



The Supreme Court
of the Republic of Indonesia

Executive Summary

**“ENHANCING INTEGRITY AND QUALITY
PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE COURTS’ INDEPENDENCE”**

Jakarta, 2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2017 INDONESIA SUPREME COURT ANNUAL REPORT

Judicial administration must be procured towards the achievement of the intended objective, namely to uphold legal certainty, deliver justice, and derive the highest benefit to uphold the rule of law in the Republic of Indonesia. The complexity of the issues faced by the courts in achieving the aforementioned objectives does not merely lie within the aspects of bureaucracy and management, but rather the overall development of the entire judiciary on a fundamental level.

2017 was the seventh year of the implementation of the 2010-2035 Justice Reform Blueprint, and midway of the implementation of the 2015-2019 Bureaucratic Reform Road Map. These complex issues have been able to be itemized and resolved by way of programmed and measurable activities. The present annual report present an overview of the programs implemented and achievements gained throughout 2017.

The full report can be grouped into 3 (three) main sections. The first section relates to the core business of the Supreme Court and the lower courts in terms of technical matters and case management. The second section deals with enhancing the integrity of the justices and other court apparatuses, which constitute the spirit of developing a venerable judiciary. The third aspect is on administrative functions associated with efforts to enhance the quality of judicial services. The executive summary also present the achievements gained by the Supreme Court in 2017.



A. TECHNICAL ASPECT AND CASE MANAGEMENT

1. Reform Program

Reform program related to the function of hearing cases under the Court Reform Blueprint is a reform of technical aspects and case management. Reform on technical matters is undertaken to ensure the exercise of judiciary powers in an independent, effective and equitable manner. Meanwhile, reform of case management is pursued to achieve the mission of the Supreme Court of providing equitable judicial services to justice seekers and boost credibility and transparency within the courts.

a. Reform of Technical Matters

- 1) Issuance of Guidelines on the Hearing of Cases Involving Women in Conflict with Laws

The Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 3 of 2017 on Guidelines on the Hearing of Cases Involving Women in Conflict with Laws. The Regulation arose from the regulatory function of the Supreme Court to protect citizens from all forms of discrimination as is their constitutional right guaranteed under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The advent of such regulation is the consequence of the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) through Act of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. By enacting such law Indonesia acknowledges the state's duty to ensure that women have access to justice and are free from discrimination under the judicial system.



2) Issuance of Procedures to Resolve Administrative Violations in the General Elections at the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2017 on Procedures to Resolve Administrative Violations in the General Elections at the Supreme Court. The regulation represent the Supreme Court's response to anticipated disputes arising between candidates running for office on the Indonesian Parliament (DPR), the Regional Representative Council (DPD), Provincial House of Representatives (DPRD), District/City House of Representatives (DPRD) or presidential and vice presidential candidates and the National Elections Commission (KPU) arising from the imposition of administrative sanction in the form of nomination invalidation due to electoral administrative violation. The Supreme Court has been conferred the judicial authority to decide upon such cases under Article 463 paragraphs (5) to (8) of Act Number 7 of 2017 on General Election.

3) Issuance of Procedure to Resolve Electoral Disputes at the State Administrative Courts.

The Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2017 on Procedure to Resolve Electoral Disputes at the State Administrative Courts. The regulation is a response by the Supreme Court to potential state administrative disputes occurring during the general elections among political parties running in the elections or candidate members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, District/City DPRD, or presidential and vice presidential candidates who do not pass verification by the KPU, Provincial KPU, District/City KPU as a result of a decision issued by any of the latter institutions.



4) Regulation on Special Judges to Hear Electoral Disputes at State Administrative Courts

The State Administrative Courts are conferred with judicial authority under Act Number 7 of 2017 to receive, hear, decide upon and resolve electoral disputes. To ensure the proper exercise of such authority, the law stipulates that such disputes are to be tried by special electoral judges sitting on a special panel.

5) Revision to Guidelines on the Undertaking of Proceeding to Obtain Ruling of Petition to Obtain Decision and/or Action by a Government Agency or Official

The Supreme Court in 2017 issued Supreme Court Regulation Number 8 of 2017 on Guidelines on the Undertaking of Proceeding to Obtain Ruling of Petition to Obtain Decision and/or Action by a Government Institution or Official. The regulation was issued to address the lack of procedural law regulating the authority of the State Administrative Courts in hearing petitions to obtain decision and/or action by a government institution or official as conferred under Act Number 30 of 2014 on Government Administration. The Supreme Court assessed that following two years after the enactment of Supreme Court Regulation Number 5 of 2015 it was found that it has failed to provide clear instructions for judges in deciding on such cases.



6) Issuance of Regulation on the Simplification of Format of Supreme Court Decision

The initiative to simplify the format of Supreme Court decisions gained momentum with the issuance of Constitutional Court Regulation Number 103/PUU-XIV/2016 dated 10 October 2017 which states that the provision of Article 197 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedural Law only applies to courts of first instance. The regulation governs two aspects. The first is the standard form of decision/order of the Supreme Court, which include format of cassation decision, format of decision of judicial review on regulation below acts, format of decision on dispute of competency to hear, format of order and format of other kinds of decision based on the power conferred under the law. The second is a technical manual for the writing of the content of such decision/order.

7) Issuance of Supreme Court Circular on Implementation of the Resolution of Supreme Court 2017 Chamber Plenary Meeting as Guidelines of the Exercise of the Courts Duties

To ensure uniformity in the application of the law and consistency of ruling, the Supreme Court holds regular chamber plenary meetings as one of its instruments. Resolution of last year's chamber plenary meeting was put in place through Circular Number 1 of 2017, as the sixth circular regarding implementation of a chamber plenary meeting resolution.



b. Case Management Reform

- 1) Implementation of a Quality Control System on Supreme Court Decisions.

The Registrar Office of the Supreme Court has issued a policy on the implementation of a quality control (QC) instrument on the publication of the original and copy version of decisions as set forth in memorandum number 1405/PAN/HK.00/V/2017 dated 26 May 2017. The QC instrument consists of a checklist covering various fields of information in a decision that most often contain textual errors, such as consistency of case number stated in the footnote and title of the of the court decision.

- 2) Modernization of method for the payment of court fees through virtual account.

