



A GLIMPSE INTO THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Profile

The Constitutional Court was established in 2003 based on an amendment to the 1945 Constitution to hold the judicial authority, along with the Supreme Court and its lower courts. These provisions are set forth in Article 24 paragraph (2) and Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution. The Constitutional Court has nine constitutional justices, who are appointed by the president, the Supreme Court, and the House of Representatives. Each institution nominates three candidates for constitutional justices.

The Constitutional Court has the jurisdiction to hear cases at the first and final stage, with decisions that are final:

1. To conduct judicial review of the constitutionality of laws;
2. To decide disputes concerning the authorities of state institutions whose powers are granted by the 1945 Constitution;
3. To make decisions regarding the dissolution of political parties, and
4. To decide disputes over the results of general elections; and
5. Additionally, the Court has the responsibility to decide on the opinion of the House of Representatives regarding alleged violations committed by the president and/or vice president against the 1945 Constitution.

The organization of the Constitutional Court is supported by a Secretariat General and Registrar's Office. The secretary-general of the Court carries out technical administrative tasks, while the chief registrar manages judicial administrative tasks.



JUSTICES



Dr. Suhartoyo S.H., M.H.

Chief Justice



Prof. Dr. Saldi Isra, S.H.

Deputy Chief Justice



Prof. Dr. Enny Nurbaningsih, S.H., M.Hum.

Justice

JUCTICES



Dr. Daniel Yusmic Pancastaki Foekh, S.H., M.H.

Justice



Prof. Dr. M. Guntur Hamzah, S.H., M.H.

Justice



Dr. Ridwan Mansyur, S.H., M.H.

Justice

JUCTICES



Dr. H. Arsul Sani, S.H., M.Si., Pr.M.

Justice



Prof. Dr. Ir. Adies Kadir, S.H., M.Hum.

Justice



Dr. Liliek Prisbawono Adi, S.H., M.H.

Justice



MAHKAMAH KONSTITUSI

BUILDINGS

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia stands as a symbol of justice, democracy, and constitutional supremacy. Its architectural design not only reflects modernity and strength but also embodies deep philosophical meaning, representing the Court's role as the guardian of the Constitution. Each space within the building carries values of transparency, accessibility, and integrity in upholding constitutional justice.



“ The Constitutional Court buildings stands upright, facing the National Monument, and have become one of the landmarks of the capital, and even the country. The buildings’ strategic location in the Merdeka Square area places it among Indonesia's most important government buildings. Merdeka Square, measuring approximately one square kilometer, is considered one of the largest squares in the world and serves as the heart of Jakarta and the center of Indonesia. This positioning reinforces the Court's symbolic importance as a guardian of the Constitution. ”





From an architectural perspective, the building is divided into three structures, each serving its own distinct functions. All three buildings form an integral and inseparable unity. It is worth noting that the Constitutional Court buildings is separate from the Supreme Court building. This reflects the distinct constitutional roles these two courts play in Indonesia's judicial system. This physical separation underscores the Constitutional Court's unique mandate as a relatively young but highly respected institution in Indonesia's democratic development, having been considered one of the icons of the success of Indonesian reform.



Nine Pillars

The front side of the Court's main building is marked by nine towering pillars, representing the nine justices, reflecting Article 24C paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution. The pillars supporting the podium symbolize the power, authority, and independence of the judicial institution.

MAIN LOBBY

The spacious main lobby welcomes visitors with an elegant design, creating an atmosphere of openness and transparency. It is the first impression of the Court's commitment to accessibility for the public, legal practitioners, and international guests.



ROTUNDA

The rotunda or circle inside the dome is decorated with Byzantine ornaments. In addition to portraying beauty, the ornaments also give an impression of authority.



PLENARY COURTROOM



The main courtroom is the most important room of the Court, considering that the main function of the building is to facilitate the implementation of hearings. The main plenary courtroom has a row of seats for the nine constitutional justices with the eagle (*Garuda*) emblem in the background. The seats of justices, which are higher than any other seats, symbolize dignity and glory.

