

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 22 OF 2004
ON
THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering : a. that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law that guarantees the independence of the judiciary in the administration of justice to uphold law and justice pursuant to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. that the Judicial Commission plays a critical role in creating the independence of the judiciary through the recruitment of Supreme Court justices and the transparent and participatory oversight of judges to uphold the honor and dignity, and preserve the conduct of judges;

c. that pursuant to Article 24B paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the composition, position, and membership of the Judicial Commission are governed by a law;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in paragraphs a, b, and c, it is necessary to enact Law on the Judicial Commission;

Having regard to : 1. Articles 20, 21, 24, 24A, 24B, 24C, and 25 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 14 of 1985 on the Supreme Court as amended by Law Number 5 of 2004 on the Amendment to Law Number 14 of 1985 on the Supreme Court (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 9, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4359);

3. Law Number 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 98, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4316);

4. Law Number 4 of 2004 on the Judicial Power (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 8, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4358).

With the Joint Approval of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HEREBY DECIDES:

To enact: LAW ON THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION.

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law:

1. Judicial Commission means a state institution as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Supreme Court means a state institution exercising the judicial power as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
3. House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*) of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as DPR, means the House of Representatives as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
4. Supreme Court Justice means an associate justice of the Supreme Court;
5. Justice means Supreme Court Justices and judges serving in courts within all court systems under the Supreme Court, and Constitutional Court justices as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
6. Judiciary means the judicial bodies under the Supreme Court jurisdiction, including the general courts, religious courts, military courts and administrative courts, and special courts within the judicial systems.
7. Day means work days.

CHAPTER 2
POSITION AND COMPOSITION

Division One
Position

Article 2

Judicial Commission constitutes an independent state institution that, in exercising its authority, is free from any interference or undue influence by any other authority.

Article 3

Judicial Commission is domiciled in the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia.

Division Two
Composition

Article 4

Judicial Commission consists of leaders and members.

Article 5

The Judicial Commission leaders comprise a Chair and a Vice Chair, concurrently holding their positions as Members.

Article 6

- (1) Judicial Commission consists of seven (7) members.
- (2) Judicial Commission members are state officials.
- (3) Membership of the Judicial Commission as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of former judges, legal practitioners, legal academics, and members of the public.

Article 7

- (1) Judicial Commission leaders are elected from and by the Judicial Commission Members.
- (2) Judicial Commission shall govern provisions regarding the Judicial Commission leadership selection procedures.

Division Three

Protocol, Financial, and Police Action Rights

Article 8

The protocol and financial rights of the Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Judicial Commission are subject to the provisions of law and regulations for state officials.

Article 9

Judicial Commission's budget is charged to the State Budget.

Article 10

- (1) Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Judicial Commission may be arrested or detained solely by the authorization of the Attorney General upon the approval of the President, unless in the event of:
 - a. being caught red-handed for committing a criminal offense; or
 - b. being suspected of committing a criminal offense punishable by death or committing a criminal offense against national security, on the basis of sufficient preliminary evidence.
- (2) The arrest or detention as referred to in paragraph (1) for a period not exceeding two times twenty-four (2x24) hours must be reported to the Attorney General.

Division Four

Secretariat General

Article 11

- (1) Judicial Commission is assisted by a Secretariat General led by a Secretary-General.
- (2) Secretary General is held by an official who serves as a civil servant.

Article 12

- (1) The Secretariat General has a duty to provide technical

- administrative support to the Judicial Commission.
- (2) The provisions on the structure of the organization, duties, responsibilities, and work procedures of the Secretariat General are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER III AUTHORITY AND DUTIES

Article 13

Judicial Commission has the authority to:

- a. propose the appointment of Supreme Court Justices to DPR; and
- b. uphold the honor and dignity and preserve the conduct of judges.

Article 14

- (1) In exercising the authority as referred to in Article 13 subparagraph a, the Judicial Commission has the following duties:
 - a. to carry out registration of candidates for Supreme Court Justices;
 - b. to conduct selection of candidates for Supreme Court Justices;
 - c. to determine the candidates for the Supreme Court Justices; and
 - d. to propose the candidates for Supreme Court Justices to the DPR for approval.
- (2) Where the termination of a Supreme Court Justice's term of office, the Supreme Court submits a list of the names of the respective Supreme Court Justices to the Judicial Commission no later than six (6) months prior to the termination of his term of office.
- (3) Duties as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out within a maximum period of six (6) months as of the date on which the Judicial Commission receives a notification from the Supreme Court concerning the vacant positions of Supreme Court Justices.