The Supreme Court Registrar Office has put in place an innovative policy with regard to the court fee payment system for cassation/ court decision review/judicial review using virtual accounts. The system replaces the system by which court fee is paid by way of transfer into a holding account. The policy on the use of virtual account for the purpose court fee payment is set under letter of the Supreme Court Registrar number 2167/PAN/KU.00/8/2017 dated 23 August 2017 delivered to all President of the appellate courts and courts of first instance throughout Indonesia. The use of virtual account has received written endorsement from the Indonesia Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) in its letter number 419/S/XVI/11/2017 dated 20 November 2017. BPK views that the use of virtual account



is in line with its audit findings, in that it can enhance compliance, transparency and accountability in the management of court fees at the Supreme Court.

- 3) Proposed Electronic Case Registration System, Court Fee Payment, and Court Summons.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has formed a working group to assessment of systems that facilitate electronic registry of cases (e-registry), electronic payment of court fees (e-payment), and electronic court summons (e-summons) through Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (SK KMA) Number 176 A/KMA/SK/IX/2017 dated 29 September 2017. One of the tasks of the working group is to review legislations, compare best practices, analyze the readiness of the supporting information systems, conduct testing of implementation of such systems in selected courts.

- 4) Preparation of Manual Book on the Handling of Bankruptcy and Suspension of Payment Obligation (PKPU) Cases.

The Supreme Court has prepared a technical and administrative manual on the handling of bankruptcy and suspension payment obligation (PKPU) cases. The manual is intended to increase the competence of supervising judges in resolving bankruptcy and PKPU cases. The manual is expected to promote a certain mindset and behavior in the handling of such cases. The manual is being prepared by a working group formed by virtue of Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 106/KMA/SK/V/2017 dated 26 May 2017.



5) Improvement of Case Classification Standards.

The Supreme Court has built a court decision database accessible by the public through the Supreme Court Decision Directory. Since 2007 the Directory has published around 96,670 Supreme Court rulings and 2,560,015 rulings made by courts of first instance and appellate courts. In 2017 alone the Directory uploaded 14,110 Supreme Court decisions and 436,662 decisions made by four courts of first instance and appellate courts, resulting in a total of 450,772 decisions being uploaded in that year. Challenges encountered in the database is inconsistent and unstandardized classification of cases, thus rendering it less than effective as a means of reference for judges. In light of this, the Supreme Court has formed a working group to come up with a case classification method.

2. Situation of Cases at the Supreme Court and the Lower Courts

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

Situation of Cases at the Supreme Court and Judicial Bodies throughout the Republic of Indonesia

Court	Pending Ends 2016	Incoming	Total	Decided	Withdrawn	Pending Ends 2017
Supreme Court	2,357	15,505	17,862	16,474	0	1,388
General Courts	39,539	4,854,416	4,893,955	4,839,115	6,686	48,154
Religious Courts	76,186	519,148	595,334	474,321	32,179	88,834
Military Courts	1,091	3,877	4,968	4,049	30	889
State Adm. Courts	1,229	3,413	4,642	3,474	229	939
Tax Courts	13,453	9,580	23,033	11,216	0	11,817
Total	133,855	5,405,939	5,539,794	5,348,649	39,124	152,021



3. Case Finalization at the Supreme Court in 2017

Case finalization at the Supreme Court in 2017 can be seen in the case status table below presented by types of cases.

Status of cases at the Supreme Court in 2017 by Types of Cases

Case Type	Pending Ends 2016	Incoming	Total Load	Decided	Pending Ends 2017	Productivity Rate
Civil	1,006	4,433	5,439	4,914	525	90.35%
Special Civil	124	1,703	1,827	1,726	101	94.47%
Criminal	311	1,565	1,876	1,668	208	88.91%
Special Criminal	717	3,230	3,947	3,406	541	86.29%
Civil Religious	0	962	962	962	0	100.00%
Military Criminal	131	572	703	693	10	98.58%
State Adm.	68	3,040	3,108	3,105	3	99.90%
Total	2,357	15,505	17,862	16,474	1,388	92.23%

The number of cases received by the Supreme Court in 2017 increased by 5.98% compared to 2016 during which it saw 14,630 cases. The number of cases decided increased by 1.55% from 16,223 cases in 2016. Remaining cases was reduced by 41.11% from 2,357 cases in the previous year.

Number of cases files finalized (minutasi) and sent to the applying court in 2017 was 16,433 cases. Compared with the 15,505 cases received the clearance rate reached 105.99%, or exceeding the set key performance indicator by 5.99%.



Case Clearance Rate

No	Type of Case	Incoming	Sent	%
1	Civil	4,433	5,580	125.87%
2	Special Civil	1,703	1,571	92.25%
3	Criminal	1,565	1,609	102.81%
4	Special Criminal	3,230	2,857	88.45%
5	Civil Religious	962	840	87.32%
6	Criminal Military	572	366	63.99%
7	State Administrative	3,040	3,610	118.75%
	Total	15,505	16,433	105.99%

The length of time taken to decide cases in 2017 improved by 11.21% from 2016, where the number of cases decided within three months reached 80.75%. The average time to decide cases in 2017 by type of case is as per Table 7 below. Average deciding time is calculated as the length of time from the case is received by the lead presiding judge to the date the case is decided.

Average Time Take to Decide Cases at the Supreme Court in 2017

No.	Type of Case	Case Processing Time (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Civil	4,376	432	104	2	0	4,914
2	Special Civil	1,679	30	15	2	0	1,726
3	Criminal	1,646	16	2	2	2	1,668
4	Special Criminal	2,810	382	155	57	2	3,406
5	Civil Religious	956	6	0	0	0	962
6	Criminal Military	627	56	10	0	0	693
7	State Administrative	3,055	44	5	0	1	3,105
	Total	15,149	966	291	63	5	16,474
	%	91.96%	5.86%	1.77%	0.38%	0.03%	



The average finalization time of case files at the Supreme Court in 2017 is as presented in Table 8 below. The average finalization time is calculated as the length of time between the time a case is decided up to the date on which the file is sent back to the applying court.

