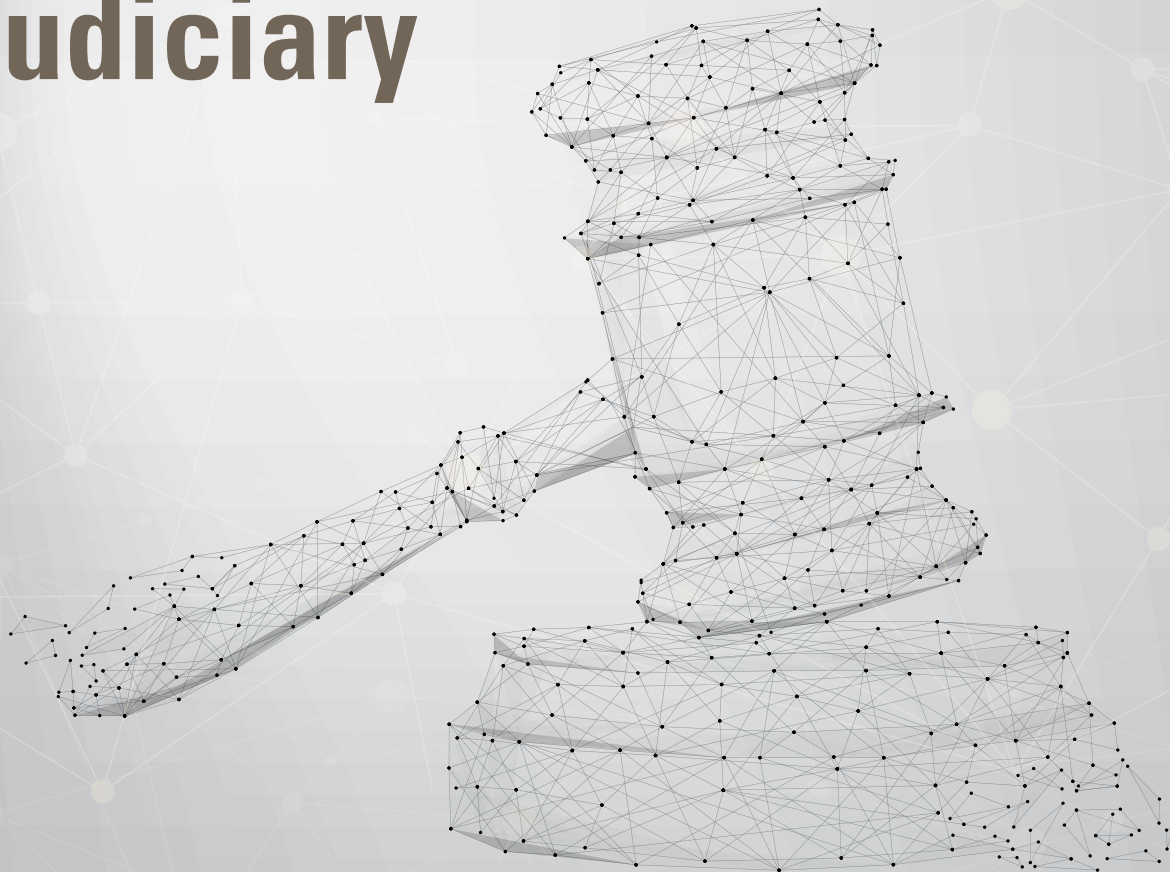


2018 Annual Report Executive Summary



The Supreme Court
of the Republic of Indonesia

A New Era of Modern IT-Based Judiciary





**2018 Annual Report
Executive Summary**
The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia

**A New Era of
Modern IT-Based Judiciary**



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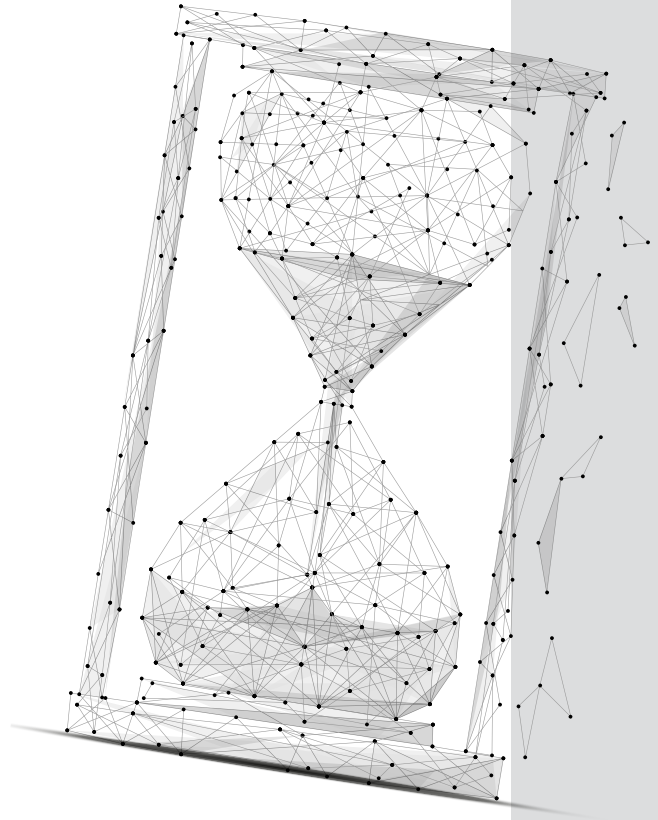
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A New Era of Modern IT-Based Judiciary

The advent of a New Era of Modern IT-Based Judiciary constitute a critical momentum in the Indonesian judiciary, marking a transition of the judicial administrative management from a manual to an electronic system. The enactment of PERMA (Supreme Court Regulation) Number 3 of 2018 regarding Electronic Case Administration at the Courts, followed by the launching of the e-Court application, provide a platform for electronic filing of cases (e-filing), electronic means of payment (e-payment), and service of summons and notices to the parties (e-summons). These three features of the e-Court application are integrated into the Case Tracking System (Sistem Informasi Penelusuran Perkara or SIPP), the Case Information System (Sistem Informasi Perkara or SIAP) of the Supreme Court and the Court Judgment Directory.

The spirit of modernization in the Supreme Court is spurred by the vision to create a supreme Indonesian judicial institution through the administration of justice in an expedient and cost-effective manner. In addition to the modernization of the judiciary's primary task of adjudicating cases, a similar drive has been evident with regard to various judicial support functions, such as the creation of the Indonesia Supreme Court Information System (Sistem Informasi Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia or SIMARI), which includes the Personnel Information Sistem (Sistem Informasi Kepegawaian or SIKEP), and the Indonesia Supreme Court Oversight Information System (Sistem Informasi Pengawasan Mahkamah Agung RI or SIWAS MA RI).

Case Management



REFORM IN TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS AND CASE MANAGEMENT

As regards case management, the performance of the Supreme Court and that of the courts under its auspices, has been improving over time, as can be seen from their annual reports. Some of the indicators that reflect such improvement are the increasing number of adjudged cases, increasingly shorter time in which the courts try cases, and the consistently reduced case backlogs.

The improvements witnessed relating to case management is closely linked with the justice reform program, particularly the reform in technical functions and case management, as incorporated in Indonesia's 2010-2035 Justice Sector Blueprint (Cetak Biru Pembaruan Peradilan). The situation indicates that the justice sector reform program has yielded a positive contribution to a more effective case management by the Indonesian courts.

Reforms in technical functions that were initiated in 2018 are oriented towards strengthening the judicial chambers and streamlining of court proceedings, while reforms in the field of case management is steered towards reorganization of the courts' management to be centered around service delivery and utilization of information technology. The final outcome expected from the case management modernization program is efficient case handling processes.

Reforms in Technical Areas

Implementation of reforms in technical areas by the Supreme Court are built upon the authority conferred upon by Article 79 Law Number 14 of 1985, adjusted through several amendments, the most current being Law Number 3 of 2009 on the Supreme Court, namely the authority to issue regulations to address any legal gaps or inadequacy and thereby ensuring that the administration of justice can proceed effectively.

Technical reforms undertaken by the Supreme Court throughout 2018 were effected through the issuance of a number of policies:

1. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 1 of 2018 regarding Procedures to Adjudicate Election and General Election Related Offenses.
2. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 2 of 2018 regarding Special Justices to Adjudicate Election and General Election Related Offenses.
3. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 3 of 2018 regarding Electronic Case Administration at the Courts.
4. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 6 of 2018 regarding Guidelines for Adjudication of Government Administrative Disputes Following Administrative Actions.
5. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 7 of 2018 regarding Procedures for Filing of Case Review Petition Against Tax Court Judgments.
6. Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) Number 1 of 2018 regarding Preclusion of Pre-Trial Motions by Fugitives or Persons on the Wanted Persons List.
7. Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) Number 3 of 2018 Application of Resolution of Court Chamber Plenary Sessions as Operating Guidelines for the Courts.
8. Decision of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 189/KMA/SK/IX/2018 dated 27 September 2018 regarding Establishment of Working Group to Formulate Guidelines for Bringing Criminal Charges in Corruption Cases.

Additionally, reinforcement of the chamber system is done through the following activities:

1. Simplification of Supreme Court judgment templates through Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 9 of 2018 on Template and Guidelines for Formulation of Judgments/Rulings of the Supreme Court.
2. Formulation of Supreme Court jurisprudences and elaboration of legal principles in major judgments.
3. Formulation of rules and mechanisms for plenary sessions of the chambers.
4. Formulation of work plan on advocacy for reduction of case flow to the Supreme Court and establishment of case selection team.

Reforms in Case Management

Reforms in case management is built upon Article 4 paragraph (2) of Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Powers, which stipulates that the courts are required to assist justice seekers and take measures to address all hindrances and impediments in the achievement of expeditious, simple, and inexpensive delivery of justice. Reform efforts relating to case management undertaken throughout 2018 are as follows:

1. Standardization of issuance of court certifications at no cost as administrative requirement for the assumption of all public positions, through the issuance of Supreme Court Circular (SEMA) Number 2 of 2018 regarding Application of Supreme Court Circular Number 3 of 2016 to All Types of Certifications.
2. Procedure for service of court summons/notice for the opposing parties located overseas.
3. Expansion of application of electronic payment of court fees to several other court services, namely: payment of court fees in case review petition against tax court judgments, payment of fee for filing petition for substantive judicial review on regulations hierarchically below statutes and payment for service of court summons/notices to disputing parties located overseas.
4. Improvements to information content in the Supreme Court's Directory of Judgments by incorporating resolutions of chamber plenary sessions, restatements, legal principles and permanent jurisdictions.
5. Preparation of Handbook on Adjudication of Bankruptcy Cases and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligations (PKPU).
6. Reformulation of procedure for the reporting of receipt and application of court fees at the courts through the issuance of Supreme Court Circular Number 4 of 2018 on Reports on the Receipt and Application of Court Fees at the Courts.

CASELOAD CONDITIONS AT THE SUPREME COURT AND THE LOWER COURTS

Caseload conditions at the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts by court levels and by jurisdiction are as follows:

Table of Caseloads at the Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, Court of First Instance, and Tax Court in 2018

Court Level	Pending in 2017	Incoming 2018	Caseload	Judgment 2018	Withdrawn	Remaining
Supreme Court	1,388	17,156	18,544	17,638	0	906
Appellate Courts	2,527	19,066	21,593	18,757	59	2,777
Courts of First Instance	116,351	6,075,539	6,191,890	6,062,173	12,914	116,803
Tax Court	11,804	11,436	23,240	9,913	0	13,327
Total	132,070	6,123,197	6,255,267	6,108,481	12,973	133,813

Table of Caseload at the Supreme Court and Subordinate Courts

Jurisdiction	Sisa 2017	Incoming 2018	Caseload	Judgment 2018	Withdrawn	Remaining 2018
Supreme Court	1,388	17,156	18,544	17,638	0	906
General Courts	42,894	5,530,220	5,573,114	5,522,858	4,421	45,835
Religious Courts	74,839	558,037	632,876	551,956	8,233	72,687
Military Courts	374	3,140	3,514	3,247	26	241
Sate Administrative Courts	771	3,208	3,979	2,869	293	817
Tax Courts	11,804	11,436	23,240	9,913	0	13,327
Total	132,070	6,123,197	6,255,267	6,108,481	12,973	133,813

Cases received by the four court jurisdictions in Indonesia in 2018 increased by 13.27% if compared to 2017, which saw 5,405,939 cases received. Total judged cases increased by 14.21% compared to 2017, where 5,348,649 were judged. Number of outstanding/remaining cases decreased by 13.94% from 2017, where 155,624 were pending. Productivity ratio in case resolution by the Indonesian courts was 97.65%.

Case Processing Performance of the Supreme Court in 2018

Caseload status of the Supreme Court in 2018 that reflect its general case processing performance is as set forth in the following table:

Caseload of the Supreme Court in 2018 by Types of Cases

Types of Cases	Pending from 2017	Incoming 2018	Caseload	Judged 2018	Remaining 2018	Productivity Ratio
Civil	525	4.604	5.129	5.075	54	98,95%
Special Civil	101	1.435	1.536	1.504	32	97,92%
Criminal	208	1.314	1.522	1.487	35	97,70%
Special Criminal	541	4.056	4.597	3.813	784	82,95%
Civil Religious	0	919	919	919	0	100,00%
Military Criminal	10	362	372	372	0	100,00%
State Administrative	3	4.466	4.469	4.468	1	99,98%
Total	1.388	17.156	18.544	17.638	906	95,11%

Total cases received by the Supreme Court in 2018 increased by 10.65% compared to 2017, where it received 15,505 cases. Case processing increased by 3.82% compared to 2017, where 17,862 cases were handled. Judged cases increased by 7.07% compared to 2017, where 16,474 were judged. Remaining cases decreased by 34.73% compared to 2017, where there were 1,388 remaining cases.

Caseload of the Supreme Court in 2018 by form of authority is as follows:

Table of Caseload of the Supreme Court in 2018 by Form of Authority

No.	Form of Authority	Remaining 2017	Incoming 2018	Caseload	Judged 2018	Remaining 2018
A	Case					
1	Cassation	1,207	11,476	12,683	11,924	759
2	Case Review	168	2,035	2,203	2,067	136
4	Cassation for Public interest	0	0	0	0	0
5	Tax Case Review	0	3,491	3,491	3,491	0
5	Pardons	12	66	78	68	10
6	Substantive Judicial Review (PPU)	1	77	78	77	1
7	Dispute on Court Jurisdiction	0	0	0	0	0
8	Petition for Judicial Opinion	0	2	2	2	0
9	Election Administrative Violations	0	9	9	9	0
	Total	1,388	17,156	18,544	17,638	906
B.	Non-Case					
	Petition for Religious Edict	0	26	26	26	0

Number of cassation cases received by the Supreme Court in 2018 increased by 0.70% compared to 2017, where it took in 11,396 such cases. Total petition for case reviews received increased by 13.75% compared to 2017, where 1,789 such cases were received. Number of tax case reviews petitioned increased by 59.63% compared to 2017, which saw 2,187 cases. Number of judicial review on regulations hierarchically below statutes against laws (substantive judicial review) increased by 14.93% compared to 2017, where the Supreme Court received 67 such cases. Number of petitions for pardons increased by 11.86% compared to 2017, namely from 59 cases.

Number of cases finalized (minutasi) and returned to the applying court in 2018 is 18,881. When compared to the 17,156 cases received, the clearance rate reached 110.05%. Number of cases sent to the applying courts increased by 14.90% compared to 2017, which saw 16,433 being sent to the applying courts. Clearance rate for each type of case is shown in the following table:

Table of Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court for 2018

No	Case Type	Incoming Cases	Cases Cleared	%
1	Civil	4,604	6,014	130.63%
2	Special Civil	1,435	1,909	133.03%
3	Criminal	1,314	1,659	126.26%
4	Special Criminal	4,056	3,273	80.70%
5	Civil Religious	919	1,104	120.13%
6	Military Criminal	362	545	150.55%
7	State Administrative	4,466	4,377	98.01%
	Total	17,156	18,881	110.05%

Of the total cases on which Supreme Court has awarded judgment in 2018, 96,33% were able to be cleared each under a period of 3 months. The rate by which each of the cases were judged in 2018 increased by 4.131% compared to 2017, during which only 92.02% of the cases were given judgment within less than three months. The average time by which case were adjudicated by type of case is shown in the table below. The method used to calculate average judgment time is the time elapsed from the date on which the case file is received by the panel chairperson up to the date on which the case is rendered judgment.

Table Representing Average Time Taken for Cases to be Rendered Judgment at the Supreme Court in 2018

No.	Types of Cases	Case Consideration Time (months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Civil	4,777	279	18	0	1	5.075
2	Special Civil	1,483	21	0	0	0	1.504
3	Criminal	1,452	34	1	0	0	1.487
4	Special Criminal	3,547	178	66	22	0	3.813
5	Civil Religious	918	1	0	0	0	919
6	Military Criminal	372	0	0	0	0	372
7	State Administrative	4,442	24	2	0	0	4.468
Total		16.991	537	87	22	1	17,638
%		96.33%	3.04%	0.49%	0.12%	0.01%	

Average case document compiling (minutasi) time at the Supreme Court in 2018 is shown in the table below.

