



Civil Review, an Extraordinary Legal Remedy

What is Civil Review?

Civil review (*peninjauan kembali* in Bahasa Indonesia) is an extraordinary legal remedy available under the Indonesian Law. It can be petitioned to the Indonesian Supreme Court for reconsidering final and binding Court decisions subject to very restricted grounds. This extraordinary legal remedy is only applicable to judgments issued within the Civil Courts, State Administrative Courts, Religious Courts, Tax Courts, and Commercial Courts (specifically for Intellectual Property disputes).

The Grounds for Filing a Petition for Civil Review

a

The decision is issued on the grounds of lies or deceit, or false evidence.

**b**

New decisive evidence (*novum*) is discovered.

**c**

The decision grants matter not claimed or more than what is charged (*ultra petita*).

**d**

Certain portion of a claim has yet to be decided without considering the grounds.

**e**

If there are contradicting judgments issued by the same Court or different Courts within the same level on a case with the same cause of action and parties.

**f**

If there are oversights or conspicuous errors made by the judges.



Timeline for the Filing Petition for Civil Review

is 180 Calendar Days from:

a

The lies or deceit become known, or the date of the Criminal Court decision which declares the evidence is false becomes final and binding.



b

The date of the discovery of the new decisive evidence.



c

The date of the Court decision which grants matter not claimed or more than what is charged, becomes final and binding.



d

The date of the Court decision where certain portion of a claim is overlooked (has yet to be decided) becomes final and binding.

DECIDED

e

The date of the latter Court decision, which contradicts the former, becomes final and binding.



FINAL

f

The date of the Court decision which contains oversight or errors made by the judges, becomes final and binding.



Specific Requirements

A sworn statement is required to file a petition for Civil Review on these grounds

- a Lies or deceit (statement regarding the date when the lies or deceit is known).



- b Discovery of new decisive evidence (statement regarding the date when and place where the new evidence is discovered).

The statement shall be validated by the relevant District Court by issuing Minutes of Oath.

Important Notes

Civil Review is an extraordinary legal remedy not a subsequent step of ordinary legal remedies (i.e., appeal and cassation).

The filing of Civil Review does not suspend or halt enforcement of Court decisions.



Civil Review is a one-time opportunity. If a Petition for Civil Review is withdrawn, it is not allowed to re-file, except in cases of contradicting Court decisions.

Source

- The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 1985 on the Supreme Court as lastly amended by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2009 on Second Amendment on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 1985 on the Supreme Court.
- Letter of the Supreme Court Registrar No. 835/PAN/HK2/VIII/2025 dated 8 August 2025.

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