



MANDATE TO SAFEGUARD PEOPLE'S VOICES



**ANNUAL REPORT
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
2024**

ANNUAL REPORT

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

2024



ANNUAL REPORT 2024

xxvi + 10 pages; 210 x 297 mm

First Edition, January 2025

**MANDATE
TO SAFEGUARD
PEOPLE'S VOICE**

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 6-7 Jakarta 10110

Phone. (021) 23529000

email: office@mkri.id

www.mkri.id

EDITORIAL TEAM

BOARD OF ADVISORS

Suhartoyo
Saldi Isra
Anwar Usman
Arief Hidayat
Enny Nurbaningsih
Daniel Yusmic Pancastaki Foekh
M. Guntur Hamzah
Ridwan Mansyur
Arsul Sani

ADVISOR

Heru Setiawan
Muhidin

PIC

Pan Mohamad Faiz

COORDINATOR

Triyono Edy Budhiarto
Wiryanto
Ida Ria Tambunan
Kurniasih Panti Rahayu
Tatang Garjito
Sigit Purnomo
Sri Handayani
Fajar Laksono
Nanang Subekti
Budi Wijayanto
Mundiri

FINAL EDITOR

Fajar Laksono

CHAIRMAN

Andi Hakim

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Achmad Dodi Haryadi

SECRETARY

Tiara Agustina

COVER DESIGN

Hermanto

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Teguh Birawa Putra
Rudi
Nur Budiman
Hermanto

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION

Ifa Dwi Septian
R. Widjaya
Fauzan F.

INFOGRAPHICS

Zahra Marida Putri
Ilham Erwin

WRITERS

Nur Rosikin
Lulu Anjarsari P.
Sri Pujianti
Utami Argawati
Ilham Wiryadi
Bambang Panji Erawan
Bayu Wicaksono
Mimi Kartika

MATERIALS AND DATA

Tiara Agustina
Fitri Yuliana
Raisa Ayudhita
Andhini Sayu Fauzia
Rudi Kurniawan

TRANSLATORS

Agusweka P. Siregar
Donny Yuniarto
Sherly Octaviana S.
Yuanna Sisilia
Yuniar Widiastuti



VISION



Upholding
Constitution through
Modern and Reliable
Judiciary



MISSIONS

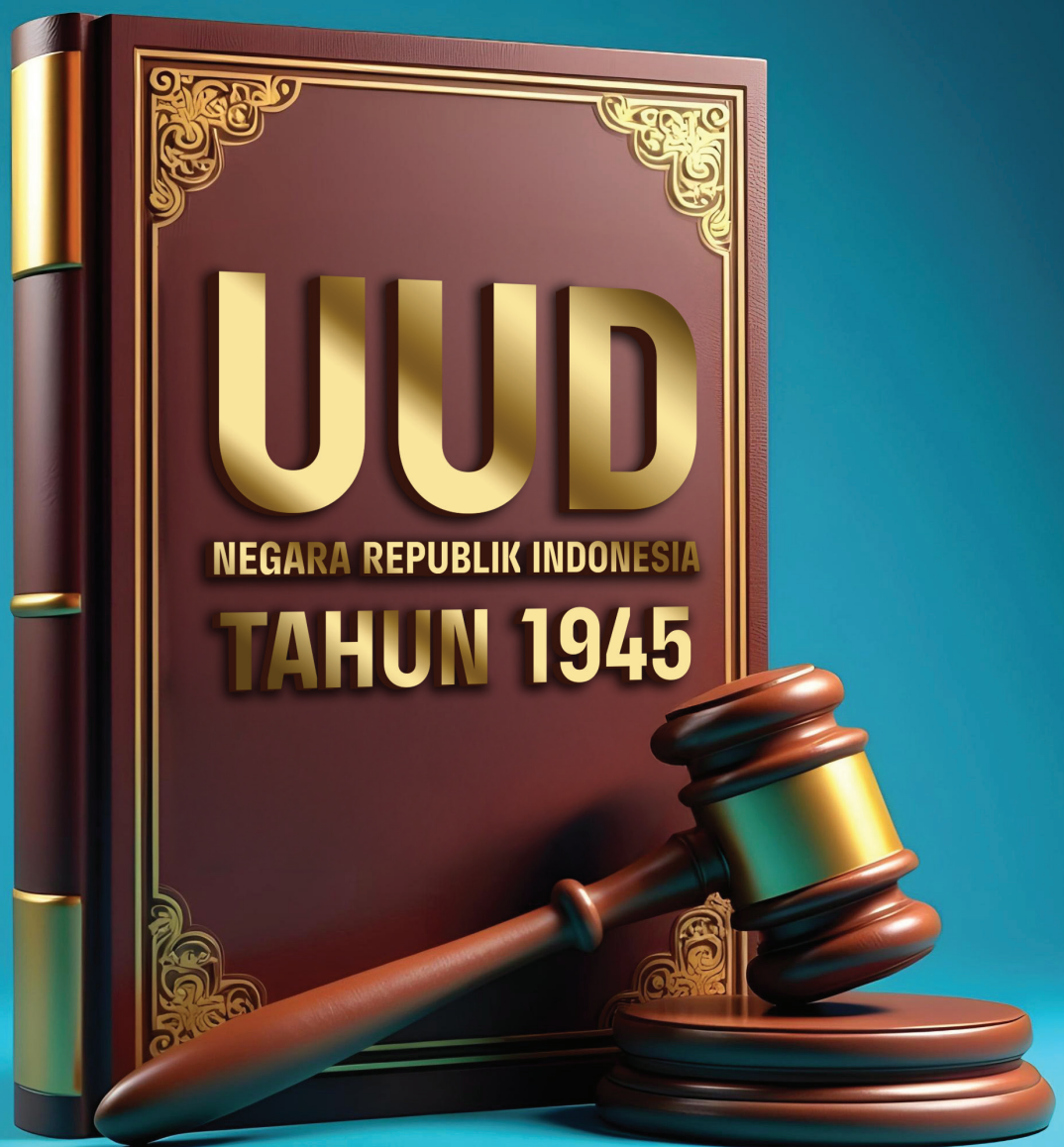


1. To strengthen the **integrity** of constitutional justice
2. To improve **constitutional awareness** among citizens and state officials
3. To improve **the quality of decisions**

AUTHORITY

1. Reviewing laws against the Constitution
2. Deciding disputes over the authority of state institutions whose powers are granted by the Constitution
3. Deciding on the dissolution of political parties
4. Deciding disputes concerning the results of general elections
5. Deciding on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged violations by the President and/or Vice President according to the Constitution

Based on Decision No. 85/PUU-XX/2022, the Constitutional Court also has jurisdiction to **decide disputes** on the final determination of vote counts in **the election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors.**



UUD

NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA

TAHUN 1945

SAPTA KAR



1. INDEPENDENCE

The independence of constitutional justices is a fundamental prerequisite for realizing the ideals of a rule of law state and serves as a guarantee for the upholding of law and justice.



2. IMPATIALITY

Impartiality is an inherent principle in the very essence of the function of constitutional justices as parties expected to provide solutions to every case submitted to the Court.



3. INTEGRITY

Integrity is the inner quality that reflects the wholeness and balance of the constitutional justices' personalities, both as individuals and as state officials in performing their duties.

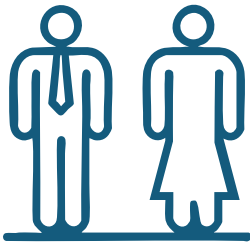


4. PROPRIETY AND DECENCY

Propriety and decency are norms of personal and interpersonal morality reflected in the conduct of the constitutional justices, both as individuals and as state officials in the performance of their professional duties, that inspire respect, dignity, and trust.



SAHUTAMA



5. EQUALITY

Equality is a principle that ensures equal treatment for all people, based on just and civilized humanity, without discrimination on the grounds of religion, ethnicity, race, skin color, gender, physical condition, socioeconomic status, age, political views, or other similar reasons.



6. COMPETENCE AND DILIGENCE

Competence and diligence are essential prerequisites for the implementation of sound and trustworthy judiciary.



7. WISDOM AND PRUDENCE

The constitutional justices are required to act in accordance with legal norms and other norms prevailing in society, taking into account the prevailing circumstances and conditions, to be able to foresee the consequences of their actions, and to exercise patience while remaining firm and straightforward.

Code of Ethics and Conduct
for Constitutional Justices



FOREWORD

The year 2024 marks the Constitutional Court's 21st anniversary. Since its establishment on August 13, 2003, the Court has served as a catalyst in Indonesia's constitutional system. Its pursuit to become a modern and trusted institution has transformed paradigms and disrupted the judiciary. History has inscribed the Court's milestones in its service to safeguard the Constitution. The doors to justice remain open—accessible both online and offline.

In 2024, the Court once again handed down landmark rulings, particularly on the presidential and vice-presidential election as well as the legislative election. Two disputes over the presidential election were resolved, bringing closure to the public debate surrounding the process. Meanwhile, in adjudicating the legislative election results dispute, the

Court took steps to transcend rigid formalism—for example, concerning the requirement of 30% women's representation, adjustments to the administrative mechanism of the noken system, and other matters.

After concluding the settlement of election results disputes, the Court's work did not simply come to a halt. The Court pressed forward in protecting citizens' constitutional rights through the judicial review of laws. Among its monumental decisions were: ruling that the parliamentary threshold remains conditionally constitutional for the 2029 House of Representatives election and subsequent elections as long as it adheres to the requirements set forth in the Court's decision; ruling that lowered the threshold for nominating regional head candidates; ruling that order the separation of the labor cluster from the Job Creation Law; and other significant judgments.



From this framework, we journaled the Constitutional Court's journey in exercising its mandate throughout 2024 in this annual report. This year's theme, "Mandate to Safeguard People's Voice" is not mere rhetoric but a manifestation of the Court's determination to uphold the Constitution as the primary compass in guarding democracy.

This annual report serves as a synopsis of the Court's reflections over the past year. It provides a comprehensive account of petitions and decisions, as well as the Court's role both on the national stage and in global fora.

We hope that this report will serve as a valuable source of insight for legal

practitioners, academics concerned with the development of law and constitutionalism, and the Indonesian public at large. In retracing its journey in 2024, the Court has also reaffirmed its commitment to transparency and accountability. Continuous efforts have been made to expand public access to information. More open information systems and enhanced accessibility stand as tangible measures to ensure meaningful public participation.

Naturally, perfection remains elusive. The Court is committed to constantly improving its performance in serving the noble mandate of ensuring justice, legal certainty, and utility, while protecting and upholding the constitutional rights of the citizens.

CONTENTS

VISION AND MISSION	iv
AUTHORITY	vi
CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT	viii
FOREWORD	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
KALEIDOSCOPE	xiv
CONSTITUTIONAL JUSTICES	xviii
ETHICS COUNCIL	xx
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE AND SECRETARIAT-GENERAL	xxii
INTRODUCTION	xxiv
HANDLING OF CONSTITUTIONAL CASES	2
INSTITUTION	42
RAISING CONSTITUTIONAL AWARENESS	62
AWARDS	84
PROJECTION	92
CLOSING	96
APPENDIX	100

PUBLICATION



**"KONSTITUSI"
MAGAZINE**



**PUBLIC SERVICE
ANNOUNCEMENTS**



**LANDMARK
DECISIONS**



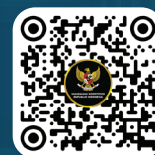
**SUMMARY OF
DECISIONS**



**JURNAL
KONSTITUSI**

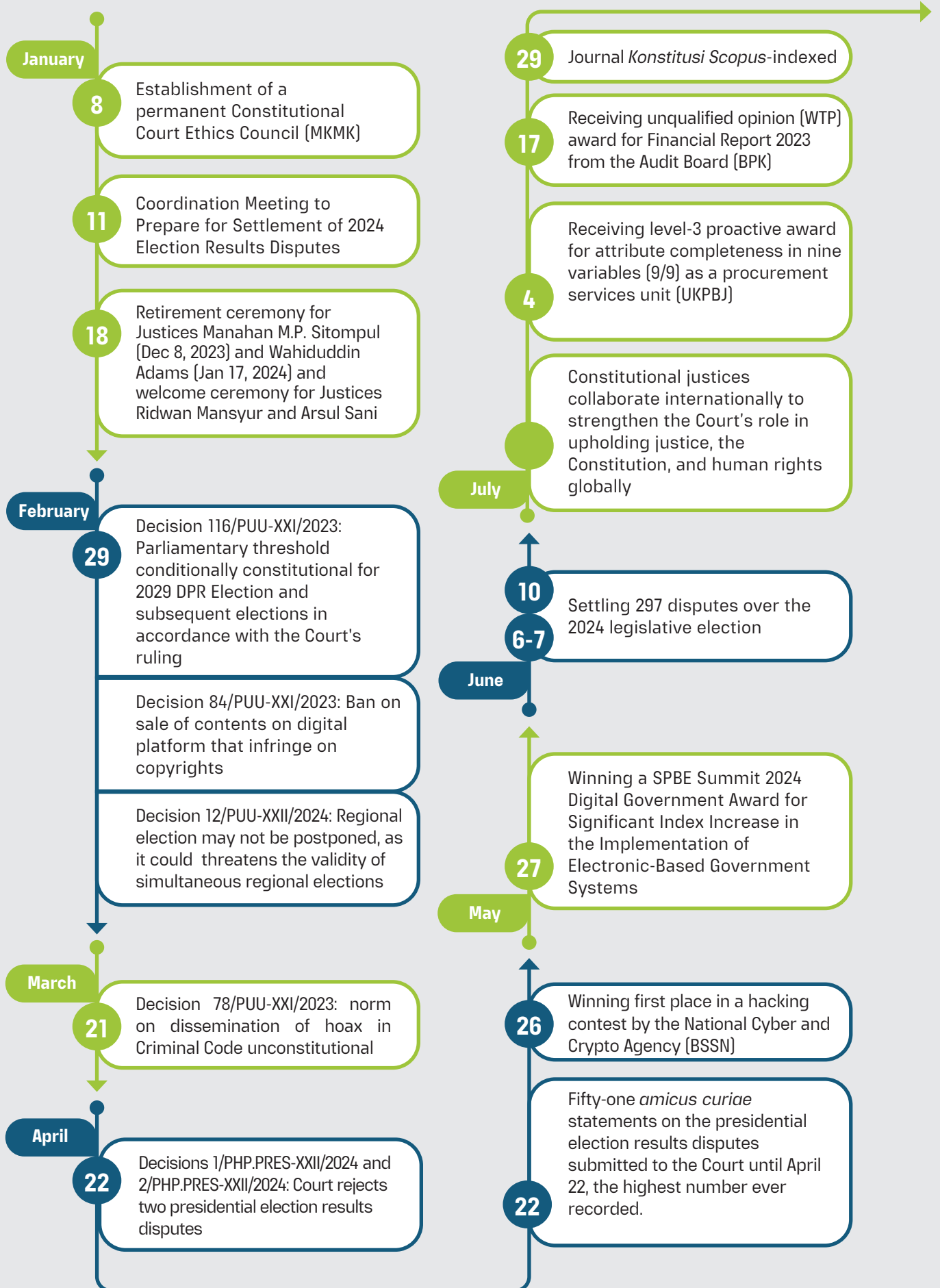


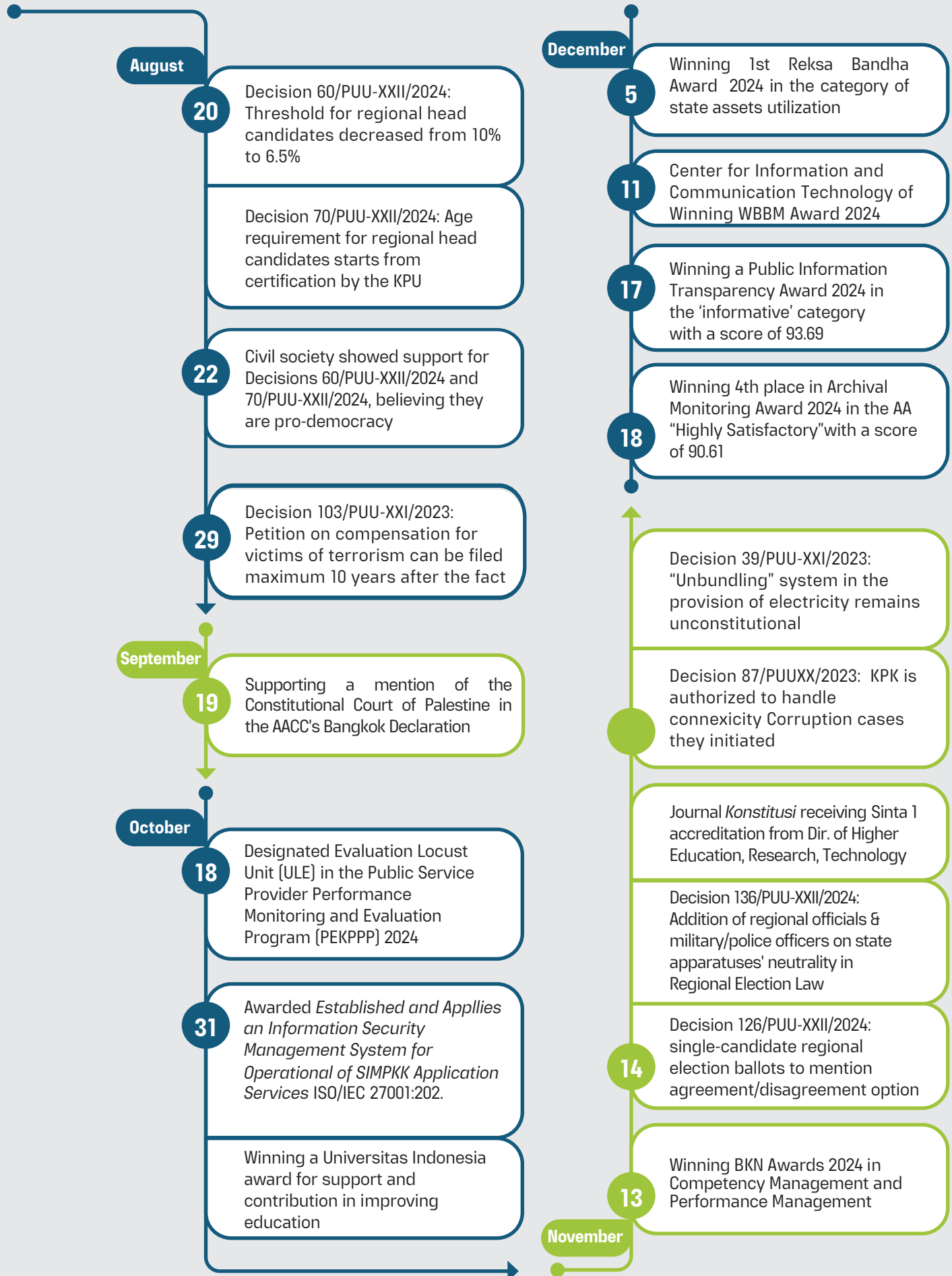
**CONSTITUTIONAL
REVIEW**



KALEIDOSCOPE







CONSTITUTION



NAL JUSTICES





C
O D E O F
E T H I C S

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT'S ETHICS COUNCIL

(JANUARY 8 – DECEMBER 31 2024)



Dr. Ridwan Mansyur, S.H., M.H.
(Secretary, Member)
Constitutional Justice



**Prof. Dr. I Dewa Gede Palguna S.H.,
M.Hum.** (Chairman, Member)
Community Figure



Prof. Dr. Yuliandri, S.H., M.H.
(Member)
Legal Academia



REGISTRAR'S OFFICE



SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

INTRODUCTION







The political dynamics of this nation are heating up. The transition of power, both in the executive and legislative branches, has become one of the main constitutional agendas of 2024. Presidential and vice-presidential candidates, along with political parties and legislative candidates, are working with one another to shape visions, missions, programs, and strategies in order to win the people's hearts. At least 20,462 seats across 2,710 electoral districts were contested by legislators in the 2024 General Election.

All elements of the nation, with their respective interests, welcomed this five-yearly democratic festivity with great enthusiasm. The General Elections Commission (KPU) as the organizer, election participants, state institutions, government agencies, as well as observers and academics were all involved and contributed according to their roles.

At this moment, the people, as the sovereign holders of power, must remain in a central and decisive position—not merely as those influenced or “played” by political situations laden with interests. The Constitution affirms that sovereignty lies in the hands of the people and is exercised in accordance with the Constitution. Therefore,

the implementation of the election, as a forum for channeling the people's aspirations, must be guaranteed and carried out based on constitutional principles.

The Constitutional Court assumed a crucial and strategic role in this. Doctrinally, the Court is recognized, among others, as the Guardian of the Constitution and the Guardian of Democracy. As the last bastion in ensuring electoral justice, the Court plays a role as a judicial authority tasked with safeguarding the purity of the people's votes from any taint of fraud or irregularities in the administration of election. This is vital as it determines the country's leadership and policy direction for at least the next five years.

Indeed, the 2024 Simultaneous Election was still marred by various violations affecting the election results. Parties who felt disadvantaged by such violations submitted petitions to the Court through disputes over the results of the general election. After examination and evidentiary proceedings in open hearings, 45 cases were granted, either in part or in full. In fact, some cases prompted the Court to take “legal breakthroughs” to realize substantive justice. In doing so, the Court set aside, or at least postponed, certain



formalistic requirements in order to safeguard the people's votes, ensuring they remain clear and were implemented within the framework of law and the Constitution. Consequently, in several rulings, the Court ordered re-voting, re-counting of ballots, and even the disqualification of candidates.

In the context of evidence, the Court applies the principle of *audi et alteram partem*—ensuring that all parties are heard equally, both the Petitioner and the Respondent (the KPU as the organizer). Moreover, the Court also positions the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) as a provider of testimony that plays an important role in presenting comparative evidence, enabling the Court to render decisions that are fair, beneficial, and legally certain. This is consistent with the principle that Bawaslu and its ranks are authorized to oversee and handle election violations, making its testimony significant in strengthening and supporting the Court's conviction in formulating decisions.

Beyond adjudicating 308 PHPU cases, throughout 2024 the Court also exercised its authority in judicial review (PUU). The Court handed down 158 decisions, 18 of which granted the petitions. Among these were

granted the petitions. Among these were cases concerning the review of the Election Law, the Regional Election Law, the Terrorism Law, and the Job Creation Law.

For instance, in its review of the Regional Election Law, the Court lowered the threshold for nominating regional head candidates to 6.5%–10%, as expressly stated in the ruling of Decision No. 60/PUU-XXII/2024. This ruling is expected to foster more balanced competition and healthier political processes within the context of Indonesian democracy. Furthermore, in Decision No. 70/PUU-XXII/2024, the Court affirmed that the calculation of age requirements for regional head candidates, under Article 7 paragraph (2) letter e of the Regional Election Law, shall be determined as of the date of candidate pair determination, not at the time of inauguration. This decision has provided legal certainty regarding the method of calculating candidate age requirements, which had previously caused confusion among the public and even debate among academics.

