Republic of Indonesia’s Law
Number 3 of 1999
on
General Election

Indonesian People’s Representative Council
In the name of God,

Considering:

a. That based on the Constitution of 1945, Indonesia is a state founded on the sovereignty of the people.
b. That election is the expression of the sovereignty of the people.
c. That election is not only aimed at electing the representatives of the people who will sit at the People Deliberation’s Assembly/Representative House, but also a means to realize the structure of national life spirited by Pancasila state ideology and Constitution of 1945 of the integrated Indonesian Republic.
d. That to realize the sovereignty of the people and the exercise of the revised political life, it is imperative to hold a more democratic and transparent, honest and fair election by giving direct, public, free and confidential voting.
e. That Law Number 15 of 1969 on the Election of Member of People’s Deliberation Assembly/Representative Council, which has been amended by Law Number 4 of 1975, Law Number 2 of 1980, Law Number 1 of 1985 has not been in line with the development and demand of political life, so it necessary to revoke it.
f. That in relation to items a, b, c and d and e it is necessary to stipulate an Election Law.

Observing:

1. Article 1 paragraph (2); Article 5-paragraph (1), Article 20-paragraph (1), and Article 27-paragraph (1) of Constitution of 1945.
3. Law Number 2 of 1999 on Political Party (State Gazette of 1999 Number 22 Addition of State Gazette Number 3809)
4. Law Number 4 of 1999 on the Structure and Position of People’s Deliberation Assembly and People’s Representative Council and Regional People’s Representative Council (State Gazette of 1999 Number 24, Addition to State Gazette Number 3811)

With the approval of

PEOPLE’S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED
To stipulate: THE GENERAL ELECTION LAW
CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

1) General election is a means to implement the sovereignty of the people within the Integrated Nation of Republic of Indonesia founded on Pancasila state ideology and Constitution of 1945.
2) General Election is held in a democratic, transparent, fair and free way by giving and collecting votes in a direct, universal, free and secret ballot.
3) General Election is held once in 5 (five) years on a holiday or a day declared as a holiday simultaneously throughout the Integrated Nation of Republic of Indonesia.
4) General Election is held to elect Members of People’s Representative Council, 1st Level Regional People’s Representative Council, 2nd Level Regional People’s Representative Council hereinafter referred to as DPR (People’s Representatives Council), DPRD I (Provincial People’s Representatives Council), DPRD II (Regency/Municipality People’s Representatives Council), except for members of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II from the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI).
5) General Election mentioned in paragraph (4) is also intended to fill the membership in the People’s Deliberation Assembly, hereinafter referred to as MPR.
6) To vote in the election is the right of every citizen eligible to vote.
7) General Election is conducted using a Proportional Representation Election System based on a closed list of candidates.

Article 2

The planning, implementation, monitoring of General election is based on the principles of democracy spirited by Pancasila state ideology and Constitution of 1945.

CHAPTER II
ELECTORAL AREA AND NUMBER OF SEATS

Article 3

1) In electing the members of DPR, DPRD and DPRD II, each is stipulated by respective electoral area based on its level.
2) a. In electing DPR members, the electoral area (constituency) is the provincial level.
   b. In electing DPRD I members, the electoral area (constituency) is the provincial level.
   c. In electing DPRD II members, the electoral area (constituency) is the regency and municipal level.

Article 4

1) The apportionment of seats for each province is stipulated based on the number of population at the province, each regency/municipality level having at least one seat.
2) The apportionment of seats for DPR members for each electoral area (constituency) is stipulated by the KPU.
Article 5

1) The minimum number of DPRD I is 45 (forty-five) and the maximum 100 (one hundred).
2) The apportionment of seats for DPRD I referred to in paragraph (1) is based on the population of the province as determined below:
   a) A province which population is 3,000,000 (three million) or less will be allocated by 45 (forty-five) seats.
   b) A province which population is between 3,000,001 (three million and one) and 5,000,000 (five million) people will be allocated by 55 (fifty-five) seats
   c) A province which population is between 5,000,001 (five million and one) and 7,000,000 (seven million) people will be allocated by 65 (sixty-five) seats.
   d) A province which population is between 7,000,001 (seven million and one) to 9,000,000 (nine million) people will be allocated by 75 (seventy-five) seats.
   e) A province which population is between 9,000,001 (nine million and one) to 12,000,000 (twelve million) people will be allocated 85 (eighty-five) seats.
   f) A province which population is above 12,000,000 (twelve million) will be allocated by 100 (one hundred) seats.
3) Each regency/municipality at the DPRD II will be represented at least by 1 (one) seat.
4) The apportionment for seats for the DPRD I for each province is determined by the KPU.

Article 6

(1) The minimum number of seats of DPRD II is stipulated minimum 20 (twenty) and the maximum 45 (forty-five)
(2) The apportionment of seats for members of DPRD II referred to in paragraph (1) is based on the population of each as determined below:
   a) A regency with a population up to 100,000 (one hundred thousand) people will be allocated 20 (twenty) seats.
   b) A regency with a population between 100,001 (one hundred thousand and one) to 200,000 (two hundred thousand) people will be allocated 25 (twenty-five) seats
   c) A regency with a population between 200,001 (two hundred thousand and one) to 300,000 (three hundred thousand) people will be allocated 30 (thirty) seats.
   d) A regency level with a population between 300,001 (three hundred thousand and one) to 400,000 (four hundred thousand) people will be allocated 35 (thirty-five) seats.
   e) A regency level with a population between 400,001 (four hundred thousand and one) to 500,000 (five hundred) people will be allocated 40 (forty) seats.
   f) A regency level with a population over 500,000 (five hundred thousand) will be allocated 45 (forty-five) seats.
3) Each district (kecamatan) will be represented by at least 1 (one) seat.
4) The number of seats to be allocated for each regency/municipality for the election of the Members of DPRD II is determined by the KPU.

Article 7

Number of members of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II is determined in accordance with Law Number 4 of 1999 on the composition of the MPR, DPR and DPRD.
CHAPTER III
IMPLEMENTATION AND ORGANIZATION

Article 8

1) The President is responsible for the holding of the General Election.
2) The General election is conducted by a free and independent National Election Commission, composed of representatives of political party competing in the election and of the government, which reports to the President.
3) The National Election Commission (KPU) in paragraph (2) has its head/headquarter in the capital of the State.
4) The establishment of the KPU is legalized by the President.

