

20th

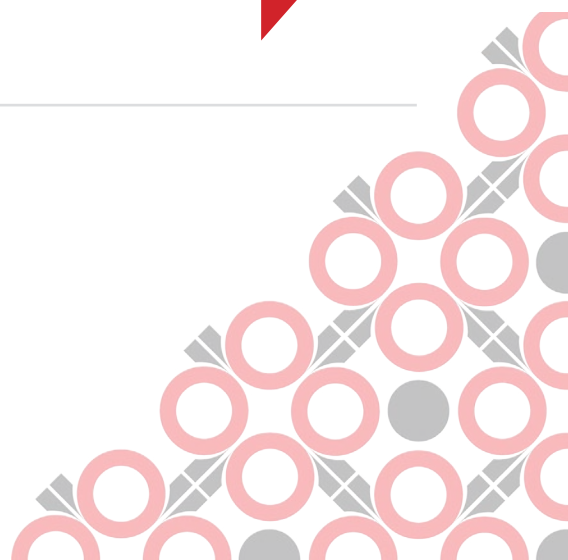
**VISION – MISSION
AUTHORITY**

Vision

Upholding the constitution through a modern and trustworthy judiciary.

Mission

1. Strengthening the integrity of the constitutional judiciary.
2. Increasing the constitutional awareness of the citizens and the state administrators.
3. Improving the quality of decisions.



Vision is the ideals, goals and conception of the future of the organization. Mission is the description, stages and process of realizing the established vision. The Vision and Mission of the Constitutional Court are prepared based on the institutional needs, therefore the current Vision and Mission of the Constitutional Court are the improvements of the previous Vision and Mission. Within the past 20 years, the Vision and Mission of the Constitutional Court have undergone several changes and improvements as follows.



VISION

Upholding of the constitution in order to realize the ideals of a state of law and democracy for the sake of a dignified life of the nation and state.

2003
▼
2009

Upholding of the constitution in order to realize the ideals of a state of law and democracy for the sake of a dignified life of the nation and state.

2010
▼
2014

Guarding the upholding of the constitution through an independent, impartial and fair constitutional court.

2015
▼
2019

Revision
29 December 2017

Guarding the upholding of the constitution through a modern and trustworthy judiciary

2015
▼
2019

MISSION



1. Realizing the Constitutional Court as a trustworthy judicial authority.
2. Building the constitutionality of Indonesia and a culture of constitutional awareness.

1. Realizing the Constitutional Court as a modern and trustworthy actor of judicial authority.
2. Building the constitutionality of Indonesia and a culture of constitutional awareness.

1. Building a constitutional judiciary system capable of supporting constitutional enforcement.
2. Increasing public understanding regarding the constitutional rights of citizens.

1. Building a constitutional judiciary system capable of supporting constitutional enforcement.
2. Increasing public understanding regarding the constitutional rights of citizens.

Authority

Pursuant to Article 24C Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, and as affirmed in Article 10 of the Constitutional Court Law, the Constitutional Court has the authority to adjudicate at the first and final level whose decision is final.

①

conducting judicial review against the Constitution



②

resolving dispute over the authority of state institution whose authority is granted by the Constitution



③

deciding on the dissolution of political party



④

resolving dispute over general election result



⑤

providing decision on the opinion of the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*) regarding alleged violation by the President and/or Vice President in accordance with the Constitution.



Development of Authority

Within the past 20 years, the authority of the Constitutional Court has been through several developments and dynamics by means of several decisions, including regarding the laws that may be reviewed, the deadline for formal review of laws, the authority to review Perppu (Government Regulation in lieu of Law), and the authority to resolve any disputes over regional head election results.



Judicial Review Before and After the Amendments to the 1945 Constitution

In Decision Number 066/PUU-II/2004, dated 12 April 2005 which reviewed Article 50 of the Constitutional Court Law, the Constitutional Court has the authority to review any laws promulgated before and after the amendment to the 1945 Constitution



Deadline for Formal Review of Law

Through Decision Number 27/PUU-VII/2009 dated 16 June 2010 which reviewed the Supreme Court Law. The Constitutional Court declared that the deadline for submitting a formal review of law shall be a maximum of 45 days since its promulgation



The Constitutional Court has the Authority to Review Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Through Decision Number 138/PUU-VII/2009 dated 8 February 2010, the Constitutional Court has the authority to review government regulation in lieu of law against the 1945 Constitution.



The Constitutional Court has the Authority to Resolve Dispute over Regional Head Election Result

In Decision Number 97/PUU-XI/2013 dated 19 May 2014, the Constitutional Court declared that the Constitutional Court does not have the authority to resolve any dispute over Regional Head Election Result because the Regional Head Election is not included in the Election regime. Therefore, the Constitutional Court ordered the legislators to form a specific judiciary for regional elections. Before such specific judiciary is formed, the Constitutional Court shall continue to exercise the said authority. Through Decision Number 85/PUU-XX/2022 dated 29 September 2022, the Constitutional Court declared that the authority to resolve any dispute over Regional Head Election Result is permanent in nature.

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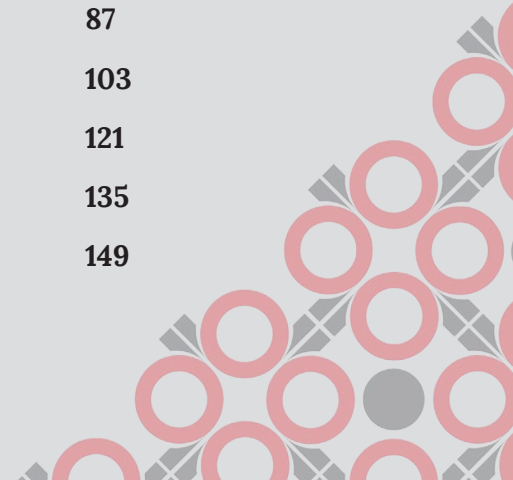
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INTRODUCTION

TWENTY YEARS OF GIVING MEANING TO CONSTITUTIONAL CIVILIZATION

Let's look back to 20 years ago. When the Constitutional Court 'baby' was born. In the middle of the awakening of the passion in every sector. The passion to build and bring the national civilization to a higher level. The passion to develop a more dignified state. The passion to step forward and submit to the oath as well as the sovereignty of the people. The fate of the Constitutional Court began. First, it was emerged as an idea. Then, it was expressed and discussed in the open debate. Finally, it was agreed to be established in the paragraphs of constitutional amendments. Knock!

The Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution was ratified. The idea of the Constitutional Court was officially realized as it was written as a norm resulting from agreement.

The crystallization of hope was attached to it. The swell of desire and ambition was included in it. The best prayer was given and flowed to it. So as in the future the Constitutional Court will, must, and shall continue to maintain the pulse of constitutionality in this nation. To guard and protect the spirit of the constitution. To fortify the noble values of the nation behind a series of constitutional norms. Including to ensure the existence of the good and ideal aspects of the principle of sovereignty of the people or democracy. Indonesian Democracy. Also, to straighten the curved lines of anomalies in the political history and reality of the country. To assemble the mosaic of egocentric interests back into the schemes of idea building, national cosmology and goals of the Indonesian state.

The time has come, after a series of efforts to formulate the idea into writings for the realm of state administration, on Wednesday Kliwon, 13 August 2003, the Law concerning the Constitutional Court was officially promulgated. In that moment, the Constitutional Court was born accompanied by all the attributes of its function and authority as the Guardian of the Constitution. That day also became a milestone, a starting point of the beginning of the efforts of the Constitutional Court in colouring the journey of constitutional civilization. Moreover, the Constitutional Court determines the style and direction of the progress of this nation's civilization in its state and constitution, especially in the administration and management of the state so as they would be harmonious with and kept within the corridors, boundaries and guidelines of the 1945 Constitution.

During its first establishment, nine Constitutional Justices stepped forward to carry out their sacred mandate to safeguard the constitution. Nine Constitutional Justices were elected and nominated. The Supreme Court, the House of Representatives and the President respectively

nominated three Justices. On 16 August 2003, all of them took their oaths as Constitutional Justices before the President at the State Palace. The nine Constitutional Justices were: Jimly Asshiddiqie, I Dewa Gede Palguna, Achmad Roestand (nominated by the House of Representatives), Abdul Mukthie Fadjar, H.A.S. Natabaya, Harjono (nominated by the President), M. Laica Marzuki, Maruarar Siahaan, and Sudarsono (nominated by the Supreme Court). The nine Constitutional Justices trusted and elected Jimly Asshiddiqie and M. Laica Marzuki as Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court for the Term of Office 2003-2008. Thus, the journey of the history of the Constitutional Court fully began to give meaning as well as to construct the new era of civilization as a nation and state under the constitution, the 1945 Constitution.

As a new institution, the Constitutional Court started its work from zero under the authority of 3 writings: 1945 Constitution, Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, and Presidential Decree concerning the Appointment of Constitutional Justices. The institution

had neither a place of work, nor an office address yet. There was no employee yet. There was no budget yet. And definitely, there was no courtroom yet. At first, Jimly's mobile phone was used a replacement for the address of correspondence. The justices set up an office at Hotel Santika. Then, they moved to Gedung Plaza Centris. The session was held in a borrowed courtroom, in Gedung Nusantara which was a part of People's Consultative Assembly/House of Representatives Complex. This was where the first session of judicial review was held after the Constitutional Court officially received 14 petitions of judicial review from the Supreme Court on 15 October 2003. The initial challenge was really impressive.

In just the first years, 2003 and 2004, the Constitutional Court had shown impressive performance. 24 Laws were submitted to the Constitutional Court for judicial review, which were spread into 47 petitions. 35 petitions were successfully resolved. Out of these, 10 decisions were granted. Among others, the judicial review of the Bali Bombing Terrorism Law, the Broadcasting Law,

the Oil and Gas Law, the Advocates Law, the Employment Law, and the Expansion of Papua Province Law. These decisions proved the significant role of the Constitutional Court. In 2004, for the first time the Constitutional Court fortified the electoral democracy through a decision on the dispute over 2004 general election result and the presidential election result.

Over time, the journey of the Constitutional Court in its duties to guard the constitution and in giving meaning to constitutional civilization is coloured by various dynamics. The number of petitions was growing. Moreover, the Constitutional Court received the transfer of authority to decide on the dispute over the governors, regents and mayors election result. Year after year, the number of petitions tends to increase. The weight of the constitutional issues is also increasingly complex. Meanwhile, the public trust in the Constitutional Court tends to be higher over a certain period of time. However, in certain other periods of time, it has experienced difficult events and times when public trust was at its lowest level.

One of the interesting essential parts of the dynamics in giving meaning to constitutional civilization is the development and amendments to the Constitutional Court Law. As a constitutional organ, the Constitutional Court is subject to the regulation of the Constitutional Court Law. Currently, the Constitutional Court stands firmly upon the provisions of 3 (three) laws, namely Law Number 24 of 2003, Law Number 8 of 2011, and Law Number 7 of 2020. Thus, to fully understand the Constitutional Court, it is necessary to read carefully the three laws as one interconnected unit. All three were published under different backgrounds, momentum, implications and juridical consequences representing the spiritual situations that accompanied them.

Initially, the regulation of the Constitutional Court at the statutory level was regulated by Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court. Like any other laws which constitutionality may be reviewed, even when such law regulates the Constitutional Court, until today, Law Number 24 of 2003 has been submitted 26 times to the Constitutional Court for judicial review. Several of these

petitions were granted. Due to these, it is clear that the Constitutional Court experienced a number of dynamics. The first phase of change happened when Law Number 8 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law Number 24 of 2003 was passed into law. A number of amendments to the norms were incorporated to become the new rules of the game. They regulated both the institutions and the matters of procedural law. In the subsequent development, this law was petitioned for judicial review 13 times. The petitions were to review the norms of 37 articles therein. A number of petitions were granted. The movement of the Constitutional Court became increasingly dynamic.

The second phase of change was marked by the promulgation of Law Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 24 of 2003 into Law. The background to the emergence and enactment of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is related to the events and difficult times at the Constitutional Court. The Government Regulation in Lieu of Law was approved by the House of Representatives

to become a Law. However, Law Number 4 of 2014 did not last long. After 3 petitions for judicial review were submitted to the Constitutional Court, the law was declared entirely unconstitutional. Thus, the regulation of the Constitutional Court returned to Law Number 24 of 2003 and Law Number 8 of 2011. The third phase of change began with the promulgation of Law Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court. This law has been petitioned for review at the Constitutional Court 11 times regarding the 14 norms in its articles.

Another interesting part, through a number of decisions, the Constitutional Court updated or developed several matters regarding its authority. First, initially pursuant to Law Number 24 of 2003, the Constitutional Court only had the authority to conduct judicial review over any laws promulgated after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution. After such provisions were submitted for constitutional review, the Constitutional Court declared a new interpretation. The Constitutional Court shall have the authority to review all laws that are still in force, whether

promulgated before or after the Amendment of the 1945 Constitution. Second, the Constitutional Court was declared to have the authority to review the constitutionality of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law, even though the 1945 Constitution states that its authority is to review the laws against the Constitution.

Third, a deadline for submitting formal review of the law was established, namely a maximum of 45 days since the promulgation of the law. After the 45 days period has passed, it is no longer possible for such law to be reviewed formally, although petition for material review of such law may still be submitted. Fourth, after the law stated that the Constitutional Court had the authority to decide on any disputes over the regional election result, then the Court declared itself through its own decision that it was no longer had the authority to do so, subsequently in the final decision, the Court declared to have a permanent authority to decide on dispute over the regional election result. The development of this authority is an interesting episode for the Constitutional Court in its dynamics in giving meaning to constitutional civilization.

Regarding the matter of giving meaning to constitutional civilization over a period of twenty years, this was done by the Constitutional Court through its decisions. From such decisions, a constitutional culture began to be instilled. Whereas the constitutional values are the supreme law of the land which must be realized and become a reference in the law, both in the formation and enforcement of law. Through such decisions, the constitutional values are affirmed, upheld and confirmed. The role of Constitutional Court is to assemble the egocentric mosaic, which often goes astray, to return it to the right path: the constitutional path.

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The Constitutional Court has decided on 3512 cases as of 31 July 2023. In detail, 1671 decisions on judicial review cases against the 1945 Constitution, 29 decisions on disputes over the authority of state institutions, 676

decisions on disputes over general election results, and 1136 decisions on disputes over regional head election results.

Through these decisions, the Constitutional Court contributes to bringing the constitutional civilization to a higher and more advanced direction. Through these decisions, the Constitutional Court organizes the constitutional system, reinforces the principles of the rule of law, strengthens democracy, and provides protection for human rights and the constitutional rights of the citizens.

Apart from the judicial function of deciding the constitutional cases within its authority, accompanying the steps to give meaning to the constitutional civilization, the Constitutional Court takes the role and responsibility of increasing the constitutional awareness of the citizens by bringing the constitution closer to citizens. However this is not an easy and instant process, instead it is a long, continuous process. The Constitutional Court has long started the efforts to increase constitutional awareness by involving and developing collaborative networks, fostering patterns of synergy with partners and stakeholders, both at domestic and international levels.

For 20 years the Constitutional Court, through the implementation of its judicial and non-judicial functions, under all of the dynamics as experienced, has been carried out the efforts within the framework of giving meaning to constitutional civilization. The ultimate goal is the same: to maintain and safeguard the 1945 Constitution so that it is implemented responsibly, in accordance with the will of the people and the ideals of democracy. Happy Anniversary to the Constitutional Court. Twenty Years of Giving Meaning to Constitutional Civilization.

A large, white, stylized '20' with a thick horizontal bar underneath the '0'. The letters are bold and modern. The background is dark grey with a grid of small white dots. Red and dark grey diagonal stripes are visible in the corners.

20TH

**HISTORY OF THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

History of the Establishment of the Constitutional Court

The history of the establishment of the Constitutional Court is rooted in a long history of conceiving ideas and practicing judicial review in the past. Starting from the Danil Lawrence Hylton case (1796), the Marbury versus Madison case (1803), the formation of the Austrian Constitutional Court based on Hans Kelsen's ideas (1919), to Yamin's ideas in the BPUPKI session (1945).

Sumber: <https://en.wikipedia.org>



William Paterson

Sumber: www.glogster.com



William Marbury

Sumber: wikipedia



John Marshall



James Madison

Furthermore, there are discourses and ideas about granting the authority of judicial review to the Constitutional Court in the session of the Constituent Council, ad hoc Committee II of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly (1966-1967), and the authority of the People's

Consultative Assembly to conduct judicial review against the Constitution in the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly Number III/MPR/2000 concerning Legal Sources and the Procedures of Laws and Regulations.



Source: www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id

The atmosphere during the plenary session of MPR (People's Consultative Assembly).

History of the Establishment of the Constitutional

An important milestone in the establishment of the Constitutional Court was found in the Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution which agreed on and formulated a number of Articles including Article 24 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) as well as Article 24C Paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), Paragraph (3), Paragraph (4), Paragraph (5), and Paragraph (6). The Third Amendment to the 1945 Constitution was ratified at the 7th plenary session of the People's Consultative Assembly on 9 November 2001. The plenary session was a series of the 2001 general (annual) session of the People's Consultative Assembly which took place on 1-9 November 2001.

The idea of establishing the Constitutional Court in the session discussing the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution by PAH I BP of the People's Consultative Assembly was driven by several fundamental reasons. First, as a consequence of the realization of a democratic rule of law and a democratic state based on law (nomocracy).



Gus Dur when delivering the Declaration that led to his dismissal as President by the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly).

Source: Repro 60 Tahun Indonesia Merdeka 1995 – 2005



Source: Dok. MPR RI

Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee Session (Panitia Ad Hoc or PAH) of the Working Body of People's Consultative Assembly.

Second, post-Second Amendment and Third Amendment, the 1945 Constitution has ultimately changed the power relations to adopt a system of separation of powers based on the principle of checks and balances. There was a paradigm shift from

the supremacy of the People's Consultative Assembly to the supremacy of the constitution, thus, the highest state institution holding the highest power and is authorized to resolve any disputes between state institutions would no longer exist.

Third, impeachment case against President Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) by the People's Consultative Assembly at the 2001 Special Session of the People's Consultative Assembly, which has inspired the idea to find a way out of the legal mechanisms used in the process of dismissing the President and/or Vice President so as not to be based solely on political reasons and by political institutions alone.

In Article III of the Transitional Regulations on the 1945 Constitution as a result of the amendment, it is stated that the Constitutional Court shall be established no later than 17 August 2003 and before its establishment, all its authorities shall be exercised by the Supreme Court. Then, the President and the House of Representatives discussed the Bill concerning the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court Bill received joint approval from the House of Representatives and the President in the House of Representatives Plenary Session on 13 August 2003. On the same day, the Law concerning the Constitutional Court was ratified by President Megawati Soekarnoputri as Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court and published in the 2003 State Gazette, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4316 on the same day. 13 August 2003 was agreed to be the birthday of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. This moment made Indonesia the 78th country to establish the Constitutional Court and also the first country in the world to establish this institution in the 21st century.



Supreme Court



House of Representatives



President

20TH

**DYNAMICS OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT LAW**

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT LAW

The Law concerning the Constitutional Court (Constitutional Court Law) is the legal basis for the Constitutional Court in carrying out its constitutional duties in adjudicating any cases related to the constitution (constitutional cases). Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution and Article 10 of the Constitutional Court Law regulate the Constitutional Court's limited authorities. However, in practice, it is possible for the Constitutional Court to receive additional duties. Based on experience, so far, the Constitutional Court's authorities may be expanded both through the amendment as well as the review of the law.

Until today, the Constitutional Court Law has been amended three times, namely Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court (Law 24/2003); Law Number 8 of 2011 concerning the First Amendment to the Constitutional Court (Law 8/2011); Law Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Constitutional Court (Law 4/2014); and Law Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Constitutional Court (Law 7/2020). As long as the Constitutional Court has existed, the Constitutional Court Law is one of the laws that has often been reviewed by the Constitutional Court.

Number of Judicial Review and the Reviewed Article of the Constitutional Court Law



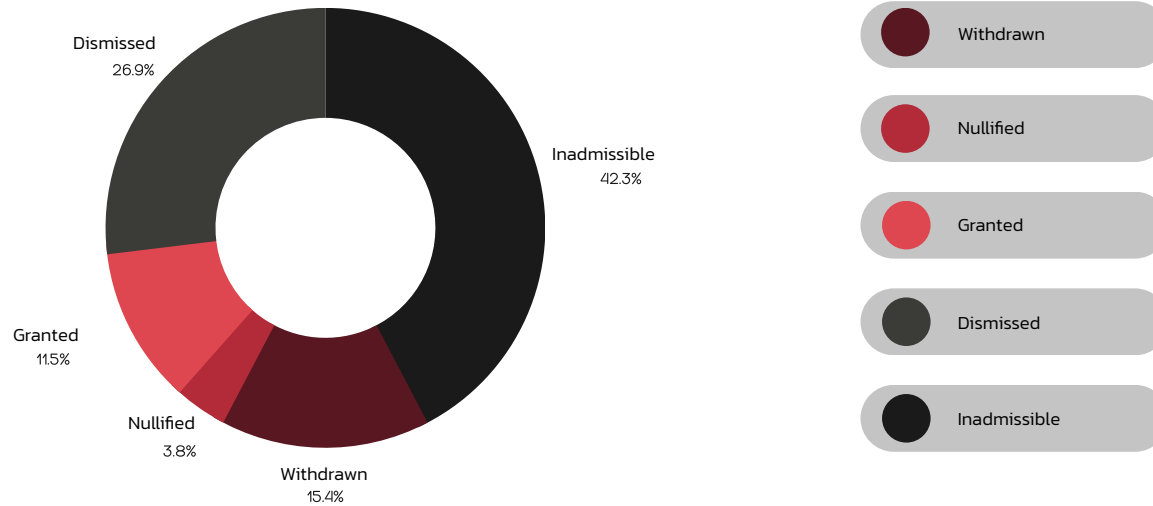
Law Number 24 of 2003

Promulgated on 13 August 2003, Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court (Law 24/2003) became a reference for the Constitutional Court in carrying out its role as the guardian and interpreter of the constitution. The entire long debate discussing the Constitutional Court Law is an important note on the birth of a new state institution resulting from a reform process. This makes it a little difficult for the legislators to produce an ideal legal product regarding new institutions in the Indonesian constitutional system such as the Constitutional Court.

In general, Law 24/2003 also regulates the authority as well as the procedural and institutional laws. In addition, the Constitutional Court Law also regulates the budget sources and several other things related to responsibility

such as the code of ethics and behavioural guidelines for justices.

As the first Constitutional Court Law, 24 petitions and a total of 42 articles regarding Law 24/2003 was reviewed by the Constitutional Court. The reviews of Law 24/2003 were based on several arguments, among others, the Constitutional Court's authority to review the law before amendment as regulated in Article 50 of Law 24/2003 (Decision Number 066/PUU-II/2004) which were granted by the Panel of Constitutional Justices. There were also cases that petitioned for the review of the restrictions on the submission of any petition regarding any dispute over the general election result for the members of the House of Representatives, the Regional Representative Council of Indonesia and the Regional People's Representative Assembly. Such Petition Number 114/PUU-VII/2009 reviewed Article 74 paragraph (3) of Law 24/2003 which was finally dismissed by the Constitutional Court.



Law Number 8 of 2011

Eight years after it came into force, the first amendment of Law 24/2003 occurred with the promulgation of Law Number 8 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court (Law 8/2011). Law 8/2011, which was

promulgated on 20 July 2011, was the first amendment to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court. The background to such amendment was because several provisions are no longer in accordance with the development of the legal needs and constitutional life of the society.

Juridically, the revision to Law 24/2003 was carried out in relation to the Constitutional Court Decision Number 005/PUU-IV/2006. This decision nullified the articles in Law Number 22 of 2004 concerning the Judicial Commission, specifically in relation to the supervision of justices. In such Decision, the constitutional justices are excluded from the scope of supervision of justices by the Judicial Commission. Looking closely, there were several important points in the amendments to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, including the composition of the Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court; supervision of constitutional justices; term of office of the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, educational requirements to be appointed as a constitutional justice, as well as the Code of Ethics and/or Code of Conduct for the Constitutional Court Justices.

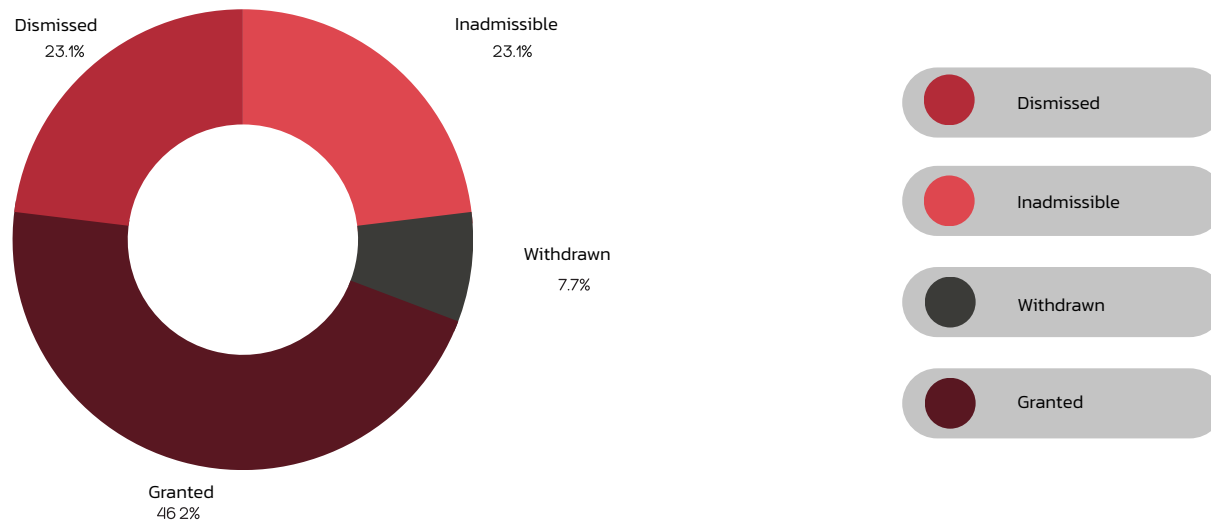
Likewise to Law 24/2003, Law 8/2011 has been submitted for material review to the Constitutional

Court. It is recorded that there are a total of 37 articles being reviewed in 13 petitions of the Law 8/2011. Out of the 13 judicial review of Law 8/2011, four decisions are categorized as having influences on the institutional and procedural law of the Constitutional Court. First, the Constitutional Court Decision Number 48/PUU-IX/2011 which reviews Article 45A and Article 57 paragraph (2a) of Law 8/2011. The petitioner argues that the prohibition on ultra petita in the Constitutional Court Decision is contrary to Article 24 paragraph (1) and 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. Regarding this petition, the Court partially granted the Petitioner's petition and declared that Article 45A and Article 57 paragraph (2a) of Law 8/2011 are contrary to the 1945 Constitution and they do not have binding legal force.

Second, petition Number 49/PUU-IX/2011 regarding the review on the requirements for constitutional justices; mechanism for selecting the chief justice and deputy

chief justice of the Constitutional Court; substitute justice period; election of the members of Honorary Council of the Constitutional Court; rules prohibiting the use of any other laws as a basis for legal considerations; and others. Regarding this petition, the Court partially granted the Petitioner's petition. Third, the Constitutional Court Decision Number 34/PUU-X/2012 dated 25 September 2012 with the decision to entirely grant the petition. In the

subject matter of the petition, the Petitioner petitioned for the review of the constitutionality of Article 7A paragraph (1) of Law 8/2011 which regulates the age limits for Registrars, Junior Registrars, and Substitute Registrars. The latest is the Decision Number 7/PUU-XI/2013 which was declared on 28 March 2013. The Petitioners questioned the constitutionality of the rules on the age limit for constitutional justices.



Law Number 4 of 2014

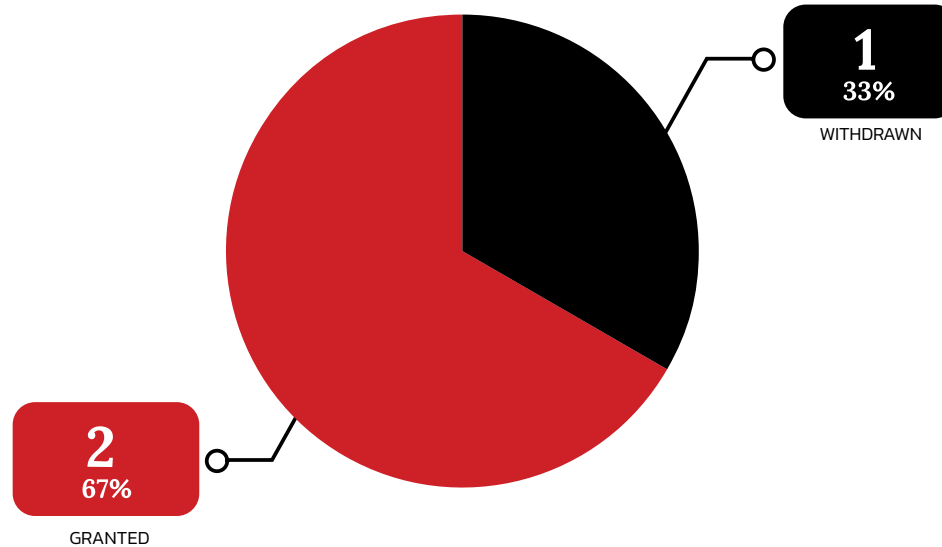
During the two year period of the enactment of Law 8/2011, the legislators took the initiative to reamend the Constitutional Court Law in 2013. One of the reasons why the legislators intended to amend Law 8/2011 was the factual case of the arrest of Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Akil Mochtar on 2 October 2013. The legislators, pursuant to Article 24C paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution stated that a constitutional justice must have an integrity and a personality that is beyond reproach, fair, and must be a statesman who understands the constitution and state administration and must not hold concurrent positions as a state official. The legislators believed that the arrest of Akil Mochtar had caused a decline in the dignity and public trust of the Constitutional Court.