Article 15

- (1) Within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days upon the receipt of the notification concerning the vacant positions of the Supreme Court Justice, the Judicial Commission announces the registration for the selection of candidates for Supreme Court Justice for fifteen (15) consecutive days.
- (2) The Supreme Court, the Government, and the public may propose candidates for Supreme Court Justice to the Judicial Commission.
- (3) The submission of candidates for Supreme Court Justices as referred to in paragraph (2) is made within a maximum period of fifteen (15) days upon the announcement of the registration for the selection of candidates as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 16

- (1) The submission of candidates for Supreme Court Justices

to the Judicial Commission must meet the requirements for the appointment of Supreme Court Justices as governed in the law and regulations.

- (2) In addition to the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), the candidates for supreme court justices must fulfill the administrative requirements by submitting at least:
 - a. a curriculum vitae, outlining the employment history;
 - b. an original academic certificate or a certified copy of the academic certificate;
 - c. a medical certificate of physical and mental health issued by a medical doctor at a government hospital;
 - d. a statement of assets and sources of income of the candidate; and
 - e. Taxpayer Identification Number.

Article 17

- (1) Within a maximum period of fifteen (15) days after the end of the candidate submission period as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (3), the Judicial Commission conducts the selection for administrative requirements of candidates for Supreme Court Justices.
- (2) The Judicial Commission announces the list of candidates for Supreme Court Justice who have met the administrative requirements within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days.
- (3) The public has the right to provide information or opinions regarding candidates for Supreme Court Justice within thirty (30) days as of the announcement as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) The Judicial Commission conducts an investigation into the information or opinions of the public as referred to in paragraph (3) within a period not exceeding thirty (30) days as of the expiration of the submission of information or opinions.

Article 18

- (1) Judicial Commission conducts selection of the quality and personality of candidates for Supreme Court Justices who have met the administrative requirements based on established standards.
- (2) Judicial Commission requires candidates for Supreme Court Justices to prepare a scientific paper on predetermined topics.
- (3) The scientific paper as referred to in paragraph (2) must be received by the Judicial Commission no later than ten (10) days prior to the selection as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) The selection as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out publicly within a period not exceeding twenty (20) days.
- (5) Within a period of not later than fifteen (15) days as of the end of the selection as referred to in paragraph (4), the Judicial Commission determines and proposes three (3) names of candidates for Supreme Court Justice to DPR for every one (1) vacant position of Supreme Court Justice, with a copy submitted to the President.

Article 19

- (1) DPR determines the candidates for Supreme Court Justice to be submitted to the President within a period not exceeding thirty (30) days upon the receipt of the candidates' names, as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5).
- (2) A Presidential Decree on the appointment of Supreme Court Justices is determined within a period not exceeding fourteen (14) days upon the receipt of the candidates' names by the President as submitted by DPR.
- (3) Where the period as referred to in paragraph (1) has ended without a determination, the President is authorized to appoint Supreme Court Justices from the candidates nominated by the Judicial Commission as referred to in Article 18, paragraph (5).

Article 20

In exercising the authority as referred to in Article 13 subparagraph b, the Judicial Commission has the duty to oversee the conduct of judges for the purpose of upholding and preserving the honor and dignity of judges.

Article 21

For the purpose of exercising the authority as referred to in Article 13 subparagraph b, the Judicial Commission has the duty to propose the imposition of sanctions against any judges to the leaders of the Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court.

Article 22

- (1) In carrying out oversight as referred to in Article 20, the Judicial Commission:
 - a. receive public complaint reports regarding judicial conduct;
 - b. request periodic reports to the judiciary regarding judicial conduct;
 - c. conduct an examination of alleged violations of judicial conduct;
 - d. summon and request information from judges suspected of violating the code of ethics and judicial conduct; and
 - e. make a report on the examination results in the form of recommendations and submit it to the Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court, with copies of which are submitted to the President and DPR.
- (2) In carrying out the oversight as referred to in paragraph (1), the Judicial Commission:
 - a. adhere to the norms, laws, and provisions of laws and regulations; and
 - b. maintain the confidentiality of information that, by its nature, is classified to the Judicial Commission and obtained based on their positions as members.
- (3) The implementation of the duties as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not impair the independence of judges in examining and adjudicating cases.
- (4) Judicial bodies and judges shall provide information or

data requested by the Judicial Commission in the context of oversight of judicial conduct within a maximum period of fourteen (14) days as of the date on which the Judicial Commission's request is received.