Article 9

1) Membership of the KPU is composed of 1 (one) Representative from each political party contesting in the election and 5 (five) representative of the government.
2) The representatives of the Government and of the political parties have equal votes.
3) Representatives of political parties contesting in the Election are self-elected by each party and Representatives of the Government are appointed by the President.
4) The KPU is composed of a Chairperson, 2 (two) Vice-Chairpersons and Members.
5) The Chairperson and Vice Chairpersons are democratically elected by members of the KPU in the Plenary Session.
6) The term of office for the KPU members is 5 (five) years.
7) The KU determines its structure and internal rules.
8) In carrying out its mandate, the KPU is assisted by a General Secretariat headed by a Secretary General and a Vice-Secretary General.
9) The organization and structure of the KPU Secretariat are determined by the President.
10) The Secretary General and the Vice-Secretary General referred to in (8) are appointed and dismissed by the President.
11) In carrying out its mandate, the Secretary General referred to in paragraph (8) reports, for operational purpose to the KPU and, for administrative matters, to the government.

Article 10

In conducting the General Election, the KPU has the following duties and power
a) Planning and preparing the general election
b) Receiving the application for registration and deciding on their eligibility.
c) Establishing National Election Committee hereinafter referred to as PPI and coordinating the activities from the national level down to polling stations level hereinafter referred to as KPPS.
d) Determining the number of seats for DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II.
e) Determining consolidated election results for the DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II.
f) Collecting and processing of election results.
g) Enacting the regulations and procedures.

Article 11

In addition to duties and power referred to in Article 10, at the latest three (three) years after the General Election, the KPU should revise the Election system.
(1) The PPI referred to in Article 10-paragraph c has its business headquarter in the capital of the State and serves as the KPU agent in conducting the Election.

(2) The PPI is composed of representatives of political parties and of the government, and includes a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, a Secretary, Vice Secretaries, and members.

(3) The PPI Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries are democratically elected by and from the members of the KPU, not members of the Executive Committee.

(4) The structure and membership of PPI is determined by a KPU regulation.

The duties and power of PPI are

a) Establishing and coordinating the activities of Provincial Electoral Committee hereinafter referred to as PPD I throughout Indonesia.

b) Receiving candidacies and deciding on their eligibility.

c) Conducting a general election to elect the members of the DPR

d) Consolidating the election results for election of the members of DPR

(1) PPD I established by the PPI referred to in Article 13 has its head office in the capital of the province and serves as PPI agent in conducting election in this province.

(2) The PPD I is composed of representatives of political parties competing in the election and of the government, including a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries, and members.

(3) The PPD I Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries are democratically elected by and among the members of PPD I.

(4) The structure and membership of the PPD I is regulated by the PPI.

The duties and power of the PPD I

a) Establishing and coordinating the activities of the Regency Electoral Committee hereinafter referred to as the PPD II in each regency/municipality.

b) Receiving candidacies and deciding on their eligibility for DPRD I members for each electoral area.

c) Conducting a general election to elect the members of the DPR and the DPRD I.

d) Consolidating the election results for the election of the DPR and the DPRD I.

e) Assisting the job of PPI.

(1) The PPD II established by the PPD I referred to in Article 15 has its head office in the capital of the Regency/Municipality and serves as PPD I agent in conducting election.

(2) The PPD II is composed of representatives of political parties and of the government, and a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries, and Members appointed by the political parties and the government.

(3) The PPD II Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries are democratically elected by and among the members of the PPD II.
Article 17

The duties and power of PPD II are
a) Establishing and coordinating the activities of District Electoral Committee hereinafter referred to as the PPK in each electoral area;
b) Receiving candidacies and deciding on their eligibility.
c) Conducting the election of the members of the DPR and the DPRD I and the DPRD II in their respective area.
d) Consolidating election results to determine the election of the DPR, the DPRD I and DPRD II

e) Assisting the PPD I in carrying on their tasks.

Article 18

(1) The PPK established by the PPD II referred to in Article 17 has its head office in the district town and serves as PPD II agent in conducting election.
(2) The PPK is composed of a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries, and Members appointed by political parties competing in the election and the government.
(3) The PPK Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries are democratically elected by and among members of the PPK.
(4) Structure of PPK is regulated by the PPD II

Article 19

The duties and power of the PPK are
a) Establishing Votes Collection Committee hereinafter referred to as the PPS and coordinating their activities.
b) Consolidating the election results in the election of the members of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II at the district level
c) Assisting the PPD II in carrying on its tasks.

Article 20

(1) In carrying out their duties, the PPI, PPD I, PPD II and PPK are assisted by a Secretariat chaired by a Secretariat Head.
(2) The composition, organization and structure of a Committee Secretariat referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated a Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs
(3) Staff of the PPI secretariat are appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Home Affairs
(4) Staff of the PPD I Secretariat are appointed and dismissed by the Governor
(5) Staff of the PPD II and PPK Secretariat are assigned and dismissed by the Regent/Mayor

Article 21

(1) The PPS established by the PPK referred to in Article 19 item a is located in the related Sub-district/Village administrative capital/Transmigration Resettlement Unit and serves as PPK agent in conducting election.
(2) Membership of the PPS is composed of representatives of political parties and the government, the structure of which includes a Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries, and Members
Unofficial translation

(3) The PPS Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Vice Secretaries are democratically elected by and from members of the PPS.

(4) Structure and membership of the PPS is stipulated by the PPK.

**Article 22**

The duties and power of the PPS are:

a) Registering voters by forming voters’ registration officials.

b) Forming Poll Workers Group hereinafter referred to as the KPPS in line with TPS number.

c) Assisting the job of the PPK.

**Article 23**

(1) Members of the KPPS are composed of representatives of contesting political parties and/or public representatives.

(2) Composition of the KPPS members are:

a) Chairperson also acting as member.

b) Vice Chairperson also acting as member.

c) Members.

(3) Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the KPPS are elected among and by the KPPS members.

(4) Composition and membership of the KPPS are stipulated by decree of the PPS.

(5) The number, tasks and obligations of the KPPS members as referred to in paragraph (1) are stipulated by the KPU.