In addition, the Legislators also considered that the administration of the 2014 General Election was getting

closer, therefore immediate and urgent steps were needed to be taken in order to restore the dignity and public trust of the constitutional justices. This was done by amending Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court, especially regarding the requirements and procedures for the selection, nomination and submission of candidates for constitutional justices as well as the formation of an honorary council of the constitutional justices through a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court. In addition to the aforementioned reasons, the second amendment to the Constitutional Court was motivated by several Constitutional Court decisions, namely Constitutional Court Decision Number 49/PUU-IX/2011 which was declared on 18 October 2011; Constitutional Court Decision Number 34/PUU-X/2012 which was declared on 25 September 2012; and Constitutional Court Decision Number 7/PUU-XI/2013 which was declared on 28 March 2013.

Ratified on 17 October 2013, the validity of Law 4/2014 must be terminated on 11 February 2014 due to the declaration of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 1-2/PUU-XII/2014. In this decision, the Panel of Constitutional Justices entirely annulled Law 4/2014 and re-enacted Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court as amended by Law Number 8 of 2011 concerning Amendments

to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court. The Law is declared to be valid as before it was amended by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law 1/2013 which later became Law 4/2014. This decision became the subject matter of two out of three petitions submitted to the Constitutional Court to review the constitutionality of Law 4/2014.



Law Number 7 of 2020

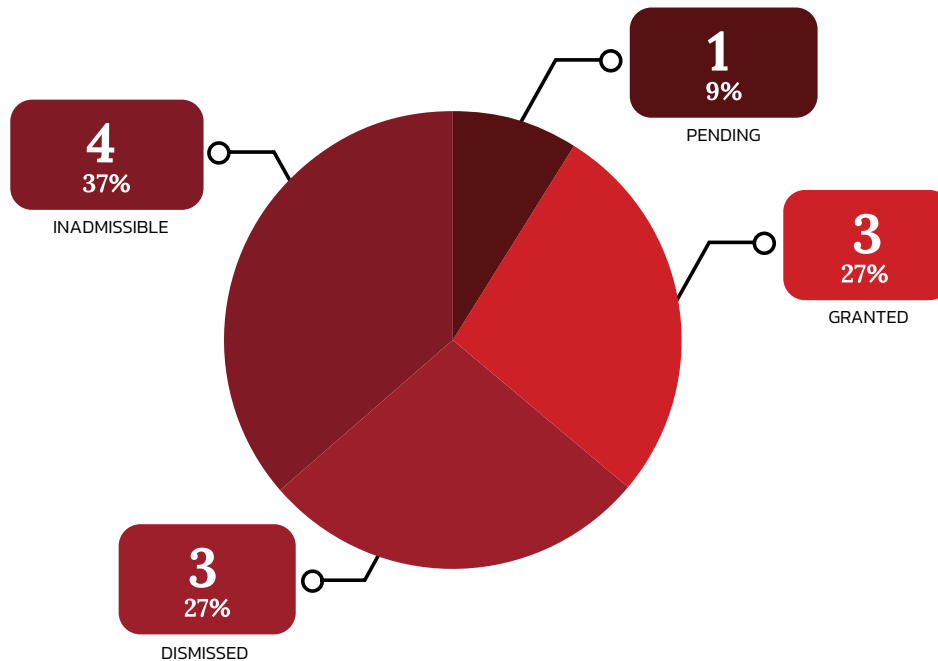
Again, the legislators saw that the performance of the Constitutional Court was improved, then it took the initiative to make a number of amendments to the Constitutional Court Law. In addition, the legislators found that there were a number of issues in the practice of administering the Constitutional Court. Namely, the issue of inadequacy in the constitutional justice selection process regulated by the Constitutional Court Law; the term of office and requirements for the candidates of the constitutional justice; the holding of concurrent position as constitutional justice; the term of office and procedures for appointing the chief justice and deputy chief justice of the Constitutional Court; the Honorary Council and Ethics Council; as well as regarding the Registrar's Office of the Constitutional Court. In addition to that, there

is an issue with the Procedural Law of the Court since its regulations are incomplete in relation to the existing legal developments. There are a lot of materials related to procedural law in the Constitutional Court Regulations that are actually substantive in nature and must be regulated in the Constitutional Court Law.

This became the basis for the Legislators to re-amend the Constitutional Court Law, namely Law Number 7 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court which was promulgated on 28 September 2020. Just as its predecessor, Law 7/2020 has also been petitioned for review. A total of 24 articles in 11 petitions were submitted to the Constitutional Court for judicial review, but there is still one petition that remains in the process of hearing, namely Case Number 81/PUU-XXI/2023.

There are several cases that have attracted public attention regarding the review of Law 7/2020. One of them is regarding the age limit of the constitutional justices

and the term of office of the chief justice and deputy chief justice of the Constitutional Court as stated in Case Number 96/PUU-XVIII/2020.





20th

**INSTITUTION AND HR
DEVELOPMENT**

Constitutional Justices from Time to Time

Pursuant to Article 24C Paragraph (3), the Constitutional Court has nine Constitutional Justices appointed by the President, three of them are nominated by the Supreme Court, the other three nominated by the People's Representative Council, and the remaining three nominated by the President. In Paragraph (4), it is stated that the Chief Justice and Deputy Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court are elected by the Constitutional Justices. Within the period of twenty years, the Constitutional Justice, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, and the Deputy Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court from time to time are as shown in the following pictures



Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie, S.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2003- 16 August 2008
16 August 2008-03 March 2009



Prof. Dr. H. M. Laica Marzuki, S.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-31 May 2008



Prof. Abdul Mukhtie Fadjar, S.H., M.S.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-31 December 2009



Dr. H. Harjono, S.H., MCL.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-16 August 2008
3 March 2009-20 March 2014



Lieutenant General (Retired) Achmad Roestandi, S.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-10 March 2008



Sudarsono, S.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-30 June 2008



Prof. H.A.S. Natabaya, S.H., LL.M.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-15 August 2008



Dr. Maruarif Siahaan, S.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2003-07 December 2009



Dr. I Dewa Gede Palguna, S.H., M.Hum.
Term of Office
15 August 2003-15 August 2008
07 January 2015-07 January 2020



Dr. H. M. Arsyad Sanusi, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
29 May 2008-02 March 2011



Dr. Muhammad Alim, S.H., M. Hum.
Term of Office
29 May 2008-21 April 2015



Prof. Dr. Achmad Sodiki, S.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2008-22 July 2013



Prof. Dr. Maria Farida Indrati, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
16 August 2008-13 August 2013
13 August 2013-13 August 2018



Dr. Hamdan Zoelva, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
07 January 2010-07 January 2015



Dr. H. Ahmad Fadlil Sumadi, S.H., M. Hum.
Term of Office
07 January 2010-07 January 2015



Prof. Dr. Mahfud MD, S.H., S.U.
Term of Office
01 April 2011-01 April 2013



Prof. Dr. Arief Hidayat S.H., M.S..
Term of Office
01 April 2013-01 April 2018
27 March 2018-03 February 2026



Prof. Dr. Anwar Usman, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
06 April 2011-06 April 2016
07 April 2016-07 April 2026



Dr. H. Patrialis Akbar S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
22 July 2013-22 January 2017



Dr. H. M. Akil Mochtar, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
13 August 2013-15 November 2013



Prof. Dr. Aswanto, S.H., M.Si., DFM.
Term of Office
21 March 2014-21 March 2019
21 March 2019-03 November 2022



Dr. Wahiduddin Adams, SH. MA
Term of Office
21 March 2014-21 March 2019
21 March 2019-17 January 2024



Dr. Suhartoyo S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
07 January 2015-07 January 2020
07 January 2020-15 November 2029



Dr. Manahan M. P. Sitompul, S.H., M. Hum
Term of Office
128 April 2015-28 April 2020
30 April 2020-08 December 2023



Prof. Dr. Saldi Isra, S.H.
Term of Office
11 April 2017-11 April 2032



Prof. Dr. Enny Nurbaningsih, S.H., M.Hum.
Term of Office
13 August 2018-27 June 2032



Dr. Daniel Yusmic P Foekh, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
07 January 2020-15 December 2034



Prof. Dr. M. Guntur Hamzah, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office
23 November 2022-08 January 2035

Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court



Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie, S.H.
Term of Office 2003-2008
(19 August 2003-19 August 2008)



Prof. Dr. Mohammad Mahfud MD, S.H.
Term of Office 2008-2013
(19 August 2008-01 April 2013)



Dr. H. M. Akil Mochtar, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office 2013-2015
(05 April 2013-05 October 2013)



Dr. Hamdan Zoelva, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office 2013-2015
(06 November 2013-07 January 2015)



Prof. Dr. Arief Hidayat, S.H., M.S.
Term of Office 2015-2018
(12 January 2015-14 July 2017)
(14 July 2017-02 April 2018)



Dr. Anwar Usman, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office 2018-2023
(02 April 2018-02 October 2020)
(20 March 2023-20 March 2028)

Deputy Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court



Prof. Dr. H. M. Laica Marzuki S.H.
Term of Office 2003-2008
(19 August 2003 - 31 May 2008)



Dr. Harjono, S.H., MCL
Term of Office 2003-2008
(04 June 2008 - 16 August 2008)



Prof. H. Abdul Mukthie Fadjar, S.H., M.S.
Term of Office 2008-2013
(21 August 2008 - 31 December 2009)



Prof. Dr. Achmad Sodiki, S.H.
Term of Office 2008-2013
(14 January 2010 - 22 July 2013)



Dr. Hamdan Zoelva, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office 2013-2015
(05 April 2013 - 04 November 2013)



Prof. Dr. Arief Hidayat, S.H., M.S.
Term of Office 2013-2015
(01 November 2013 - 12 January 2015)



Dr. Anwar Usman, S.H., M.H.
Term of Office 2015-2018
(14 January 2015 - 11 April 2016)
(11 April 2016 - 02 April 2018)



Prof. Dr. Aswanto, S.H., M.Si., DFM
Term of Office 2018-2023
(02 April 2018 - 02 October 2020)



Prof. Dr. Saldi Isra., S.H., MPA
Term of Office 2018-2023
(20 March 2023 - 20 March 2028)

Registrar and Secretary General from Time to Time

Article 7 of Law Number 24 of 2003 concerning the Constitutional Court states that for the smooth implementation of its duties and authority, the Constitutional Court shall be assisted by the Secretary General and Registrar. In Law Number 8 concerning Amendments to Law Number 24 of 2003, this provision was amended to “In the Constitutional Court, a registrar’s office and a secretariat general shall be formed to assist the implementation of duties and authorities of the Constitutional Court”. Within the period of twenty years, the Registrar and Secretary General from time to time are as shown in the following pictures.

Registrar of the Constitutional Court



Marcel Buchari
(9 September - 1 December 2003)



Drs. H. Ahmad Fadlil Sumadi, SH., M.Hum.
(1 December 2003 - 19 December 2008)



Dr. Zainal Arifin Hoesein, SH., MH.
(19 December 2008 - 19 December 2008)



Kasianur Sidauruk, SH.
(18 January 2011 - 22 January 2019)



Dr. Muhidin, S.H., M.H.
(22 January 2019 - present)

Secretary General of the Constitutional Court



Janedjri M Gaffar
(4 September - 1 December 2003)
(14 August 2004- 19 August 2015)



A. A. Oka Mahendra
(1 December - 14 August 2004)



Drs. H. Ahmad Fadlil Sumadi, SH., M.Hum.
(2004)



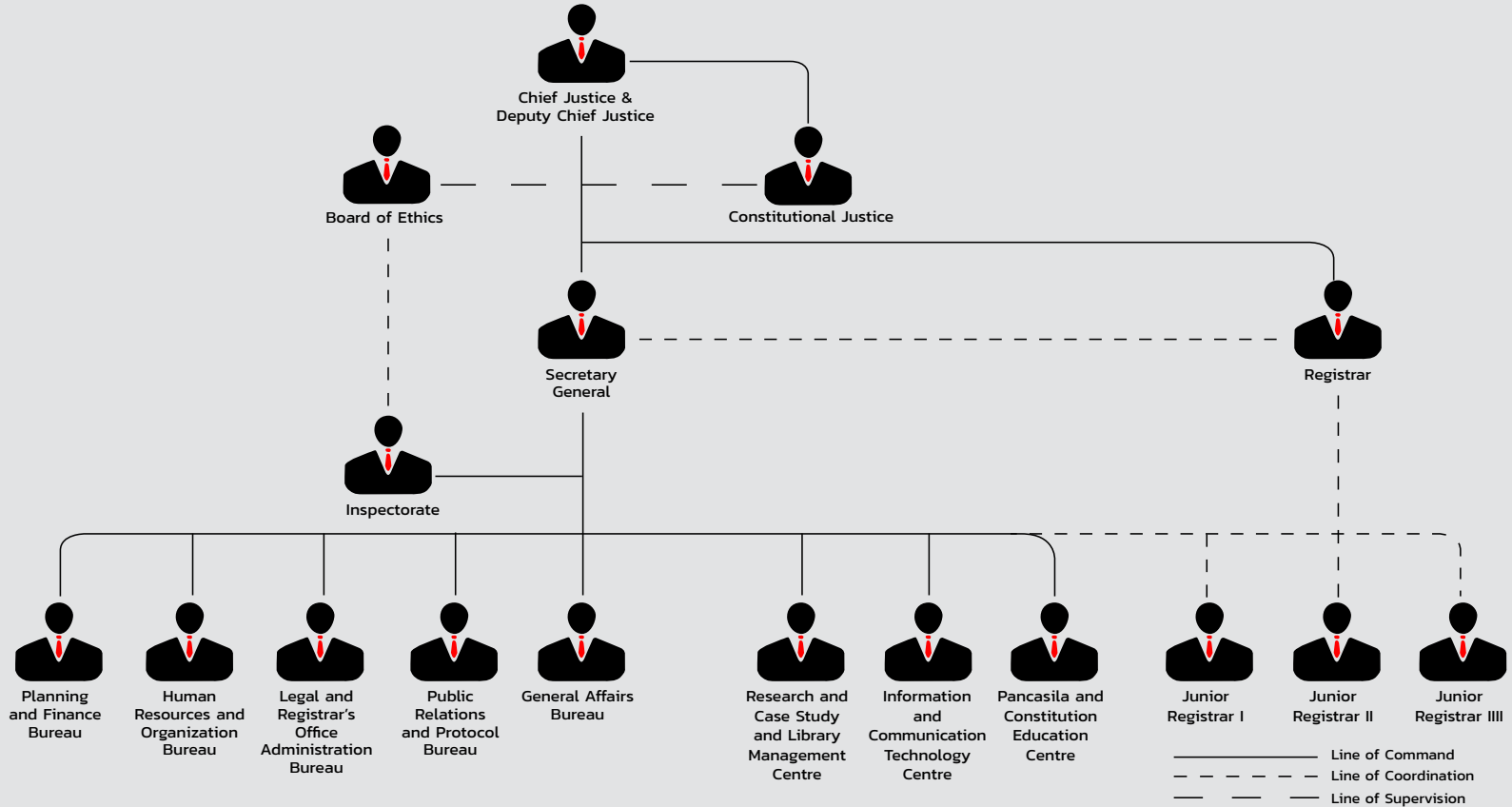
Prof. Dr. M. Guntur Hamzah, S.H., M.H.
(19 August 2015- 15 December 2022)



Heru Setiawan, S.E., M.Si
(15 December 2022 - present)

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AND SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

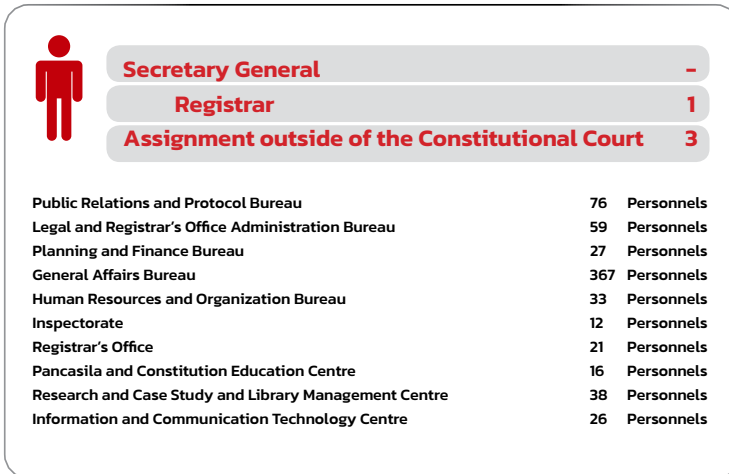


HR SUPPORT

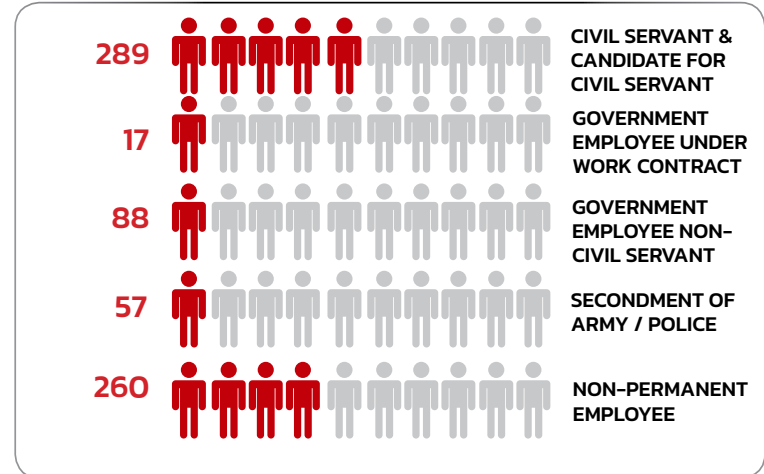
NUMBER OF OFFICERS

715

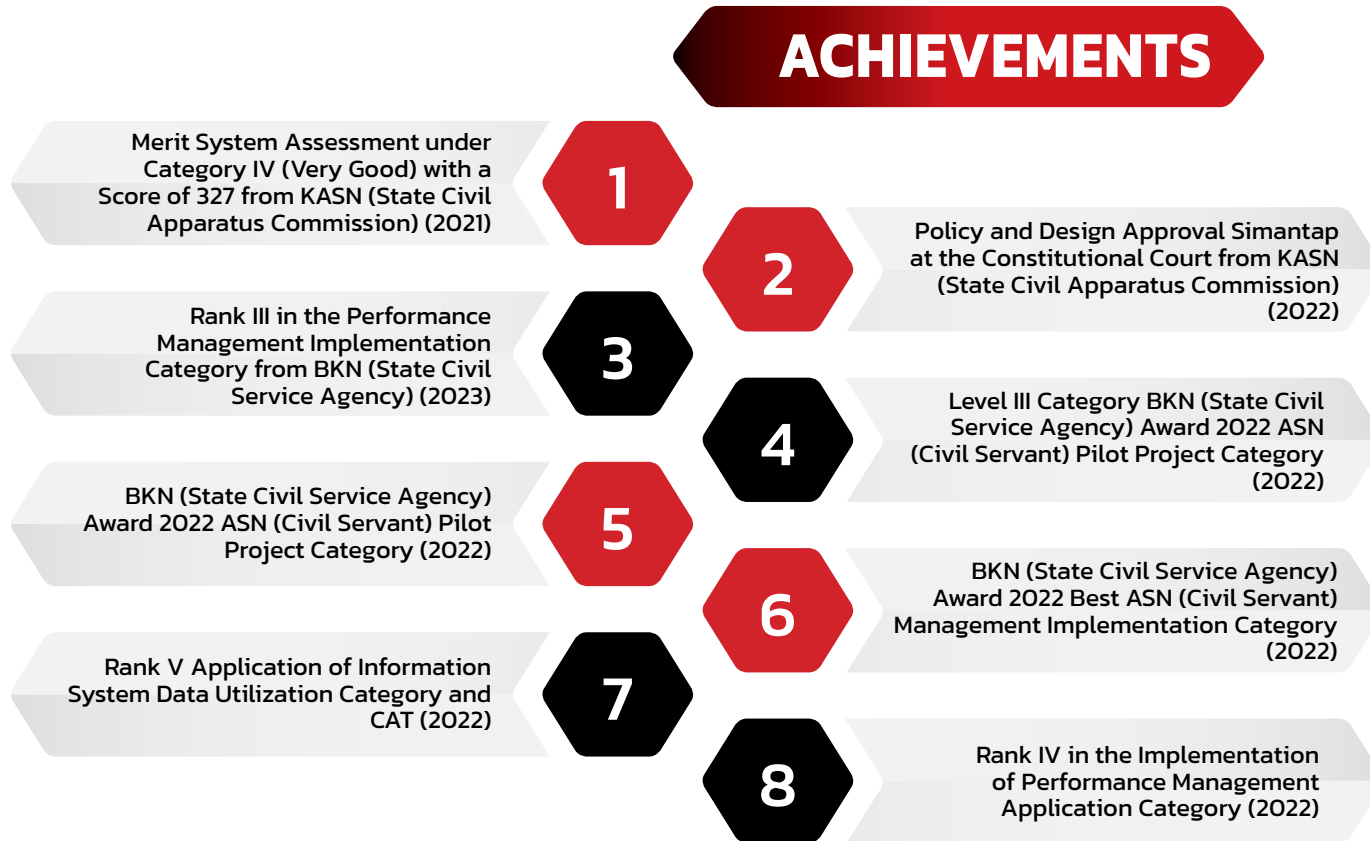
BASED OF WORK UNIT



BASED ON EMPLOYMENT STATUS



ACHIEVEMENTS

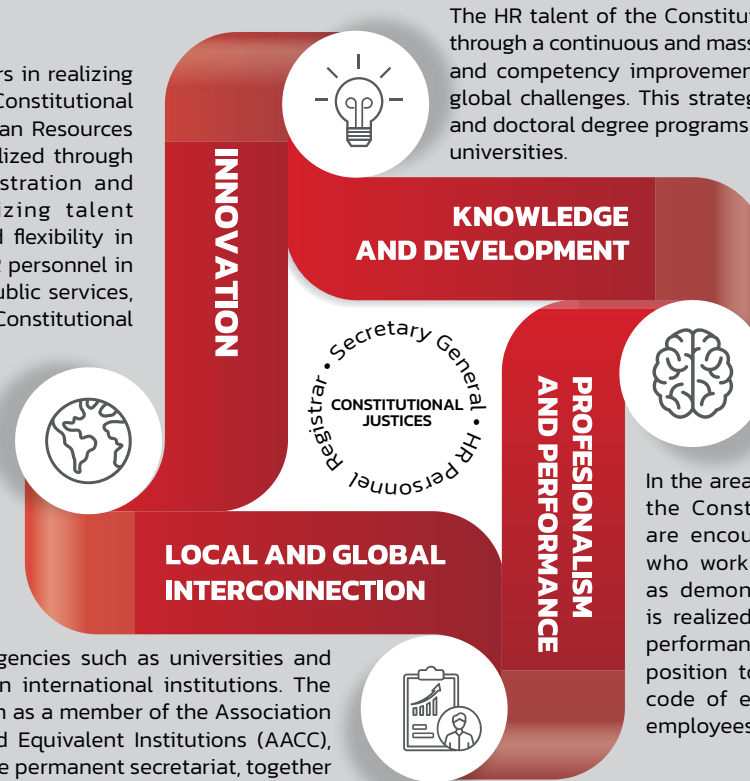


Human Resources Development

Human Resource Development has become an inseparable part of the 20 years effort of the Constitutional Court as a constitutional guardian. Justices, Registrars, Secretary Generals and human resources personnel are important actors behind the overall success of the Constitutional Court. Human resource development for the Constitutional Court can be described in four development areas which include:

Innovation is one of the key factors in realizing superior human resources of the Constitutional Court. The Innovation of the Human Resources of the Constitutional Court is realized through the management of HR administration and information technology, realizing talent management in the judiciary and flexibility in the duties and functions of the HR personnel in order to improve the quality of public services, efficiency and effectiveness of the Constitutional Court organization.

Collaboration with government agencies such as universities and placement of human resources in international institutions. The Constitutional Court's participation as a member of the Association of Asian Constitutional Court and Equivalent Institutions (AACC), where Indonesia is a member of the permanent secretariat, together with South Korea, being in charge of research and development, and together with Turkiye, being in charge of education and training.



The HR talent of the Constitutional Court is built and developed through a continuous and massive increase in knowledge, expertise and competency improvement and development to answer the global challenges. This strategic step is realized through master and doctoral degree programs both at domestic and international universities.

In the area of professionalism and performance, the Constitutional Court's human resources are encouraged to become the best talents who work professionally and skilfully as well as demonstrate superior performance, which is realized through system establishment and performance evaluation from the management position to staff position, the realization of a code of ethics of constitutional justices and employees of the Constitutional Court.

20TH

**HISTORY OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
OFFICE**

History of the Constitutional Court Office

As a new state institution officially established on 13 August 2003, the Constitutional Court started its efforts and activities from zero. In fact, after the nine constitutional justices took their oath at the State Palace

Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Jimly Asshiddiqie's cell phone was used as the address for correspondence (virtual office) of the Constitutional Court.

on 16 August 2003, the Constitutional Court did not have any other personnel, let alone any permanent office, including any courtroom. Initially, the mobile phone number belonged to the Constitutional Justice Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie, S.H. was used a replacement for the address of correspondence of the Constitutional Court.

November 2003 to June 2004, the Constitutional Court set up office on the 4th and 12th Floors of Gedung Plaza Centris, Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said, Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan.

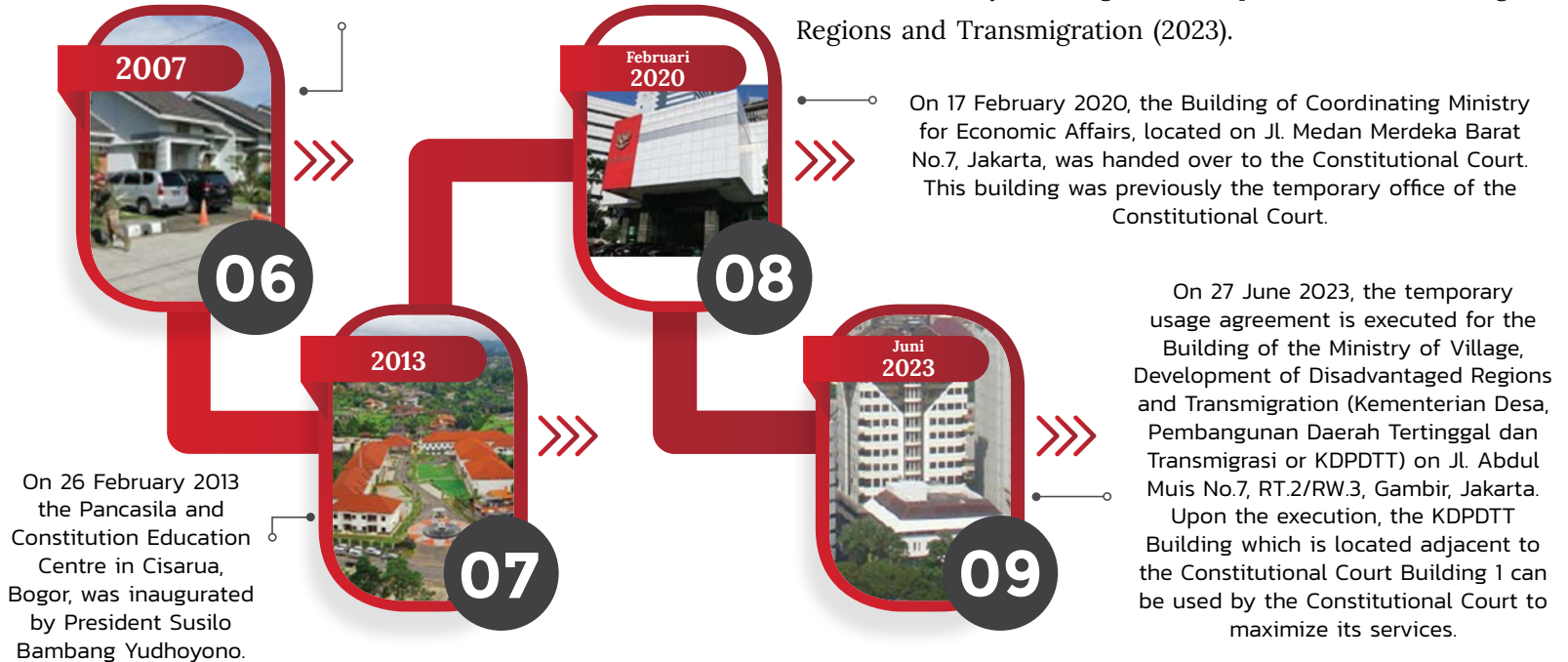
On 13 August 2007 the Constitutional Court moved to a new, permanent building on Jl Medan Merdeka Barat Number 6 Jakarta. Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono inaugurated the building with a neo-classical architectural design but with a modern flavour to coincide with the Constitutional Court's 4th birthday.



Later on, Justice Jimly was elected as the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court. During its development, the office of the Constitutional Court moved from one place to another, starting from Hotel Santika, Gedung Plaza

In 2007, the Constitutional Court developed an official employee housing complex in Bekasi, Jawa Barat. The Constitutional Court housing complex, which is also equipped with an education and training centre, employee dormitories, tennis court and mosque, was inaugurated on 25 February 2009.

Centris, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Building, until its own permanent building was constructed on Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat No. 6 Jakarta. Along with its developments, the Constitutional Court built its employee housing complex (2007), the Pancasila and Constitution Education Centre Building (2013), and also occupied the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs Building (2020) and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (2023).