- (5) Where a judicial body or a judge fails to fulfill the obligation as referred to in paragraph (4), the Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court must issue a coercive order requiring the judicial body or the judge to provide the requested information or data.
- (6) Where a judicial body or a judge, having received a warning or coercive order as referred to in paragraph (5), remains in negligence to perform the obligations, the leadership of the judicial body or the judge concerned is subject to sanctions in accordance with the laws and regulations on personnel administration.
- (7) All information and data as referred to in paragraph (4) are confidential.
- (8) Further provisions on the procedures for carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by the Judicial Commission.

Article 23

- (1) In accordance with the severity of any violation being committed, the recommendation of sanctions imposed on judges as referred to in Article 21, may include:
 - a. a written reprimand;
 - b. a suspension; or
 - c. a dismissal.
- (2) Recommendation for sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a together with the grounds for the finding of fault is binding and submitted by the Judicial Commission to the Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court.
- (3) Recommendation for sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraphs b and c is submitted by the Judicial Commission to the Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court.
- (4) The judge to be sanctioned as referred to in paragraph (3) is provided with an adequate opportunity to present a defense before the Judicial Honor Tribunal.
- (5) Where the defense is rejected, a proposal for the dismissal of the judges is submitted by the Supreme Court and/or the Constitutional Court to the President not later than fourteen (14) days from the date on which the self-defense is dismissed by the Judicial Honor Tribunal.
- (6) The Presidential Decree regarding the dismissal of the judge is issued within a period not exceeding fourteen (14) days after the President receives the proposal from the Supreme Court.

Article 24

- (1) Judicial Commission may recommend to the Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court to confer awards upon judges for their achievements and contributions in upholding the honor and dignity and maintaining the judicial conduct.

- (2) Provisions on the award criteria are regulated by the Judicial Commission.

Article 25

- (1) Judicial Commission decision-making is made through a deliberation to reach consensus.
- (2) Where the consensus fails to be reached through a deliberation, a decision is made by a majority vote.
- (3) The decision as referred to in paragraph (2) is valid if the meeting is attended by at least five (5) members of the Judicial Commission, except for decisions regarding the nomination of candidates for appointment as Supreme Court Justices to the DPR and the recommendation for sanction of dismissal of Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court Justices for which all Members of the Judicial Commission must be present.
- (4) Where a decision concerning the nomination of candidates for appointment as Supreme Court Justices to the House of Representatives and the recommendation for dismissal of Supreme Court and/or Constitutional Court justice is postponed three (3) consecutive times, the decision is deemed valid if attended by five (5) members.

CHAPTER IV APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL

Division One Appointment

Article 26

To be appointed as a member of the Judicial Commission, a candidate must meet the following requirements:

- a. an Indonesian citizen;
- b. devoted to the Almighty God;
- c. at least forty (40) years of age and not more than sixty-eight (68) years of age at the time of the selection process;
- d. at least fifteen (15) years of experience in the field of law;
- e. possessing integrity and irreproachable character;
- f. being physically and mentally fit;
- g. having never been convicted of a criminal offense; and
- h. submitting a list of assets.

Article 27

- (1) Members of the Judicial Commission are appointed by the President with the approval of the DPR.
- (2) The approval of the DPR as referred to in paragraph (1), is submitted to the President no later than forty-five (45) days after the DPR receives the nomination for Members of the Judicial Commission submitted by the President.
- (3) The President issues a decree on the appointment of Members of the Judicial Commission, not later than fifteen (15) days after receiving the approval of the DPR as referred to in paragraph (2).