Average Finalization Time of Case Files at the Supreme Court

No	Type of Case	File Finalization Time (in months)					Total
		1 to 3	3 to 6	6 to 12	12 to 24	> 24	
1	Civil	792	1,900	2,249	625	14	5.580
2	Special Civil	407	642	467	54	1	1.571
3	Criminal	172	374	633	419	11	1.609
4	Special Criminal	187	510	1,340	791	29	2.857
5	Civil Religious	641	154	45	0	0	840
6	Criminal Military	9	163	193	1	0	366
7	State Administrative	2,983	575	48	3	1	3.610
Total		5.191	4,318	4,975	1,893	56	16,433
%		31.59%	26.28%	30.27%	11.52%	0.34%	



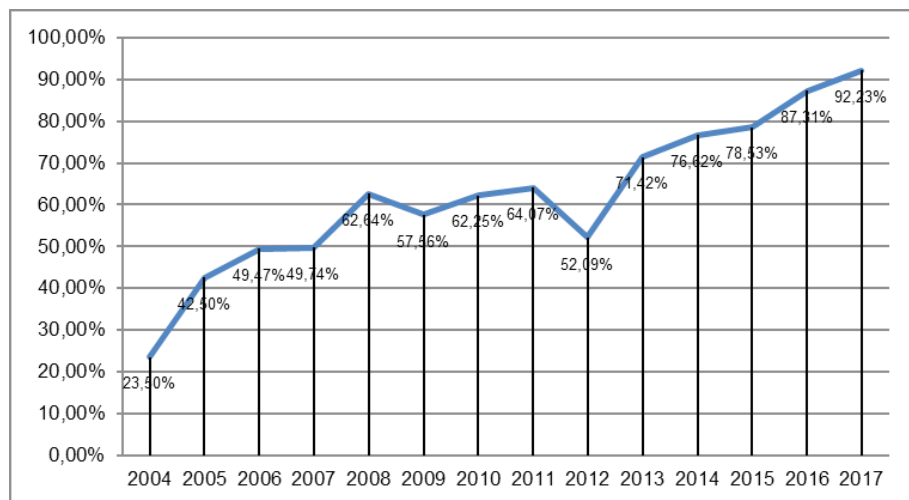
4. Achievement of Key Performance Indicator in Case Processing by the Supreme Court in 2017

- a. Rate of case decided compared with the total case load (rate of productivity in case deciding) is 92.23%. This achievement exceeded the set target (70%) by 22.23%.

The Supreme Court's productivity rate in deciding cases in 2017 improved by 4.92% from 2016, during which the Supreme Court achieved a productive rate of 87.31%.

Productivity rate in deciding cases exceeded the set key performance indicator and the rate achieved in 2016. The productivity rate is also the highest in the history of the Supreme Court.

Trend of Productivity Rate in the Deciding of Cases at the Supreme Court





b. File Finalization Rate

Total number of case files finalized and returned to the originating court in 2017 is 16,433 cases. Compared to the number of cases received totaling 15,505 cases, file finalization rate is at 105.99%, exceeding the set key performance indicator of 5.99%.

c. Supreme Court's rate of on-time case processing was 15,149 cases or 91.96%. This figure represents an 11.21% improvement from 2016's achievement of 80.75%. The number of case files finalized within the prescribed time was 5,191 or 31.59%. This total constitute an increase by 16.67% compared to 2016, where the rate was 14.92%.

d. Number of remaining cases went down by 6.17% from the overall number of active cases as compared to 2016.



5. Acceptability of Court Decisions

Rate of acceptability of decisions is obtained by comparing the number decided cases with the number of appeals received.

a. Acceptability of First Instance Court Decisions

Acceptability Rate for Decisions of First Instance Courts

Cases by Court Level	General Court		Religious	Military	State Adm.	Total
	Civil	Criminal				
Total Decided Cases at First Instance	24,881	136,904	387,687	3,208	1,591	554,271
Total Received Cases at Appellate	6,506	6461	2269	465	966	16,667
Ratio of Appeals	26.15%	4.72%	0.59%	14.50%	60.72%	3.01%
Acceptability Rate	73.85%	95.28%	99.41%	85.50%	39.28%	96.99%

b. Acceptability of Appellate Court Decisions

Acceptability Rate of the Decisions of Appellate Court

Cases by Court Level	General Court		Religious	Military	State Adm.	Total
	Civil	Criminal				
Appellate Courts (decided)	6,542	6,792	1,529	534	942	16,339
Cassation Appeals (received)	3,536	4350	852	554	570	9,862
Ratio of Cassation Appeals	54.05%	64.05%	55.72%	103.75%	60.51%	60.36%
Acceptability Rate for Appellate Decisions	45.95%	35.95%	44.28%	-3.75%	39.49%	39.64%



c. Acceptability of Supreme Court Cassation Decisions

Rate of Acceptability of Supreme Court Cassation Decisions in 2017

Case	General Court		Religious	Military	State Adm.	Total
	Civil	Criminal				
Cassation Decision	5,563	4,663	852	660	581	12,319
Petition of Case Review on Cassation Decisions	924	254	62	14	194	1,448
Rate of Case Review Petition	16,61%	5,45%	7,28%	2,12%	33,39%	11,75%
Acceptability Rate of Cassation Decisions	83,39%	94,55%	92,72%	97,88%	66,61%	88,25%

6. Finalization of Cases through Mediation and Diversion

Case finalization of civil cases being heard at the district and religious courts by way of mediation as per Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 is as presented in the following table:

Finalization of Cases Through Mediation and Diversion at District Court and Religious Court Year 2017

No.	Court	Total Mediation Cases	Mediation Result			Ongoing
			Successful	Unsuccessful	Cannot Proceed	
1	District Court	16,344	925	14,711	648	60
2	Religious Court	53,330	1,721	41,189	408	10,012
	Total	69.674	2.646	55.900	1056	10.072



Finalization of criminal cases involving minors through diversion is as per the following table:

Finalization of Criminal Cases Involving Child Through Diversion

Total Criminal Cases Involving Child	Number of Diverted Cases	Success Rate		
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Ongoing
6,388	425	214	4	207

7. Ratio of Caseload

Ratio of caseload per justice by type of judiciary is as per the following table:

Ratio of Caseload at the First Instance and Appellate Courts in 2017

No	Caseload	General Courts	Religious Courts	Military Courts	State Adm. Courts	Tax Courts	Total
1.	First Instance	4,877,659	592,809	4,141	2,532	0	5,477,141
	Justices	3,040	2,908	115	302	0	6,365
	Ratio	1,604	204	36	8	0	861
	Average Caseload of Each Judges	4,813	612	108	25	0	2,582
2.	Appellate	16,296	2,525	827	1,120	23,033	43,801
	Justices	719	423	20	44	64	1,270
	Ratio	23	6	41	25	360	34
	Average Caseload of Each Judges	68	18	124	76	1080	103

Note : The number of cases at the general courts of first instance includes cases of traffic violations totaling 4,575,774



Ratio of Caseload at the Supreme Court in 2017

Total	Civil	Criminal	Religious	Military	State Adm.	Total
Cases	7.266	5.823	962	703	3.108	17.862
Supreme Court Justices	15	15	6	7	4	47
Ratio	484	388	160	100	777	380
Average Workload per Justice	1.453	1.165	481	301	2.331	1.140