20TH

**CASE HANDLING AT THE
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

TWO DECADES OF GIVING MEANING TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CIVILIZATION THROUGH THE DECISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

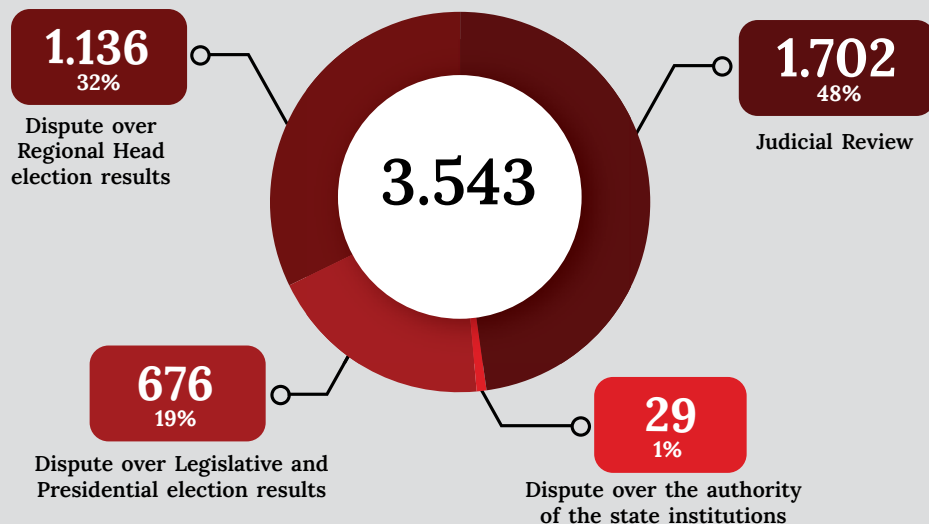
For two decades, the Constitutional Court has been active in building the state administration system in Indonesia. Through its authorities as granted by the 1945 Constitution, the Constitutional Court seeks to protect the constitutional rights of citizens and human rights. Many of the Constitutional Court's decisions influenced the legal order in Indonesia and 'tidied up' the establishment of democratic system so that it was within the corridors of the Constitution.

Throughout its 20 years role as the guardian of the Constitution, the Constitutional Court has been exercising three authorities, namely judicial review against the 1945 Constitution, resolving dispute over the authority of state institution; as well as resolving dispute over the results of general election and regional head election. The petitions handled by the Court reached thousands of cases. Even though the pros and cons continue to flow, the public trust in the Constitutional Court is increasing as an institution that is able to fulfil their sense of justice.

Since the year of 2003 to 31 July 2023, the Constitutional Court recorded that it has received a total of 3,543 cases. Out of this number, 3,512 cases has been decided or equivalent to 99.12% and 31 cases are still in the process of hearing or equivalent to 0.88%. Out of this number, sorted based on authority, there were 1,702

judicial review cases or 48%; 29 cases or 1% of Dispute over the authority of the state institutions (Sengketa Kewenangan Lembaga Negara or SKLN); 676 cases or 19% of disputes over Legislative and President/Vice President election results; as well as 1,136 cases or 32% of disputes over Regional Head election results.

Diagram 1
CONSTITUTIONAL CASES (2003 – 2023)



In total, the Constitutional Court has passed down its decisions on 3,512 cases, consisting of 1,671 or 48% judicial review case decisions; 29 or 1% SKLN decisions; 676 decisions or 19% on disputes over Legislative and President/Vice President election result cases; and 1,136 decisions or 32% on disputes over Regional Head election result.

Meanwhile, sorted based on verdicts, the decision of the Constitutional Court consist of 441 or 13% granted cases; 1,555 or 44% dismissed cases; 1,200 or 34% inadmissible cases; 228 or 6% withdrawn cases; 66 or 2% nullified cases; as well as 22 or 1% unauthorized cases.

Diagram 1.2
DECISIONS BASED ON
AUTHORITY

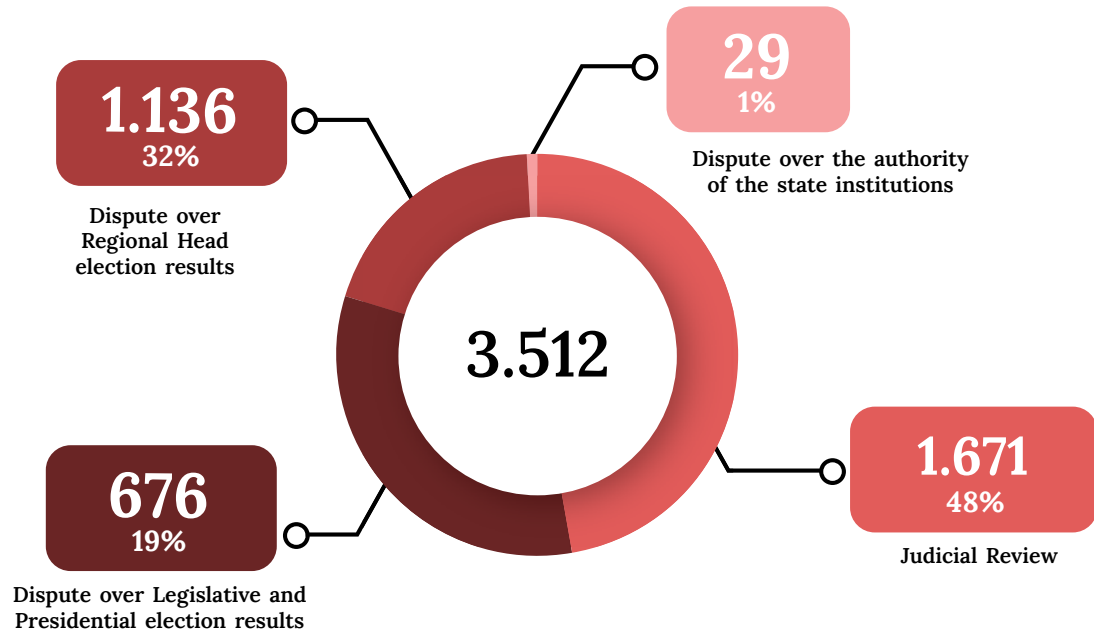
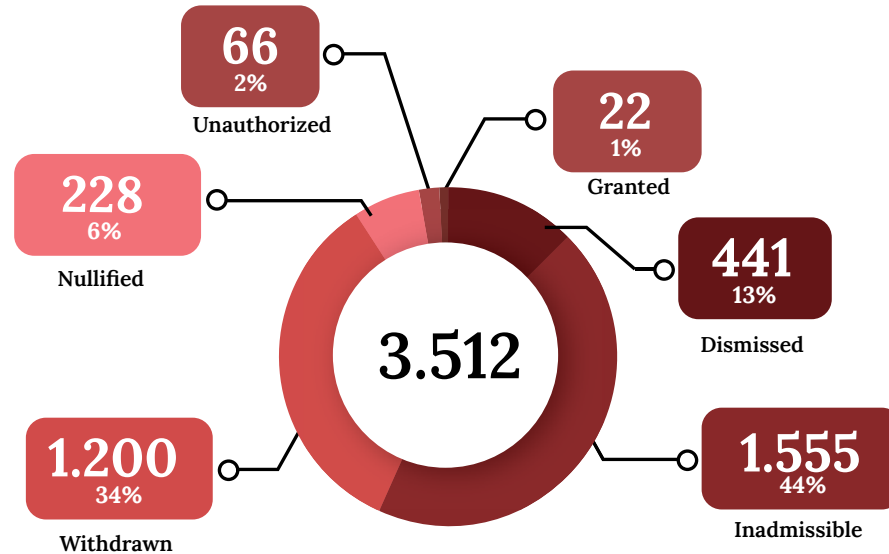


Diagram 1.3
DECISION BASED ON
VERDICT



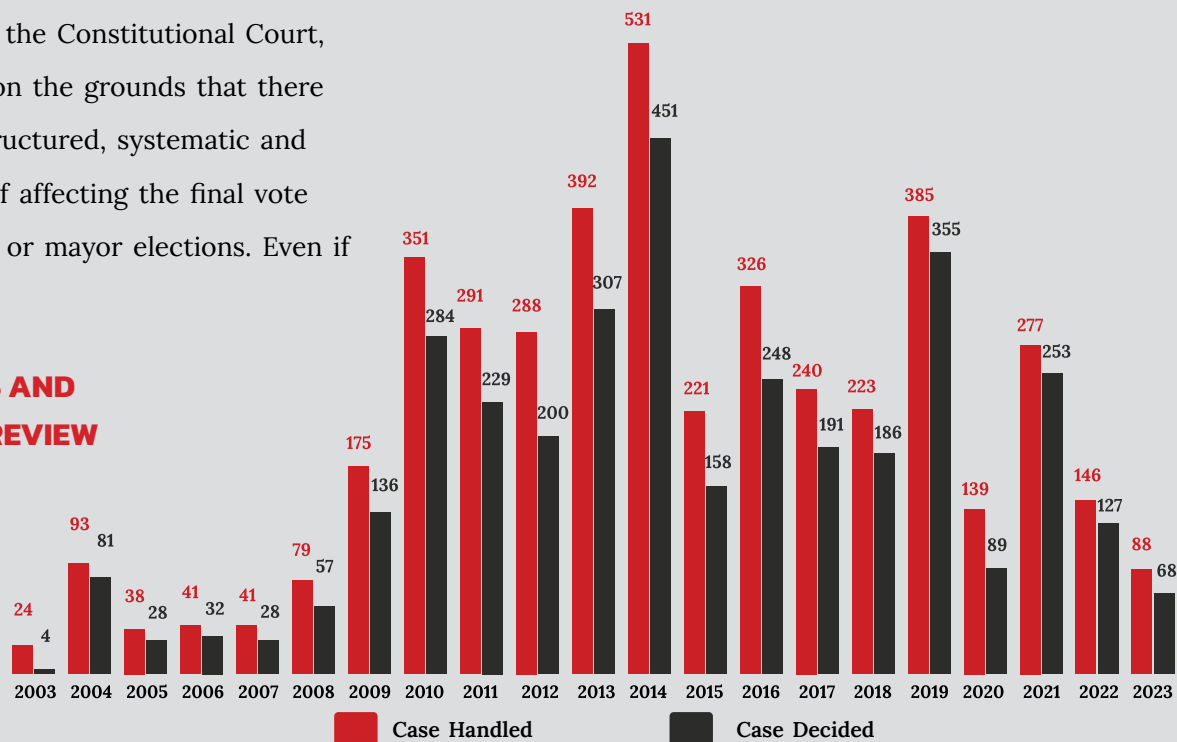
In accordance with the Constitutional Court decision data above, it can be seen from all cases—whether judicial review, SKLN, dispute over President/Vice President election result, dispute over Legislative election result, and dispute over Regional Head election result—only a small portion of the Petitioners’ arguments were able to provide solid arguments and convinced the Panel of Justices to grant the petition submitted to the Constitutional Court.

In fact, 1,551 cases were dismissed or equivalent to 44,3% of the total decisions. Additionally, inability to fulfil the requirements of constitutional loss or inability to meet the threshold are the reasons why many petitions are inadmissible. Based on the data above, 1,196 cases are inadmissible or equivalent of 34.1% of the total decisions. There are various reasons why the Constitutional Court may reject the case in accordance with the subject matter

of the petition. Regarding judicial review petitions, for example, the Constitutional Court mostly dismisses them on the grounds that the petitioners do not suffer any constitutional loss. Meanwhile, regarding the cases of disputes over Regional Head election result, which quite a lot of them were handled by the Constitutional Court, usually the dismissal is based on the grounds that there is no proof of violation in a structured, systematic and massive manner to the point of affecting the final vote results in the governor, regent or mayor elections. Even if

there are any violations which in fact do occur on the field, but if they do not fulfil these elements and do not have a significant impact on the final result, the Constitutional Court tends to declare the petition of the petitioners as not proven.

Grafik 1
COMPARISON OF CASES AND
DECISIONS OF JUDICIAL REVIEW



By looking at the chart above, the percentage of resolution of all the cases at the Constitutional Court from year to year looks stable at around 70% to 80% of cases decided each year. The lowest percentage of case resolution, namely 17% in 2003, was due to a number of factors, including the fact that the Constitutional Court has just been established. As a background, the first trial held by the Constitutional Court took place on 4 November 2003. The case being heard was a judicial review case delegated from the Supreme Court on 15 October 2003. Another reason, because at that time, the Constitutional Court was still focused on internal consolidation regarding both the justices and their supporting organizations, namely the Secretariat General and the Registrar's Office (currently referred to as the Registrar's Office and the General Secretariat). Another lower percentage of case resolution, namely in 2020, which only reached 64% or only 89 cases resolved out of the 139 cases handled. This occurred

because the Covid-19 pandemic affected the Constitutional Court hearing. For almost a month, the Constitutional Court did not hold any trial due to social distancing. It was only in 2021 that the Constitutional Court managed to catch up with the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic and showed an increase in the resolution of cases to 91% or as many as 253 cases were decided out of 277 cases handled.

The highest percentage of case resolution occurred in 2019, namely 92% or 355 cases out of 385 cases handled that year. However, by calculating the number of cases that have been decided without comparing the percentages per year, then actually the highest resolution of cases occurred in 2014 with a total of 451 cases successfully resolved out of 531 cases handled that year. For the record, in that year, the Constitutional Court exercised three authorities, namely Judicial Review, Dispute over the President/Vice President and Legislative election results, and Regional Head election results.

This was what influenced the number of cases decided by the Constitutional Court to reach 451 cases. Moreover, dispute over President/Vice President and Legislative election result cases, as well as dispute over Regional Head election result cases have a time period as determined by law.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

The first authority, which is also referred to as the core business of the Constitutional Court as a judiciary - namely judicial review, began to be implemented on 15 October 2003.

This is marked by the delegation of authority to conduct judicial review from the Supreme Court to the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court received a total of 14 judicial review cases from the Supreme Court.

In line with the Indonesian people's awareness of their constitutional rights as guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution, every year there is an increase in the number of petition submitted for judicial review against the 1945 Constitution to the Constitutional Court.



The Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Jimly Asshiddiqie received the minutes of the delegation of 14 judicial review cases from Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Bagir Manan on 15 October 2003 which marked the start of the implementation of the duties and authorities of the Constitutional Court. Photo: Public Relations

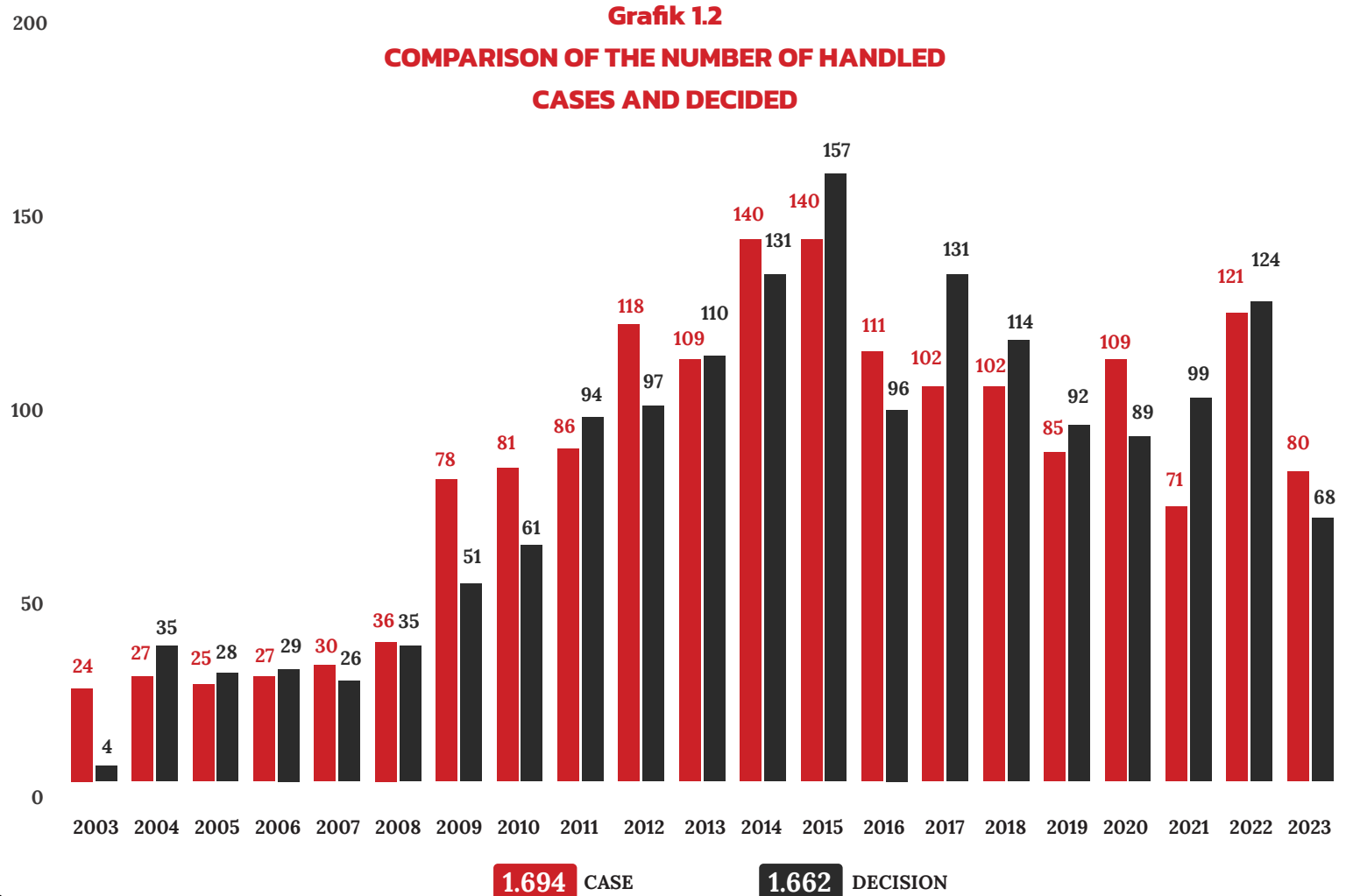
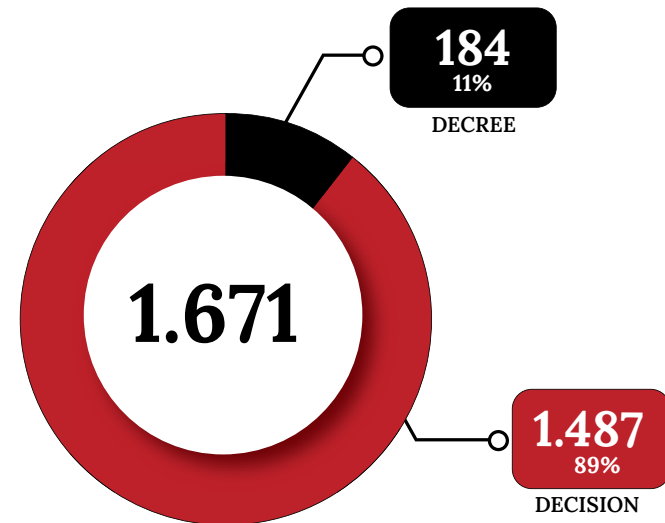


Diagram 1.4
COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF DECREE AND
DECISION JUDICIAL REVIEW

From the graph above, it can be seen that there is an increase in the handling of judicial review cases every year. Since 2012, the number of judicial review cases handled has been showing an increasing trend and is likely to continue in the coming years and reach the hundreds in number. Furthermore, of the total 1,702 judicial review cases handled since 2003 to 31 July 2023, the Constitutional Court has passed down decisions on 1,671 cases. This amount consists of 1,487 decisions or 89% and 184 cases through decrees or 11%.



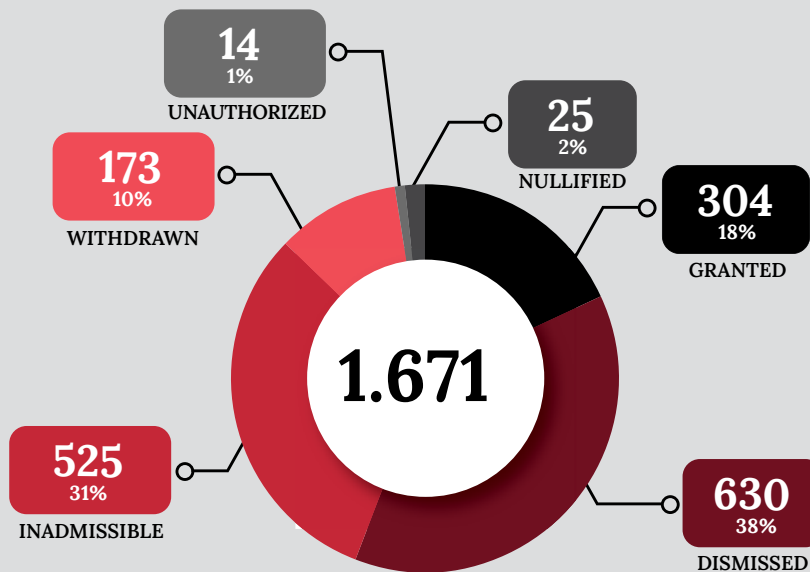


Diagram 1.5
COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF
DECREE AND DECISION JUDICIAL
REVIEW

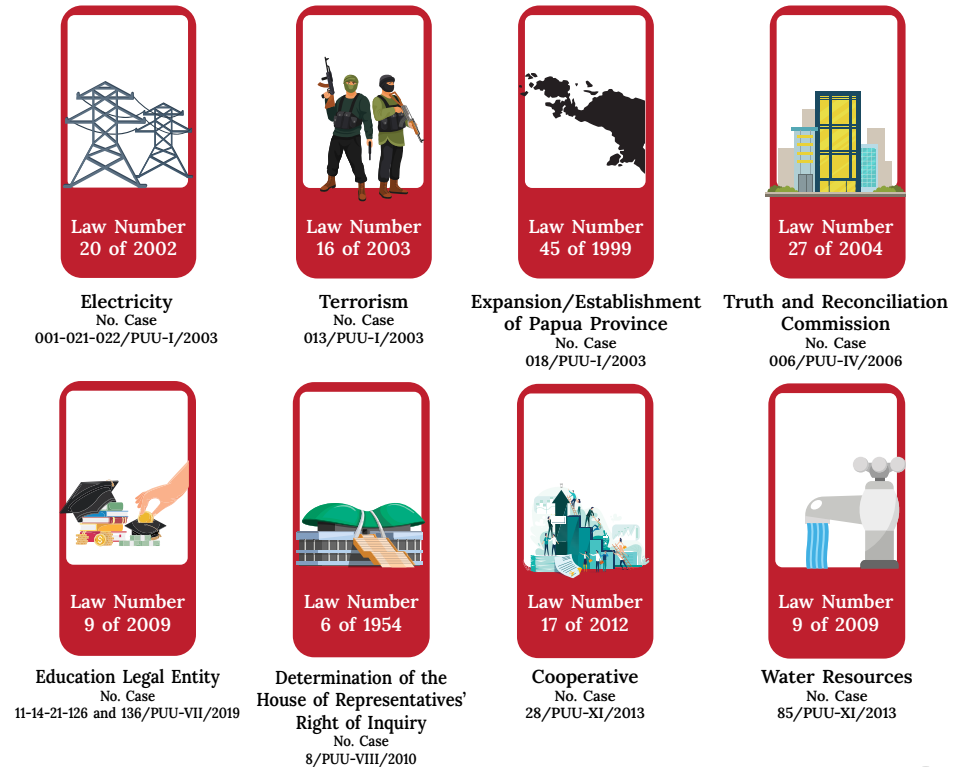
Meanwhile, sorted based on verdict, judicial review decisions consist of 304 or 18% granted cases; 630 or 38% dismissed cases; 525 or 31% inadmissible cases; 173 or 10% withdrawn cases; 25 or 2% nullified cases; and 14 or 1% unauthorized cases.

From 2003 to 8 July 2023, a total of 346 laws were reviewed by the Constitutional Court. Of this number, there are a total of 8 laws that were annulled. Then, out of the 346 laws that were submitted to be reviewed to the Constitutional Court, the most frequently reviewed laws

are Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law) with 103 reviews and Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code with 77 reviews. By looking at the year the law was made, the legislative

products in 2009 were the ones most frequently reviewed by the Constitutional Court. It is recorded as many as 29 laws made in that year were reviewed by the Constitutional Court.

Tabel 1.1
LAWS DECLARED AS ENTIRELY UNCONSTITUTIONAL

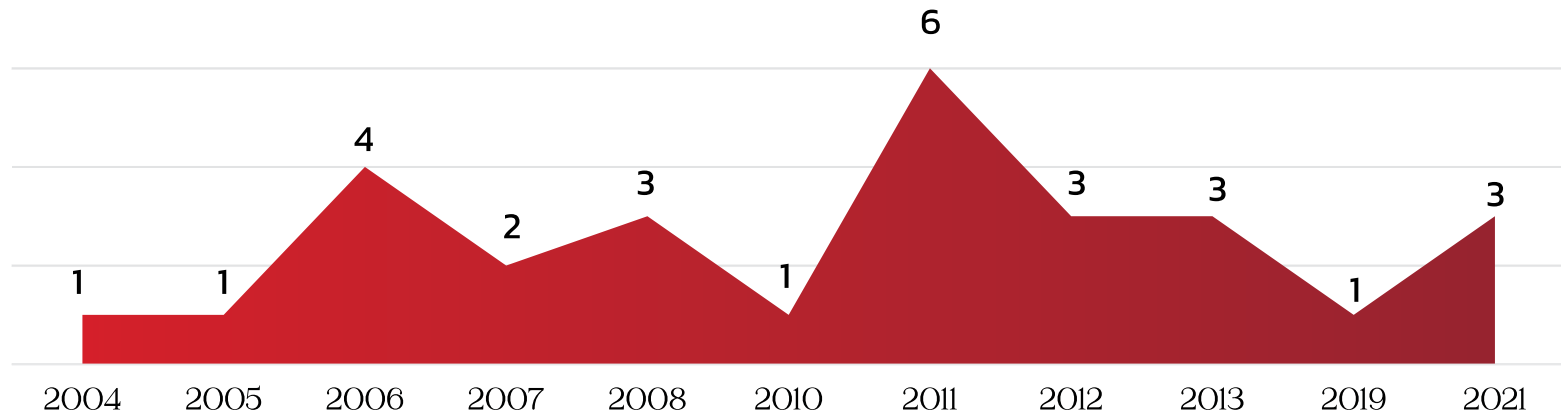
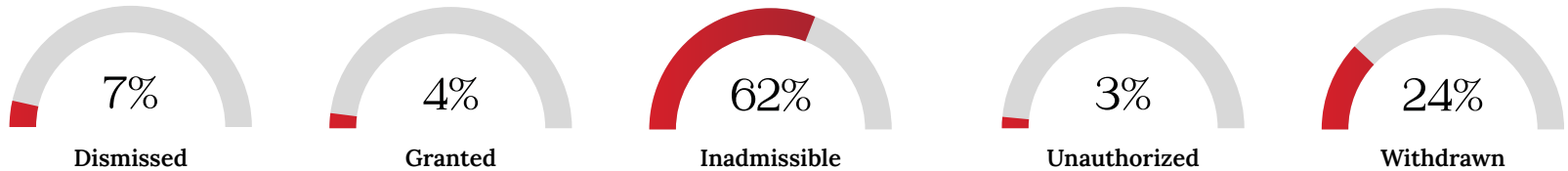


DISPUTE OVER THE AUTHORITY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS (SENGKETA KEWENANGAN LEMBAGA NEGARA OR SKLN)

The number of SKLN disputes handled by the Constitutional Court from 2003 to 8 July 2023 is not as many as its other authorities. In fact, for several years after its establishment, there were no SKLN petition submitted. The highest number of SKLN cases occurred in 2011, which recorded a total of 6 SKLN cases handled by the Constitutional Court. In the last two years (2022 and 2023) not even a single SKLN case was submitted to the Constitutional Court.

From the total 29 SKLN cases handled by the Constitutional Court, sorted based on verdict, 1 case was granted (4%); 2 cases were dismissed (7%); 18 cases were inadmissible (62%); 7 cases were withdrawn (24%); and 1 case was declared as being not under the authority of the Constitutional Court (3%).

DISPUTE OVER THE AUTHORITY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS (SENGKETA KEWENANGAN LEMBAGA NEGARA OR SKLN)

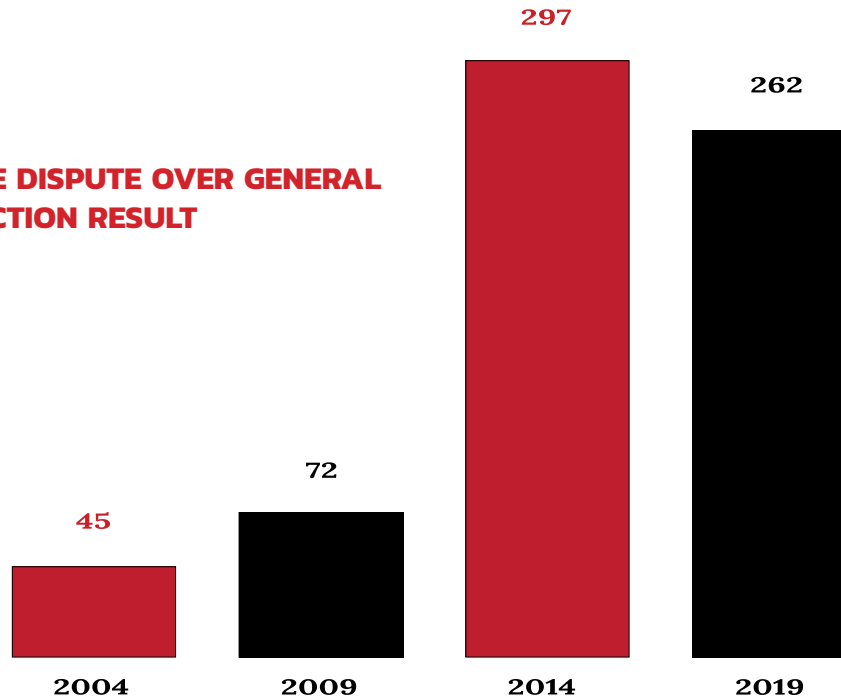


CASE OF DISPUTE OVER GENERAL ELECTION RESULT

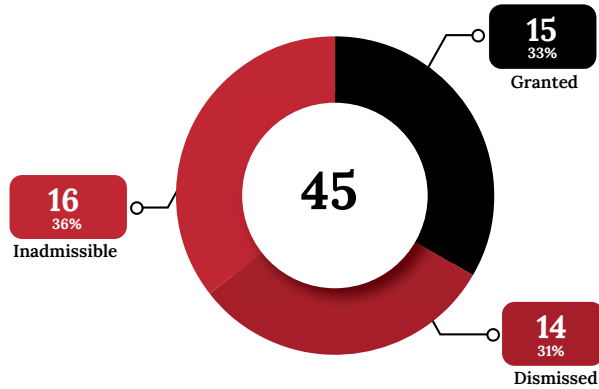
The dispute over President/Vice President and Legislative election result cases also experienced a significant increase from the four elections held in

Indonesia. In 2004, the Constitutional Court handled 45 cases and it increased to 72 cases in 2009. In the 2014 Election, the dispute over general election result cases increased to 297 cases and 262 cases in 2019.

