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PROSPECTS FOR SETTLEMENT OF CIVIL CASES THROUGH MEDIATION IN STATE COURTS BASED ON REGULATION OF THE SUPREME COURT NUMBER 1 OF 2016

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Keywords

Civil Cases
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Abstract. The process of examining civil cases (lawsuits) in District Courts, such as at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court is carried out through several stages, namely from the administrative process, to the examination in front of the trial/trial proceedings, one of which is a peace event (mediation), which carried out at the beginning of the trial, the procedure for which is currently regulated in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts, which revokes and declares that Perma Number 1 of 2008, whose implementation is considered ineffective. Based on the background and problems discussed in this thesis, the objectives of this study are as follows: To find out and analyze the process of resolving civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court, and the prospect of settling civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court. This study finds answers, namely that: the process of settling civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts has been carried out optimally, but the results of case settlement through mediation have not been achieved optimally and settlement of civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts has good prospects, if judges, mediators, and advocates are able to motivate and encourage litigants to settle the case amicably through mediation in order to accelerate the settlement of the case. In connection with the results of the study, the authors submit the following suggestions: In order for the implementation of the settlement of civil cases through mediation in the District Court based on the Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts, the results are more optimal, one of which is the need for a mediator who has high integrity and impartiality supported by the ability to listen, ask questions, observe, interview, counsel and negotiate; and it is necessary to socialize the Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2016 intensively to all elements of the legal profession to better understand the objectives of the PERMA.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In social life, each individual or person has different interests from one another. There are times when their interests conflict with each other, which can lead to disputes. A dispute arises because a person or legal entity feels or feels that their rights have been violated by another person. According to Article 17 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, that everyone without discrimination

has the right to obtain justice by submitting applications, complaints, and lawsuits, both in criminal, civil and administrative cases (Anindito et al., 2021).

The process of examining civil cases (lawsuits) in the District Court is carried out through several stages, namely from the administrative process, namely such as registration of a lawsuit, appointment of the Panel of Judges, appointment of the Clerk of the trial, then after the administrative process is passed, the next stage is preparation of the trial which may include setting the day of the trial. , summons of the parties to the case, and further proceedings or examination in front of the trial/trial proceedings, which include the reconciliation event (mediation), response to the lawsuit, replica, duplicate, proof, conclusion and decision at the beginning of the trial, before starting the examination of the case, the judge is required to seek peace between the litigants if the parties come before the court on a predetermined day, through a mediation process between the parties (plaintiff and defendant).

Mediation, which is a way of resolving disputes through a negotiation process to obtain an agreement between the parties with the assistance of a mediator. This mediator is a neutral party who assists the litigants in negotiations to find a consensus solution. This mediator can be from the Court Judge (who is not examining the case) and it can also be from an outside party who already has a mediator certificate. Mediation is a dispute resolution method that has developed rapidly in various parts of the world since the last three decades. The use of mediation is not only carried out outside the court by private and non-governmental organizations, but is also integrated into the justice system. The development of mediation is encouraging in the midst of stagnant judicial mechanisms in the world (HADI et al., 2020).

The integration of mediation into the court system is a development of the modern legal world of the 20th century. The integration of mediation is a unique effort because of the contradictory nature of the two dispute resolution methods, namely the adversarial court litigation process in which the decision is made by the judge compared to the peaceful mediation process where the decision rests with the disputing parties. This contradiction has given rise to various contradictions and controversies regarding the suitability of mediation to be integrated into the judicial system. Mediation as an alternative to integrated dispute resolution, the majority court only handles civil cases. However, there are already countries that use this method to resolve minor crimes or crimes committed by minors.

The United States was the first country to seek to develop the integration of mediation in the courts. This country also began to develop modern mediation theory as it is widely known today in the early 1980s. Then mediation in court spread to European countries and Australia until recently it began to be carried out in the Asia Pacific region. In the Southeast Asian region, court mediation has been implemented in several countries, for example Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia (Lawitan, 2021).