Table of Average Case Document Compiling (Minutasi) Time at the Supreme Court in 2018

No	Types of Case	Compiling Time (months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Civil	654	2,224	2,562	562	12	6.014
2	Special Civil	549	762	529	66	3	1.909
3	Criminal	115	327	585	527	105	1.659
4	Special Criminal	121	442	1,276	1,252	182	3.273
5	Civil Religious	159	555	390	0	0	1.104
6	Military Criminal	1	25	424	94	1	545
7	State Administrative	3,860	456	60	1	0	4.377
Total		5.459	4.791	5.825	2.503	303	18,881
%		28.91%	25.38%	30.85%	13.26%	1.61%	

Decisions rendered by the Supreme Court on cassation petitions in 2018 is elaborated in the table below:

Table of Cassation Decisions of the Supreme Court in 2018

No.	Types of Cases	Decision					Total
		Grated	Rejected	Rejected with Corrections	NO	With-drawn	
1	Civil	504	3,311	184	14	9	4,022
2	Special Civil	240	760	226	21	1	1,248
3	Criminal	189	952	227	16	1	1,385
4	Special Criminal	607	1,760	1,041	39	5	3,452
5	Civil Religious	117	472	150	49	8	796
6	Jinayat (Religious)	2	8	0	0	1	11
7	Military Criminal	25	243	44	26	0	338
8	State Administrative	102	494	17	58	1	672
Total		1,786	8,000	1,889	223	26	11,924
%		14.98%	67.09%	15.84%	1.87%	0.22%	

Decisions rendered by the Supreme Court on case review petitions in 2018 is elaborated in the table below:

Table of Case Review Decisions of the Supreme Court in 2018

No.	Types of Cases	Decision				Total
		Granted	Rejected	NO	Withdrawn	
1	Civil	159	848	40	6	1,053
2	Special Civil	49	172	34	1	256
3	Criminal	8	69	4	0	81
4	Special Criminal	53	245	17	0	315
5	Civil Religious	5	85	21	1	112
6	Military Criminal	3	31	0	0	34
7	State Administrative	40	164	10	2	216
8	Tax	619	2,783	85	4	3,491
Total		936	4,397	211	14	5,558
%		16.84%	79.14%	3.80%	0.25%	

Achievement of Key Performance Indicators in Case Processing by the Supreme Court in 2018

Case handling performance of the Supreme Court in 2018 based on Key Performance Indicators is as follows:

1. Ratio of adjudicated cases to caseload (case judgment productivity ratio) in 2018 is 95.11%. Such achievement exceeds the target (70%) by 25.11%. Case judgment productivity ratio in 2018 increased by 2.89% from 2017, which saw a productivity ratio of 92.23%, thus constituting the highest ratio reached by the Supreme Court to date.
2. *Clearance rate* was 110.05%. This achievement is 10.05% above the targeted KPI.
3. On time case processing by the Supreme Court covered 16,991 cases 96.33% of the total cases. The figure is an increase by 4.31% compared to 2017, where 92.02% of the cases were processed within time. Cases that were finalized within the prescribed time totaled 5,459 (28.91%). This constituted an increase by 5.16% compared to 2017, namely from 5,191. In terms of ratio to the overall finalized case documents in 2018, the number was lower compared to 2017. In terms of ratio to the overall number of cases finalized in 2018, the figure is lower by 2.36% compared to 2017, which was 31.27%
4. Total pending cases went down by 34.73% of the total active cases compared to 2017. Number of pending cases in 2018 was the lowest in the Supreme Court's history.

Case Processing Performance at Appellate Court Level

Case processing performance of the appellate courts within the four judicial jurisdiction and tax courts is as set forth in the following table:

Tabel of Caseload Status at the Appellate Courts in 2018

Types of courts	Remaining 2017	Incoming 2018	Caseload	Judged 2018	Withdrawn	Remaining 2018
General Courts	2,286	15,224	17,510	14,905	49	2,556
Religious Courts	85	2,416	2,501	2,424	1	76
Military Courts	2	378	380	365	5	10
State Administrative Courts	154	1,048	1,202	1,063	4	135
Tax Court	11,804	11,436	23,240	9,913	0	13,327
Total	14,331	30,502	44,833	28,670	59	16,104

Number of cases received in 2018 increased by 10.84% compared to 2017, where the courts received 27,519 cases. Number of adjudicated cases decreased by 0.38% compared to 2017, where case intake was 28,778. Remaining cases increased by 7.28% from 2017, which left 15,011 remaining cases. Percentage of remaining cases to caseload is 36.20%. This condition indicates improved productivity in case clearance among the appellate courts (including the tax court) by 63.95%. Ratio of case clearance of appellate courts excluding the tax court is 86.87%. the ration improved by 2.31% compared to 2017, where the ration was 84.56%.

Case Clearance at the Courts of First Instance

Case processing status at the courts of first instance within the four types of courts is as set forth in the following table:

Table on Case Processing at the Courts of First Instance Among the Four Types of Judiciary in 2018

Types of Judiciary	Remaining 2017	Incoming 2018	Caseload	Judged 2018	Withdrawn	Remaining 2018
General Courts	40,608	5,514,996	5,555,604	5,507,953	4,372	43,279
Religious Courts	74,754	555,621	630,375	549,532	8,232	72,611
Military Courts	372	2,762	3,134	2,882	21	231
State Administrative Courts	617	2,160	2,777	1,806	289	682
Total	116,351	6,075,539	6,191,890	6,062,173	12,914	116,803

Number of cases received in 2018 increased by 13.29 % compared to 2017, where the number of cases received totaled 5,362,915. Total cases adjudicated increased by 14.31% from 5,303,397 cases in 2017. Total remaining cases decreased by 13.88% from 135,622 cases in 2017. Ratio of productivity in terms of cases adjudication at the courts of first instance is 97.91 %.

Total judgments rendered by the courts of first instance that were appealed were 19,066 cases, while cases that were petitioned for case review was 233.

Acceptability of Court Judgments

Acceptability of court judgments is acceptance by the disputing parties of the judgment rendered by the court on the legal case or dispute. Acceptability is indicated by the absence of legal measures undertaken against such judgment.

Acceptability of Judgments of Courts of First Instance

Acceptability level for courts of first instance judgments is measured by comparing the number of adjudicated cases at the courts of first instance that, by virtue of the procedural law, are eligible for appeals to the number of petitions received by the appellate courts, as shown in the following table:

Table on Acceptability Level for Courts of First Instance Judgments in 2018

Cases Per Court Tier	General Courts		Religious	Militer	State Administrative	Total
	Civil	Criminal				
Number of Cases Adjudicated at the Courts of First Instance	29,998	150,065	453,019	2,377	1,806	184,246
Number of Incoming Cases at the Appellate Courts	6,758	8,466	2,416	378	1,001	16,596
Ratio of Appeals	22.53%	5.64%	0.53%	15.90%	55.43%	9.01%
Acceptability Level	77.47%	94.36%	99.47%	84.10%	44.57%	90.99%

Acceptability of Appellate Court Judgments

Acceptability level for appellate court judgments is measured by comparing the number of adjudicated cases at the appellate courts to the number of petitions received by the Supreme Court, as shown in the following table:

Table of Acceptability Level for Appellate Court Judgments

Cases per Court Tier	General		Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
	Civil	Criminal				
Number of Cases Adjudicated by the Appellate Courts	6,665	8,240	2,424	365	1,063	18,757
Number of Cassation Petitions	4,784	4,885	807	328	672	11,476
Ratio of Cassation Petitions	71.78%	59.28%	33.29%	89.86%	63.22%	61.18%
Acceptability Level of Appellate Judgments	28.22%	40.72%	66.71%	10.14%	36.78%	38.82%

Acceptability of Supreme Court Judgments

Acceptability level for cassation judgments is measured by comparing the number of cassation cases adjudicated to the number of case review petition or cassation judgments that were submitted for case review, as shown in the following table:

Table of Acceptability Level of Cassation Judgments at the Supreme Court in 2018

Caseload Status	General		Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
	Civil	Criminal				
Number of Cases Adjudicated at the Cassation Level	5,270	4,837	807	338	672	11,924
Number Case Review Petition Against Cassation Judgments	1,084	280	75	30	160	1,629
Ratio of Case Review Petitions	20.57%	5.79%	9.29%	8.88%	23.81%	13.66%
Acceptability Level of Cassation Judgments	79.43%	94.21%	90.71%	91.12%	76.19%	86.34%

Case Resolution through Mediation and Diversion Case Resolution Through Mediation

Resolution of civil cases at district courts and religious courts through mediation pursuant to Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 regarding Court Mediation Procedures is as follows:

Table on Case Resolution Through Mediation at the District and Religious Courts in 2018

No	Court	Number of Mediation Cases	Mediation Success Rate		
			Successful	Unsuccessful	Not Feasible
1	District Courts	18,339	1,048	16,593	698
2	Religious Courts	68,475	4,258	50,728	13,489
	Total	86,814	5,306	67,321	14,187

Resolution of Juvenile Criminal Cases Through Diversion

Resolution of juvenile criminal cases through diversion is as shown in the following table:

Table of Resolution of Juvenile Criminal Cases Through Diversion

Number of Juvenile Criminal Cases	Number of Diversion Cases	Success Rate		
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Ongoing
6,018	596	273	223	100

Ratio of Caseload and Case Processing Performance Ratio of Caseload to Number of Judges

Ratio of caseload is the ratio of the number of cases processed by a court to the number of judges serving at such court. To obtain an average of caseload per judge, the ratio is multiplied by three. This is due to the fact that cases are tried by a panel consisting of three judges. Ratio of caseload per judge at each type of court is as follows:

Table of Caseload Ratio at the Court of First Instance and Appellate Courts in 2018

No	Caseload Ratio	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Administrative Courts	Tax court	Total
1	Number of Cases at Courts of First Instance	5,555,604	626,951	3,134	2,777		6,188,466
	Number of Judges	2,983	2,809	108	298		6,198
	Judge to Case Ratio	1: 1,862	1: 223	1: 29	1: 9		1: 998
	Average Caseload per Judge	5,587	670	87	28		2,995
2	Number of Case At Appellate Courts	17,510	2,419	380	1,195	23,240	44,744
	Number of Judges	733	380	27	44	63	1,247
	Judge to Case Ratio	1: 24	1: 6	1: 14	1: 27	1: 369	1: 36
	Average Caseload per Judge	72	19	42	81	1,107	108

Note :

- Average caseload per judge is the ratio of case load for each judge multiplied, by three, given that trials are presided over by a panel, thus each case is distributed to three judges.
- Number of cases at the courts of first instance in the general courts includes traffic cases (quick trials), totaling 5,232,939 cases. Number of cases excluding traffic violations is 322,655. Given these figures, the ratio of number of judges to cases is 1:108, while average caseload per judge is 324 .

Table of Caseload Ratios at the Supreme Court in 2018

Number	Civil	Criminal	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Number of Cases	6,665	6,119	919	372	4,469	18544
Number of Supreme Court Justices	16	15	7	3	7	48
Ratio of Supreme Court Justices to Cases	1: 417	1: 408	1: 131	1: 124	1: 638	: 386
Average Caseload per Justice	1,250	1,224	394	372	1,915	1,159

Ratio of Case Processing Performance to Judges

Ratio of case processing performance is the ration of number of cases adjudicated by the court to the number of judges. To obtain the average of case processing performance per judge, the result of such ratio is multiplied by three. This is due that cases are tried by a panel consisting of three judges. Case processing performance ratio per judge at each of the court jurisdictions is as shown in the following table:

Table of Case Processing Ratio at Courts of First Instance and Appellate Courts in 2018

No	Productivity	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Administrative Courts	Tax Court	Total
1	Adjudicated Cases at Courts of First Instance	5,507,953	549,532	2,882	1,806		6,062,173
	Judges	2,983	2,809	108	298		6,198
	Ratio	1,846	196	27	6		978
	Average Productivity per Judge	5,539	587	80	18		2,934
2	Adjudicated Cases at Appellate Courts	14,905	2,424	365	1,063	9,913	28,670
	Judges	733	380	27	44	63	1,247
	Ratio	20	6	14	24	157	23
	Average Productivity per Judge	61	19	41	72	472	69

Table of Case Processing Ratio at the Supreme Court in 2018

Number	Civil	Criminal	Religious	Military	State Administrative	Total
Number of Adjudicated Cases	6,579	5,300	919	372	4,468	17,638
Number of Supreme Court Justices	16	15	7	3	7	48
Ratio of Supreme Court Justices to Cases	411	353	131	124	638	367
Average Performance of Each Supreme Court Justice	1,234	1,060	394	372	1,915	1,102

Contribution of Case Fees to State Revenue

Contribution from Non-Tax State Revenues

Non-Tax State Revenue contributions from case processing services at the courts of first instance and appellate courts is as follows:

No.	Account	Realization
1	425231 Revenue from Validation of Unnotarized Documents	315,715,001
2	425232 Revenue from Court Costs (Leges) and Registrar Charges	880,565,000
3	425233 Case Charges	19,888,589,400
4	425239 Other Revenues from the Prosecutor's Office and Courts	19,226,285,652
	Total	40,311,155,053

Contributions from Fines and Compensations Generated by Criminal Cases

Supreme Court

No	Type	Amount
1	Fines from corruption, narcotic, forestry, child protection, fisheries, money laundering, and other cases.	2,611,063,875,911
2	Compensation from corruption, narcotic, environmental, and other cases.	606,554,418,659
	Total	3,217,618,294,570

General Courts

No	Type	Amount (Rp)
1	Fines from corruption, narcotic, forestry, child protection, fisheries, money laundering, traffic, and other cases.	20,101,589,119,400
2	Compensation from corruption, narcotic, environmental, and other cases.	16,364,236,747,365
	Total	36,465,825,866,765

Military Courts

No	Classification	Number of Cases	Amount of Fine/Compensation
1	Crime	2,741	76,084,200,426
2	Violations	505	93,420,000
	Total	3,246	76,177,620,426

Management of Case Finances at the Supreme Court and the Subordinate Courts

Case Processing Charges at the Supreme Court

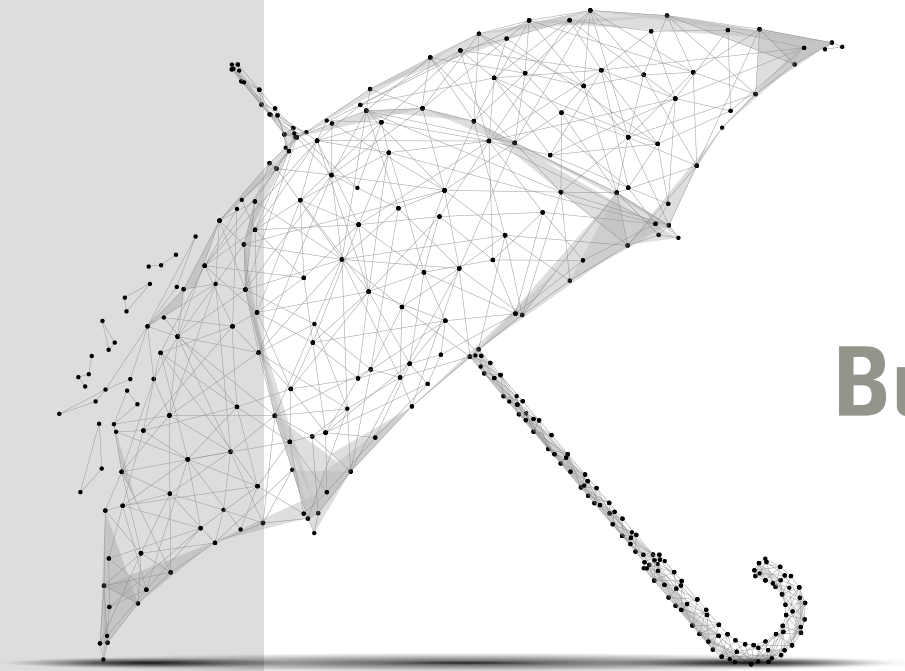
No	Description	Revenue	Expenditure
1	Initial Balance in 2018	37,532,200,943	
2	Revenue in 2018	21,283,405,673	
3	Usage of Processing Fee 2018		22,961,401,374
4	Final Balance 2018		35,854,205,242
	Total	58,815,606,616	58,815,606,616

Balance as per 31 December 2018 amounted to Rp.35,854,205,242, consisting of:

1. Balance at Bank BNI Syariah : Rp35,565,536,736
2. Cash Balance : Rp288,668,506

Case Processing Charges at the Appellate Courts

No	Types of Cases	Number of Cases	Processing Charges	Amount
1	General Courts (Civil)	6,758	150,000	Rp 1,013,700,000
2	Religious Courts (Civil)	2,401	150,000	Rp 360,150,000
3	State Administratif Courts	1,001	250,000	Rp 250,250,000
	Total			Rp 1.624.100.000



Bureaucratic Reform and Access to Justice

IMPLEMENTATION OF BUREAUCRATIC REFORM

Bureaucratic reform is aimed towards creating a highly performing professional government bureaucracy that possesses integrity, free from corruption, collusion and nepotism, able to serve the public, dedicated, and upholds the basic principles and codes of ethics of state employees.

Some of the success indicators of bureaucratic reform within the Supreme Court are as follows:

1. Continued adoption of open selection of high leadership positions within the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts, which are conducted open, transparent, competitive and accountable manner.
2. Awarding of quality control accreditation in the 4 (four) areas of the judiciary and launching of the Supreme Court's e-Court application towards implementation of electronic courts, held in Balikpapan on 13 July 2018.
3. Organizing of One-Stop Service competition in the 4 (four) court jurisdictions aimed towards enhancing transparency, access to justice and improvement of service to the justice seeking members of society.
4. Selection of 7 (seven) courts by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform within the 4 (four) areas of the judiciary to receive marks of appreciation as public service providers that are Free of Corruption on 10 December 2018.
5. Successful selection of civil servant candidates through a stringent and transparent recruitment, preceded by Basic Competency Screening and Specialized Competency Screening in an open manner using Computer Assisted Test (CAT), in collaboration with the State Civil Service Agency (Badan Kepegawaian Negara or BKN).

The Supreme Court takes as reference Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2010 regarding Grand Design of Bureaucratic Reform 2010-2025, by setting the 3 (three) following targets:

1. clean, accountable and high-performing bureaucracy.
2. efficient, effective and cost-effective bureaucracy.
3. bureaucracy that generates quality public service.