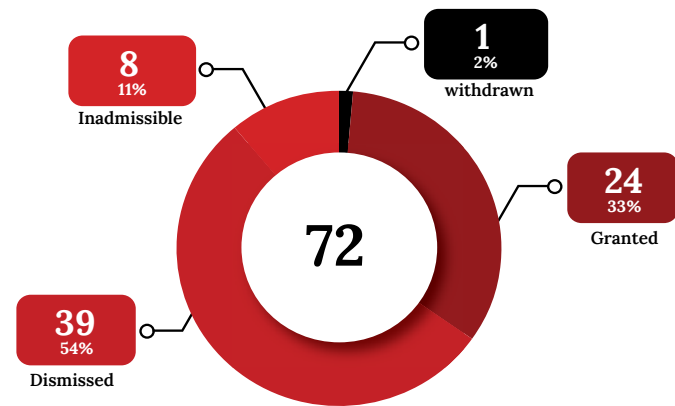
DECISION OF THE DISPUTE OVER GENERAL ELECTION RESULT



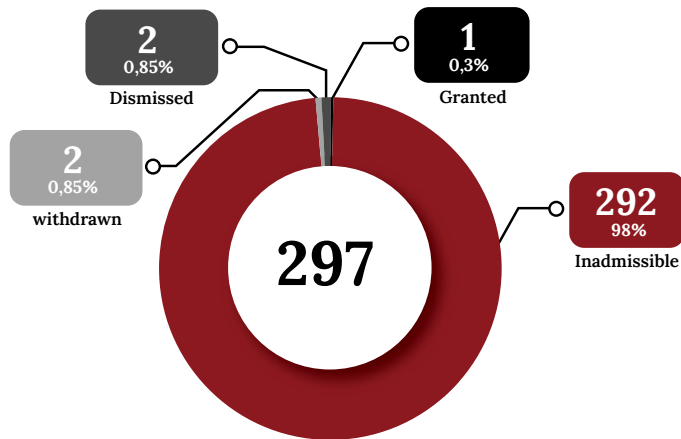
DECISION OF THE DISPUTE OVER GENERAL ELECTION RESULT 2004



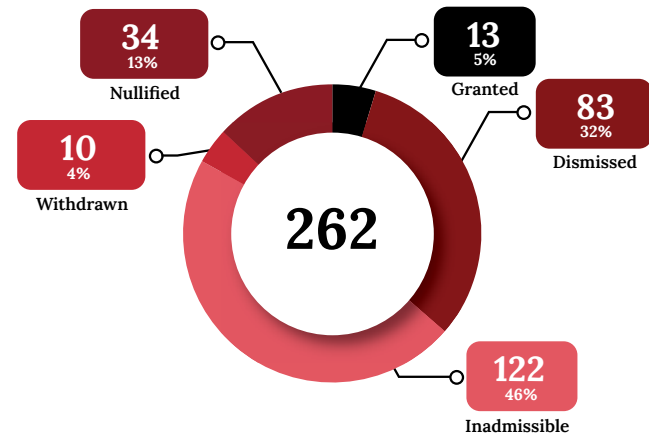
DECISION OF THE DISPUTE OVER GENERAL ELECTION RESULT 2009



DECISION OF THE DISPUTE OVER GENERAL ELECTION RESULT 2014



DECISION OF THE DISPUTE OVER GENERAL ELECTION RESULT 2019

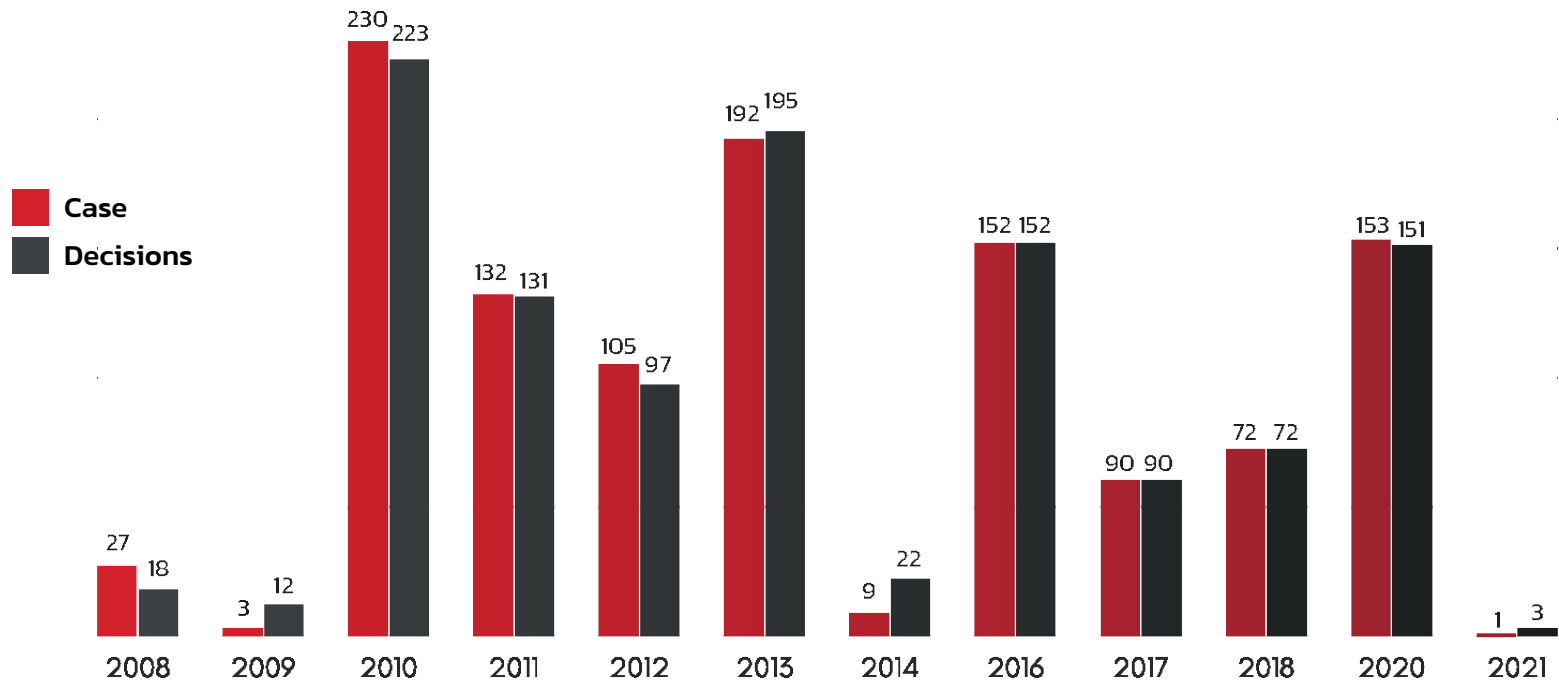


CASE OF DISPUTE OVER REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION RESULT

The authority of the Constitutional Court to resolve the dispute over the regional head election result often changes. After obtaining this authority in 2008 from the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court stated that the authority to handle any disputes over the governors, regents and mayors election results (Regional Head Election) was not under the authority of the Constitutional Court. This is because the Regional Head Election is not a part of the general election regime as stated in Decision

Number 97/PUU-XI/2013. Therefore, the Constitutional Court ordered the legislators to form a specific judiciary. However, until the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections comes near, the legislators do not take the initiative to form this specific judiciary. Thus, pursuant to the Decision 85/PUU-XX/2022, the Constitutional Court decided on the temporary nature of the Constitutional Court's authority in handling the disputes over any unconstitutional regional head election results. Ever since it handled the dispute over regional head election results in 2008, the number of cases of dispute over regional head election results handled by Constitutional Court tends to increase.

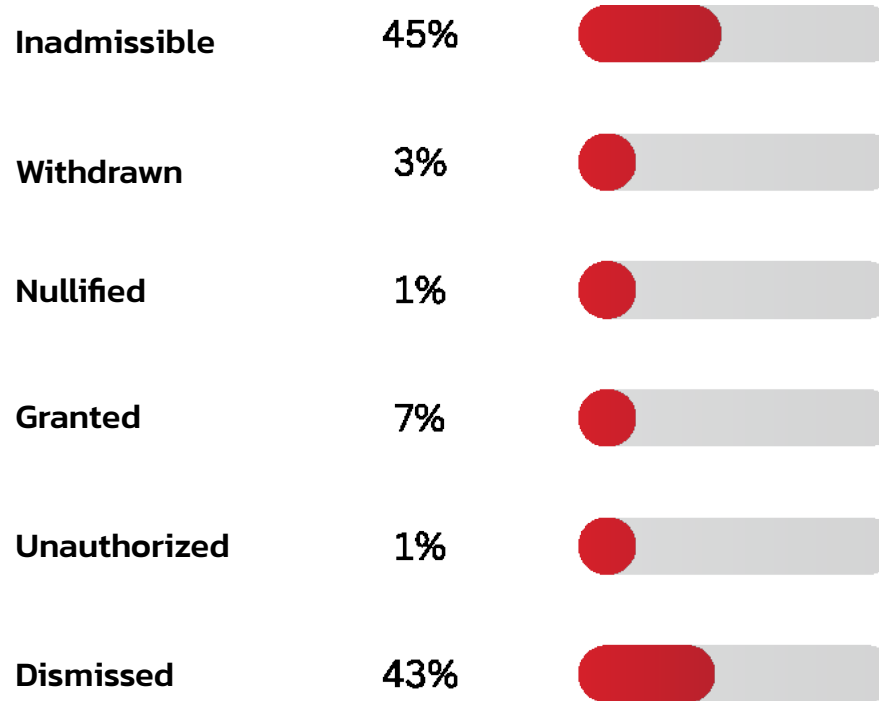
Grafik 1.4
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CASES AND DECISIONS
OF DISPUTE OVER REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION RESULT



20 Years of Case Handling at the Constitutional Court

Sorted based on verdict, the Decisions on dispute over regional head election results can be described as: 83 or 7% granted cases; 495 or 43% dismissed cases; 509 or 45%

inadmissible cases; 35 or 3% withdrawn cases; 7 or 1% nullified cases; and 7 or 1% cases that are not under the authority of the Constitutional Court.



TWENTY INFLUENTIAL DECISIONS IN TWO DECADES

Out of the 3,543 decisions throughout 2003, a number of decisions received public attention. The following are the decisions that attract public attention as soon as they were declared, even though the decisions were not always granted.

1. Minimum 20% of Education Budget in State Budget

The Constitutional Court declared that it partially granted the Petitioners' petition and declared that the Elucidation to Article 49 Paragraph (1) of the National Education System Law is contrary to the 1945 Constitution. In its decision, the Constitutional Court firmly stated that in principle the implementation of constitutional provisions must not be delayed. The 1945 Constitution expressis verbis has determined that a minimum of 20% of education budget must be prioritized as reflected in the State Budget and Local Government Budget, and such provision must

not be reduced by the laws and regulations which are hierarchically lower than the Constitution. This is recorded in the Decision Number 11/PUU-III/2005 dated 19 October 2005 submitted by Fathul Hadi, et al., which petitioned for a material review of the Elucidation of Article 49 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.



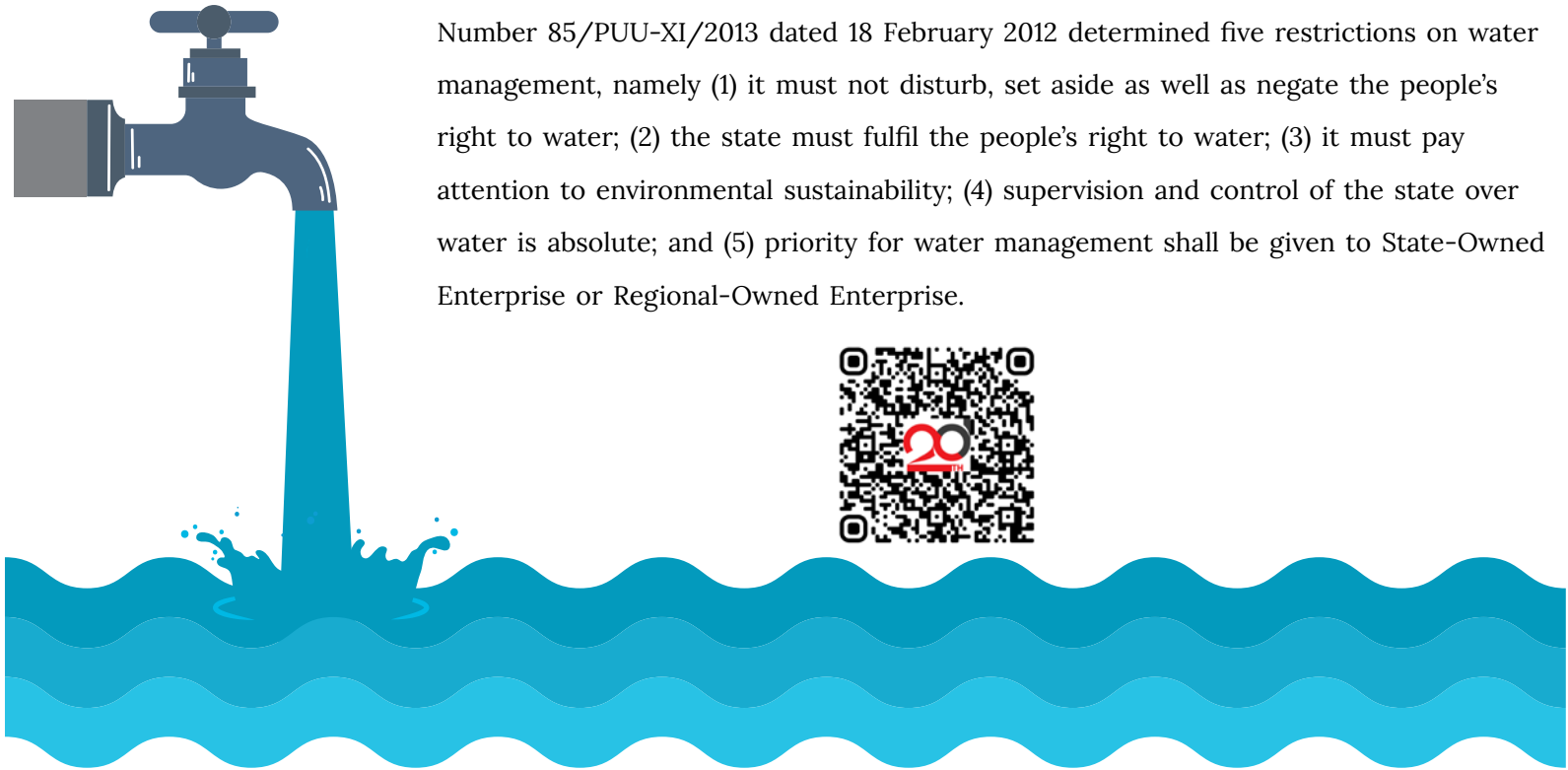
2. Educational Legal Entities Are Not In Accordance with Constitutional Rules

Initially, the Constitutional Court determined that the rules for regulating educational legal entities must fulfil the aspects of state function, philosophy, implementation of state responsibility, and fulfilment of community aspirations in Decision Number 021/PUU-IV/2006 dated 22 February 2007. Subsequently, the Law concerning Educational Legal Entities is applied, the Petitioners in case Numbers 11-14-21-126 and 136/PUU-VII/2009 dated 31 March 2010 argued that the regulation regarding the Educational Legal Entity in such Law is not in accordance with the rules stipulated by the Constitutional Court. This argument was justified by the Panel of Justices so that Law Number 9 of 2009 concerning Educational Legal Entities was entirely annulled.



3. Five Restrictions of Water Management

Water is an important resource and a dominant matter to human life. Therefore, water management must be controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. The Constitutional Court in its consideration in decision Number 85/PUU-XI/2013 dated 18 February 2012 determined five restrictions on water management, namely (1) it must not disturb, set aside as well as negate the people's right to water; (2) the state must fulfil the people's right to water; (3) it must pay attention to environmental sustainability; (4) supervision and control of the state over water is absolute; and (5) priority for water management shall be given to State-Owned Enterprise or Regional-Owned Enterprise.



4. Children Born Outside of Marriage Have Civil Relationship with Their Father

Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage determines that children born outside of marriage shall only have a civil relationship with their mother and their mother's family. In the consideration of the Constitutional Court in Decision Number 46/PUU-VIII/2010 dated 17 February 2012, this provision is contrary to constitutional values. Due to the modern technological developments, the possibility of

a man being the father of a child born outside of marriage can be proven legally and validly. Therefore, a man cannot escape his responsibility and shall have a civil relationship with a child born outside of marriage.



5. Electricity is an Important Branch of Production for the Country

The electricity sector is a combination between generation, transmission and distribution. Regulations in Law Number 15 of 1985 concerning Electricity which unbundling it and basing its management through a competition mechanism are contrary to the spirit of economic democracy in accordance with Article 33

paragraph 2 of 1945 Constitution. Under this consideration, the Constitutional Court in Decision Number 001-021-022/PUU-I/2003 dated 15 December 2004 annulled the entire Electricity Law.



6. Protection of Voting Rights for Citizens Not Registered in the Permanent Voter List

The obligations of voters to be registered in the Permanent Voter List (*Daftar Pemilih Tetap* or DPT) resulted in the citizen's right to vote in election being hindered. In the Decision Number 102/PUU-VII/2009 dated 6 July 2009, the Constitutional Court is of the opinion that administrative procedures for registration should not hinder any matters of a more substantial nature. Therefore, the regulation regarding administrative obligations for voters to be registered in the DPT is a violation of the constitutional rights of citizens who wish to fulfil their rights but are then hindered by these restrictions. Thus, the Constitutional Court ordered election administrators to open the access for citizens who wish to vote but are not registered by showing their identity cards.



7. Increasing the Age Limit of Marriage for Women

Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage stipulates that there is a different age limit of marriage between men and women. Where the limit for men is 19 years of age and for women, it is 16 years of age. In Law Number 23 of 2022 concerning Child Protection, 16 year olds are still classified as children. The Petitioners in case number 22/PUU-XV/2007 dated 13 December 2018 petitioned for the Constitutional Court to increase the age limit of marriage for women so that the process of growth and development for women shall not be disturbed by marriage. Plus, getting married too early for women causes a lot of social upheaval such as increasing the rates of domestic violence. The Constitutional Court are also of the same opinion as the argument of the petitioners and the Constitutional Court set the same age limit of marriage for women and men.



8. Belief Status is Recorded in the Religion Column of the Identity Card

The 1945 Constitution states the religion and belief as two separate but equal things. Problems arise during administrative procedures in the process of recording a citizen's status. The available column on the identity card is only intended for the religions that are recognized by the State, while for believers, this column is left blank. This has the potential for discriminatory treatment as a legal consequence of the population administration registration procedure. In decision Number 97/PUU-XIV/2016, the Constitutional Court decided that to eliminate the possibility of discriminatory treatment, the filling of religion column on the identity card must be interpreted as including the filling of the belief status held by the citizen.



9. Deadline for Pretrial Cases

Differences in interpretation among the justices regarding pretrial deadline have caused the Constitutional Court to decide that pretrial cases shall be declared invalid when the first hearing of the subject matter is held on behalf of the defendant/pretrial applicant. These are the legal considerations of Decision Number 102/PUU-XIII/2015 concerning the petition submitted by Rusli Sibua. In his petition, Rusli questioned the constitutionality of Article 50 paragraph (2)

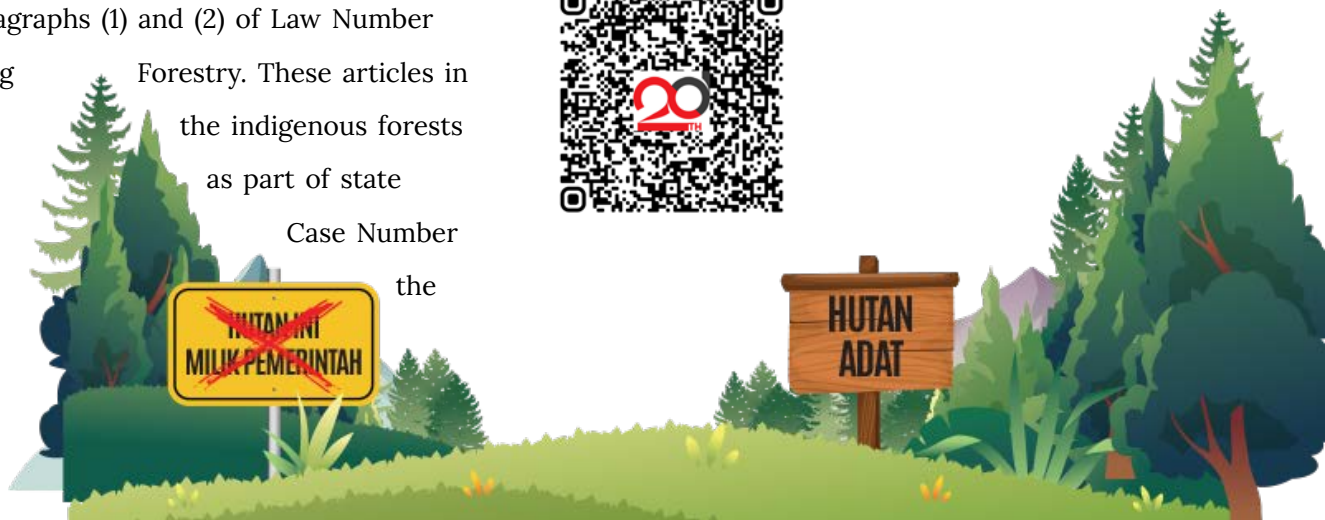
and paragraph (3), Article 82 paragraph (1) letter d, Article 137, Article 143 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code and Article 52 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Anti-Corruption Law. Regarding the matter, the Constitutional Court partially granted the petition.



10. Indigenous Forests Are Not State Forests

Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN or Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of Nusantara), Kesatuan Masyarakat Hukum Adat Kenegerian Kuntu (Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Kuntu), and Kesatuan Masyarakat Hukum Adat Kasepuhan Cisitu (Union of Indigenous Peoples of Kasepuhan Cisitu) submitted a petition for material review of Article 1 Number 6, Article 4 paragraph (1) and (2), as well as Article 5 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry. These articles in principle regulate the indigenous forests which are declared as part of state forests. Regarding Case Number 35/PUU-XIII/2015, the Constitutional Court partially granted the Petitioners' petition. The Constitutional

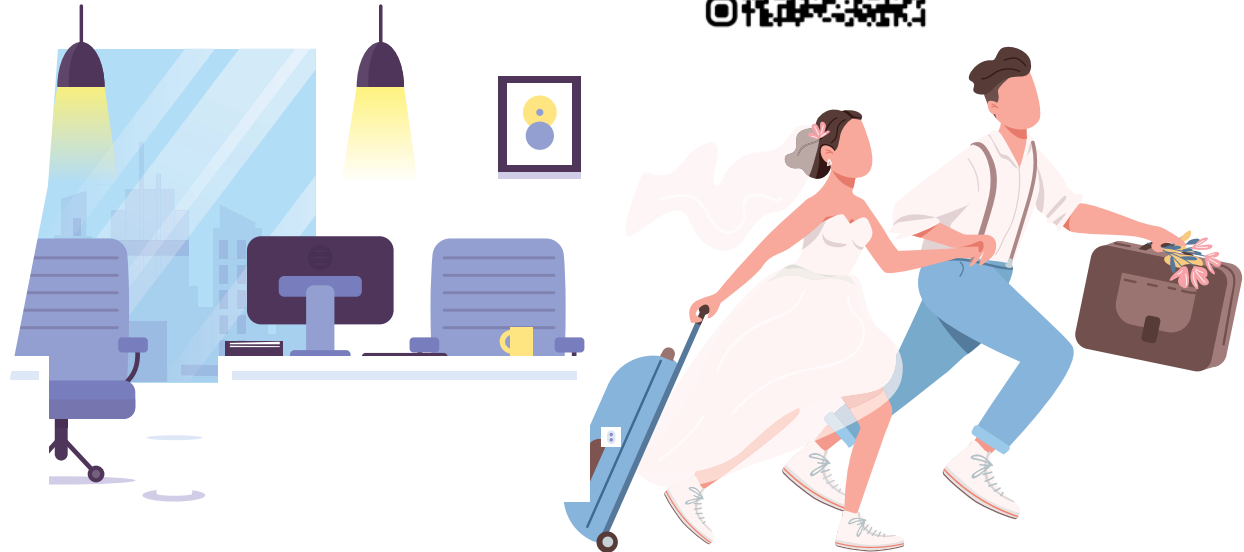
Court is of the opinion that the existence of indigenous forests is integral to the indigenous rights of certain territory in a certain indigenous law community is a consequence of recognizing the indigenous law as the living law. In addition to being stated in the 1945 Constitution, the recognition of the unity of indigenous law communities after the amendments to the 1945 Constitution is spread into various laws other than the Forestry Law.



11. Married to Colleague in the same Office

The Constitutional Court granted the petition of the Labour Union of PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara who petitioned for a material review of the regulation of Termination of Employment (Pemutusan Hubungan Kerja or PHK) for workers who are husband and wife who work in the same company as stated in Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower. In Decision Number 13/PUU-XV/2017 dated 14 December 2017, the Constitutional Court considered that the restrictions as contained in Article 153 paragraph (1) letter f of The Manpower Law are unable to fulfil the requirements of respecting

the rights and freedoms of others because no rights or freedoms of others are disturbed by the said blood ties and/or marriage ties. Due to this reason, this regulation is declared to be contrary to the 1945 Constitution.



12. VAT Free Basic Commodities

Discrimination occurred as a result of the implementation of the Elucidation to Article 4A paragraph (2) letter b of Law Number 42 of 2019 on Value Added Tax (VAT) which only contains 11 types of food commodities that are not subject to VAT. These commodities are rice, grain, corn, sago, soybeans, salt, fresh meat, eggs, dairy milk, fresh fruit and vegetables. According to Dolly Hutari and Sutejo as Petitioners, the discrimination contained in this provision is the difference in taxation between commodities that have the same function, purpose and use, namely non-rice staple foods as carbohydrates. In Decision Number 39/PUU-XIV/2016, the Constitutional Court considered in a factually-sociologically manner, the types of food included in the basic necessities of the Indonesian population are very diverse and are not limited to the 11 types as stated in the article being reviewed. Thus, the Constitutional Court granted the Petitioners' argument that

the Elucidation of Article 4A paragraph (2) letter b of the VAT Law has departed from or is not in line with the spirit contained in the statutory norms it explains, namely Article 4A paragraph (2) letter b of the VAT Law.



13.13. Two Year Time Limit for the Implementation of the Covid-19 Law

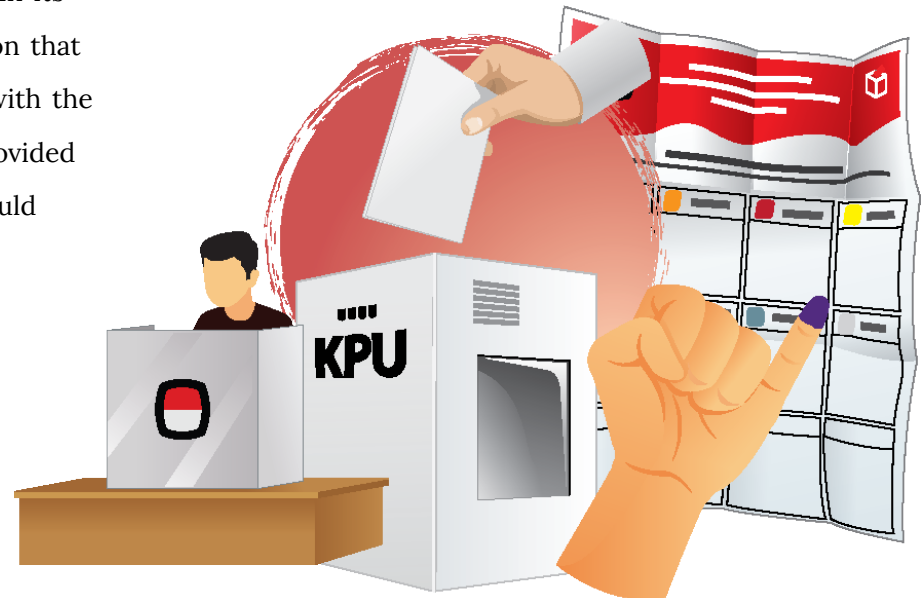
The Covid-19 Handling Law had sparked controversy, one of which was because Article 27 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) of the Covid-19 Handling Law stated that the Government/Institutions that are members of Komite Sistem Stabilitas Keuangan (KSSK or Financial Stability System Committee) cannot be prosecuted neither in civil nor in criminal cases. This reason was one of the arguments outlined by Yayasan Penguatan Partisipasi, Inisiatif, dan Kemitraan Masyarakat Indonesia (YAPPIKA or Foundation for Strengthening Indonesian Community Participation, Initiatives and Partnerships) as well as three researchers as Petitioners in Case Number 37/PUU-XVIII/2020. In its legal considerations, the Constitutional Court observed that the words “costs” and the phrase “are not state losses” in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the Attachment to the Covid-19 Handling Law were not accompanied by good faith and not in accordance with the laws and regulations, ultimately resulting in uncertainty in

law enforcement. In addition, the Constitutional Court also decided that the Covid-19 Handling Law shall only apply as long as the status of the Covid-19 pandemic has not yet been declared over by the President and no later than the end of the 2nd year since the Covid-19 Handling Law was promulgated.



14. Options of Simultaneous Election Model

In Case Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019, Perludem (association for elections and democracy) questioned the constitutionality of holding simultaneous elections. In its decision, the Constitutional Court was of the opinion that holding simultaneous elections was in accordance with the 1945 Constitution. The Constitutional Court also provided six simultaneous election models that legislators could choose from for holding the 2024 elections.