This overview of the Court's case handling in 2024 illustrates its unwavering commitment to consistently uphold the law. This is reflected in the statistical data on case handling, which will be presented in the following section. The Court remains steadfast in fulfilling its constitutional mandate to preserve the spirit and noble values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, thereby realizing the supremacy of law in our beloved nation. This is because guarding the people's voice is not to be narrowly understood solely in the electoral context, but also in the context of protecting the constitutional rights of citizens—responsibility that the Court has been mandated to safeguard and fulfill in a just manner.

HANDLING OF CONSTITUTIONAL CASES





LANDMARK DECISIONS

2024 Presidential Election Disputes

Based on KPU Decree Number 360/2024, presidential candidate pair number 1 H. Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Ph.D. and Dr. (H.C.) H.A. Muhaimin Iskandar (Anies–Muhaimin) obtained 40,971,906 valid votes (24.9 percent). Candidate pair number 2 H. Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka (Prabowo–Gibran) obtained 96,214,691 valid votes (58.59 percent). Candidate pair number 3 H. Ganjar Pranowo, S.H., M.I.P. and Prof. Dr. H. M. Mahfud MD (Ganjar–Mahfud) obtained 27,040,878 valid votes (16.2 percent).

The vote acquisition of Prabowo–Gibran was higher than that of the other two pairs. However, Anies–Muhaimin and Ganjar–Mahfud objected to the results determined by the

KPU. Subsequently, both candidate pairs filed petitions with the Court.

One day after the KPU announced the 2024 election results, the Anies–Muhaimin National Legal Team submitted an online petition for the Presidential Election Results Dispute to the Court on Thursday, March 21, 2024 at 00:58 WIB. Meanwhile, Ganjar–Mahfud, through the National Campaign Team, filed their petition on the last day of registration on Saturday, March 23, 2024 at 16:53 WIB.



1/PHPU.PRES-XXII/2024



The ruling hearing for the 2024 presidential election results dispute, Monday (4/22). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.

Six Issue Clusters in the 2024 Presidential Election Dispute

The Court categorized arguments by Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud in their petitions into six clusters of issues: independence of election organizers; legality of presidential and vice-presidential candidacy; welfare benefits; mobilization/bias of state officials/apparatus; election procedures; and utilization of the Electronic Recapitulation Information System (Sirekap).

The Court held that the petitions by Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud were legally groundless in their entirety. As a result, in Decision Number 1/PHPU.PRES-XXII/2024, the Court rejected the petition by Anies-Muhaimin

in its entirety. Likewise, in Decision Number 2/PHPU.PRES-XXII/2024, the Court rejected the petition by Ganjar-Mahfud in its entirety.

Nevertheless, the eight constitutional justices were not unanimous in deciding the two cases. Three constitutional justices—Justice Saldi Isra, Justice Enny Nurbaningsih, and Justice Arief Hidayat—expressed dissenting opinions in Decision Number 2/PHPU.PRES-XXII/2024.



2/PHPU.PRES-XXII/2024



2024 Legislative Election Disputes

Revote in the West Sumatra DPD Election

Irman Gusman challenged the KPU's decision not to include him in the final candidate list, despite him previously being included in the provisional candidate list. This resulted in the loss of Irman's right to be elected (the right to be a candidate) as a

permanent candidate for the West Sumatra Representative Council (DPD). In Decision Number 03-03/PHPU.DPD-XXII/2024, the Court ordered the KPU to conduct a revote of DPD candidates in West Sumatra in 2024, with Irman Gusman as a participant.



The Petitioners' legal counsels, Aan Sukirman and Jordan Jonarto, at the ruling hearing for the dispute over the 2024 election of West Sumatera DPD members, Monday (6/10/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/lfa.



03-03/PHPU.DPD-XXII/2024

Disqualification of a DPRD Candidate

Erick Hendrawan Septian Putra was poised to be elected as a member of the Tarakan City DPRD, Electoral District 1, from the Golkar Party. However, the United Development Party (PPP) contested an administrative violation in Erick's candidacy.

The Court disqualified Erick on the grounds that he was a former convict who had not yet completed a five-year waiting period. In Decision Number 226-01-17-24/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024, the Court ordered the KPU to conduct a revote without including Erick.



Darmadi and Kaltim Rahman testifying as witnesses for the Petitioners at a hearing on the dispute over the 2024 election of Tarakan City DPRD members of electoral district 1, Thursday (5/30/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Bayu.



226-01-17-24/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024

Women's Representation

Women's representation of at least 30 percent served as the basis of a legislative election dispute (PHPU) petition. The Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) challenged four political parties for failing to meet the minimum 30 percent women's representation requirement in electoral district Gorontalo 6.

As a result, in Decision Number 125-01-08-29/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024,

the Court ordered the General Elections Commission (KPU) to conduct a revote at all polling stations (TPS) within electoral district Gorontalo 6 for the election of members of the Gorontalo Provincial DPRD. Prior to the revote, the Court instructed the political parties contesting in the electoral district to revise their candidate lists to ensure compliance with the minimum 30 percent women's representation.



The Petitioners' counsels Ismu Harkamil and Arah Madani at the ruling hearing for the dispute over the election of Gorontalo Provincial DPRD, electoral district 6, Friday (5/3/2024) Phot by the Constitutional Court/Teguh.



125-01-08-29/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024

Improving the Noken System

The use of the *noken* system was a central issue in many legislative PHPU petitions in 2024, particularly in Central Papua Province and Highland Papua Province. The petitions argued that vote results agreed upon under the *noken* system at polling stations were altered during recapitulations at the district, regency, and even provincial levels.

For instance, in Decision Number 130-01-17-37/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024, the Court rejected the petition filed by the United Development Party (PPP) but provided notes in its legal considerations.

According to the Court, in the future, the KPU must improve the administration of vote tabulation to be more adaptive to the cultural values of communities that still use the *noken* system. At minimum, there are two options concerning the use of C-results model form at the polls: [1] retaining the practice of recording the vote results based on community consensus at the polls and entering them into C-results forms for each poll, or [2] eliminating C-results forms altogether and recording the results directly into D-results forms, which must remain consistent across all levels, starting from the polls upwards.



A chieftain testifying at a hearing for the 2024 Highland Papua Provincial legislative election results dispute, Friday [5/31/2024]. Photo by the Constitutional Court/ifa.



130-01-17-37/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024

Single-Vote Dispute

A one-vote difference was the basis of a petition by the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) concerning the election of members of the Donggala Regency DPRD in Electoral District Donggala 4, specifically at TPS 05 of Sioyong Village, Dampelas District, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. The KPU determined that PDI-P had obtained 2,419 votes, while the National Democratic Party (NasDem) had received 7,257 votes at that TPS. PDI-P claimed that

NasDem had been unlawfully given one additional vote. Without that extra vote, the seventh seat in Donggala District 4 would have gone to PDI-P. Consequently, in Decision Number 170-01-03-26/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024, the Court partially granted PDI-P's petition, ruling that the vote count at TPS 05 of Sioyong Village for the election of members of the Donggala Regency DPRD in Electoral District 4 be based on the results of the recount of valid ballots conducted during the Court's proceedings.



Ballot recount at a dispute hearing on the election of the Donggala Regency DPRD, Monday (6/3). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Bayu.



170-01-03-26/PHPU.DPR-DPRD-XXII/2024

JUDICIAL REVIEW

Judicial Review of Laws on the Parliamentary Threshold

In Decision Number 116/PUU-XXI/2023, the Court declared Article 414 paragraph (1) of the Election Law constitutional insofar as it remains applicable for the 2024 DPR election, and conditionally constitutional for the 2029 DPR election and beyond, provided that revisions be made to the parliamentary threshold, including the numerical value or percentage, in accordance with the requirements set forth.

The Court emphasized that revisions to the parliamentary threshold in Article 414 paragraph (1) of the Election Law must be undertaken promptly and carefully, taking into account several considerations. These include: designing the threshold to be

used sustainably; ensuring that revisions remain within the framework of maintaining proportionality in the proportional electoral system, particularly to prevent a large number of votes from being wasted without any conversion into DPR seats; to place the revisions within the context of promoting the simplification of political parties; to complete the revisions before the commencement of the 2029 election stages; and to involve all stakeholders concerned with the electoral process, to apply the principle of meaningful public participation, including political parties that currently have no representation in the DPR [House of Representatives].



Counsel for Perludem [Association for Elections and Democracy] Fadli Ramadhanil delivering the petition at the preliminary hearing for the judicial review of the Election Law, Selasa [10/3]. Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.



116/PUU-XXI/2023

Ban on Election Campaigns on Campus Lifted

The petition for judicial review of Article 69 letter i of Law No. 1 of 2015 (Regional Election Law) was fully granted. The case was filed by two university students, Sandy Yudha Pratama Hulu and Stefanie Gloria. In Decision No. 69/PUU-XXII/2024, the Court declared the phrase “educational institutions” in Article 69 letter i of the Regional Election Law in conflict with the 1945 Constitution and conditionally unconstitutional, insofar as it is not interpreted to mean “excluding universities that obtain permission from the university authorities or equivalent, and provided that the event is held without campaign attributes.

Sandy Yudha Pratama Hulu and Stefanie Gloria, as the Principal Petitioners, attended the pronouncement hearing

on Tuesday (8/20).

The Court's legal reasoning on the exception to the prohibition of campaigning in universities no longer distinguishes between the general election regime and the regional election regime. The substance raised by the Petitioners was essentially the same as in Case No. 65/PUU-XXI/2023; therefore, the Court applied the legal considerations of Decision No. 65/PUU-XXI/2023 *mutatis mutandis* to this petition. In this regard, since the prohibition on campaigning in universities or equivalent institutions under Article 280 paragraph (1) letter h of Law No. 7 of 2017 had already been declared conditionally unconstitutional by the Court, any similar provision found in other laws must likewise be given the same interpretation.



Petitioners Stefanie Gloria and Sandy Yudha Pratama Hulu at the ruling hearing for the judicial review of the Regional Election Law, Tuesday (8/20). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.



69/PUU-XXII/2024

Regional Officials and Military/Police Officers Liable to Criminal Sanctions if Violating Election Neutrality

Syukur Destieli Gulo petitioned for the judicial review of Article 188 of Law No. 1 of 2015, which regulates criminal sanctions for violations of Article 71 paragraph (1) of the same Law as amended by Law No. 10 of 2016 concerning the neutrality of state apparatus in regional elections.

According to the Court, the failure to amend Article 188 of Law No. 1 of 2015 to align with Article 71 paragraph (1) of Law No. 10 of 2016—which serves as its reference—resulted in legal uncertainty and inconsistency regarding criminal liability for two newly added legal subjects, namely regional officials and members of the TNI (Military)/Police. Meanwhile, Article 205B of Law No. 10 of 2016 stipulates that Law No. 1 of 2015 remains valid insofar as it does not

contradict Law No. 10 of 2016. As a result, the Court granted the entire petition by Syukur Destieli Gulo. In its ruling, Decision No. 136/PUU-XXII/2024, the Court declared Article 188 of Law No. 1 of 2015, as amended by Law No. 10 of 2016, unconstitutional and conditionally invalid insofar as it is not interpreted to read:

“Every state official, regional official, state civil apparatus official, member of the TNI/Police, and village head or equivalent/lurah who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 71 shall be subject to imprisonment of at least 1 (one) month and at most 6 (six) months and/or a fine of at least Rp600,000.00 (six hundred thousand rupiah) and at most Rp6,000,000.00 (six million rupiah).”



Petitioner Syukur Destieli Gulo after listening to the Court's ruling for the material judicial review of Article 188 of the Regional Election Law, Thursday (11/14). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.



136/PUU-XXII/2024

Threshold for Regional Election Candidates Lowered to 6.5%-10%

The Court partially granted the judicial review petition of the Regional Election Law filed by the Labour Party and the Gelora Party. The central issue raised by the two parties concerned the application of Article 40 paragraph (3) of the Law, which restricted their constitutional rights by requiring that only political parties with seats in the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD) could nominate regional election candidates.

In Decision No. 60/PUU-XXII/2024, the Court essentially stated that political parties or coalitions of

parties participating in elections may nominate candidates for governors, regents, or mayors if they obtain at least 6.5% to 10% of the valid votes, depending on the population size as reflected in the Final Voter List (DPT). This ruling opens the opportunity for non-parliamentary parties to nominate regional election candidates, provided they meet the threshold. Nevertheless, the decision was accompanied by a concurring opinion by Constitutional Justice Daniel Yusmic P. Foekh and a dissenting opinion by Constitutional Justice M. Guntur Hamzah.



Legal counsel Said Salahudin delivering the petition at the preliminary hearing for the judicial review of the Regional Election Law, Thursday (7/11/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.



60/PUU-XXII/2024

Minimum Age Requirement for Head of Regional Candidates

The regulation regarding the minimum age for regional head candidates has remained unchanged since the enactment of Law 22/2014 up to Law 10/2016, namely at least 30 years old for candidates for governors and vice governors, and 25 years old for candidates for regents, vice regents, mayors, and vice mayors. The age limit is considered part of the legislative policy of lawmakers.

The determination of the minimum age is assessed at the candidacy stage, which culminates in the official nomination of regional head candidates. This was the legal reasoning in Decision No. 70/PUU-XXII/2024 for the judicial review of Article 7 paragraph (2) letter e of the Regional Election Law. In its ruling, although the Court rejected the petition by A. Fahrur Rozi and Anthony Lee in full, it emphasized that the age requirement is calculated at the moment of candidate nomination.



Civil society supporting the Court's ruling on the Regional Election Law, Thursday [8/22/2024]. Photo by the Constitutional Court/Bayu.



70/PUU-XXII/2024

Regional Election Cannot Be Postponed

Two university students, Ahmad Al Farizy and Nur Fauzi Ramadhan, challenged the constitutionality of Article 7 paragraph (2) letter s of the Regional Election Law. According to them, based on the General Elections Commission Regulation No. 2 of 2024, the voting stage of the 2024 simultaneous local election was scheduled for November 27, 2024. They argued this would create a scheduling conflict between the waiting period for elected legislative candidates to be inaugurated and the registration

of Pilkada candidates in August 2024.

This situation, they argued, opened the possibility for elected legislative candidates in 2024 to re-register as regional election candidates without having to resign. In Decision No. 12/PUU-XXII/2024, the Court rejected the entire petition. However, it underlined that regional elections be held according to schedule, because changing the schedule could disrupt and even threaten the constitutionality of simultaneous regional elections.



Petitioners Nur Fauzi Ramadhan and Ahmad Al Farizy at the preliminary hearing for the judicial review of the Regional Election Law, Friday [2/2/2024]. Photo by the Constitutional Court/lfa.



12/PUU-XXII/2024

Labor Cluster Separated from the Omnibus Law on Job Creation

In Decision No. 168/PUU-XXI/2023, the Constitutional Court granted part of the judicial review petition of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation filed by the Labor Party, several trade unions, and two individual workers. The Court reviewed the case based on specific constitutional issues (clusters), including: the use of foreign workers, fixed-term employment contracts, outsourcing, wages, termination of employment, severance pay, compensation of entitlements, and long-service award. The Court ruled

partially in favor of the petitioners.

In its legal reasoning, the Court emphasized the need to enact a new labor law, separate from the Omnibus Law on Job Creation. This would address inconsistencies and disharmony in labor law provisions, allowing them to be restructured and resolved. The Court gave lawmakers two years to draft a new labor law, which must incorporate the substance of Law No. 13/2003, Law No. 6/2023, as well as relevant Constitutional Court decisions.



Said Iqbal and the petitioners' legal counsel at the ruling hearing for the Job Creation Law, Thursday (10/31/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Bayu.



168/PUU-XXI/2023

Compensation for Terrorism Victims Extended to a Maximum of 10 Years

The disbursement of compensation rights for victims of terrorism cannot be restricted to a short timeframe, such as three years after the 2018 Terrorism Law was enacted, since each victim has different access to institutions and mechanisms that facilitate compensation. To ensure fair legal certainty, the Court ruled that the phrase “3 [three] years” in Article 43L paragraph [4] of the Terrorism Law is conditionally unconstitutional unless interpreted as “10 [ten] years.”

Accordingly, in Decision No. 103/PUU-XXI/2023, the Court partially granted the petition by Peria Ronald Pidu, Mulyadi Taufik Hidayat, and Febri Bagus Kuncoro. The Court reinterpreted Article 43L paragraph [4] to read: “An application as referred to in paragraph [2] may be submitted no later than 10 [ten] years from the date this Law takes effect.”



The Petitioners' legal counsel at the preliminary hearing for the judicial review of the Anti-Terrorism Law, Tuesday [9/19/2023]. Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.



103/PUU-XXI/2023

Criminal Code Provisions on Spreading Hoaxes Declared Unconstitutional

The Court considered that the elements “false news or false notification” and “uncertain or exaggerated news” contained in Articles 14 and 15 of Law No. 1/1946 could potentially function as “rubber articles” (vague and flexible provisions). According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a “rubber article” is a legal provision with unclear standards. In Decision No. 78/PUU-XXI/2023, filed by Haris Azhar, Fatiah Maulidiyanty, the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), and the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), the Court partially granted the petition.

The Court declared Articles 14 and 15 of Law No. 1/1946 unconstitutional and no longer legally binding. Furthermore, the Court provided a new interpretation of Article 310 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code (KUHP). The Court ruled that the article is unconstitutional unless interpreted as follows:

“Anyone who intentionally attacks the honor or reputation of another person by alleging something verbally, with the clear intent that it becomes publicly known, shall be punished for defamation with imprisonment for a maximum of nine months or a fine of up to four thousand five hundred rupiah.”



Petitioner Haris Azhar at the ruling hearing for the judicial review of the Criminal Code and the EIT Law, Thursday (3/12/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Teguh.



78/PUU-XXI/2023

Digital Platforms Prohibited from Allowing Copyright-Infringing Content

Digital service platforms based on User-Generated Content (UGC) are prohibited from allowing the sale, broadcast, and/or reproduction of goods resulting from copyright infringement. The Constitutional Court (MK) expanded the scope of Article 10 of the Copyright Law to include a prohibition against UGC-based digital platforms from permitting the sale, broadcast, and/or reproduction of copyright-infringing goods or works on their businesses or services.

In its ruling (Decision No. 84/PUU-XXI/2023), the Court partially

granted the petition filed by PT Aquarius Pustaka Musik, PT Aquarius Musikindo, and Melly Goeslaw. The Court declared Article 10 unconstitutional and not legally binding insofar as it is not interpreted to mean: "Managers of business premises and/or UGC-based digital service platforms are prohibited from allowing the sale, broadcast, and/or reproduction of goods resulting from the infringement of copyrights and/or relevant rights on the marketplaces and/or digital services they manage."



Legal counsel Ignatius Supriyadi delivering the judicial review petition by Aquarius Musikindo and Melly Goeslaw, Monday [8/28/2023]. Photo by the Constitutional Court/ Fauzan.



84/PUU-XXI/2023

Ballot Design for Single-Candidate Regional Elections Must Include "Agree" and "Disagree" Options

The Court reasoned that regional election ballots with only one candidate pair must adopt a plebiscite model. However, this new model will only take effect starting from the 2029 Regional Election, as it cannot be applied to the 2024 simultaneous election, which was already approaching the voting stage.

Therefore, the Court partially granted the petition of Wanda Cahya Irani and Nicholas Wijaya. In its ruling (Decision No. 126/PUU-XXII/2024), the Court declared Article 54C(2) of the Regional Election Law unconstitutional and not legally binding unless interpreted to mean: "Elections with a single candidate pair shall use a ballot containing the name and photo of the

candidate pair, along with two blank boxes at the bottom for voters to mark either 'agree' or 'disagree' with the single candidate pair for governor-vice governor, regent-vice regent, or mayor-vice mayor."

The Court also ruled that Article 54D(3) of the Regional Election Law is unconstitutional unless interpreted to mean that:

"The subsequent election must be held within one year from the voting day, and the regional head/deputy elected in that election shall serve until the inauguration of the next simultaneous regional election winners, provided it does not exceed five years since inauguration."



Legal counsel Terence Cameron at the ruling hearing for the judicial review of the Regional Election Law, Thursday (11/14/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/Panji.



126/PUU-XXII/2024

Corruption Eradication Commission Authorized to Handle Joint Corruption Cases It Initiated

The Court affirmed that Article 42 of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law (KPK Law) should be understood as granting the KPK authority to investigate and prosecute corruption cases, provided that the case was discovered or initiated by the KPK.

This means that in cases of corruption involving both military and civilian actors, if the KPK begins the legal process, it must continue handling the case until a final and binding court ruling is issued. However, if such cases are first uncovered and handled by other law enforcement agencies, those agencies

are not required to transfer the case to the KPK.

Accordingly, in Decision No. 87/PUU-XX/2023, the Court declared Article 42 unconstitutional and not legally binding unless interpreted to mean:

“The Corruption Eradication Commission is authorized to coordinate and control the investigation, prosecution, and trial of corruption cases involving both military and civilian actors, as long as the case is handled from the outset or initiated/ discovered by the KPK.”



The Petitioner's legal counsel at the ruling hearing for the Law on the Corruption Eradication Commission, Thursday (11/29/2024). Photo by the Constitutional Court/ Bayu.



87/PUU-XXI/2023

“Unbundling” System in the Electricity Sector Declared Unconstitutional

The Constitutional Court reaffirmed its earlier rulings (Decision No. 001-021-022/PUU-I/2003 and No. 111/PUU-XIII/2015) that electricity is a vital production sector controlled by the state as it concerns the livelihoods of the people.

However, Article 7(1) of the Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023) removed Parliament’s authority in electricity management, while Article 10(2) reintroduced the term “may” in the Electricity Law (Law No. 30/2009), effectively reviving the “unbundling” system previously declared unconstitutional by the Court.

The Court therefore partially granted the petition filed by the PT PLN Workers’ Union and others. In its ruling (Decision No. 39/PUU-XXI/2023), the Court declared Article 7(1) unconstitutional unless interpreted to mean: “The National Electricity General Plan shall be prepared based on national energy policy and determined by the Central Government after receiving the approval of the House of Representatives.”

The Court also declared the word “may” in Article 10(2) in Article 42 point 6 of the Appendix to the Law unconstitutional and not legally binding.



Executives and members of SP PT PLN Persero at the preliminary hearing for the judicial review of the Job Creation Law, Monday [5/8/2024] di Ruang Sidang MK. Photo by the Constitutional Court/Ifa.