Follow up measures undertaken by the Supreme Court with respect to the three targets are as follows:

No	Bureaucratic Reform Targets	SC Blue Print/ Road Map	SC's Follow Up	
1	Clean, accountable and high-performing bureaucracy	Accommodated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMAP (Anti-Bribery Management System) MOU with BPKP and KPK. • Education & Training • Technical Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions to candidate judges from the President • Transparent and accountable recruitment of candidate civil servants
2	Efficient, effective and cost-effective bureaucracy	Accommodated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competitive : Quality Control Accreditation. • Adoption of Transparent Management: established promotion and transfer policies. • e-Judgment Directory • SIPP • Sikep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-Filling • Komdanas • SIMARI • e-Monev • e-Diklat • e-Learning • SIWAS
3	Bureaucracy that generates quality public service	Accommodated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTSP • e-Court • One day publish • One day minute • One day service • Comfortable waiting room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparent information to justice seekers in waiting rooms, at a minimum pertaining to procedure, length of time, and fee. • Placement of information and complaint desks

Due to the adoption of the strategic steps above, bureaucratic reform score acquired by the Supreme Court has improved from year to year, as can be seen from the comparison over a 4 (four) year period as follows:

Bureaucratic Reform Score Index of the Supreme Court from 2014 to 2018

No	Enabling Components	Weight	Score				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
I	Enabling Components						
1	Change Management	5.00	3.31	3.85	3.74	3.84	5.00
2	Compliance With Legislations	5.00	2.09	3.75	3.13	3.13	5.00
3	Organizational Structuring and Strengthening	6.00	2.64	3.68	3.84	3.84	6.00
4	Business Process Structuring	5.00	2.17	3.63	3.47	3.47	5.00

No	Enabling Components	Weight	Score				
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
5	Human Resources Management System Structuring	15.00	6.34	13.08	13.35	13.22	14.89
6	Accountability Strengthening	6.00	2.45	4.48	3.95	3.95	6.00
7	Oversight Strengthening	12.00	3.99	8.73	8.02	8.83	11.75
8	Public Service Improvements	6.00	3.54	4.86	4.73	4.88	6.00
	Total Enabling components (A)	60.00	26.73	46.06	44.22	45.16	59.64
II	Outcome Components						
1	Organizational Performance Capacity and Accountability	20.00	14.09	13.72	*14.29	13.35	13.68
2	Clean Government Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism	10.00	3.00	7.66	*8.23	8.32	7.20
3	Public Service Quality	10.00	4.5	6.00	*7.68	7.22	7.91
	Total Outcome Component (B)	40.00	21.59	27.38	*30.20	28.89	28.79
	Bureaucratic reform Indeks (A+B)	100.00	48.33	73.44	74.42	74.05	88.43

Outcomes of the 8 (eight) areas of change produced under the bureaucratic reform so far are as follows:

Area I: Change Management

Integrated criminal justice system (ICJS) at a number of courts in Indonesia, as a platform for law enforcement agencies to communicate and share data electronically, to expedite case processing by the police, prosecutors, the district courts, and correctional facilities.

Area II: Legislations

1. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 1 of 2018 regarding Procedures to Adjudicate Election and General Election Related Offenses;
2. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 2 of 2018 regarding Special Justices to Adjudicate Election and General Election Related Offenses;
3. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 3 of 2018 regarding Electronic Case Administration at the Courts;
4. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 6 of 2018 regarding Guidelines for Adjudication of Government Administrative Disputes Following Administrative Actions;
5. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 7 of 2018 regarding Procedures for Filing of Case Review Petition Against Tax Court Judgments.

Area III: Organization Structuring and Strengthening

1. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 4 of 2018 regarding Second Amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 7 of 2015 on the Organization and Operating Procedure of the Registrar's office and Secretariat of the Courts.
2. Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 5 of 2018 regarding Class, Type and Geographical Jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance and Appellate Courts in the Four Types of the Judiciary;

3. Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 722/SEK/SK/XI/2018 regarding Designation of Area Codes for Letter Numbering at 85 (Eighty-Five) New Courts;
4. Organizational Audit Within the Supreme Court by an Independent Consultant Team in the Area of Human Resources Management and Organization, expected to produce recommendation son organizational restructuring and institutional transformation within the Supreme Court towards becoming an organization with the proper function, size and procedures.

Area IV: Business Process Structuring

1. Quality Control Accreditation (APM) within the 4 (Four) types of the judiciary
2. Implementation of One-Stop Service (Pelaksanaan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu or PTSP) within the 4 (Four) types of the judiciary
3. Provision of information service within the 4 (Four) types of the judiciary

Area V: Human Resources Management

1. Open selection for Senior High Leadership Positions (Japati), pursuant to Announcement Letter Number 10/Pansel/Japati/08/2018 regarding Open Selection for Senior High Leadership Officials at the Supreme Court 2018. The purpose of the open selection is to place quality and competent human resources at 8 (eight) strategic positions within the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts.
2. Recruitment of Civil Service Candidates for 2018 in a transparent and accountable manner.

Area VI: Work Accountability Strengthening

1. Issuance of Unqualified Opinion for Supreme Court Financial Report by the Ministry of Finance for 6 (six) consecutive periods.
2. Awarding of National Procurement Award to the Supreme Court's Electronic Procurement system (LPSE) by the National Procurement Policy Agency (LKPP), for the category of Commitment to the Application of Standardized Electronic Procurement System: 2014.

Area VII: Oversight

Declaration of development of Integrity Zones towards becoming Corruption Free Organizations (WBK), specifically at 23 (twenty-three) selected court work units, culminating in the designation of integrity zone towards becoming Corruption Free Organizations to 7 (seven) courts within the four types of courts, by the Vice President on 10 December 2018.

Area VIII: Enhanced Public Service Quality

1. Formal opening of 85 (eighty-five) new courts at three areas of the judiciary on 22 October 2018, towards achieving equal access to justice and enhanced legal services to the public.

2. Implementation of *e-Court* at the courts pursuant to Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 3 of 2018 regarding Electronic Administration of Cases at the Courts, to establish professional, transparent, accountable, effective, efficient and modern administration of cases.
3. One-Stop Service (PTSP) implementation competition, encouraging courts to compete in improving their services to the public, in terms of facilities, infrastructure and service quality.

Integrity zone towards becoming Corruption-Free Institutions (WBK) and Clean and Serving Bureaucracy (WBBM)

Integrity Zone (ZI) term or designation given to a ministry/institution that demonstrates a commitment to establish a Corruption Free Institution (WBK) and Clean and Serving Bureaucracy (WBBM) through corruption prevention efforts and enhancement of public service quality. On 10 December 2018, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Muhammad Hatta Ali was named Joint Leader of Change together with the heads of six other ministries/institutions, namely Moermahadi Soerja Djanegara (Chairperson of the State Financial Audit Institution (BPK), Sri Mulyani (Minister of Finance), Yasonna Laoly (Minister of Law and Human Right), Muhammad Prasetyo (Attorney General), Tito Karnavian (Indonesia National Police) and Airlangga Hartarto (Minister of Industry). The award constitute a mark of appreciation for the achievement of a number of courts in creating a Corruption Free Institution.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND ENHANCED PUBLIC SERVICE

Access to Public

Inauguration and Opening of New Courts

On 22 October 2018 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court inaugurate and opened 85 new courts, consisting of 30 district courts, 50 religious courts, 3 syari'ah tribunals, and 2 state administrative courts in Melonguane, District of Talaud Island, North Sulawesi Province. The establishment of the new courts is intended to facilitate the public in accessing justice in various areas in Indonesia, thus with the shortened distances to the courts members of society would be able to reduce cost, time and energy expended to access justice.

e-Court Application

The e-Court application presents an online case registration feature (e-Filing), online upfront payment (e-SKUM) and electronic summons (e-Summons). Currently registration with e-Court can only be conducted by legal counsels. To date, activation of e-Court within the general courts, religious courts and state administrative courts has reached 100 percent.

Resolution of Small Claim Cases, Mediation and Diversions

Small Claims

Throughout 2018 courts of first instance among the General Court and Religious Court systems have cleared **6,469** small claims cases, i.e. cases with a material claim not exceeding Rp200,000,000.00 (two hundred million Rupiah). The number of small claims cases increased from 2017, which saw **2,135** such cases.

Mediation

Throughout 2018 the number of cases resolved through mediation within the general courts and religious courts totaled **5,306**. Successful mediation of cases increased compared to 2017, where **2,660** cases were mediated, marking a 100.5% increase.

Diversion

Successful diversion brings a beneficial impact to justice seekers, as it can bring a sense of justice to the victims, allow the perpetrator to correct his/her ways, and allows the trial to conclude prior to the awarding of a judgment by the court. In 2018 the number cases successfully resolved through diversion within the general courts totals 273 cases and 47 cases within syar'iyah tribunals.

Simplification of Template for Supreme Court Judgments

Implementation of Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 9 of 2017 regarding Template and Formulation Guidelines of Supreme Court Judgments/Rulings has been able to significantly support efforts to expedite resolution of cases at the Supreme Court, with total cases finalized in 2018 increased by 14.28% from 2017 and Supreme Court judgment publication increased by 19.07% from 2017. Judgments using the simplified template has also been able to reduce paper usage in the duplication of judgments, thus contributing to the paperless program.

Issuance of authority for single-justice trials and change of trial venue

In line with Article 11 paragraph (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 on the Authority of the Judiciary, the courts examines, try and judge cases through a 3 (three) judge panel. Currently a number of courts are experiencing a shortage of justices, and thus if this rule is to be applied rigidly it would impede case trials at the courts. Therefore, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has issued Decrees of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on Authority for Single-Judge Trials to 24 (twenty-four) district courts and 54 (fifty-four) religious courts/syar'iyah tribunals. In addition, the Supreme Court has also designated a number of courts to examine, try and judge 111 (one hundred eleven) special crimes (terrorism, corruption, narcotic, and other cases of similar nature) and 11 (eleven) general crimes based on petition for change of trial venue pursuant to Article 85 of the Penal Procedural Code (KUHP).

Enhanced Public Service Quality Control Accreditation (APM)

Quality control accreditation at the Directorate General of General Courts and Directorate General of Religious courts has reached 100 percent, except for courts that only started operating in October 2018. As regards accreditation with the Directorate General of Military Courts and State Administrative Courts, accredited military courts totals 17 out of the existing 23 courts throughout the country, while 20 out of 34 state administrative courts have been accredited.

One-Stop Service (PTSP)

By 2018 all courts within the 4 (four) types of the judiciary under the Supreme Court has applied One-Stop Service. Main services provided under the One-Stop Service policy includes provision of information, case filing, fee payment, handover of court products, and complaints. Meanwhile, services that support the One-Stop Service policy are provided by institutions such as the legal aid posts (posbakum), banks, PT Pos (Indonesian Postal Office) and other institutions signing a formal cooperation agreement with the courts.

Court Services for Underprivileged Members of the Community

Court Fee Waiver

Table on Court Fee Waiver Applied in 2018

No	Type of Courts	Total Services (Cases)
1	General Courts	1,424
2	Religious Courts	15,541
3	State Administrative Courts	9

Legal Aid Posts (Posbakum)

Table on Services by Posbakum at the General Courts, Religious Courts and State Administrative Courts in 2018:

No	Type of courts	Year	Number of Posbakum	Total Services (Persons)
1	General Courts	2018	352	10,019
2	Religious Courts	2018	230	199,880
3	State Administrative Courts	2018	28	308

Proceedings Outside Court Buildings

Table of Proceedings Outside Court Buildings at the General Court, Religious Court, and Military Courts in 2018

No	Types of Courts	Total Cases REsolved
1	General Courts	378
2	Religious Courts	70.817
3	Military Courts	353

Roving Integrated Court Services

The integrated roving court program organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of Population and Civil Registry) and the Ministry of Religious Affairs have been able to assist the public in obtaining legal identities in the form of marriage certificates and deeds of birth. The following table presents data on the service provided by the roving courts organized by the district courts and religious courts/ syar'iyah tribunals throughout 2018:

Table on Integrated Services of the Mobile Proceedings by the General and Religious Courts in 2018

No	Court	Year	Number of Marriage Legalization / Itsbat
1	General Courts	2018	378
2	Religious Courts	2018	5,465

Overseas Proceedings Held at Indonesian Consulates

Throughout 2018, overseas proceedings have been held twice at the Indonesian consulate in Kinabalu, Malaysia, where they heard 520 cases.

Table on Overseas Proceedings Organized by the Directorate General of Religious Courts

Year	Session Dates	City, Country	Total Marriage Proceedings / Itsbat				Total Cases Heard
			Dikabulkan	Ditolak	Dicabut	Digugurkan	
2018	2-4 April 2018	Indonesian Consulate at Kinabalu Phase I, Malaysia	251	0	0	9	260
	3-5 December 2018	Indonesian Consulate at Kinabalu Phase II, Malaysia	240	0	8	12	260
Total			491	0	8	21	520

Public Information Disclosure

Information Services

Pursuant to Law Number 14 of 2008 regarding Disclosure of Public Information and Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 1-144/KMA/SK/I/2011 regarding Disclosure of Information in the Judiciary, the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts maintain websites that present information to the public regarding all aspects of the court services.

Information Desk and Complaint Desk At One-Stop Service

Information desks have been established to serve people who require information relating to court services. The following table present data on users of information desks and complaint desks at the Supreme Court and subordinate courts:

No	Information and Complaints	Services Provided
1.	Supreme Court Information Service	1,411
2	Supreme Court Complaint Services	58
3.	General Courts Information Services	57,604
4.	General Courts Complaints Services	824
5.	Religious Courts Information Services	140,392
6.	Religious Courts Complaints Services	196
7.	Military Courts Information Services	36
8.	Military Courts Complaints Services	1
9.	State Administrative Courts Information Services	545
10.	State Administrative Courts Complaints Services	33

Case Tracking Information System (SIPP)

The Supreme Court continues to develop its Case Tracking Information System (Sistem Informasi Penelusuran Perkara or SIPP) in order to enhance its reliability in administering cases electronically. Some of the modules being developed are as follows:

1. Module for Election Related Claims for the State Administrative Courts
2. Module for Small Syariah Economic Claims for the Religious Courts
3. Integration of the Case Tracking Information System with e-Court
4. SIPP e-Payment Module
5. e-SKUM application
6. Legal document and Information Network

Human Resources Management

REFORM PROGRAM

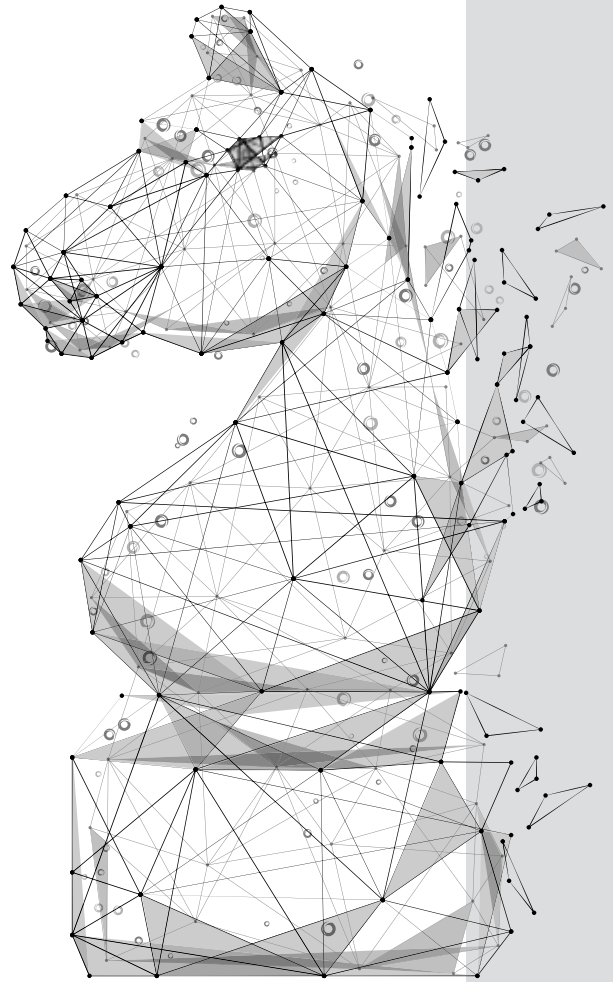
Improvement to Staff Information System

On 20 December 2018 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court formally launched the integration of the competence-based human resources management into the Supreme Court's Staff Information System Application (SIKEP) Version 3.1.0. The inauguration event was the fruit of a collaboration between the Supreme Court and EU-UNDP Sustain.

SIKEP Version 3.1.0, as the most current version, is a further refinement of version 2 through the addition of additional features to respond to human resources management needs, from staffing needs planning, recruitment, competency development, career management, awards, disciplinary actions, and conferral of pension management rights. Development of SIKEP version 3.1.0 was fully undertaken by Supreme Court personnel working in the SIKEP application development taskforce.

SIKEP application version 3.1.0 feature the following added benefits:

1. ease of access;
2. speed of information;
3. accuracy of information;
4. security of information.



Training for Candidate Civil Servants / Candidate Judges

The Supreme Court provided training to 1,591 candidate justices for the Supreme Court in 2018, which was held at the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development/ Education and Training and Agency (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil) in Megamendung, Bogor, West Java, on 21 January 2018 attended by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and leadership boards of the Supreme Court. President Joko Widodo conveyed guidance regarding the importance of integrity when sitting in the position of judges. The President also stressed that Indonesia expect that candidate judges will become fair, professional judges possessing integrity, dignity, and able to impart justice to justice seekers.

Formulation of competence Standards

In the Justice Sector Reform Blueprint 2010–2035 it is outlined that human resources management at the Supreme Court must be conducted professionally based on competence. As such, referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 38 of 2017 regarding Professional Competency Standards, positional competency standards have been established for the Supreme Court by employing three competency components: managerial competency, socio-cultural competency and technical competency.