15. Restoring the Right to Vote for Former Convicts

In several waves, the Constitutional Court considered the appropriate form of remedy of the fulfilment of the right to vote for former convicts who wish to run for public positions. Most recently, in its decision Number 56/PUU-XV/2017, the Constitutional Court considered imposing strict requirements which are cumulative in nature and including a waiting period of five years after the person concerned finished serving his/her criminal sentence before such person runs for office.



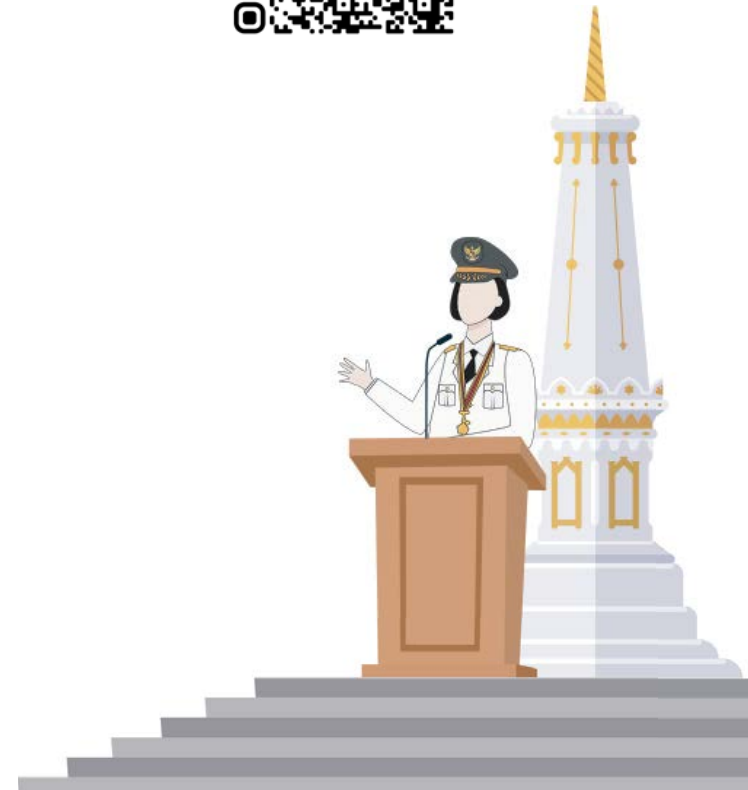
16. Wages Arising From Employment Relationship Cannot be Written Off Due to Expiration

Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower regulates that workers cannot submit the claims for wages after 2 years have passed since the rights arose. This arrangement is considered to be detrimental to workers because it means there is a time limit after which workers can no longer demand any payment of wages arising from the employment relationship. Finally, the Constitutional Court decided that wages and all payments arising from an employment relationship cannot be written off because a certain time has passed. This is because what has been given by the workers as *prestatie* must be countered with wages and all payments arising from the employment relationship as *tegen prestatie*.



17. Requirements to Include Name of Wife as a Form of Discrimination

The Yogyakarta Special Region is a special region in Indonesia which has special features, one of which is in the form of filling the position of regional head at the provincial level. The positions of Governor and Deputy Governor are filled through an appointment process, not an election. A person who reigns as Sultan Hamengku Buwono and Adipati Paku Alam immediately fills the position of Governor and Deputy Governor of Yogyakarta Special Region. Therefore, the submission of requirements in the form of submitting a curriculum vitae to fill this position is irrelevant. Moreover, if such requirements only stated to include “name of wife”. These prerequisites is a form of discrimination by actually creating different treatment based on gender. This opinion is reflected in the consideration of the Constitutional Court in decision Number 88/PUU-XIV/2016.



18. Four Presidential Election Disputes

Since the Constitutional Court was established in 2003, the Constitutional Court has passed down its decision four times regarding the results of the President and Vice President elections which were held directly. In every presidential election, there were always participants who challenge the results of the vote count carried out by the administrators. In the 2004 elections, there was a petition from the Wiranto – Salahuddin Wahid pair of candidates. Subsequently in the 2009 elections, the Jusuf Kalla – Wiranto pair of candidates and the Megawati – Prabowo pair of candidates submitted a petition before the Constitutional Court. Next, in the 2014 elections, the dispute over the President/Vice President Election was submitted by the Prabowo – Hatta Rajasa pair of candidates. Most recently, the Prabowo – Sandiaga Uno pair of candidates submitted a petition regarding the dispute over the results of the Presidential election in the 2019 General Election.



19. The Origins of Considerations for Structured, Systematic and Massive Election Violation

The first time the Constitutional Court considered being involved in the efforts to resolve the issue of election violations was in Decision Number 41/PHPU.D-VI/2008. Although there were already state institutions that are given the authority to handle the election violations, but the findings in the trial showed that there were violations that were systematic, structured and massive which have not been completely resolved. The Constitutional Court is of the opinion that the violations, which nature were proven in the trial, had real influences on the final results obtained in the vote count of the participants. Pursuant to the consideration that the rules which are

procedural in nature must not obstruct and override substantive justice, thus the Constitutional Court made a breakthrough by examining, adjudicating and deciding on election violations which are systematic, structured and massive in nature.



20. The President's Dispute with the House of Representatives over the Authority to Make Investments

In 2012, the Government purchased the shares in PT. Newmont Nusa Tenggara. The government considered that its actions are part of its authority to manage state finances. However, the House of Representatives thought otherwise, the Government's actions should be carried out upon the approval of the House of Representatives. In this case, a dispute arose which ended up at the table of the Constitutional Court Panel of Justices. The case was recorded under the registration Number 2/SKLN-X/2012 which was submitted by the Government on the argument that its authority to purchase shares is part of state financial management which shall not require the approval of the House of Representatives. The majority of the panel

of justices dismissed the argument of the government upon the opinion that the purchase of shares in question had not been specifically included in the State Budget. Therefore, the act of purchasing shares shall also require the approval from the House of Representatives in the context of open and responsible management of state finances.



20th

**ACHIEVEMENTS AND
AWARDS**

The Constitutional Court received various awards both domestically and internationally for its efforts in the past two decades. Achieving these awards is not the goal for the Constitutional Court, but rather a part of its effort in delivering the best work. The awards received are a form of appreciation from various parties for the efforts conducted by the Constitutional Court.

The Constitutional Court received an award from the government in terms of budget management reports in accordance with the applicable regulations. Such award was given to the Constitutional Court in its fourth year, 2006, and since then the Constitutional Court has continuously received the highest achievement award for the preparation and presentation of financial reports to date, for the financial report for the 2022 fiscal year. This award is given based on the Audit Result Report of the Audit Board for the accountable and transparent financial reports of the Constitutional Court in accordance with accounting standards under the applicable laws and regulations.

At first, the Constitutional Court did not have its own budget because it did not yet have a work unit

since the secretariat general and registrar's office of the Constitutional Court has not been established, thus the Constitutional Court's budget was entrusted to the People's Consultative Assembly work unit until 2004, in other words at the time the Constitutional Court did not manage its budget directly and independently, the Constitutional Court only has its own budget after the establishment of the Secretariat General and the Registrar's Office of the Constitutional Court. One year after managing its own budget, the Constitutional Court succeeded in achieving the Reasonable Opinion Without Exception status for its 2006 financial report.

The Constitutional Court was also considered successful in managing State Property (Barang Milik Negara or BMN), information transparency, managing archives, holding the longest trial, as well as many other awards given for the Constitutional Court's performance. This also includes the 2022 Venice Commission award for holding the fifth congress of the World Conference of Constitutional Justice in Bali which was deemed successful.

AWARDS

2007 -2022



Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2007 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting



2007



Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2008 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting



2008



Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2009 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting



2009



- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2010 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia for its achievements in implementing the 2010 Performance Accountability System with a grade of "B"



2010



20 Years of Achievements and Awards

- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2011 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Exemplary Archives Unit I of 2011
- Award from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia for excellent performance in the field of State Property Management in 2011 as Champion of State Property
- Award from the Jakarta III State Property and Auction Services Office for Updating and Reconciling BMN Data Semester II 2011
- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia for its achievements in Performance Accountability in 2011 with a grade of "B"



2011



- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia for its achievements in Performance Accountability in 2012 with a grade of "B"
- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2012 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting.



2012



- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2013 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia for its achievements in Performance Accountability in 2013 with a grade of "B"
- Award from the Government Public Relations Coordinating Board to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Best 1 Anugrah Media Humas 2013 (2013 Public Relations Media Award)



2013



- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Anugrah Cinta Karya Bangsa 2014 (2014 Nation's Love Award)
- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia for its achievements in Performance Accountability in 2014 with a grade of "B"
- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2014 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from Lembaga Publik Pilihan SPS 2014 (2014 SPS Selected Public Institution) in organizing The 3rd Indonesia Public Relations Awards & Summit (IPRAS) 2014
- Award from the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as WINNER III 2014 PHBS
- The Constitutional Court received an award for administration of selection of civil servant candidates in 2014 using the CAT method from BKN



2014



20 Years of Achievements and Awards

- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2015 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court for Achieving a Reasonable Opinion Without Exception for the Financial Reports of State Ministries/Institutions from 2011 to 2015
- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia for its achievements in Performance Accountability in 2015 with a grade of "BB"
- Award from the Government Public Relations Coordinating Board to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Best 2 Anugrah Media Humas 2015 (2015 Public Relations Media Award) in the Internal Media Publishing Category
- Award from the Government Public Relations Coordinating Board to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Best 1 Anugrah Media Humas 2015 in the Main Souvenir Category
- Award from the Corruption Eradication Commission to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as the Ministry/Institution/Regional Government with the Best Gratification Control Unit in 2015



- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2016 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court for Achieving a Reasonable Opinion Without Exception for the Financial Reports of State Ministries/Institutions from 2012 to 2016



2016

- Rank VIII in Public Information Disclosure in 2017 in the State Institutions and Non-Ministerial Government Institutions Category
- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court for Achieving a Reasonable Opinion Without Exception for the Financial Reports from 2013 to 2017
- Award for the Contribution to Monitor the 2017 Election of Governor & Deputy Governor, Regent & Deputy Regent and Mayor & Deputy Mayor
- Award for the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia for the success in compiling and presenting the 2017 Financial Report with the achievement of an Reasonable Opinion Without Exception.



2017



- Award from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia for the Contribution to Tax Compliance of the Constitutional Court
- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court for Achieving a Reasonable Opinion Without Exception for the Financial Reports from 2014 to 2017
- Award for Public Agency Information Openness in 2018 in the Category of State Institutions and Non-Ministerial Government Institutions, the Constitutional Court as a Public Body Towards Informativeness in the Implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness
- Award for to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia for the success in compiling and presenting the 2018 Financial Report by achieving Reasonable Opinion Without Exception.



2018



20 Years of Achievements and Awards

- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2019 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court for the Achievement of Reasonable Opinion Without Exception 10x Consecutively for the Financial Reports of State Ministries/Institutions from 2010 to 2019
- The 2019 KPAI Award was given to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as the winner in the Ministry/State Institution which Care for Children category.
- The National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia awarded the Constitutional Court as Rank II “Satisfactory” in the category of High State Institutions, Ministry-level Institutions, Non-structural Institutions and Public Broadcasting Institutions Based on 2019 Supervision Results
- 1st Place in Best National Archives Unit for State Institutions/Non-Ministerial Government Institutions in 2019
- Award to the Winners of the 2019 National Health Day Competition to the Constitutional Court as First Place in the 2019 Institutional Level General Health Clinic Competition
- Award to the Constitutional Court as an INFORMATIVE Public Body in the Implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Openness (2019)
- Award to the Legal and Registrar’s Office Administration Bureau of the Constitutional Court as a Member of the Legal Documentation and Information Network which has been Integrated with the JDIHN System (jdihn.go.id) (2019)
- Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia to the Legal and Registrar’s Office Administration Bureau of the Constitutional Court as a Role Model for Providing Public Services in the “Very Good” Category in 2019
- Indonesian World Records Museum Award to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia for the Most Transparent Judicial Process Record
- Indonesian World Records Museum Award to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia for the Judicial Sessions with the Most Case Files Record
- Indonesian World Records Museum Award to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia for the Longest Non-Stop Judicial Session Record



- Award from the Government for its success in compiling and presenting the 2020 Financial Report by achieving the highest standards in government Accounting and Financial Reporting
- Award from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Constitutional Court for the Achievement of Reasonable Opinion Without Exception 15x Consecutively for the Financial Reports of State Ministries/Institutions from 2006 to 2020
- Certificate of Appreciation from Pusat Pendidikan Pancasila dan Konstitusi (Pancasila and Constitution Education Centre) for its Participation as a Service Work Unit with the Status of Free from Corruption Region (Wilayah Bebas Korupsi or WBK) (2020)
- Award of Rescue and Preservation of Archives (2020)
- 2020 Public Agency Openness Award in the Category of State Institutions and Non-Ministerial Government Institutions (Lembaga Negara dan Lembaga Pemerintah Non Kementerian or LN & LPNK). Constitutional Court as a Public Body Towards Informativeness.
- Certificate of Appreciation to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia as Member of the Best V National Legal Documentation and Information Network in 2020 in the State Institution Category
- Certificates of Appreciation were given to the Pancasila and Constitution Education Centre and the Constitutional Court as the Provider of Public Service under "Very Good" Category in 2020



- Certificate of Appreciation from the Venice Commission as an appreciation for the successful implementation of the series of activities of the fifth WCCJ Congress on 4-7 October 2022 in Bali
- Certificate of Appreciation from the Head of Tax Office of Jakarta Gambir I to the Constitutional Court as the Taxpayer Collector with the 11th Largest Tax Payment Contribution to Tax Revenue in 2021 at the Tax Office of Jakarta Gambir I
- Certificate of Appreciation from BKN Award Special Mention in 2022
- Pilot Project SIASN
- Certificate of Appreciation from BKN Award Best Implementation of Civil Servant Management in 2022
- Certificate of Appreciation from BKN Award for the Achievement in the Implementation of Performance Management Application in 2022
- Certificate of Appreciation from BKN Award for Achievement in the Implementation of Utilization of Data, Information Systems and CAT in 2022
- Certificate of Appreciation was Given to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia for its Success in Achieving the Ninth Rank in Budget Performance for Fiscal Year of 2021 in the Group of Small Budget State Ministries/Institutions Category with a Score of 95.36 and Very Good Status
- Certificate of Appreciation from the Head of KPPN Jakarta I to the Constitutional Court Work Unit as the Work Unit with the Best III Budget Implementation Performance Indicators (Indikator Kinerja Pelaksanaan Anggaran or IKPA) within the Budget of 100-500 Billion.



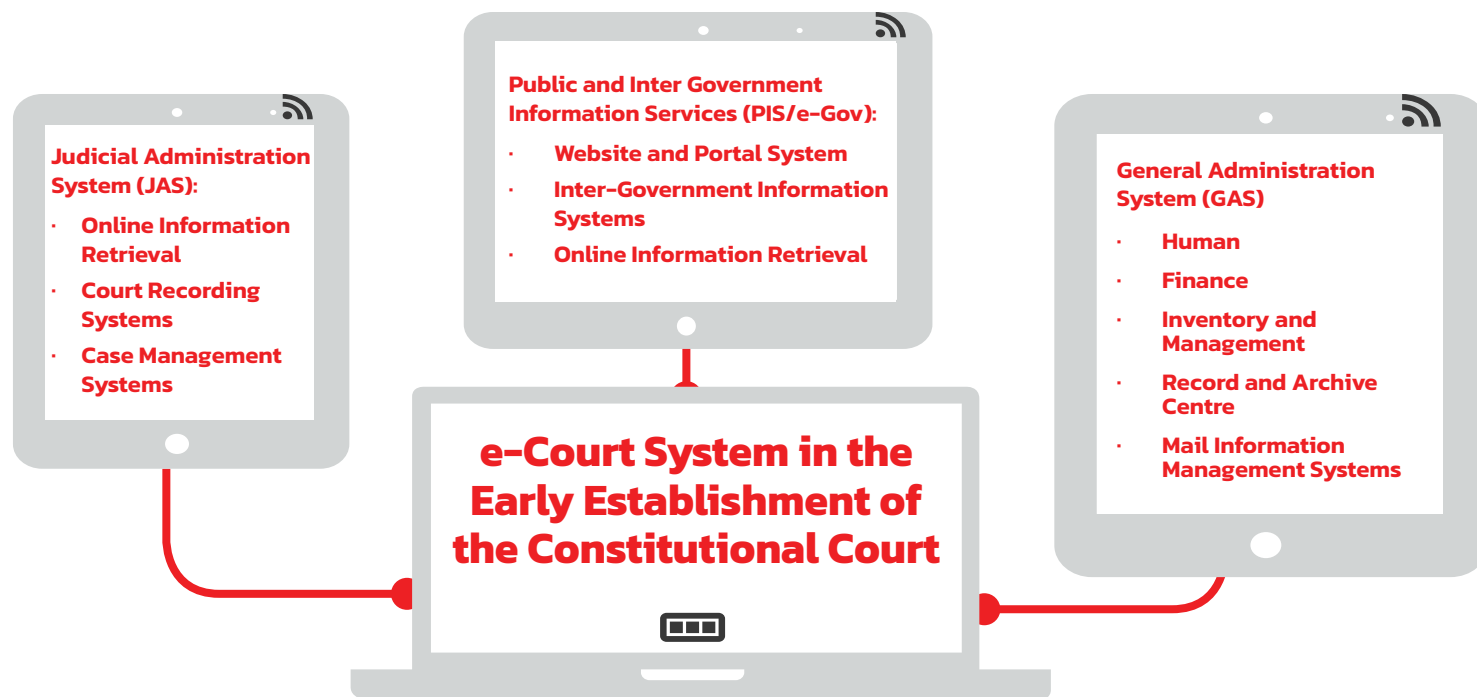
20TH

**DEVELOPING JUDICIAL
TECHNOLOGY**

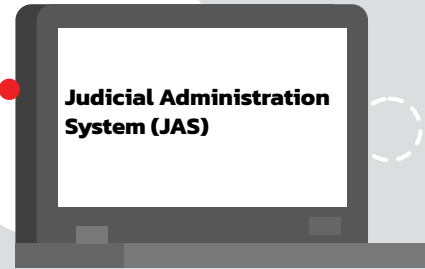
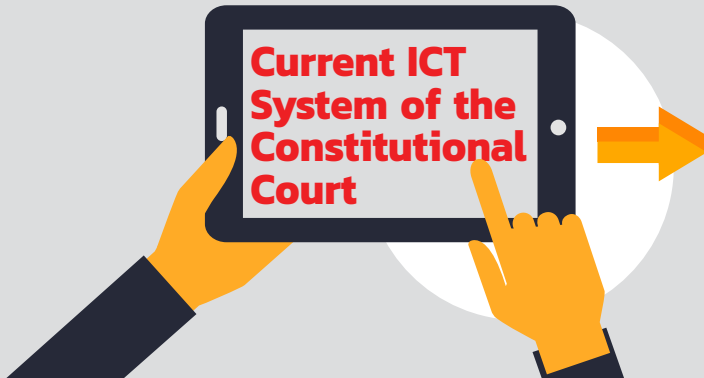
DEVELOPING JUDICIAL TECHNOLOGY

Since 2003, the Constitutional Court has realized the important role of information and communication technology in building an efficient and effective work culture as well as in facilitating the parties engaged in

any cases in accessing justice. Due to these reasons, the Constitutional Court established a modern and integrated information and communication technology (ICT) management system. At its inception, the Constitutional Court built the e-court system into three parts as follows.

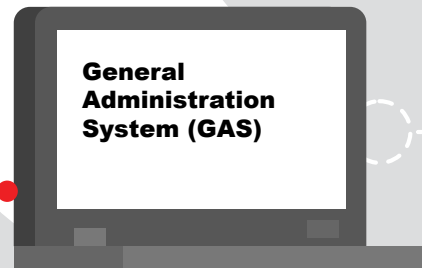


If JAS is related to the case management system, then GAS is related to the general administration management system. Meanwhile, PIS/e-Government is related to the public service management system. However, over time the ICT system of the Constitutional Court narrows down to JAS and GAS whose developments are keeping up with the development of time.



Judicial Administration System (JAS)

- SIMPEL
- SIM PUU
- SIMPHPU
- SIM KADA
- DIGITAL CORNER
- Case Tracking
- Constitutional Court Decision Annotation
- Minutes of Session
- Decision
- SIMPP
- E-MINUTASI
- E-BRPK
- NUPP



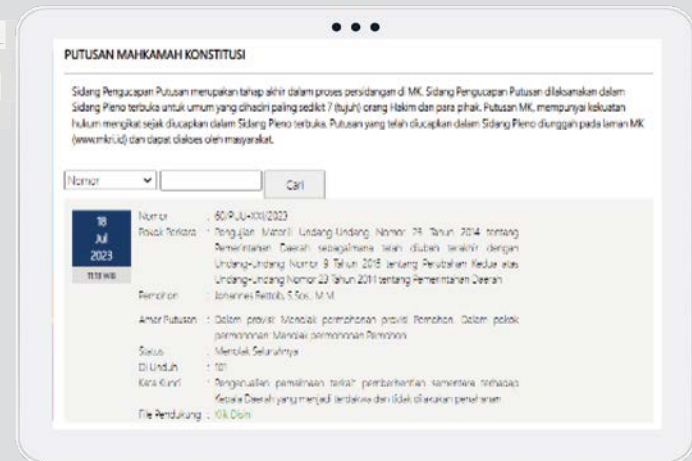
General Administration System (GAS)

- MK Page
- CLICK MK
- JDIH
- PPID
- SIKD
- Live Streaming and Vicon
- AACC Page
- ICCIS Page
- SIGAPP
- SIPANDA
- SIBANGGALAN
- ETC.

Quick Access to Decisions

The Constitutional Court holds on to the belief that a decision is the crown of a judiciary. Therefore, the Constitutional Court always strives to make decisions

accessible shortly after its declaration. Since 2003 until today, the speed in uploading decisions so that they can be accessed by the public has always been an advantage of the Constitutional Court as a judiciary.



The Constitutional Court Decision is uploaded on the same day as the day it is declared.

Remote Court Technology

Establishing itself as a modern and trusted judiciary since 2003, the Constitutional Court is no stranger to the application of ICT in the implementation of its core business; holding the court. Since it is well aware that it is only located in Jakarta, the Constitutional Court strives to ensure that any justice seekers even outside of the island of Java can easily access the Constitutional Court as a judiciary. For such purpose, on 18 December 2008, the Constitutional Court officially implemented remote court system by using the video conference (vicon) facilities. The first collaboration on the use of vicon was initiated together with 34 universities throughout Indonesia. As time goes on, the number of vicon cooperation increased to involve 43 universities spread across 34 provinces throughout Indonesia.

However, when the Covid-19 pandemic hit, forcing a massive use of ICT, the Constitutional Court also updated the vicon facilities with a smart board mini court room. The range of the smart board mini court room is also wider compared to the vicon. It is recorded that until July 2023, the smart board mini court room are spread across 58 universities and 5 constitutional villages in Indonesia. The smart board mini court room also has a number of advantages. In the past, the vicon had to use a VPN to connect, meanwhile the smart board mini court room just needs to use the internet. Also Zoom application is utilized to connect with the courtroom of the Constitutional Court.



One of the smart board mini court room being handed over to Universitas Bangka Belitung.

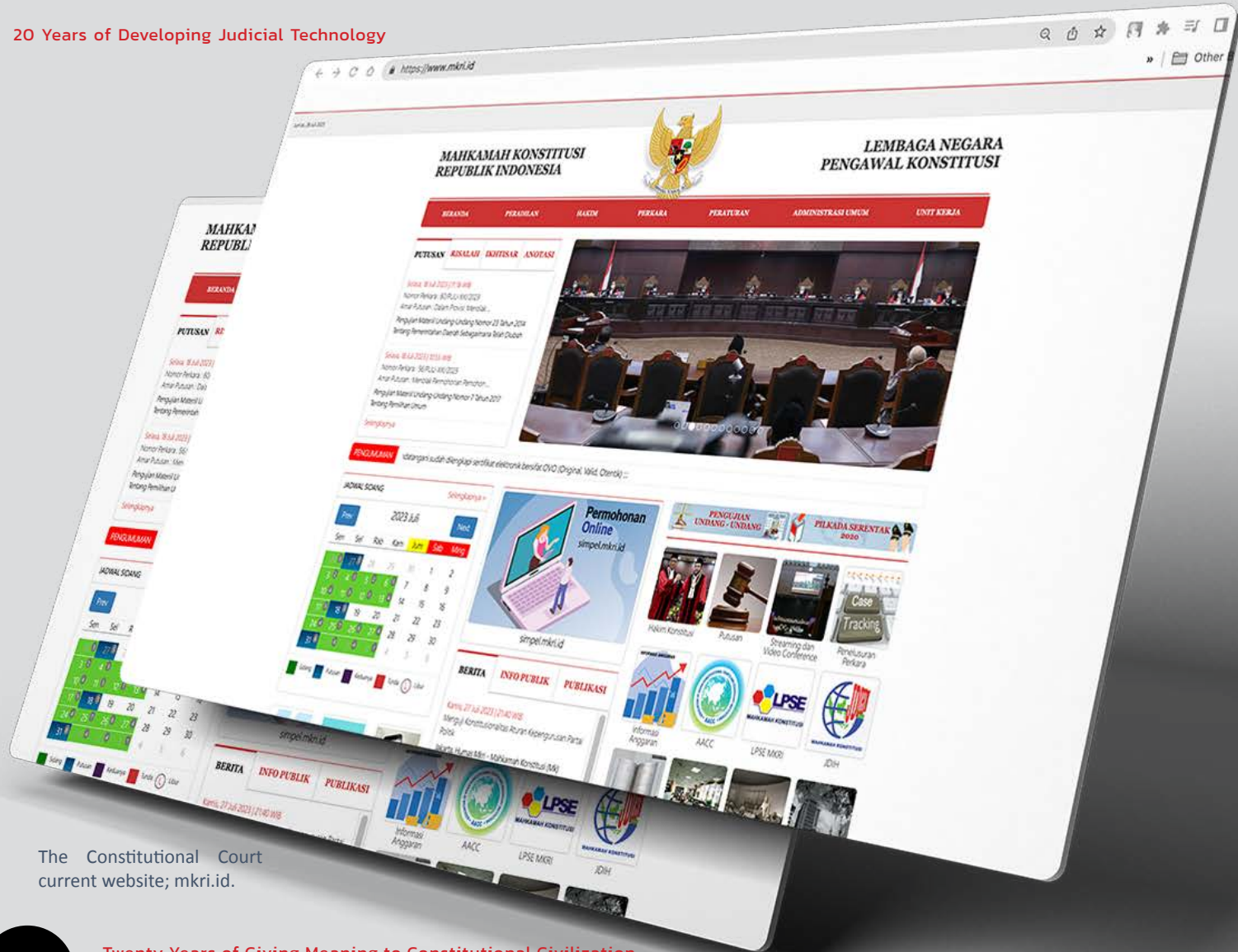
Constitutional Court Website Development

As the “face” of the Constitutional Court in cyberspace, the Constitutional Court website has undergone many changes from 2003 to 2023.

The initial address was www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id in 2003, the Constitutional Court website now carries a shorter and easier to remember address; mkri.id.



The Constitutional Court previous website, www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id.



The Constitutional Court current website; mkri.id.

At the beginning of the establishment of the Constitutional Court website, a number of features were used by the Constitutional Court to put forward the information regarding trials, including the decisions, trial minutes, and others. Over time with use of video conference in 2008, the live streaming feature was added to the Constitutional Court website so that the justice seekers in the regions who want to take part in Constitutional Court trials can easily access them.

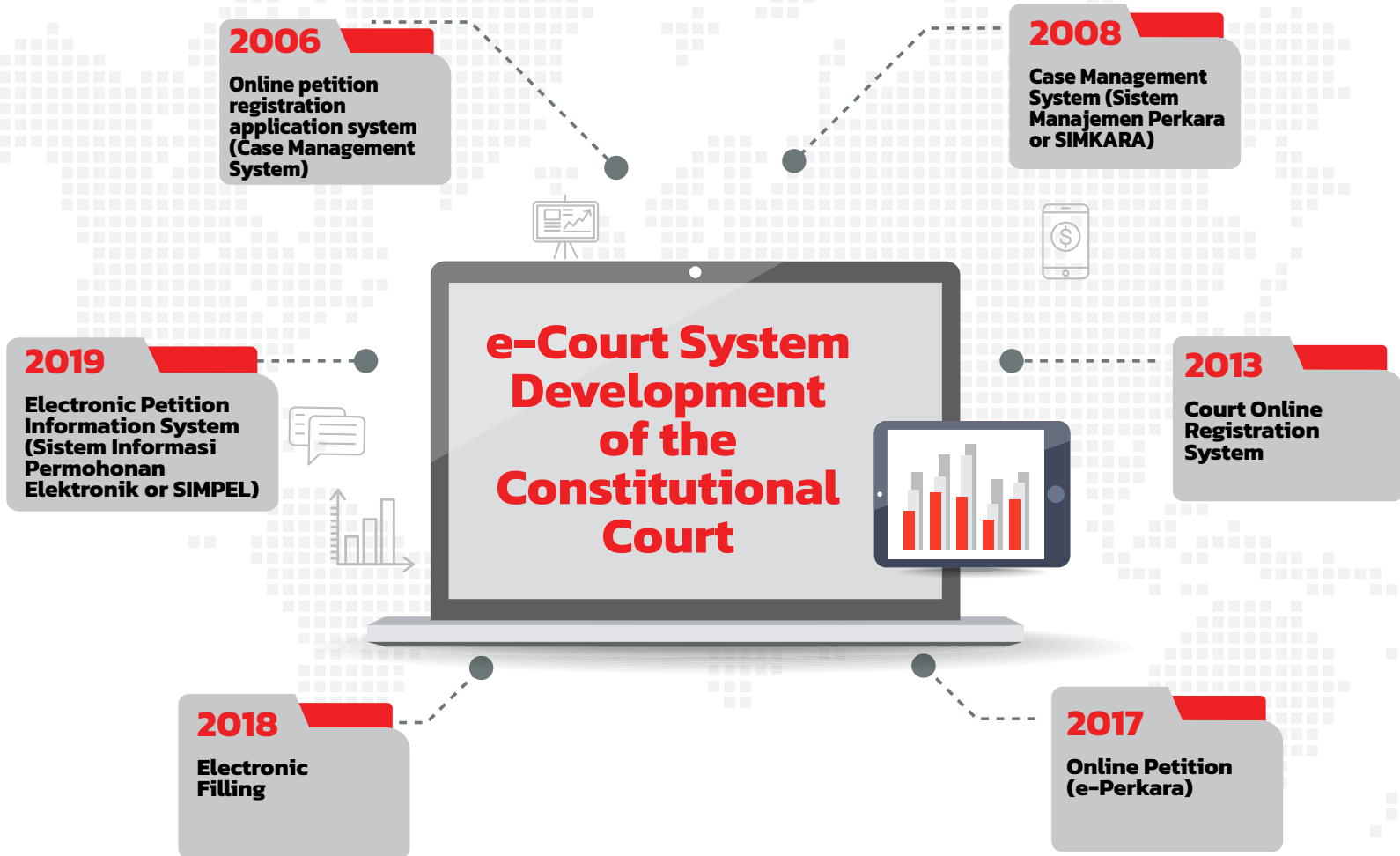
As the technology continues to develop, the Constitutional Court website also includes a number of more comprehensive features containing complete information regarding the judicial administration and general administration systems. The live streaming feature is now replaced by directly connecting it to the YouTube channel; Mahkamah Konstitusi RI.

