

REGULATION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 1 OF 2019

ON

ELECTRONIC COURT CASE ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEEDINGS

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,

- Considering : a. that the provision of Article 2 section (4) of Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power provides that judiciary is conducted in a simple, speedy, and low-cost principle, it is therefore necessary to undertake reforms in court administration and proceedings in order to overcome obstacles and constraints in the administration of judiciary;
- b. that the current development requires court case administration and proceedings to be carried out in a more effective and efficient principle;
- c. that the provisions Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 3 of 2018 on Electronic Court Case Administration require to be refined, particularly with regard to procedures for conducting electronic court proceedings;
- d. that based on the considerations referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to establish the Regulation of the Supreme Court on Electronic Court Case Administration and Proceedings;
- Observing : 1. *Reglement op de Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering (Staatsblad of 1847 Number 52)*;
2. *Reglement Tot Regeling Van Het Rechtswezen In De Gewesten Buiten Java En Madura (Staatsblad of 1927 Number 227)*;
3. *Herziene Inlandsch Reglement (Staatsblad of 1941 Number 44)*;
4. Law Number 14 of 1985 on Supreme Court (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1985 Number 73, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3316) as amended several times, last by Law Number 3 of 2009 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 14 of 1985 on Supreme Court (State Gazette

- of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 3, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4958);
5. Law Number 2 of 1986 on General Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1986 Number 20, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3327) as amended several times, last by Law Number 49 of 2009 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 2 of 1986 on General Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 158, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5077);
 6. Law Number 5 of 1986 on Administrative Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1986 Number 77, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3344) as amended several times, last by Law Number 51 of 2009 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 5 of 1986 on Administrative Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 160, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5079);
 7. Law Number 7 of 1989 on the Religious Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1989 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3400), as amended several times, last by Law Number 50 of 2009 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 7 of 1989 on the Religious Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 159, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5078);
 8. Law Number 31 of 1997 on the Military Judiciary (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3713);
 9. Law Number 18 of 2003 on Advocates (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4282);
 10. Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4843), as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 on Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 251, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5952);
 11. Law Number 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 61, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4846);
 12. Law Number 25 of 2009 on Public Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 112, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5038);

13. Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 157, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5076);
14. Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2018 on Electronic-Based Government System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 182).

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGULATION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON ELECTRONIC COURT CASE ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEEDINGS.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Supreme Court Regulation:

1. Court means district court, religious court/sharia court, military court, and state administrative court.
2. Court Information System means the entire information system provided by the Supreme Court to provide services to people, including electronic administration, case services, and proceedings.
3. Electronic Domicile means the domicile of the litigants in the form of a verified email address.
4. Registered Users mean advocates who are eligible to use the court information system with rights and obligations regulated by the Supreme Court.
5. Other Users mean legal entities other than advocates who are eligible to use the court information system with rights and obligations regulated by the Supreme Court, including State Attorney, Legal Bureau of Government/Defence Forces of Indonesia/Indonesian National Police, R.I. Prosecutor's Office, Directors/Officers or employees appointed by legal entities (in-house lawyers), and incidental power of attorney stipulated by law.
6. Electronic Case Administration means a series of processes involving the filing of claim/petition/exception/rebuttal/opposition/intervention, receipt of payment, delivery of summons/notification, response, reply, rejoinder, conclusion, receiving legal remedy, as well as managing, delivering, and storing civil/religious civil/military administrative/state administrative case documents using the electronic systems applicable in each judiciary.
7. Electronic Court Proceeding means a series of processes for examining and adjudicating cases by the court conducted with the support of information and communication technology.
8. Plaintiff means petitioner/plaintiff in opposition/rebutter in a case.
9. Defendant means respondent/respondent in opposition/rebutted litigant in a case.
10. Electronic Document means documents related to the court proceeding that are received, stored, and managed in the Court Information System.
11. Day means a working day.

Article 2

This Supreme Court Regulation is intended as the legal basis for the electronic court case administration and proceedings to support the settlement of orderly, professional, transparent, accountable, effective, efficient, and modern case handling.

Article 3

- (1) The electronic court case administration and proceedings in this Supreme Court Regulation apply to civil, religious civil, military administrative, and state administrative cases.
- (2) The use of an electronic case administration system at the appeal, cassation, and review levels may be implemented with the consent of the litigants, provided that case administration has already been implemented electronically at the first instance level.

Article 4

Electronic court proceedings in this regulation apply to court proceedings involving the filing of claim/petition/exception/rebuttal/opposition/intervention and along with the amendment, response, reply, rejoinder, evidentiary stage, conclusion, and the pronouncement of judgment/court order.

CHAPTER II

USERS OF ELECTRONIC CASE ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

Article 5

- (1) Electronic case administration services can be used by the Registered Users and the Other Users.
- (2) The requirements for advocates to qualify as the Registered Users include:
 - a. resident identity card;
 - b. advocate membership card; and
 - c. official records of the advocate's oath-taking issued by the high court.
- (3) The requirements for other users include:
 - a. employee identification card/membership card, power of attorney, and/or letter of assignment issued by ministry/ institution/business entity for litigants representing ministries/ institutions and business entities;
 - b. resident identity card/passport and other relevant identification documents for individuals; and
 - c. court order issued by the chief judge of the court granting incidental legal representation due to a family relationship provided that the Prospective Registered Users and Other Users have registered through the Court Information System.