(6) The KPPS is completed with two members of civilian guards as security officers proposed by the chief of village or head of sub-district and stipulated by the KPPS.

(7) Each contesting political party in the electoral area might send an agent to join the preparation of polling, implementation of polling and calculation of ballots at each polling station.

(8) The agent of the contesting parties at the polling station has to show a statement of authorization from local party officials to the KPPS.

**CHAPTER IV SUPERVISING AND MONITORING THE GENERAL ELECTION**

**Article 24**

(1) To observe the election an observation committee is established.

(2) Supervisory Commission as referred to in paragraph (1) is formed at the national, provincial, regency/municipal, and district levels.

(3) Members of Supervisory Commission at the National, Provincial, Regency levels are composed of Judges, Academics, and the Public.

(4) Membership of Observation Commission at District level is composed of Academics and the public.

(5) Composition of Supervisory Commission as referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) is stipulated by Supreme Court for the National level, Head of the Appeal Court for the provincial level, and Head of Court of first instance for the Regency/Municipalities and District Levels.
Unofficial translation

Article 25

Relation and structure between the Supervisory Commission and the KPU and the Executing committee from the national level down to TPS (polling stations) will be regulated further by the Supreme Court after consultation with the KPU.

Article 26

The duties and power of the Supervisory Commission as referred to Article 24 are
a) Supervising all election steps
b) Settling disputes arising in the election
c) Following on findings, disputes and unsolvable disagreement to be reported to the authority (police/court)

Article 27

1) Election Monitoring Institutions either domestic or foreign are allowed to monitor election by registering to the KPU.
2) Election Monitoring Procedure by those institutions referred to in paragraph (1) is stipulated by the KPU.

CHAPTER V
VOTING RIGHTS

Article 28

Citizens of the Republic of Indonesia hereinafter referred to as citizens aged 17 or married/once married at the time of vote collection for election are eligible to vote.

Article 29

1) To be able to exercise his right, a citizen must be registered as a voter.
2) To be registered as a voter, following requirement must be met
   a. Definitely not suffering from mental disorder.
   b. Currently not sitting upon a sentence in prison or confinement by an irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice because of a criminal act punishable with at least five years of imprisonment.
   c. Currently not being deprived of one’s voting rights by an irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice.
3) Should an Indonesian Citizen after the registration process no longer fulfill the requirements stated in paragraph (2), the voting right could no longer be used.

Article 30

Members of the Indonesian Armed Forces are not allowed to use their voting right.

Article 31

The Minister of Justice informs the KPU on every irrevocable court decision concerning any individual who has been deprived of his voting right.
CHAPTER VI
VOTERS REGISTRATION

Article 32
1) Casting votes is the right of eligible citizens.
2) Voters registration at the specified location, conducted actively by voters by showing the ID or other legal personal identification.
3) For villages, sub-districts/Transmigration Resettlement Units geographically not accessible by voters or when the condition of the public is in such a way that they do not have initiatives, the PPS is obligated to actively register voters.
4) Schedule to start and to end voter registration is stipulated by the KPU.

Article 33
1) Voter registration as referred to Article 32 is conducted by writing down voter data in the Register of Electors.
2) Format of Register of Voters as referred to in paragraph (1) is stipulated by the KPU.

Article 34
1) Voters whose names have been registered in the Register of Electors as referred to in Article 33 shall be given registration slip serving as a summon letter.
2) Format of the summon letter is stipulated by the KPU.

Article 35
1) Citizens who are eligible to vote and domicile overseas shall register to local Overseas Election Commission hereinafter referred to as the PPLN.
2) The PPLN is located at the local representation offices of the Republic of Indonesia.
3) The PPLN is composed of representatives of Indonesian society determined by Head of local Representation of the Republic of Indonesia, by considering incoming proposal from Central Officials of Contesting Political Parties.
4) Composition of the PPLN members is composed of a Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, Secretary, and at least three members, then proposed to PPI to obtain Statement of Assignment.

Article 36
(1) A voter can only be registered once in a register of electors.
(2) In the event that a voter has more than a residence, he should decide one of the residences to be his permanent address.
(3) If it is found out that he deliberately registers himself to more than one list, he will lose his voting rights.

Article 37
(1) In the event that a voter has been registered in the register of Electors as referred to in Article 33, then he moves to a different place, he can report it to the new local PPS.
(2) The registered voter who has reported that he moves will receive a certificate of registration from the new PPS.
Unofficial translation

(3) The registered voters who are not able to use his voting rights in the place where he has been registered is able to vote in other places. Regulation of this is stipulated by the KPU.

Article 38

(1) The preliminary register of electors is published by the PPS to give opportunity for revision, which is then legalized by the PPK.
(2) The preliminary register of electors, which has been improved and legalized into an official register of electors, is announced by the PPS.
(3) The elector who has not been registered in the official register of electors can register himself in the additional register of electors.
(4) The schedule and timetable for activities as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) are regulated by the KPU.
(5) The copies of Temporary register of electors, Permanent register of electors, and Additional Register of electors has to be forwarded to Contesting Political parties.

CHAPTER VII
CONDITIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTION

Article 39

(1) To qualify for the election, the political parties have to meet the following conditions:
   a) The existence is admitted under the political party law
   b) To have officials in more than ½ (half) of the number of provinces in Indonesia.
   c) To have officials in more than ½ (half) of the number of regencies/municipalities in the provinces mentioned in item b.
   d) To propose name and symbol of the political parties.
(2) The registered but unqualified political parties as referred to in paragraph (1) are not able to participate in the election. Their existence, however, is admitted as long as they carry out their obligations as regulated in the political party law.
(3) To be able to join the following election, political parties are required to have 2% (two percent) of the number of seats in the DPR or to have at least 3% (three percent) of the number of seats in the DPRD I or DPRD II which are distributed at least in ½ (half) of the number of provinces and in ½ (half) of the number of regencies/municipalities throughout Indonesia based on the election results.
(4) The political parties that are not able to meet the conditions as referred to in paragraph (3) are restricted to join the following election, unless they make a coalition with other parties.
(5) Registration of political parties to be a contestant in the election is stipulated with a decree by the KPU.