In addition to developing the Indonesian language version of the website, in order to strengthen the support regarding the role of the Constitutional Court in the global arena, the Constitutional Court is also developing the

English version of the Constitutional Court website. Even though the features on the English website have not yet been as complete as the Indonesian language version of the website, this website provides the features related to the core business of the Constitutional Court, namely regarding the cases and decisions as well as live streaming.

Electronic Case Management Information System (Sistem Informasi Manajemen Perkara Elektronik or SIMPEL)

Since the beginning of developing the e-court system, the Constitutional Court has prioritized the creation of application that is able to facilitate the justice seekers to access the Constitutional Court. Therefore, in the initial page of the Constitutional Court, a section was established to register the petition online via website of the Constitutional Court which at that time was still using the old address www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id. Due to the technological developments and increased utilization, this system changed its name from year to year until it became an application known today as SIMPEL.



Digital Corner

Located right next to the lobby entrance of Medan Merdeka Barat Building 1 of the Constitutional Court, Digital Corner can be used by the justice seekers who visit the Constitutional Court to access the petition requirements for free.



Digital Corner located in the lobby of Building 1 of the Constitutional Court.

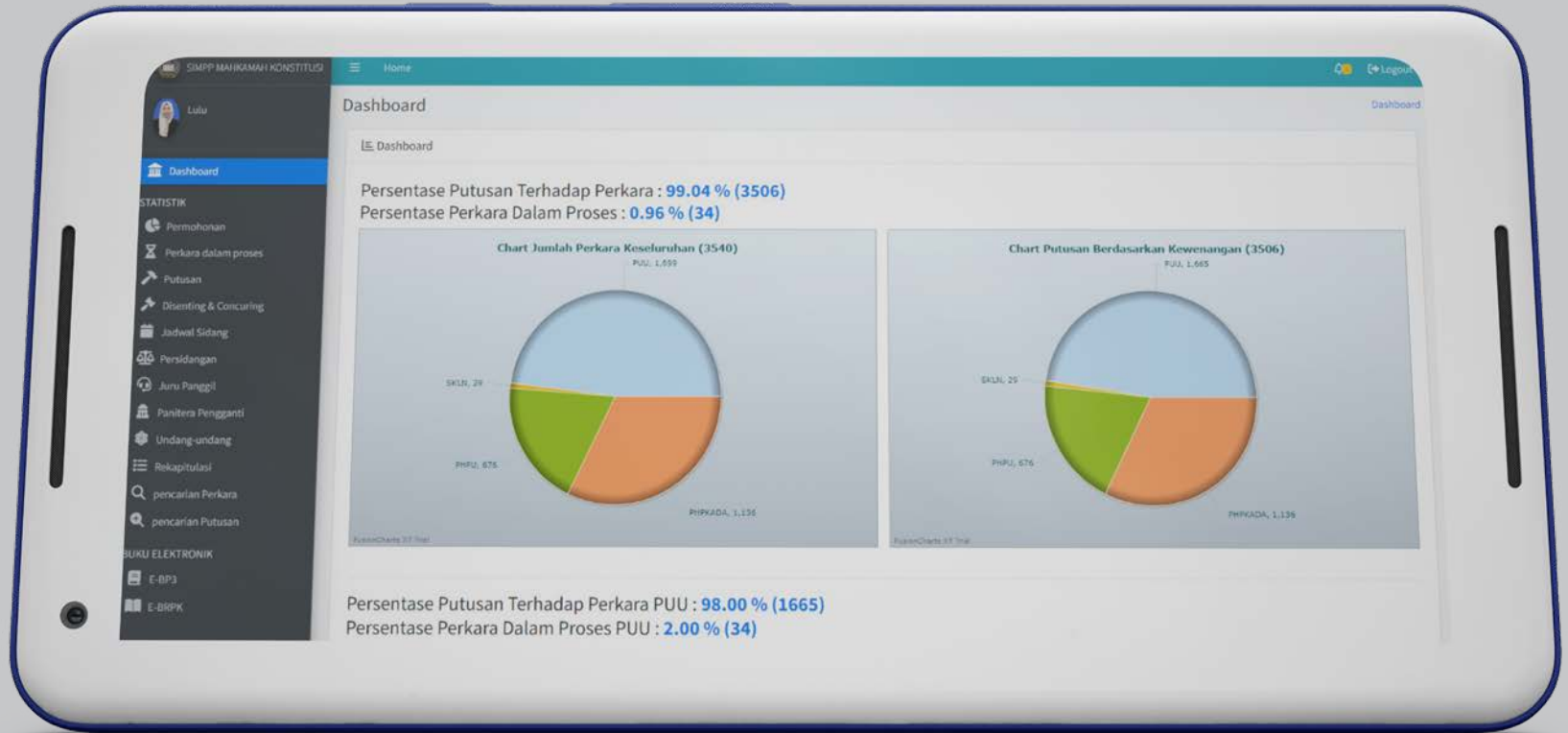
Internal ICT System

In addition to building a system to serve the public needs, the Constitutional Court is also building an ICT ecosystem to support the performance of the employees within the Registrar's Office and the Secretariat General of the Constitutional Court. Regarding the case handling, the Constitutional Court developed the Case Handling Development Management Information System application or known as SIMPP (*Sistem Informasi Manajemen Perkembangan Penanganan Perkara*). SIMPP is used to

monitor the development of each petition since the petition is registered until the petition is decided. This SIMPP is also connected to several features on the Constitutional Court page, such as the Decisions, Cases, and others. Currently, SIMPP has changed its name to Management Information System for Handling Constitutional Cases (SIMPPK or *Sistem Informasi Manajemen Penanganan Perkara Konstitusi*).



SIMPPK Application Display



SIMPP application display which has changed to SIMPPK

Another application that is a part of the performance of employees within the Registrar's Office and Secretariat General of the Constitutional Court is the Dynamic Archives Information System or better known as SIKD (*Sistem Informasi Kearsipan Dinamis*). In 2016, the Constitutional Court officially accepted the SIKD application from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. A year after a number of adjustments were made to suit the needs of the Constitutional Court, the employees apply SIKD upon the enactment of the Circular Letter Number 5 of 2017 concerning the Use of Dynamic Archives Information System.



Another development carried out by the Constitutional Court is the use of electronic signatures. An electronic signature is a signature consisting of electronic information attached or linked to other electronic information, which is used as a verification and authentication tool in official correspondence within the Constitutional Court. To confirm the authenticity of a document that has an electronic signature, it must be

verified. Electronic signature verification can be done on pdf documents, so the validity of the documents, electronic signatures, and electronic certificates can be confirmed. In addition, electronic signatures – which are one of the SIKD features, are also integrated internally with SIMPP. After a copy of the decision in pdf form is uploaded to SIMPP, the file will appear in the digital signature application to be signed electronically by the relevant official. Once it is signed, the file is automatically uploaded to the site.



20TH

**INCREASING
CONSTITUTIONAL
AWARENESS**

The Constitutional Court realizes the significance of its role in strengthening and instilling the values of Pancasila and Constitution in the personality of the people. The educational process is seen as a relevant way to realize these ideals.

For this reason, the Constitutional Court initiates an activity program which is believed to be able to increase the understanding of Pancasila, Constitution, constitutional rights of citizens, and procedural law of the Constitutional Court and the various stakeholders who have a strategic role in the process of implementing democracy and upholding the Constitution.

Pancasila and Constitution Education Centre

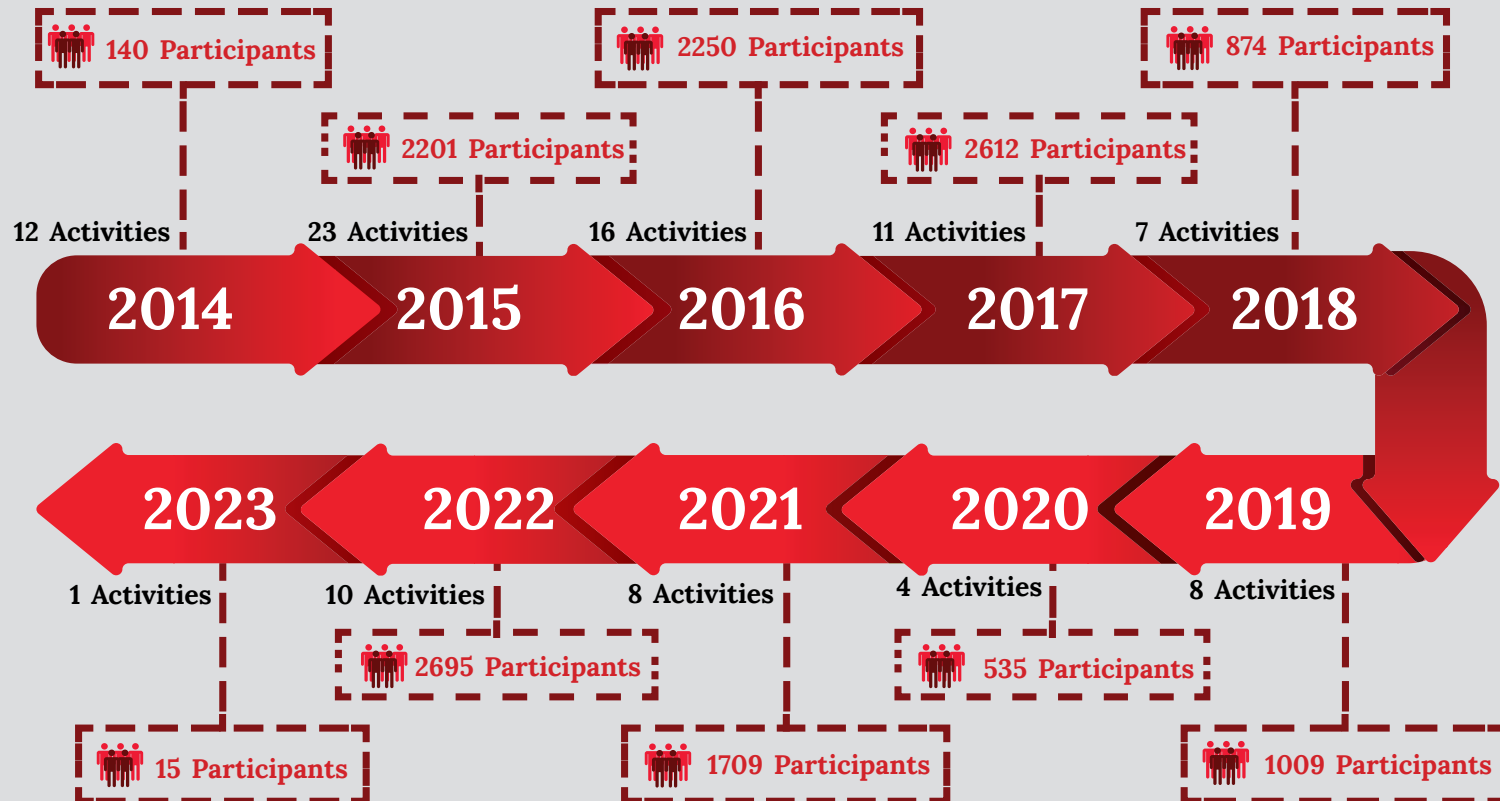
In 2013, the Constitutional Court established the Pancasila and Constitution Education Centre (Pusdik or *Pusat Pendidikan Pancasila dan Konstitusi*). Such establishment was the result of an agreement between the leaders of state institutions at that time who required the need to revive, refresh and re-instil the values of Pancasila for Indonesian citizens through an institution.

- Increasing the understanding of citizens' constitutional rights

The program to increase the understanding of constitutional rights of the citizen at Pusdik aims to increase the understanding, awareness and adherence to Pancasila and Constitution among the community; to increase understanding and equalize public perception regarding the Constitution, constitutional rights of citizens, procedural laws of the Constitutional Court as well as constitutional issues; and to provide information regarding the Constitutional Court as one of the actors of judicial power pursuant to the 1945 Constitution, including the latest developments in the implementation of the Constitutional Court's duties.

From 2014 to August 2023, the Constitutional Court through Pusdik has organized 100 (one hundred) activities titled Increasing the Understanding of the Constitutional Rights of the Citizens which have been attended by at least 14,040 (fourteen thousand and forty) people.

Growing Number of Activities and Participants of Increasing the Understanding of the Constitutional Rights of the Citizens 2014 up to July 2023

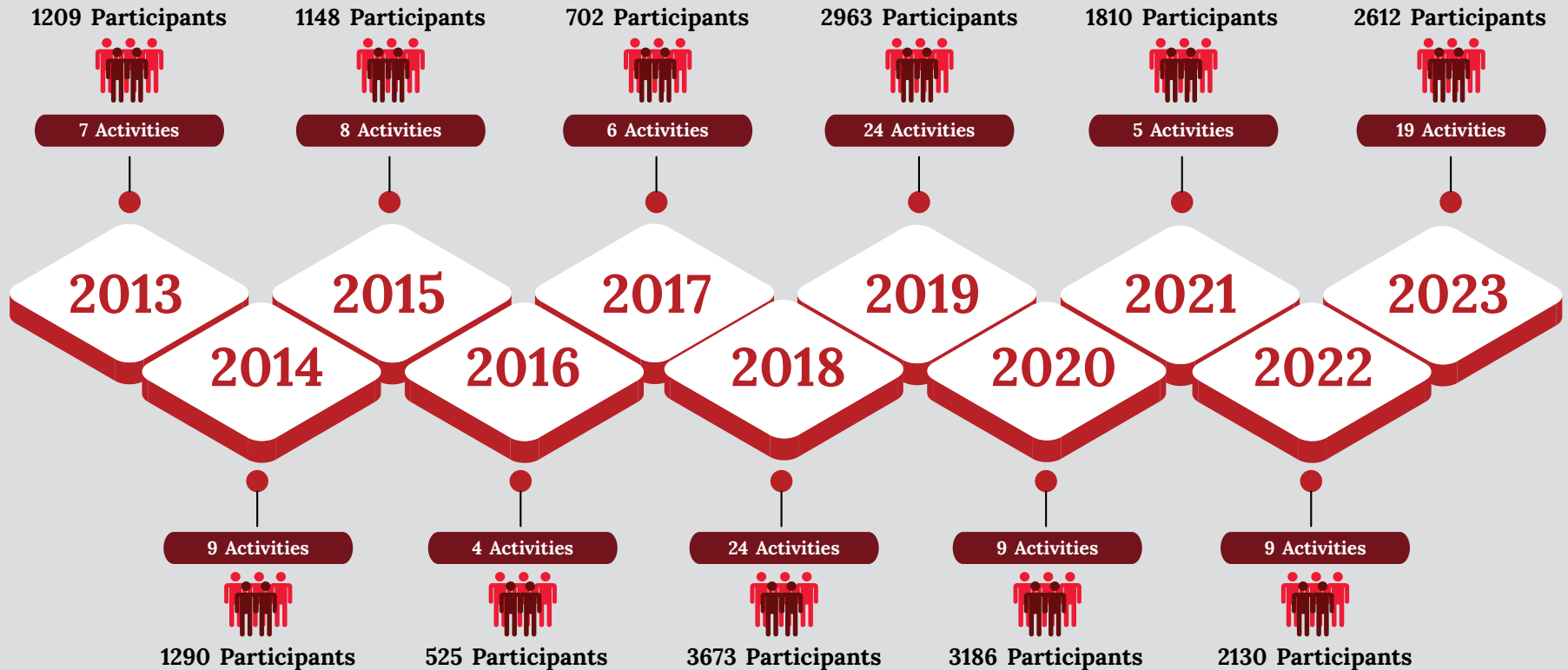


- **Technical Guidance on Procedural Law of the Constitutional Court**

Realizing the importance of increasing the knowledge and understanding of the citizens regarding procedural law at the Constitutional Court, the Constitutional Court provides technical guidance on the procedural law of the Constitutional Court. This technical guidance targets the ability and skill to prepare the petition, submit the respondent's answer, deliver the relevant party's statements, and convey information from other parties in constitutional cases, as well as the ability to utilize the

provided information system for handling the constitutional cases. From 2013 to August 2023, through Pusdik, the Constitutional Court has held technical guidance in 124 (one hundred and twenty four) activities with a total of at least 21,248 (twenty one thousand two hundred and forty eight) participants.

Growing Number of Activities and Participants of Technical Guidance on Procedural Law of the Constitutional Court 2014 up to 3 August 2023



- Study of Constitution

In addition to these two activities, the Constitutional Court also carries out several activities to increase the understanding of constitutional rights of the citizens in the form of Constitutional Islamic Boarding Schools, Constitutional Discussion (Pengajian) and Studies (Halaqah). The implementation of these activities was carried out by the Constitutional Court from 2016 to 2022. However, in 2022 the implementation of Halaqah was held online with a different theme for each session.

Study of Constitution 2015-2022



5 Activities

2015



Collaborative Innovation Through the Inauguration of the Constitutional Village

The Constitutional Village is an effort by the Constitutional Court to increase the constitutional awareness of citizens and State Administration by involving the participation of various components of the nation and society. As a basis for its determination and inauguration, a village needs to be proposed by the community, in this case through local universities, by providing the arguments, supporting data and explanations that fulfil the criteria/are in line with the institution's perspective.

Villages proposed to be inaugurated as Constitutional Villages must at least have the advantages, potential, strength and socio-cultural capital to be directed and developed.

The Constitutional Court has inaugurated four constitutional villages, namely Galesong Village, Wasur Village, Bangbang Village, Nagari Pasia Laweh, and Mekarsari Constitutional Village. Once established/inaugurated, the Constitutional Court and Constitutional Village shall follow up by initiating/carrying out various concrete steps to facilitate the activities aimed at increasing the culture of constitutional awareness as well as internalizing and strengthening the values of Pancasila and Constitution into daily practice.

Constitutional Village of
**NAGARI
PASIA
LAWEH**

2021

2022

Constitutional Village of
MEKAR SARI

INAUGURATION OF **CONSTITUTIONAL VILLAGE**

2018

Constitutional Village of
BANGBANG

2012

Constitutional Village of
GALESONG

2013

Constitutional Village of
KAMPUNG WASUR



Public Service Announcements

Since its establishment, the Constitutional Court has issued 11 public service advertisements, all of which are the Constitutional Court's way of introducing its authority.

Public Service Announcements 2010 Regional Elections



Public Service Announcements 2019 Amazing Constitutional Court



Public Service Announcements Constitutional Court Occupational Health Protocol Court



Public Service Announcements
2017 Regional Elections



Public Service Announcements
2018 Regional Elections



Public Service Announcements
2019 Regional Elections



Public Service Announcements
2020 Regional Elections



Public Service Announcements
Whistleblowing



Public Service Announcements
Painting Justice



MKRI Collaboration with Stakeholders

With the awareness of the importance of collaboration with the academics, since 2007, the Constitutional Court has collaborated with university communities. The Constitutional Court believes that these groups have high intellectuals who are able to strengthen the Constitutional Court network within the tertiary institution and in the area where the tertiary institution is located. The academics have also proven to be able to help the Constitutional Court in raising the awareness of Pancasila and Constitution among the general public. Thus, instead of stopping at organizing debate competitions and moot court activities, the Constitutional Court also collaborates with the universities as the friends of court. In addition, for other educational communities, the Constitutional Court also gave constitutional awards to the outstanding Citizenship Education Teachers.

Moot Court

In addition to the Constitutional Debate, the Constitutional Court collaborates with certain universities to hold moot court competitions. The activity was held for the first time in 2011 and it targeted the law faculty students. Moot court is a creative form of socialization of procedural law in the Constitutional Court which is not widely understood by the wider public. This moot court competition also aims to provide education and disseminate knowledge, understanding and procedural skills in the Constitutional Court.

COMPETITION WINNER OF MOOT COURT 2016-2021



Constitutional Debate

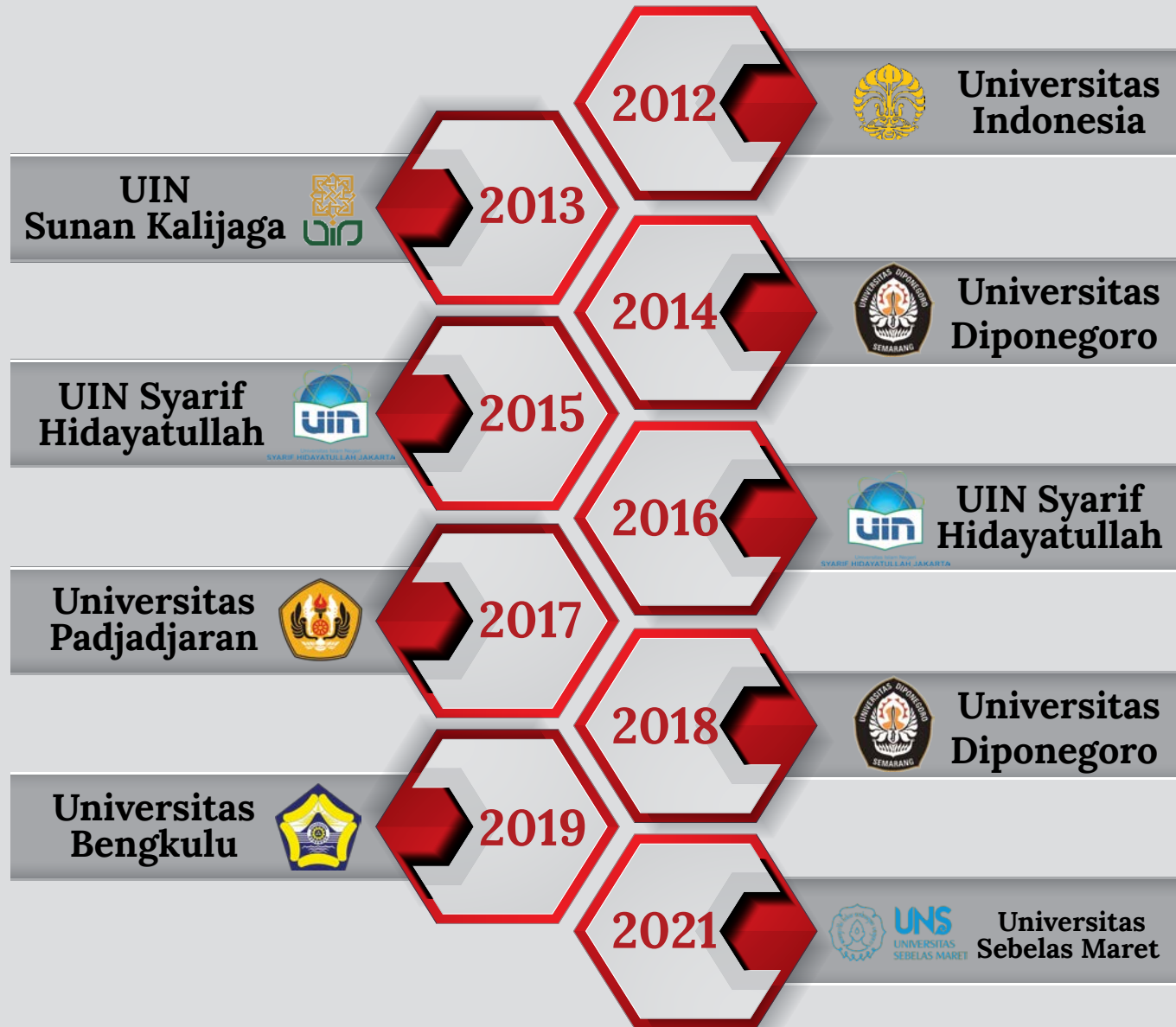
The efforts of the Constitutional Court as a constitutional judiciary has had an impact on the development of science in Indonesia, especially the legal science. However, this development has not been accompanied by an increase in the understanding of the academics, especially the students, regarding various constitutional issues and the problem of the constitutionality of legal norms in Indonesia. The Constitutional Debate is a prestigious debate competition among the law students initiated by the Constitutional Court as an effort to increase that understanding.

The Constitutional Debate has been held annually since 2012. However, in 2020 the holding of the constitutional debate was postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and it was resumed in 2021. The aim of this activity is to socialize the amendments to the 1945 Constitution

and to raise constitutional awareness while at the same time to improve the students' ability to explore and understand constitutional issues. In addition, this activity also encourages students to increase their ability to describe the constitutional texts (the articles of the 1945 Constitution) in accordance with the development of constitutional practices after the amendments to the 1945 Constitution, as well as to develop a culture of constructive dissent in understanding the implementation of the amendments to the 1945 Constitution.

This Constitutional Debate is the culmination of the regional level debate competition that had been held previously. At the regional level, the competition is divided into three regions, namely the western region, central region and eastern region.

**Winner
of
Constitutional
Debate
of
2016-2021**



CONSTITUTIONAL AWARD

In the educational sector, the Constitutional Court in 2014 also awarded Constitutional Awards to the outstanding Citizenship Education Teachers throughout Indonesia. The Constitutional Court sees teachers as agents of change for a culture of awareness of Pancasila and Constitution for their students. The large number of students has potential in the efforts of increasing the culture of awareness of Pancasila and Constitution. On this basis, the Constitutional Court, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Religion, provided Constitutional Awards for Citizenship Education Teachers in National Level. This Constitutional Awards activity was held in conjunction with the Constitutional Awareness Education Workshop.

Through this activity, it is expected that various groups will have an understanding of the Constitutional Court so as to encourage their objective and constructive participation in implementing the authority and obligations of the Constitutional Court, while encouraging the realization of a culture of constitutional awareness.

One component of the nation that is considered important for them to gain an understanding of the Constitutional Court is the Citizenship Education teachers. This is due to the considerations that, among others, there is a close relationship between the Constitutional Court and Citizenship Education teachers, namely that the Constitutional Court encourages the realization of a culture of constitutional awareness, while Citizenship Education teachers can be the ones who educate the students to become children of the nation who have a culture of constitutional awareness.

The Constitutional Court carried out the last Constitutional Award in November 2021 in the categories of ELEMENTARY SCHOOL / ISLAMIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHER, JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL / ISLAMIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, HIGH SCHOOL / VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL / ISLAMIC HIGH SCHOOL / VOCATIONAL ISLAMIC HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, AND SPECIAL NEEDS SCHOOL CATEGORIES.