8. Financial Contribution of Cases to State Finance

a. Contribution from Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)

Non-Tax State Revenue from case handling services at the first instance and appellate courts is detailed in the following table:

Non-Tax State Revenue Contribution from Case Handling Services

NO.	REVENUE		TARGET	REALIZATION
1	423411	Signature Endorsement Fee	2,961,027,000	44.732.800
2	423412	Validation Fee for Unnotarized Documents	500,535,000	362.775.000
3	423413	Court Costs and Registrar Charges	1,505,598,600	1.044.958.200
4	423415	Case Charges	18,026,289,100	19.507.690.103
5	423419	Other Revenue from the Public Prosecutor Office and Courts	19,907,635,150	26.309.405.600
TOTAL			42.901.084.850	47,269,561,703



B. IMPROVING INTEGRITY

Improving the integrity of judges and court apparatus begins with a fair and transparent recruitment process, followed by personnel development accompanied by scheduled promotion and transfers, fit and proper test, profile assessment, and exams for appointment to certain positions. Capacity building for apparatus and human resources management is also done through training and education in accordance with the organization's needs. Such development measures should also be in parallel with oversight, and up to action taken against persons in violation of discipline, code of ethics and code of conduct.

Development and supervision for 2017 was aimed towards ensuring compliance of judges and other court apparatus with policies applicable to the functions of supervision and development, namely Supreme Court Regulations No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 of 2016, among others through the issuance of Decree of the Chief of Justice of the Supreme Court No. 01/Maklumat/KMA/IX/2017 on Supervision and Development of Justices, Supreme Court Apparatus and the Lower Judicial Bodies.



1. RECRUITMENT

a. Recruitment of Candidate Civil Servants/Justices

Candidate Civil Servant/Justice selection process has been conducted in a transparent and accountable manner by involving the National Selection Committee comprising of the Ministry of Utilization of State Apparatus – Bureaucratic Reform, the Government Service Agency, BPKP, BPPT, and the State Signals Office. Implementation of the process is overseen by the Oversight Team and controlled by the Quality Assurance Team, both established by the National Selection Committee.

The Candidate Judges Selection Exam in 2017 started on 18 September and concluded on 22 September 2017. The selection was divided into three major phases, namely Administrative Screening of Applicants, Basic Competence Screening, and Field Competency Screening. Each phase of the selection process is conducted in transparent manner in accordance with the applicable SOP. The Basic Competence Screening employs procedures and SOP established by the National Selection Committee from the Government Service Agency using Computer Assisted Test (CAT), which process and result are able to be monitored in real time through monitor screens placed in public areas to ensure transparency. Field Competence Screening is conducted in nine locations and divided into three components: test on the law using CAT BKN, psychological test delivered by an assessment test provider selected through public tender, and interview by examiners consisting of high court justices and academicians.



b. Recruitment of Military Court Candidate Judges

The recruitment process is conducted in three stages:

1. Stage I (administrative) selection, with 117 out of 123 persons passed;
2. Stage II Test (psychological and academic test), through which 80 out of the 117 applicants passed;
3. Stage III Test (interview/verbal test), through which 40 out of the 80 applicants passed (with 2 in reserve).

c. Recruitment of Candidate Ad Hoc Judges

In 2017 the Supreme Court conducted a recruitment of candidate ad hoc judges to sit on the Corruption Court at the first instance and appellate level. The result of the selection process is as follows:

Court	Applicants	Passed
First Instance	141	11
Appellate	87	3
Total	228	14



2. DEVELOPMENT

a. Human Resources Development

Human resources development in the technical and managerial aspects of and leadership in the judiciary is directed towards education and training that are based on “*Qualified and Respectable Judicial Training Center (JTC)*” namely an education and training system designed to acquire competent human resources based on objective criteria, having integrity, and professional.

To continue with the three reform program that have been ongoing since 2016, the Legal and Judicial Research, Development, Education and Training Agency (*Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil*) in 2017 prepared a training module built upon the Training Needs Assessment carried out in 2016, development of research and training management, and electronic based enhancement of learning capacity (e-learning).

b. Cooperation and Participation in Training

Badan Litbang Diklat Kumdil has appointed more than 378 judges, structural officials and staff members to be involved in training with the aim of increasing the competence of law enforcement officers.

The cooperation and participation took the form of:

- 1) Cooperation Between the Indonesia Supreme Court and the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT).
- 2) Cooperation between the Indonesia Supreme Court and Support to the Justice Reform in Indonesia (Sustain).



- 3) Cooperation between the Indonesia Supreme Court and the Indonesia Attorney General's Office.
- 4) Cooperation between the Indonesia Supreme Court and the United States Embassy.
- 5) Cooperation between the Indonesia Supreme Court and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
- 6) Cooperation between the Indonesia Supreme Court and the Indonesia Central Bank (Bank Indonesia).

b. Development of Human Resources in the Technical Aspects of the Judiciary

The concept of technical education is built upon the following design:

- 1) Comprehensive Education and Training for Candidate Judges. Preparatory activities/workshops have been held to refine the training's method and system, curriculum, syllabus, and module.
- 2) Certification Education and Training. In 2017, judges who have participated in certification education and training totaled 745 people, consisting of judges certified in integrated juvenile judicial system, commercial court judges, corruption court judges, judges specializing in environmental cases, shariah economy judges, mediating judges, judges specializing in fishery cases, and industrial relation judges.
- 3) Functional Technical Education and Training. The training is intended to be undertaken by all technical personnel working in the judiciaries, namely judges, registrars, and bailiffs. Training and education budget has been optimized to accommodate training for 410 people.



- 4) Cooperation and Participation in Training. Balitbang Diklat Kumdil has selected 348 persons to be involved in training to enhance the competence of law enforcement officers, in the following forms of cooperation and participation: cooperation between the Supreme Court and the U.S. Department of Justice's Overseas Prosecution Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT), cooperation between the Supreme Court and the *Support to the Justice Reform in Indonesia (Sustain)*, cooperation with the Indonesia Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Central Bank, and the U.S. Embassy.

c. Development of Human Resources in the Non-Technical Aspect of the Judiciary

The Management and Leadership Education and Training Center is mandated to implement, coordinate, and develop non-technical judicial personnel and court administrative personnel relating to promotion and position. The concept employed involves permanent and ongoing education supported by electronic based learning (e-learning) and observation of graduates through post-education monitoring and evaluation. The strategic objective is to enhance the competence of judicial human resources in the area of management and leadership, thus the conduct of education and training is focused on (1) pre-posting education and training, (2) leadership training and education, (3) education and training on functional duties, and (4) education and training on judicial management.



d. Promotion and Transfers

In 2017, promotion and transfers at the Supreme Court and other levels of the judicial bodies were conducted on 1,179 technical personnel (justices and registrars), 4,507 non-technical personnel and eight persons who were to occupy high ranking leadership positions. The process involved a fit and proper test and open bidding.