Article 40

The contesting political parties are not allowed to use the same or similar names or symbols to:
   a) Coat of arms of the Republic of Indonesia
   b) Coats of arms of foreign countries
   c) Indonesian flag
   d) Foreign countries’ flags
   e) Personal pictures
   f) The existing political party symbols
CHAPTER VIII
RIGHTS TO BE ELECTED AND CANDIDACY

Article 41

1) Each contesting political party can propose candidates to be members of DPR, DPRD I, and DPRD II for each electoral area.

2) The contesting political parties can propose names of candidates of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II, maximum 2 (twice) the number of apportioned seats.

3) A candidate can only be proposed for one (one) People’s Representative Body.

4) Candidates proposed by each political party have the same position, rights and obligations.

5) The composing list of candidates for members of DPR, DPRD I, and DPRD II is conducted democratically by Central Board of Political Party by putting into consideration the written proposals from the Political party Officials at the Regency level.

6) a. The list of candidates for DPR members is proposed by the party officials of Political Parties contesting the election mentioning which regency/municipality the candidate is proposed for.

b. The list of candidates for DPRD I members is proposed by the Provincial Board of Political Parties contesting in the election mentioning which regency the candidate is proposed for.

c. The list of candidates for DPRD II members is proposed by the Regency/Municipal Board of Political parties contesting in the election mentioning which district the candidate is proposed for.

Article 42

Members of the armed forces do not use the rights to be elected.

Article 43

1) Candidates for DPR, DPRD I, and DPRD II have to meet the following requirement

(a) A citizen aged 21 (twenty-one) solemnly obeys the rules of God.

(b) Domicile in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, evidenced by ID card or Certificate from the village head on his permanent address.

(c) Able to speak Bahasa Indonesia, able to write and read

(d) Education minimum High School or having equivalent knowledge and experienced in social affairs.

(e) Loyal to Pancasila as ideological state foundation, Constitution 1945 and aspiration of 17 August 1945 proclamation.

(f) Not a member of banned Communist party, including its mass organization or someone indirectly or directly involved in “G 30 S/PKI” or other banned organization.

(g) His voting right is not being deprived based on the irrevocable court verdict

(h) Not serving jail terms based on the irrevocable court verdict because of committing crimes punishable with 5 (five) or more years.

(i) Not suffering from a mental disorder

(j) Registered in the register of electors.

(2) Children and descendants of the people mentioned in paragraph (1) item (f) could be candidates for members of DPR, DPRD I, DPRD II, and unless stated otherwise by existing regulation.
Article 44

(1) For the purpose of candidacy of DPR, DPR I, and DPRD II, Officials of Political parties contesting in the election have to submit the following data:
   (a) Certificate of candidacy signed by officials of political party at each corresponding level.
   (b) Statement of willingness to be a candidate for DPR/DPRD I/DPRD II members.
   (c) Comprehensive CV
   (d) Statement of personal wealth
   (e) Statement of residence
   (f) Other information referred to in Article 43
(2) Personal data forms as referred to in paragraph (1) stipulated by the KPU.
(3) List of candidates and attachments are forwarded to
   a) PPI for candidates of DPR members
   b) PPD I for candidates of DPRD I members
   c) PPD II for candidates of DPRD II members
(4) Investigation on the completeness of data and legality of data as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted by
   a) PPI for candidates of DPR members
   b) PPD I for candidates of DPRD I members
   c) PPD II for candidates of DPRD II members
(4) If a candidate is rejected because he is not qualified as a member as referred to in paragraph (1), the rejection is notified in writing completed with clear reasons to the Contesting Political Parties which have proposed candidacy, while the candidate is given time to complete and or to improve the requirements of candidacy, or to Contesting Political parties to propose other candidates during the time specified by PPI/PPD I/PPD II.

Article 45

(1) The names of qualified candidates referred to in Articles 43 and 44 are compiled in the List of Candidates of DPR/DPRD I/DPRD II and legalized in the meetings of PPI/PPD I/PPD II.
(2) The list of candidates of DPR/DPRD I/DPRD II, which has been legalized as referred to in paragraph (1), is announced in the State Gazette/Regional Notice as well as published widely and effectively in other media.
(3) Mechanic and procedure of candidacy for DPR/DPRD I/DPRD II members are stipulated by the KPU.

CHAPTER IX
ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Article 46

(1) To implement General Election, an election campaign is held.
(2) People are given opportunity and freedom to attend Election Campaign as referred to in paragraph (1).
(3) The election campaign is held upon the completion of Register of Permanent Candidates of DPR/DPRD I/DPRD II members as referred to in Article 45 up to 2 (two) days before the polling day.
(4) The theme of Election Campaign is the programs of respective contesting political party delivered by candidates of DPR/DPRD I/DPRD II members and or campaigners and or cadres of contesting political parties.
Unofficial translation

(5) Contesting political parties have the same status, rights and obligations to hold election campaigns.

(6) Mechanic and schedule of election campaign are regulated by the KPU.

Article 47

(1) During the campaign, it is forbidden to
   a. dispute state ideology, Pancasila state ideology and Constitution of 1945
   b. De-fame an individual, religion, ethnic group, race, groups and other political parties.
   c. Provoke and play one group against other group.
   d. Create public disorder
   e. Threaten to conduct violence or suggest using violence to an individual or public groups/ and/or other political parties.
   f. Threaten or suggest using violence to take over the power from the legal government.
   g. Use government facility and places of worship.
   h. Mobilize people from one area to another area to join campaigns

(2) Breaches on the regulation of election campaign as referred to in paragraph (1) might result in the campaign dispersal or dismissal by the authority (lit: law enforcer)

Article 48

(1) Funds for Election campaign of respective contesting political party can be obtained from
   a) Contesting political parties
   b) The government, coming from State Budget and Regional Budget
   c) Other independent groups such as private entities, companies, foundations or individuals
(2) Limit of campaign funds acceptable by contesting political parties is stipulated by the KPU.
(3) Foreign countries are not allowed to give funds and other aids for Election campaigns
(4) Breaches of the regulation of campaign funds as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are subject to sanction as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) and Article 18-paragraph (2) Law Number 2 of 1999 on Political Parties.

