
Parties	PT. BERCA SCHINDLER LIFTS, as Petitioner vs. SHARA AGUSTINA, as Respondent
Case Type	Civil
Classification of Case	Breach of contract
Panel of Judges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. H. Panji Widagdo, S.H., M.H 3. Dr. Haswandi, S.H., S.E., M.Hum., M.M
Deputy Registrar	Dr. Wawan Edi Prastiyo, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	An employment agreement that contains a clause prohibiting employment at another entity engaged in a similar line of business for a definite period does not contravene the principles of human rights, and a violation of the provision of such agreement constitute a breach of contract.
Judgment	Cassation petition granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Employment agreement relating to trade secret is not in violation of human rights and a violation of such agreement constitute a breach of contract.

RELIGIOUS

Cassation Case Number 364 K/Ag/2023

Case Number	364 K/Ag/2023
Parties	PT ASURANSI JIWA MANULIFE INDONESIA (UNIT SYARIAH), Cassation Petitioner; vs. GUNAWAN, Cassation Respondent
Case Type	Civil Religious
Classification of Case	Shariah Economy
Panel of Judges	1. Prof. Dr. H. Amran Suadi, S.H., M.H., M.M. 2. Dr. H. Purwosusilo, S.H., M.H. 3. Drs. H. Busra, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Dr. Abdurrahman Rahim, S.H.I., M.H.
Legal Principles	In the event an act that must be performed is only the payment of an amount and the customer suffers a real loss, the Court may impose an enforcement payment (<i>dwangsom</i>) notwithstanding the provisions of Article 611 Rv
Judgment	Revision rejected
Reason for designation as landmark decision	The specific application of the <i>dwangsom</i> principle in the sentence to pay an amount.

Cassation Case Number 466 K/Ag/2024

Case Number	466 K/Ag/2024
Parties	1. SALMA BINTI HAPSU, 2. AGUS HERU PRAYITNO BIN ENDIN BAKRI, 3. SAHAWI BIN HAPSU, 4. MUTIMA BINTI HAPSU, 5. SURYADI, S.Pd.I. BIN SURYO, 6. SUYONO BIN MA'WE, 7. MAMLUATUL HASANAH BINTI MOH. IMRON, MOH. DAVIF AKHTAR BIN MOH. IMRON; Cassation Petitioner; vs. 1. SATUN BIN SAEN alias SAMI'AN, 2. ITA HALIWATI BINTI H. KAMIL BAYQUNI, 3. IRA KURNIAWATI BINTI H. KAMIL BAYQUNI, 4. RUSTINA QOMARIYAH BINTI H. SABRI; Cassation Respondent; and: 1. ASTUTIK BINTI NIDIN; 2. SITI RA'ODA BINTI NIDIN; 3. YULIANA BINTI NIDIN; Cassation Co-Respondents;
Case Type	Civil Religious
Classification of Case	Inheritance Law
Panel of Judges	1. Dr. H. Purwosusilo, S.H., M.H. 2. Dr. H. Edi Riadi, S.H., M.H. 3. Dr. H. Abdul Manaf, M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Dr. M. Nur Syafuddin, S.Ag., M.H.
Legal Principles	The principle of <i>takharuj</i> can be applied in the distribution of inheritance based on a grant to the heir provided that the inheritance bundle granted to the heir has not been handed over (<i>qabd</i>) until the benefactor is deceased.
Judgment	Cassation granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Affirmation of the grant to the heir that has not been received by such heir, becomes the basis for the distribution of the inheritance.

MILITARY

Number 141 K/Mil/2023

Case Number	Number 141 K/Mil/2023
Defendant	Serma XY
Case Type	Military Crime
Classification of Case	Sexual abuse against a minor
Panel of Judges	1. Dr. Burhan Dahlan, S.H., M.H. 2. Hidayat Manao, S.H., M.H. 3. Dr. Sugeng Sutrisno, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Happy Try Sulistiyono, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	A settlement agreement between the Defendant and the victim/family of the victim through the Traditional Community Body can set aside the minimum punishment in cases of sexual abuse against minors.
Judgment	Cassation rejected.
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Affirmation of the role of traditional community body in restoring relationship between defendant, victim and the community.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE

I. Judicial Review

Case Number	12 P/HUM/2024
Parties	Eko Sentosa, as Petitioner Vs. President of the Republic of Indonesia, as Respondent
Case Type	State administrative
Classification of Case	Judicial review
Panel of Judges	7. Dr. Irfan Fachruddin, S.H., C.N. 8. Dr. Cerah Bangun, S.H., M.H. 9. Dr. H. Yosran, S.H., M.Hum.
Deputy Registrar	Andi Nur Insaniyah, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Official travel accountability system for the leadership and members of the regional house of representatives (DPRD) must at an <i>at cost</i> basis for the effective, economical, efficient and accountable management of regional finance.
Judgment	Objection to judicial review granted
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Exclusion of discrimination in official travel accountability system between executive and legislative branch.

II. Factual Acts

Case Number	184 K/TUN/TF/2023 jo. 171/B/TF/2022/PT.TUN.JKT
Parties	Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, as Cassation Petitioner vs. Rahmawati as Cassation Respondent
Case Type	State Administrative
Classification of Case	Factual Act relating to Land Dispute
Panel of Judges	1. Dr. Irfan Fachruddin, S.H., C.N.; 2. Dr. Cerah Bangun, S.H., M.H.; 3. Dr. H. Yodi Martono Wahyunadi, S.H., M.H.
Deputy Registrar	Dewi Asimah, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	Compensation for former owner of landed domain (<i>particuliere landerijen</i>) or their estate is adjusted by converting the current value of gold plus interest of 6% (six percent) per annum.
Judgment	Cassation Rejected
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Expansion of the meaning of the term compensation as provided under Government Regulation 43 of 1991

III. Factual Acts

Case Number	299 K/TUN/TF/2024
Parties	1. Adhito Harinugroho; 2. Lilik Sulistyono; dan 3. Suci Fitriah Tanjung as Cassation Petitioners vs. 1. President of the Republic of Indonesia, as Cassation Respondent I; 2. Minister of Domestic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, as Cassation Respondent II; and 3. <i>Yayasan Perkumpulan untuk Pemilu dan Demokrasi (PERLUDEM)</i> as Cassation Co-Defendant
Case Type	Tata Usaha Negara
Classification of Case	Factual Act relating to Other State Administrative Disputes
Panel of Judges	1. Prof. Dr. H. Yulius, S.H., M.H.; 2. Dr. H. Yodi Martono Wahyunadi, S.H., M.H.; 3. Dr. Irfan Fachruddin, S.H., C.N.
Deputy Registrar	A. Tirta Irawan, S.H., M.H.
Legal Principles	An NGO that monitors general elections and democracy in Indonesia has legal standing with respect to certain disputes (appointment of regional heads of government or acting regional heads of government) before the State Administrative Court.
Judgment	Revision Rejected
Reason for designation as landmark decision	Extension of legal standing to organizations (NGOs), group representatives, and citizens in disputes relating to appointment of heads of regional government or acting heads of regional governments before the State Administrative Court.