In 2017 the Supreme Court also issued Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 48 of 2017 regarding Promotion and Transfer Scheme for Justices in the Four Areas of the Judiciary, as part of the effort to promote improvement in performance and quality of justices who are professional, competent and with integrity.

e. Implementation of National Policy

The national policies that have been implemented include the Integrated Candidate Judge Education and Training Program (PPC), Judge Certification Training, Small Claim Court Training, and training on increased compliance in the completion of State Official Asset Declaration Form (e-LHKPN).

f. Increased compliance of completion of e-LHKPN

The number of public officials in the Supreme Court and other levels of the judiciary who have declared their assets to the National Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) increased within the last three years as illustrated in the following table:



Year	Number of Officials Obligated to Declare	Officials Declared	Percentage (%)
2015	12,130	10,686	88.10
2016	13,619	12,088	88.76
2017	19,474	18,459	94.79

3. SUPERVISION

a. Reform System

In addition to the issuance of the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on development and oversight, reform in oversight was also pursued through the establishment of a Illegal Levy Eradication Unit (*Unit Pemberantasan Pungutan Liar* or UPP).

In the effort to eliminate illegal levy within the Supreme Court and other levels of the judiciary as mandated by Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016 on Illegal Levy Taskforce, Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 04/KMA/SK/I/2017 was enacted regarding the establishment of the illegal levy eradication unit (UPP) within the Supreme Court and other levels of the judiciaries with the purpose of providing supervision and monitoring of administrative compliance, discipline, and delivery of court services. One of the activities under this initiative is the *mysterious shopper*, which has been rolled out in a number of courts in Jakarta and West Sumatera. Staff who have been caught in the commission of the offense have been subjected to disciplinary action.



b. Activities of the Supervisory Agency

The activities of the Supervisory in 2017 include:

1) Handling of Complaints

The Supreme Court Supervisory Agency has in place a complaint mechanism as a part of its complaint response, as presented in the following table:

No	Type of Complaint	Received
1	Complaints delivered directly to the Supervision Body	1,789
2	Complaints from institutions/ stakeholders of the Supreme Court	362
3	Complaints through the Siwas application	328
4	Complaints from the Taskforce	163
Total		2,642

Of the total 2,642 complaints, 2,321 have been responded to, while the remaining 321 were archived/not followed up.

1) Tribunal of the Judicial Ethics Board (Badan Kehormatan)

In 2017 a Judicial Ethics Board tribunals were held to hear the case of 2 judges.

No.	Name	Position	Disciplinary Action
1.	A.R.	Lbh Religious Court Judge	Honorable Dismissal
2.	E.P.	State Administrative Court Judge	Permanent dismissal with pension

2) Imposition of Disciplinary Action

Statistic on the disciplinary action imposed by the Supreme Court Ethics Board in 2017 is as follows:



No.	Position	Disciplinary Action Taken			Total
		Severe	Medium	Light	
1.	Judge	9	9	42	60
2.	Registrar	2	4	5	11
3.	Secretary	3	0	3	6
4.	Junior Registrar	4	0	10	14
5.	Acting Registrar	5	3	13	21
6.	Bailiff	4	1	4	9
7.	Acting Bailiff	3	1	5	9
8.	Structural Official	4	1	4	9
9.	Staff	11	1	3	15
10.	Honorary staff	0	0	2	2
Total					156

3) Regular Audit

In 2017 regular audits were conducted on 125 work units (Satker) throughout four judiciaries, with the following findings:

No.	Area	Findings		Remarks
		Incidents	Rupiah	
1.	Judicial management	484	0	Work program, activity evaluation, standards of service
2.	Court administration	624	0	Hearing session, finalization of case file
3.	General administration	2048	0	
4.	Public service performance	542	0	

4) Special Task Force for Supervision

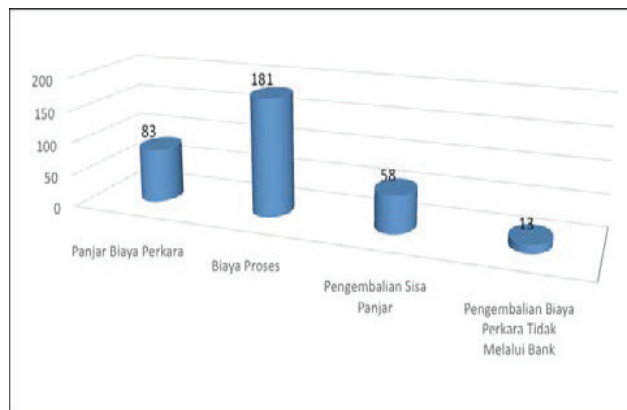
The Supreme Court established a Special Task Force for Supervision (Satgas) with the specific responsibility of improving discipline among personnel and promote accelerated of case clearance at the Supreme Court, specifically in the aspect of finalization and delivery of case files.



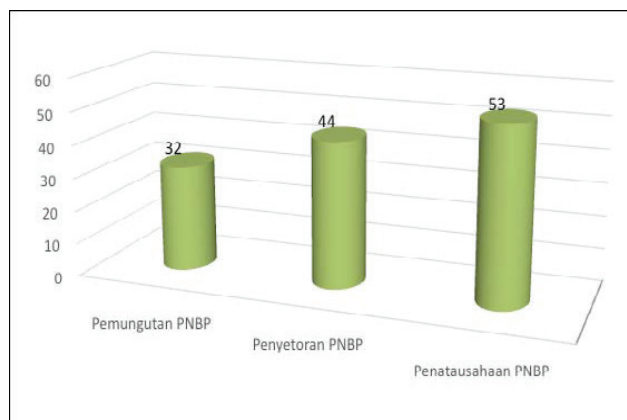
5) Performance and Integrity Audit

In 2017 a performance and integrity audit was conducted, which was oriented towards proper state finance management and management of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) AT 102 work units throughout four judiciaries.