Article 49

(1) Funds for election campaigns as referred to in Article 50 subject to auditing by a Public Accountant, and the results shall be reported by Contesting Political Parties to the KPU 15 (fifteen) days before the polling day and 25 (twenty-five) days after.
(2) Breaches on the regulation referred to in paragraph (1) are subject to administrative sanction in the form of the cessation of funds from the State/Regional Budget.
(3) Contesting political parties which breaks the campaign fund limits is subject to administrative sanction, meaning not to be allowed to participate in the following Election.
CHAPTER X
COLLECTION AND COUNTING OF VOTES

Article 50

(1) Collection of ballots to elect members of DPRD, DPRD I, and DPRD II at the polling station is conducted simultaneously throughout Indonesian territory on the date stipulated by the KPU.
(2) Collection of ballots for citizens residing overseas, restricted to electing members of DPR, is conducted at the same time as the polling day to elect DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II stipulated by the KPU.

Article 51

(1) PPS shall determine the number and location of polling station in such a way that vote collection can be done easily and smoothly.
(2) Polling station as referred to in paragraph (1) is located in strategic and easily accessible places and also guarantees that each voter can elect freely.

Article 52

(1) For the purpose of vote collection to elect members of DPRD, DPRD DPRD II members, and I ballots are issued by the KPU.
(2) The number of ballots to elect members of DPRD, DPRD I, and DPRD II in each electoral area is the same as the number of registered electors in the corresponding electoral area plus 3% (three percent) of the number of electors.
(3) Additional ballots as much as 3% (three percent) as referred to in paragraph (2) are used to replace invalid ballots prior or on the time of polling day at the polling station and for registered electors who use their voting rights in other places.
(4) Receipt and usage of additional ballots as referred to in paragraph (3) is stated in a legal statement signed by head of the KPPS and co-signed by present witnesses, the format of which is regulated by the KPU.

Article 53

Vote casting and collection are performed in ways specified by the KPU.

Article 54

(1) The ballots are stated legal if the head of KPPS signs them.
(2) Regulation on the validity of ballots is stipulated by the KPU.

Article 55

(1) Electors who have given their votes at the polling stations are given a special mark by the KPPS.
(2) The special mark referred to in paragraph (1) is stipulated by the KPU.

Article 56

(1) As soon as the voting ends, ballots are counted at the polling station by the KPPS.
Unofficial translation

(2) Agents of contesting political parties, electors and other concerned groups are entitled to be present in order to witness and follow the counting of results by the KPPS.

(3) Agent of political parties contesting in the election has to bring statement of authorization from local political party officials and submits them to Head of the KPPS.

(4) Agents of contesting political parties and the public through agents of contesting political parties can propose objections on the counting procedure by the KPPS, in the event that it deviates from the regulation.

(5) In the event that objections proposed by agents of contesting political parties and or the public referred to in paragraph (3) is accepted, the KPPS shall immediately make some correction.

Article 57

(1) As soon as the counting of results at the polling station ends, the KPPS issues a statement of the poll and statement of the count signed by head and deputy head of the KPPS as well as present agents of the contesting political parties.

(2) The KPPS is obligated to give a statement of poll and a statement of the count at the polling station to agents of contesting political parties present and to local PPS.

Article 58

(1) After receiving statement of the poll and statement of the count from the polling station at the corresponding PPS work area, PPS immediately counts the results for village/sub-district level and attended by agents of contesting political parties and local people.

(2) Agent of Political parties contesting in the election has to bring statement of authorization from local political party officials and submits them to Head of PPS.

(3) Agents of contesting political parties and the public through agents of contesting political parties can propose objections on the counting procedure PPS, in the event that it deviates from the regulation.

(4) In the event that objections proposed by agents of contesting political parties and or the public referred to in paragraph (3) are accepted, PPS shall immediately make some correction.

(5) As soon as the tabulation of results in all the polling station under corresponding village/sub-district ends, PPS issues a statement of the poll and statement of the tabulation of results signed by head and secretary of PPS as well as agents of the contesting political parties present.

(6) PPS is obligated to give a statement of poll and a statement of the tabulation of results at the polling station to agents of contesting political parties present and to local PPK.

Article 59

(1) After receiving PPS statement of the poll and PPS statement of the tabulation of results under the corresponding PPK work area; PPK immediately counts the results for the district level and attended by agents of contesting political parties and possibly by local people.

(2) Agent of Political parties contesting in the election has to bring statement of authorization from local political party officials and submits them to Head of the PPK.
Unofficial translation
(3) Agents of contesting political parties and the public through agents of contesting political parties who are present can propose objections on the counting procedure by PPK in the event that it deviates from the regulation.
(4) In the event that objections proposed by agents of contesting political parties and or the public referred to in paragraph (3) is accepted, PPK shall immediately make some correction.
(5) As soon as the tabulation of results in all villages/sub-districts under corresponding district ends, PPK issues a statement of the poll and statement of the tabulation of results signed by head and secretary of PPK as well as agents of the contesting political parties who are present.
(6) PPK is obligated to give a statement of poll and a statement of the tabulation of results at the polling station to agents of contesting political parties present and to local PPD II.

Article 60
(1) After receiving PPK statement of the poll and PPK statement of the tabulation of results under the corresponding PPD II work area, PPD II immediately counts the results for Regency/municipality level and attended by agents of contesting political parties and possibly by local people.
(2) Agent of Political parties contesting in the election has to bring statement of authorization from local political party officials and submits them to Head of PPD II.
(3) Agents of contesting political parties and the public through agents of contesting political parties who are present can raise objections on the counting procedure by PPD II in the event that it deviates from the regulation.
(4) In the event that objections proposed by agents of contesting political parties and or the public referred to in paragraph (3) are accepted, PPD II shall immediately make some correction.
(5) As soon as the tabulation of results in all districts under corresponding regencies/municipalities ends, PPD II issues a statement of the poll and statement of the tabulation of results signed by head and secretary of PPD II as well as agents of the contesting political parties who are present.
(6) PPD II is obligated to give a statement of poll and a statement of the tabulation of results at PPD II to agents of contesting political parties present and to local PPI.