Chapter 6

Supervision

Reform Program

Strengthening Information System-Based Performance Audit

In 2024 the Supreme Court Supervisory Body upgraded the Wastitama (Supervision of Appellate and First Instance Courts) application by including a performance audit module which aims to accommodate the Performance Audit Team to monitor follow-up on the findings of Performance Audit results and facilitate work units in following up on performance audit findings by submitting evidence of follow-up through the Wastitama Application.

Strengthening of Supervision System

Supervision is a key factor in ensuring the success of the Supreme Court in achieving its goals. In the context of prevention, strengthening the supervision system not only serves to detect potential deviations, but also to ensure that every step taken by the Supervisory Body is in line with the vision and mission of the Supreme Court.

Self-Evaluation on the Development of an Integrity Zone Towards a Corruption-Free Area (WBK)

A summary of the self-evaluation results of the Integrity Zone Development towards WBK within the Supreme Court in 2024 can be presented as follows.

No	Evaluation Stage	Total Work Units	Remarks
1	Request for evaluation by the Secretary of the Supreme Court of Indonesia to the National Assessment Team and Internal Assessment (Self-Evaluation) Team to evaluate 259 (two hundred and fifty-nine) candidates to receive WBK status.	259	In accordance with the letter of the Secretary of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3012/SEK/OT1/V/2024 dated 30 May 2024 regarding Nomination of Work Units for Corruption-Free Area (WBK) Status for Self-Evaluation;
2	Work Units that do not obtain the WBK status (self-evaluation)		
	a. Work units that do not meet the requirements for administrative selection	144	Work units that do not meet the proposed criteria set forth in Regulation No. 90 of the Minister of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform (PANRB) of 2023, and where such failure has been made public in the Announcement Letter of the Internal Assessment Team No. 1087/BP/PW.1.1.1/IX/2024 of 3 September 2024 concerning the Results of the Self-Evaluation of the Administrative Selection of the Integrity Zone towards a Corruption-Free Area (WBK) in 2024 and the Announcement Letter of the Internal Assessment Team No. 1101/BP/PW.1.1/IX/2024 dated 10 September 2024 on the results of objections to the self-evaluation of the administrative selection of the integrity zone towards a corruption-free area (WBK) in 2024, have passed 115 (one hundred and fifteen) or 44.40% (forty-four point forty percent) of the total candidate work units to receive WBK status for them to take part in the next stage of the evaluation, notably a desk evaluation-analysis of Performance Evaluation Form (LKE) and supporting data.
	b. Work units that do not meet the criteria for desk evaluation-analysis of the Performance Evaluation Form (LKE) documents and supporting data	75	Work units that did not meet the criteria for Evaluation Performance Form (LKE) Analysis and Supporting Data and have been made public in the Announcement Letter of the Internal Assessment Team Number 1161/BP/PW.1.1.1/X/2024 dated 2 October 2024 concerning Assessment Results (Desk Evaluation)-Analysis of Evaluation Worksheet Documents for the Integrity Zone towards a Corruption-Free Area (WBK) reached 75 (seventy-five) work units or 28.96% (twenty-eight point ninety-six percent). The remaining 40 (forty) or 15.44% (fifteen point forty-four percent) of the total candidate work units to receive WBK status participated in the evaluation process at the next stage, specifically the desk evaluation-interview which was held on 7 October 2024 to 11 October 2024
	c. Work units that do not meet the desk evaluation criteria-interviews and field verification	13	Work units that did not meet the criteria for desk evaluation-interview and field verification accounted for 13 (thirteen) or 5.02% (five point zero two per cent) of the total candidates work units to receive WBK status.
	d. Work units that did not pass clearance	3	Work units that did not pass clearance from KPK, BIN and/or ORI
3	Work Units that received WBK Status	24	Work units that are proposed to receive WBK status reached 24 (twenty-four) or 9.27 (nine point twenty-seven per cent) of the total candidate work units to receive WBK status.

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

In 2024, the Supreme Court Supervisory Body appointed 27 (twenty-seven) SMAP implementing work units based on Decree of the Head of the Supreme Court Supervisory Body Number 14/BP/SK.PW1/II/2024 on the Appointment of Anti-Bribery Management System (SMAP) Implementing Work Units in 2024.

Based on the results of the assessment and evaluation, it was established that 16 (sixteen) courts met the criteria in implementing SMAP. This figure is higher compared to 2023, when there were only 7 (seven) courts that met the criteria.

Table of Work Units Successfully Implementing SMAP

No.	Work Unit	Rank	Category
1.	Banjarmasin Religious Court	A	Development
2.	Magelang Religious Court	A	Development
3.	South Jakarta Religious Court	B	Development
4.	Ambon District Court	B	Development
5.	Semarang District Court	B	Development
6.	Sidoarjo District Court	B	Development
7.	Pati District Court	B	Development
8.	Klaten District Court	B	Development
9.	Jambi District Court	C	Development
10.	Manado State Administrative Court	A	Evaluation
11.	Serang State Administrative Court	A	Evaluation
12.	Bantul Religious Court	A	Evaluation
13.	Wates District Court	B	Evaluation
14.	Yogyakarta II-11 Military Court	B	Evaluation
15.	Jakarta State Administrative Court	B	Evaluation
16.	Gorontalo District Court	C	Evaluation

Meanwhile, eleven other work units are declared as being put on hold.

Supervisory System Coordination Meeting

The Supervisory System Coordination Meeting was held in Palembang on 27-29 November 2024 with 120 participants from 60 work units of the courts of first instance within the 4 (four) branches of the judiciary in Palembang, Lampung, and Bangka Belitung which were attended by Deputy Chairpersons and Supervisory Judges.

Special Task Force for Supervisory Body of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court Supervisory Body established a Special Task Force (Satgasus) that monitors the work discipline and behaviour of judges and apparatus within the Supreme Court, oversees compliance with the code of ethics and code of conduct for judges and apparatus at the Supreme Court, and oversees the case clearance mechanism to ensure that the cassation cases and special reviews (PK) are cleared in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

Supreme Court Supervisory Body Investigation Advanced Training with United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

The Supervisory Body organised an advanced investigation training for the Special Supervisory Unit (Satwasus) of the Supreme Court Supervisory Body in collaboration with the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with the aim of increasing the capacity of the Supreme Court Supervisory Body personnel in following up complaints submitted through the Siwas application as one of the complaint channels for the Supreme Court and the subordinate bodies.