Article 28

- (1) Before submitting candidates for appointment as Members of the Judicial Commission to DPR, the President establishes a Committee for the Selection of Members of the Judicial Commission (Selection Committee).
- (2) The Selection Committee as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of representatives of the government, legal practitioners, legal academics, and members of the public.
- (3) The Selection Committee has the following duties:
 - a. to announce the registration of candidates for appointment as members of the Judicial Commission for a period of fifteen (15) days;
 - b. to conduct registration and administrative selection, and the assessment of the quality and integrity of candidates for appointment as members of the Judicial Commission, within a period of sixty (60) days from the closing of the registration period;
 - c. to determine and submit fourteen (14) candidates for appointment as Members of the Judicial Commission, taking into account the composition of Members of the Judicial Commission as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (3) not later than thirty (30) days.
- (4) In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (3), the Selection Committee works transparently by involving public participation.
- (5) Not later than fifteen (15) days upon the receipt of the candidate names from the Selection Committee, the President submit to the DPR the names of fourteen (14) candidates for appointment as Members of the Judicial Commission as referred to in paragraph (3) subparagraph c.
- (6) DPR shall elect and determine seven (7) candidates within a maximum period of thirty (30) days as of the date on which the President's proposal is received.
- (7) The elected candidates is submitted by the Leadership of the DPR to the President for confirmation not later than fifteen (15) days from the date on which the election is concluded.
- (8) The President shall appoint the elected candidates not later than fifteen (15) days from the date on which the letter from the Leadership of the DPR is received.

Article 29

Members of the Judicial Commission hold office for a term of five (5) years and may thereafter be re-elected for one (1) subsequent term.

Article 30

- (1) Before taking their offices, Members of the Judicial Commission shall jointly take an oath or make a solemn promise according to their respective religions before the President.
- (2) Members of the Judicial Commission who are unable to take the oath or the pledge jointly as referred to in

paragraph (1), shall take the oath or the pledge before the Chair of the Judicial Commission.

- (3) The oath or solemn promise as referred to in paragraph (1) reads as follows:

"I solemnly swear/pledge that I, in order to carry out this duty, directly or indirectly, by using any name or by any means, will not give or promise anything to any person".

"I swear/pledge that I, in order to act or refrain from acting in the performance of this duty, will not, under any circumstances, accept directly or indirectly a promise or gift from any person".

"I swear/pledge that I, will be loyal to and will defend and practice Pancasila as the ideology of the state, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and the applicable laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia".

"I swear/pledge that I will carry out my duties and authorities faithfully, thoroughly, objectively, honestly, courageously, fairly, without discriminating on positions, ethnicity, religion, race, gender, and certain groups, and will fulfill my obligations to the best of my abilities, and be fully responsible to God Almighty, the community, the nation, and the state".

"I swear/pledge that I will always refuse or not accept or not be influenced by anyone's interference and I will remain steadfast in carrying out my authorities and duties mandated by the Law to me".

Article 31

Members of the Judicial Commission shall not hold positions concurrently as:

- a. state officials or state administrators according to the laws and regulations;
- b. judges;
- c. advocates;
- d. notaries and/or Land Deed Officials;
- e. entrepreneurs, managers or employees of state-owned enterprises or private enterprises;
- f. civil servants; or
- g. political party officials.

Division Two Termination

Article 32

Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Judicial Commission are honorably dismissed from their offices by the President based on the recommendation of the Judicial Commission under the following circumstances:

- a. demise;
- b. personal request;
- c. continuous physical or mental incapacity; or
- d. expiration of the term of office.

Article 33

- (1) Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Judicial Commission are dishonorably dismissed from their offices by the President with the approval of DPR, based on the proposal of the Judicial Commission for the following reasons:
 - a. violation of the oath of office;
 - b. imposition of a criminal sentence following conviction for a criminal offense under a final and binding court judgment;
 - c. misconduct;
 - d. persistent neglect of obligations in the performance of duties; or
 - e. violation of the prohibition from holding concurrent positions as referred to in Article 31.
- (2) The proposal for dishonorable dismissal on the grounds as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraphs c and d is made after the individual concerned has been provided with sufficient opportunity to defend himself/herself before the Honorary Council of the Judicial Commission.
- (3) Provisions on the establishment, composition, and work procedures of the Honorary Council of the Judicial Commission are regulated by the Judicial Commission.

Article 34

- (1) Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Judicial Commission prior to being dishonorably terminated as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1) may be suspended from their offices by the President, at the proposal of the Judicial Commission.
- (2) The proposal for suspension as referred to in paragraph (1) applies to the provisions as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (2).