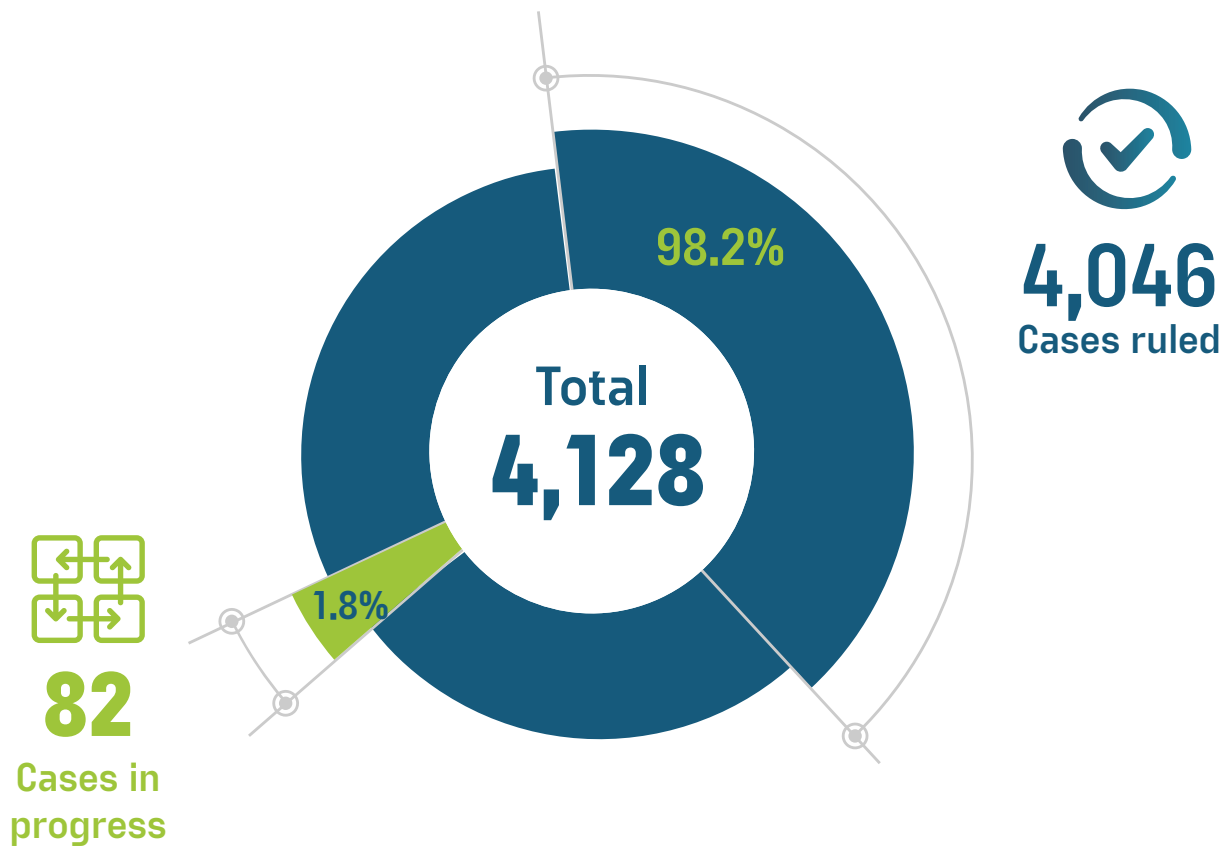


39/PUU-XXI/2023

CONSTITUTIONAL CASES IN NUMBERS

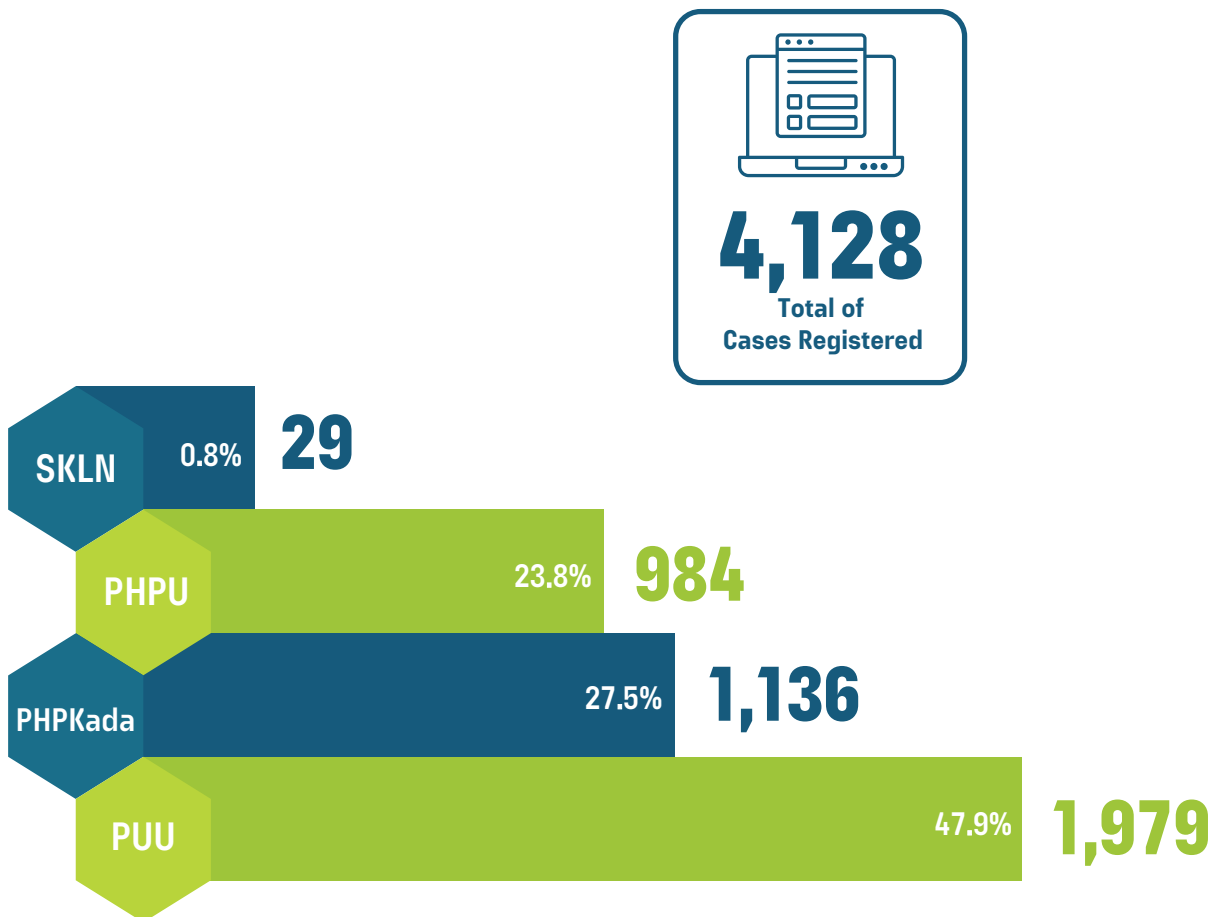
From 2003 until December 31, 2024, the Constitutional Court registered a total of 4,128 cases. Out of this number, 4,046 cases or 98.2 percent have been ruled, while 82 cases or 1.8 percent are still being reviewed.

Number of Constitutional Cases 2003 - 2024



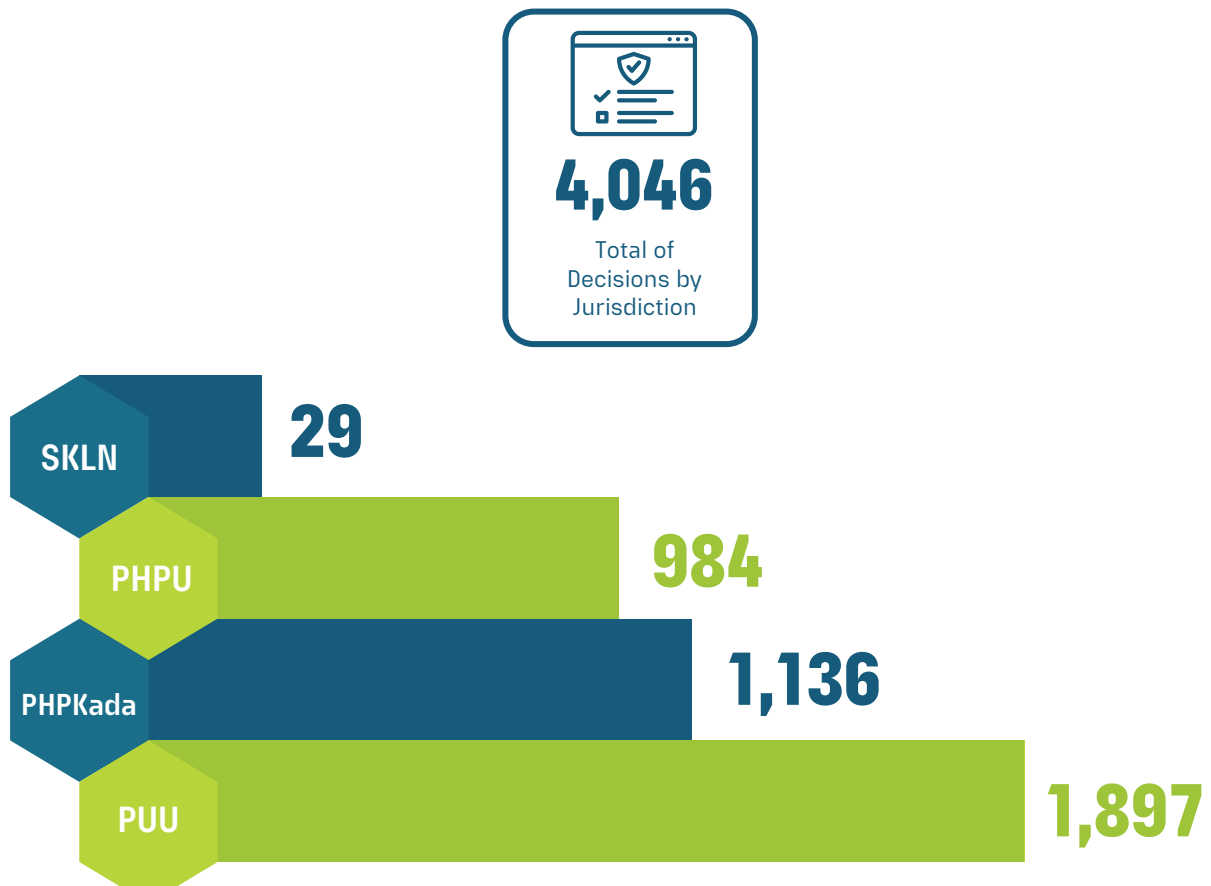
By type, the cases consist of 1,979 judicial review cases (PUU) or 47.9 percent, 29 disputes over constitutional authority (SKLN) or 0.8 percent, 984 election disputes (PHPU) concerning legislative and presidential elections or 23.8 percent, and 1,136 election disputes related to regional head election (PHP Kada) or 27.5 percent.

Cases by Type 2003 - 2024



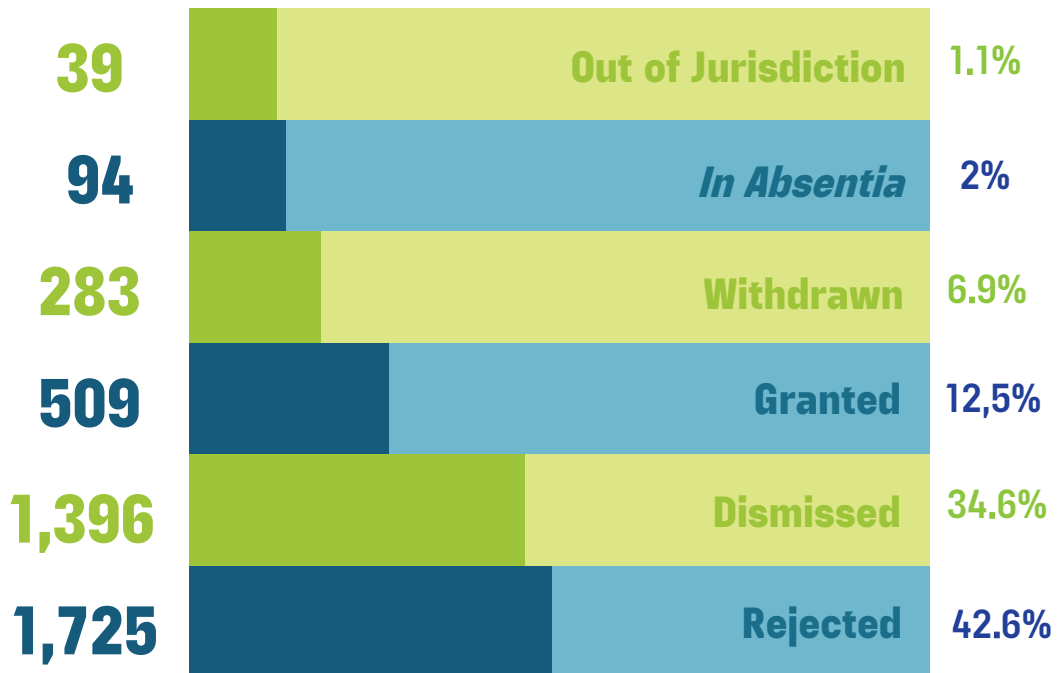
Out of 4,046 decisions, the Court delivered 1,897 rulings on judicial review cases, 29 SKLN rulings, 984 legislative and presidential election rulings, and 1,136 regional election rulings. In terms of resolution, the Court has completed all cases relating to three jurisdictions: SKLN, legislative and presidential election disputes, and regional head election disputes—representing 100 percent resolution. Meanwhile, for judicial review cases, the Court has decided 1,897 out of 1,971 registered cases, which equals 96.2 percent.

Decisions by Jurisdiction 2003 - 2024



In terms of type of verdict, the Court ruled that out of 4,046 petitions: 509 or 12.5 percent were granted, 1,725 or 42.6 percent were rejected, 1,396 or 34.6 percent were declared inadmissible, 283 or 6.9 percent were withdrawn, 94 or 2.3 percent were ruled *in absentia*, and 39 or 1.1 percent were declared beyond the Court's jurisdiction.

Decisions by Verdict 2003 - 2024

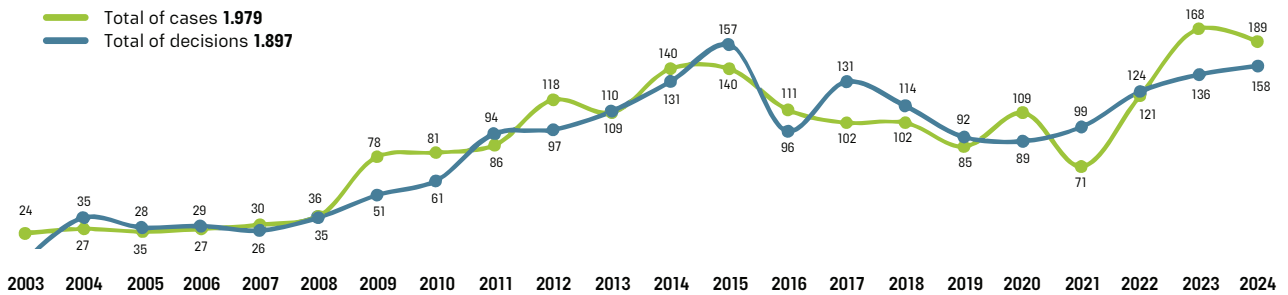


The dynamics of the implementation of the Court's three jurisdictions over the past 21 years can be outlined as follows.

HANDLING OF JUDICIAL REVIEW CASES

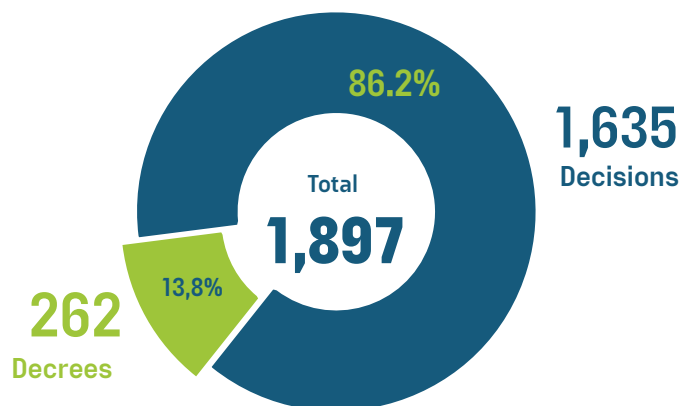
Although in 2024 the Court concentrated on adjudicating election results disputes (PHPU) for four months, it continued striving to safeguard the citizens' constitutional rights through judicial review of laws. A total of 1,972 judicial review cases were filed with the Court.

Number of Cases 2003 - 2024



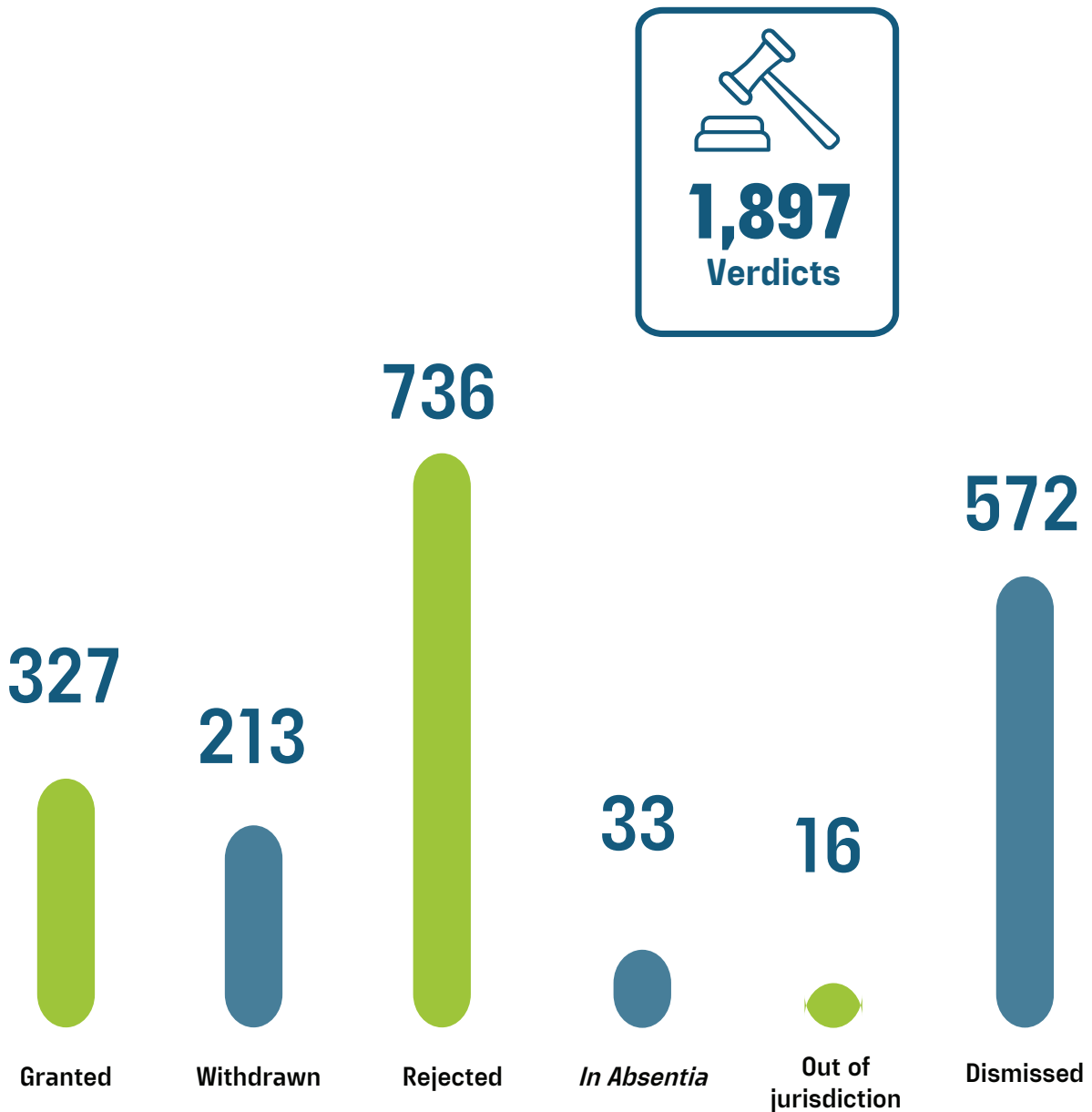
From January 1, 2003 until December 31, 2024, the Court handled 1,979 judicial review cases, with rulings delivered in 1,897 cases. Of these, 1,635 cases or 86.2 percent were resolved through judgments, while 262 cases or 13.8 percent were resolved through determinations.

Decisions vs Decrees

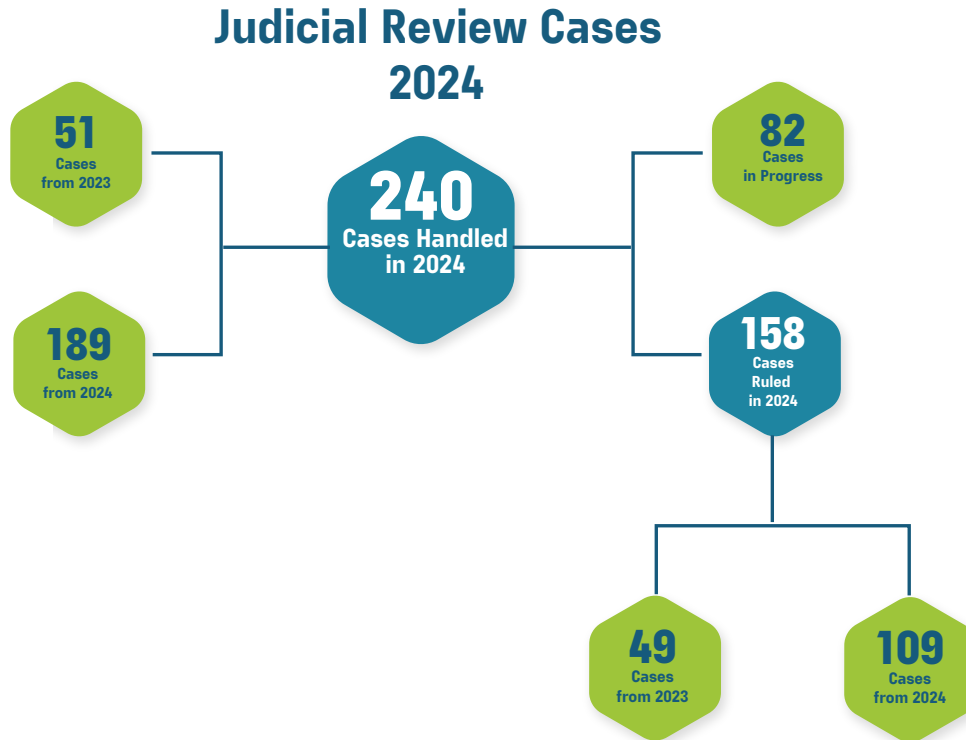


Out of a total of 1,897 judicial review petitions ruled in 21 years, 327 or 17.2 percent were granted, 736 or 38.7 percent were rejected, 572 or 30.4 percent were declared inadmissible, 213 or 11.2 percent were withdrawn, 33 or 1.7 percent were ruled *in absentia*, and 16 or 0.8 percent were judged to be beyond the Court's jurisdiction.