Management of Supervision System

Complaints Handling

Table of Complaint Handling Follow-up in 2024

No.	Type of Follow-Up	Number of Follow-Ups	
1.	In resolution process		172
2.	Processing Complete		4,146
	a. Examined by the team from the Supervisory Body	211	
	b. Examination delegated	91	
	c. Confirmation	220	
	d. Clarification	1,063	
	e. Memorandum/Internal delegation	111	
	f. Response Letter	1,172	
	g. Monitoring	68	
	h. Archived	98	
	i. Case documents bundled	1,086	
	j. Withdrawn	26	
	Total		4,318

Sessions of the Judicial Ethics Council

In 2024, the Supreme Court together with the Judicial Commission conducted a Judicial Ethics Council to hear the case of 5 (five) judges.

Imposition of Disciplinary Actions

Judges and apparatus of the Supreme Court and subordinate courts subject to sanctions/disciplinary actions by 2024 amounted to 244 people.

Table of Disciplinary Actions Imposed in 2022

No.	Position	Form of Disciplinary Action			Total
		Severe	Moderate	Minor	
1.	Judge	31	13	65	109
	Ad hoc judge	-	-	3	3
2.	Registrar	6	-	6	12
3.	Secretary	1	2	1	4
4.	Junior Registrar	7	1	4	12
5.	Deputy Registrar	17	6	12	35
6.	Bailiff	8	2	8	18
7.	Deputy Bailiff	5	2	2	9
8.	Structural Official	6	5	2	13
9.	Functional Official	1	1	2	4
10.	Technical	12	9	3	24
11.	Non-Civil Servant Government Employee (PPNP)	-	-	1	1
Total		94	41	109	244

Table of judges and apparatus whose names have been cleared (Rehabilitation) in 2024

No.	Position	Total
1.	Judge	121
2.	Registrar	17
3.	Secretary	-
4.	Junior Registrar	12
5.	Deputy Registrar	14
6.	Bailiff	7
7.	Deputy Bailiff	2
8.	Structural Official	-
9.	Staff	2
10.	Candidate judge	-
11.	Non-Civil Servant Government Employee (PPNP)	4
Total		179

Regular Inspection Activities

Table on Data of Regular Inspection Activities in 2024

Courts	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
District Court	25	25	18	12	80
Religious Court	21	28	24	9	82
Military Court	3	-	-	-	3
State Administrative Court	-	2	3	1	6
Total	49	55	45	22	171

Table of Data on the Number of Regular Inspection Findings for 2024

No.	Area	Number of Findings	Remarks
1.	Court management	1,147	Work programme, activity evaluation, and service standards
2.	Trial management	1,291	Court hearings, finalized case files, minutes of court sessions, etc.
3.	Case administration	1,151	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	1,843	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	1,230	Complaint handling, Public information disclosure, Legal aid services (Posbakum), and One Stop Integrated Services (PTSP)

Performance Audit

Table of Performance Audit Implementation at the Court of First Instance in 2024

Jurisdiction	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
District Court	12	7	16	10	45
Religious Court	10	10	12	5	37
Military Court	-	1	-	-	1
State Administrative Court	-	1	-	-	1
Total	22	19	28	15	84

Performance Audit Findings Based on Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

No	Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	District Court	Religious Court	Military Court	State Administrative Court
1	Percentage of cases cleared within the set time frame (on time case processing)	545	436	0	9
2	Percentage of civil and state administrative case decisions that are followed up (enforced)	229	163	3	12
3	Perception index of justice seekers who are satisfied with judicial services	153	173	0	5
Total		927	772	3	26

Performance Accountability Evaluation

Table of Comparison of Performance Accountability Evaluation Results in 2022 and 2023

No.	Regulation of the Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform No 88 of 2021 Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court No. 878 of 2022			
	Score	Category	Number of Work Unit	
			2022	2023
1.	>90--100	AA (Highly Satisfactory)	-	-
2.	>80--90	A (Satisfactory)	5	5
3.	>70--80	BB (Very good)	62	63
4.	>60--70	B (Good)	6	12
5.	>50--60	CC (Adequate)	1	6
6.	>30--50	C (Inadequate)	-	1
7.	0--30	D (Very Poor)	-	-
Total			74	87

Internal Control System (SPI)

Table of Activities of the Supervisory Body as a Government Internal Auditor (APIP) in 2024

No.	Kegiatan	Keterangan
1.	Review of Financial Reports and review of internal control over financial reporting (PIPK)	<p>Review of Financial Report of the Supreme Court for 2024 was conducted on four occasions, namely as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2023 conducted in January 2024 b. Financial Report for Semester I of Fiscal Year 2024 conducted in July 2024. <p>Note: Supreme Court Financial Report of 2023 received Unqualified Opinion (WTP) for the 12th consecutive times from the Supreme Audit Institution (BPK). Review of Internal Control of Financial Reporting (PIPK) and the Monitoring and Evaluation throughout 2024 was conducted on 4 (four) occasions.</p>
2.	Review of Work Plan and Budget of Ministries/Agencies	<p>Review of work plan and budget of ministries/agencies was performed on the 2024 Supreme Court Budget Ceiling. 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. Review of Internal Control of Financial Reporting (PIPK) throughout 2024 was performed on three occasions, namely as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Review of the 2024 work plan and budget of ministries/agencies Indicative Ceiling of the Supreme Court was conducted in March 2024. b. Review of the 2024 work plan and budget of ministries/agencies Budget Ceiling of the Supreme Court was conducted in June 2024. c. Review of the 2024 work plan and budget of ministries/agencies Allocating Ceiling of the Supreme Court was conducted in October 2024.