Article 35

- (1) Where a member of the Judicial Commission is subject to an order for arrest followed by detention, the Member concerned is suspended from his office.
- (2) Where a Member of the Judicial Commission is charged before the court in a criminal case without detention as referred to in the Criminal Procedural Code, the Member may be temporarily suspended from office.

Article 36

Termination with honor, termination without honor, and suspension, including rights of Judicial Commission Members as state officials are carried out in accordance with laws and regulations.

Article 37

- (1) Where a vacancy occurs the membership of the Judicial Commission, the President nominates the replacement candidates two (2) times of the number of vacant positions to DPR.
- (2) Procedures for the submission of replacement candidates and the election of candidates for Members of the Judicial

Commission are implemented in accordance with the provisions as referred to in Articles 26, 27, and 28.

CHAPTER V ACCOUNTABILITY AND REPORTS

Article 38

- (1) Judicial Commission is accountable to the public through DPR.
- (2) The accountability to the public as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by means of:
 - a. publishing annual reports; and
 - b. providing access to complete and accurate information.
- (3) The reports as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a are at least contain the following matters:
 - a. budget utilization reports;
 - b. data relating to the supervisory function; and
 - c. data relating to the Supreme Court Justice recruitment function.
- (4) The reports as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a are also submitted to the President.
- (5) The finance of the Judicial Commission is audited by the Audit Board in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER SIX TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 39

Where the membership of the Judicial Commission has not been established hereunder, the nomination of Supreme Court Justices is conducted pursuant to the provisions of Law Number 14 of 1985 on the Supreme Court, as amended by Law Number 5 of 2004 on Amendment to Law Number 14 of 1985 on the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER SEVEN CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 40

- (1) Members of the Judicial Commission are appointed apletterted not later than ten (10) months as of the promulgation date of this Law.
- (2) Judicial Commission exercises its authority and duties not later than ten (10) months as of the appointment of the Members of the Judicial Commission as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 41

This Law shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order to make this Law known to the public, it is hereby ordered that it be promulgated by its publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta,
on 13 August 2004

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA,

signed.

MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

Promulgated in Jakarta,
on 13 August 2004

SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA,

signed.

BAMBANG KESOWO

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2004 NUMBER 89

Prepared and issued as an official translation

Jakarta, 5 October 2026

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION

FOR THE MINISTER OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,



DHAHANA PUTRA

Official Translation Notice:

This English translation is provided for information and reference purposes only.

In the event of any discrepancy, inconsistency, or ambiguity between the English version and the Indonesian version, the Indonesian version shall prevail

ELUCIDATION
OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 22 OF 2004
ON
THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

I. GENERAL

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms that sovereignty resides with the people and is exercised in accordance with the Constitution. It is further affirmed that Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law.

In line with the foregoing constitutional principles, one of the important substantive changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the establishment of the Judicial Commission. The Judicial Commission is an independent state institution that has the authority to nominate candidates for appointment as Supreme Court justices and has other powers in order to maintain and uphold the honor, dignity, and conduct of judges.

Article 24B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia provides a strong legal basis for legal reform by conferring the Judicial Commission authority to establish checks and balances. Although the Judicial Commission does not exercise judicial power, however its functions are related to the exercise of judicial power.

This Law constitutes an implementation of Article 24B paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which provides that the composition, position, and membership of the Judicial Commission are governed under a law.

This Law governs in detail both authority and duties of the Judicial Commission. The Judicial Commission has the duty of proposing the appointment of Supreme Court Justices and other authority to maintain and uphold the honor, dignity, and conduct of judges, namely Supreme Court Justices and judges of all courts under the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court Justices as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In connection with this authority, this Law also governs the appointment and dismissal of the Members of the Judicial Commission. To be eligible for appointment as a Member of the Judicial Commission, the candidate must have knowledge and experience in the field of law and integrity and good moral character. Members of the Judicial Commission are appointed and dismissed by the President with the approval of the House of Representatives.

In addition to the matters specified above, this Law also governs the prohibitions against holding concurrent positions for Members of

the Judicial Commission. It also governs the selection committee established to prepare candidates for appointment as Members of the Judicial Commission, as well as the requirements and procedures for such selection.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Self-explanatory.