Article 61
(1) After receiving PPD II statement of the poll and PPD II statement of the tabulation of results under the corresponding PPD I work area, PPD I immediately counts the results for the provincial level and attended by agents of contesting political parties and possibly by local people.
(2) Agent of political parties contesting in the election has to bring statement of authorization from local political party officials and submits them to Head of PPD I.
(3) Agents of contesting political parties and the public through agents of contesting political parties who are present can propose objections on the counting procedure by PPD I in the event that it deviates from the regulation.
(4) In the event that objections proposed by agents of contesting political parties and or the public referred to in paragraph (3) is accepted, PPD I shall immediately make some correction.
(5) As soon as the tabulation of results in all regencies and municipalities under corresponding provinces ends, PPD I issues a statement of the poll and statement of the tabulation of results signed by head and secretary of PPD I as well as agents of the contesting political parties who are present.
(6) PPD I am obligated to give a statement of poll and a statement of the tabulation of results at PPD I to agents of contesting political parties present and the PPI.

**Article 62**

(1) After receiving PPD I statement of the poll and PPD I statement of the tabulation of results under the corresponding PPD I work area, PPI immediately counts the results for the national level and attended by agents of contesting political parties and possibly by local people.

(2) Agent of political parties contesting in the election has to bring statement of authorization from political party officials and submits them to Head of PPI.

(3) Agents of contesting political parties and the public through agents of contesting political parties who are present can propose objections on the counting procedure by PPI in the event that it deviates from the regulation.

(4) In the event that objections proposed by agents of contesting political parties and or the public referred to in paragraph (3) is accepted, PPD I shall immediately make some correction.

(5) After completing the tabulation of results in all provincial levels, PPI issues a statement of the poll and statement of the tabulation of results signed by head and secretary of PPI as well as agents of the contesting political parties who are present.

(6) PPI is obligated to give a national statement of poll and a statement of the tabulation of results at PPD I to agents of contesting political parties present and the KPU.

**Article 63**

Objections raised by political party agents on the process of the count of results as referred to in Article 56 paragraph (4), Article 58 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (4), Article 60 paragraph (4), Article 61 paragraph (4), Article 62 paragraph (5) shall not impede the election process.

**Article 64**

The format of legal document and tabulation of results documents at the polling station as well as the legal documents and tabulation of results documents at PPS, PPK, PPD II, PPD I, and PPI as referred to in Article 57 paragraph (1), Article 58 paragraph (5) Article 59 paragraph (5), Article 61 paragraph (5) Article 61 paragraph (5), and Article 62 paragraph (5) are stipulated by the KPU.

**Article 65**

(1) Based on the tabulation of results documents delivered by PPI, the KPU shall finalize the counts of results for the Election throughout Indonesia.

(2) The official results as referred to in paragraph (1) is written in the statement of count and tabulation of results documents signed by at least 2/3 (two thirds) of the KPU members.

(3) The format of statement of counts and tabulation of results documents referred to in paragraph (2) is stipulated by the KPU.

**CHAPTER XI**

**DETERMINING ELECTION RESULTS**

**Article 66**

(1) Official results for members of DPRD II is determined by PPD II
Unofficial translation

(2) Official results for members of DPRD I is determined by PPD I
(3) Official results for members of DPR is determined by PPI
(4) Overall official results for members of DPR, DPRD DPRD II, and I is determined by the KPU.

Article 67

(1) Count of results to determine the number of seats for contesting political party for DPRD II members, is based on the total of results obtained by the concerned political party at the regency level.
(2) Count of results to determine the number of seats for contesting political party for DPRD I members, is based on the total of results obtained by the concerned political party at the provincial level.
(3) Count of results to determine the number of seats for contesting political party for DPRD members, is based on the total of results obtained by the concerned political party at the provincial level.

Article 68

(1) Assignment of the elected candidates for DPRD II members from each contesting political party by PPD II is based on the proposal of Regency Political party officials by considering to the largest votes obtained by the political parties in that particular district.
(2) Assignment of the elected candidates for DPRD I members from each contesting political party by PPD I is based on the proposal of Provincial Political party officials by considering to the largest votes obtained by the political parties in that particular regency.
(3) Assignment of the elected candidates for DPR members from each contesting political party by PPI is based on the proposal of Central Political party officials by considering to the largest votes obtained by the political parties in that particular regency.
(4) Procedure of legalizing the elected candidate for DPR, DPRD DPRD II, and I is nationally stipulated by the KPU.

Article 69

(1) Remaining votes to determine the member of DPR is used up at the provincial level for divider of remaining seats.
(2) The determination of elected candidates on the remaining seats is the authority of the concerned Central political party officials.

CHAPTER XII
ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS AND NOTIFICATION TO THE ELECTED CANDIDATES

Article 70

(1) Announcement of elected members of DPRDII, DPRDI, and DPR is conducted by:
   a) PPD II for DPRD II members
   b) PPD I for DPRD I members
   c) PPI for DPR members
(2) Announcement of elected members of DPRDII, DPRDI, and DPR as referred to in paragraph (1), the schedule is stipulated further by the KPU.
Article 71

(1) Announcement for elected candidates for DPRD II, DPRD I, and DPR members is conducted by:
   a) PPD II for elected candidates of DPRD II members
   b) PPD I for elected candidates of DPRD I members
   c) PPI for elected candidates of DPR members
(2) Notification to the elected candidates of DPRD II, DPRD I and DPR members as referred to in paragraph (1) is scheduled further by the KPU.

CHAPTER XIII
CRIMINAL CONDUCTS

Article 72

(1) Whoever deliberately gives false witnesses on himself or other person on any matters required to fill out the register of electors will be punished with the jail term maximum 1(one) year.
(2) Whoever emulates or forges a document, which is according to the regulation in the law ins used to conducts crime in the election, with the intent to be used by himself or other persons as illegal or falsified documents is punished with maximum five years jail terms.
(3) Whoever deliberately knows that a document referred to in paragraph (2) is illegal and falsified uses that document or asks other person to use it as legal and unfalsified document is punished with maximum five years jail terms.