No.	Kegiatan	Keterangan																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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 Fiscal Year 2023, it can be concluded that realization of spending in general has reached 91.95% from the planned absorption of funds with the following breakdown: Total realization of Rp10,844,551,995,848.00 (90.95%) as per 30 November 2024 can be considered as fairly high when compared with the planned fund withdrawal up to November 2024 amounting to Rp11,924,242,498,000.00</p> <p>Comparison of the planned and realization contract for procurement of goods and services can be presented as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">Type of Expenditure</th> <th rowspan="2">Total expenditure allocation ceiling</th> <th colspan="2">Plan for Fund Utilization (Rp)</th> <th colspan="2">Realisation of Fund Utilization (Rp)</th> <th rowspan="2">Realisation up to Q4 against planned absorption of funds up to Q4 (%)</th> <th rowspan="2">Realisation up to third quarter against ceiling per type of spending (%)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>up to quarter III</th> <th>up to quarter IV</th> <th>up to quarter III</th> <th>up to quarter IV</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>6</th> <th>7</th> <th>8 = (7/5)*100</th> <th>9 = (7/3)*100</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Staff Expenditure</td> <td>7,770,222,491,000.00</td> <td>5,785,137,198,333.00</td> <td>7,770,222,491,000.00</td> <td>5,875,078,658,511.00</td> <td>7,329,243,641,579.00</td> <td>94.32</td> <td>94.32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Goods Expenditure</td> <td>3,035,435,038,000.00</td> <td>2,184,037,655,970.00</td> <td>3,035,435,038,000.00</td> <td>2,067,609,576,113.00</td> <td>2,639,772,835,526.00</td> <td>86.97</td> <td>86.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Capital Expenditure</td> <td>1,118,584,969,000.00</td> <td>706,333,114,626.00</td> <td>1,118,584,969,000.00</td> <td>576,052,368,767.00</td> <td>875,535,518,743.00</td> <td>78.27</td> <td>78.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>11,924,242,498,000.00</td> <td>8,675,507,968,929.00</td> <td>11,924,242,498,000.00</td> <td>8,518,740,603,391.00</td> <td>10,844,551,995,848.00</td> <td>90.95</td> <td>90.95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Detailed progress of payment work contract is as follows</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">Method</th> <th colspan="2">Completed/ Hand-over of certificates done (BAST)</th> <th colspan="2">Payment Realization</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Package</th> <th>Contract Value (Rp)</th> <th>Package</th> <th>Contract Value (Rp)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6">Goods Expenditure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Swakelola - Type I</td> <td></td> <td>53</td> <td>6,036,062,264.00</td> <td>55</td> <td>6,163,437,264.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Supplier - E-Purchasing</td> <td></td> <td>183</td> <td>75,214,419,887.00</td> <td>270</td> <td>230,560,171,618.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Supplier - Direct Procurement</td> <td></td> <td>620</td> <td>71,584,866,984.00</td> <td>749</td> <td>80,929,879,474.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Supplier - Direct Procurement</td> <td></td> <td>89</td> <td>13,927,329,357.00</td> <td>100</td> <td>16,388,560,257.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Supplier - Rapid Tender</td> <td></td> <td>35</td> <td>27,837,233,692.00</td> <td>40</td> <td>31,760,58-0.489.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Supplier - Tender/Selection</td> <td></td> <td>41</td> <td>38,052,449,416.00</td> <td>56</td> <td>113,780,004,725.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Supplier - Tender/Early selection</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Procurement of Goods and Services that are Excluded</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>11,958,351,000.00</td> <td>13</td> <td>11,958,351,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total Goods Expenditure</td> <td></td> <td>1,034</td> <td>244,610,712,600.00</td> <td>1,283</td> <td>491,540,984,827.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Capital Expenditure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Supplier - E-Purchasing</td> <td></td> <td>98</td> <td>51,444,022,837.00</td> <td>100</td> <td>51,853,162,837.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Supplier - Direct Procurement</td> <td></td> <td>65</td> <td>6,887,919,378.00</td> <td>106</td> <td>9,962,571,736.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Supplier - Direct Procurement</td> <td></td> <td>12</td> <td>22,592,534,933.00</td> <td>25</td> <td>39,774,381,977.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Rapid Tender</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>75,357,900.00</td> <td>1</td> <td>75,357,900.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Supplier - Tender/Selection</td> <td></td> <td>51</td> <td>315,301,734,466.00</td> <td>147</td> <td>656,740,014,388.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Supplier - Tender/Early selection</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total Capital Expenditure</td> <td></td> <td>227</td> <td>396,301,569,514.00</td> <td>379</td> <td>758,405,488,838.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Grand Total</td> <td></td> <td>1,261</td> <td>640,912,282,114.00</td> <td>1,662</td> <td>1,249,946,473,665.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							No	Type of Expenditure	Total expenditure allocation ceiling	Plan for Fund Utilization (Rp)		Realisation of Fund Utilization (Rp)		Realisation up to Q4 against planned absorption of funds up to Q4 (%)	Realisation up to third quarter against ceiling per type of spending (%)	up to quarter III	up to quarter IV	up to quarter III	up to quarter IV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = (7/5)*100	9 = (7/3)*100	1	Staff Expenditure	7,770,222,491,000.00	5,785,137,198,333.00	7,770,222,491,000.00	5,875,078,658,511.00	7,329,243,641,579.00	94.32	94.32	2	Goods Expenditure	3,035,435,038,000.00	2,184,037,655,970.00	3,035,435,038,000.00	2,067,609,576,113.00	2,639,772,835,526.00	86.97	86.97	3	Capital Expenditure	1,118,584,969,000.00	706,333,114,626.00	1,118,584,969,000.00	576,052,368,767.00	875,535,518,743.00	78.27	78.27		Total	11,924,242,498,000.00	8,675,507,968,929.00	11,924,242,498,000.00	8,518,740,603,391.00	10,844,551,995,848.00	90.95	90.95	No	Method	Completed/ Hand-over of certificates done (BAST)		Payment Realization		Package	Contract Value (Rp)	Package	Contract Value (Rp)	Goods Expenditure						1	Swakelola - Type I		53	6,036,062,264.00	55	6,163,437,264.00	2	Supplier - E-Purchasing		183	75,214,419,887.00	270	230,560,171,618.00	3	Supplier - Direct Procurement		620	71,584,866,984.00	749	80,929,879,474.00	4	Supplier - Direct Procurement		89	13,927,329,357.00	100	16,388,560,257.00	5	Supplier - Rapid Tender		35	27,837,233,692.00	40	31,760,58-0.489.00	6	Supplier - Tender/Selection		41	38,052,449,416.00	56	113,780,004,725.00	7	Supplier - Tender/Early selection		-	-	-	-	8	Procurement of Goods and Services that are Excluded		13	11,958,351,000.00	13	11,958,351,000.00	Total Goods Expenditure			1,034	244,610,712,600.00	1,283	491,540,984,827.00	Capital Expenditure						1	Supplier - E-Purchasing		98	51,444,022,837.00	100	51,853,162,837.00	2	Supplier - Direct Procurement		65	6,887,919,378.00	106	9,962,571,736.00	3	Supplier - Direct Procurement		12	22,592,534,933.00	25	39,774,381,977.00	4	Rapid Tender		1	75,357,900.00	1	75,357,900.00	5	Supplier - Tender/Selection		51	315,301,734,466.00	147	656,740,014,388.00	6	Supplier - 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No.	Kegiatan	Keterangan
		<p>Issues that were identified from the review of the Budget Utilization for Procurement of Goods/Services for the 4th Quarter are as follow;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive internal policy to encourage the use of domestic products (P3DN) in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and its subordinate courts has not been developed, including mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation as indicated by policy monitoring and evaluation reports, as well as a system of rewards and punishments. Not optimizing the input of the general procurement plan in the SiRUP application. There are procurement plans that have not been materialized due to the relaxation of the new automatic adjustment policy that took place in September 2024. The use of the e-Pandu application is not yet optimized as there are still discrepancies in the tender data in the LPSE application. There is no data on procurement planning in packages and values as well as limited monitoring tools for expenditure realization per package and value.
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"> Review of changes in the Automatic Adjustment appropriation in 2024 at the Administrative Affairs Department (BUA) of the Supreme Court Rp164,409,526,000.00 conducted in August 2024. Review of the Request for Additional Budget for the Construction of Office Buildings of the Palembang High Administrative Court and Banjar District Court. Review of the proposed revision of the Supreme Court Budget in 2024 related to the opening of a special block for the provision of 2-wheeled vehicles, adjusting the Output Details and shifting the budget to meet the Output Details of the Output Cost Unit of the regional work unit and shifting the allocation (optimization of allocation) of capital expenditure in the regional work unit in 2024 which will be carried out in November 2024; Review of judge's transport arrears.
5.	Review of the Requirement Plan for the State Asset (RKBMN)	<p>The review of the Requirement Plan for the State Asset (RKBMN) for 2024 was conducted on two occasions, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regular review of the Requirement Plan for the State Asset (RKBMN) of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia for 2026 was conducted in August 2024. Revision of the RKBMN of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024 includes procurement, maintenance, utilization, transfer, and elimination of State Assets conducted in September 2024.
6.	Review of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)	<p>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 in 2024 was conducted in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Februari 2024 for the year 2023; April 2024 for the first quarter of 2024; July 2024 for Quarter II; and October 2024 for Quarter III.
7.	Review of Grants	<p>Review of grants was conducted on 4 occasions, namely as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Grant in 2023 conducted in January 2024 Grant for Semester I of 2024 conducted in July 2024 Grant for Quarter III conducted in November 2024; and Incidental Grants (as requested) implemented in December 2024