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

The term "selection" in this provision includes administrative review, announcements to solicit public input on the personal integrity and conduct of candidates, recommendations from Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi

(Corruption Eradication Commission) as referred to in Law Number 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission.

Subparagraph c
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)
The term "consecutively" in this provision means an announcement made continuously in the announcement place of the Judicial Commission and may also be announced in the mass media at least two (2) times.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c
Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d
Those who have submitted asset declaration to the Corruption Eradication Commission shall submit proof of submission, and those who have not shall submit a list of assets.

Subparagraph e
Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)
The quality assessment of prospective candidates is a selection process conducted by the Judicial Commission to evaluate their competence, ability, integrity, and moral character in carrying out judicial duties.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
The term "academic paper" means a written essay that is subject to scientific validation and accountability.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

The thirty (30) day period specified in this provision is considered as court session days and does not include periods of recess.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

This sanction shall be formally submitted to the Supreme Court for review by the Justices of the Supreme Court and to the Constitutional Court for consideration by the Justices of the Constitutional Court.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The term "adhere to the norms, laws, and provisions of laws and regulations" in this provision, for example, not treating judges summoned for information arbitrarily, or treating them as though they were suspects or defendants. This is intended to safeguard the rights and dignity of the judges concerned.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The term "judge" in this provision includes the reporting judge, reported judge, and any pertinent judges. The term "information" in this provision may be provided verbally or in writing.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

The provisions on the procedures for carrying out the duties in this paragraph apply only to the internal process of performing such duties.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The decision on the dismissal of Supreme Court Justices and/or Constitutional Court Justices referred to in this provision includes a written reason from all members, whether they agree or disagree.

Article 26

Subparagraph a

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

The term "irreproachable" means a conduct that does not demean the dignity of the Member of the Judicial Commission.

Subparagraph f

Verification of physical and mental health in this provision is evidenced by a certificate from a government medical doctor.

Subparagraph g

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph h

To comply with the requirements for submitting a statement of assets, each candidate submits a formal statement affirming their capacity to declare their financial assets following their appointment to the Judicial Commission, in accordance with laws and regulations.

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The forty-five (45)-day period in this provision does not include periods of recess.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

See the explanation of Article 27 Paragraph (2).

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)
Self-explanatory.

Article 29
Self-explanatory.

Article 30
Self-explanatory.

Article 31
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
While serving as a member of the Judicial Commission, advocates may not practice their profession.
Subparagraph d
While serving as a member of the Judicial Commission, notaries may not practice their profession.
Subparagraph e
The term "entrepreneur" means the board of directors or commissioners of the company.
Subparagraph f
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph g
Self-explanatory.

Article 32
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
Provisions on continuous physical or mental illness require a certificate from a specially appointed doctor to conduct a comprehensive examination, especially for those who have reached the age of over sixty-eight (68) years.
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.

Article 33
Paragraph (1)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph c
The term "misconduct" means a conduct that may demean the dignity of a Member of the Judicial Commission.
Subparagraph d
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph e
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 34
Self-explanatory.

Article 35
Paragraph (1)
Temporary suspension is imposed where an investigation, prosecution, or examination at a court hearing, followed by detention, prevents the Member concerned from performing their duties as a Member of the Judicial Commission.
Paragraph (2)
Temporary suspension is intended to provide the Member concerned with the opportunity to undergo judicial proceedings without being burdened with the duties of a Member of the Judicial Commission.

Article 36
Self-explanatory.

Article 37
Self-explanatory.

Article 38
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Subparagraph a
Self-explanatory.
Subparagraph b
Data relating to the oversight function include, among other things, the number of reports or complaints received; the number of reports or complaints acted upon and those not acted upon, together with the reasons therefor; the results of fact-finding concerning alleged violations or abuse of power by judges; and recommendations for sanctions submitted to the Supreme Court or the Constitutional Court for submission to the President.
Subparagraph c
Data relating to the recruitment of Supreme Court Justices include, among other things, the number of prospective candidates proposed by the public; the reasons for accepting or rejecting a prospective candidate; the number of reports or complaints received concerning prospective candidates; the number of reports acted upon and those not acted upon, together with the reasons therefor; and the reasons for recommending prospective candidates for appointment as Supreme Court Justices to the DPR.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 39
Self-explanatory.

Article 40
Self-explanatory.

Article 41
Self-explanatory.

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