In Indonesia itself, the integration of mediation in courts began when the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia issued Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) RI Number 2 of 2003 which was later revised in PERMA Number 1 of 2008 which regulates mediation procedures in resolving civil disputes in court peacefully. This policy is a historic legal breakthrough in the justice system in Indonesia. Third parties who function as mediators in mediation in Indonesian courts are dominated by judges.

There are several important points in PERMA Number 1 of 2016 which are different from Perma Number 1 of 2008. For example, the mediation settlement period is shorter from 40 days to 30 days. Second, the obligation of the parties to attend mediation meetings with or without legal counsel, unless there is a valid reason. The most important thing is that there is good faith and legal consequences (sanctions) for parties who do not have good intentions in the mediation process, as for the three factors that cause the mediation process to fail, namely the existence of bad faith by the parties, the role of lawyers (advocates), and the explanation of the case examiner council has not optimally resulting in the parties not understanding the mediation process. Perma Number 1 of 2016 requires the parties to have good intentions when mediating. If not, there will be legal consequences for those who do not have good intentions on the mediator's report in the form of an unacceptable lawsuit decision accompanied by a penalty for payment of mediation fees and court fees (Made & Citra, 2021).

Perma Number 1 of 2016 also recognizes the agreement of some parties (partial settlement) involved in the dispute or the agreement of some of the object of the dispute. In contrast to the previous Perma, if only some parties agreed or did not attend mediation, it was considered dead lock (failed). However, the Perma which has only been agreed upon by some parties is still recognized, for example, the plaintiff only agrees with some of the defendants or part of the object of the dispute. For example, the mediation procedure is mandatory, otherwise the decision is null and void; Mediators can be judges or certified non-judges. However, the latest regulation on Mediation Perma has a wider scope than the previous Perma. For example, the exceptions to cases that can be mediated were wider than the previous Perma, namely all types of civil cases, except cases of the Commercial Court, Industrial Relations Court, objections to KPPU decisions, BPSK, political party disputes, requests for cancellation of arbitration decisions, and others (Article 4 of the Supreme Court Regulations). Number 1 of 2016).

Mediation is the first stage that must be carried out by every judge, mediator, parties and/or legal counsel prior to the trial process for examining a civil case, if the parties come to appear on the day of the trial that has been determined. The obligation to reconcile through mediation of the parties by the Panel of Judges is regulated in general in the provisions of Article 130 HIR/154 RBg and specifically regulated in full in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court. The role of reconciling is more important than making a decision. Efforts to reconcile is a top priority and if successful, then it is considered fair because it can end the dispute without any party feeling lost and won, so that kinship and harmony can still be realized. If the reconciliation effort is not successful, then the civil case examination process will be continued (Marni & Darmawan, 2021).

The peace institution is one of the institutions that until now, in court practice, has brought many benefits to both the judge and the parties. For judges, it means that the parties have participated in supporting the implementation of the principles of fast, simple and low-cost justice. For the parties, this means saving on court costs, accelerating settlement and avoiding conflicting decisions, besides adding to the relationship between the parties, broken relationships can be re-established as before, perhaps even closer to brotherhood.

Not a few in the practice of justice efforts to reconcile civil cases through mediation are carried out by judges and mediators optimally in trial examinations, but not a few peace efforts carried out by temporary judges and mediators so far have only been cursory, seeming to just fulfill such formalities. in the laws and regulations. Also on the other hand, efforts to settle civil cases with peace through mediation, although optimal efforts have been made by the judge, but the disputing parties themselves object to making peace. In fact, this peace effort is also often "stained" by "lawful practitioners", in the form of coercion on the parties not to make peace or hindering the peace effort. So based on the description of the background above, researchers are interested in further developing the focus of the problem on how is the process of resolving civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court?