Article 73

(1) Whoever deliberately distorts, impedes or harasses the process of election implemented in accordance with the law is sentenced with maximum five years’ jail terms.
(2) Whoever at the time of lawful election deliberately, by violence or by violent threats impede someone who will exercise his rights to elect freely and smoothly is sentenced to maximum 5 (five) years’ jail terms.
(3) Whoever during the lawful election process bribes someone with gifts or promises so that he will not exercise his rights to vote or that he is asked to do his rights in certain ways is sentenced with maximum three years in jail. The sentence is also imposed to the electors who receive bribes or promises to conduct something.
(4) Whoever during the lawful election process conducts frauds, which results in the invalidity of votes or results in the additional votes for particular parties is sentenced with maximum 3 years jail terms.
(5) Whoever deliberately participates in the lawful election by admitting himself as other person is sentenced with maximum five years’ jail term.
(6) Whoever deliberately breaks the regulation referred to in Article 43-paragraph (1) item f is sentenced with maximum five years jail term.
(7) Whoever votes more than once as stipulated in this law is sentenced with maximum five years jail term.
(8) Whoever during the Election deliberately fails the voting or conducts some fraud, with the results that the votes is different from the votes obtained legally is sentenced with five years imprisonment.
(9) An employer/superior who does not give chance to the workers to vote without valid reasons is sentenced with maximum three years of imprisonment.
(10) An election administrator who neglects his obligations is sentenced with confinement maximum 3 (three) months or fine maximum Rp 10,000,000 (ten million rupiah).

(11) Whoever gives donation more than the specified limits as stipulated by the KPU is sentenced with confinement maximum 3 (three) month or fine at he most Rp 10,000,000 (ten million rupiah)

**Article 74**

(1) Conducts as referred to in Article 72 and 73-paragraph (1) to paragraph (9) are crimes.

(2) Criminal conducts as referred to in paragraph 73-paragraph (10) and paragraph (11) are breaches.

**Article 75**

In giving sentences on conducts referred to in Article 72 paragraph (2) and (3), documents used for conducting crimes as well as other objects or material which are uses to forge or falsify other documents are confiscated and destroyed, even if the objects do not belong to the defendants.

**CHAPTER XIV**

**OTHER PROVISIONS**

**Article 76**

In the event that at a location or electoral area, after the investigation and checking it is found out that there are errors, mistakes or other things which impede voting resulting in the disruption of results counting of particular PPD/PPD II. By considering the stipulated schedule and supported by Monitoring Committee and local government, a repeated polling can be conducted.

**Article 77**

In the event that in a particular location or an electoral area at the stipulated schedule an election cannot be carried out or discontinued due to unpredicted situation, the run election has to be conducted at the same location by considering the stipulated schedule as soon as time allows.

**Article 78**

Implementation of repeated voting as referred to in Article 76 and implementation of replaced election or repeated election as referred to in Article 77 is conducted at the latest 30 (thirty) days as of the voting day.

**CHAPTER XV**

**TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 79**

(1) Before the KPU is formed, the LPU (National election Body) as referred to in Law number 15 of 1969 on the Election of members of Deliberation Assembly/Representative Council as it has been amended several times, the last of which by Law Number 1 of 1985, will take over the jobs of the KPU as referred to in
Unofficial translation

Article 10 items b and Article 39 paragraph (5) at the latest 30 (thirty) days after the enactment of the Law.

(2) During the period as referred to I paragraph (1) the KPU will have to be established and all rights and obligations of LPU will be the responsibilities of the KPU.

Article 80

(1) For election 1999, the contestants in the election 1997 have been considered qualified in accordance with Article 39 of the Law.

(2) The contestants in the election 1997 as referred to in paragraph (1) still have to register as participants for Election 1999.

Article 81

To fill out the members of MPR for 1999 election for the Group Representation has been particularly regulated as follows:

a. The KPU shall determine the types and number of representatives for the respective groups.

b. The group representative as referred to in item a, are proposed by the respective groups to the KPU to determine, and then administratively legalized by the president as the head of State.

c. Procedure of assigning the MPR members from the Group Representative as referred to in item an and b are regulated further by the KPU.

Article 82

For election 1999, to be qualified for Election as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (1) item b and c, political parties have to

(a) have officials in 1/3 (one third) of the number of provinces in Indonesia.

(b) have officials in ½ (one half) of the number of regencies/municipalities in the provinces as referred to in item a.

Article 83

KPU term of office for election 1999 will end one year prior to Election 2004

CHAPTER XVI
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 84

Any matters not stipulated in this Law is regulated by the Government Regulation as required

Article 85

With the enactment of this Law, Law number 15 of 1969 on the Election of Members of Deliberation Assembly/People’s Representative Council (State Gazette of 1969 number 58, Additional State Gazette Number 2914) as it has been amended by Law Number 4 of 1975 (State Gazette of 1975 Number 38, Additional State Gazette Number 3036) Law number 2 of 1980 (State Gazette 1980 number 24, Additional State Gazette number 3163), Law Number 1 of 1985 (State Gazette 1985 Number 1, Additional State Gazette number 3281) are stated invalid.
Article 86

The law is effective as of the day of enactment. This law should be contained in the State Gazette to let everybody know.

Legalized in Jakarta
Date February 1, 1999
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
BACHARUDDIN JUSUF HABIBIE

Stipulated in Jakarta date February 1, 1999
MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARIAT
AKBAR TANJUNG

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 23 OF 1999
INTERPRETATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 3 OF 1999
ON GENERAL ELECTION

BACKGROUND

1. Rationale

The Republic of Indonesia is an integrated country based on the principle of sovereignty of the people. The principle is contained in the Constitutions 1945. To implement this principle through consensus/representation, it is imperative to establish assemblies of people’s representatives, the members of which are elected through a democratic and transparent General Election.

General Election is a democratic means in realizing governmental systems based on the sovereignty of the people. Government administration established in the elections originates, is run in line with the aspiration of the people and served to improve people’s welfare.

Only the government, which recognizes the power of the people, is a strong, authorized and legitimate government. The government resulted from election will be fully legitimate. The rationale mentioned above is the pronouncement of the spirit and soul of Pancasila state ideology and Constitutions 1945 as required within reformed era.

2. Objective of Election

To actualize the stately life as required by Pancasila state ideology, Constitutions 1945, and aspirations of proclamation of independence, 17 August 1945, it is necessary to hold an election. The election is intended to elect people’s representatives to sit in the people’s assembly, to establish a government administration, to continue efforts in making independence meaningful, to defend the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

A democratic general Election is a means to uphold people’s sovereignty and to attain national objectives. Therefore, election is not to harm the structure of social, national and stately life.

3. Principles of Election

Based on the Decree of the People’s Deliberation Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number XIV/MPR/1998 on the Amendment and Supplement on the Decree of People’s Deliberation Assembly Number III/MPR/1988 on election implemented democratically and transparently based on the fair, just, direct, universal, free and secret manner.