Article 6

- (1) The Registered Users and Other Users are entitled to use electronic case administration and proceedings services including all supporting features.

- (2) Electronic domicile is the domicile selected by Registered Users and Other Users in accessing electronic case administration and proceedings services.
- (3) The Registered Users and Other Users are obligated to comply with the terms and conditions governing the use of the system and the provision of electronic case administration and proceedings services based on information technology, as stipulated in this Supreme Court Regulation and/or other implementing provisions.
- (4) The terms and conditions related to the Registered Users and Other Users are further regulated in the Decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Article 7

- (1) The Supreme Court is entitled to verify registration data, verify changes to data, suspend access rights, and revoke the status of the Registered Users and Other Users.
- (2) The Supreme Court is entitled to reject the registration of the Registered Users and Other Users whose data cannot be verified.
- (3) The Supreme Court is authorized to impose sanctions for any violations committed by the Registered Users and Other Users against the terms and conditions of using electronic case administration services, in the form of:
 - a. warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of access rights; and
 - c. permanent suspension of access rights (account deletion).

CHAPTER III ELECTRONIC CASE REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF COURT FEES

Article 8

Case registration by the Registered Users and Other Users may be carried out electronically through the Court Information System.

Article 9

- (1) The Plaintiff files a claim through the Court Information System.
- (2) The claim as referred to in section (1) must be supported by evidence in the form of electronic documents format.

Article 10

- (1) Prepayment is made electronically to the Court's bank account.
- (2) The addition and refund of prepayment is made electronically.

Article 11

The court order, management, and accountability of court fees is carried out in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

Article 12

In the event that case registration is conducted electronically, the Registered Users and Other Users pay the prepayment in accordance with the electronically estimated amount.

Article 13

Electronic case registration is processed by the court registry office to the next stage after it is declared complete through the verification process.

Article 14

- (1) Registration of legal remedies may be carried out through the Court Information System.
- (2) The registration as referred to in section (1) includes a statement of appeal, cassation, review, payment of required fees and filing of related electronic documents.
- (3) In the event that the registration of legal remedies is conducted electronically, the entire case filing process is also carried out electronically through the Court Information System.

CHAPTER IV

THE ELECTRONIC SUMMONS AND NOTIFICATION

Article 15

- (1) Electronic summons/notifications are delivered to:
 - a. Plaintiffs who have completed registration electronically; and
 - b. Defendants or other litigants who have given their consent to be summoned electronically.
- (2) The statement of consent as referred to in section(1) point b does not apply in state administrative cases.

Article 16

Based on the judge's order, the bailiff or substitute bailiff sends the court summons to the litigants' Electronic Domicile through the Court Information System.

Article 17

- (1) In the event that a litigant is domiciled outside the court's jurisdiction, the summons/notification may be delivered electronically, with a copy forwarded to the court within whose jurisdiction the litigant is domiciled.
- (2) Electronic summons or notifications to litigants domiciled outside the jurisdiction of Indonesia are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 18

Electronic summons/notifications constitute valid and proper summons/notifications, provided that such summons/notifications are delivered to the electronic domicile within the time period stipulated by law.

CHAPTER V
ELECTRONIC PROCEEDINGS

Article 19

The judge/presiding judge may provide an explanation of the litigants' rights and obligations related to electronic proceedings at the first hearing to ensure the smooth conduct of electronic proceedings.

Article 20

- (1) Electronic proceedings are conducted with the consent of the plaintiff and the defendant after the mediation process has been declared unsuccessful.
- (2) In cases that do not require mediation, the consent as referred to in section (1) is given at proceedings attended by both litigants.
- (3) The plaintiff's consent as referred to in section (1) is, as a matter of law, deemed to have been given at the time the case is registered electronically.
- (4) In state administrative cases, if the claim is filed electronically, the defendant's consent is not required for the conduct of electronic court proceedings.

Article 21

- (1) The Judge/Presiding Judge determines the schedule for electronic court proceedings for the filing of the statement of defense, reply, and rejoinder.
- (2) After the electronic court proceedings for the filing of the rejoinder have been conducted, the Judge/Presiding Judge determines the schedule and agenda of the subsequent court proceedings up to the reading of the judgment.
- (3) The schedule of court proceedings is communicated to the litigants through the Court Information System.
- (4) Electronic court proceedings are conducted through the Court Information System in accordance with the schedule of proceedings as determined.

Article 22

- (1) Electronic proceedings, involving the filing of claim, response, reply, rejoinder, and conclusion, are conducted according to the following procedures:
 - a. The litigants are obligated to electronic documents no later than the scheduled day and time of the proceedings.
 - b. After receiving and examining the electronic documents, the Judge/Presiding Judge forwards the electronic documents to the litigants.
- (2) The defendant's response must be attached by written evidence in electronic form.
- (3) The Acting Registrar is obligated to record all activities during the electronic proceedings in the Electronic Proceedings Minutes.
- (4) Litigants who fail to file electronic documents according to the proceedings schedule and agenda without a valid

reason, as determined by the Judge/Presiding Judge, are deemed to have not exercised their rights.