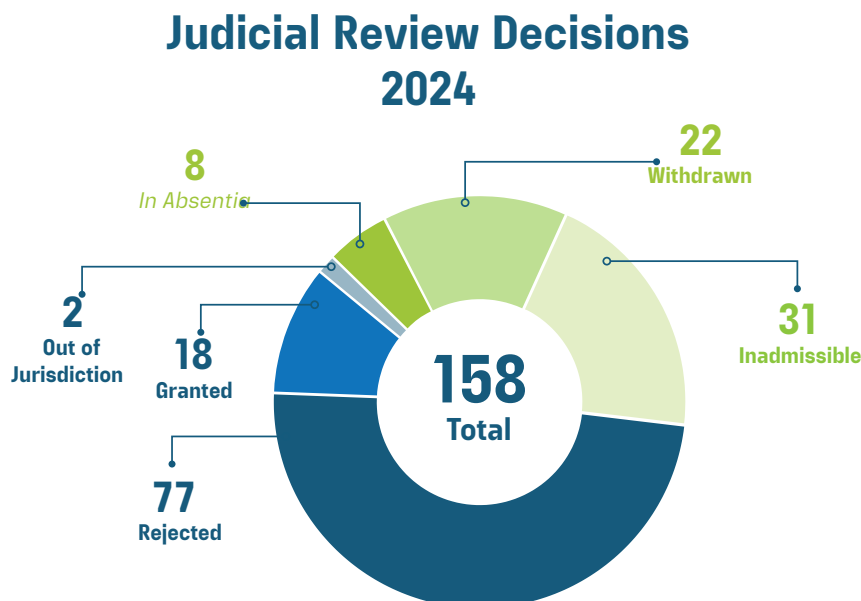
Judicial Review Verdicts 2003 - 2024



Throughout 2024, the Court handled 240 judicial review cases, consisting of 51 cases carried over from 2023 and 189 newly-registered cases in 2024. By the end of the year, the Court had decided 158 cases, comprising 49 cases registered in 2023 and 103 cases registered in 2024.

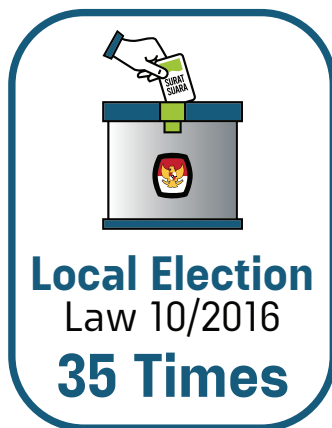


By verdict, these 158 decisions include 18 or 11.4 percent petitions granted, 77 or 48.7 percent petitions rejected, 31 or 19.6 percent petitions declared inadmissible, 22 or 13.9 percent petitions withdrawn, 8 or 5.1 percent petitions ruled *in absentia*, and 2 petitions or 1.3 percent beyond the Court’s jurisdiction.



Laws Reviewed

Since 2003, a total of 379 laws have been subject to constitutional review, with nine of them annulled in their entirety. In 2024 alone, 88 laws were reviewed. The most frequently challenged were Law Number 10 of 2016 on Regional Elections (Pilkada Law), which was reviewed 35 times, and Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections (Election Law), which was reviewed 21 times.

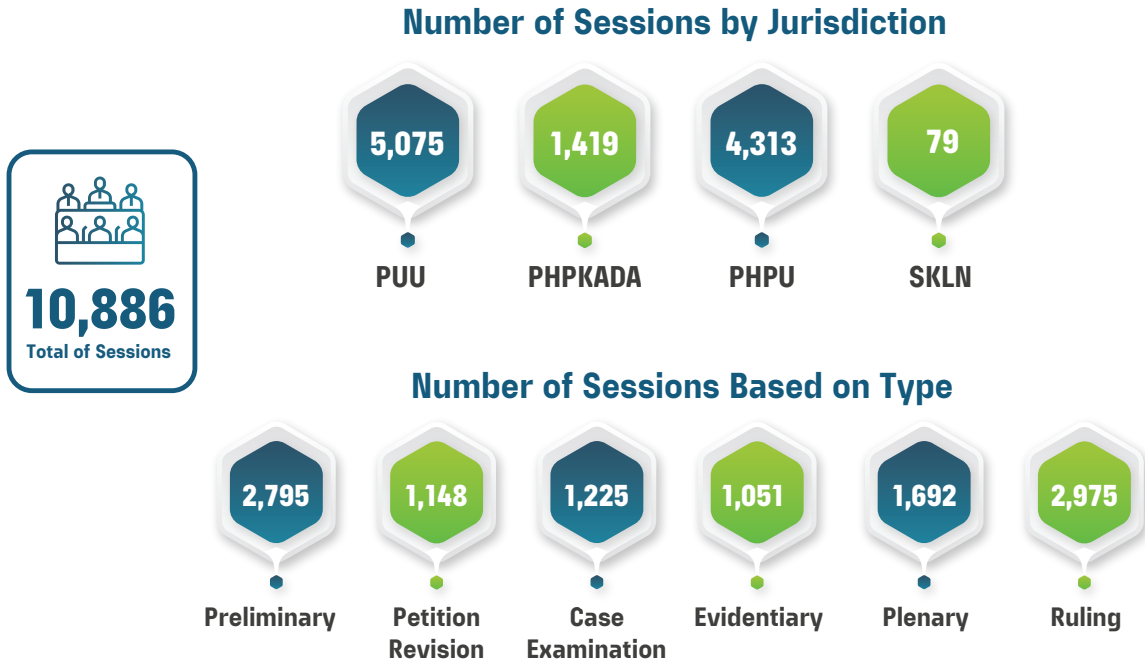


Efficiency of Case Resolution

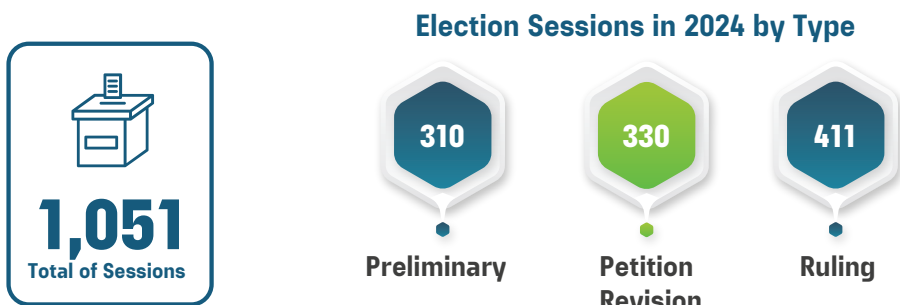
The Court has consistently prioritized efficiency in resolving cases. In 2024, the Court spent an average of 71 working days to resolve a judicial review case. The slightly longer duration compared to earlier periods was largely due to the Court's focus on resolving the 2024 election results disputes (PHPU) between March 20 and June 10, 2024.

Court Hearings

Over the course of 21 years up until December 31, 2024, the Court has conducted a total of 10,886 hearings.

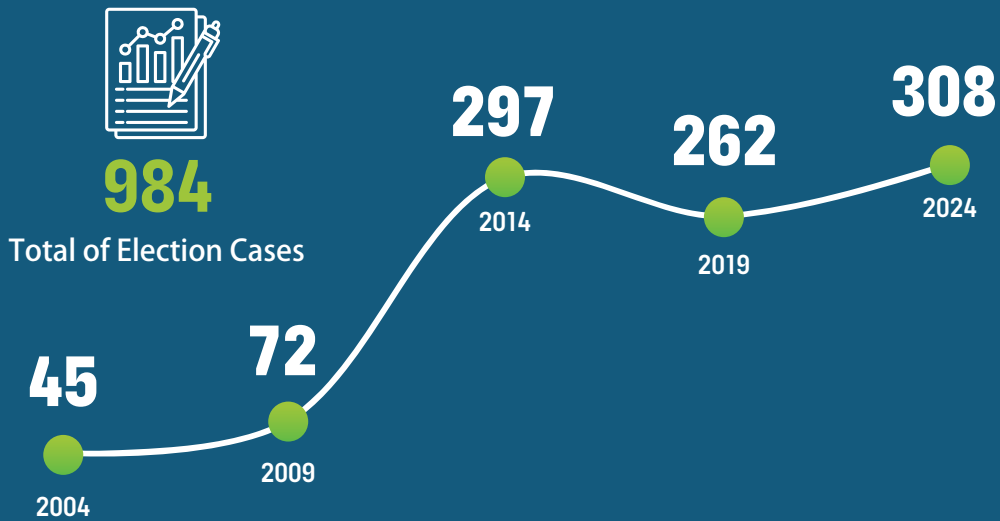


In 2024 alone, 739 sessions were held for 240 judicial review cases, while 1,051 were held for 308 election results dispute cases (PHPU).

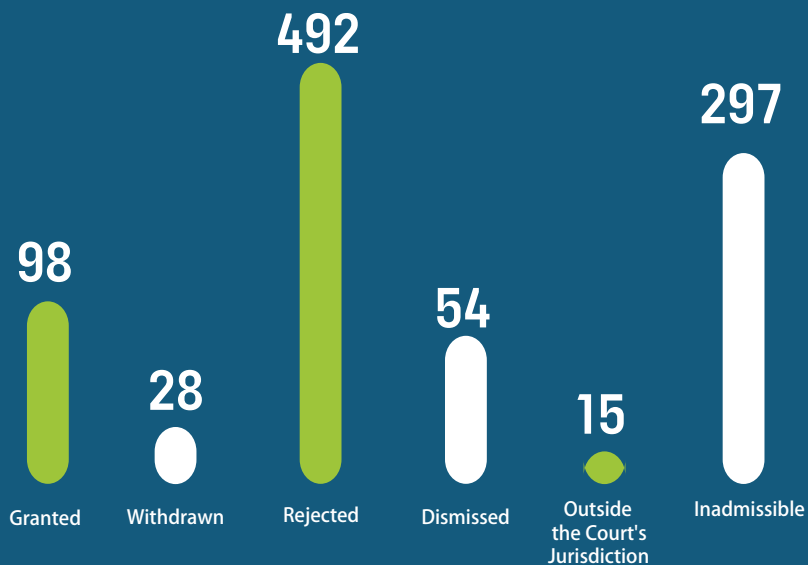


2024 ELECTION: HOW PRESIDENTIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISPUTES WERE HANDLED

Over the past 21 years, the Constitutional Court has reviewed and ruled 984 election results dispute cases, including cases of legislative elections (DPR, DPD, and provincial, district, and city DPRD) as well as presidential and vice-presidential elections.

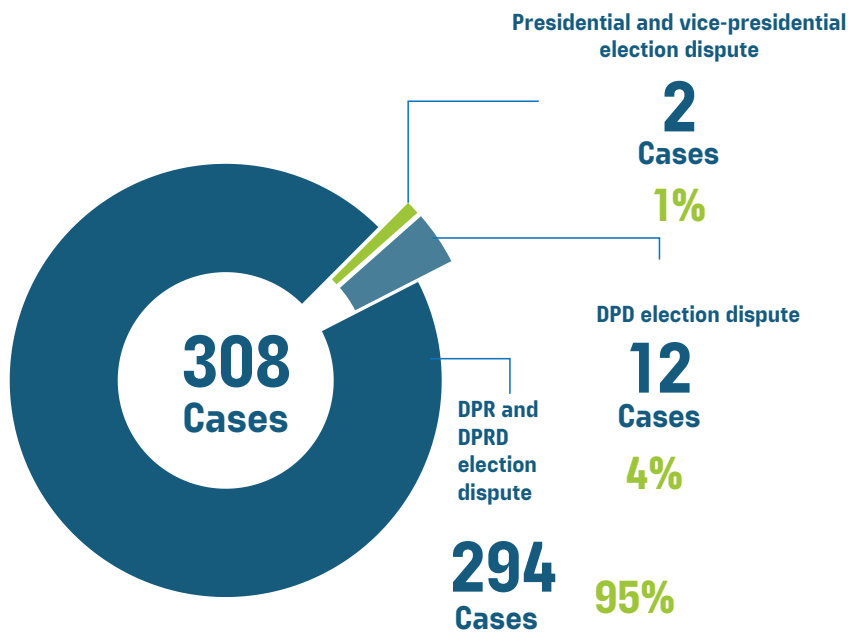


Out of the 984 petitions, around 10% (98) were granted, while 2.8% (28) were withdrawn. Half of the petitions—492 in total—were rejected, and 5.5% (54) were dismissed. As much as 1.5% (15) were declared to be outside of the Court's jurisdiction, and 30.2% (297) were deemed inadmissible.



In 2024, the Constitutional Court exercised its authority to hear and rule on election results disputes (PHPU) related to the presidential and legislative election. A total of 308 petitions were filed, including 2 concerning the presidential and vice-presidential election; 294 related to the election of members of the House of Representatives (DPR) and regency or city-level Regional Legislative Council (DPRD); and 12 on the election of members of the Regional Representatives Council (DPD).

2024 Election Dispute Cases



The cases received by the Constitutional Court were submitted in two ways: online and offline.

Election Results Dispute Cases	Offline	Online
Presidential Election	1	1
DPR/DPRD Election	256	38
DPD Election	6	6
Total	263	45

The 2024 Presidential Election Results Dispute Cases

The Court received two petitions concerning the 2024 presidential and vice-presidential election results dispute (PHPU)—one filed by Candidate Pair No. 1 Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar, and the other by Candidate Pair No. 3 Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD.

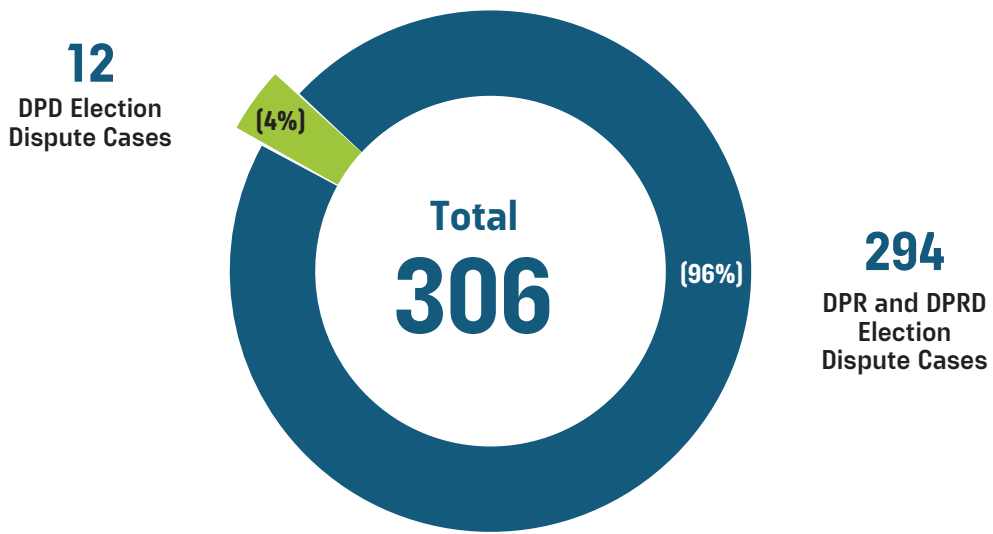
2024 Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Dispute Resolution

No.	Petitioners	Case Number	Filing Date	Sessions						Ruling Date
				Preliminary	Petition Revision	Petitioners' Evidence	Evidence by Respondent and Bawaslu	Evidence by Relevant Party	Other Testimonies	Ruling
1	Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar	1/PHPU. PRES-XXII/2024	March 21, 2024	March 27, 2024	March 28, 2024	April 1, 2024	April 3, 2024	April 4, 2024	April 5, 2024	April 22, 2024
2	Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD	2/PHPU. PRES-XXII/2024	March 23, 2024	March 27, 2024	March 28, 2024	April 2, 2024	April 3, 2024	April 4, 2024	April 5, 2024	April 22, 2024

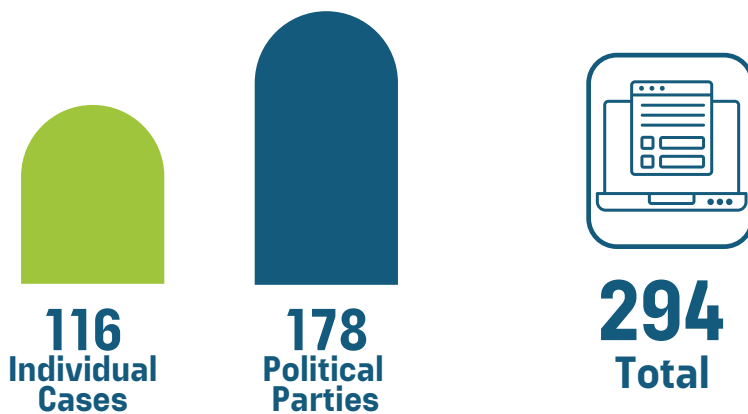
The Constitutional Court rejected both petitions filed by the two presidential and vice-presidential candidate pairs, deeming them legally groundless in their entirety. The ruling includes dissenting opinions from three constitutional justices.

Legislative Election Disputes (DPR, DPRD, and DPD)

Following the General Elections Commission's (KPU) announcement of the 2024 election results, the Constitutional Court opened registration for election results dispute (PHPU) petitions just 24 hours later, on March 20, 2024. The Court went on to receive a total of 306 petitions—294 related to disputes involving members of the House of Representatives (DPR) Regional Legislative Council (DPRD), and 12 concerning members of the Regional Representatives Council (DPD).

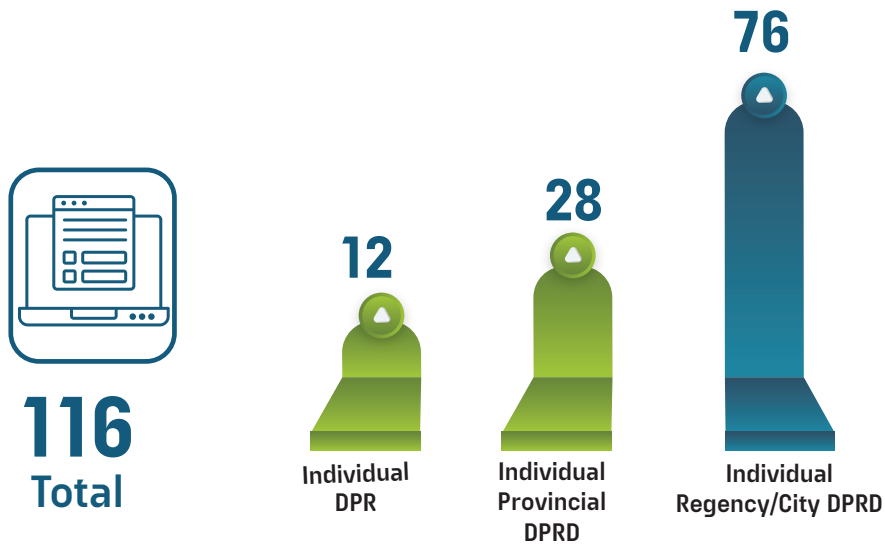


Number of Cases Based on 2024 PHPU Petitions



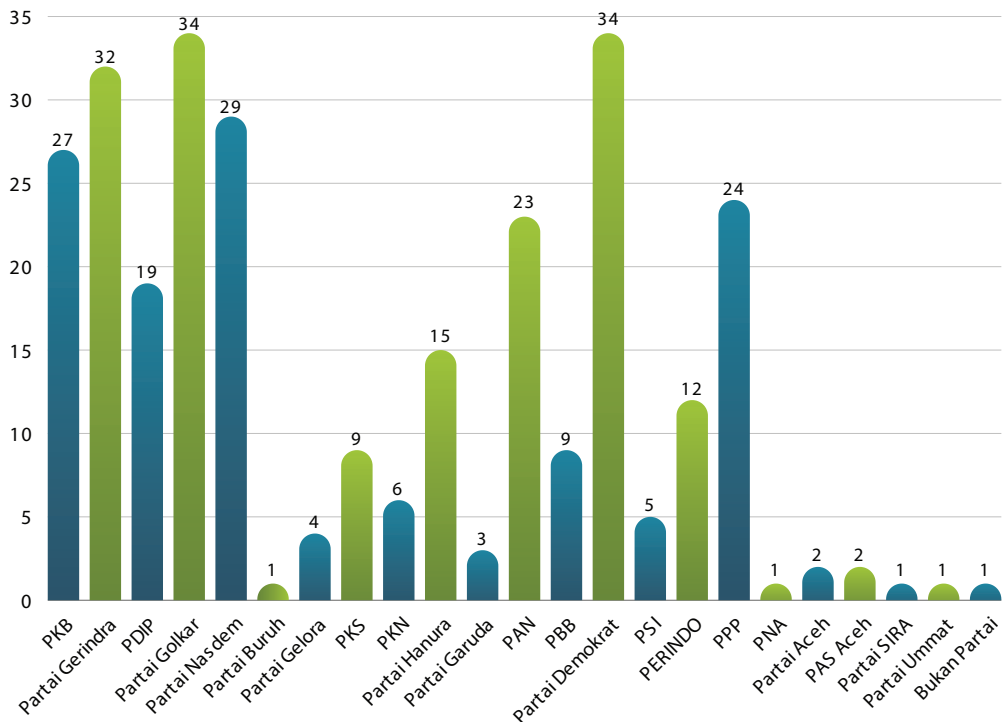
In detail, not all legislative election cases involving members of the DPR and DPRD were filed directly by the central executive boards (DPP) of political parties. Many were submitted by the individual legislative candidates themselves. As many as 116 were filed by individual candidates, while 178 were filed by political parties.

Number of Individual Petitions in 2024 by Type of Legislative Body (DPR and DPRD)



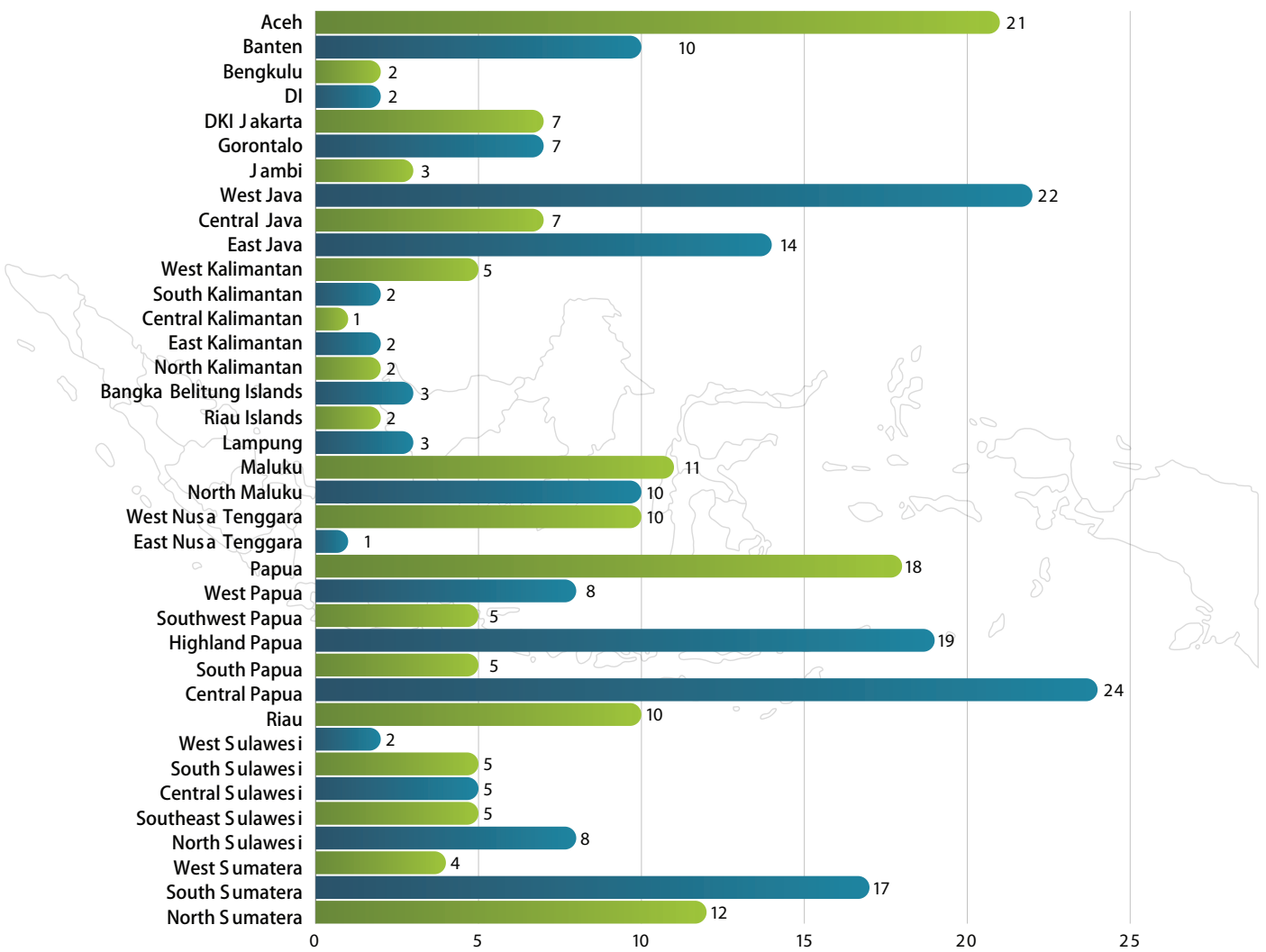
Of the 116 individual petitions filed, 76 (65.5%) concerned regency/city Regional Legislative Council (DPRD), 28 (24.1%) concerned provincial Regional Legislative Council (DPRD), and 12 (10.4%) concerned the House of Representatives (DPR).