No.	Kegiatan	Keterangan
8.	<i>Liaison officer</i> (LO)	<p><i>Liaison officer</i>/ Assistance to the inspection by the Supreme Audit Institution (BPK)</p> <p>As of the 2nd semester of 2024, the Supreme Court Supervisory Board as an internal supervisory unit (APIP) become liaison officer of the Audit Team of the Supreme Audit Institution in carrying out their activities, namely as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audit of the Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2023 at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in DKI Jakarta, Aceh, Riau, Bengkulu, and West Kalimantan was conducted in accordance with the Assignment Letter of Member III of the Supreme Audit Institution Number: 1/ST/V/01/2024 dated 4 January 2024 for a period of 75 days until 13 Mei 2024. 2. Compliance Audit on the Management of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP), Case Settlement Fees, and Third Party Deposits for Fiscal Year 2023 until the Third Quarter of 2024 at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts in the Regions of DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Sumatra, and East Kalimantan was conducted in accordance with the Assignment Letter of Member III of the Indonesian Supreme Audit Institution Number 159/ST/V/07/2024 dated 31 July 2024 for a duration of 80 days until 13 November 2024. 3. Interim Audit of Financial Statements for the Year 2024 at the Supreme Court in the Regions of DKI Jakarta, West Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and Gorontalo was conducted in accordance with BPK Assignment Letter Number 199/ST/V/11/2024 dated 14 November 2024 for a period of 22 days until 8 December 2024 and conducted again in accordance with the Subsequent Assignment Letter Number 286/ST/V/12/2024 dated 9 December 2024 for a period of 6 days until 15 December 2024.
9.	<i>Probity</i> audit	<p>The Supervisory Body as an internal auditor unit has the of providing adequate assurance on compliance, cost efficiency, efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the objectives of carrying out the duties and functions of the organization's risk management for the performance of the organization's duties and functions as well as providing input that can maintain and improve the quality of governance of the organization's business processes, among others relating to the procurement of goods/services.</p> <p><i>Probity</i> audit can be carried out from the tendering stage of the procurement until 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 2024 <i>probity</i> audit were carried out on 17 (seventeen) occasions on 22 (twenty-two) work units, namely as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bengkayang Religious Court 2. Kepulauan Riau High Court 3. Palembang State Administrative High Court 4. Cimahi Religious Court 5. Banjar Religious Court 6. Kuningan Religious Court 7. Teluk Kuantan Religious Court 8. Ngamprah Religious Court 9. Tamiang Layang Religious Court 10. Supreme Court Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training Agency 11. Siak Sri Indrapura Religious Court 12. Temanggung Religious Court 13. Dataran Honipopu Religious Court 14. West Sulawesi High Court 15. Gorontalo State Administrative Court 16. Tanjung Pandan District Court 17. North Jakarta District Court 18. Paringin District Court 19. Kepulauan Riau Religious High Court 20. Slawi Religious Court 21. Tanjung Religious Court 22. Banda Aceh High 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 2024, a goods/ service procurement audit was conducted on the Administrative Affairs Department (BUA) on 2 (two) occasions</p>

No.	Kegiatan	Keterangan
11.	Quality Assurance for Self-Assessment by the Internal Control Unit (SPIP)	<p>Quality assurance 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> <p>The results of quality assurance on the self-assessment of the maturity of SPIP implementation at the Supreme Court of Indonesia in 2024 can be described as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The score for the maturity of SPIP implementation is 3.498 or has met the maturity characteristics of SPIP implementation at Level 3 (defined). The score for risk management index (MRI) is 3.691 or has met the characteristics of risk management index (MRI) at Level 3 (defined). The score for the Corruption Control Effectiveness Index (CCI) is 3.126.
12.	Financial Audit (Non-Tax State Revenue / PNBPN and Grant)	<p>The financial audit is intended to provide adequate assurance that the receipt, distribution, and use of funds sourced from non-tax state revenue and grants have been implemented in accordance with the prevailing regulations. Financial audit was conducted on 11 (eleven) occasions in 11 work units, as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> West Java District Court Cibinong Religious Court Indramayu Religious Court Surabaya Religious Court Sumber Religious Court Soreang Religious Court Central Jakarta District Court Jember Religious Court Surabaya District Court Bekasi Religious Court West Jakarta Religious Court
13.	IACM Evaluation	<p>The Internal Audit Capability Model (IA-CM) is one of the tools that can be used to measure the effectiveness of the role of internal audit units in the public sector. The IACM was conducted on 4 (four) occasions, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence Update I was conducted in April 2024 Evidence Update II was conducted in April 2024 IACM III assessment was conducted in June 2024 Quality Assurance BPKP was conducted in December 2024

Wealth Declaration of Public Officials (LHKPN)

All public officials within the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts are required to submit a public official wealth declaration. A total of 18,242 personnel within such institutions were required to submit such declaration, with a compliance rate of 99.66%.



Chapter 7

Participation and Cooperation

Multilateral Cooperation

COUNCIL OF ASEAN CHIEF JUSTICES

11th Meeting of the Council of ASEAN Chief Justices

The 11th Meeting of the Council of Asean Chief Justices (CACJ) was held on 19-20 November 2024 in Cebu, Philippines, attended by Supreme Court Chief Justices from 10 Asean countries, consisting of eight Asean Chief Justices who attended in person and two representatives of the Asean Supreme Court.