Findings from Performance Audit on Case Financials in 2017

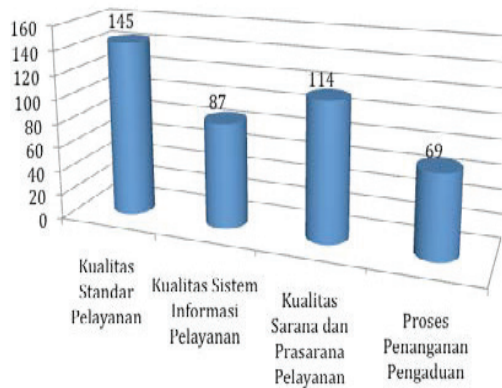


Findings from Performance Audit on Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) in 2017





Findings from Performance Audit on Public Service in 2017



- 6) Evaluation of Government Agency Performance Reports (LkjIP)
In conjunction with the Supreme Court Administrative Agency, the Supervisory Agency conducted evaluation on 74 work units at echelon I level and the appellate courts, with the result presented as follows:

No.	Regulation of the Minister of Utilization of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform No. 12 Tahun 2015 (2016)			
	Score	Category	Number of Work Units	
			2016	2017
1.	>90-100	AA	0	0
2.	>80-90	A	8	1
3.	>70-80	BB	36	41
4.	>60-70	B	20	30
5.	>50-60	CC	5	1
6.	>30-50	C	3	1
7.	0-30	D	2	0
Total			74	74



c. Development of Supreme Court Supervision Information System Application (Siwas)

In collaboration with Sustain EU-UNDP, in 2017 Siwas version 2.0 was developed, which was an improvement to the previous version through a number of key modifications, namely the adding of an e-notification feature that allows the complainant to receive an automatic email at every step of the complaint process, a dashboard which displays the number of complaints by category of complaints, provision of an option to select whether the identity of the complainant will be published or known to the complaine, and other modifications.



C. IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

1. Accreditation of Quality Assurance

The Supreme Court continues to develop an accreditation system for the quality assurance of court standards of service in order to establish Indonesian Court Performance Excellence (ICPE) which consists of seven criteria of evaluation: 1. Leadership Quality, 2. Strategic Plan, 3. Service Quality, 4. Administrative Document System, 5. Resource Management, 6. Process Management, and 7. Supervisory System.

In 2016, the number of general courts that have been accredited was 41. The figure went up drastically in 2017 to become 324 accredited courts, comprising of 30 appellate courts and 294 court of first instance. In 2017 four branch of the judiciary has undergone the accreditation program. The number of religious courts accredited by the Directorate General for Religious Courts is 98 courts, while among the military courts and state administrative courts, five courts within the respective category have been accredited.

2. Waiver of Court Fees

Waiver of court fees applied by courts for its services experience dynamic fluctuations. Within the last two years the total number of cases cleared under a fee waiver scheme at the general courts, religious courts, and state administrative courts was 44,131 cases. Specifically for 2017, the total number of cases resolved under a fee waiver scheme was 17,351 cases.



3. Court Legal Aid Post

Delivery of legal aid service at the courts vary in number from year to year. The following is a table of data on legal aid service provided by the Court Legal Aid Post at the general courts, religious courts and state administrative courts in 2017:

Data on Legal Aid Provided by the General Courts, Religious Courts and State Administrative Courts in 2017

No	Court	Year	Legal Aid Service Provided	Served (Persons)
1.	General Courts	2017	352	2.540
2.	Religious Courts	2017	135	158.237
3.	State Administrative Courts	2017	28	357

4. Proceedings Outside Court Buildings

Proceedings conducted outside court buildings are provided to accommodate citizens who cannot afford to or encounter difficulties in accessing courthouses due to cost or geographical adversity. Proceedings outside courthouses is useful for community members who live in remote locations or far from courts.

The following is data on proceedings conducted outside a courthouse by the general courts, religious courts and military courts | 2017:

Data on Proceedings Conducted Outside of Courthouse by General Courts, Religious Courts and Military Courts in 2017

No.	Judiciary	Year	Cases Resolved
1.	General Courts	2017	595
2.	Religious Courts	2017	57,218
3.	Military Courts	2017	299



5. Proceedings Conducted Overseas at Indonesian Consulate General

For Indonesian citizens domiciling abroad, the Supreme Court also convene court hearings at the Indonesian Consulate Generals. The types of cases heard are solemnization of marriages. In 2017, overseas court proceedings were held in Kuching, Kota Kinabalu and Tawau, with a total of 1,101 cases decided.

6. Integrated Mobile Court Service

Integrated Mobile court service is a program developed by the Supreme Court to help community members who are constrained by lack of financial means, distance and time in registering their marriage. Below is data on the mobile service delivered by the religious courts/ Syar'iyah Court during 2017:

Data on Mobile Service Provided by Religious Courts in 2017

No	Judiciary	Year	Number of Cases of Marriage Legalization
1.	Religious Court	2017	3,122

7. Transparency of Public Information

Judicial Transparency is continually increased, as per the requirement stipulated under Act Number 14 of 2008 on Public Information Transparency, and Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Number 1-144/KMA/SK/I/2011 on Transparency of Information at the Courts.



In 2017 the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) version 3.2.0 was launched as an upgrade to the previous version. In addition to facilitating court officers in carrying out their work, the system also provides easily accessed information on cases inexpensively, quickly, and accurately. The new version of the application is integrated with the Supreme Court's Judgments Directory, the appellate SIPP, and Case Administration Information System (SIAP).

Enhancements were also introduced in the publication of decisions directly accessible electronically by the public through the Supreme Court's Rulings Directory. In 2016 there were 2,061,320 decisions contained in the rulings directory, while in 2017 the figure total was 2,511,865.

8. One-Stop Service Centers (PTSP)

In 2017 the Supreme Court rolled out its One-Stop Service Centers. This integrated service facility is not only intended to support the adoption of the principles of simple, expedient, and low cost court proceedings, but also to minimize any potential transgressions as they limit direct interaction between officers and the service users.

9. Pilot Project for the Enhancement of Quality Public Service

The Supreme Court has selected a number of courts to serve as location for a series of pilot projects to enhance quality public service, the results of which will be evaluated and set as a model for other courts. A number of these pilot projects are as follows:



- Pilot projects for juvenile criminal court system at 12 district courts and two *shariah* tribunals: Sengeti District Courts, Kasongan District Court, Martapura District Court, Malili District Court, Kendari District Court, Tais District Court, Cilacap District Court, Banyumas District Court, Mungkid District Court, Yogyakarta District Court, Kuala Simpang District Court, Calang District Court, Banda Aceh Shriah Tribunal, and Sinabang Shariah Tribunal.
- Pilot project for mediation at five district courts and eight religious courts: Banyumas District Court, Mungkid District Court, Tual District Court, Calang District Court, Curup District Court, Sengkang Religious Court, Sidenreng Rappang Religious Court, North Jakarta Religious Court, Pekalongan Religious Court, Kajen Religious Court, Kuala Kapuas Religious Court, Sinabang Religious Court, and Lhokseumawe Religious Court.