2. METHOD

This research is juridical legal research, or often referred to as normative legal research, which examines legal issues from the point of view of legal science in depth against the legal norms formed, while the method used in this research is descriptive analysis, which is a research method that uses descriptive analysis. aims to describe a condition of a person / group of people, institutions or society at a certain time and situation based on the factors that appear in the situation under investigation. Furthermore, data collection techniques are used in the form of a literature study of legal materials, after the secondary data sources have been inventoried including other supporting data, then analyzed in a normative-qualitative manner and compiled in the form of descriptions of sentences authentically, grammatically and sociologically, without using numbers. , statistical formulas, and mathematics. To obtain supporting or complementary data for secondary data, research was carried out including at the

Class IA District Court Bale Bandung, Jalan Attorney Naranata, Bale Endah, Bandung Regency (Ompusunggu, 2020).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Process of Settlement of Civil Cases Through Mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court

Researchers have suggested that with a reciprocal relationship, social phenomena often arise in the form of disputes arising from different interests. With the emergence of a dispute, the law plays an important role in resolving the dispute. In the context of the status of the State of Indonesia as a state of law that is more firmly and constitutionally regulated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a result of the third amendment which states that the state of Indonesia is a state of law, then it is appropriate if the law is placed in the highest level in the context of resolving all problems or disputes that do enter the jurisdiction (Prastowo & Darsono, 2020).

Efforts to resolve disputes that are carried out by humans are to find ways that can accelerate the resolution of the dispute through a simpler, more accurate and focused form, one of which is by means of peace efforts. The rationale for the peace effort is to prevent the possibility of an atmosphere of hostility arising in the future between the litigants because of the judge's decision, there are winners and losers, especially if they are still in the family environment. Besides that, it is also to avoid expensive fees, especially the addition of legal brokerage fees, and also to avoid protracted litigation processes for a long time and to overcome the possibility of a buildup of cases in court, including the accumulation of cassation cases in the Supreme Court.

Peace is the best thing to settle legal cases, although at the end of the peace there must also be a party who bears the compensation. One way of peace to resolve civil law cases is the mediation system. The effectiveness of this mediation is because the process is faster and cheaper, and can provide access to the disputing parties to obtain justice or a satisfactory resolution of the disputes faced by the disputing parties. The Supreme Court is called upon to empower judges to settle cases amicably as outlined in Article 130 of the HIR, through an integration mechanism of mediation in the judicial system. This system is almost the same as the form of judicial connectivity with mediation or court connected mediation developed in various countries (Ramadhana & Abubakar, 2021).

In civil cases, it is very possible for peace to occur through mediation at every level, both before the case is held and during the trial process. The integration of the mediation process into the proceedings in court through the trial process, in which there is a proving process and ends with a judge's decision, which is usually based on the judge's decision, of course there are winners and losers, although the litigation process in court gets a lot of criticism, but in reality the litigation process is still the most preferred choice among the Indonesian people in resolving their disputes. This can be seen from the reality of the high tendency of the community to resolve the disputes they face by filing a lawsuit to the District Court.

The litigation path in court is often chosen by the community, because the litigation pathway is institutionally an institution provided by the state. Therefore, the peace institution (dading) as outlined in Article 130 HIR/145 RBg, through the integration mechanism of mediation in the judicial system becomes very significant, the institutionalization of mediation in court is the result of the development and empowerment of peace institutions as regulated in the provisions of Article 130 HIR/ 145 RBg, which was followed up with the issuance of Circular Letter of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2002 concerning Empowerment of the Courts of First Level Implementing Peaceful Institutions, then SEMA Number 1 of 2002 was revoked, then the Supreme Court issued Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 2 of 2003, September 11, 2003 concerning Mediation , which was later revised in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2008 which regulates mediation procedures in resolving civil disputes in court peacefully, then on February 3, 2016 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Muhammad Hatta Ali stipulated Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 Tent ang

Mediation Procedure in Court, which is a revision or amendment to Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2008 (Semboeng, 2021).