Participation in CACJ Working Group Meetings

At the invitation of the CACJ Secretariat, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia attended a 4 (four) working group meeting as follows:

1. *Future Works of CACJ*
2. *Cross-Border Disputes Involving Children*
3. *Asean Judiciary Portal*
4. *CACJ Working Group on the Conduct of Videoconferencing Hearings*

Activities as Co-Chair of the Judicial Education and Training Working Group

As co-chair, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia together with the Philippines Judicial Academy (Philja) conducted strategic planning and implemented key agendas of the working group judicial education and training (WG-JET).

Survey on Climate Change Adjudication

In collaboration with the International Development Legal Organization (IDLO) in August 2024, the Supreme Court of Indonesia conducted a survey on the development of an E-Learning Module on Climate Change Adjudication to improve the performance of WG-JET in the area of environmental law.

Regional Workshop on Consumer Protection And Working Group On Judicial Education & Training (WG-JET) Meeting

In collaboration with the Consumer Protection in Asean II (Protect II) Project by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Indonesia, the Center for Policy Strategy of the Supreme Court of Indonesia held a Consumer Protection Workshop on 22nd-23rd February 2024 to develop e-learning modules that will be uploaded on the CACJ E-Learning Platform.

Judicial Knowledge Exchange on Cybercrime

In its capacity as Co-Chair of WG JET, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia attended the invitation of the Philippines Judicial Academy, in collaboration with the Council of Europe and the Octopus project under the Global Action against Cybercrime (GLACY) to attend the Asean Knowledge Exchange Event on Cybercrime on 1st-3rd October 2024 at the Philippine Judicial Academy.

Friendship Visits from The Judiciary of Friendly Nations

Visit of 8 delegations from allied nations to the Policy Strategy Agency for Legal and Judicial Education and Training

The Supreme Court Corporate University campus received the honor of hosting a tree planting event by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia together with the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and delegates from friendly countries on Tuesday, 20th February, 2024. The tree planting was part of the Supreme Court Annual Report 2023 event series.

Visit of Chinese Judicial Delegation in 2024

Throughout 2024, there were 5 (five) Chinese judicial delegations visiting the Indonesian Supreme Court.

Bilateral Judicial Cooperation

Opening Legal Year Malaysia 2024

Vice Chairman for Judicial Affairs Dr. Sunarto, S.H., M.H. accompanied by Chairman of the Supervisory Chamber H. Dwiwarso Budi Santiaro, S.H., M.H. and judicial judge Dr. H. Edi Hudiata, Lc., M.H. honored the invitation of the Federal Court of Malaysia to attend the "Opening Legal Year 2024" of the Supreme Court of Malaysia on 15th January 2024 held at the Putrajaya International Convention Centre (PPIC).

Opening Legal Year Singapura 2024

Chief Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Prof. Dr. M. Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H. on Monday, 8th January 2024 accepted the invitation of the Supreme Court of Singapore to attend the Opening Legal Year Singapore 2024.

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding on Judicial Cooperation with the Hoge Raad of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Prof. Dr. M. Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H. and President of the Hoge Raad of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Prof. Mr. G. (Dineke) de Groot re-entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on Judicial Cooperation on 20th January 2024, after the previous memorandum of understanding concluded on 31st December 2023.

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding on Judicial Cooperation with Superior Tribunal de Justica Brazil

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Prof. Dr. H.M. Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H. on Wednesday, 21st August 2024 at 13.00 Brazil time signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Judicial Cooperation with the National High Court of Brazil (Superior Tribunal de Justiça-STJ) in Brasilia. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed by

the Chief Justice of the Republic of Indonesia and President Maria Thereza De Assis Moura, President of the National High Court of Brazil (STJ) and Antonio Herman Benjamin, President Elect of the National High Court of Brazil (STJ) representing the STJ.

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding between the Supreme Court of Indonesia and Supremo Tribunal de Justiça (Supreme Court of Portugal) along with a Study Visit on the Implementation of National Criminal Code and Transition of Tax Court

On 23rd-27th September 2024, a delegation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia conducted a study visit to Portugal with the main agenda of signing a memorandum of understanding with the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça (Supreme Court of Portugal).

Participation at the Annual Judicial Plenary Forum for Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (FCFCOA)

On 21st June 2024 in the morning local time at the invitation of Chief Justice William Alstergren, Chief Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Prof. Dr. M Syarifuddin, S.H., M.H., gave an honorary speech in front of the Annual Judicial Plenary Forum for judges of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (FCFCOA) held in Newcastle, Sydney.

Judicial Working Visit to the United States in February 2024

A delegation of the Supreme Court of Indonesia conducted a series of work visits to the United States in February 2024 and conducted dialogue and visits to various educational and judicial institutions in the United States.

Study Visit to Legal and Judicial Institutions in the United States of America regarding the Drafting of Policies for the Prevention and Handling of Potential Conflicts of Interest in Case Handling.

Facilitated by the United States Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (US OPDAT), the Supreme Court delegation conducted a study

visit to the United States to learn more about practices to prevent conflicts of interest in the federal and state judicial systems in the United States.

Working Visit to Ministry of Justice United Kingdom on Information Technology Based Integrated Criminal Justice System Reforms and Economic Law Reforms

A delegation of the Supreme Court of Indonesia participated in the working visit to London on the Information Technology-Based Integrated Justice System Reform and Economic Reform on 16th-19th September 2024.

Study Visit to Australia to Optimize the Handling of Terrorism Cases

A delegation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia conducted a working visit to Australia from 30th November to 7th December 2024 with the aim of learning best practices in handling terrorism cases, including best practices in sentencing, victim recovery, and supporting policies of the justice system in the states of New South Wales, Victoria, and the High Court in Canberra.

Working visit to Dutch Judiciary and Universities for Tax Court Transformation

On 9th-11th December 2024, a delegation of the Indonesian Supreme Court and the Indonesian Tax Court, facilitated by the Institute for the Study and Advocacy of Judicial Independence (LeIP) in collaboration with the Van Vollenhoven Institute (VVI) Leiden University, visited the Netherlands regarding efforts to transform and reform the tax court in Indonesia.

National Cooperation

Cooperation with University of Indonesia

The Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (Pustrajak Kumdil MA RI) entered into a cooperation agreement with the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia (FH UI) on 26th January 2024, located in the Meeting Room of the Faculty of Law in the city of Depok.

Cooperation with BRIN

The Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy of the Indonesian Supreme Court entered into a memorandum of understanding and cooperation agreement with the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), on 8th March 2024 held at their meeting room.

Cooperation with As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University

The Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy of the Supreme Court of Indonesia entered into a Cooperation Agreement with As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University Jakarta, on 30th April 2024 at the As-Syafi'iyah Islamic University Jakarta Campus.