Meanwhile, the seats for the petitioners, the respondent, the related parties, experts, and witnesses are arranged in a half-circle formation. This formation symbolizes that the hearing is rich with arguments and ideas. The symbol of transparency is apparent, among other things, as represented by a balcony on the third floor for visitors.



Panel Courtrooms

In a panel courtroom, a panel of justices hold a preliminary hearing for cases filed by the petitioners before they are brought to the plenary sessions. The Constitutional Court has two panel courtrooms.



DELIBERATION ROOM

The deliberation room is a restricted area where the justices hold closed discussions to reach decisions. In this room, constitutional values and legal arguments are carefully considered to ensure fair and just outcomes.



CONSTITUTION HISTORY CENTER

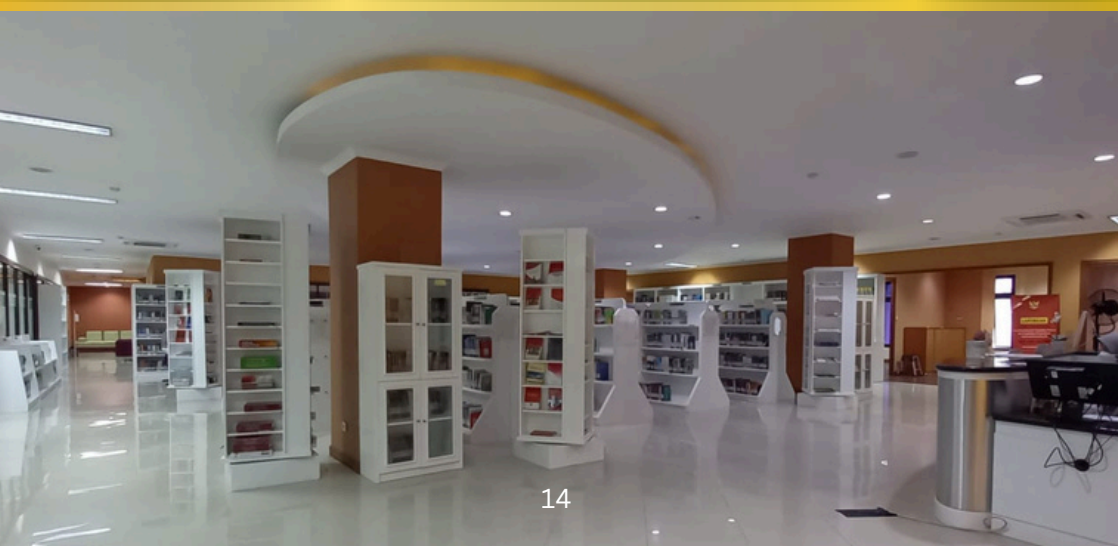


The Constitution History Center—located on the fifth and sixth floors of the Court’s main building—displays the history of the Indonesian Constitution in six zones: pre-independence, independence, 1945 Constitution, Constitution of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS), Provisional Constitution of 1950, Return to the 1945 Constitution, Reforms, and Constitutional Court.



Library

The Court's library offers a collection of books on law, constitutional law, state administration, history, etc. It has been in operation since 2005, under the management of the Center for Research, Case Review, and Library Management. It continues to grow its collection in recent years, with the release of books written by the Court's justices and staff.



JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

As an institution entrusted with safeguarding citizens' constitutional rights, the Court ensures that its judicial administration is efficient, transparent, and accessible. Through innovations in case submission, digital platforms, and online hearings, the Court continues to modernize its processes while maintaining fairness and accountability in every stage of constitutional adjudication.

CASE SUBMISSION

The Court provides accessible mechanisms for submitting cases, both physical and electronic, ensuring citizens' constitutional rights are protected.



Physical Submission

Petitioners may submit their petitions along with the required supporting documents and evidence to the Court through the Registrar's Office.



Electronic Submission

The Court offers electronic filing through its digital platform, allowing petitioners to submit petitions efficiently without geographical limitations. To expand accessibility and efficiency, the Court also provides an online case filing system called SIMPEL.