A sense of justice can not only be obtained through the litigation process, but also through a process of deliberation and consensus by the parties. With the implementation of mediation into the formal justice system, the justice-seeking community in general and the disputing parties in particular can first seek to resolve their disputes through a deliberation and consensus approach assisted by an intermediary called a mediator. Even if in fact they have gone through the deliberation and consensus process before one of the parties takes the dispute to court, the Supreme Court still considers it necessary to oblige the parties to make peace efforts assisted by a mediator, not only because of the provisions of the applicable procedural law, namely HIR and RBg. , requires the judge to first reconcile the parties before the decision process begins, but also because of the view that a better and satisfactory settlement is a settlement process that provides an opportunity for the parties to jointly seek and find a final result.

Judges in the settlement of civil cases in court are obliged to actively seek to reconcile the two litigants as mandated by Article 130 HIR/145 RBg in conjunction with Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court. If the parties (the Plaintiff and the Defendant or their legal proxies) come to appear on the day of the hearing that has been determined, the presiding judge of the panel is authorized to offer peace through mediation to the litigants. The offer of peace can be made during the examination of the case before the panel of judges makes a decision. Peace is not only on the first day of the session, but also at every session. This is in accordance with the nature of civil cases that the litigation initiative comes from the parties, therefore the parties can also end it peacefully through the mediation of the panel of judges before the District Court session (Sugianto et al., 2020).

In accordance with Article 2 of the Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in the Court, that the provisions regarding the Mediation Procedure in this Regulation of the Supreme Court apply in litigation processes in Courts, both within the general court and religious courts, and in courts outside the general courts and religious courts. may apply Mediation based on this Regulation of the Supreme Court to the extent permitted by the provisions of laws and regulations.

Types of cases that are required to undergo mediation in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts, are as follows, all civil disputes submitted to the Court including cases of resistance (verzet) against verstek decisions and resistance by litigants (partij verzet) or third parties (derden verzet) on the implementation of decisions that have permanent legal force, must first seek a settlement through Mediation, unless otherwise stipulated based on this Supreme Court Regulation which reads, disputes that are excluded from the obligation to settle through Mediation as referred to in paragraph (1) includes, disputes whose examination at trial is determined by a deadline for settlement, including, among others, disputes resolved through the Commercial Court procedure and disputes resolved through the Industrial Relations Court procedure (Suhendriyatno, 2020).

Meanwhile, Article 3 of the Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court states that every Judge, Mediator, Parties and/or legal counsel must follow the procedure for resolving disputes through Mediation, and the Case Examining Judge in consideration of the decision must state that the case has been sought for reconciliation through Mediation by mentioning the name of the Mediator.

The mediation process is a settlement process based on the principle of a win-win solution which is expected to be resolved satisfactorily and accepted by all parties. This means that mediation is an alternative process of solving problems with the help of a third party (called a mediator) and a procedure agreed upon by the parties in which the mediator facilitates to reach a solution (peace) that is mutually beneficial to the parties. The mediation process is said to be faster, in the sense that the procedure is fast, not formalistic, and not technical. Basically, the mediation process costs almost nothing compared to the litigation or arbitration process which is relatively expensive or very expensive. In addition,

mediation in its settlement prioritizes humanitarian and brotherly approaches based on negotiations and agreements rather than legal approaches and bargaining power (Syafrida & Hartati, 2021).

As is understood, mediation is one of the faster and cheaper dispute resolution processes and can provide greater access to the parties to find a satisfactory solution and fulfill a sense of justice. Peace efforts through mediation are essentially not just a formality of lawsuits, but something that is substantive and is an important institution to resolve or end a dispute associated with mediation in the court environment. However, the peace effort through mediation in the end only became a mere formality. Just to implement and pass the statutory procedures. Usually the parties also do not consider peace institutions as important things to consider, and prefer to continue the trial of their cases without any attempt to make peace in a mediation forum (Bahri, 2021).