Memorandum of Understanding between Badilag and IAIN Kudus

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with IAIN Kudus and IAIN Kudus's Faculty of Shari'ah on 7th May 2024.

Cooperation with Ibn Chaldun University Jakarta

The Supreme Court's Center for Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy entered into a Cooperation Agreement with Ibn Chaldun University Jakarta, on Monday, 20th May 2024 at the Supreme Court Secretariat Building.

Cooperation with Raden Fatah State Islamic University (UIN)

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court of Indonesia signed a collaboration with Raden Fatah State Islamic University (UIN) Palembang on Wednesday, 17 July 2024 located on the 12th floor of the Secretariat Building of the Supreme Court of Indonesia.

Cooperation with Padjadjaran University Bandung

The Supreme Court of Indonesia's Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training Agency collaborated with Padjadjaran University Bandung, on 24th July 2024, at the Executive Lounge of Padjadjaran University, Iwa Koesoemasoemantri Campus, Bandung, West Java.

Cooperation with Hasanuddin University

Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University (FH Unhas) and the Supreme Court of Indonesia strengthened cooperation through the signing of a Cooperation Agreement (PKS) on 12th August 2024 in the Office of the Rector of Hasanuddin University.

Cooperation with UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (MoA) with the Religious Court Agency of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia (MARI) on Monday, 12 August 2024 at the Badilag Command Center, on the 6th floor of the Religious Court Agency Building in Jakarta, and another Memorandum of Agreement signed on Thursday, 31 October 2024 in Anwar Musaddad Hall of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati.

Cooperation with Brawijaya University

The Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Policy Strategy Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation with Brawijaya University on 17th October 2024 at the Auditorium of Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java.

Cooperation with the Institute of Qur'anic Sciences (IIQ) Jakarta

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Supreme Court of Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Institut Ilmu Al-Qur'an (IIQ) Jakarta on Education and Teaching, Research, and Community Service and a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Faculty of Sharia and Islamic Economics of Institut Ilmu Al-Qur'an (IIQ) Jakarta, on Friday, 29th November 2024 at the Badilag Command Center located on the 6th floor of the Religious Courts Agency Building in Jakarta.

Cooperation with Ponorogo State Islamic Institute

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Indonesian Supreme Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo and a Memorandum of Agreement with the Faculty of Sharia of the State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo on Friday, 29th November 2024 at the Badilag Command Center, on the sixth floor of the Religious Courts Building in Jakarta.

Cooperation with Imam Bonjol State Islamic University Padang

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Indonesian Supreme Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Imam Bonjol State Islamic University Padang on Monday, 16th December 2024 at the assembly hall of the Padang Religious High Court.

Cooperation with Sjech Djamil Djambek State Islamic University Bukittinggi

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Indonesian Supreme Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Islamic University of Sjech Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi on Monday, 16th December 2024 at the assembly hall of the Padang Religious High Court.

Cooperation with Mahmud Yunus State Islamic University Batusangkar

The Directorate General of Religious Courts of the Indonesian Supreme Court signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar State Islamic University on Tuesday, 17th December 2024 at the assembly hall of the Padang Religious High Court.

Organizing International Events

Working Meeting and Visit of Model Forest Act Initiative (MoFAI) Team

The Legal and Judicial Research and Training of the Supreme Court hosted the working meeting of the Model of Forest Act Initiative (MoFAI) Team held at the Supreme Court Education and Training Center (Pusdiklat), Megamendung, Bogor, from 27 to 29 July 2024.

Masterclass Training for Commercial Judges in Asia Pacific - A Cooperation between the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Supreme Court of Singapore

As a follow-up to the Judicial Memorandum of Understanding between the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Supreme Court of Singapore, which was signed last November 2023, the Legal and Judicial Research and Training of the Supreme

Court (BSDK) and Singapore Judicial College collaborated to conduct Masterclass Training for Asia Pacific Judges, at the location of BSDK Ciawi on 9th-12th September 2024. The Masterclass Training was attended by 64 Senior Judges from no less than 14 countries, consisting of Indonesia, Brunei, Australia, New Zealand, Vietnam, Queensland, Singapore, People's Republic of China, Bahrain, Cambodia, Philippines, India, Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, and Pakistan.

The Asia Pacific Judicial Convening on Environment and Climate Law Adjudication

On 2nd-6th December 2024, the Legal and Judicial Research and Training of the Supreme Court (BSDK) of the Supreme Court of Indonesia in collaboration with Client Earth and the Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) held the Asia Pacific Judicial Convening on Environment and Climate Law Adjudication workshop at the Supreme Court Corporate University, Mega Mendung, Bogor.

Cooperation With Development Partners

Cooperation between the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and OPDAT (Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance And Training) in relation to Terrorism

USDOJ-OPDAT in collaboration with the Supreme Court of Indonesia organized a Training on Terrorism for General Court Judges from 3rd to 12th January 2024 in Bandung, West Java.

Workshop on Environmental Law and Climate Change Litigation in Collaboration with International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

Through the Policy Strategy Agency and Legal and Judicial Education and Training, the Supreme Court of Indonesia again collaborated with IDLO in organizing the Environmental Law and Climate Change Litigation Workshop held at Le Meridien Hotel Jakarta on 5th and 6th February 2024.

Cooperation between Supreme Court of Indonesia and Australia Indonesia Partnership of Justice 2 (AIPJ 2)

Continued Cooperation

Throughout 2024, AIPJ2 provided technical assistance to the Supreme Court through partnerships between the Supreme Court and the public sector in various reform areas such as the Supreme Court's Judicial Reform Assistance Team Office, the Ease of Doing Business Working Group, the Access to Justice Working Group, which included the Implementation of the 2024 Decision-Based Scientific Paper Competition, technical assistance in ease of doing business, including assistance for National Competitiveness Improvement, Business Ready Survey and the evaluation process of the judicial reform blueprint.

Training of Trainers (TOT) on Taxation Crimes

In cooperation with Australia Indonesia Partnership of Justice 2 (AIPJ2) and Prospera, both of which are cooperation programs between the Government of Australia and the Government of Indonesia, the Supreme Court of Indonesia held a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Taxation Crimes for General Court Judges which was held on 29th July to 3rd August 2024 at the Avenzel Hotel, Cibubur attended by 19 Judges.

Cooperation between Supreme Court of Indonesia and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Signing of Joint Minutes of Meeting between the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Law and Human Rights and JICA

The Honorable Chairman of the Supreme Court Development Chamber Syamsul Maarif, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D. together with representatives from Japan international Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ministry of Law, and Ministry of Human Rights signed the minutes of meeting (MoM) on Monday, 16th December 2024 in Jakarta.