Transfers and Promotions Based on Judges Performance Monitoring System (MIS/SIMTALAK)

Promotions and transfers at all Directorate Generals of the Judiciary within the four areas of the judiciary, aside from referring to the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 48/KMA/SK/II/2017 regarding Promotions and Transfer Scheme within the Four Areas of the Judiciary, take into account the discharge of the duties and functions of the judges in resolving cases, which is tracked through the SIPP Implementation Monitoring and the Business Process Management Information System (SIMTALAK).

Conversion of All Personnel Records of Justices into Electronic Format

To modernize record maintenance, the Directorate General of General Courts has digitized 5,283 personnel records and integrate them into SIKEP towards a more accurate recordkeeping and efficient use of archiving space. The system will also be introduced to the other directorate generals.

Change of Curriculum of the Integrated Education and Training for Candidate Judges

The Supreme Court has effected a change to the duration of training provided under the Integrated Education and Training Program for Candidate Judges (PPC) from 106 weeks to 65 weeks through the Decision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Number 133/KMA/SK/VII/2018 regarding Integrated Education and Training Program for Candidate Judges. The change of duration is intended to address the critical shortage of judges without compromising the competency of the training participants.

Setting of Targets for the 2020--2024 Strategic Plan of the Research and Development of the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Education and Training

In furtherance of Supreme Court Circular Number 1 of 2017 on Application of Resolution of Court Chamber 2017 Plenary Sessions as Operating Guidelines for the Courts, resolution of the sub-department Secretariat of the Judicial and Legal Research and Development/Education and Training Agency relating to the 2020—2024 Strategic Plan, the Research and Development Department has formulated targets for the 2020–2024 Strategic Plan to increase the number of training participants by adding classes and training durations for classical learning.

Enhanced Education and Training Information System and Development of Electronic Monitoring and Evaluation System (e-money)

Monitoring and evaluation of training programs is the checking, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ongoing human resources development and the process of assessing quality by using success criteria and human resources development standards. Methods employed by the Supreme Court's education and training unit in conducting monitoring and evaluation activities is the Kirkpatrick Model.

RECRUITMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Data on the staffing of the Supreme Court and the subordinate courts are as follows:

Tabel on staffing data of the Supreme Court

Position	SC	General Courts		Religious Courts		Military Courts		State Administrative Courts		Total
		Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	Appellate	First Instance	
SC Justices	48									48
Superior Judicial Judge	47									47
Judicial Judge	138									138
Judges		733	2,983	380	2,809	31	104	44	298	7,382
Registrars		690	4,753	324	2,999	24	63	91	330	9,259
Bailiffs			2,096		1,474			2	97	3,669
Non-Technical Personnel	1,231	857	4,364	611	2,562	129	286	70	302	10,412
Total	1,464	2,280	14,196	1,315	9,844	184	453	207	1,027	30,955

Based on such data, total personnel working at the Supreme Court has not achieved the required number, thus in 2018 the Supreme Court has effected human resources recruitment as follows:

Recruitment of Candidate Civil Servants/Candidate Judges

a) Need for Justices

Table on Need for Justices

No.	Need	Number	Remarks
1	Judges retiring in 2018	192	
2	Judges projected to retire in 2019	348	
3	Unfilled positions during 2017 recruitment	106	
Shortfall		646	

b) Need for Registrars at the General Courts (registrars, junior registrars, substitute registrars, and bailiffs)

Table current registrar staffing and shortfall

No.	Description	Work Units	Current Number	Prescribed Number	Shortfall	Retiring	
						2019	2020
1	High Courts Structural	30	149	153	4	19	13
2	High Courts Substitute Registrars		534	1,098	564	51	68
3	District Courts Structural	382	1,507	1,610	103	76	83
4	District Courts Substitute Registrars		3,205	5,437	2,232	142	173
5	Bailiffs		748	1,448	700	35	31
Total			6,143	9,746	3,603	323	368

c) Need for Civil Servants

Table on Need for Civil Servants

No.	Need	Number	Remarks
1	Need for civil servants based upon performance-based budgeting for all work units	26,940	
2	Current civil servants in all work units	15,403	
Shortfall		11,537	

The Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, acting in accordance with Decree Number 65 of 2018 dated 29 August 2018, affirmed that the Supreme Court is allowed an allocation of 1,052 (one thousand fifty-two) civil servants, whereas no new allocations is given for judges in 2018.

Based on the selection process, 1,052 applicants were declared as having passed the process, with the following breakdown:

Table of candidate civil servants passing the Supreme Court screening process

NO	POSITION	PASSED SKD / TOOK SKB					PASSED SKB					FINAL PASSING				
		Regular	cumlaude	Disability	papua	total	Regular	cumlaude	Disability	papua	total	Regular	cumlaude	Disability	papua	total
1	Personnel Analyst Specialist	137	42	1	0	180	136	42	1	0	179	85	14	1		100
2	Court Case Analyst	391	118	9	5	523	384	116	9	5	514	275	40	7	3	325
3	Civil Servant Analyst	392	135	12	8	547	383	133	12	8	536	333	45	8	4	390
4	System and Network Managers	193	0	1	2	196	192	0	1	2	195	177		4	3	184
5	IT Specialist	83	18	1	1	103	83	18	1	1	103	44	6	2	1	53
Total		1,196	313	24	16	1,549	1,178	309	24	16	1,527	914	105	22	11	1,052

d) The Need for Technical Workers in Military Courts

In 2018 the Director General of Military and Administrative Court with the approval of the Secretary of the Supreme Court has recruited as many as 46 personnel assigned by the TNI Commander to fill available positions, with details as follows:

- 1) 21 persons of technical staff (registrar); and
- 2) 25 persons of non-technical personnel.

In 2018 there were 6 judges who retired due to their term of service and 1 acting registrar who retired due to passed away.

Recruitment of Ad Hoc Judges

Ad Hoc Judges for Anti Corruption Court

In 2018, the Supreme Court conducts recruitment of ad hoc judges for the Anti Corruption Courts at the District Courts and High Courts. Based on the selection process, of the 347 applicants, 5 were declared as having passed, consisting of 3 ad hoc judges for High Court and 2 ad hoc judges for District Court.

Ad Hoc Judges for Industrial Relations Court

To fill the vacant positions for ad hoc judges in the First Instance Court of Industrial Relations, the Directorate General of General Courts in 2018 organized a selection process to appoint ad hoc judges to the Industrial Relations Court, with 47 out of 139 passing the tests.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In 2018 the Supreme Court organized judicial technical and administrative training in 11 (eleven) provinces, attended by 2,439 participants. The training was conducted with the purpose of enhancing human resources capacity in the technical and administrative aspects of the judiciary in the 4 (four) branches of Judiciary.

In addition to the activities undertaken by the Supreme Court's leadership, human resources capacity building is also provided by the education and training division of its Supreme Court's Education and Training Unit (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) as an echelon I unit responsible for staff education and training. In 2018 the education and training unit has trained 4,278 people or 14.1 % of the total personnel at the Supreme Court, which numbered 30,343 people (2017 data).

Human Resources Development in the Technical Areas of the Judiciary

In 2018 the percentage of technical personnel that were trained constitute 107.43% or 2,311 people out of a target of 2,151 people. The technical personnel undertaking such training consists of 1,585 candidate judges and 726 judges. A breakdown of the type of education and training are as follows:

Integrated Education and Training of Candidate Judges

Data on Integrated Education and Training of Candidate Judges

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Education and Training of Candidate Judges for the General, Religious and State Administrative Courts	1,684	1,585	93.46
2	Education and Training of Candidate Military Judges	40	40	100

Education and Training on National Priority Certification

Table on Education and Training National Priority Certification

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Juvenile Criminal Court System Certification Education and Training (SPPA)	80	64	87.50
2	Environmental Court Judge Certification Education and Training	80	82	102.50
3	Commercial Court Judge Certification Education and Training	40	37	92.50

Education and Training Certification Program

Table on Certification Education and Training

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Certification Education and Training (Corruption Court, Industrial Relations Court, Fisheries, Syariah Economic, and Mediation)	240	252	105

Functional Technical / Advanced Education and Training

Table on Functional Technical / Advanced Education and Training

No	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Education and Training of Regional Election Judges	40	40	100
2	Education and Training of Intellectual Property Judges	40	41	102.50
3	Advanced Training on Intellectual Property	38	38	100
4	Advanced Training on Election Related Crimes	38	38	100
5	Advanced Training on Syariah Economy	49	49	100
6	Advanced Training on Fictitious – Positive	43	43	100
Total		248	249	100.40

Education and Training on General Military Development for Technical Staff of Military Courts

Tabel of Education and Training on General Military Development for Technical Staff of Military Courts

No	Type of Education	Number (persons)	Passed	Achieved (%)
1	Staff and Command School (Sesko Angkatan)	1	1	100
2	Susjabkimmil	12	12	100
3	Advanced Training for Officers II (Diklapa II)	2	2	100

Training of Technical Personnel at Military Courts

Table on Training of Technical Personnel at Military Courts

No	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Technical Training for Judges	30	31	103
2	Technical Training for Registrars	30	32	106
3	Technical Training on Case Tracking Information System (SIPP)	39	46	117

Technical Training/Workshop by the Judicial Commission at the Military Courts

Table on Training/Workshop at the Military Courts

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Training/Workshop on Introduction to Judicial Code of Conduct (KEPPH) for 0-8 years of service	2	2	100
2	Advanced Training/Workshop on Judicial Code of Conduct (KEPPH) for 8-15 years of service	6	6	100
3	Training on Judicial Oversight	5	5	100

Technical Training for Court Managers by Sustain - UNDP

Table on Technical Training for Court Managers by Sustain - UNDP

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Training on ToT Certification for Candidate Judge Instructors	5	5	100
2	Technical Training for Court Managers (Chairpersons) in Manado	10	10	100
3	Technical Training for Court Managers (Deputies) in Surabaya	10	10	100
4	Training for High Court Trainer Judges (ToT) in Manado	3	3	100
5	Training for High Court Trainer Judges (ToT) in Surabaya	3	3	100

Dialogue (Cooperation on Technical Trainings with Bank Indonesia)

Table on Dialogue Sessions

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Dialogue session in Banda Aceh	1	1	100
2	Dialogue session in Malang	1	1	100
3	Dialogue session in Bandung	1	1	100
4	Dialogue session in Denpasar	1	1	100

Training Collaborations and Participation in Trainings

The Supreme Court's training center (Litbang Diklat Kumdil) has established cooperation with a number of line ministries/agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, domestic and overseas, in the area of Supreme Court human resources competency development. As many as 761 (seven hundred sixty-one) people have participated in various competency building activities including trainings, seminars, workshops and other events as follows:

Cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office

Table on Training Cooperation with the Attorney General's Office

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Training on Juvenile Court Sistem (SPPA) for Law Enforcement Officers (3 batches)	18 first instance court judges
2.	Integrated Training on Forest and Brush Fires for Judges, Prosecutors, Police, and Civilian Investigators	17 General Court of first instance judges
3.	Integrated training on Mineral and Coal	17 General Court of first instance judges

Cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Judicial Sector Support Programme (JSSP)

Table on Training Cooperation with JSSP

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Discussion on Education and Training Programs for Integrated Training of Candidate Judges	20 people

Cooperation between the Supreme Court and Partnership for Good Governance

Table on Training Cooperation with Partnership

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Training on Strengthening of Handling and Processing of Electronic Evidence in Corruption Cases	18 persons
2.	Seminar on Criminal Asset Recovery	34 persons

Cooperation between the Supreme Court and Support to the Justice Reform in Indonesia (SUSTAIN)

Table on Training Cooperation with SUSTAIN

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Focus Group Discussion on Technical Handbook Law Enforcement Officers on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF)	3 superior court judges from the Training Center (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil)
2.	Training on Training of Trainers (ToT) Certification for Candidate Instructor Judges from the Four Court Types	50 appellate court judges and court of first instance judges from the four types of court systems
3.	Integrated Training on the processing of Environment-Related Civil Claims	14 judges from general courts of first instance in Papua
4.	Focus Group Discussion on Integrated Training on Prevention of Corruption	3 judges from Tanjung Pinang District Court
5.	Focus Group Discussion on Preparation of Handbook for Substitute Registrars and Bailiffs/Substitute Bailiffs	6 echelons II and III structural officials 14 judges from appellate courts and courts of first instance
6.	Focus Group Discussion regarding Preparation of Handbook for Substitute Registrars and Bailiffs/Substitute Bailiffs	11 judges from appellate courts and courts of first instance and 1 junior registrar

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
7.	Integrated Certification Training on Juvenile Court System (SPPA)	Ambon: 7 judges from the General Courts of Maluku Malang: 10 courts of first instance judges from General Courts in Malang and the surrounding areas
8.	Integrated Training on the Processing of Fisheries Related Cases along the Northern Coastal Areas of Java Island	18 court of first instance judges from the General Courts
9.	Monitoring and evaluation and mentoring Ongoing Trainings for Substitute Registrars and Bailiffs/Substitute Bailiffs from the Medan, Banjarmasin and Pontianak Superior Courts	9 superior court judges from the General Courts
10.	Technical Court Leadership Training for the Chairpersons/Deputy Chairpersons of the Courts of First Instance in Manado	38 head justices from the General Courts, Religious Courts, and Military Courts
11.	Technical Court Leadership Training for the Chairpersons/Deputy Chairpersons of the Courts of First Instance in Surabaya	40 head justices from the General Courts, Religious Courts, and Military Courts
12.	Training of Trainers for Court Leadership Trainings	20 instructors/trainers for court leadership trainings.

Cooperation Between the Supreme Court and Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority (OJK)

Table on Training Cooperation with OJK

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Training of Judges on the Central Bank and Financial Service Sector	Denpasar: 40 appellate court and court of first instance judges within the four types of courts in Bali Banda Aceh: 40 appellate court and court of first instance judges within the four types of courts in Aceh Malang: 40 appellate court and court of first instance judges within the four types of courts in East Java Bandung: 37 appellate court and court of first instance judges within the four types of courts in West Java

Cooperation Between the Supreme Court and the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT)

Table on Training Cooperation with OPDAT

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Training on Computer Forensics for Judges and Prosecutors in South-East Asia	3 courts of first instance judges within the General Courts

Cooperation Between the Supreme Court and the Police

Table on Training Cooperation with the Police

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Integrated Training on Juvenile Court System. 9 batches @ 5 participants	20 courts of first instance judges from the General Courts

Cooperation Between the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission

Table on Training Cooperation with the Judicial Commission

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Thematic Training on Election Related Criminal Offenses	<p>Medan: 42 appellate court and court of first instance judges from the general courts within the four types of courts in North Sumatera</p> <p>Surabaya: 42 appellate court and court of first instance judges from the general courts within the four types of courts in East Java</p>

Cooperation Between the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Finance

Table on Workshop Cooperation with the Ministry of Finance

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Workshop on Tax Related Crimes. 2 batches	60 court of first instance judges from the General Courts

Human Resources Development on Non-Technical Aspects of the Judiciary

The Management and Leadership Education and Training Center (Pusdiklat Menpim) is charged with implementing, coordinating and directing training on the technical and administrative aspects of the judiciary for technical staff and administrative staff of the judiciary relating to career development and positions.