In line with the 2015-2019 Bureaucratic Reform Road Map, in order to create effective and efficient bureaucracy and quality public service, the Supreme Court has been developing its management of finances, assets, and information technology, as follows:

1. Financial Management

a. Accrual Basis of Financial Reporting

Under Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 270/PMK.05/2014 on the Implementation of Accrual Basis of Government Accounting, the financial reporting of the Supreme Court has adopted such method since 2015. The target of the audit covers effectiveness of action taken following audits of statements from the previous years, as well as the effectiveness and implementation of internal control system employed by the Supreme Court.

b. Performance Based Budgeting

In 2017 the Supreme Court received a budget allocation of Rp8,181,765,295,000. Pursuant to Joint Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and the Minister of Finance Number 0163/M.PPN/05/2016 and Number S-378/MK.02/2016 dated 13 May 2016 regarding 2017 Government Work Plan and Indicative Budget Ceiling of Ministries/Agencies for the Budget Year of 2017, the Supreme Court received an indicative budget allocation of Rp8,694,709,415,000. An adjustment (cost-cutting measure) was effected on budget allocation for ministries/agencies pursuant to Letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-635/MK.2/2016 dated 5 August 2016 in amounting



to Rp150,522,331,000.00, and another budget adjustment was again introduced through Letter of the Minister of Finance Number S-907/MK.2/2016 dated 31 October 2016 amounting to Rp362,851,789,000.00, and grants were awarded by the respective sub-national governments to the Liwa District Court amounting to Rp30,000,000.00, Karanganyar District Court amounting to Rp300,000,000.00 and Karanganyar Religious Court amounting to Rp100,000,000.00.

According to data from the Accounting System and State Budget Online Monitoring application (OM-SPAN) of the Ministry of finance on the realization of budgets of ministries/agencies, the Supreme Court places sixth nationally among 87 ministries/agencies with budget realization in 2017 as up to 31 December, amounting to 96.94%.

The Supreme Court's non-tax revenue (PNBP) target, consisting of functional and general revenue for the budget year of 2017, was Rp64,602,785,600.00. Realization of PNBP as up to 31 December 2017 is Rp74,038,364,689.00 or above the set target by 115%.

2. Asset Management

As a user, the Supreme Court in managing state-owned assets under its disposal provide guidance and supervision to the four types of judiciary, consisting of 832 work units throughout Indonesia. To manage the state-owned assets located at the various work units, a mechanism has been put in place comprising of a regional coordinator formed by virtue of Decree of the Secretary of the Supreme Court Number: MA/SEK/052/SK/X/2008 regarding Appointment of Technical Working Unit as Regional Coordinator. In that regard, there are currently thirty-three working units nationwide that have been appointed as regional coordinators.



According to the (audited) 2016 financial report, the Supreme Court and its subordinate judiciaries have at their disposal Rp14,043,384,836,237.00 worth of assets, comprising of supplies, immovable assets, movable assets and intangible assets.

Optimization of state assets under the Supreme Court and its subordinate judiciaries is done by determining the status of the assets based on their utilization. As up to September 2017, the process has resulted in the issuance of 2,930 decrees for a total value of Rp 6,952,833,718,801.00 (49.50% compared to the total recorded assets), whereas the remainder are still being determined of their status.

3. Information Technology Management

Information technology advancements at the Supreme Court undertaken throughout 2017 are as follows:

a. Development of Case Management Information System

In the effort to enhance the function of case management information system, in 2017 the Supreme Court took several developmental measures relating to case management, namely:

- 1) Development of SIPP version 3.2.0
- 2) Integration of data in SIPP, SIAP and Judgment Directory.



b. Building an IT based Criminal Case Processing Database System (SPPT TI)

In order to establish a common understanding of the development of IT based database system, expose events have been organized in the five pilot project locations and a number of judiciaries, namely West Jakarta District Court, Bale Bandung District Court, Sidoarjo District Court, Pematang Siantar District Court, and Sungguminasa District Court. Monitoring to assess the preparedness of the court work units in implementing SPPT TI was also carried out, thus it was established that the requisite internet network is adequate, although the number of human resources and supporting equipment needs to be augmented. In term of preparedness of the application, the Supreme Court has been further developing the SIPP application by modifying the format standards data to be exchanged, develop a small application (webservices) out of the SIPP in the Data Integration and Exchange Management (Mantra) to support facilitation of data exchange with other law enforcement agencies. It can be concluded that the Supreme Court is ready and capable of executing data exchange through the SPPT TI.

It is expected that the operation of the SPPT TI can enhance public service function and strengthen the public's trust in the law enforcement system in Indonesia, particularly at the judiciaries.



c. Electronic Procurement Service (*Layanan Pengadaan Secara Elektronik or LPSE*)

The Supreme Court currently has established 12 standards of the 17 requisite standards, as follows:

- 1) Standard for Service Policy (standard 1)
- 2) Standard for Service Organization (standard 2)
- 3) Standard for Service Asset Management (standard 3)
- 4) Standard for Service Risk Management (standard 4)
- 5) Standard for Disruption Management and Service Request (standard 5)
- 6) Standard for Change Management (standard 6)
- 7) Standard for Service Capacity Management (standard 7)
- 8) Standard for Human Resources Management (standard 8)
- 9) Standard for Service Continuity Management (standard 12)
- 10) Standard for Serving Budget Management (standard 13)
- 11) Standard for Service Support Management (standard 14)
- 12) Standard for Compliance Management (standard 15)

Whereas the five remaining standards that are yet to be met by the Supreme Court's Electronic Procurement Service (LPSE) are as follows:

- 1) Standard for Equipment Security Management (standard 9)
- 2) Standard for Service Security Management (standard 10)
- 3) Standard for Server and Network Security Management (standard 11)
- 4) Standard for Compliance Management (standard 16)
- 5) Standard for Internal Assessment (standar 17)



The Supreme Court's Electronic Procurement Service continues to adopt all the standards specified in LPSE:2014 in order to allow the Supreme Court Third Party become the seventh government ministry/ institution that apply standardization under LPSE: 2014.

d. Staff Information System (Sikep)

Sikep is an information system designed to support the management of employment data from storage to reporting of data using information technology for all personnel working at the Supreme Court, with the following benefits:

- 1) It enhances the performance of staff management and efforts to meet the need for employment data in a quick, correct, accountable and accurate manner, such as for the preparation decrees, promotion, automatic periodic salary raise ;
- 2) Employee database of the Supreme Court can be integrate with that of other government ministries/institutions that need to manage staffing data, such as the Ministry of Utilization of State Apparatus (Menpan), the Civil Service Agency (BKN), State Secretariat, and other relevant ministries/institutions.

e. Library Service Information System

The Library Service Information System is a web-based application used by librarians/library managers in managing all printed and digital collections, and by users in retrieving any of such collection.