Thus, the reality in practice, as the author has stated in Chapter III, is that it is rare to find peace decisions. The product produced by the judiciary in the settlement of civil cases submitted to him is almost one hundred percent in the form of conventional decisions with a winning or losing pattern. It is rare to find settlement of civil cases based on the concept of win-win solution. Although, in the process of resolving civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts, it has been carried out optimally, but the results of case settlement through mediation have not been optimally achieved.

3.2 Prospects of Settlement of Civil Cases Through Mediation in Class IA Bale Bandung District Court Based on Supreme Court Regulations

The subject of the dispute in a civil case (in this case a lawsuit), which is in an examination before a judge, there are at least two parties facing each other, namely the party called the plaintiff (eiser or plaintiff), namely a person or a legal entity who have an interest in legal protection because they "feel" that their rights have been violated, so they file a lawsuit against another party, the so-called defendant (gedaagde or defendant) is a person or a legal entity who is being sued or sued for "felt" violating the rights of a person or a legal entity . The words feel and feel are written in quotation marks, intentionally used, because it is not certain that the plaintiff's rights have been violated by the defendant and it is also not certain that the defendant has actually violated the rights of the plaintiff (Warrankiran, 2021).

In addition to the two litigating parties as mentioned above, in judicial practice it is also known that there are also defendants, namely people, not the plaintiff and not the defendant, but for the sake of completeness the parties must be included just to submit and obey the decision. Court. In practice, the term co-defendant is used for people who do not control the disputed goods and are not obliged to do something, but only for the sake of completeness a lawsuit must be included. While on the other hand, in judicial practice, it is not known that there are parties who participate in the plaintiff.

In addition, in court practice, there are also third parties who are involved in ongoing cases called intervinients or intervention plaintiffs. This intervention can be in the form of voeging van personen partijen, namely the entry of a third party because it favors one party, whether to the plaintiff or the defendant and tussenkomst, namely the entry of a third party for defending their own interests and the withdrawal of a third party in an ongoing case called vrijwaring.

In principle, everyone who feels he has the right and wants to sue or wants to defend or defend it, is authorized to act as a party, both as a Plaintiff and as a Defendant. However, there are several requirements that must be met by people to be able to act as parties before the Court, both the Plaintiff and the Defendant, namely, having rechtsbevoegheid or the authority to become rights supporters, and having handelingsbekwaamheid or the ability to act / take legal actions (Wiguna, 2020).

Researchers have argued that social phenomena often arise in society in the form of disputes that arise due to different interests, which of course need to be resolved, by looking for ways that can accelerate the resolution of the dispute through a simpler, accurate and directed form, one the other by means of peace efforts. The rationale for the peace effort is to prevent the possibility of an atmosphere of hostility arising in the future between the litigants because of the judge's decision, there are winners

and losers, especially if they are still in the family environment. Besides that, it is also to avoid expensive fees, especially the addition of legal brokerage fees, and also to avoid protracted litigation processes for a long time and to overcome the possibility of a buildup of cases in court, including the accumulation of cassation cases in the Supreme Court.

According to the provisions of Article 130 paragraph (1) HIR/154 paragraph (1) RBg, if on the day of the session that has been determined both parties are present, the Chairperson of the Assembly must try to reconcile them. Based on the provisions of Article 130 paragraph (1) HIR/154 paragraph (1) RBg, it is determined that at the beginning of the trial, before starting the examination of the case, the Judge is obliged to seek reconciliation between the litigants, if the parties come to appear on the day of the trial which has been agreed upon. determined, through a mediation process between the parties (plaintiff and defendant). One of the ways to settle civil law cases is the mediation system, by integrating mediation into the court proceedings (Wiriatma, 2020).