Number of Cases by Party

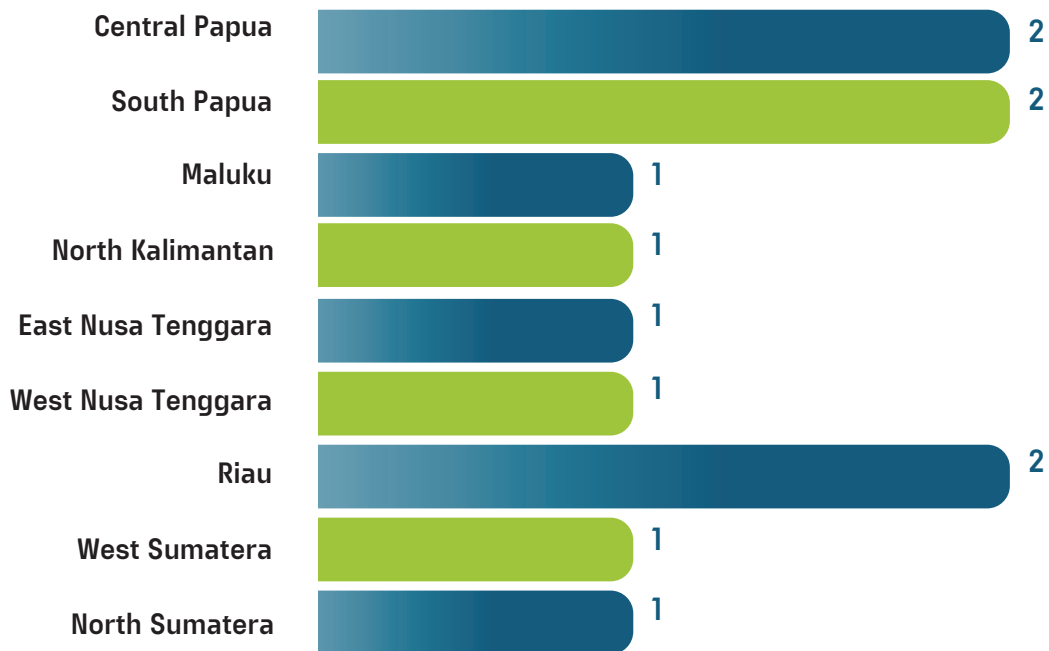


Meanwhile, of the 178 petitions on dispute over the 2024 legislative (DPR and DPRD) election results filed by political parties registered with the Court, 22 political parties filed cases but only two local parties in Aceh did not—the Generasi Atjeh Beusaboh Tha'at dan Taqwa Party and the Darul Aceh Party. Of the 294 election cases concerning DPR and DPRD members, the distribution of cases by province is as follows:

Number of Petitions (by Province)



Meanwhile, for the 2024 DPD election disputes, the Constitutional Court registered 12 cases originating from nine provincial electoral districts.

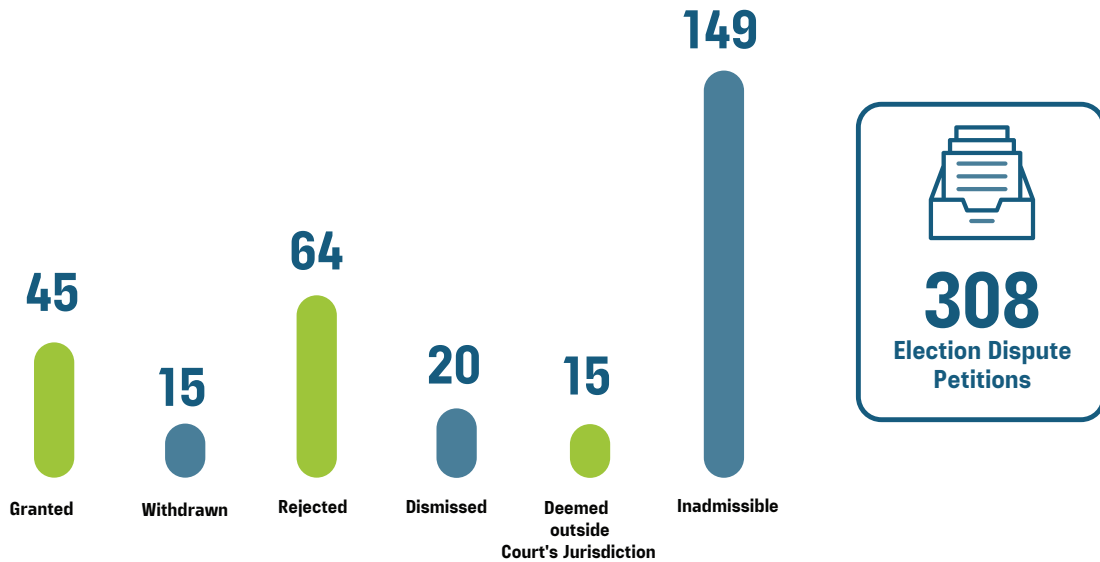


In resolving the election dispute cases, the Constitutional Court followed the decision-making process outlined below:

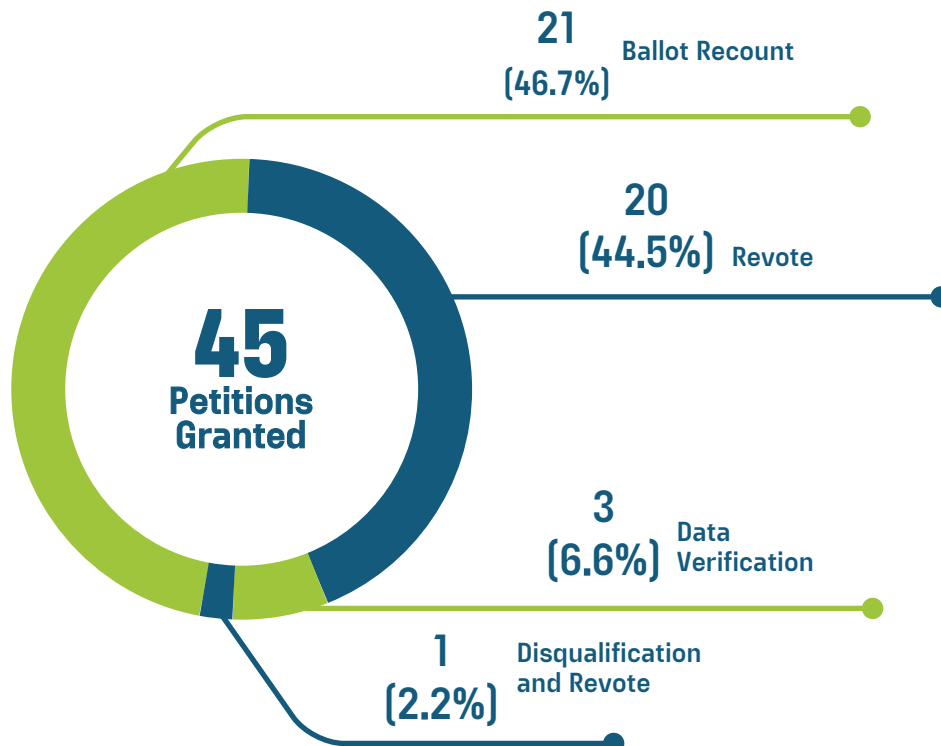


Of the 308 election dispute (PHPU) petitions filed in 2024, the Constitutional Court has ruled on all of them. The outcomes are as follows: 45 petitions (14.6%) were granted—either fully or partially; 15 (4.9%) were withdrawn; 64 (20.8%) were rejected; 15 (4.9%) were deemed outside the Court’s jurisdiction; 20 (6.5%) were dismissed; and 149 (48.3%) were declared inadmissible.

Total of the 2024 Election Dispute Petitions



Of the 45 PHPU cases granted in 2024, the rulings were categorized into four types: revote, ballot recount, data comparison, and disqualification followed by revote.



The Development of Constitutional Court Regulations

Throughout 2024, the Court issued several Constitutional Court regulations (PMK) to strengthen the exercise of its authority and enhance the handling of constitutional cases, including legal provisions related to the Constitutional Court's Ethics Council.

No	PMK Number	Topic	QR Code (Link)
1	 PMK No. 1 of 2024	Stages, Activities, and Schedule for Handling Disputes over the Results of General Election of Members of DPR, DPRD, DPD, and Presidential-Vice President	
2	 PMK No. 2 of 2024	Amendment to Constitutional Court Regulation No. 4 of 2023 on Procedures for Disputes over the Results of Presidential Elections	
3	 PMK No. 3 of 2024	Procedures for Disputes over the Results of Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors	
4	 PMK No. 4 of 2024	Stages, Activities, and Schedule for Handling Disputes over the Results of Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors	
5	 PMK No. 6.1 of 2024	Stages, Activities, and Schedule for Handling Disputes over the Results of General Election of Members of DPR, DPRD, DPD after Court Decisions	
6	 PMK No. 11 of 2024	Constitutional Court Ethics Council	
7	 PMK No. 14 of 2024	Stages, Activities, and Schedule for Handling Disputes over the Results of Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors	

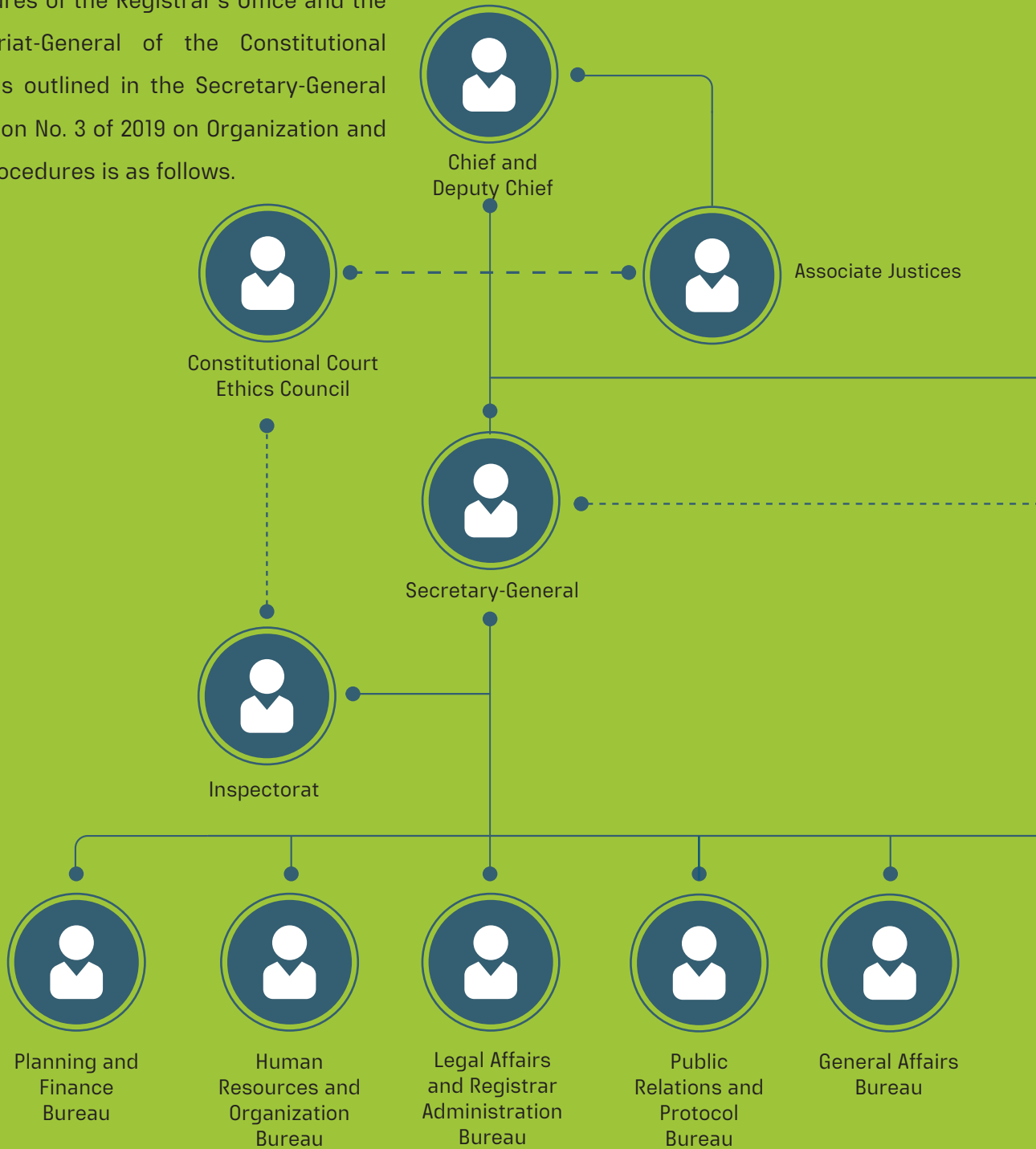
INSTITUTION



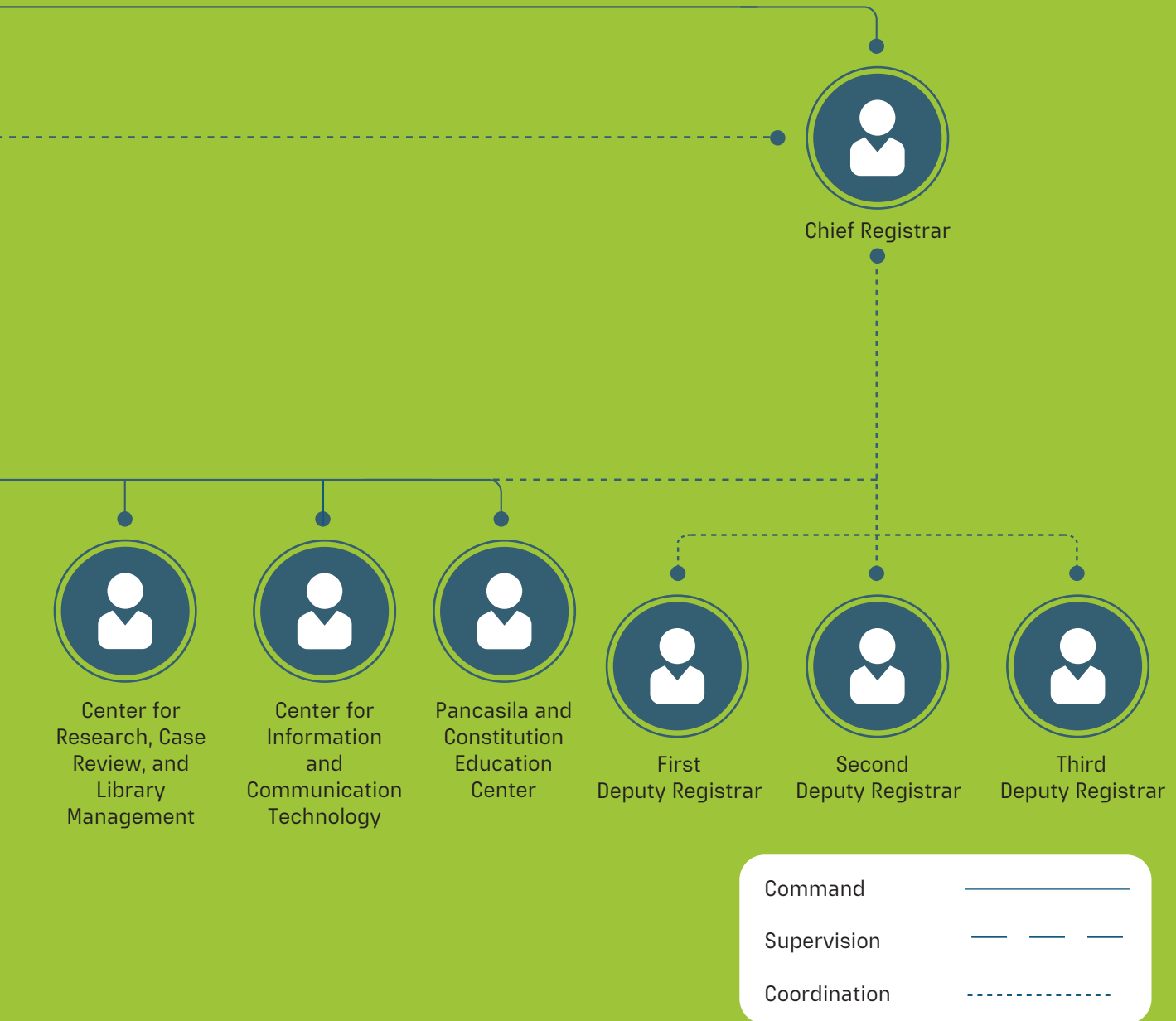


ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND WORK PROCEDURE

The organizational structure and work procedures of the Registrar’s Office and the Secretariat-General of the Constitutional Court, as outlined in the Secretary-General Regulation No. 3 of 2019 on Organization and Work Procedures is as follows.



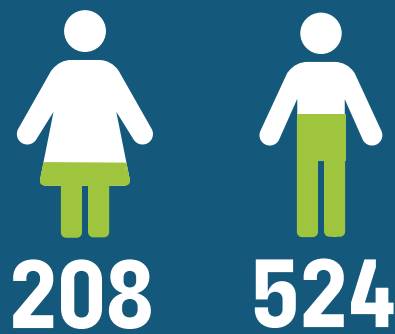
The organizational structure and work procedures have been revised following Constitutional Court Decision No. 121/PUU-XX/2022, dated June 27, 2023, particularly affecting the Registrar's Office. In response to this decision, two key regulations were issued: Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation No. 40 of 2022 on the Functional Position of Advisors to Constitutional Justices, and Regulation No. 18 of 2023 on the Functional Position of Constitutional Registrars. As a result, the Registrar's Office now comprise two functional positions: Constitutional Registrars (PASTI) and Advisors to Constitutional Justices (ASLI).



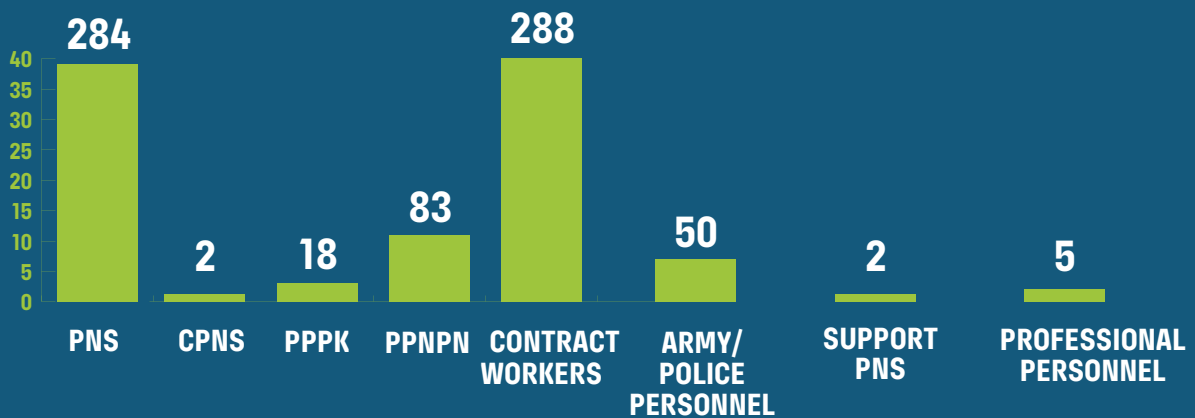
HUMAN RESOURCES COMPOSITION

To achieve its vision of becoming a modern and trusted judicial institution, the Constitutional Court relies on the support of professional, competent, and ethical human resources. Currently, the Court employs 725 personnel, consisting of civil servants (PNS), government contract employees (PPPK), non-permanent staff (PPNPN), contract-based workers, and police/army support personnel. The following section outlines recent changes in the Court's staffing composition and ongoing efforts in human resource development.

Employees by Gender



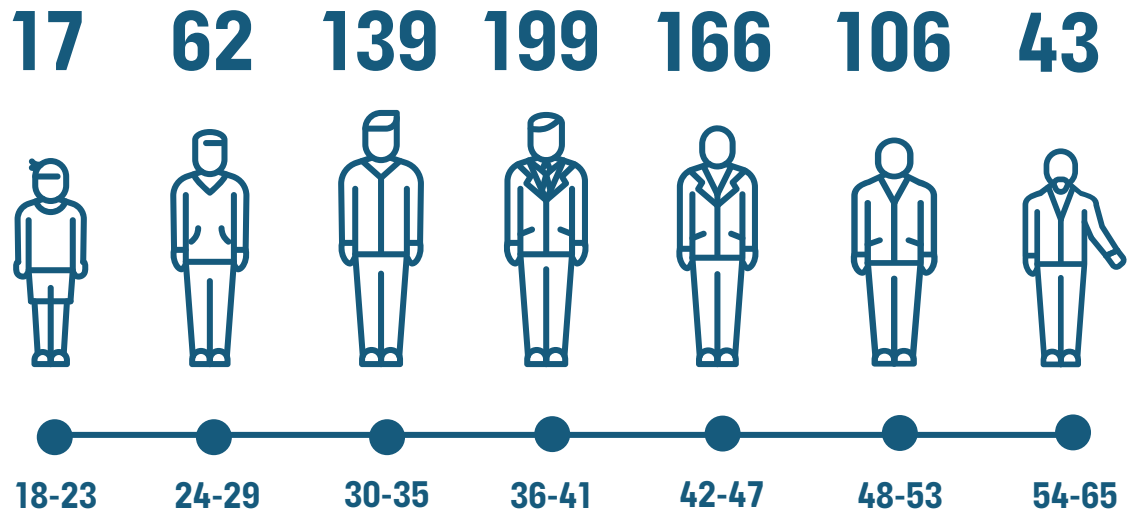
Employee Status



By Work Units



By Age



By Education Level



FUNCTIONAL POSITIONS

Career development for civil servants (PNS) is comprehensively regulated under the Government Regulation No. 11 of 2017 on Civil Service Management and the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on Civil Service Career Patterns.