Achievements of the training center (Pusdiklat Menpim) in developing and training judicial technical staff and administrative staff of the judiciary in 2018 include the training of 104,57%, or 2,127 persons, of the targeted 2,034 participants. Education and training on human resource development on non-technical aspects of the judiciary are as follows:

Pre-Service Education and Training

Table on Basic Education and Training

No.	Type of Education and Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Basic Education and Training	1,591	1,584	99.56

In-Service Education and Training

Education and Training on Leadership

Table on Leadership Education and Training

No.	Type of Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Level II Leadership Education and Training	40	*)	
2	Level III Leadership Education and Training	120	120	100
3	Level IV Leadership Education and Training	200	197	98.5

Note: *) was not able to be implemented due to insufficient time provided by State Administrative Institution (LAN)

Functional Education and Training

Table on Functional Education and Training

No.	Type of Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1.	Functional Education and Training (Researcher, Auditor and Staffing Auditor)	40	17	42.50

Technical Education and Training

Table on Technical Education and Training

No.	Type of Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Education and Training of Expenditure Treasurers	100	105	105
2	Education and Training on Procurement of Goods and Services	70	70	100

Education and Training on Court Management

Table on Court Management Education and Training

No.	Type of Training	Target (persons)	Actual (persons)	Achieved (%)
1	Education and Training of Court Managers	60	181	301,66

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS

Promotion and Transfers During Service

Throughout 2018 the Supreme Court has effected promotions and transfers of technical and non-technical personnel as follows:

Administrative Affairs Department

The Administrative Affairs Department (Badan Urusan Administrasi - BUA) has effected the promotion and transfers of 5,903 staff members with a breakdown as presented in the following table:

Table on the promotion and transfers of non-technical staff

No.	Non-Technical Staff	Total
1	Promosi dan Mutasi	583
2	Dismissal from structural positions	217
3	Change of Post for Civil Servants (Pemindahan PNS)	108
4	Reassignment	53
5	Promotion	4,942
Total		5,903

Directorate General of General Courts

The Directorate General of General Courts has effected the promotion/transfer of judges and registrars with a breakdown as presented in the following table:

Table on Promotion of Judges Within the General Courts

No	Technical Staff	Total
1	District Court Judges	682
2	Appellate Court Judges	87
3	Ad Hoc Judges	78
Total		847

Table on Promotion and Transfer of Registrars at Appellate Courts

No.	Position	Year 2018
1	Structural Promotions at the Appellate Court	11
2	Appointment of Substitute Registrars at the Appellate Courts	32
3	Structural Transfers at the Appellate Courts	5
4	Transfers of Substitute Registrars at the Appellate Courts	6
Total		54

Table on Promotion and Transfers of Registrar Personnel at District Courts

No	Position	Year 2018
1	Structural Promotions at the District Courts	200
2	Structural Transfers at the District Courts	99
3	Appointment of Substitute Registrars at the District Courts	23
4	Appointment of Bailiffs	36
6	Transfers of Substitute Registrars at the District Courts	78
7	Transfers of Bailiffs at the District Courts	4
8	Relinquishment of Position	6
Total		446

Directorate General of Religious Courts

Directorate General of Religious Courts has conducted a number of Promotion Committee meetings and Leadership meeting as follows:

Table on Promotion/Transfer of Religious Court Judges

No.	PTC / Leadership Meetings	Date	Total
1	PTC Meeting	26-1-2018	213
2	Supreme Court Leadership Meeting	23-4-2018	13
3	PTC Leadership Meeting	8-8-2018	376
4	PTC Meeting (New Religious Court)	25-9-2018	185
5	Supreme Court Leadership Meeting	26-10-2018	67
Total			854

Note: PTC = Promotion & Transfer Committee
Baperjakat = Rank and Position Consideration Committee

Table on Promotion/Transfers of Registrars

No.	PTC/Baperjakat	Date	Total
1	Baperjakat	28-08-2018	23
2	PTC Meeting (New Religious Courts)	25-09-2018	250
3	Baperjakat	13-11-2018	232
Total			505

Note: PTC = Promotion & Transfer Committee
Baperjakat = Rank and Position Consideration Committee

Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts

The Directorate General of Military and State Administrative Courts has effected Promotion and Transfer Committee (PTC) meetings and Leadership Meetings as presented in the following table:

Table of Judges at the Military Courts

No.	Position	Total
1	First Instance Court Judges	3 persons
2	Chairperson of Military Appellate Courts	1 persons
3	Deputy Chairperson of Military Appellate Courts	1 persons
4	Appellate Court Judges	10 persons
5	Chairperson of Military Courts	5 persons
6	Deputy Chairperson of Military Courts	9 persons
7	Judges	40 persons
Total		69 persons

Table on Registrars at Military Courts

No.	Court	Total
1	First Instance Military Courts	3 persons
2	Appellate Military Court I Medan	5 persons
3	Appellate Military Court II Jakarta	5 persons
4	Appellate Military Court III Surabaya	4 persons
5	Military Courts	35 persons
Total		52 persons

Table of State Administrative Court Judges

No.	PTT/Leadership Meetings	Date	Total
1	Supreme Court Leadership Meeting	23-04-2018	2
2	Supreme Court Leadership Meeting (New State Administrative Courts)	25-09-2018	12
3	Supreme Court Leadership Meeting	27-11-2018	57
Total			71

Note: PTC = Promotion & Transfer Committee
Baperjakat = Rank and Position Consideration Committee

Table of Registrars at State Administrative Courts

No	PPT/Baperjakat	Tanggal	Total
1	TPM	25-05-2018	32
2	TPM	18-09-2018	37
3	TPM (PTUN Baru)	25-09-2018	11
Total			80

Note: PTC = Promotion & Transfer Committee
Baperjakat = Rank and Position Consideration Committee

Filling of Senior Leadership Positions

In 2018 the Supreme Court has conducted two open selection for senior leadership position. The first event was conducted from 15 March to 17 May 2018, while the second event was conducted from 3 August to 14 November 2018. The selection activities can be further elaborated as follows:

List of positions tendered during the first selection process in 2018

Table of positions tendered during the first selection process

No.	Name of Position	Number of Participants	Number of Positions	Implementation
1	Head of Management and Leadership Center, Legal and Judicial Research & Development and Education & Training Agency (Badan Litbang DIKlat Kumdil)	7	1	5 March to 17 May 2018
2	Regional Inspector of Oversight Agency	4	1	same as above
3	Secretary of Directorate General of Religious Courts	11	1	same as above
4	Director of Development of Technical and Administrative Staff of State Administrative Courts	4	1	same as above
5	Head of Logistics Bureau	7	1	same as above

Appointment of Specific Functional Officials

In 2018 the Supreme Court appointed 137 specific functional officials with the following breakdown:

Table on Appointment of Specific Functional Officials

Name of Position	Appointment	Promotion	Reappointment	Total
Staff Analyst	0	1	0	1
Archiving	25	7	0	32
Auditor	3	5	0	8
Staff Auditor	0	1	0	1
Researcher	6	1	0	7
Translator	0	1	0	1
Dental Technician	0	1	0	1
IT Staff	65	1	1	67
Librarian	15	3	0	18
Instructor	0	1	0	1
Total	114	22	1	137

Fit and Proper Test

In 2018 the Supreme Court conducted fit and proper tests on candidate court manager (chairpersons and deputy chairpersons), judicial judges, substitute registrars, Supreme Court assistants and other technical personnel with the following breakdown:

Table on Fit and Proper Test

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total Participants	Passed	Remarks
1	Candidate Judicial Judge with the Legal and Public Relations Bureau	2	1	General Court
2	Candidate Supreme Court Justice Assistant	25	14	General Court
3	Candidate Chairpersons of Special IA and IA Class District Courts	40	17	General Court
4	Candidate Chairpersons of IB Class District Courts	116	45	General Court

No.	Fit and Proper Test	Total Participants	Passed	Remarks
5	Candidate Chairpersons of II Class District Courts (Candidate District Court Chairperson)	125	69	General Court
6	Candidate Chairpersons of II Class District Courts (Candidate District Court Deputy Chairperson)	279	105	General Court
7	Candidate Managers of Appellate Courts	15	10	General Court
8	Appellate Court Registrars	2	0	General Court
9	IA.K Registrars	22	12	General Court
10	IA Registrars	42	18	Peradilan Umum
11	IB Registrars	10	8	General Court
12	Candidate class II managers (WKPA/MS)	96	62	Religious Court
13	Candidate managers (WKPTA/MS Aceh)	22	14	Religious Court
14	Candidate managers (WKPA/MS kls I A)	42	29	Religious Court
15	Candidate managers class II WKPA	59	54	Religious Court
16	Candidate Registrar at PTA/MS Aceh	15	6	Religious Court
17	Managers of Appellate Military Courts	8	7	Military Court
18	Military Appellate Judge	9	6	Military Court
19	Type A Military Court Manager	4	4	Military Court
20	Chairperson of Type B Military Courts	11	10	Military Court
21	Deputy Chairperson of Type B Military Courts	5	4	Military Court
22	Candidate Supreme Court Judge Assistant	6	3	Administrative Court
23	Candidate State Administrative Court Registrar	24	10	Administrative Court
24	Candidate State Administrative Court Junior Registrar	33	10	Administrative Court

Note: WKPA/MS = Deputy Chairperson of Religious Court / Syariah Tribunal

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL POLICY

Public Official Asset Report (LHKPN)

Pursuant to Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 147/SEK/VIII/2017 dated 31 August 2017 regarding Mandatory Reporting of Public Official Assets (LHKPN) within the Supreme Court and Lower Courts, public officials in this context refer to judges, registrars and echelon I, II, III and other officials as designated by law. Such official is required to report to the Corruption Eradication commission (KPK) regularly every year the assets that they possess as per 31 December and the report must be submitted by no later than 31 March of the subsequent year. By December 2018, 10,582 officials have submitted their asset report. Public officials within the Supreme Court and the lower courts who fail to submit their asset report by the designated time without any reasonable grounds will have their promotion, transfer, professional benefits and performance incentives reviewed, which can result in a delay or cancelation.

Three National Priority Programs

To implement national policy directives and strategies, the Supreme Court through its training unit (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil) has implemented three national priority programs to enhance human resource competency among court officials, as mandated in the Government's 2018 Work Plan, the implementation of which can be broken down as follows:

Cooperation Between the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights

Table on Cooperation between the Training Unit and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights

No.	Form of Cooperation	Participants
1.	Integrated Training on Juvenile Court System (SPPA), 9 batches @ 5 persons	55 first instance court judges from the General Courts
2.	Integrated Training on Juvenile Court System (SPPA) in Palembang. 2 batches @ 5 persons	10 first instance court judges from the General Courts in Palembang
3.	Integrated Training on Juvenile Court System (SPPA) in Surabaya	5 first instance court judges from the Surabaya District Court

Integrated Education and Training on Juvenile Court System (SPPA) Terpadu

In 2018 the Supreme Court's Training Unit (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil) has conducted integrated Education and Training on Juvenile Court System, both independently and in collaboration with other ministries/agencies, prosecutors, correctional facility (Bapas) officers and social workers, as shown in the table above.

Integrated Education and Training on the Environment

Pursuant to Article 5 paragraph (1) of Decree of the Supreme Court Number 134/KMA/SK/IX/2011 regarding Environmental Judge Certification, environment related cases must be tried by environmental judge. In 2018 the Supreme Court's Training Unit (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil) has provided certification education and training to general court and state administrative court judges with 82 judges participating.

Certification Education and Training of Commercial Court Judges

The Supreme Court has enacted various regulations and conducted certification education and trainings for commercial court judges to facilitate business operations. In 2018 the Supreme Court's Training Unit (Balitbang Diklat Kumdil) has provided commercial court certification education and training to judges from the general courts participated by 37 judges.



Financial, Asset and Information Technology Management

REFORM PROGRAM

IT-Based Financial Management

Throughout 2018 the Supreme Court has implemented its entire financial cycle by using an IT based system such as the Budget Planning and Information Collaboration Application (Krisn), Ministry/Agency Work Plan and Budgeting Application (RKA-KL), Work Unit Application System (SAS), State Treasury and Finance Online Monitoring (OM SPAN), Integrated Account Management System (Sprint), Online Non-Tax State Revenue Information sistem (Simponi), Institutional Accrual Accounting System (SAIBA) and e-Rekon and Financial Reports.

In addition to the adoption of application developed by the Ministry of Finance, the Supreme Court also developed applications internally to support management and accountability of its public finances, namely:

1. Indonesian Supreme Court Information System Application (SIMARI) to manage and report data on Non-Tax State Revenues
2. National Data Communication Application (Komdanas), used by all work units within the Supreme Court and the lower courts, which consists of:
 - a. Special Performance Based Incentive Modul (Tukin);
 - b. Account and Account Balance Module;
 - c. SAKPA/SAIBA Initial Balance Module;
 - d. SAIBA Backup Module;
 - e. Prepaid-Salary Module;
 - f. Third Party Loan Module;
 - g. Accrual Information Module;
 - h. TP/TGR Module;
 - i. Government housing module;
 - j. Financial Report Module /CaLK;
 - k. Official House Rent Module;
 - l. Court Fee Module.

IT Based Asset Management

The Supreme Court is in the process of developing a Supreme Court Logistics Information System (Sistem Informasi Perlengkapan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia or SIPERMARI) that it can access and manage independent. The system is being built on the SIMAN application database. The state asset database interconnection has been initiated and agreed upon between the Supreme Court and the Ministry of Finance with the purpose of governing, developing, supervising and controlling state assets utilized by the Supreme Court and the lower courts.

Development of SIPERMARI is expected to expedite fulfillment of the need for complete and valid asset information while facilitating management and recording of assets in real time, and thus support the Supreme Court in formulating policies, as well as effecting supervision and control over state assets.

Information Technology Reform Communication and Information Technology Management

In 2018 the Supreme Court issued Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 269/KMA/SK/XII/2018 regarding Management of Communication and Information Technology within the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts. IT management constitute a need of every public service provider as it plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of public service. IT management serves to align needs, condition, and choices of the stakeholders to determine balance, the organization's objectives to be achieved, determine direction through priority setting and decision making, and to

monitor achievements in accordance with the organization's orientation and purpose. Additionally, IT management can be used in determining the direction, foundation and legal basis in utilizing information and communication technology.

Updating of Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) with the Syariah Small Claims Module and the Election Related Claims Module

The growth of sharia economic activities has given rise to a multitude of disputes in this sector. As such, in 2018 the Supreme Court developed a Sharia Economic Claims Module. Additionally, to support and the 2018 regional elections (Pilkada), the Supreme Court has also established and developed the Election Dispute Claims Module as a feature of the SIPP application.

e-Court Applicatin (e-filing, e-payment, e-summons)

The Supreme Court issued Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 3 of 2018 regarding Electronic Administration of Cases in the Courts. To implement administration electronically, the Supreme Court has developed e-Court, formally launched by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on 13 July 2018 in Balikpapan.

The e-Court application is a service provided to registered users to file cases online, receive online estimate of court fees, make online payments and receive summons electronically. The application allows legal counsels to file cases, pay court fees, receive case docket number, and receive summons electronically. Upon receiving consent by the defendant to undertake proceedings electronically, the submission of response, rebuttal, rejoinder, and conclusion can also be done by electronic means, thus making it unnecessary for parties to be present at the court building. The e-Court application is hosted at the Supreme Court datacenter and integrated with SIPP application at every first instance courts.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Accrual Financial Reporting

Fully accrual financial reporting by the Supreme Court has been implemented for the last four years (since 2015), which reports have received unqualified opinions from the Financial Audit Institution (BPK) for 6 (six) consecutive periods. An accrual financial report is a report that present a more comprehensive information compared to cash toward accrual financial reports, where information can be presented in a more transparent and accountable manner, thus providing a more useful information, both for the stakeholders as well as for the users of the report to facilitate decision making due to the full disclosure nature of the report.

Efforts to improve the quality of the Supreme Court’s financial reports are continually undertaken through the issuance of accrual accounting and financial reporting guidelines for the Supreme Court and lower courts as per Resolution of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number 657/SEK/SK/X/2018 dated 17 October 2018, which were introduced and presented on 19 – 20 December 2018 at the Supreme Court building and attended by representatives from all echelons within the institution. The accrual accounting and financial reporting guidelines was designed to apply a uniform accounting treatment to the recording of all transactions conducted and presentation of financial reports within the Supreme Court and the lower courts in accordance with Government Accounting Standards.

Performance Based Budgeting

Application of Performance Based Budgeting

Based on the Justice Sector Reform Blueprint 2010–2035 that emphasizes on the importance of strengthening performance based budgeting system, budgetary needs is based on the measurable performance of the courts to ensure that the required budget is allocated proportionately in order to support the achievement of the Supreme Court’s vision and mission.

Application of performance based budgeting is mandated by Law Number 17 of 2003 regarding State Finances and Law Number 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System and Government Regulation Number 17 of 2007 regarding Synchronization of Planning and Budgeting Process in National Development. As such, a recommended Standard Output Cost for case processing has been formulated and established through Ministry of Finance Regulation Number 86 of 2017 regarding Standard Output Cost for Fiscal Year 2018.

Pursuant to the above regulation, unit cost for case processing has been established with the following breakdown:

Table of Output Cost Standards for Case Processing at the Supreme Court

1	General Criminal Cases	Rp1,460,765,00 per case
2	Special Criminal Cases	Rp1,502,233,00 per case
3	Military Criminal Cases	Rp1,205,331,00 per case
4	Industrial Relations Dispute Cases < 150 mill	Rp1,100,253,00 per case

Table of Output Cost Standards for Case Processing at the General Courts

1	Cases at the Courts of First Instance	
a.	General Crimes	Rp538,000.00-- Rp695,000.00 per case
b.	Corruption	Rp885,000.00-- Rp1,036,000.00 per case
c.	Industrial Relations Dispute Cases < 150 mill	Rp1,376,000.00-- Rp1,665,000.00 per case
2	Cases at the Appellate Courts	
a.	General Crimes	Rp776,000.00-- Rp956,000.00 per case
b.	Corruption	Rp790,000.00-- Rp1,057,000.00 per case

- Output Cost Standard for waiver of court fees: Rp730,000.00 to Rp910,000.00 per case.
- Output Cost Standard for proceedings outside court buildings: Rp775,000.00 to Rp2,235,000.00 per case.

In 2018 the Supreme Court received a budget ceiling of Rp8,262,100,000,000.00, as stated in Ministry of Finance Regulation Number S-863/MK.02/2017 dated 26 October 2017 regarding Conveyance of Budget Allocation Ceiling of Ministries/Agencies for Fiscal Year 2018, and received an additional budget on two occasions during the 2018 fiscal year, namely for:

1. The education and training program for Supreme Court staff, specifically for the integrated education and training of candidate judges in 2018, amounting to Rp29,226,773,000.00 pursuant to Letter of the Directorate General of Budgeting of the Ministry of Finance Number S-1667/AG/2018 dated 21 August 2018 regarding Conveyance of Budget Determination of the Budgeting Unit (SP SABA) and BA BUN Other Expenditure Management (BA 999.08) to the Budgeting Unit of the Supreme Court (BA 005).
2. Program:
 - a. Managerial support and other technical implementations at the Supreme Court, Rp172,453,122,000.00.
 - b. Case adjudication at the Supreme Court, Rp12,700,000,000.00.
 - c. Management improvements at the Religious Courts, Rp306,000,000.00.
 - d. Supervision and enhancement of accountability of Supreme Court staff, Rp1,355,862,000.00.

In accordance with Letter of the Director General of Budgeting of the Ministry of Finance Number S-2528/AG/2018 dated 8 November 2018 regarding Conveyance of SP SABA 999.08 to Shift Budget from BA BUN Other Expenditure Management (BA 999.08) to BA Supreme Court (BA 005). To augment staff related expenditure budget, the Supreme Court received an additional budget of Rp186,815,109,000.00, thus making the total budget ceiling of the Supreme Court for 2018 to be in the amount of Rp8,478,226,882,000.00.