The benefits of such Library Service Information System are as follows:

- 1) Assist in organizing books in the library;
- 2) Digitalize the library books into e-boks;
- 3) As source information for users in the Supreme Court and the general public;
- 4) Monitors the number of visitors to the library's website;
- 5) Serve as a source of joint literature among institutions/ministries/agencies.

As part of the global community, the Supreme Court has participated in various international forums and development of the Supreme Court programs. The following are such activities and their strategic values:

- a. Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ), in Bandar Seri Begawan on 24 March 2017. The Supreme Court Chief Justice expects that the CACJ can communicate and work more effectively in implementing ASEAN law integration programs, organize joint judicial trainings, establish collaboration in case management and technology management, and create an ASEAN judicial portal. The meeting was followed up by a special meeting of the Council of ASEAN Chief Justices in Makati, Manila, the Philippines, in October 2017. The activity discussed a number of the most current information from CACJ, among others the establishment of an ASEAN work secretariat, harmonization of laws in ASEAN, joint education for ASEAN justices, proposed visit to meet the invitation of the U.S. ambassador to ASEAN;



- b. 2nd China-ASEAN Justice Forum in Nanning, Guangxi Province, China on 7-8 June 2017. The Indonesia Supreme Court as participant of the forum is committed to responding and adopting a technology and information based judicial practices. The activity also resulted in the consensus that the Supreme Court and the ASEAN countries support the *Supreme People's Court of China* to establish a training center and conduct an exchange of justices between China-ASEAN, a China-ASEAN Center of Law and Judicial Information, and a China-ASEAN center for research for international judicial assistance.
- c. 6th Session Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice/CCPCJ) in Vienna, Austria, on 22-25 May 2017. Indonesia Supreme Court Justice Dr. Salman Luthan, S.H., M.H, delivered a joint declaration of *friends of fisheries* states that reaffirmed the importance of the international community giving their special attention to organized transnational crime in the field of fisheries.
- d. Southeast Asia Judicial Workshop on Cybercrime, 6-7 February 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand. The training participated by judges, police officers, and public prosecutors of ASEAN countries emphasized the importance of digital evidence, in this case the use of the internet.
- e. The International Conference Adat Law 100 Years On: Towards A New Interpretation, at Leiden University, the Netherlands, on 23rd to 25th May 2017. An international conference discussion reinterpretation of customary law constitute a current topic and was the focus of the attention of researchers, academicians and NGO activists across the countries.



- f. Collaboration between the Indonesia Supreme Court and the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia to renew the memorandum of understanding on judicial cooperation. Since the signing of the memorandum, cooperation between the three judiciaries has contributed in developing a constructing dialogue between judges, registrars and court officials of both countries. The cooperation also promotes exchange of ideas and updates on various topics covering case management, access to justice, leadership and certain legal themes.
- g. Work visit by the Indonesia Supreme Court to the Hoge Raad of the Netherlands on 13th – 17th May 2017 under the Judicial Sector Support Program (JSSP). Development of the chamber system at the Indonesia Supreme Court cannot be separated from the cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Dutch HR that has been in place since 2010.
- h. Work visit to the Raad voor de Rechtspraak. One result of such visit is the adoption of the performance-based budgeting at the Indonesia Supreme Court and introduction of the performance based budgeting system.
- i. Comparative study on Accreditation Certification of Judicial Service Quality Control, 11th - 15th September 2017 in Melbourne, Australia, discussing with Prof. Greg Reinhardt as Executive Director of the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration and obtain data on the International Framework for Court Excellence.



- j. Work visit to the Administrative Appellate Court of Lyon, France, on 18th to 24th December 2017, with the purpose of looking into the basic concept of the idea to resolve state administrative disputes and tax disputes in France and study the commonalities and differences in state administrative dispute resolutions of the two countries.

With regard to supporting functions, throughout 2017 the intense effort of all Supreme Court personnel and its subordinate judiciaries has managed to produce some remarkable achievements. Among these are:

1. Award personally presented by President Joko Widodo for managing to obtain an unqualified opinion for five consecutive times since 2012 to 2016.
2. Award from the Indonesian government to the Supreme Court for the presentation of financial reports with the highest standards achieved.
3. Award from the Minister of Finance:
 - a. Evaluation of Budget Implementation Performance
 - b. Reconciliation of Financial Reports in a quick, accurate and correct manner.
 - c. Usage of Work Unit Budgets based on realization targets.
 - d. Use and Reporting of State Budget and Expenditure (APBN) in a proper and complete manner.



- e. Delivery of Treasurer's accountability report in a quick, accurate and correct manner.
 - f. Achievement of Budget Implementation Indicators.
 - g. Compliance of the Work Units with the applicable regulations.
 - h. Management of Petty Cash.
 - i. Confirmation of taxes and timely and correct deposit.
 - j. Evaluation of Financial Reports of Ministries/Institutions, for the successful preparation and delivery of Financial Reports with the highest standards achieved.
 - k. Largest tax contributor.
 - l. Government Account Management.
 - m. Implementation of e-Rekon
 - n. With regard to Management of State Owned Assets, declared by the Ministry of Finance as ranking first in State Asset Reporting Compliance, Category III (with more than 100 working units)
 - o. Award for contribution in the management of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)
4. The Supreme Court has received ISO:27001 certification from an accreditation institution recognized by the Minister of Communications and Information with regard to the application of Information Security Management Systems at the Supreme Court which meets international standards.
 5. The Supreme Court received an award for its management of Public Official Asset Declaration (LHKPN) from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as Best Nominator during the World Anti-Corruption Day in 2017.



6. Award given by the Information Commission for Disclosure of Information in the category of Vertical Institution.

In closing, it is hoped that all of the steps undertaken during 2017 will serve as a note and motivation to put in more effort to advance the Indonesian judiciary.