Article 23

- (1) The intervener may file a petition to intervene in a case being tried electronically.
- (2) The intervener as referred to in section (1) is obligated to participate in the electronic Proceedings examination process.
- (3) In the event that the petitioner for intervention does not agree to participate in the electronic proceedings process, the Judge/Presiding Judge declare the petition for intervention inadmissible in the form of a court order.

Article 24

- (1) In the event that is agreed by the litigants, the evidentiary sessions, including the examination of witness and/or expert testimony, may be conducted remotely via audiovisual communication media, enabling all litigants to participate in the proceedings.
- (2) The electronic proceedings as referred to in section (1) are conducted using the Court's infrastructure.
- (3) All costs arising from the electronic proceedings as referred to in section (1) are borne by the Plaintiff.

Article 25

The evidentiary sessions are conducted in accordance with applicable procedural law.

Article 26

- (1) The Judge/Presiding Judge pronounces the judgment/court order electronically.
- (2) The pronouncement of the judgment/court order as referred to in section (1) is legally executed by sending a copy of the electronic decision/determination to the litigants through the Court Information System.
- (3) The pronouncement of the judgment/court order as referred to in section (2) is legally deemed to have been attended by the litigants and is conducted in proceedings open to the public.
- (4) The judgment/court order as referred to in section (1) is presented in the form of an electronic copy of the judgment/court order signed by an electronic signature in accordance with legislation on electronic information and transactions.
- (5) The electronic copy of the judgment/court order as referred to in section(4) shall have valid legal force and effect.
- (6) The court announces the judgment/court order publicly on the Court Information System.

Article 27

Electronic proceedings conducted through the Court Information System on the public internet network legally comply with the principles and provisions of open proceedings in accordance with legislation.

Article 28

- (1) In the event that the principal replaces or revokes their power of attorney or advocate during the proceedings, they must first report this to the Registrar office of the Court.
- (2) The replacement power of attorney or advocate as referred to in section (1) must be a Registered User and/or Other User.

CHAPTER VI

ELECTRONIC CASE ADMINISTRATION MANAGEMENT

Article 29

- (1) The court registrar is authorized and responsible for electronically recording and registering cases.
- (2) The registrar office of a court writes and records case information in the Court Information System.
- (3) Case information in the Court Information System has the same legal force as case registers and financial records , in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 30

- (1) The Acting Registrar carries out the process of document minutes for proceedings based on electronic documents stored in the Court Information System.
- (2) Provisions regarding the structure of proceedings' document comply with the provisions of legislation.

Article 31

- (1) Courts that have fully implemented electronic recording of case registers and financial records within the court information system:
 - a. do not need to complete and use manually case registers and financial records;
 - b. must file case reports electronically; and
 - c. must conduct periodic case audits.
- (2) Case reporting and audits as referred to in section (1) are conducted in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 32

- (1) Courts receive information, data and electronic documents related to cases and manage them in an integrated Court Information System.
- (2) Electronic documents as referred to in section (1) in the form of word- processed documents and/or audio or video formats.
- (3) Electronic documents received within the Court Information System as referred to in section (1) include electronic claim document, responses, replies, rejoinders, application for intervention, conclusion and documentary evidence scan.
- (4) The Court registrar office archives the data and electronic documents related to cases that have been adjudicated and have obtained final and binding legal force.

Article 33

The Chief/ the Head of Court is responsible for the implementation and supervision for the implementation, electronic case administration and proceedings services.

Article 34

The Supreme Court established the format standard of electronic documents uploaded by Registered Users and/or Other Users into Court Information System.

CHAPTER VII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 35

The provision of procedural law and other provisions on case administration and courts remain in effect as not contrary to the provisions in this Supreme Court Regulation.

CHAPTER VII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 36

- (1) The implementation of electronic court proceedings in court are implemented gradually as stipulated by a Decree of the Chief Justice.
- (2) Secretary of the Supreme Court and Directors General of Judiciaries establish implementing provisions and/or amendments to the Provisions on case administration as necessary, in accordance with service characteristics and cases of each judiciary to ensure the effective implementation of this Supreme Court Regulation.

Article 37

At the time this Supreme Court Regulation comes into force, all implementing regulations of Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 3 of 2018 on Electronic Case Administration in Court (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 454) is declared remain in effect as not contrary to the provisions in this Supreme Court Regulation.

Article 38

At the time this Supreme Court Regulation comes into force, Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 3 of 2018 on Electronic Case Administration in Court (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 454) is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 39

This Supreme Court Regulation comes into force on 19 August 2019.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Supreme Court Regulation by its placement in the State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta
on 6 August 2019

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

MUHAMMAD HATTA ALI

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 8 August 2019

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION
OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

STATE BULLETIN OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2019 NUMBER 894

Jakarta, 27 February 2026
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DHAHANA PUTRA