With regard to grant management, on 30 September 2018 the Supreme Court received a direct grant domestically in the amount of Rp37,834,097,325.00, consisting of the following:

1. Direct cash grant:

Table of Direct cash grant

No.	Grant Receiver	Grant Provider	Grant Amount
1	Liwa District Court	Lampung Barat District Government	Rp65,000,000.00
2	Krui Religious Court	Lampung Barat District Government	Rp20.000.000,00
			Rp85.000.000,00

2. Direct in-kind grant

Received in-kind grant totaled Rp37,749,097,325.00 consisting of grants from the previous year amounting to Rp20,718,177,484.00 and grant received during the ongoing year amounting to Rp17,030,919,841.00.

Priority activities implemented by the Supreme Court throughout 2018 using the allocated budget ceiling are as follows:

1. Procurement of data processing equipment to support the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) of the number of judges in the 4 (four) court jurisdictions at 50%;
2. Procurement of data processing equipment to support Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPPT) at the appellate courts;
3. Procurement of SIPP supporting facilities at appellate courts designated as pilot projects;
4. Procurement of facilities and infrastructure to support the e-Court pilot project at 32 courts of first instance.

Actual expenditure of the Supreme Court in 2018 amounted to Rp8,423,420,612,355.00 or **99.35%** of the overall ceiling of Rp8,478,226,882,000.00. Based on data from the Treasury and State Budget Online Monitoring System (OM-SPAN) as per 31 December 2018, the Supreme Court ranks first in terms of budget utilization at the ministry/agency level, from a total of 86 ministries/agencies.

Targeted and Actual Non-Tax State Revenue During Fiscal Year 2018

In 2018 the Supreme Court actively participated in administrating non-tax state revenues. This has been evidenced by the setting of a target amount of Rp67,004,428,174.00. As up to 31 December 2018, non-tax state revenue generated by the Supreme Court totaled Rp54,681,817,787.00 with the following breakdown:

Table of Non-Tax State Revenue of the Supreme Court (PNBP) for 2018

No	PNBP Category	PNBP Target	Actual PNBP
1	General PNBP	23,929,025,927	14,370,662,734
2	Functional PNBP	43,075,402,247	40,311,155,053
Total		67,004,428,174	54,681,817,787

Based on the above table, generation of non-tax state revenue missed the targeted amount, due to the elimination of account for proceeding from validation of signatures in accordance with Law Number 30 of 2014 regarding State Administration, and elimination of account for repayment of upfront salary in accordance with Letter of the Supreme Court Secretary Number 476A/SEK/KU.01/07/2017 and Letter of the Head of Administrative Affairs Department Number 190/Bua.3/KU.01/09/2017.

Settlement of State Losses at the Supreme Court in 2018

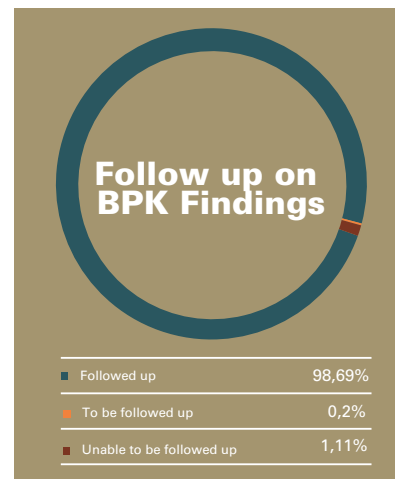
Pursuant to the report on the progress of settlement of state losses at the Supreme Court and the lower courts up to 31 December 2018, cases involving state losses totals 711 cases, representing an aggregate loss of Rp29,511,838,050.35. Of such amount, Rp27,487,828,523.84, or 93.14%, has been paid, making the outstanding amount to be Rp2,024,009,526.51 or 6.86%.

Follow Up Actions on the Recommendations of the Financial Audit Institution (BPK) to the Supreme Court in 2018

Based upon the result from BPK's Audit for the Second Semester of 2018, the Supreme Court has followed BPK's recommendation, which consists of 489 findings and 987 recommendations, with a value of Rp 33,009,247,403.20 as follows:

1. 877 of the recommendations, or 88.86%, have been followed up with a value of Rp27,267,606,249.02.
2. 97 of the recommendations, or 9.83%, have not been fully followed up and are still in the process of being completed, or at a value of Rp5,218,412,334.55.
3. 2 of the recommendations, or 0.20% have not been followed up, at a value of Rp0.
4. 11 of the recommendations, or 1.11%, cannot be followed up due to valid reasons, at a value of Rp523,228,819.63

Based upon the above data, 974 recommendations, or 98.69% of the total recommendations, have been followed up by the Supreme Court.



ASSET MANAGEMENT

Management of state assets comprising of state-owned goods (BMN) constitute a specific challenge for the Supreme Court as a user of goods to supports its judiciary functions. The Supreme Court manages state-owned goods by employing IT to undertake such exercise in an effective and efficient manner with good output and with accountable level of data validity. This is important to be undertaken given that a future challenge in supporting state-owned goods management is the availability of a goods database that are continually updated, sophisticated IT support, and competent asset management resources.

Asset Management and Administration

Management and administration of state-owned goods by the Supreme Court is undertaken through the development and supervision of the four court jurisdictions, consisting of 825 judicial work units throughout the country and 7 echelon I work units. This figure does not include 85 work units of new courts that are inaugurated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court this year, as their budget is still with their respective primary courts.

The Supreme Court and the lower courts record a state-owned goods value of Rp27,388,738,539,853.00 in its 2018 Ministry/Agency Financial Report (as per 31 December 2018) consisting of supplies, fixed assets, moveable assets and intangible assets. This figure experienced an increase by Rp4,999,994,540,952.00 (22.33%) (print out date 11 January 2019, at 09.00 WIB). The value of state-owned goods continue to increase since 2016 due to the Supreme Court actively implementing a reevaluation program with respect to such state-owned goods initiated by the Ministry of Finance. On 1 November 2018, the Supreme Court once again received an award from the Ministry of Finance in the category of best compliance in state-owned goods reporting out of 86 ministries/agencies. The award was conferred directly by the Minister of Finance to the Secretary of the Supreme Court during the 72nd Money Day (Hari Oeang) Seminar in Jakarta. Such achievement constitute an improvement over the previous achievement in 2017 as it was followed by all ministries/agencies (86 ministries/agencies).

Efforts undertaken by the Supreme Court in winning the category are as follows:

Determination of Status on the Utilization of State-Owned Goods

Determination of status on the utilization of state-owned goods marks the use and utilization of state-owned goods as the initial stage of the next activities/process, both relating to management and administration of state-owned goods. As up to 31 December 2018, the process of determining the status of utilization of state-owned goods has been undertaken through issuance of Decrees on Determination of Status of Utilization of State-Owned Goods. To date, 3,364 decrees have been issued, with a total value of Rp7,873,195,781,453.00.

Determination of status of utilization of state-owned goods in 2018 experienced an increased compared to the achievement in 2017. This is due to the development and monitoring by the Supreme Court leadership and echelon I officials being conducted effectively, creating a mutual understanding and sense of responsibility regarding the importance of asset management and administration.

Provision of Facilities and Infrastructures to New Courts

On 22 October 2018, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court accompanied by the Deputy Chief Justice for Judicial Matters, Deputy Chief Justice for Non-Judicial Matters, Governor of North Sulawesi, and Regent of Talaud Island District, inaugurated 85 new courts in Melonguane, Talaud Island Districts, North Sulawesi Province. The inauguration constitute a follow up to Presidential Decrees number 13 to 18 of 2018 regarding Establishment of New Courts under the Supreme Court.

Even though supporting facilities and infrastructures of the new court are still insufficient, the Supreme Court is committed to providing the best services to justice seekers all throughout Indonesia as an attempt to bring ease of access to justice to every person.

Borrow-Use and Grants

The Supreme Court has to face shortage of budget, specifically budget to procure land and building. As such, the institution continues to communicate and coordinate with the relevant authorities to ensure that assets still under borrow-use status can be assigned in accordance with the procedure established under Article 3 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Minister of Finance Regulation Number 78/PMK.06/2014 regarding Procedure for the Utilization of State-Owned Goods, and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 111/PMK.06/2016 regarding Procedure for Transfer of State-Owned Goods. As up to 31 December 2018, data in the Supreme Court's SIMAK BMN shows that there are 37 (thirty-seven) plots of land covering an area of 143,916 m², still under borrow-use status.

Land Certification

The Supreme Court and the lower courts continue to comply with relevant administrative and legal provisions regarding management of state-owned goods, particularly land that are still not under the ownership of the Indonesian government, in this case the Supreme Court, whether through self-procurement, transfer from borrow use status, or arising from a memorandum of understanding between the Supreme Court and the Minister of Law and Human Rights.

Tabel Sertifikasi Tanah TA. 2018 di Setiap Lingkungan Peradilan

No.	Court Jurisdictions	Certificates	Non-Certificates	Total
1	General	1,773 plots, covering 3,041,912 m ²	647 plots, covering 1,289,457 m ²	2,420 plots, covering 4,331,369 m ²
2	Religious	746 plots, covering 1,487,193 m ²	244 plots, covering 536,379 m ²	990 plots, covering 2,023,572 m ²
3	Military	21 plots, covering 43,372 m ²	12 plots, covering 29,294 m ²	33 plots, covering 72,666 m ²
4	State Administrative	72 plots, covering 131,315 m ²	25 plots, covering 75,195 m ²	97 plots, covering 206,510 m ²
Total		2,612 plots, covering 4,703,792 m²	928 plots, covering 1,930,325 m²	3,540 plots, covering 6,634,117 m²

Accelerated Completion of Construction Activities Still in Progress

The Supreme Court continues to complete construction activities still in progress, and as of the end of 2018 completion has reached 90%. Such progress demonstrates the Supreme Court's commitment in completing such work in compliance with Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 regarding Government Accounting Standards, Statement of Government Accounting Standard Number 7 regarding Accounting of Fixed Assets and Number 8 regarding Accounting of Construction in Progress.

Prototype of Court Building

The Supreme Court continually strives to enhance its services and the public's access to justice, among others by effecting improvements, expansions, and administration of public service space and court staff workplace.

Based on data per 31 December 2018, the number of court buildings that are in line with the prototypes totals 509 courts, or 61.7% of the total court buildings in Indonesia (not including new courts).

Tabel Perbandingan Gedung Pengadilan yang Telah dan Belum Prototipe

No.	Court Jurisdiction	Prototype Compliant		Non-Prototype Compliant		Work Units	Prototype Compliant 2018 (%)
		2017	2018	2017	2018		
1	General Courts	200	196	182	186	382	51.3 %
2	Religious Courts	285	280	103	108	388	72.1 %
3	Military Courts	18	17	5	6	23	74 %
4	State Administrative Courts	16	16	16	16	32	50 %
Total		519	509	306	316	825	61.7 %
		63%	62%	37%	38%		

As per the above table, there has been a decrease of the number court buildings that are in compliance with the established prototype, as the prototype standard criteria has changed from the previous standards. Prototype criteria for court buildings is no longer limited to the front side of the building, but also the overall construction and layout of the building. The Supreme Court is currently updating the prototype standards based on the need to facilitate delivery of One-Stop Service (PTSP) at every court in order to enhance services to justice seekers.

Write Off of State Owned Goods

Write off of state-owned goods within the Supreme Court and the lower courts is done towards the management of such goods in an order, focused, fair, and accountable manner in order to efficiently, effectively and optimally manage state-owned goods.

Table of comparison of state-owned goods (BMN) write off in 2017 and 2018

No.	Form BMN Write Off	2017		2018		Percentage (%)
		SK	Value (Rp)	SK	Value (Rp)	
1	Building	7	1,272,589,900.00	8	1,737,774,399.00	27
2	Official Housing	1	229,000,000.00	0	0	0
3	Office Equipment	53	15,930,531,163.00	77	22,832,543,302.00	30
4	Official Vehicles	46	1,818,069,002.00	45	2,949,278,609.00	38
5	Motor Boat	1	9,115,000.00	1	13,986,125.00	35
6	Intangible Assets	1	4,650,000.00	1	9,500,000.00	51
Total		109	19.263.955.065,00	132	27.543.082.435,00	30

Note: BMN = State Owned Goods

SK = Decree

Reevaluation of State-Owned Goods

All work units under the Supreme Court, as accounting units that make use of/have authority to use the goods, have conducted reevaluation of state-owned goods throughout two budget periods, namely 2017 and 2018, with the following result:

1. Work units total 798.
2. Number of NUP assets reevaluated: 11.013.
3. Number of LHIP/BAR: 904.
4. Fair value following reevaluation: Rp24,872,318,635,272.00.
5. Terdapat barang yang tidak ditemukan sebanyak 660 NUP sudah diberikan penjelasan dan tindak lanjut kepada Kementerian Keuangan.

Result of the reevaluation exercises has been followed up by the preparation of a report on the exercise and drafting of a memorandum of understanding attached with result of verification and validation of the reevaluation of the state-owned goods.

Strategic Measures in Managing State-Owned Goods

A number of strategic measures to be undertaken by the Supreme Court to manage state-owned good in a more orderly, accountable, and transparent manner and by making use of IT are as follows:

1. develop and use the SIPERMARI application for monitoring and evaluation of the management and administration of state-owned goods in real time and as information system on overall assets/state-owned goods used by the Supreme Court;
2. prepare a new prototype court building and official housing in accordance to the needs of the respective court jurisdiction;
3. establish a roadmap for construction of court buildings;
4. prepare guidelines for standardization of court facilities and infrastructure;
5. prepare internal guidelines or Standard Operating Procedures for the management and administration of state-owned goods;
6. promote and disseminate proper administrative procedure in the management and administration of state-owned goods, which encompass determination of status of such goods;
7. conduct communication and coordination more intensively with the local regional government and the Ministry of Finance in relation to state-owned goods under borrow-use status;
8. establish a scale of priority for renovation and repair of official staff housing and other office facilities and infrastructure;
9. resolve BPK findings regarding ongoing constructions to be continued or otherwise in accordance with budgetary capacity;
10. continue with certification of land used by the Supreme Court and the lower courts;
11. enhance human resources competency with regard to asset management;
12. commence establishment of integrated courts within the North Sulawesi jurisdiction;
13. recommend the revocation of moratorium on the construction of court buildings, specifically with respect to courts that are established in stages.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Development of Information Technology

Technological advancements is an unavoidable phenomenon, as it will continue to transpire in line with advancements in science. Development of an information technology system is a strategy that can be useful to achieve increased effectiveness and efficiency in the utilization of judicial information resources and enhanced judicial services. information technology is developed as follows:

Case Management Information System Development

To improve the updating of case management information system functions, in 2018 the Supreme Court developed IT systems for case management:

1. e-Court (e-filing, e-payment, e-summons)
2. integrated data for e-Court and SIPP
3. SIPP version 3.2.0
4. Revitalization of Judgment Directory

Only Non-Tax State Revenue Application System

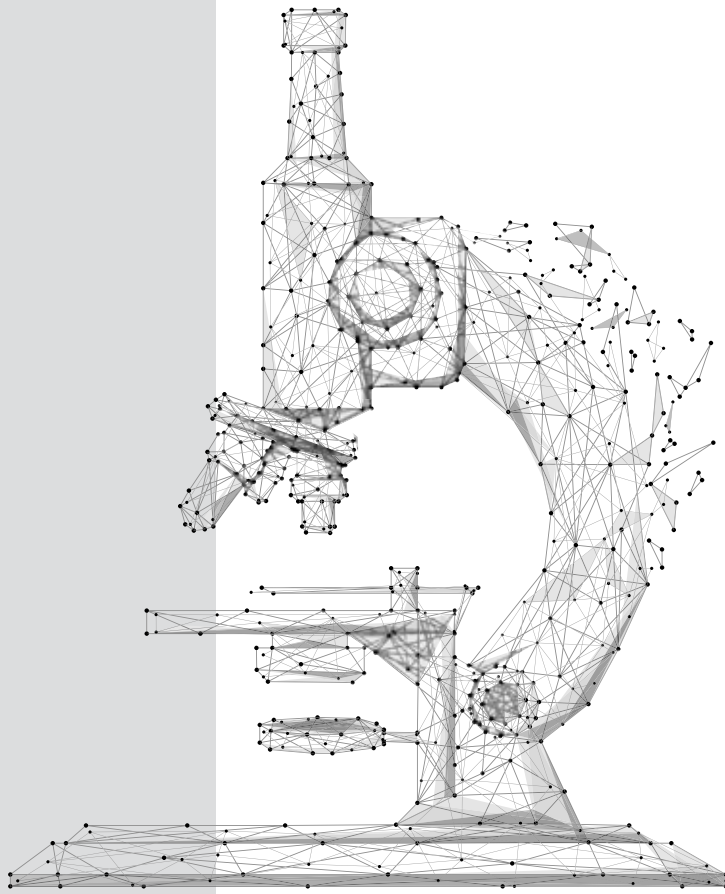
Development of online Non-Tax State Revenue Application System is aimed towards generating a centralized system that is able to compile all data pertaining to the receipt and deposit of such revenue to the Supreme Court and the lower courts. The purpose of the development is to make the online application as the main tool of the Revenue Treasurer that can be used easily and efficiently, and bring benefit to all work units within the Supreme Court and the lower courts.

Benefit of the online non-tax state revenue application system are as follows:

1. facilitates staff and officials of the Financial Bureau by providing information regarding non-tax revenue of the Supreme Court and lower courts both to officials and the public in an accurate, expedient and easy manner;
2. facilitates staff and officials of the Financial Bureau in developing, controlling, and utilizing non-tax revenue related information in a quick, accurate and easy manner.

Utilization of Information Technology

Information technology is utilized for case management as it can enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the courts' business process. Application of information technology can bring numerous benefits, including speed, *consistency*, precision, and reliability. The harnessing of IT by the Supreme Court is a manifestation of the mandate stipulated under Article 4 paragraph 2 of Law Number 48 of 2009 regarding Judicial Powers, which states that "The courts facilitate justice seekers and endeavor to alleviate all impediments and obstacles towards the achievement of justice in a simple, expedient, and affordable manner." Additionally, utilization of IT can promote efficiency and effectiveness in the processing and adjudication of cases in the courts.