SD/MI
Winner I:
 Ayatollah Hidayat, M.Pd.
 SD Inpres Bontoloe, Sulawesi Selatan
Winner II:
 Drs. Rokman, M.M.
 MIN 4 Pondok Pinang, DKI Jakarta
Winner III:
 Rismawati Storus, S.Pd.
 SDSN Kalibaru 01 Pagi, DKI Jakarta

SMA/MA
Winner I:
 Drs. Fuad Aljihad, M.H.
 SMAN 1 Cilacap, Jawa Tengah
Winner II :
 Harti, S.Pd., M.Kom.
 SMKN 1 Tenganan, Jawa Tengah
Winner III :
 Rizyanti, S.Pd.
 MAN 1 Model Bandar Lampung,

SMP/MTs
Winner I:
 Tasiran, S.Pd.
 MTs N 2 Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat
Winner II :
 Wasiat,S.Pd.,M.M.Pd.
 SMP N 26 Bandar Lampung, Lampung
Winner III :
 Agus Tosanto, S.Pd.
 SMP N 14 Semarang, Jawa Tengah

2014

SD/MI
Winner I:
 Paizaluddin, S.Ag., M.Pd.I.
 MIN 1 Palembang, Sumatera Selatan
Winner II :
 Ai Nunung, S.Pd.
 SDN Cineam, Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat
Winner III :
 Lulun Ari Asrini, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SDN Kebonsari 01 Tuban, Jawa Timur

SMP/MTs
Winner I:
 Murniasih, S.Pd., M.M.Pd.
 SMPN 14 Purworejo, Jawa Tengah
Winner II :
 Suparmi, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Trucuk, Klaten, Jawa Tengah
Winner III :
 Toto Dianto, S.Pd., M.A.
 SMPN 1 Luragung, Kuningan, Jawa Barat

2015

SMA/MA
Winner I:
 Dr. Rahayuningsih, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SMK Muhammadiyah 4 Surakarta, Jawa Tengah
Winner II :
 Dra. Fety Susilawati, M.Pd.
 SMAN 1 Gedangan, Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur
Winner III :
 Anna Yuniati, S.H., M.Pd.
 SMAN 2 Karanganyar, Jawa Tengah

SD/MI
1st Place:
 Nur Hadi, S.Pd.
 SDN 01 Bulungkulon, Jawa Tengah
2nd Place:
 Aris Kukuh Prasetyo, S.Pd.
 SDN Delik 2 Tuntang, Jawa Tengah
3rd Place:
 Hendri, S.Pd.
 SDN 09 Belakang Balok, Sumatera Barat

SMP/MTs
1st Place:
 Hj. Ai Tin Sumartini, M.Pd.
 SMPN 5 Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat
2nd Place:
 Sri Untari, S.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Sayung, Jawa Tengah
3rd Place:
 Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Turi, Jawa Timur

2016

SMA/MA
1st Place:
 Sugito, S.Pd., M.Si
 SMAN 1 Subah, Jawa Tengah
2nd Place:
 Endri Yumanta Besar, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SMKN 1 Juwiring, Jawa Tengah
3rd Place:
 Samidi, M.Pd.
 SMAN Jetis 1 Bantul, D.I. Yogyakarta



CONSTITUTIONAL AWARDS

SD (Elementary School)/MI (Islamic Elementary School) TEACHERS, SMP (Junior High School)/MTS (Islamic Junior High School) TEACHERS, SMA (High School)/SMK (Vocational High School)/MA (Islamic High School)/MAK (Vocational Islamic High School) TEACHERS, and SPECIAL SLB (Special Needs School) CATEGORIES

2021

2014-2021

SD/MI
1st Place:
 Pipit Pudji Astutik, M.Pd., M.M.
 SDN Purwantoro 01, Jawa Timur
2nd Place:
 Amirotul Azizah, S.H., S.Pd.
 MIN 6 Demak, Jawa Tengah
3rd Place:
 Edi Arham, S.Pi., M.Pd.
 SDN Lalowata, Sulawesi Tenggara

SMP/MTs
1st Place:
 Achmad Sholehudin, S.Pd.
 MTsN 1 Lamongan, Jawa Timur
2nd Place:
 Nyoman Agus Udayana, S.Pd.
 SMPN 3 Tegalalang, Gianyar, Bali
3rd Place:
 Syarifah Azizah, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat

SMA/SMK/MA/MAK
1st Place:
 Marwan Arjuli, S.Pd.
 SMAN 1 Poto Tano, Nusa Tenggara Barat
2nd Place:
 Dr. Ida Rohayani, M.Pd.
 SMAN 3 Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat
3rd Place:
 Nur Rochmah Erinawati, S.H., M.Pd.
 SMKN 1 Samigaluh, DI Yogyakarta

SMP/MTs
1st Place:
 Dirham Gumawang Andipurnama, S.Pd.
 SKHN 01 Pandeglang, Banten
2nd Place:
 Rusdian Jamil, S.Pd.
 SLBN 1 Martapura Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan
3rd Place:
 Ine Rahayu, M.M.Pd.
 SLBN Cicendo Kota Bandung, Jawa Barat

SD/MI
1st Place:
 Erry Trisna Nurhayana, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SDN 14 Pemecutan, Denpasar, Bali
2nd Place:
 Suci Salfiyani, S.Pd.SD.
 SDN Patalan 1 Probolinggo, Jawa Timur
3rd Place:
 Siti Chotijah, S.Pd.
 SDN 1 Suruh Karanganyar, Jawa Tengah

SMP/MTs
1st Place:
 Husnil Kirom, S.Pd., M.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Indralaya Utara, Sumatera Selatan
2nd Place:
 Nengsri Rohimah Munazzah, M.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Sukalarang, Jawa Barat
3rd Place:
 Nurwidati, S.Pd.
 SMPN 1 Godean, Jawa Tengah

SMA/MA
1st Place:
 Didit Yoga Sudibyo, S.Pd.
 SMKN 2 Kudus, Jawa Tengah
2nd Place:
 Eko Wahyu Jamaluddin, S.Pd.
 SMAN 3 Seulimeum, Aceh Besar, Aceh
3rd Place:
 Darli, S.Pd.
 SMAN 1 Petungkriyono, Jawa Tengah

2019

SD/MI
1st Place:
 Aini Rizqoh, M.Pd.
 SDN 3 Girmoyo, Jawa Timur
2nd Place:
 Hendrik Hermawan, S.Pd.SD., M.Pd.
 SD Negeri 1 Wirosari, Jawa Tengah
3rd Place :
 Harsiana Wardani, S.Pd.SD

SMP/MTs
1st Place:
 Sri Dewi Rokhimah
 SMPN 1 Kuta Selatan, Bali
2nd Place:
 Asep Sutisna Putra, M.Pd
 SMPN 17 Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat
3rd Place:
 Haryanto, S.Pd., M.Pd
 SMPN 10 Depok, Jawa Barat

SMA/MA
1st Place:
 Derry Nodyanto, M.Pd
 SMAN 1 Pemali, Bangka Belitung
2nd Place:
 Diyah Lusiana, M.Pd.
3rd Place:
 Nurokhmah, M.Pd
 MAN 3 Bantul, Yogyakarta

2018

SD/MI
1st Place:
 Dian Perdana Sulistya Rosid, S.Pd
 SDN 02 Tarubatang, Jawa Tengah
2nd Place:
 Khafiq Andri Prasetyo
 SDN Dadapayam 02, Jawa Tengah
3rd Place:
 Supriyadi, S.Pd
 MI Muhammadiyah Karanganyar, Jawa

SMP/MTs
1st Place:
 Ani Susilawati, M.Pd
 MTsN 4 Gunungkidul, D.I. Yogyakarta
2nd Place:
 Dra. Winarni
 SMPN 189 Jakarta, DKI Jakarta
3rd Place:
 Desi Kristianti, S.Pd
 SMPN 14 Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat

SMA/MA
1st Place:
 Wagimin, S.Pd., M.Pd
 SMKN 8 Surakarta, Jawa Tengah
2nd Place:
 Masifa, S.Pd., M.Pd
 SMAN 1 Gerokgak Buleleng, Bali
3rd Place:
 Hartiningsih, M.Pd
 MAN 1 Kota Yogyakarta, DIY

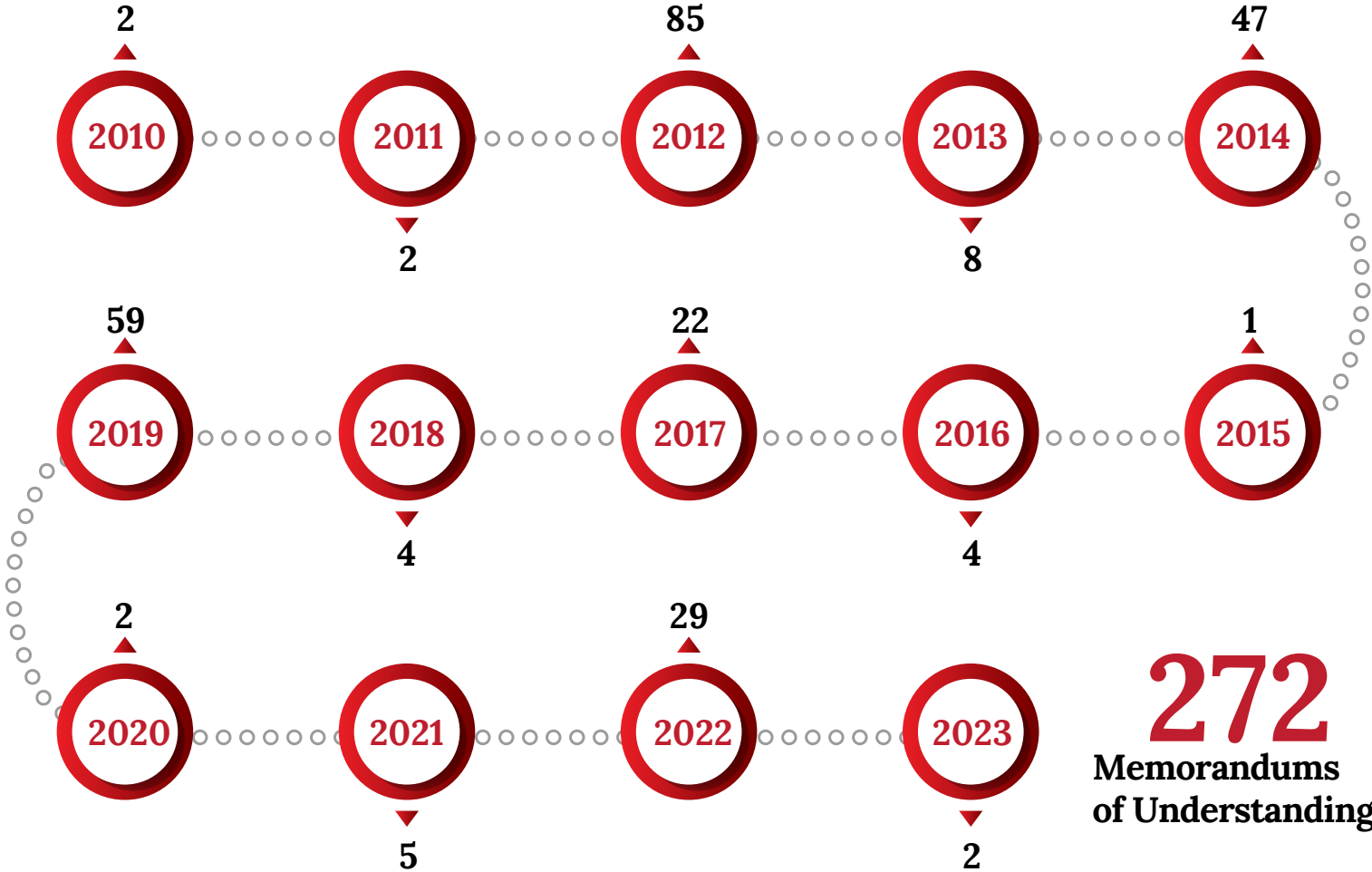
2017

Signing of Memorandum of Understanding

In its efforts to provide an understanding of the Constitutional Court, the Constitution and Pancasila consistently and continuously to the public, the Constitutional Court has signed the memorandums of understanding with various parties with strategic roles. Among others, with the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Religion to organize the Seminar on Raising a Culture of Constitutional Awareness for Citizenship Education Teachers and Constitutional Awards for Citizenship Education Teachers. In addition, the Constitutional Court also signed a cooperation agreement with the People's Consultative Assembly regarding the

Constitutional Socialization Program and Development of Culture of Pancasila and Constitutional Awareness and so on.

Until today, at the age of 20, Constitutional Court has carried out 272 collaborations with various parties. The Constitutional Court believes that all these measures will be able to push the Constitutional Court's role in increasing the understanding of constitutional rights of citizens, the quality of law education, and the development of work programs.



20 Years of Increasing Constitutional Awareness



20th

**ACTIVE ROLE ON THE
GLOBAL ARENA**

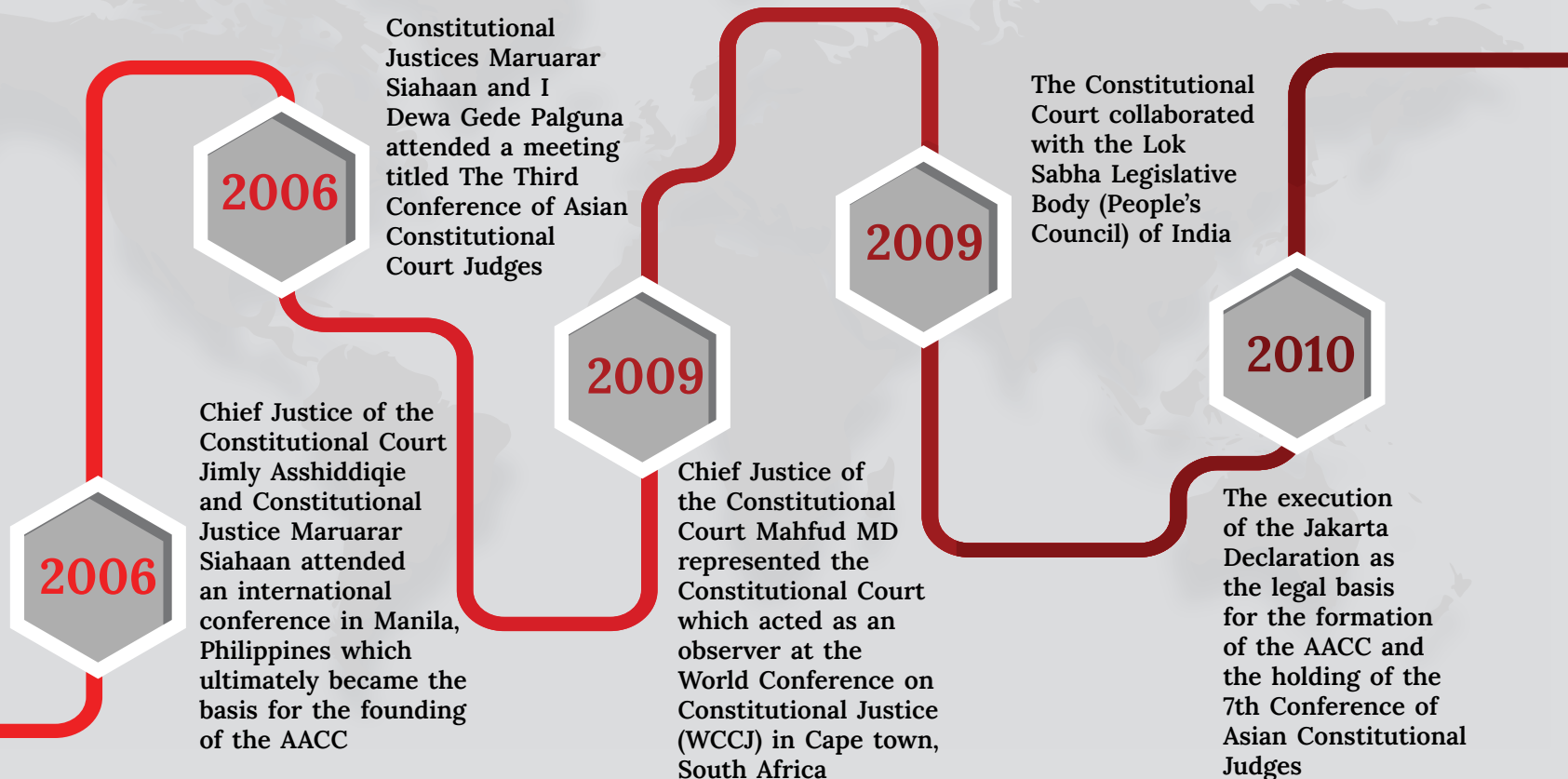
As an institution established on 13 August 2003, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia is the first constitutional judiciary to be born in the 20th century. So as the new kid on the block, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia needs to introduce itself and to learn from similar institutions that have previously been established. Since its establishment, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia has seen the global world as a place to study the characteristics of constitutional judiciary. Throughout 2003 to 2004, several meetings were recorded between the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia and the Constitutional Court of Germany, the Constitutional Court of Thailand, the Constitutional Court of Austria and the Constitutional Court of Italy. Of these visits, the visit to Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, in 2006 became a momentum.

The main purpose of expanding the international relations provides two benefits. First, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia gains knowledge about the development of the constitution and law through the exchange of experience and information which will contribute positively to improving the quality of decisions in the domestic level. On the other hand, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia is able to make contributions to the international world regarding the practice of handling constitutional cases and implementation of the noble values possessed and adhered to by the Indonesian people.

INITIATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Initiation to build international relations has actually begun since the first generation of justices. The following is a brief summary of Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia's journey in building international relations.

INITIATION OF THE ROLE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ON THE GLOBAL



AACC

In 2010, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia together with similar institutions from Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand and Uzbekistan signed the Jakarta Declaration which marked the formation of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC). The formation of AACC aims to be a forum for cooperation and exchange of experiences and information among its members.

In addition, through AACC, the members are committed to maintaining the independence of the constitutional judiciary, upholding of the rule of law, democracy, and protection of human rights. AACC members will meet at least once a year to organize Member Council Meeting and once every two years to hold a congress. The following is the journey of the formation of AACC.

Journey of the formation of A A C C



2006

The idea of forming the Asian Constitutional Court was emerged in Ulaanbaatar



2022

The Constitutional Court held a joint conference of AACC with the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa (CCJA) as one of the activities in the series of the Fifth WCCJ Congress in Bali



2010

The Jakarta Declaration marked the formation of the AACC by seven countries, namely Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Thailand and Uzbekistan



2012

The First AACC Congress was held in Seoul, South Korea with the addition of new members, namely Russia, Tajikistan,



2014

Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court Hamdan Zoelva was named President of the AACC at the Second Congress held in Turkiye



2015

With the end of Hamdan Zoelva's term of office as Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court, the baton of leadership went to Arief Hidayat as Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court.



2017

AACC collaborates with the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa (CCJA) in Surakarta, Solo



2016

The term of office of the AACC president held by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia was extended until 2017. Then a statute for a two-year presidential period was agreed and it designated Malaysia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Thailand as candidates for the next AACC presidency in sequence



2016

The Board of Members decided through the Bali Declaration to form a consolidated permanent secretariat in three countries, namely Indonesia (Planning and Coordination Division), South Korea (Research and Development Division), and Turkiye (Training and Human Resources Development Centre)



2015

The Constitutional Court held the first meeting of the AACC Secretary General on 25 - 27 April 2015

CCJ-I

On 24 December 2022, the Turkiye Constitutional Court held the First Congress of the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of the Islamic World (CCJ-I) in Istanbul. A total of 32 Constitutional Courts, the Supreme Court, and similar institutions with constitutional authority from Islamic-based countries gathered and approved the Istanbul Declaration which marked the formation of CCJ-I as an association.



The Formation of J-OIC

The idea of initiating the formation of a Constitutional Court organization for Islamic countries, which was once initiated by the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court for the period of 2003 - 2008, Jimly Asshiddiqie, was welcomed by the Turkiye Constitutional Court.

The Turkiye Constitutional Court, First Conference of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts/Councils and Equivalent Institutions of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (J-OIC) was attended by 42 countries. The meeting resulted in the Istanbul Declaration.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia was selected to be a working committee together with Turkiye, Algeria, Pakistan and Gambia to discuss the forms of cooperation for constitutional justice in OIC member countries.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia held the Second J-OIC Conference on 16-17 September 2021 in Bandung which was attended by 38 Constitutional Courts and similar institutions from various countries.

2021

The second J-OIC conference gave birth to the Bandung Declaration. This declaration also officially named the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of OIC Member States (CCJ-OIC) and gave the working committee a mandate to draft statutes and communicate with the OIC.

World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ))

World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ) merupakan organisasi yang menyatukan Mahkamah Konstitusi, Dewan Konstitusi, dan Mahkamah Agung di Afrika, Amerika, Asia, Australia/Oceania, dan Eropa dengan total sebanyak 119 negara anggota. Keadilan konstitusional menjadi kata kunci yang mendasari dibentuknya organisasi ini. Keadilan konstitusional dikejawantahkan dalam bentuk pengujian undang-undang—sebagai elemen kunci demokrasi, perlindungan hak asasi manusia, dan penegakan hukum. Berdasarkan Statuta, WCCJ terdiri dari tiga organ, yaitu Majelis Umum, Biro, dan Sekretariat. Majelis Umum WCCJ merupakan seluruh anggota WCCJ, sedangkan anggota Biro terdiri dari perwakilan organisasi regional dan linguistik, tuan rumah kongres yang akan datang dan sebelumnya, dan empat lembaga peradilan yang dipilih oleh Majelis Umum yang mewakili Benua Afrika, Amerika, Asia/Oceania, dan

Eropa. Adapun Sekretariat WCCJ menjadi salah satu tugas dari Venice Commission.

Setelah menjadi observer WCCJ sejak tahun 2009, akhirnya pada 30 April 2013 melalui Keputusan Presiden (KEPPRES) Nomor 14 Tahun 2013 tentang Penetapan Keanggotaan Indonesia pada World Conference on Constitutional Justice, MKRI resmi menjadi anggota penuh organisasi ini. Sejak bergabung dalam forum global ini, MKRI telah menorehkan kesan melalui serangkaian eksistensinya. Salah satu torehan baik peran MKRI dalam WCCJ adalah kesuksesan dalam menyelenggarakan Kongres ke-5 WCCJ di Nusa Dua Bali pada 4 – 5 Oktober 2023. Sebagai tuan rumah, banyak lika-liku yang harus dilalui MKRI. Berikut perjalanan MKRI hingga akhirnya terpilih sebagai tuan rumah Kongres ke-5 WCCJ.

The journey of the Constitutional Court to be chosen as

THE HOST OF WCCJ 2022



The Algerian Ambassador to Indonesia requested an audience with the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia to deliver a letter from the Chairman of the Algerian Constitutional Council who wished for the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia's solidarity and support for Algeria's proposal to host the 5th WCCJ congress in 2020;

In the WCCJ Bureau Meeting, Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia withdrew the candidacy of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia to host the 5th WCCJ Congress in 2020 and supported Algeria as the organizer;

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia delegation (led by Constitutional Justice Enny Nurbaningsih) emphasized the commitment of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia to nominate itself to host the 6th WCCJ congress in 2023 (Indonesia competed with the Canadian Supreme Court which also officially stated its readiness).

The Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and Constitutional Justices of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia actively stated Indonesia's readiness to host the 6th WCCJ congress and received support from several foreign Constitutional Courts;

At the fourth AACC Congress, all AACC members declared their support for Indonesia as the host of WCCJ in 2022.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia hosted the 5th WCCJ Congress which was successfully held on 4-7 October 2022 in Nusa Dua, Bali with the theme "Constitutional Justice and Peace". This grand meeting was attended by 94 constitutional court delegates and similar institutions with a total of 583 participants.

March 2017

September 2017

September 2017

September 2017

March 2018

February 2019

August 2019

August - December 2019

March 2020

August 2019

September 2020

October 2022

At the WCCJ Bureau meeting, Indonesia expressed its proposal to host the 5th WCCJ congress in 2020;

The Chairman of the Algerian Constitutional Council proposed a bilateral meeting with the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia to discuss the request for solidarity of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia with the Algerian Constitutional Council;

At the WCCJ Bureau Meeting, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia again declared the readiness of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia to host the next WCCJ congress, namely the 6th congress in 2023;

The Secretary General of the WCCJ stated that due to the impossible domestic conditions, Algeria will postpone the 5th WCCJ congress which originally should be held in 2020 to be held in 2021;

The Secretary General of the WCCJ Bureau said that the Algerian Constitutional Council expressed its inability to hold the 5th WCCJ congress and proposed Indonesia as a substitute host.

Indonesia was selected by a majority of members to host WCCJ in 2022.

Bilateral Relations

Not only expanding cooperation in a multilateral context, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia also strengthens relations with judiciary which have the authority to safeguard the spirit of the constitution and other institutions that are bilaterally relevant. The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia's international relations practices in the corridor of bilateral cooperation are carried out in the form of official visits, exchange of information, correspondence, as well as the implementation of short training and internship, including the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia also maintained good relations with representatives of friendly countries in Indonesia.



Memorandum of Understanding

NOVEMBER 1, 2017
NOVEMBER 1, 2020

MARCH 1, 2016
MARCH 1, 2021



OCTOBER 9, 2018
OCTOBER 9, 2021



MAASTRICHT
SCHOOL OF
MANAGEMENT
(MSM)



THE HAGUE
UNIVERSITY
OF APPLIED
SCIENCES

NOVEMBER 13, 2014
NOVEMBER 13, 2019

REPUBLIC OF
KOREA



RUSSIAN



NOVEMBER 4, 2019
NOVEMBER 4, 2024

ÚSTAVNÍ
SOUD
CZECH REPUBLIC



The Constitutional Court
of the Republic Indonesia



NOVEMBER 18, 2014
NOVEMBER 18, 2019

THAILAND



NOVEMBER 2, 2019
NOVEMBER 2, 2024



KAZAKHSTAN

APRIL 24, 2007
APRIL 24, 2012

TURKEY



DECEMBER 1, 2021
DECEMBER 1, 2026



SPAIN

FEBRUARY 18, 2013
FEBRUARY 18, 2018

AZERBAIJAN



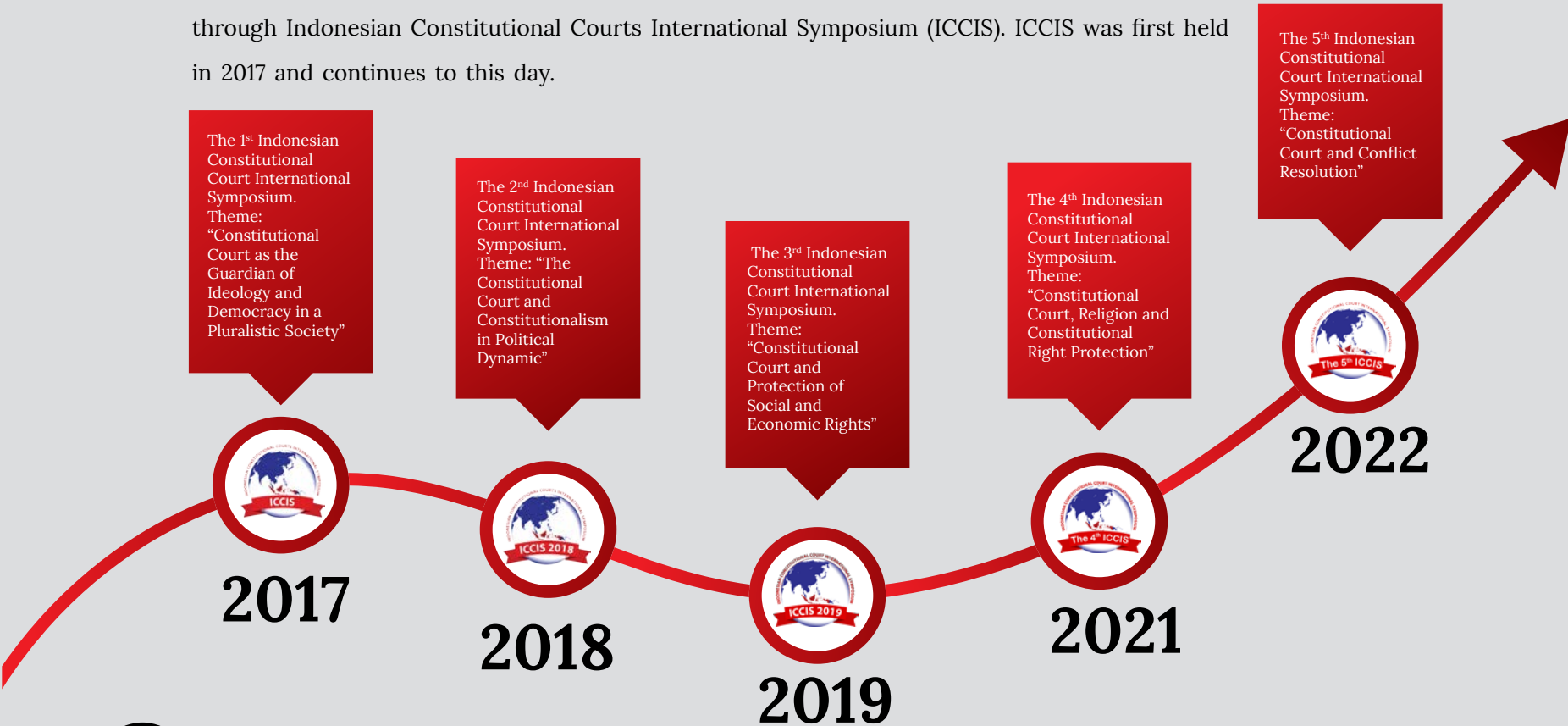
JULY 12, 2010
JULY 12, 2015

MOROCCO



ICCIS

In addition to these activities, the Constitutional Court also plays an international role by facilitating the exchange of constitutional understanding based on a scientific approach through Indonesian Constitutional Courts International Symposium (ICCIS). ICCIS was first held in 2017 and continues to this day.



20TH

**CONSTITUTIONAL
PUBLICATION**

PUBLICATION OF CONSTITUTION

In the spirit of increasing the constitutional awareness of the citizens, the Constitutional Court publishes a number of publication products, including the Constitution Journal, Constitutional Review, Scientific Books and *Majalah KONSTITUSI* (Constitution Magazine).

Constitutional Journal

The Constitutional Court seriously carries out the dissemination of scientific works on the constitution theme through the publications of Constitutional Journal and Constitutional Review.



The Constitution Journal has been published since the establishment of the Constitutional Court, in 2004 to be precise. This means that to date, the Constitution Journal has been published in twenty editions. It must be understood that at its inception, the Constitution Journal was not yet regularly published. However, since 2013, the Constitution Journal has established itself as a quarterly scientific media that publishes 4 volumes per year, namely in March, June, September and December. Since 2015, the Constitution Journal has been establishing an open journal system based management through www.jurnalkonstitusi.mkri.id, so that various published scientific articles can be disseminated more massively.

Constitutional Review

The Constitutional Review was first published in 2015. It is published every May and December. The Constitutional Review is an English language journal which is projected as

an international journal and focuses on constitutional issues from a global perspective. The Constitutional Review contains research results, conceptual studies, comparative studies of constitutions throughout the world.

Since 2 September 2021, the Constitutional Review has succeeded in achieving the Scopus indexation, which shows international recognition. The Constitutional Review has been based on open journal system since it was first published via www.consrev.mkri.id.



Scientific Books

The constitutional civilization built by the Constitutional Court is also supported through the publication of scientific books by Constitutional Justices and Constitutional Court employees. There is no denying that the atmosphere of the core business of the Constitutional Court which is substantial in nature, is coloured and supported by scientific nuances. Therefore, the tradition of writing needs to be built and preserved within the Constitutional Court.

In this second decade, the Constitutional Court has returned to its tradition of publishing scientific books to commemorate the institution's anniversary, which began when it turned 16 in 2019. In detail, the Constitutional Court published 25 books in 2009. The number of books published by the Constitutional Court increased to 28 books in 2020, and again increased to 30 books in 2021.

Finally, in 2022, there was another increase with the publication of 33 books. In total, the Constitutional Court has published 116 books within the last 4 years.

These books can be accessed at the Constitutional Court Library and obtained through the publisher.