The system supports three types of career progression: horizontal, vertical, and diagonal, which enable civil servants to enhance their competencies in line with both organizational needs and their individual potential.



HORIZONTAL

Horizontal Career Development

Horizontal career development involves the transfer of a civil servant to a position of equal rank, either within the same job category or across different categories such as Administrative Positions (JA), Functional Positions (JF), or Senior Leadership Positions (JPT). This type of movement allows civil servants to gain new experiences and skills without requiring a promotion, while also enhancing organizational flexibility in personnel assignments.



VERTICAL

Vertical Career Development

Vertical career development refers to the promotion of a civil servant to a higher position within the same job category whether in Administrative Positions (JA), Functional Positions (JF), or Senior Leadership Positions (JPT). This form of advancement provides opportunities for qualified and high-performing civil servants to assume roles with greater responsibilities within their area of expertise.



DIAGONAL

Diagonal Career Development

Diagonal career development involves a promotion to a higher-level position in a different job category for instance, from an Administrative Position (JA) to a Functional Position (JF), or from a Functional Position to a Senior Leadership Position (JPT). This career path allows civil servants to broaden their competencies across different job groups, fostering a more holistic understanding of government functions and operations.

As part of a structured career management system aimed at supporting professional and accountable organizational performance, the Constitutional Court has, as of 2024, established 26 Functional Positions approved by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. These include, among others:

- Constitutional Registrar/
Constitutional Court Clerk
- Advisor to Constitutional Justice
- Legal Analyst
- Civil Service Human Resource
Analyst
- Goods and Services Procurement
Officer
- Budget Analyst
- State Financial Analyst
- State Financial Specialist
- Government Public Relations
Officer
- Computer Specialist
- Legal Counsellor
- Librarian
- Library Assistant
- Archivist
- Auditor
- Translator
- Medical Doctor/General
Practitioner
- Dentist
- Nurse
- Pharmacist
- Pharmacist Assistant
- Physiotherapist
- Dental and Oral Therapist
- Health Laboratory Specialist
- Informatics Specialist
- Statistician

The Court is currently in the process of submitting formation proposals to supervising agencies for two additional functional positions:

- Policy Analyst
- Cooperation Analyst

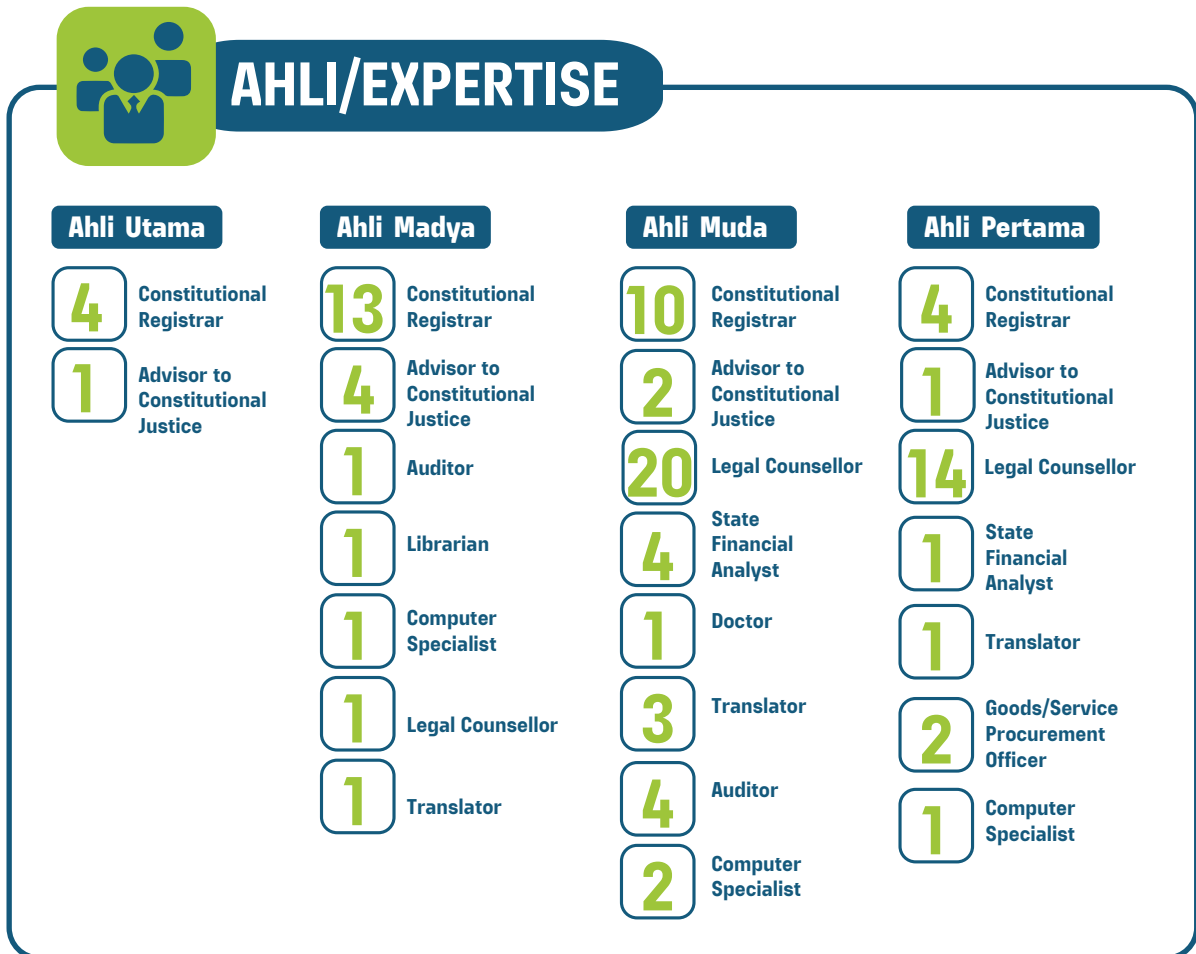
The availability of these diverse roles supports career mobility for civil servants while also enhancing professionalism in line with the evolving needs and priorities of the organization.

To support career development and ensure the optimal placement of employees in functional positions, the Court regularly conducts competency assessments in collaboration with relevant supervisory agencies, in accordance with applicable regulations. These assessments are divided into two types. First, job transfer competency tests. It is intended for employees seeking to move from a structural or another position into a specific functional role. These tests evaluate whether an employee's skills and qualifications align with the requirements of the targeted functional position, ensuring that each transfer meets professional standards and organizational needs. Second, promotion competency test. It is designed for employees already holding functional positions who wish to advance in their careers. These tests assess whether the individual has the higher-level competencies required to take on more complex responsibilities.

Through these competency assessments, the Court ensures that staff transitions and promotions are based on merit and capability, supporting a professional, skilled, and effective workforce.

Employees who successfully pass the competency tests are appointed to functional positions or promoted to higher levels based on their assessment results. This process ensures that individuals placed in functional roles possess the necessary skills and qualifications to contribute effectively to the performance and professionalism of the Constitutional Court.

Below is a list of functional positions for which employees have passed the competency tests within the Constitutional Court in 2024:



KEY COMPETENCIES OF SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE

Since its establishment, the Constitutional Court has consistently invested in human resource development. Today, it continues to further this commitment by expanding employee access to a wide range of competency-building programs, including formal education, training, courses, workshops, internships, recharging programs, and more.

In 2024, the Court supported competency development through formal education programs funded by the state

budget (APBN), with 48 employees participating: 29 in doctoral degree programs, 18 in master's degree programs, and 1 in a bachelor's degree program. Additionally, through independently funded channels, 17 employees pursued further education: 3 in doctoral degree programs, 6 in master's degree programs, and 8 in bachelor's degree programs. This initiative reflects the Court's ongoing commitment to strengthening the competencies of its human resources in support of professional, high-quality institutional performance.



State-Funded Undergraduate/Postgraduate Programs

S3 29
staff

S2 18
staff

S1 1
staff



Self-Funded Undergraduate/Postgraduate Programs

S3 3
staff

S2 5
staff

S1 8
staff

In addition, the Constitutional Court organized a range of capacity-building initiatives, including 18 competency tests, 27 certification and training sessions, 4 focus group discussions (FGDs), 1 seminar on functional positions, 13 workshops, and 9 outreach programs.

Through these progressive human resource development efforts, the Court aims to cultivate a highly

competent civil service, capable of delivering optimal performance and innovative judicial services to the public. Equally important, the development of human resources is grounded in fostering a strong work ethic and high integrity. In line with the BerAKHLAK values, Constitutional Court employees are expected not only to be competent but also to maintain a firm commitment to ethical conduct free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism.

Capacity-Building and HR Development



18 x
Competency Test



27 x
Certification,
Managerial & Technical
Training



4 x
Forum Group
Discussion



1 x
Seminar on
Functional Position



13 x
Workshop



9 x
Outreach

BUREAUCRATIC REFORMS

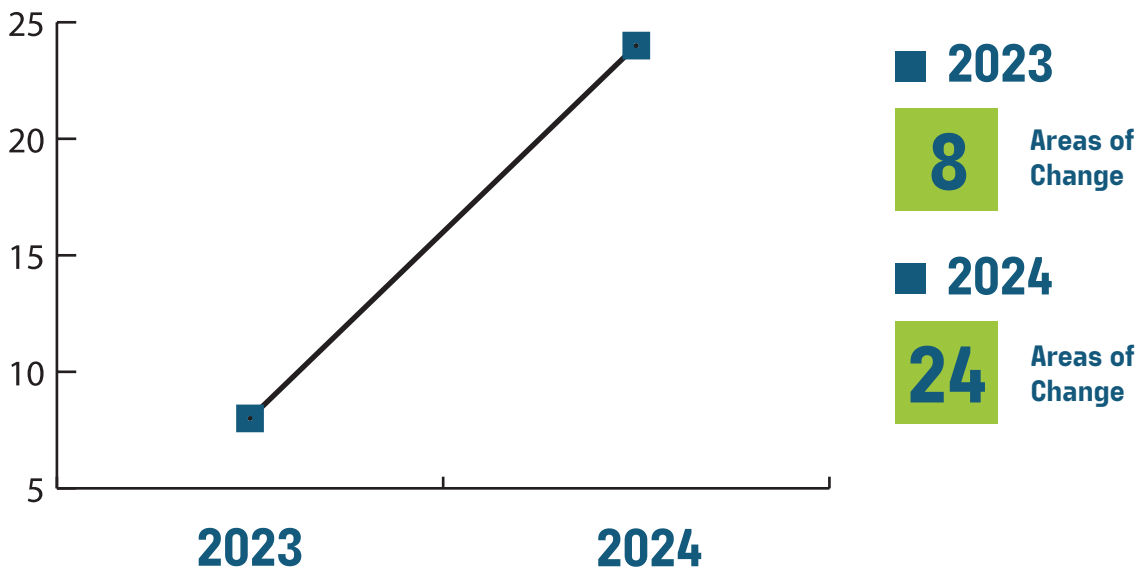
Development of Bureaucratic Reform

In 2023, the Constitutional Court underwent a fundamental shift in its Bureaucratic Reform (RB) framework. The previous model—based on eight areas of change was restructured into a General RB framework consisting of 24 development indexes, along with a separate Thematic RB component.

Throughout 2024, the Constitutional Court successfully implemented all 24 indexes under the General RB category, focusing on enhancing core governance functions.

For Thematic RB, the Court concentrated solely on the Utilization of Domestic Products (PDN), as it is not directly mandated to address other thematic priorities such as stunting reduction, investment facilitation, poverty alleviation, or presidential priority programs.

As a result of these efforts, the Constitutional Court’s overall RB performance score is projected to improve from 75.52 (BB) in 2023 to 80 in 2024.



BUREAUCRATIC REFORM INDEX

2023 75.52
 2024 80 ▲ (PROJECTION)

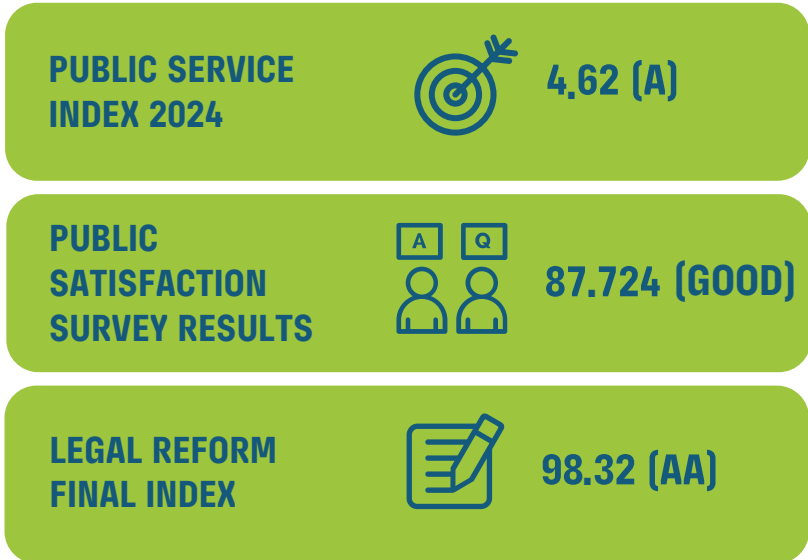
Increasingly Better Quality of Public Services

Excellent public services and increased public satisfaction are key indicators of judicial reform and institutional development, both of which have a direct impact on the public. Enhancing service quality for justice seekers remains a top priority for the Constitutional Court, alongside other judicial development efforts reflected in the 24 judicial development indexes currently implemented by the Court.

In 2024, the Constitutional Court achieved a Public Service Index score of 4.62 (A), underscoring its strong commitment to delivering high-quality, accessible, and responsive services that meet the needs and expectations of the public, particularly justice seekers.

This commitment is further supported by the results of the Public Satisfaction Survey, with a score of 87.724 (Good), a clear evidence of the ongoing improvement in service quality. These results will continue to guide future efforts to enhance public service delivery.

Additionally, the Constitutional Court received an AA rating from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for its performance in legal reform, earning a final score of 98.32 on the Legal Reform Index. This recognition reflects the Court's strong dedication to institutional integrity and legal innovation.



Gratuity Control Management

In 2024, the Constitutional Court received 23 illegal gratuity reports. Between January and September, the Gratuity Control Unit (UPG) recorded 18 of these: 2 from constitutional justices, 13 from the Secretariat-General, 1 from the Human Resources and Organization Bureau, and 2 from the Legal Affairs and Registrar Administration Bureau.

2024
23 Illegal Gratuity Report
January-September 2024

2 Report by Constitutional Justices

1 Report by HR and Organization Bureau

13 Report by Constitutional Justices

2 Report by Legal Affairs & Registrar Administration Bureau

After review, one report was forwarded to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which deemed the items state property. The remaining 17 were handled internally: three were donated to social institutions, and 14 returned to their respective work units to support work performance.

1 Report forwarded to Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)

3 Items donated to social institutions

14 Items returned to work units

Complaint Handling

The Constitutional Court provides three complaint channels: Public complaints, the Whistleblowing System (WBS) application, and the SPAN-Lapor application. Public complaints can be submitted via suggestion boxes, mail, email, phone, or social media. The WBS application is accessible through the Court's website or directly at <https://wbs.mkri.id>.

Complaints can also be submitted through the SPAN-Lapor application on the Court's website, which is integrated with the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. From January to December 2024, the Constitutional Court received 31 complaints: 10 via Public Complaints, 13 through the WBS application, and 8 via the SPAN-Lapor application. Complaint handling was monitored regularly through quarterly and semi-annual reports.



WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM (WBS) APPLICATION

<https://wbs.mkri.id/>



Public Complaints



WBS Application

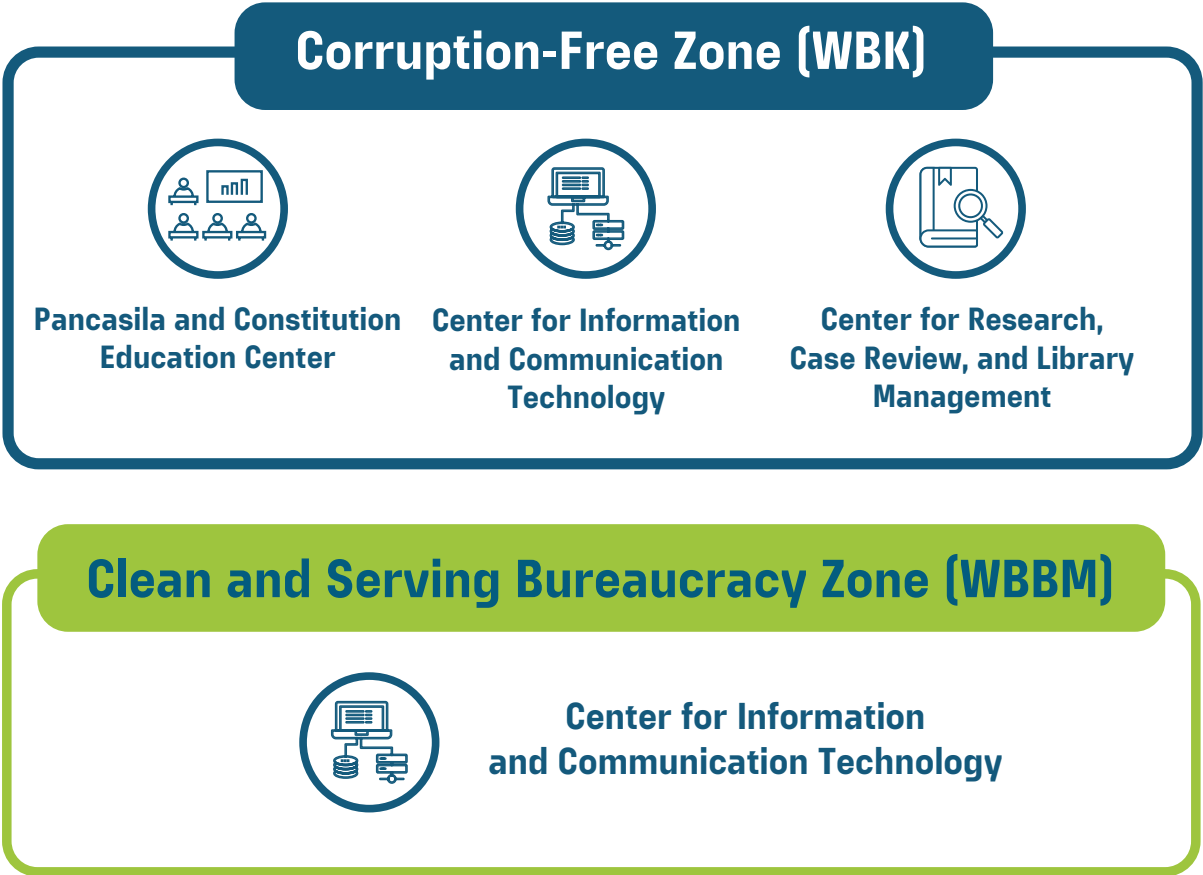


SPAN-Lapor

Integrity-Zone Program

In 2024, the Pancasila and Constitution Education Center, the Center for Information and Communication Technology, as well as the Center for Research, Case Review, and Library Management received the Integrity Zone Award toward a Corruption-Free Zone (WBK Program). They also submitted a proposal to develop an Integrity Zone toward a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Zone (WBBM Program).

In December 2024, the Constitutional Court's Center for Information and Communication Technology received the Integrity Zone Award toward a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Zone (WBBM) from the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. The award followed a November assessment of the Center's public service applications and was officially presented on Wednesday, December 11, 2024.



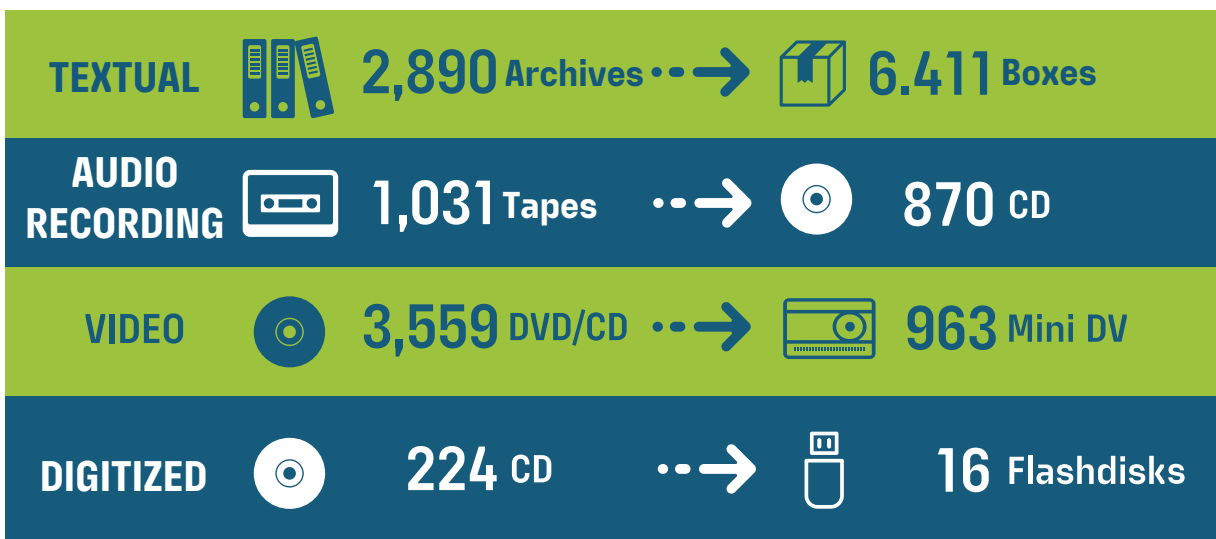
ARCHIVES

In compliance with Law No. 43 of 2009 on Archives, in 2024 the Constitutional Court submitted its archives to the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia as part of national accountability. This handover marked the 24th submission of the Court's archives since 2006. The archives delivered consisted of 74 textual (paper) files from the Court's 2021 case management, comprising 38 boxes. In addition, the Court also submitted 400 DVDs, 427 Mini DVDs, and 2 flash drives containing video archives from the 2013 case management.



The total static archives of the Constitutional Court has handed over to the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia from 2006 to 2024 are as follows:

1. Textual archives: 2,890 files, totaling 6,411 boxes;
2. Audio recording archives: 1,031 cassettes and 870 CDs;
3. Video archives: 3,559 DVDs/CDs and 963 Mini DVs;
4. Digital archives: 224 CDs and 16 flash drives.