Legal and Judicial Research and Development

REFORM PROGRAM

The Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center (Puslitbang Kumdil) plays two strategic roles that must be further enhanced, firstly to undertake

research and development function to support the development of substantive law to augment the Supreme Court's function in trying cases and, secondly, carry out research and development functions to support the development and reform of Supreme Court's policies.

Formulation of Concept for the 2020—2024 Strategic Plan

Puslitbang Kumdil has become indispensable in the formulation of concept for the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of the Legal and Judicial Research and Development/Education Training Agency. The major theme relating to research and development in the legal and judicial sector is the upgrading of targeted research, namely analysis of research needs, increased number and quality of researchers, development of judgment annotation, jurisprudence, and dissemination of judgment.

Dissemination of Research Result

Dissemination was conducted in 6 (six) cities with participants consisting of Chairpersons of Appellate Courts, appellate court judges, first instance court judges, other judges, registrars from the general courts and religious courts, and lawyers.

RESEARCH AND ASSESMENT

In 2018, Puslitbang Kumdil produced 14 research topics:

Field Research

Field research exercises conducted by Puslitbang Kumdil during 2018 are as follows:

1. Effect of Quality Control Accreditation and Innovations in Public Service with Satisfaction Level of the Public Using Court Services
2. Implementation of Small Claims Court Mechanisms in Resolution of Sharia Economic Disputes at the Religious Courts
3. Principle of Good Faith in the Protection of Holder of Well-Known Trademarks in Court Judgments
4. Penalization of Corporate Entities Committing Corruption in Government Procurement of Goods and Services
5. Preparation of Academic Paper on the Drafting of Supreme Court Regulation on Registrar and Secretariat Affairs of the Courts
6. Development of Judicial Authority in the Execution System in Order to Improve Ease of Business
7. Dynamics of Traditional (Adat) Law on Inheritance for the Batak Karo Indigenous Community

Desk Research

Desk research activities conducted by Puslitbang Kumdil throughout 2018:

1. Enhancement of Quality of Registrars in the Judiciary
2. Evaluation of the Implementation of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2015 on Procedure for the Adjudication of Small Claims
3. Procedure for Resolution of Tax Disputes in the Tax Court System
4. Role of the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) in Creating Modern Military Courts
5. Existence and Development of Diplomatic Immunity Doctrine in Judicial Practices in Indonesia
6. Implementation of Legal Aid Posts for Underprivileged Community Members
7. Functional Position of Judicial Institution at the Supreme Court

Compilations and Republications

In 2018 the Research and Development Center put together 4 (four) Compilations and Republications:

1. Landmark Court Judgments on Annulment of Arbitral Awards in Indonesia
2. Landmark Court Judgments on Small Claims;
3. Landmark Court Judgments on Military Court Judgments;
4. Landmark Court Judgments on State Administrative Cases.

Seminars

Based upon the research report produced, a number of research topics were raised as themes in seminars involving the Supreme Court managers, Supreme Court judges, appellate court judges, and first instance court judges as well as practitioners, academicians, and institutions that are relevant to the substantive matter of the seminar. Research results that were discussed in seminars throughout 2018 are as follows:

Intellectual Property

A seminar titled “Intellectual Property” was held in Jakarta on 16 May 2018, inviting speakers from Indonesia and Japan. The seminar discussed how intellectual property is protected under Indonesian and Japanese laws.

Strengthening the Integrity and Competency of Justices to Create a Supreme Judicial Institution

A seminar titled “Strengthening the Integrity and Competence of Justices to Create a Supreme Judicial Institution” was held on 21 August 2018 and produced the conclusion that in order to create the envisioned supreme judicial institution, the integrity and competency of judges need to be strengthened.

Research Collaborations

In 2018 the Supreme Court’s Research and Development Center (Puslitbang Kumdil) engaged in 4 (four) research collaborations with prominent Indonesian universities. The collaborations are as follows:

1. Signing of a Cooperation Agreement between the Legal and Judicial Research and Development/Education Training Agency (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil) and the Law Faculty of Diponegoro University, Semarang, regarding Cooperation in the Field of Education, Legal Research, and Community Service, on 4 September 2018;
2. Signing of a Cooperation Agreement between Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil and the Law Faculty of Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, regarding Legal Research and Studies, Human Resource Capacity Building, and other academic activities such as seminars and workshops on 12 September 2018;
3. Signing of a Cooperation Agreement between the Supreme Court’s Legal and Judicial Research and Development/Education Training Agency and the Law Faculty of Airlangga University, Surabaya, regarding Legal Research and Studies, Human Resource Capacity Building, and other academic activities such as seminars and workshops on 18 September 2018;
4. Signing of a Cooperation Agreement between the Supreme Court’s Legal and Judicial Research and Development/Education Training Agency and the Law Faculty of Jember University regarding Legal Research and Studies, Human Resource Capacity Building, and other academic activities such as seminars and workshops on 24 September 2018.

Participation of the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center in Scientific Forums

Throughout 2018 the Supreme Court's Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center has contributed to a number of scientific discussion forums, such as conferences, symposiums, focused group discussions and workshops, involving agencies and institutions outside the Supreme Court. The Center's participation are as follows:

1. Conference on Indonesian *Judicial Reform*, held on 15 - 16 January 2018;
2. FGD on Legal Reasoning of the Attorney General's Office on the Solution to the Issue of Multiplexing Broadcast and Its Impact on Operation of Digital Television Broadcasting Through Terrestrial System by Private Broadcasting Companies, held on 30-31 January 2018.
3. Working Group on Legal Analysis and Evaluation Relating to Enforcement of Contract Law (National Center for Legal Analysis and Evaluation, National Legal Development Agency (BPHN)), held from February to October 2018;
4. FGD on Stock-Taking of Legislations Regarding Ease of Business (National Center for Legal Analysis and Evaluation, National Legal Development Agency (BPHN)), held on 28 February 2018;
5. Optimization of Case Processing, organized by the Judicial Commission on 6 March 2018;
6. Meeting of Working Group on Analysis and Evaluation of Laws Relating to the Protection of Minority Investors, National Legal Development Agency (BPHN), Ministry of Law and Human Rights, held on 13 March 2018;
7. Meeting of Draft Law Academic Paper Drafting Team, National Legal Planning Center, held on 14 March 2018;
8. National Congress of the Institution for Research and Development and Engineering, Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education, held on 3 to 4 May 2018;
9. Meeting on the Establishment of Indonesia's position in the IEU-CEPA Negotiations, Director of Overseas Investment Cooperation, held on 4 June 2018;
10. FGD on Presentation of Initial Draft of Analysis on Disparity in the Processing and Management of Electronic Evidence, Partnership Project Manager, held on 7 June 2018;
11. Drafting and Discussion of Researchers' Code of Ethics and Conduct and Finalization of the Bylaws of Himpenindo, Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education, held on 26 June 2018;
12. FGD on Research Cooperation Between Indonesia and the Netherlands, Directorate General of Research and Development Strengthening, Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education, held on 17 July 2018;
13. Seminar on Presidential Regulation Number 65 of 2015 regarding National Commission on Violence Against Women, National Women Commission, held on 18 July 2018;
14. Meeting on the Use of Restatement as Learning Material in Legal Research, held on 21 August 2018;

15. Meeting of Work Group on Legal Analysis and Evaluation Relating to Enforcement of Contract Law, National Legal Development Agency, held on 21 September 2018.

THE LAW AND JUDICIARY JOURNAL

The Law and Judiciary Journal is a scientific journal managed and published by the Legal and Judicial Research and Development Center, Legal and Judicial Research and Development/ Education and Training and Agency (Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil) of the Supreme Court. Since 2016, the Law and Judiciary Journal employs digital publication using electronic means, or known as electronic journal publication management and has received scientific magazine accreditation from Panitia Penilai Majalah Ilmiah (P2MI) (Scientific Magazine Review Committee) of the Indonesian National Science Institution (Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia or IPI). The accreditation conferred through Accreditation Certificate Number 792/Akred/P2MI-LIPI/11/2017.

Supervision

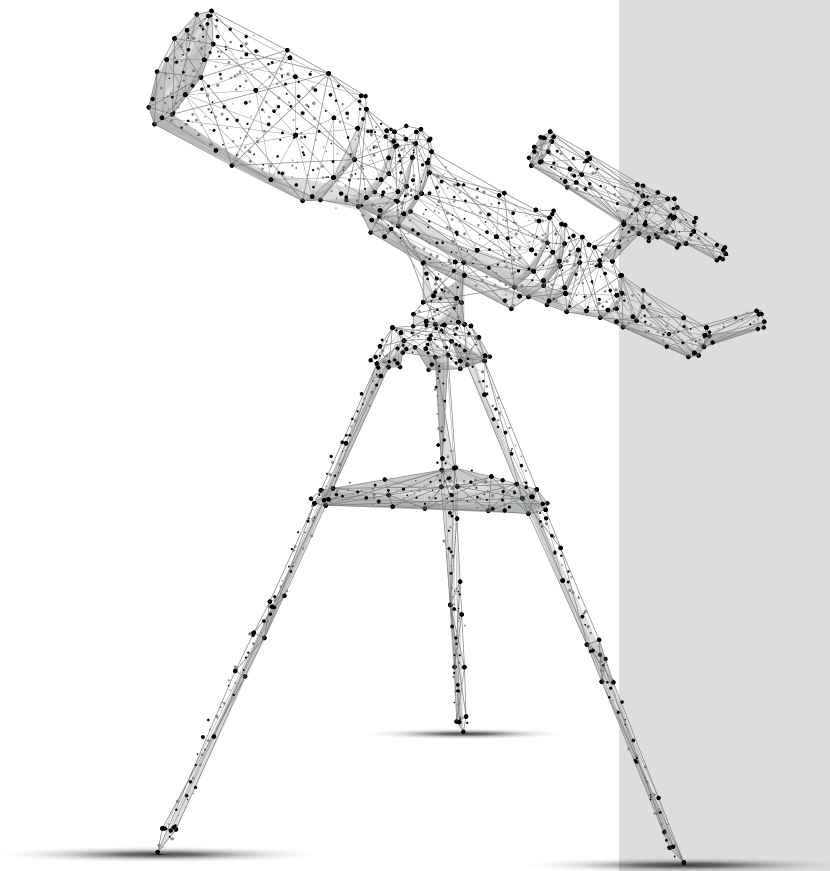
REFORM PROGRAM

Development of the Supreme Court's Supervision Information System (SIWAS) Application Version 3.0

The SIWAS application has been further developed based upon the result of an evaluation conducted on the prevalent issues and refinement of the business process under the earlier version (version 2.0). Additionally, a revision needs to be done to the standard operating procedure and Operating Guidelines of Supreme Court Regulation (Perma) Number 9 of 2016 on Guidelines to Process Reports (Whistleblowing System) at the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts, thus there exists a concordance between the SIWAS application and POS SIWAS and the Operating Guidelines of PERMA Number 9 of 2016.

Development of e-Monitoring Supervisory Application

Pursuant to Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number KMA/080/SK/VIII/2006 regarding Operating Guidelines of Supervision Within the Courts and PERMA Number 8 of 2016 regarding Supervision and Development of Direct Superiors at the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts in Conducting Supervision, and Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 145/KMA/SK/VIII/2007 regarding Application of Book IV of the Operating Guidelines of Supervision at the Courts, the Supervisory Board developed an application to monitor and report result of supervisory activities, called supervision e-Monitoring.



Complaint Processing Tracking Information System (SIP3)

Following the implementation of SIWAS, the Supervisory Board initiated the development of SIP3 to be used to monitor and send accurate reports in support of the acceleration of complaints resolution, allowing managers to take quick, effective and efficient action.

The SIP3 application is used to monitor data on complaints submitted through the SIWAS application. The application will have 2 new features added, namely a chat feature that allows different users to communicate, and a sound notification feature to alert the user of any complaints coming in and the designated person to investigate.

Preparation of Model of the Anti-Bribery Management System (SNI ISO 37001:2016) At The District Court of Central Jakarta and District Court of Surabaya

The Supervisory Board in cooperation with USAID CEGAH conducted a preparation of the Model of Anti-Bribery Management System (SNI ISO 37001: 2016) at the Jakarta District Court and Surabaya District Court. The selection of the two district courts as the model courts aims to have an honest, clean, transparent and compliant culture applied at all courts in Indonesia, as provided under Presidential Instruction Number 10 of 2016.

A number of results from Phase I of the Anti-Bribery Management System Model (SNI ISO 37001: 2016) applied to the Jakarta District Court and Surabaya District Court are as follows:

- Anti-bribery declaration
- Organizational structure
- Guidelines for bribery risk assessment
- Protocols to respond to allegations and incidents of bribery and the necessary escalation

ACTIVITIES OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

Complaint Handling

In 2018 the number of incoming complaints is as follows:

Table of Complaints in 2018

No	Type of Complaint	Incoming
1	Complaints made directly to the Supervisory Board	2,119
2	Complaints from institutions (stakeholders of Supreme Court)	523
3	Complaints made through SIWAS Application	380
4	Complaints from the taskforce	58
Total		3,080

In 2018 follow up actions to complaints are as follows:

Table of follow up actions to complaints in 2018

No.	Type of Follow Up Actions	Number of Follow Up Actions
1	In process	919
2	Processed	2,161
Complaints followed up		
a.	Investigated by the Supervisory Board Team	207
b.	Delegated to Appeals	49
c.	Delegated to First Instance	477
d.	internal memorandum/delegation	153
e.	Letter response (institution)	263
Complaints not followed up		
a.	Letter response	631
b.	Archived	381
Total		3,080

Session of the Judicial Ethics Board

In 2018 the Supreme Court together with the Judicial Commission conducted Judicial Ethics Board Session to hear the case of 2 judges, as presented in the following table:

Table on Judicial Ethics Board Session in 2018

No.	Name	Position	Action Taken/Remarks
1	JW L, S.H.	Yogyakarta District Court Judge	Permanent discharge with pension.
2	EW	Kupang District Court	Pursuant to Presidential Decree Number 149/P the person was honorable discharged as judge of the General Court, thus the Board of Ethics Session had no authority to examine and decide on the violation committed by the judge.

Comparison of disciplinary actions taken by the Judicial Ethics Board Session from 2016 to 2018 can be seen in the following table:

Table of Comparison of Disciplinary Action Taken by the Judicial Board of Ethics Session from 2016 to 2018

No.	Form of Disciplinary Action	Year			Total
		2016	2017	2018	
1	Dishonorable discharge	0	0	0	0
2	Involuntary honorable discharge	3	2	0	5
3	Discharge with pension	0	0	1	1
4	Removal from judicial duties for 3 months	0	0	0	0
5	Removal from judicial duties for 6 months	0	0	0	0
6	Removal from judicial duties for 13 months	0	0	0	0
7	Written reprimand	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	2	1	6

Imposition of Disciplinary Action

As follow up to complaints submitted to the Supervisory Board, in 2018 the Board has imposed disciplinary actions on 163 court personnel as can be seen in the following table:

Table of Disciplinary Actions Imposed in 2018

NO	Position	Form Disciplinary Action			Total
		Severe	Moderate	Light	
1 *)	Judge	24	27	50	101
	Ad Hoc Judge	1	0	1	2
2	Registrar	2	1	3	6
3	Secretary	0	0	4	4
4	Junior Registrar	1	1	3	5
5	Substitute Registrar	8	3	8	19
6	Bailiff	1	0	3	4
7	Substitute Bailiff	1	1	3	5
8	Structural Official	1	0	6	7
9	Staff	4	2	4	10
Total		43	35	85	163

*)The above data does not include recommendations from the Judicial Commission relating to non-technical judicial violations (11 judges) that were the subject of follow up action by the Supreme Court.

The Supervisory Board can also issue statement letters if the investigation does not find any violation as claimed, and thus the subject of the complaint must have his/her name cleared, reinstated and reputation rehabilitated. Number of complainees whose name have been cleared and reputation rehabilitated are as shown in the following table:

Table of Complainees Whose Names Are Cleared 2018

No.	Position	Total
1.	Judge	99
2.	Registrar	9
3.	Secretary	3
4.	Junior Registrar	9
5.	Substitute Registrar	9
6.	Bailiff	2
7.	Substitute Bailiff	3
8.	Structural Official	2
9.	Staff member	0
10.	Candidate Judge	0
11.	Honorary staff	2
Total		138

Strengthening of Supervisory System

Strengthening of supervision is conducted through three forms of activities:

1. Coordination Meeting of Departmental Supervisory Judges and Complaints Processing Coordination Meeting
2. Consulting to Enhance Supervision
3. Quality Assurance

Mystery Shopping

Pursuant to Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 73/KMA/SK/III/2018 regarding Guidelines for Integrity Test of Judicial Public Service (PUIP3) which was the result of the work of the increased public trust working group, the working group acting under Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 135/KMA/SK/VIII/2016, which engages non-governmental organizations and universities, introduced the use of mystery shopping method in conducting supervision within the courts.

Regular Inspection Activities

Regular Inspection

Throughout 2018 the Supervisory Board conducted regular inspections on 129 work units (Satker), as can be seen in the following table:

Table on Regular Supervision in 2018

Court Jurisdiction	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Courts	24	24	15	8	71
Religious Courts	14	16	8	8	46
Military Courts	1	2	1	1	5
State Administrative Courts	1	1	2	2	6
Tax Courts	0	1	0	0	1
Total					129

Regular Stewardship

Regular stewardship is conducted for the purpose of:

- a. assurance function (functional supervision), capacity building and supervision assistance for supervisory appellate court judges in the regions; and
- b. enhancing effectiveness of delivery of supervision result and follow up of inspection findings in a given region.