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This system is developed for recording the process of petition and proceedings. It enhances transparency and accountability in judicial administration. These systems and technologies are available on the website and in the Online Case System.

Case Tracking

The Court provides a case tracking service through its *Tracking Perkara* platform, accessible at tracking.mkri.id. Case tracking is supported by the Electronic Petition Management Information System SIMPEL, which also helps petitioners file petitions online as well as access Court decisions, transcripts of the hearings, and the hearing schedule.

Online Hearing

In response to technological progress and the growing demand for accessible justice, the Court has introduced online hearings, thereby allowing the petitioners, their legal counsels, and the public to participate in hearings without the need for physical attendance.

Live Streaming

All of the Court's sessions and some of its online or hybrid non-hearing events are livestreamed on its YouTube channel.

Court Transcript

Transcripts of hearings are available on the Court's website in less than 24 hours after the sessions are adjourned, except in cases of election disputes.

Video Conference

For swift, economical court hearings, petitioners may utilize one of the Court's video conferencing facilities at universities across the country that cooperate with the Court for remote hearings.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AACC

The Association of Asian Constitutional Courts and Equivalent Institutions (AACC) is an Asian regional forum for constitutional justice established in Jakarta in July 2010 to promote the development of democracy, rule of law, and fundamental rights in Asia by increasing the exchange of information and experiences related to constitutional justice and enhancing cooperation and friendship between institutions exercising constitutional jurisdiction.



The Court was elected president of the association for 2014–2017, and since 2016 has been serving as the association’s Permanent Secretariat for Planning & Coordination.

More information on the AACC can be accessed through its official website: **aacc-asia.org**

Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation

The Constitutional Court has been actively engaging in international relations since its early establishment. It recognizes that, in exercising its duties, a global network is essential for broadening knowledge, learning, and exchanging experiences, as well as sharing universal values among judicial institutions with similar authorities, not only for constitutional justices but also for their supporting staff. Bilateral relations initiated by the Court serve to foster closer ties between institutions, making communication smoother and more effective. This ease of interaction facilitates the organization of visits and training programs, thereby enhancing capacity building for both parties.



In addition to fostering bilateral cooperation, the Court also expand its international network through membership of organizations, such as:



World Conference of Constitutional Justices (WCCJ)

With a total of 125 members, it is the world's largest organization of constitutional jurisdictions. The Court serves as a member of the Bureau WCCJ from 2014 to 2025, and also successfully organized the Fifth Congress of the Conference in Bali on October 3–5, 2022, attended by members from 94 countries.



Constitutional Courts and Supreme Courts Summit (J20)

This forum brings together chief justices and senior judicial officials from G20 countries to discuss judicial cooperation, digital transformation in the judiciary, and the promotion of the rule of law across different legal systems. Through J20, the Constitutional Court contributed to global discussions on judicial innovation and cross-border legal challenges and served as a focal point for Indonesia.



Conference of Constitutional Jurisdictions of the Islamic World (CCJ-I)



This forum focuses on the exchange of experiences and best practices among constitutional courts in Muslim-majority countries. The Court's participation strengthens dialogues on constitutional interpretation that respects both universal principles and Islamic values.



Global Network Electoral Justice (GNEJ)



The Network gathers electoral tribunals, constitutional courts, supreme courts of justice, and other distinguished institutions, with the objective to create a network that allows the development, analysis, and follow-up of a common global agenda on electoral justice in a constitutional and democratic state. Indonesia is one of its founding members.



PUBLIC RELATIONS

SOCIAL MEDIA

To strengthen public engagement and transparency, the Constitutional Court maintains an active presence on various social media platforms managed by its Public Relations and Protocol Bureau:

 Twitter/X: @officialMKRI

 Instagram: @mahkamahkonstitusi

 Facebook: Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia

 Tiktok: @officialmkri

 Youtube: Mahkamah Konstitusi RI

MEDIA RELATIONS

The Court works closely with the media to ensure accurate reporting of its activities and decisions. This collaboration strengthens public understanding and trust in constitutional justice. The Court also provides a Media Center for journalists on the ground floor of its building.





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