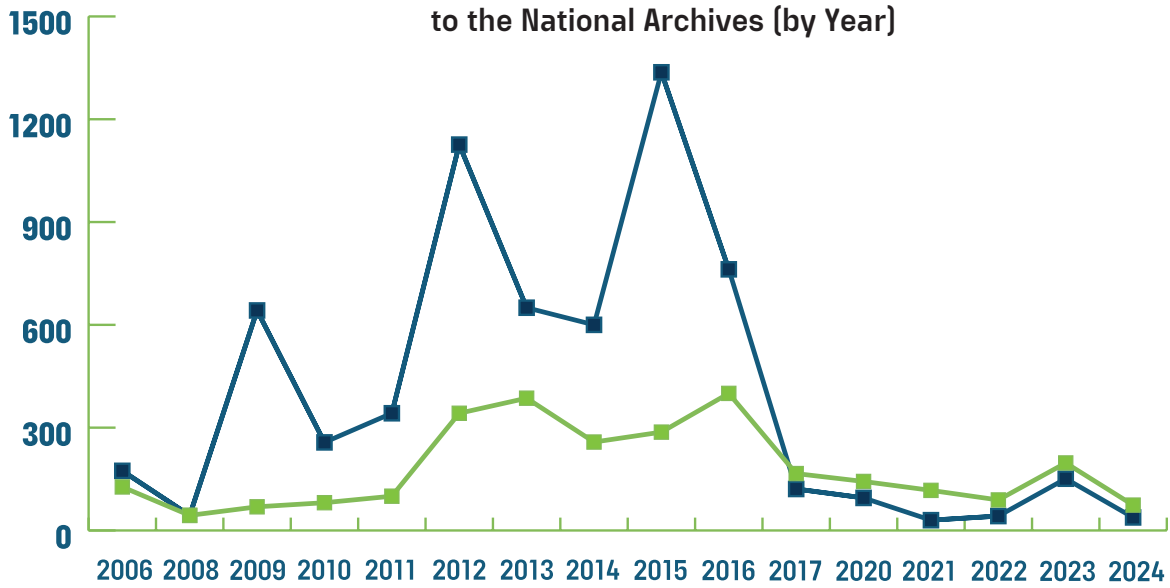


Recapitulation of Constitutional Court archives of 2006-2024 handed over to the National Archives (by Type)



Judicial review	1,443 Case Files
Regional head election dispute	917 Case Files
Legislative election dispute	411 Case Files
General administration	87 Case Files
Institutional authority dispute	28 Case Files
Presidential election dispute	4 Case Files

Constitutional Court's textual archives of 2006-2024 handed over to the National Archives (by Year)



2006 127 Case Files 174 Boxes	2008 44 Case Files 44 Boxes	2009 69 Case Files 642 Boxes	2010 81 Case Files 257 Boxes	2011 100 Case Files 342 Boxes	2012 342 Case Files 1,126 Boxes	2013 386 Case Files 650 Boxes	2014 258 Case Files 600 Boxes
2015 287 Case Files 1,337 Boxes	2016 400 Case Files 762 Boxes	2017 166 Case Files 121 Boxes	2020 143 Case Files 95 Boxes	2021 117 Case Files 30 Boxes	2022 89 Case Files 42 Boxes	2023 197 Case Files 151 Boxes	2024 74 Case Files 38 Boxes

TOTAL 2,890 Case Files --> 6,411 Boxes

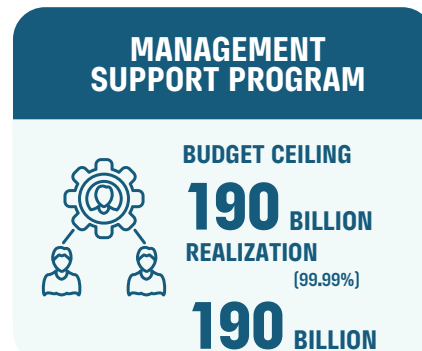
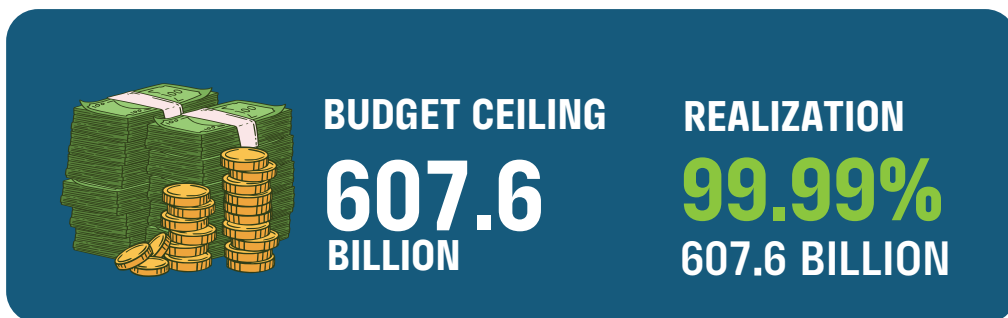
FINANCIAL REPORT

For 365 days, the Constitutional Court carried out its mandate not in isolation. The Court received budgetary support for judicial institutions from the Government through the Minister of Finance, in line with the needs for performing its duties and functions. As of December 31, 2024, the Court recorded budget realization of IDR 607,664,526,430, amounting to 99.99%.

The Court's total budget ceiling for fiscal year 2024 was IDR 607,666,845,000, with realization up to December 31, 2024 reaching IDR 607,664,526,430 or 99.99% of the total ceiling. This budget was allocated to two programs.

The first was the Constitutional Review Program, with a budget ceiling of IDR 417,585,802,000 and realization of IDR 417,585,421,455 or 99.99%. The second was the Management Support Program, with a budget ceiling of IDR 190,081,043,000 and realization of IDR 190,079,104,975 or 99.99%.

With such a significant allocation, the Court strives to optimize the use of state funds through various judicial service activities. Upholding the principles of transparency and accountability, the Court manages its financial system in real time, accessible at mkri.id.





RAISING CONSTITUTIONAL AWARENESS



Rule of Law

Constitutional Law

THE HONORABLE
GOVERNMENT
FOO

TESTIMONY

CONTINUOUS
LIFE
EVALUATION

PEACE AND JUSTICE
IN EVERY PLACE



LIBRARY

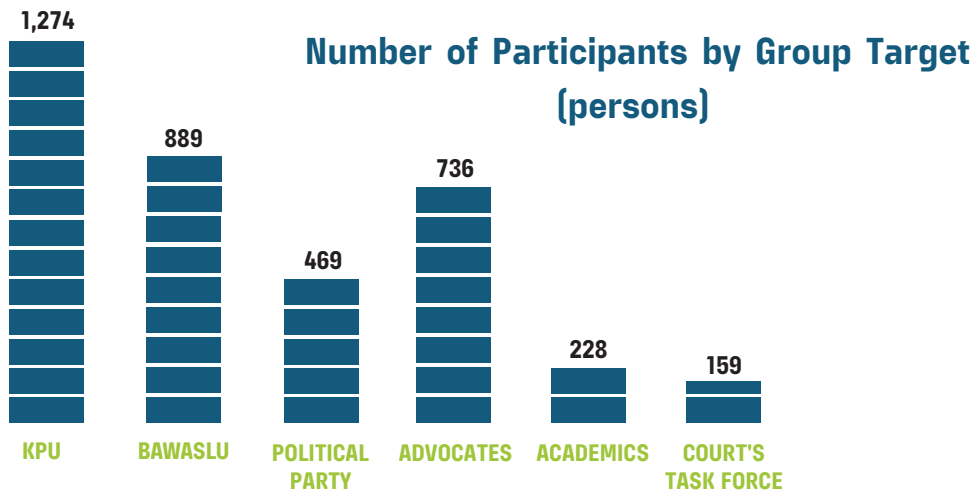


DISSEMINATION OF THE LAW

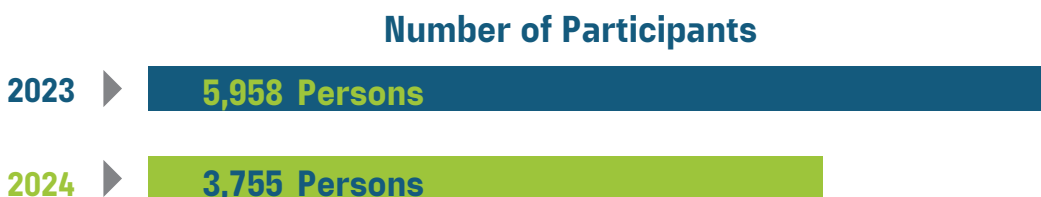
The Court organized 21 workshops on procedural law of the 2024 Regional Election Results Dispute (election of governors, regents, and mayors). A total of 1,274 participants came from the General Elections Commission (KPU), 889 from the Elections Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), 469 from the legal teams of

18 national political parties and 6 Aceh local parties, 736 advocates from 22 advocate organizations, 228 academics, and 159 members of the Court's task force.

The workshops, convened by the Pancasila and Constitution Education Center, recorded a predominance of male participants, amounting to 77% (2,900 participants), while female participants reached 855 (23%).

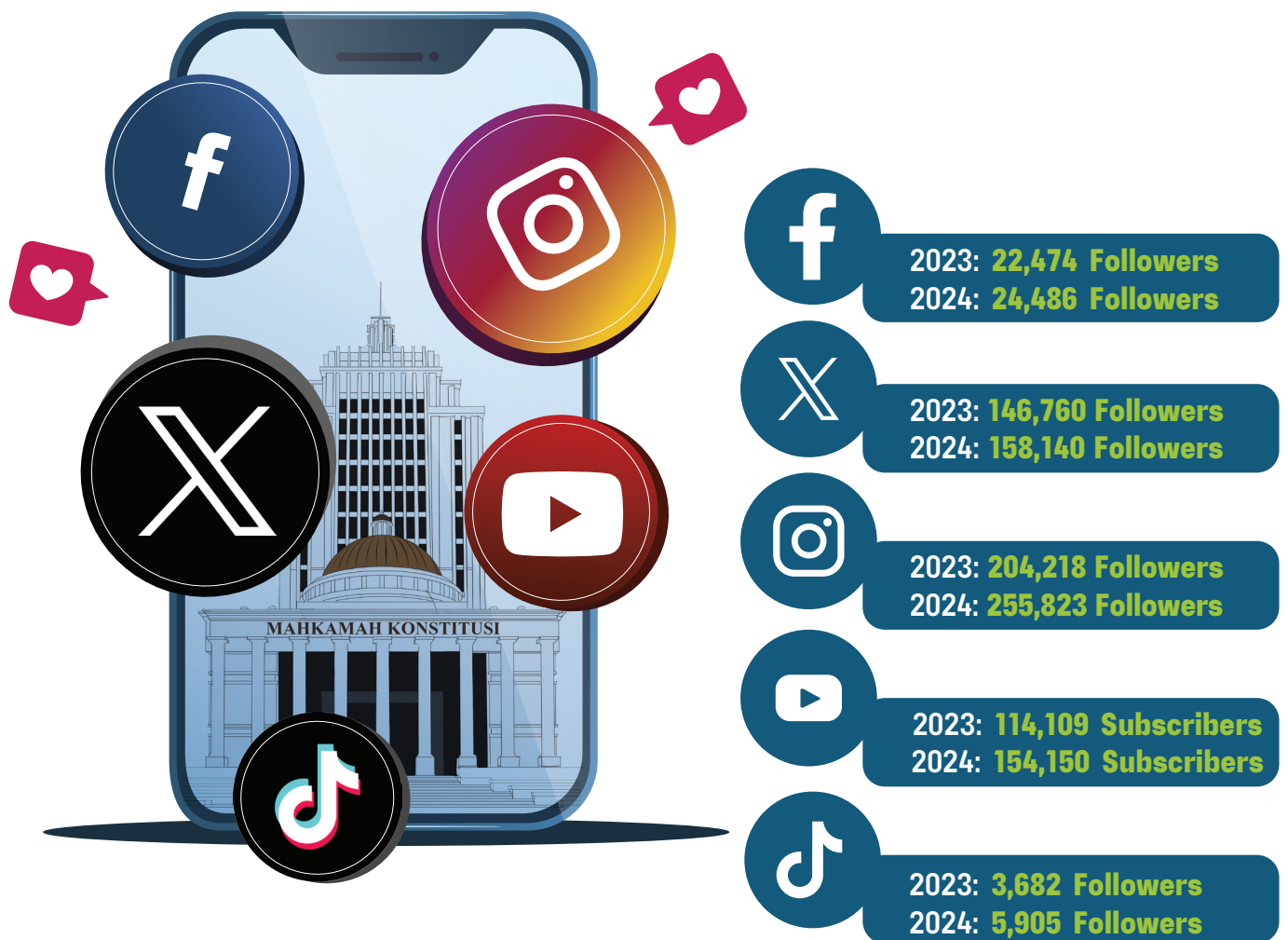


Participants of the workshop on the procedural law on the regional head election in 2024 were 3,755 persons.



SOCIAL MEDIA

The Constitutional Court also disseminates information about the Constitution through five social media platforms: Instagram, X, Facebook, TikTok, and YouTube. These include: live streaming, the "Supremacy" podcast, public service announcements, and highlights of court sessions and Constitutional Court's News of the Week, broadcast on the Constitutional Court's YouTube channel. These social media accounts provide a variety of informative and engaging content that can reach various segments of people.



INSTITUTIONAL SYNERGY

SYNERGY ON THE GLOBAL SCENE INCREASING THE QUALITY OF DECISIONS AND INTERNATIONALIZING COURT DECISIONS

To increase the quality of its decisions and the internationalization of its decisions, the Constitutional Court has conducted a number of collaboration visits to several countries in 2024, including Kazakhstan, Algeria, Finland, Canada, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, and Malaysia.

During a visit to the United Arab Emirates (September 16, 2024), Chief Justice Suhartoyo signed a collaboration agreement with the Dubai Judicial Institute to enhance institutional capacity. Furthermore, during a visit to the United Kingdom (October 1, 2024), the Constitutional Court delegation led by Deputy Chief Justice Saldi Isra explored opportunities for collaboration with the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

Similarly, during a visit to Astana, Kazakhstan (June 18, 2024), Constitutional Justice Arief Hidayat delivered a public lecture to the justices and staff of the Kazakhstani Constitutional Court entitled "Global Constitutionalism: Strengthening Transnational Judicial Networks for Peace and Democracy.

During a visit to Russia (June 26, 2024), Constitutional Justice Daniel Yusmic P. Foekh delivered a presentation entitled "Protection of Constitutional Rights and Citizens' Freedoms" at the St. Petersburg International Legal Forum.

In 2024, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia also expanded its network by visiting the Supreme Court of Canada and the Supreme Administrative Court of Finland for the first time. The delegation was led by Constitutional Justices Enny Nurbaningsih and M. Guntur Hamzah. Meanwhile, Constitutional Justice Arsul Sani led a delegation to follow up on the memorandum of understanding with the Constitutional Court of Algeria. Constitutional Justice Ridwan Mansyur traveled to the National Center of State Courts in the United States to follow up and evaluate the implementation of the 2023 Recharging Program. Constitutional Justice Anwar Usman also visited the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan in preparation for the leadership succession of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC) in 2025.





STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT IN INTERNATIONAL FORUMS

To strengthen its role in the WCCJ and AACC, the Consto participates in a number of international collaborative activities:

ITALY

At the 21st Bureau meeting of the World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ) in Venice, Italy on Saturday, March 16, 2024,

with the agenda of amending the statutes, a proposal was discussed to simplify the regulation of the revocation of a country's membership in the WCCJ.

European countries proposed that revocation be proposed by 20% of the total WCCJ members. For example, if 25 countries out of the 121 WCCJ members agreed to propose the revocation of a country's membership, the proposal could be taken up by the General Assembly for a joint decision.

In response to this proposal, the Indonesian Constitutional Court delegation, led by Constitutional Justice Arief Hidayat, intervened by providing an additional condition: that the 20% of WCCJ members must come from a majority vote of the various constitutional court associations. This proposal was approved by all meeting participants.





UZBEKISTAN

A Constitutional Court delegation led by Constitutional Justice Anwar Usman held a bilateral meeting with the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan on Monday, July 22, 2024. The bilateral meeting coincided with the end of the presidency of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC), which will be held by the Constitutional Court of Thailand in 2025.

The purpose of the Indonesian Constitutional Court delegation's visit was to affirm its support for the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan in taking over the leadership of the AACC in 2025. During this event, a working-level meeting was also held to discuss technical matters that the Constitutional Court of Uzbekistan must prepare for the leadership succession process, as well as its duties and responsibilities during the presidency.





Chief Justice Suhartoyo (far-left) with heads of delegations of the Venice Commission, Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa, and the Ibero-American Conference of Constitutional Justice, Wednesday (9/18/2024).

AACC CONGRESS IN THAILAND

Chief Justice Suhartoyo attended the 6th Congress of the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC) in 2024, under the theme "The Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions in Strengthening Constitutional Justice for Sustainable Society," held in Bangkok, Thailand, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18 to 19, 2024.

At the conference, Chief Justice Suhartoyo explained Decision No. 35/PUU/2023 on the potential of natural resources, which are a gift from God Almighty and serve as a support for the nation's sovereignty. Therefore, the Constitutional Court believes that small islands located along Indonesia's territory and coastal areas must be preserved for present and future generations.

REPORT OF AACC PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

At the 6th AACC Congress, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, in its capacity as one of the permanent secretariats, presented its work program implementation report for the period of June 2023 to August 2024 before the Board of Members Meeting, the association's highest decision-making forum. Secretary-General Heru Setiawan announced that the AACC Permanent Secretariat for Planning and Coordination (SPC) had been formally integrated into the Court's organizational

structure through a Decree of the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform.

The meeting, attended by representatives of 15 AACC members, also heard Secretary-General Heru's report on the completion of the consolidation of the AACC Statutes into a single comprehensive document, which is now available in both English and Russian. He further conveyed that on June 23, 2024, the AACC SPC had held a meeting with the Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of Africa (CCJA) to deliberate preparations for the second AACC-CCJA Congress.



Secretary-General Heru Setiawan, who is also Head of the AACC Permanent Secretariat for Planning and Coordination, conveying the AACC SPC's report to the 6th Congress of the AACC, hosted by the Constitutional Court of Thailand, Wednesday [9/18].

THE COURT'S SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN PALESTINE

WCCJ

The delegation of the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, led by Constitutional Justice Arief Hidayat, voiced support for Palestine at the 21st Bureau Meeting of the World Conference on Constitutional Justice (WCCJ) on Saturday, March 16, 2024 in Venice, Italy. The meeting reached an agreement to issue a WCCJ resolution concerning recurring human rights and legal violations in the context of international relations.

During the deliberation, Justice Arief emphatically stated that the Constitutional Court of Indonesia shares the conviction that humanitarian concerns and the

protection of human rights constitute unifying values for the WCCJ. The resolution was subsequently adopted and disseminated to all 121 WCCJ members.

The resolution underscores the expectation that each member will stand in solidarity to safeguard and uphold the supremacy of the constitution, both domestically and in the sphere of international relations. The resolution had first been tabled in March 2023 and, after a year of discussion, was finally adopted at the 21st Bureau Meeting.



The WCCJ Resolution Advocated by the Constitutional Court of Indonesia

During the last years, it has become evident that established tenets of international legal order are being disregarded and are coming under a threat. Being the principal guardians of the rule of law in their domestic legal systems, constitutional courts and equivalent institutions are strongly of the opinion that there must be comprehensive accountability for violations of international law that is the foundation of rules-based international order and international rule of law, and for the most serious crimes of international concern.

AACC

A delegation of the Constitutional Court of Indonesia, led by Chief Justice Suhartoyo, attended the Board of Members Meeting, the highest decision-making forum in the Association of Asian Constitutional Courts (AACC) on Thursday, September 19, 2024. The 6th AACC Congress in Bangkok, Thailand, also discussed the AACC's support for the Constitutional Court of Palestine.

Regarding Palestine, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia reminded AACC members that in 2016, through the Bali Declaration, the AACC had provided support to the Constitutional Court of Turkey. Similarly, the AACC continues to support

the Constitutional Court of Russia to ensure the upholding of the law and the constitution in its country. Therefore, Chief Justice Suhartoyo believes this year's AACC Congress is the right opportunity to support our fellow AACC members from Palestine

The MKRI proposal, delivered by Chief Justice Suhartoyo, was approved by the Board of Members Meeting :

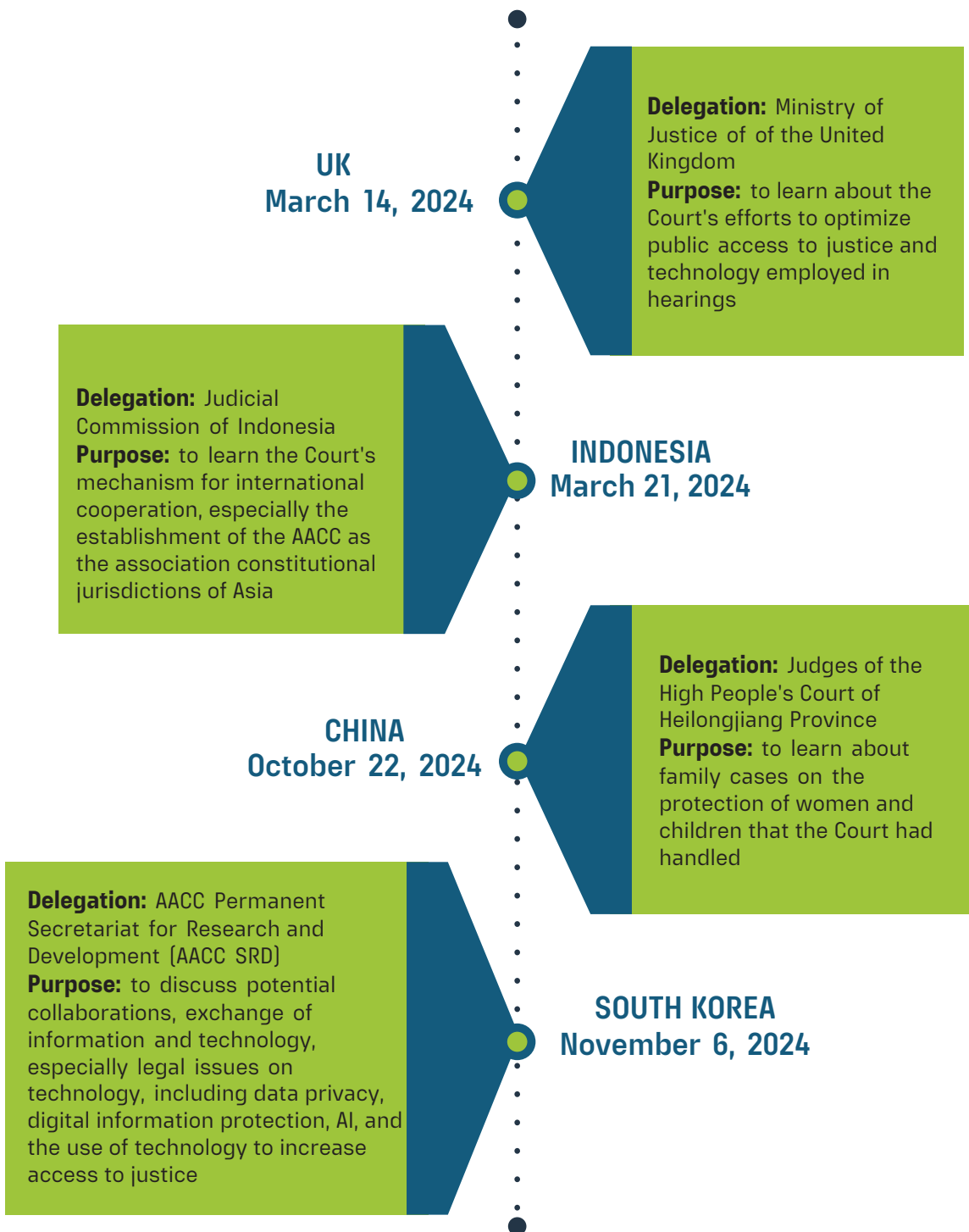
We firmly commit to advocating for justice, peace, and human rights, and standing united against any actions that threaten the lives, security, freedom, and dignity of individuals and nations, including those affecting Palestinian people.