Cooperation in Capacity Building for Judges on Intellectual Property Rights

Cooperation activities between the Supreme Court of Indonesia and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the form of Intellectual Property Rights Short Training for Judges of the First Instance of the General Court were held in 3 (three) locations, namely the Legal Territory of the Yogyakarta High Court and Semarang High Court delivered in Yogyakarta, 26th February 2024 to 8th March 2024, attended by 30 participants.

Cooperation with the American Bar Association-Rule of Law Initiative

Activities carried out with the support of ABA ROLI in 2024 are the convening of the Women and Children Working Group meeting, together with AIPJ2, as well as the preparation of a policy paper on handling cases of sexual violence in the work place and the socialization of Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2022 on Procedures to Adjudicate Claims and Providing Restitution and Compensation to Victims of Crime in cases of sexual violence for judges of the general courts

Training programme on Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence - Cooperation between Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and Council of Europe

The Council of Europe facilitated training for Judges and Prosecutors in collaboration with the Indonesian Supreme Court in organizing Training programme on Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence which was conducted in batches, by inviting Appellate and First Instance Judges from 4 branches of the judiciary with a total of 25 judges and 10 prosecutors. This training was held at the Education and Training Center of the Indonesian Supreme Court. Phase 1 was held from 28th October to 1st November 2024 and Phase 2 was held from 24th to 29th November 2024.

Participation In International Forums

Active Participation of the Indonesian Supreme Court in the 68th Commission on the Status of the Women: Promoting Women's Leadership in the Judiciary

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia participated in the High-Level Side Council at the 68th Annual Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW #68) in order to support the empowerment of women in the international judiciary. The event took place at the UN Headquarters, New York, on March 11th-13th March, 2024.

5th Judicial Insolvency Network di Singapura

Hon. Chairman of the Civil Chamber I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, S.H., M.H., Hon. Justice Dr. Nani Indrawati, S.H., M.H. and Head of the Legal and Judicial Research and Training of the Supreme Court Bambang Hery Mulyono, S.H., M.H. attended the 5th Judicial Insolvency Network meeting held in Singapore on 12th and 13th June 2024.

5th Standing International Forum for Commercial Court (SIFoCC) di Doha

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia attended the Full 5th Meeting of the Standing International Forum for Commercial Courts (SIFoCC) in Doha, Qatar on 20th-21st April 2024 which was attended by no less than 172 participants from 57 countries and its membership includes 2/3 of the G20 countries.

4th Judicial Roundtable on Commercial Law, Durham Law School, Durham University,

Supreme Court Justice Syamsul Maarif represented the Indonesian Supreme Court and was accompanied by Special Staff of the Chairman of the Supreme Court Aria Suyudi at the 4th Judicial Roundtable on Commercial Law held at Durham Law School, Durham University 23rd - 26th April 2024.

Forum for Asian Insolvency Reform, in Singapura 26th – 27th September 2024

At the invitation of Insol International, the Supreme Court attended the Forum for Asian Insolvency Reform in Singapore on 26th-27th September 2024.

19th Asia Pacific Chief Justice Meeting in Kuala Lumpur

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia participated in the 19th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific, which took place on 11th – 14th October 2024 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Regional Conference on “Achieving Just Societies: Inclusive Justice Pathways for People and Planet in Asia and the Pacific-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Bangkok

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia attended the Regional Conference on “Achieving Just Societies: Inclusive Justice Pathways for People and Planet in Asia and the Pacific” organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangkok in collaboration with several regional organizations, on 11th – 13th November 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand.

10th Asian Pacific Mediation Forum Conference- United Nation Environment Programme di Port Moresby. Papua New Guinea

At the invitation of Papua New Guinea for Judicial Excellence Supreme and National Courts of Justice, Head of Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Bambang H. Mulyono, officially attended the 10th Asia Pacific Mediation Forum held from 19th to 21st August 2024 in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Regional Judicial Dialogue on Environmental Rules of Procedure The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) in Bangkok, Thailand

The Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training Board of the Supreme Court attended the invitation of The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI) in the Regional Judicial Dialogue on Environmental Rules of Procedure held on 26th-27th September 2024 at the Judicial Training Center, Bangkok, Thailand.

11th International Organization for Judicial Training International Conference, Sono Calm Goyang, South Korea

The Head of Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia appeared as a speaker at the 11th International Conference on Judicial Training with the title “Judicial Education at a Crossroads: Preparing for the Future of the Judiciary, Embracing Human Rights, Technology, and Effective Pedagogy”. The event took place from 3rd to 7th November 2024 in Sono Calm Goyang, Republic of South Korea.

Training on Human Trafficking in Forced Labor at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)

Two delegates of the Indonesian Supreme Court attended the Training on Forced Labor Human Trafficking at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) which took place from 4th to 8th November 2024 at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Campus, Bangkok.

International Workshop on Environmental Rule of Law in Green Transition and Development

The Head of Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training was invited as a speaker at the China National Judges Training and International Workshop on Environmental Law Rules in Transition and Green Development jointly organized by the Supreme Court of the People’s Republic of China, the United Nations Environment Programme, and ClientEarth on 5th to 8th November 2024 in Beijing and Chengdu, China. The National Judges Training and Workshop was also attended by 2 Indonesian Judges namely Frensita Kesuma Twinsani and Ferdian Permadi as participants.

6th Forum China-ASEAN Legal Cooperation di Chongqing

The Chairman of the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, along with other Supreme Court Justices, attended the 6th China-ASEAN Legal Cooperation Forum in Chongqing, China, on 11th – 13th November 2024. The forum is an effort to facilitate legal cooperation between China and ASEAN countries, with attention to common development, the rule of law, and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

UN Climate Change Conference - COP29 Baku Azerbaijan 2024

Head of Policy Strategy and Legal and Judicial Education and Training of the Supreme Court of Indonesia, Bambang Hery Mulyono, attended the invitation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the President of the Global Judicial Institute on Environment to the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 29) on 14th to 22nd November 2024 in Baku City, Azerbaijan.

Training On Diversified Commercial Dispute Settlement Mechanism In Belt And Road Region Countries, Chongqing, Tiongkok

At the invitation of Southwest University of Political Science & Law (SWUPL), the Supreme Court of Indonesia sent 2 (two) Judges to attend the Training Course on Diversified Commercial Dispute Settlement Mechanism in Belt and Road Region Countries. The event took place from 1st to 30th December 2024. The Supreme Court sent Yusuf Pranowo, SH, MH (Judge of Central Jakarta District Court) and Budi Hermanto, SH, MH (Chairman of Tanjung Selor District Court).

Executive Summary
Supreme Court 2024 Annual Report

With Integrity Comes A Quality Judiciary



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

Jl. Medan Merdeka Utara No. 9-13
Jakarta Pusat - DKI Jakarta, Indonesia 10110
(021) 3843348, 3810350, 3457661
persuratan@mahkamahagung.go.id