Majalah Konstitusi (Constitution Magazine)

In addition to dissemination using a scientific approach, the Constitutional Court also publishes articles with popular nuances through *Majalah Konstitusi (Constitution Magazine)*. *Berita Majalah Konstitusi (BMK or Constitution Magazine News)* was first published on 2 January 2004. BMK exists as a form of information openness and institutional responsibility towards the public. The editorial team, which until now is attached to the structure of the Public Relations and Protocol Bureau, pioneered the first monthly publication material at the Constitutional Court based on, "A Thousand Works are Better than a Hope".

Various innovations and creativity are presented by the editorial team starting from the written works, the cover variations to the name change. The name BMK was changed to Majalah Konstitusi in the June 2010 edition.

As time goes by and as technology develops, since the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, Majalah Konstitusi has only been available in digital copy form on the Constitutional Court website. Until today, the editorial team always presents interesting Main Reports and various sections such as Editorial, Aperture, Constitutional Room, Classical Library, Constitutional Research, Amendment Minutes, Opinion, Hi MK (information on constitution and constitutional court or similar institution based on an international perspective) and so on.

MAJALAH

TAHUN 2012

TAHUN 2004

TAHUN 2023



Social Media of Constitutional Court

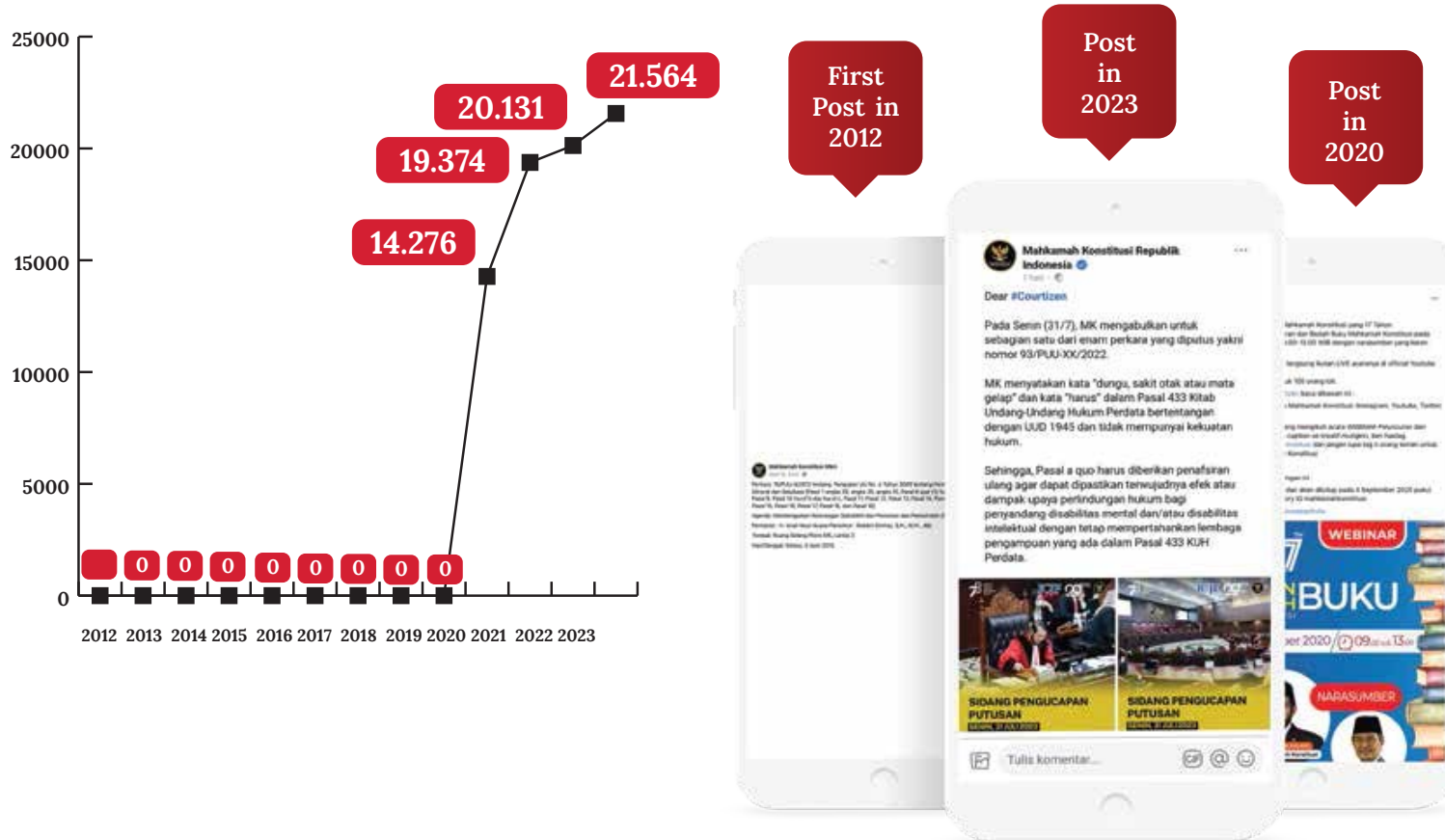
Technological developments have a broad impact on the speed of information received by humans. In a matter of seconds, information flies so fast that it can be instantly caught in your hand. Likewise, the information regarding the court and non-court activities of the Constitutional Court. A world without borders that is interconnected and transparent is a challenge for judiciary to reach the justice seekers.

For the first time, the Constitutional Court utilized the Twitter platform in April 2012 as a means of maximizing its reach to the justice seekers who actively use social media.

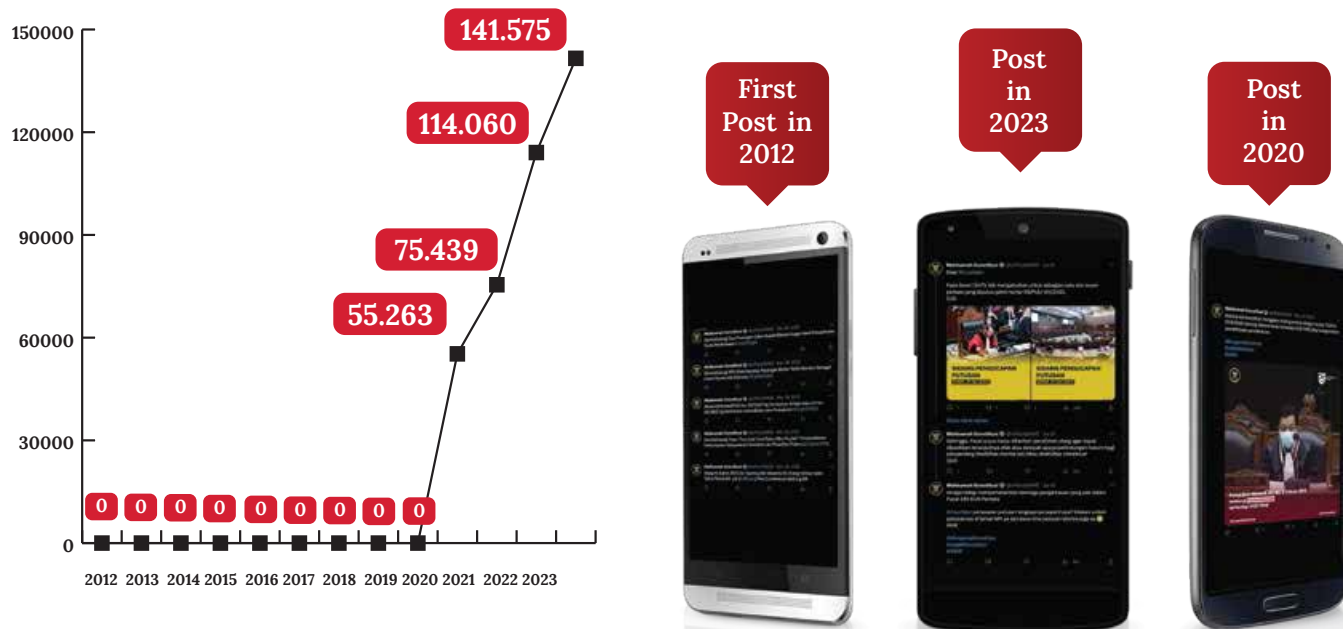
The Constitutional Court also expanded its reach by trying a number of social media to publish information while increasing the constitutional awareness of the citizens. In the early years, the Constitutional Court only has social media in the form of Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and Spotify. Then in mid-2022, the Constitutional Court joined the Tiktok platform.

Currently, the Constitutional Court manages social media platforms consisting of:

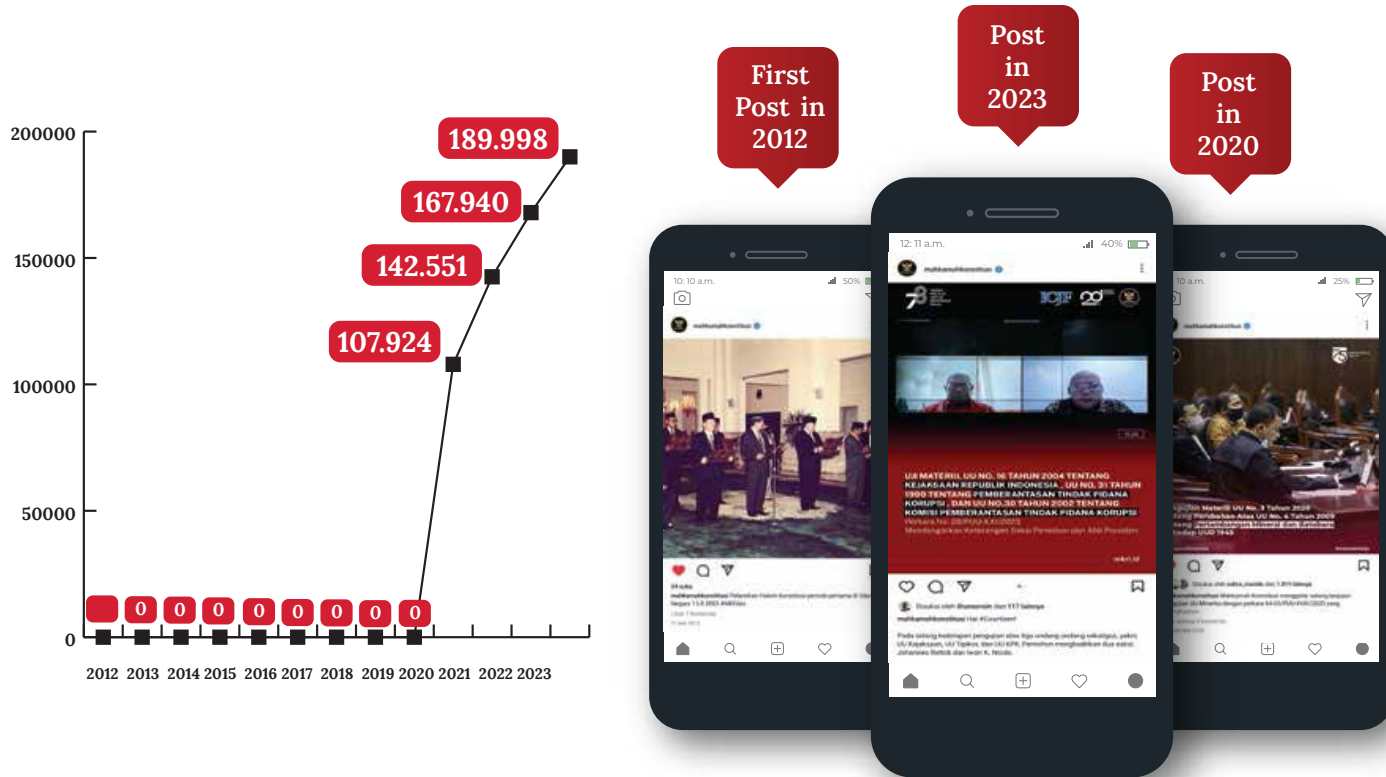
1. Facebook: officialmkri (joined on April 2012 - verified on August 2021)



2. Twitter: officialmkri (joined on March 2012 – verified on May 2021)

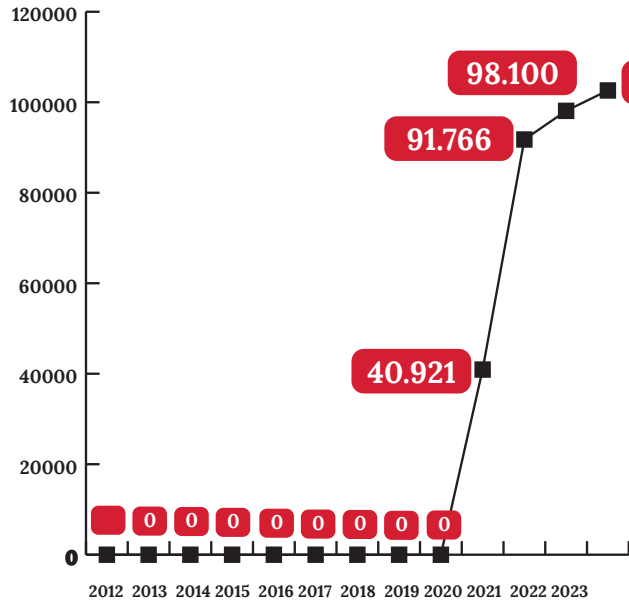


3. Instagram: mahkamahkonstitusi (joined on May 2013 – verified on December 2019)

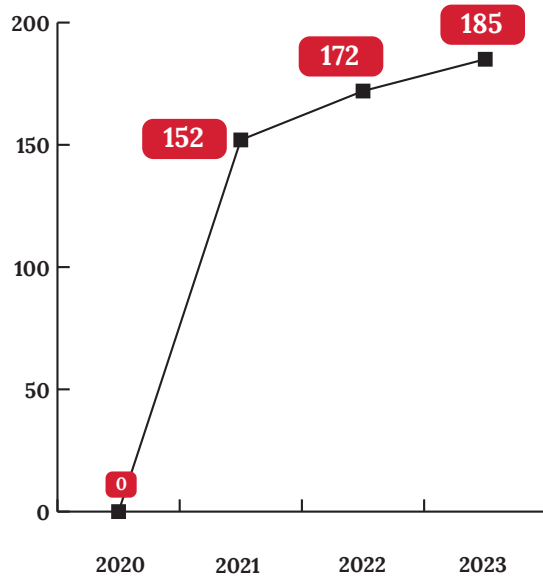


20 Years of Constitutional Publication

4. Youtube: Mahkamah Konstitusi RI (joined on July 2012 - verified on November 2020)



5. Spotify: Mahkamah Konstitusi RI (joined on December 2020)



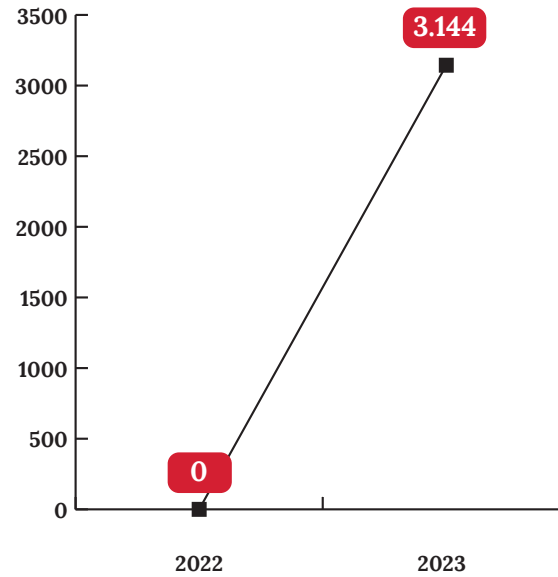
First Post in 2012



Post in 2023



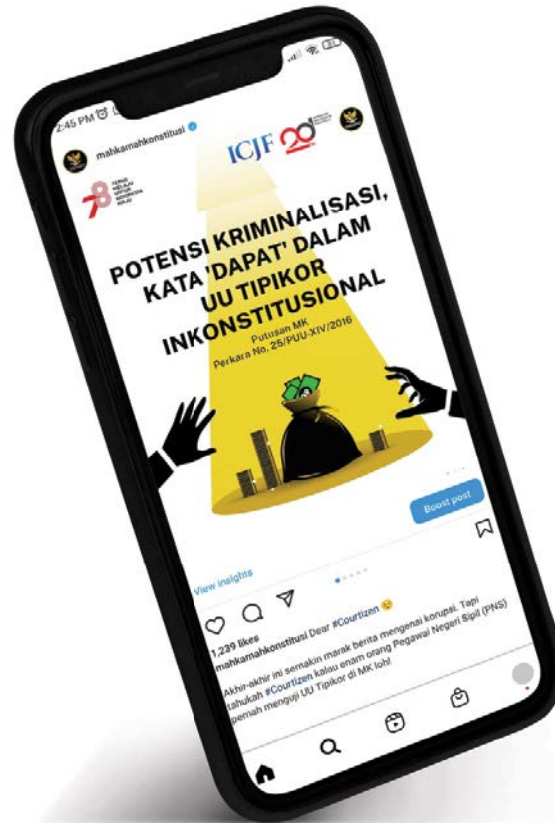
6. Tik Tok : officialMKRI (joined on July 2022)



In September 2020, as a form of approach between the institution and the public, especially the Constitutional Court's social media followers, the Constitutional Court's social media audience is referred to as the Courtizen and the Constitutional Court social media admin is referred to as the Courtmin.

Demographics and Number of Constitutional Court Social Media Followers

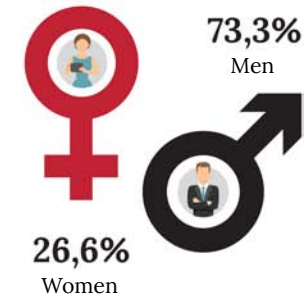
Based on data, Constitutional Court's social media followers have been growing since 2020 until today, they consist of various groups with various differences in terms of country and city of origin as well as age and gender.



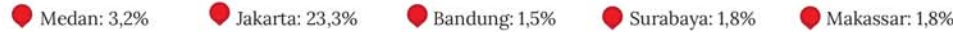
Social Media Demographics



GENDER



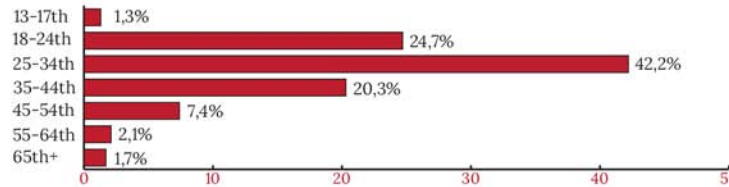
CITY OF ORIGIN



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



AGE

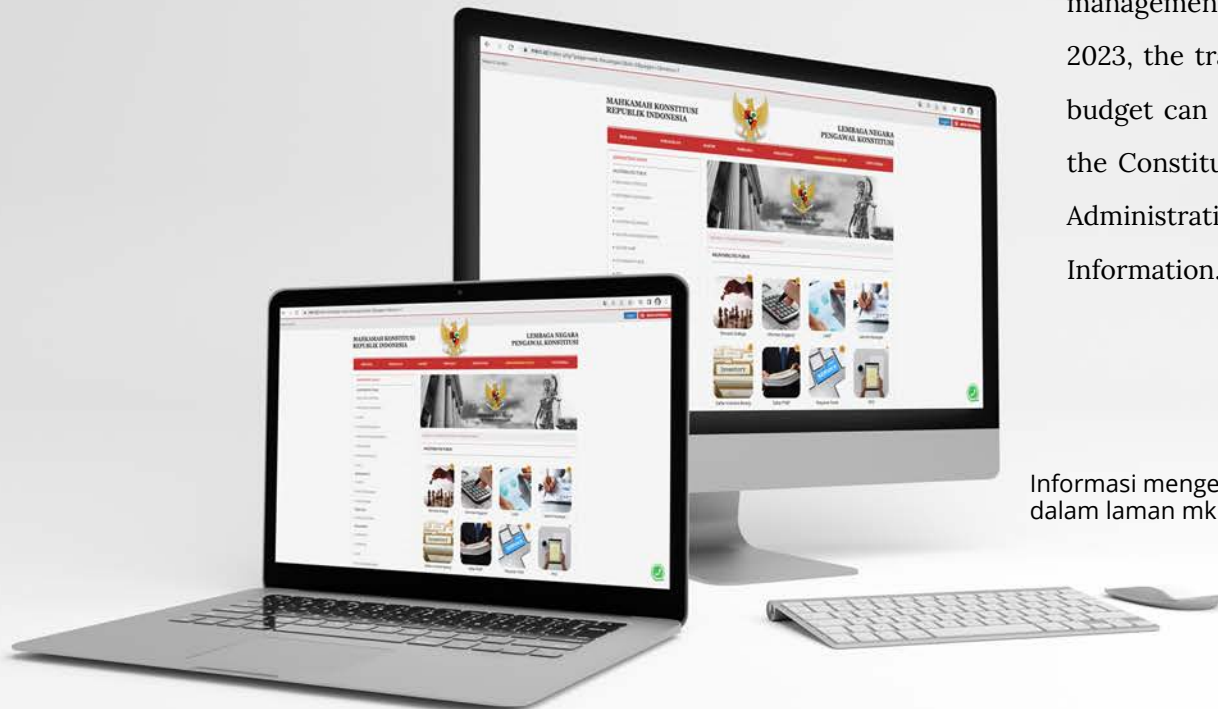


20th

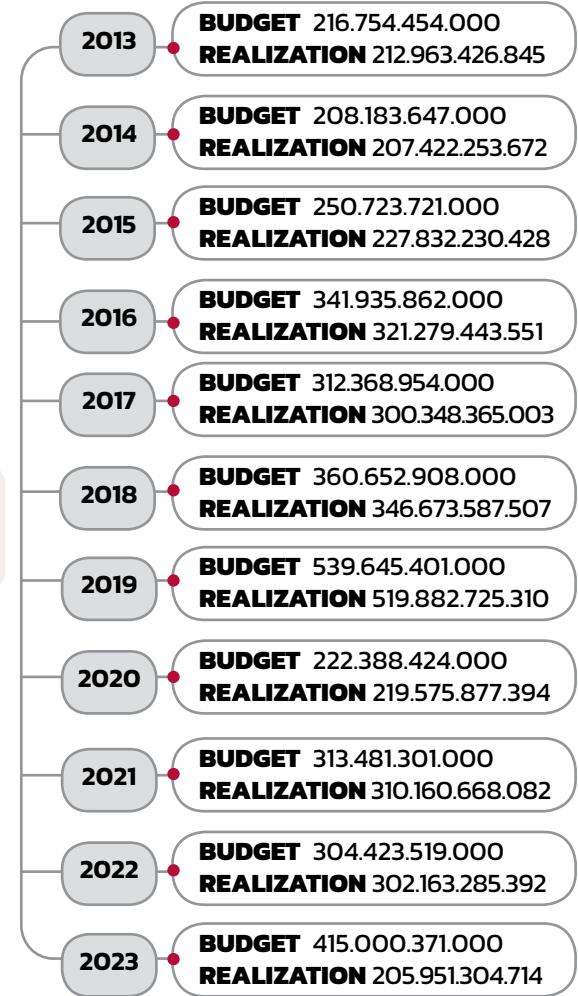
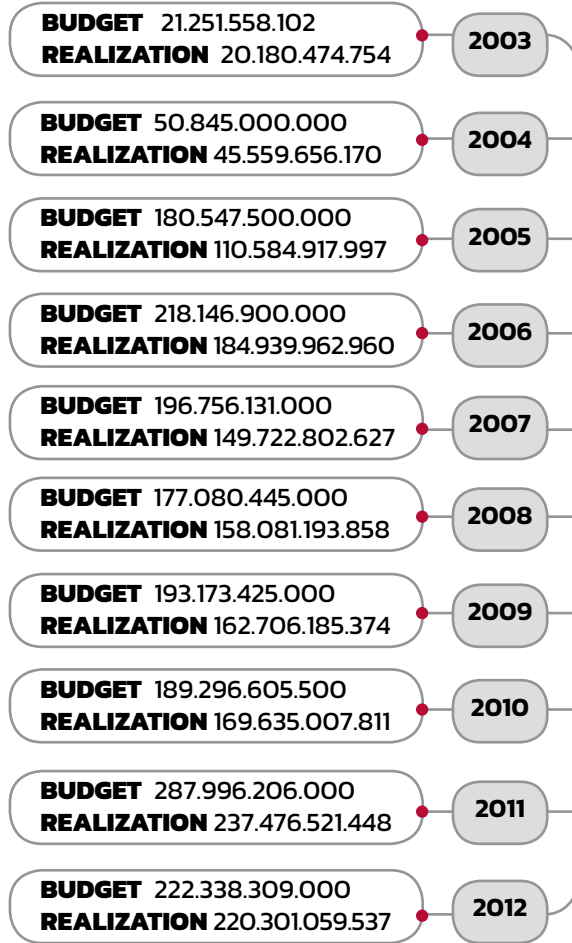
**BUDGET
TRANSPARENCY**

Information regarding the budget of a ministry or institution in Indonesia will generally be “very difficult” to obtain. Moreover if the budget is related to a state institution. Since its inception, the Constitutional Court has been committed to providing open information to the public. Pursuant to Law Number 24 of 2003 as amended by Law No. 8 of 2011 concerning the Constitutional Court (Constitutional Court Law), it emphasizes the need for the

Constitutional Court to carry out its institutional duties well, free from various fraudulent practices, and with responsibility. The Constitutional Court Law also orders the Constitutional Court to publish periodic reports openly to the public regarding various matters related to the implementation of its main duties and functions as a judiciary. One of them is the report on budget management. In the two decades from 2003 to 2023, the track record of the Constitutional Court budget can be seen and accessed by the public via the Constitutional Court website in the General Administration section and by clicking on Budget Information.



Informasi mengenai anggaran MK dalam laman mkri.id



By looking at the Constitutional Court's budget, there are several years that are important to discuss. At its inception, the Constitutional Court as a new institution had its own budget in the State Budget in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Constitutional Court Law. However, because the Constitutional Court did not yet have any work unit since the Secretariat General and the Registrar's Office of the Constitutional Court was not yet established, the Constitutional Court budget is temporarily entrusted to the work unit of the Secretariat General of the People's Consultative Assembly. In other words, in 2003, the Constitutional Court has not handled the management of its budget directly and independently.

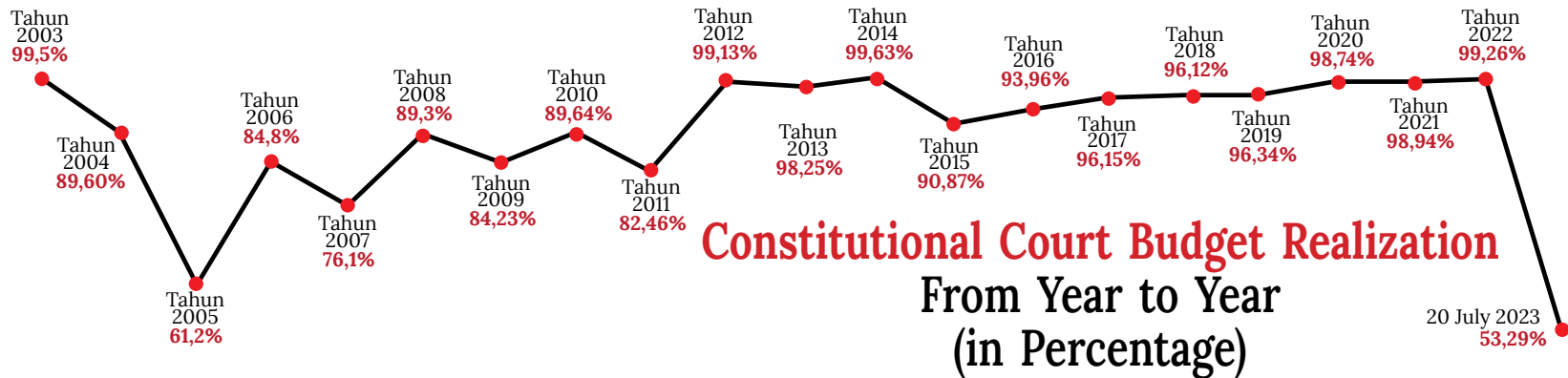
After one year has passed, precisely in 2004, the Constitutional Court received a budget intended for bailout funds for the Constitutional Court's operational costs; allocation of funds for the 2004 election dispute settlement

trial; procurement of land and buildings belonging to PT. Telkom Indonesia, Tbk, which would later be used as the Constitutional Court office. Then, two years in a row - namely in 2005 and 2006, the Constitutional Court received a budget which, apart from implementing several programs, was also intended for the construction of the Constitutional Court building.

Meanwhile in 2009 and 2014, in general the budget realization for that year was used to support the implementation of the Constitutional Court's authority such as to handle the disputes over the results of the Legislative and President/Vice President Elections as well as the Regional Head Election, to increase constitutional awareness, as well as to increase and develop general administrative and judicial support which includes human resources, infrastructure and organization.

Likewise, in 2023, it continues to prepare to face various challenges, especially when handling the disputes over the results of the president/vice president general election, legislative members general election, and regional head election. In this regard, the Constitutional Court also made a number of preparations to make the administration of the elections a success.

Simultaneously in 2024, namely Technical Guidance Activities concerning Procedural Law in Disputes over Election Results; Workshop on Handling Election Results Disputes; Preparation and Determination of Constitutional Court Regulations; and Improvement of Facilities and Infrastructure.



CLOSING

The book “Twenty Years of Giving Meaning to Constitutional Civilization” is a summary of facts and events that spread between two points 20 years apart. Even though we have done everything possible, not all facts and events are able to be displayed in narratives or pictures in this limited space. However, this is never intended to minimize, eliminate or terminate them from the pages of history.

This book is both a record and a companion portrait, as well as a reminder that the Constitutional Court has reached this point in two decades. The time will come and the next decades will be encountered with different dynamics and challenges. With completely different narration and pictures.

There are parts in this record that we are grateful for, proud of, and want to achieve again along with their sensation. On the other hand, there are also parts that trigger enthusiasm to create better or more ideal conditions.

The two-decade point is a crucial point that becomes the momentum for the Constitutional Court to look back, to be treated as a ‘foothold’ in order to make a big leap forward. To answer the challenges of the times. To give more meaning to its existence in giving meaning to constitutional civilization. To always use the 1945 Constitution as a guide in organizing and directing this country towards its goals: The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with all the people living justly and prosperously under Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.



20th