Throughout 2018 the Supervisory Board has conducted stewardship regular inspections on a number of work units as follows:

Table on Stewardship Regular Inspection in 2018

Court Jurisdiction	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Courts	3	4	5	0	12
Religious Courts	4	4	2	0	10
Military Courts	0	0	0	0	0
State Administrative Courts	1	0	0	0	1
Total					23

Regular Inspection Jointly with the KPK and BPKP

The purpose of joint regular inspections are as follows:

1. maintain implementation of proper and correct judicial management;
2. enhance the performance of public service;
3. maintain proper court session administration; and
4. prevent any irregularities, abuse of power, and illegal levies.

Special Supervisory Taskforce

Decree of the Head of the Supreme Court Supervisory Board Number 54/BP/SK/IX/2016 dated 2 September 2016 regarding Establishment of Special Supervisory Taskforce at the Supreme Court constitute the basis for monitoring of adjudication of cases at the Supreme Court, enhancing discipline among personnel, and maximize complaints handling.

The Supervisory Taskforce assigned to at the Supreme Court complaint desk has received 58 complaints, with the following breakdown:

1. 8 complaints forwarded to Region I Inspector;
2. 39 complaints forwarded to Region II Inspector;
3. 9 complaints forwarded to Region III Inspector;
4. 2 complaints forwarded to Region IV Inspector.

Examination of Performance and Integrity

Throughout 2018 the Supervisory board, as the internal control unit, has conducted examination of performance and integrity that are oriented towards state finance management and management of Non-Tax State Revenue on 100 work units as elaborated in the following table:

Table of Examination of Performance and Integrity at Courts of First Instance in 2018

Court Jurisdiction	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
General Courts	20	15	14	8	57
Religious Courts	7	9	9	5	30
Military Courts	3	3	1	0	7
State Administrative Courts	2	3	1	0	6
Total	32	30	25	13	100

There were 162 findings (47.50%) from the examination of performance in case finance. From these findings it can be concluded that a new policy needs to be adopted relating to the administration of supplies financed from processing costs.

There were 65 findings (42.76%) from the examination of performance relating to non-tax state revenue, thus measures need to be taken to encourage deposit of such revenues in accordance with the prevailing regulations (internal control).

There were 163 findings (42.33%) relating to the quality of standard services, while there were 72 findings (18.70%) relating to the quality of information service systems. As regards indicators of facilities and infrastructure of public services, there were 77 findings (20%) and 73 findings (18.96%) relating to complaint processing.

Evaluation of Performance Accountability

The Supervisory Board conducts evaluation of performance accountability on 74 echelon I Work Units at the central level and appellate courts, with the purpose of:

1. assessing the implementation of SAKIP;
2. provide improvement recommendations relating to the implementation of SAKIP;
3. provide improvement recommendations to enhance performance and accountability of work units; and
4. monitor follow up of recommendations provided based on the previous period's evaluation.

Table of Comparison of Performance Accountability Evaluation Result for 2016 and 2017

No.	Regulation of the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform No 12 of 2015			
	Score	Category	Number of Work Units	
			2016	2017
1	>90 – 100	AA	0	0
2	>80 – 90	A	1	3
3	>70 – 80	BB	41	49
4	>60 – 70	B	30	12
5	>50 – 60	CC	1	10
6	>30 – 50	C	1	0
7	0 – 30	D	0	0
Total			74	74

Evaluation of Integrity Zone

Throughout 2018 the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform gave its appreciation through the giving of awards to 7 work units as integrity zones towards becoming institutions free from corruption on 10 December 2018 at the Golden Ballroom of Sultan Hotel, Jakarta, attended by the Vice President and other relevant agencies. The seven work units are as follows:

1. DKI Jakarta Appellate Court;
2. West Java Appellate Court;
3. Lubuk Pakam District Court;
4. Surabaya Religious Court;
5. Jakarta II-08 Military Court;
6. Madium III-13 Military Court; and
7. Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court

Activities of the Illegal Levy Eradication Unit (UPP)

The Illegal Levy Eradication Unit (UPP) of the Supervisory Board has conducted supervision and monitoring on 13 (thirteen) courts as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. South Jakarta DC | 8. Ambon RC |
| 2. Bandung DC | 9. Merauke DC |
| 3. Jepara DC | 10. Kendari RC |
| 4. Jayapura DC | 11. Wonogiri RC |
| 5. Jayapura RC | 12. Ternate DC |
| 6. Mataram DC | 13. Balikpapan DC |
| 7. Ambon DC | |

Note: DC : Distric Court RC: Religious Court

Impromptu Inspections

Impromptu inspections conducted throughout 2018 are as shown in the following table:

Table on Impromptu Inspection

Court Jurisdiction	Region I	Region II	Region III	Region IV	Total
Supreme Court	0	1	0	0	1
General Courts	3	4	4	2	13
Religious Courts	2	0	3	4	9
State Administrative Courts	1	3	4	3	11
Military Courts	0	2	1	0	3
Total	6	10	12	9	37

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

In order to increase capacity and capability as Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (Aparat Pengawas Intern Pemerintah (APIP)), the Supervisory Body has conduct the following activities

Table Supervisory Body Activity as APIP

No	Activity	Resume of the Result of Supervision
1	Review on Financial Report	<p>The Review on Financial Report was conducted 3 (three) times which covers the following reviews :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial Report for the Fiscal Year of 2017 on the month of February 2018; 2. Financial Report for the First Semester of Fiscal Year 2018 on the month of July 2018; 3. Financial Report for the Comprehensive 3rd Quarter for Fiscal Year 2018 on the month of November 2018. <p>Remarks : The Supreme Court Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2017 has been awarded with the status of unqualified from the State Supreme Audit</p>
2	Review on the Working Plan and Budget of Ministries/Agencies (RKAKL)	<p>Conducted in the Supreme Court and review on the Working Plan and Budget of Ministries/Agencies within 3 (three) regions during the month of September 2018, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review on Working Plan and Budget of Ministries/Agencies for the region of Northern Sulawesi; 2. Review on Working Plan and Budget of Ministries/Agencies for the region of Western Sumatera; 3. Review on Working Plan and Budget of Ministries/Agencies for the region of East Nusa Tenggara.
3	Review on the Online Plan of The List of Required State Owned Asset	<p>Conducted 1 (one) time in the month of October 2018 in the Supreme Court fo Fiscal Year of 2020</p>
4	Review on the Pre-State Budget Tender (Pra DIPA) and Review Procurement of Goods and Services (PA PBJ)	<p>According to the result of the review, it can be concluded that in general, realization of state budget has exceeds 80% from the disbursement plan, which is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spending on employees which reach 97,16% with the value of Rp6.117,8 billion 2. Spending on Goods which reach 95,37% with the value of Rp1.225,8 billion 3. Spending on Capital which reach 98,44% with the value of Rp588,3 billion 4. According to the scoring of spending quality developed by BPKP, the spending quality of the Supreme Court and its judicial bodies have reach 88,75% with the predicate of outstanding. 5. in contrast with the achievement of spending quality in the year 2017, implementation of procurement tender of pre-DIPA goods and services until 25 January 2018 reach only 13 (thirteen) packages or merely 3% (three percent) of total procurement of Goods and Services in 2018 with the value of Rp35.995.300.000,00 or approximately 8% (eight percent) from the value of goods and service procurement in 2018.

No	Activity	Resume of the Result of Supervision
5	Financial Audit	In general management of state budget and court fees has been conducted in effective manner, however, there are still some administrative problems identified with impact to state loss which resolved through the mechanism of direct payment to state treasury or compensation claim. Meanwhile for the errors with administrative nature, has been resolved by way of correction at the time of examination, therefore it is expected that such problem not to be recurring in the future year.
6	Goods and Services Audit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In general, the implementation of government procurement of goods / services has taken into account the prevailing provisions, but there is still a settlement that is not timely and there is a lack of volume of work; 2. The use of electronic-based procurement through e-purchasing has not been optimal.
7	Consulting dan Assurance	In 2018 QA is conducted 4 times.
8	Liaison Officer (LO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examination of the Financial Statements of the Supreme Court in the 2017 Fiscal Year with the results of obtaining a Unqualified (WTP) opinion for 6 (six) consecutive times. 2. Examination of the management and accountability of Non-Tax Stae Income (PNBP), Court Fees, third party deposit money and expenditure for the 2017 Fiscal Year up to the first semester of 2018 to the Supreme Court and the its judicial bodies in Jakarta, West Java and East Java. 3. Preliminary examination of judicial services and management of resources for the 2017 budget year up to the first semester of the 2018 budget year for the Supreme Court and the judicial bodies in Jakarta, West Java and East Java. 4. Detailed examination of judicial services and management of resources for the 2017 budget year up to the first semester of the 2018 budget year for the Supreme Court and the judicial bodies in Jakarta, West Java and East Java. 5. Examination of 2017 revaluation of state-owned property in the Jakarta, West Java, Central Java and East Java regions. 6. Interim examination of the financial report of the Supreme Court in the 2018 Fiscal Year in the areas of West Java, South Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi and East Nusa Tenggara.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPREME COURT SUPERVISION INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIWAS)

During the year of 2018 SIWAS application has received complaints as follows:

1. complaints from reporters independently: 265
2. complaints received from the complaints desk 4 (four) court jurisdictions : 107
3. complaints on own initiative from the appellate court: 6
4. complaints from appellate court delegates: 5

INTERNAL AUDIT CAPABILITY MODEL (IACM)

According to the results of the independent assessment conducted by the Supreme Court Supervisory Body in the year 2017, we have found weaknesses in the key process area (KPA) and the fulfillment of statements for each element. The development of the implementation of the action plan to improve the APIP's capability of the Supervisory Body is based on the interim results of the IACM Supervisory Board already in the level 3.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SUPERVISION BODY

Activities related to the main tasks and functions of the Supervisory Agency are illustrated in the performance of the Supervisory Agency as follows:

Table of Achievements of Supervision Body in the Year of 2018

Review / Activities	Areas				Number of Realization	Target	Percentage
	I	II	III	IV			
Case	46	78	36	21	181	148 LHP	122%
Regular	49	52	32	19	152	89 LHP	171%
Audit Procurement of Goods & Services	3	2	3	3	11	8 LHP	137%
Review RKAKL and Review RKBMN	1	2	1	1	5	4 LHP	125%
Review on Financial Reports	0	6	0	0	6	2 LHP	300%
Performance Review / Integrity	31	31	26	12	100	78 LHP	128%
Financial Review	4	2	2	2	10	10 LHP	100%
LkjiP Evaluation	1	1	1	1	4	4 kegiatan	100%
Employee Management Audit	1	1	1	1	4	4 LHP	100%
Monitoring	3	6	3	3	15	12 LHP	125%
Total	139	181	105	63	488	359	141%

Notes : from the achievements, budget disbursements (99,81%)

Budget	:	Rp33.944.916.000,00
Disbursement	:	Rp33.880.365.259,00 (99,81%)
Balance	:	Rp64.550.741,00



Supreme Court of Indonesia's Participation

NATIONAL FORUM

Domestic Cooperation

In 2018 Supreme Court establishes following domestic cooperation

1. Supreme Court of Indonesia establish cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Handling of Technical Service in Civil Process on 20 February 2018.
2. Supreme Court of Indonesia establish cooperation on handling of court fees electronic payment with 7 State Owned Bank, namely, PT. Bank Mandiri, PT. Bank Syariah Mandiri, PT. Bank BRI Syariah, PT. BNI (Persero) Tbk., and PT. Bank BNI Syariah and additional memorandum of cooperation with PT. Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. And PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk on 28 August 2018
3. Supreme Court of Indonesia establish cooperation on the placement and management of Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) with PT. Taspen (Persero) on 13 December 2018 in relation to the the allocation of DRC location for the Supreme Court in DRC owned by PT Taspen (Persero) located in Denpasar.

Social Contribution

The Supreme Court of Indonesia also have social awareness in the handling of natural disasters by establishing the Task Force of Volunteers which involve the Indonesian Judges Association (IKAHI) Indonesian Registrar and Secretary Association (IPASPI) and Dharmmayukti Karini untuk to provide assistance to the victim of natural disasters, from both internal court members as well as public at large. Those social activities shall comprise of

1. Social assistance for earthquake victims in Lombok and Bali
2. Social assistance for victims of earthquakes, tsunamis and liquefaction in Palu and Donggala, Central Sulawesi
3. Social assistance for families of victims of the crash of the Lion Air JT 610
4. Social assistance for tsunami victims in Pandeglang, Banten and South Lampung

INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

International Cooperation

The Supreme Court's has been actively contribute to regional and international cooperation through various activities as follows

1. **Signing the of the Memorandum of Understanding in Judicial Cooperation with the High Court Kingdom of Netherlands** on 16 — 22 January 2018 in Jakarta. This MoU has been the implementation of the previous MoU. The content of MoU covers the judicial technical cooperation and information exchanges in relation to the development of chamber system and revitalization of the chamber's plenary meeting, enhancement of organization and operational in support to the chamber system procedure and revitalization of chamber's plenary meeting, development of landmark's decision /jurisprudence database and development of other constitutional practice to support the consistency and unity of the laws.
2. **Signing the of the Memorandum of Understanding in Judicial Cooperation with the Majelis Al A'la Lil Qadha** on 19 November 2018 in the *Majlis al A'la Lil Qadha main building* Manama, Bahrain. Both judiciaries agree to establishes cooperation in the field of judicial and education training to improve the professionalism of judges through comparative study programme in the field of legal and judicial research, in the field of scientific visits , workshops, expert exchanges to develop Syariah based law in both countries and other aspects of common interest agreed by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and *Majlis al A'la lil Qadha* (Mahkamah Agung) the Kingdom of Bahrain.

International Visits and Visits of Foreign Judiciaries to Indonesia

During the year of 2018, Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia conducts following international official trips :

1. Courtesy visit of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia to attend the ceremony of Opening of Legal Year 2018 by the Supreme Court of Singapore and the Federal Court of Malaysia 8 January and 12 January 2018
2. Training visit under the framework of Knowledge Co Creation Program (KCPP) Country Focus Training on ToT for Elementary IP Course, in cooperation with the *Japan International Cooperation Agency* (JICA) in Tokyo, Japan 12-24 February 2018.
3. Visit of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia to Supreme Court of Justice Panama to exchange experiences related to the handling of various issues, among other things, the issue on maritime and development of laws in diversity on 6 March 2018.
4. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to attend *Judicial Integrity Champions in APEC* on 8 March 2018 in Bangkok.
5. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Brazilia, Brazil to attend *World Water Forum* on 21 March 2018 in Brazilia.
6. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to the High Court of the Kingdom of Netherlands (Hoge Raad van der Nederlanden) under the framewok implementation of the phase 2 of the *Memorandum of Understanding* between the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the High Court of the Kingdom of Netherlands on 2-6 July 2018.
7. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Singapore under the framework of 6th meeting of *Council of ASEAN Chief Justices* (CACJ) Meeting on 25-28 July 2018.
8. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Singapore to attend the 13th *General Assembly ASEAN Law Association* on 26 July 2018 in Raffles City Convention Center, Singapura.
9. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to London, United Kingdom to attend *International Assessment Center Methods* Congress in i London UK on 8-10 October 2018.
10. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Brussel-Belgium to conduct Comparative Study on Intellectual Property Rights on 11-12 October 2018.
11. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Thailand to study several parameters under *Ease of Doing Business* (EoDB) survey on 18-19 October 2018 in cooperation with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs.
12. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to attend the *Asia Pasific Judicial Conference on Environment and Climate Change Adjudication* in Nay Pyi Taw Myanmar on 29 – 30 October 2018. In the conference Supreme Courts delegation talks about the role of judiciary in handling environmental matters related to climate changes.

13. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Washington DC, United States of America to conduct Comparative Study on the Integrated Data Management on Criminal Justice System on 5-10 November 2018 to study on the issue on integrated data management under the criminal justice system.
14. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to the APEC *Workshop for Developing a Collaborative Framework for Online Dispute Resolution* in cooperation with the Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs in Osaka Japan on 8 – 9 November 2018. This conference discusses the topic on integration mediation system in the judiciary and its possible application in the small and medium business dispute in Asia Pacific area.
15. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to the Singapore Judiciary to conduct comparative study on electronic case administration on 13-15 November 2018 to prepare the implementation of E-Litigation procedure and to improve implementation of e-court administration.
16. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Thailand in training programme managed by Judicial Training Institute under the framework of *Council for ASEAN Chief Justice*, on 19-30 November 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand.
17. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Chongqing, China to attend the *Legal Training Course on Regional Anti-Terrorism cooperation in Southeast and South Asia* on 20 November – 18 Desember 2018.
18. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Bangkok, Thailand to attend the invitation from the *International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)* and *United Nation (UN) Women in the South East Asia Regional Judicial Dialogue 2018*, on 1-2 December 2018, in The Sukosol Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand.
19. Visit of the High Court of the Kingdom of Netherlands to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia on 3-7 December 2018. The High Court of the Kingdom of Netherlands delegation was chaired by Hon Maarten Feteris, President of the High Court accompanied by several senior officials.
20. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to Malaysia to attend *High Level Dialogue CACJ-AICHR Rights of Accused Persons in Criminal Case* on 10-11 Desember 2018 in Le Meridien Hotel, Putrajaya, Malaysia.
21. Visit of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation to the UN Climate Change Conference in cooperation with Ministry of Environment and Forestry in Katowice Poland, on 10 – 12 December 2018. Topic discussed were the role of judiciary in handling environmental cases related to climate changes, in particular the impact of forest fire, as well as to explain the application of new legal doctrine of “*in dubio pro natura*” in the most recent cassation decisions.

2018 Annual Report
Executive Summary

A New Era of Modern IT-Based Judiciary



The Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia



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