The Supreme Court has issued a Supreme Court Circular No. 1 of 2002 concerning Empowerment of the Courts of the First Level to Implement Peaceful Institutions. This circular letter re-emphasizes the empowerment of the courts of the first instance in implementing peaceful efforts (dading institutions) as stipulated in Article 130 HIR/154 RBg and other articles in the applicable procedural law. This peaceful effort (mediation) was reaffirmed by the Supreme Court with the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2003, September 11, 2003 on Mediation, which was later amended by Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2008 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts. , which was later updated with Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court. Successful mediation will be cheaper because of the short settlement time compared to litigation.

With the principle of "win-win solution", mediation will not create a greater obligation than if you lose in a case. Mediation is not only cheaper than litigation, there are also various other advantages of mediation, namely as follows, there are two important principles in mediation. First; avoid "lose-win" (win-lose), but "win-win" (win-win solution). Win-win is not only in an economic or financial sense, but also includes a moral victory, reputation (good name and trust). Second; The decision does not prioritize legal considerations and reasons, but on the basis of equality of propriety and a sense of justice (Wibowo, 2020).

It has also been stated that settlement through mediation shortens the settlement time compared to litigation. Extending the time in litigation is not only a financial economic burden. No less important is the psychological burden that will affect the various attitudes and activities of the litigants, because in general, people who use mediation generally find many advantages in it. With the use of mediation, they can obtain (1) Fast processing: Most disputes handled by public mediation centers can be resolved with hearings that last only two to three weeks. The average time spent on each hearing is one to one and a half hours (2) Everything said during mediation hearings is confidential where no public is present and there is also no press coverage (3) Most centers -public mediation centers provide quality services for free or at least at a very low cost: lawyers are not needed in a mediation process (4) The solution to a dispute can be tailored to the needs of each party (Rido, 2020).

Researchers have also stated that the mediation process is said to be faster, in the sense that the procedure is fast, not formalistic, and not technical. Basically, the mediation process costs almost nothing compared to the litigation or arbitration process which is relatively expensive or very expensive. In addition, mediation in its settlement prioritizes humanitarian and brotherly approaches based on negotiations and agreements rather than legal approaches and bargaining power.

Mediation is a dispute resolution process that is faster and cheaper and can provide greater access to the parties to find a satisfactory solution and fulfill a sense of justice. Peace efforts through mediation are essentially not just a formality of litigation, but something substantive. and is an important institution in resolving or ending a dispute related to mediation in the court environment. However, the peace effort through mediation in the end only became a mere formality. Just to implement and pass the statutory procedures. Usually the parties also do not consider the institution of peace as an important

thing to consider, and prefer to continue the trial of the case without any attempt to make peace in a mediation forum. Thus, the reality in practice is that it is rare to find a peace decision. The product produced by the judiciary in the settlement of civil cases submitted to him is almost one hundred percent in the form of conventional decisions with a winning or losing pattern. It is rare to find settlement of civil cases based on the concept of win-win solution. Although, in the process of resolving civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts it has been carried out optimally, but the results of resolving cases through mediation have not been optimally achieved (Umar, 2020) .

Referring to several advantages of mediation compared to litigation with the trial process until the judge's decision is handed down, which decides that there is a winner and a loser, the settlement of civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court is based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning The Mediation Procedure in Court has good prospects, if judges, mediators, and advocates are able to motivate and encourage the litigants to settle their cases peacefully through mediation in order to accelerate the settlement of cases.

4. CONCLUSION

The mediation process is not open to the public, unless the parties wish otherwise. The exception is for public disputes, the proceedings of which are open to the public. Therefore, mediation meetings are only attended by the parties or their legal representatives and the mediator or other parties permitted by the parties. The dynamics that occur in the meeting, may not be conveyed to the public, except with the permission of the parties concerned. settlement of civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts has been carried out optimally, but the results of case settlement through mediation have not been achieved optimally. Settlement of civil cases through mediation at the Class IA Bale Bandung District Court based on Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Courts has good prospects, if judges, mediators, and advocates are able to motivate and encourage litigants to resolve their cases amicably. peace through mediation to accelerate the settlement of cases.

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