Chief Justice Suhartoyo attending the AACC's Board of Members Meeting, the highest decision-making forum in the association, Thursday (9/19). Photo by MKRI.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF INDONESIA AS A REFERENCE

In 2024, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia has served as a reference institution for state bodies at home and abroad to learn about various procedural law practices as well as efforts to optimize public access to justice.



SYNERGY ON THE REGIONAL STAGE

Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs)

In 2024, the Constitutional Court concluded memorandums of understanding with seven partner institutions. The scope of these collaborations includes strengthening the implementation of institutional duties and functions; conducting education and training to enhance public understanding of citizens' constitutional rights; organizing

Pancasila and Constitution education; developing constitutional law and procedural law for the Constitutional Court; undertaking scientific research, discussion forums, seminars, and public lectures on law, Pancasila, and the Constitution; publishing the Constitutional Journal; as well as disseminating Constitutional Court decisions and other agreed-upon activities.



VIDEO CONFERENCE FACILITIES

The Constitutional Court currently has smartboard mini courtrooms for video conferencing in 66 locations, both at

universities and Constitutional Villages within the Court's jurisdiction. In addition to being used for remote court hearings, the Constitutional Court also utilizes these facilities to host public lectures/web seminars (webinars) by inviting legal speakers.

1 July 5, 2024

Law Faculty
Pancasakti University
Dr. Suhartoyo, S.H., M.H.
"Constitutional Court as
Guardian of Constitution
and Democracy in
Elections"

253 participants

2 July 12, 2024

Law Faculty
Andalas University
**Prof. Dr. Jimly
Ashiddiqie, S.H. M.H.**
"Constitutional
Jurisdiction & Ethics"

60 participants

3 July 19, 2024

Law Faculty
University of Bengkulu
**Dr. Jemmy J Pieterz,
S.H. M.H.**
"Constitutional Rights of
Customary Law
Communities on Marine
Areas"

194 participants

4 July 26, 2024

Law Faculty
Borneo University
Tarakan
**House Commission III
Member Taufik Basari**
"Constitution as
Guardian and
Harmonizer of
Pancasila"

203 participants

5 August 2, 2024

Law Faculty
Brawijaya University
Prof. Enny Nurbaningsih
"2024 Simultaneous
Regional Election and
Its Dispute Resolution by
Constitutional Court"

152 participants

6 August 16, 2024

Law Faculty
Musamus University
**Dr. Zulkifli Aspan, S.H.,
M.H.**
"Prosecuting
Members, Letting
Political Party Go"

222 participants

7 August 23, 2024

Law Faculty
University of Jambi
**Dr. Daniel Yusmic, S.H.
M.H.**
"Internalizing
Constitutional Values
as the Key to Achieving
Indonesia Emas 2045"

285 participants

8 August 30, 2024

Law Faculty
Jenderal Soedirman
University
**Dr. Zainal Arifin Mochtar,
S.H., LL.M.**
"Ensuring Constitutional
Compliance in Regional
Head Elections"

343 participants

9 September 6, 2024

Law Faculty
Khairun University
Prof. Jimly Ashiddiqie
"Judicial Activism in
Constitutional Court
Decisions"

599 participants

10 September 13, 2024

Law Faculty
Halu Oleo University
**Dr. H. Hamdan Zoelva, S.H.,
M.H.**
"The Dynamics of
Constitutional Court
Decisions and Their
Impact on Public Trust"

522 participants

11 September 20, 2024

Law Faculty
University of Lampung
Prof. Rudy, S.H., LL.M., LL.D.
"Understanding
Constitutional Review
Benchmarks in Civil Law
and Common Law
Traditions"

996 participants

12 September 27, 2024

Law Faculty
Satya Wacana
Christian University
**Prof. Dr. Galang Asmara,
SH.M.H.**
"Problematic Divergence
of Judicial Review
Interpretation by
Supreme Court and
Constitutional Court"

723 participants

13 October 4, 2024

Law Faculty
University of Mataram
Titi Anggraini, S.H., M.H.
"The Role of Civil
Society in Realizing
Honest and Fair
Regional Elections"

443 participants

14 October 11, 2024

Sharia Faculty UIN
Maulana Malik Ibrahim
**Dr. Daniel Yusmic, S.H.
M.H.**
"Legal Politics and
Elections: Implications
of Constitutional Court
Decisions for
Democracy"

630 participants

15 October 18, 2024

Law Faculty
State University of
Gorontalo
Bivitri Susanti, S.H., LL.M
"The Constitutional Court
as a Catalyst for Legal
Reform: Evaluation and
Challenges"

1063 participants

16 October 25, 2024

Law Faculty
Tadulako University
**Dr. Ridwan Mansyur, S.H.,
M.H.**
"Restorative Justice
from a Constitutional
Perspective: Realizing
Reconciliation and
Recovery"

476 participants

17 November 1, 2024

Law Faculty
Sebelas Maret
University
**Prof. Susi Dwi Harijanti,
S.H., LL.M, Ph.D.**
"The Constitutional
Court and Procedural
Justice"

580 participants

18 November 8, 2024

Law Faculty
Padjajaran University
Hamdan Zoelva
"The Dynamics of
Constitutional Court
Decisions and Their
Implications for
Indonesia's Political
System"

706 participants

19 November 15, 2024

Law Faculty
University of
Palangkaraya
**Prof. Dr. Muchamad Ali
Safa'at, S.H., M.H.**
"Reforming State
Ministries from a
Constitutional
Perspective"

229 participants

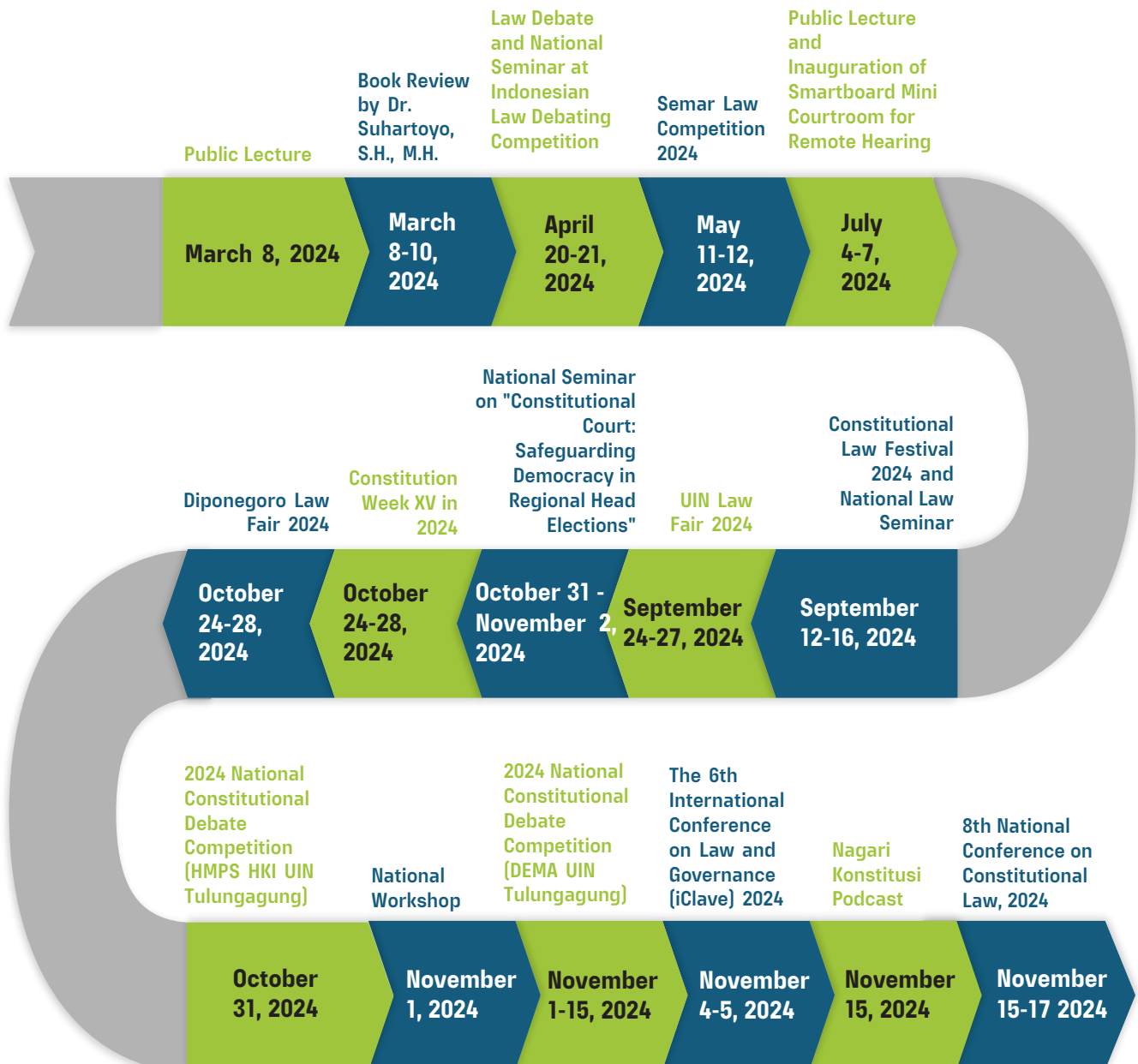
20 November 22, 2024

Law Faculty
Sriwijaya University
Prof. Dr. Moh. Mahfud MD
"The Politics of
Enforcement of Law
and Constitution in
Indonesia"

799 participants

DISSEMINATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL UNDERSTANDING

To build, inspire, and develop public knowledge regarding the Constitution and the Constitutional Court, a number of strategies and efforts are being implemented to disseminate information through various activities organized with the involvement of various stakeholders.



PUBLIC DIALOG: "NGOPI BARENG COURTIZEN"

To deepen the understanding of constitutional rights in voting the best leaders in the 2024 regional elections, the Constitutional Court provided a platform for young people to express their views and choices through the "Ngopi Bareng Courtizen #3" event under the theme "Our Voice: Clear Thinking, Freedom of

Expression." The event took place on Wednesday, November 13, 2024, from 3:00-5:00 PM. Held in the lobby of the Constitutional Court's plenary courtroom, the event was attended by 60 followers of the Constitutional Court's social media accounts and 10 social media account managers in the legal field.



*Ngopi Bareng
Courtizen
Filid III*



CONSTITUTIONAL LITERACY DISCUSSION

Over the past five years, the Constitutional Court has published 150 books on constitutional law. Therefore, a platform to disseminate the benefits contained therein was needed, leading to the Constitutional Literacy Discussion

initiative, which began in July 2024. Furthermore, this event aims to promote the Constitutional Court's library as a source of references in the field of law and constitutionalism.

1 July 23, 2024

Speakers:

1. **Ananthia Ayu Devitasari, S.H., M.H.**
2. **Dr. Suryo Gilang Romadlon, S.H., M.H.**

Participants: 357

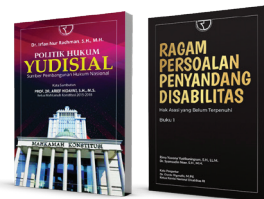


2 August 28, 2024

Speakers:

1. **Dr. Irfan Nur Rachman, S.H., M.H.**
2. **Dr. Syamsudin Noer, S.H., M.H.**

Participants: 327



3 September 19, 2024

Speakers:

1. **Dr. Mardian Wibowo, S.H., M.Si.**
2. **Zaka Firma Aditya, S.H., M.H.**

Participants: 422



4 October 15, 2024

Speakers:

1. **Luthfi Widagdo Eddyono, S.H., M.H.**
2. **Dr. Andi Hakim, S.IP., M.A.**

Participants: 603



MAINTAINING A CULTURE OF LITERACY

Maintaining the tradition of literacy is like safeguarding the Constitution, providing a bright light to prevent missteps. The launch of literary works by constitutional justices and Constitutional Court staff is the Court's way of contributing to public understanding of the

Constitution and constitutional rights. Despite being overwhelmed by busy schedules, case files, and the constraints of packed court schedules, this hasn't diminished their passion for writing. Amidst the busy handling of election disputes, 38 books written by Constitutional Court staff were published, launched on December 16, 2024, at the Auditorium of the National Library of Indonesia.





AWARDS





AWARDS

Awards are not regarded as final achievements, but as a form of public recognition of the Constitutional Court's performance. In 2024, the Court received 15 awards from various institutions and agencies.



Certificate of Merit from the National Archives

As a High State Institution Non-Structural Institution/Public Broadcasting Institution that obtained Rank IV with category AA "Very Satisfactory" based on the results of archival supervision in 2023



First Place Hacking Competition from the National Cyber and Crypto Agency

For achievement in Hacking Competition at the 78th Anniversary of the National Cyber and Crypto Agency



First Place Reksa Bandha Award 2024 from the Ministry of Finance

For achievement in the use of state assets for Group 1

Certificate of Merit

from the National Cyber and Crypto Agency

As an Agency in the Central Government Sector that has been verified in the Cyber Security Maturity Assessment with the Achievement of "Managed Implementation"



2nd Place in the 2024 BKN Award

from the National Civil Service Agency

For achievement in Competency Management



Certificate of Appreciation

from the National Procurement Agency

For achievement in completing attributes in nine variables (9/9) to achieve UKPBJ Maturity Level 3 (Proactive) from the National Procurement Agency



3rd Place in the 2024 BKN Award

BKN Award

from the State Civil Service Agency

For achievement in Performance Management





Certificate of Merit from the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic

For the Center for Information and Communication Technology as a service work unit that has moved towards a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Zone (WBBM)



Certificate of Merit from the University of Indonesia

For support and contribution in improving the quality of education at the University of Indonesia



Digital Government Award SPBE Summit 2024 from the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform

For Best Implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems in Significant Index Improvement



Public Information Transparency Award from the Central Information Commission

Informative qualification for state institutions and non-ministerial government institutions



FEBRUARY 20

Second Place in Best Booth Category at the Supreme Court Legal Village Exhibition

APRIL 26

Certificate of Appreciation was awarded to the Constitutional Court for its achievement
1st Place in Cyber and Crypto Agency Hacking Competition

MAY 27

The Best Electronic-Based Government System Implementation
in the Significant Index Improvement Category at the Digital
Government Award SPBE Summit 2024 from the Minister of
Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform

JULY 4

The Court completed attributes in nine variables (9/9)
to achieve UKPBJ Maturity Level 3 (Proactive) from the National Procurement Agency

JULY 17

Unqualified Opinion (WTP) in the BPK
Audit Report on Financial Statements of 2023



JULY 29

Constitutional Review journal indexed by Scopus to Q3 as of April 2024

OCTOBER 8

The Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform gave a score of 4.63 or "A" for the results of monitoring and evaluation of the Court's performance of public service delivery.

OCTOBER 30

Achievement of "Managed Implementation" as an Agency in the Central Government Sector that has been Verified in the Cyber Security Maturity Assessment

OCTOBER 31

Appreciation for Court's support and contribution in improving the quality of education at the University of Indonesia

NOVEMBER 11

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights gave the Constitutional Court a Legal Reform Index score of 98.32 with the category "AA" (Excellent).

NOVEMBER 13

2nd Place at the BKN Awards in the Institutional Competency Management (LPNK and LNS)



NOVEMBER 13

3rd Place at the BKN Awards in Performance Management (LPNK and LNS)

NOVEMBER 26

The Ministry of National Development Planning National Development Planning Agency gave the Court a National Development Planning Index score of 98.67 with the predicate "Very Good."

DECEMBER 5

1st Place in the 2024 Reksa Bandha Award in the Use of State Assets, Group 1

DECEMBER 6

The Center for Information and Communication Technology received the predicate of moving towards a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Zone (WBBM).

DECEMBER 17

2024 Public Information Transparency Award by the Central Information as "Informative" State Institutions and Non-Ministerial Government Institutions

DECEMBER 18

The Court received a "Very Satisfactory" AA rating for its 2024 Archival Supervision Results in the categories of High State Institutions, State Institutions, Non-Structural Institutions, and Public Broadcasting Institutions.

The background is a dark, deep blue gradient, transitioning from a lighter blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. It is filled with numerous small, bright, multi-colored specks (orange, yellow, blue, white) that resemble distant stars or particles. At the bottom of the image, there is a glowing, horizontal band of light that appears to be a horizon or a surface reflecting light, with some wispy, white and blue patterns that look like smoke or light trails.

PROJECTION



PROJECTIONS AND PRIORITIES IN 2025

In the first three months of 2025, the Constitutional Court will handle disputes over the results of the governor, regent, and mayoral elections 2024. These regional election cases, which will be registered on January 3, 2025, will begin hearings on January 8, 2025. It is estimated that the Constitutional Court will handle more than 300 cases, which will be examined and decided by March 11, 2025.

The Constitutional Court will also continue to exercise its duties and authority to uphold the constitutional rights of justice seekers who file judicial review cases. In early January 2025, the Constitutional Court will read out its decisions on such cases that has been examined the previous year. Throughout 2025, the Constitutional Court is expected to handle 115 judicial review cases.

In addition to exercising these two powers, the Constitutional Court will also undertake a number of performance improvement efforts in 2025, including strengthening the organizational structure of the Registrar's Office to improve the quality of decisions and accelerate

the handling and resolution of cases. This will be accomplished by refining the Registrar Office's organizational structure in accordance with Regulation of the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court No. 5 of 2024. Furthermore, the Constitutional Court will continue to modernize itself by optimizing the e-judiciary with the support of artificial intelligence (AI).

This reflects the Constitutional Court's commitment to contributing to the realization of the 2025 National Priorities. The Court has identified four National Priority activities, aligned with the 2025–2029 Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) Asta Cita 7: Strengthening Political, Legal, and Bureaucratic Reform, and Strengthening the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption, Drugs, Gambling, and Smuggling.

The Constitutional Court's National Priority activities for the 2025 fiscal year are as follows:

1. Formulation of a constitutional complaint policy;
2. Development of ICT and infrastructure as part of the Grand Design of Judicial Technology;

3. Improving the quality of Constitutional Court decisions; and

4. Development of e-learning through the utilization of information systems technology.

Meanwhile, in order to maximize and optimize the exercise of its authority, the Constitutional Court will continue to carry out activities to disseminate information and manage cases. These activities will be conducted both through electronic media and face-to-face engagements, designed to reach a wider public, including:

- Dissemination of updates on case management and non-judicial activities, in the form of video productions, digitization of Court publications, broadcasting Court

videos via electronic media such as YouTube, collaborations with television stations and other online media, as well as initiatives to improve public information services.

- Public discussions on citizens' constitutional rights issues, presented through podcasts, talk shows, interactive forums such as *Ngopi Bareng* and *Sapa Wartawan*, as well as collaborative strategies involving journalists from schools, universities, and professional media organizations.
- Constitution Olympiad, held in the form of competitions, including the moot court competition.



CLOSING







The 2024 Simultaneous General Election was, in general, successfully held, notwithstanding the need for improvements in certain aspects. The elections resulted in the selection of leaders in the executive branch (the president and vice president) as well as in the legislative bodies (members of the House of Representatives/DPR, the Regional Representatives Council/DPD, the Regional Legislative Council/DPRD in the province and regency/city level. This success reflects the collective hard work of all stakeholders, including the Constitutional Court's role in safeguarding the Constitution and democracy. In this context, the Court carried out its mandate as the judicial body entrusted with resolving disputes over the results of the presidential and vice-presidential election, as well as disputes over the results of the election of DPR, DPD, and provincial and regency/city DPRD members.

Thankfully, the entire process of adjudicating the 2024 Election Results Disputes proceeded safely, smoothly, and successfully. All cases were resolved by the Court within the time frame mandated by law. The litigating parties, both those who prevailed and those who did not, accepted the Court's rulings with composure. For, at its core, a judicial decision is meant to end disputes (*hukmul hâkim yarfa'ul khilâf*).

The preparation of the 2024 Annual Report broadly presents an overview of the Constitutional Court's performance in carrying out its constitutional mandate. Through this annual report, the Court accounts for its work and achievements throughout 2024. This reflects the Court's commitment to upholding accountability and transparency in the exercise of its duties and authority.

In this annual report, the Constitutional Court—particularly the Registrar's Office



transparency, and accountability are well recognized and accepted by the parties. The role and wisdom of the nine constitutional justices in rendering decisions constitute the last bastion that drives the wheel of justice. Behind them, the Registrar's Office and the Secretariat-General of the Court stand ever ready to provide full support, ensuring that the justices' constitutional duties are carried out in line with public expectations of justice, legal certainty, and benefit.

Beyond adjudicating cases, as an integral part of the nation and the state, the Constitutional Court also contributes to the realization of the state's objectives by upholding its vision and mission set forth since its establishment. One such effort is the Court's continuous programs and educational activities to cultivate a culture of constitutional awareness. Collaboration with state institutions, academics, and civil society has been one of the keys to the Court's success in carrying out its duties and functions. Through this synergy, the Court reaffirms its commitment to building a state founded upon law and the Constitution, while upholding the values of justice for the realization of a better Indonesia.

The Constitutional Court's achievements would not have been possible without the support of society and other institutions as part of a unified system aimed at realizing a constitutional democratic state. The Court's track record in 2024, as presented in this Annual Report, is expected to serve as a foundation for better progress in the future.

and the Secretariat-General—presents a brief overview and manifestation of its performance in 2024 in delivering the best possible services to the public. For the Court, the annual report serves as a medium for reflection, evaluation, and introspection on its performance, while at the same time charting changes for further improvements in the years to come.

Over the past year, the Constitutional Court has stood at the forefront as a modern and trusted judicial institution in safeguarding the Constitution and democracy. Beyond successfully fulfilling its constitutional mandate of judicial review, the Court made a significant contribution in resolving the 2024 Election Results Disputes (PHPU), which drew considerable attention from both the Indonesian public and the international community.

The public was able to directly observe the Court's examination of PHPU cases openly, whether through conventional media channels or various social media platforms. The Court's rulings in these disputes also demonstrated that its independence,



APPENDICES





Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 6-7 Jakarta 10110
Phone.(021)23529000
email: office@mkri.id
www.mkri.id