Definitions of principle of election

a. Fair

In running the election, the administrators/agents. Government and competing political parties, Election observers and monitoring agents, including electors and all parties involved directly or indirectly has to act and behave fairly in accordance with the existing regulation.
Unofficial translation

b. Just
In the election, each elector and competing political party have to be treated fairly and be cleared from frauds of other parties.

c. Direct
The electors have to exercise their right directly following their own belief, without intermediary.

d. Universal
Basically any citizens qualified based on age, meaning aged 17 (seventeen) years old or having marital status are entitled to vote in the election. Citizens aged 21 (twenty-one) are entitled to be elected. Therefore, election which is universal guarantees that all citizens are entitled to vote regardless of race, religion, ethnic group, sex, locality or social status.

e. Free
Each citizen is free to vote without pressure or coercion. In exercise his rights, his safety is guaranteed so that he could vote under his own option and interest.

f. Secret
In casting votes, an elector is guaranteed that his vote is not known by anyone else or in any manner. Electors vote through a ballot unidentified by any one else or to whom he has voted. The principle of secrecy does not apply to those who have been out of polling station and willing to tell his choice to other people.

4. Election System
To elect members of DPR, DPRD, and DPRD II a proportional system based on the list of first-past-the-vote Election system is applied.

5. The Armed Forces
In the history of national political life, the Armed Forces have been playing important roles in Indonesia, therefore, ABRI’s presence in the DPR, DPRD I, DPRD II is still required and will be gradually reduced based on the Decree of MPR Number XIV/MPR/1998.

Interpretation by Articles

Article 1
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) it has been explained in the General Introduction
Paragraph (3) The Election is conducted at the same time throughout Indonesia and in other polling stations overseas.
Paragraph (4) Clear
Paragraph (5) Clear

Article 2 paragraph (1) of Constitutions 1945 states that People’s Deliberation Assembly is composed of members of People’s Consultative Council plus regional and group representatives.
Paragraph (6) Clear
Paragraph (7) Clear

Article 2
General Election is held/implemented on the principles of democracy and transparency, meaning that administrators/agents of General Election, i.e. KPU, PPD I,
Unofficial translation

PPD II, PPLN, PPK, PPS, KPPS, contesting political parties, electors and the Supervisory Board have to uphold the spirit of democracy and openness completely in which the principles of justice, freedom, equality, and responsibility ought to be respected. Therefore, the goal to win the Election has to be pursued in line with the existing regulations.

Article 3
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear

Article 4
Paragraph (1) Quota of number of population for 1 (one) seat of DPR members is stipulated by KPU.
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (1) Clear

Article 5
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d clear
Item e clear
Item f clear

Article 6
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d clear
Item e clear
Item f clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 7 Clear

Article 8
Paragraph (1) Here the President is the Mandate holder of MPR
Paragraph (2) The free and independent KPU is a commission, which is neither under the influence nor control, either directly or indirectly, by either one political party contesting in the election or by the government.
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) here the President as the Head of State

Article 9
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) “Balanced” in this paragraph means that the number of votes from the Representative of the Contesting Political Parties and the government elements are equal.
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear
Paragraph (5) Clear
Paragraph (6) Clear
Paragraph (7) Clear
Unofficial translation
Paragraph (8) KPU Secretariat is a government agency assisting the tasks of KPU in the administration service, headed by a Secretary General and assisted by Deputy Secretary General
Paragraph (9) Clear
Paragraph (10) Secretary General and Deputy Secretary General are not political position but professional/career position
Paragraph (11) The accountability of a Secretary General is administratively regulated further by the President.

Article 10
Item a
Planning and preparing Election include the steps of Election, starting from registration of contesting political parties to the legalization of members of DPRD II, DPRD I, DPR, and MPR.
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d Allocation for the number of seats for members of DPR, DPRD I, DPRD II for respective electoral area by observing the stipulation regulated in the Law Number. Of 1999 on the Composition and Position of MPR, DPR, and DPRD.
Item e clear
Item f clear
Item g clear

Article 11 Clear

Article 12
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 13
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d clear

Article 14
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 15
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d clear
Item e clear

Article 16
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 17
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d clear
Item e clear

Article 18
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 19
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Assignment of civil security personnel as polling station guards is regulated in the KPU manual.

Paragraph (7) Clear
Here polling stations include those overseas.

Paragraph (8) Clear
Local political parties means party network of contesting political parties starting from the lowest to the central levels due to their respective condition.

Article 24
Paragraph (1)
National Election Monitoring Commission is a free and independent commission which tasks are to monitor election process to ensure the Elections is honest, fair, direct, universal, free and confidential.
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Element of Higher Education Institution means the lecturers and students.
Society elements mean local public leaders, religious leaders, traditional people’s leaders, and cultural observers.
National Election Monitoring Commission to the District Election Monitoring Commissions is to be neutral and not composed of elements from contesting political parties nor the government officials.
Paragraph (4) Members of the Monitoring Commission from the Higher Education Institution here means only if the institutions are locally available.
Paragraph (5) Clear

Article 25 Clear

Article 26
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear

Article 27

Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 28
The paragraph applies to Indonesian citizens directly or indirectly involved in the “G30S/PKI” movement and other banned organizations, unless stated otherwise in the law. Clear.

Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 29
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Unofficial translation

Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c. Voting rights means both rights to vote and to be elected.
Paragraph (3) Clear

Article 30
Members of the Armed Forces protect any citizens and do not side to any parties; therefore, they are not supposed to use their voting rights.

Article 31 Clear
Paragraph (1) Clear

Article 32
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) other valid identification means driver's license, diploma, Certificate of marriage, passport and official register of family members.
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 33
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 34
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 35
Paragraph (1) To facilitate Indonesian citizens staying overseas, they could register to Overseas Elections Commission set up in each Indonesia's Representation Office.
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Representatives of Indonesian people means those living in the area covered by local Representation Offices.
Head of Indonesia's Representation offices consider the proposals of the Central Board of Officials of Contesting Political Parties, as long as they do not submit the proposals under the specified time.
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 36
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear

Article 37
Paragraph (1) A moving registered elector is to report to voting commissions both in his old and new addresses. It is meant to minimize possibility of fraud.
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) The term “enforced” here means because of the unavoidable public service during polling day or unexpected instances such as hospitalization, detainment, natural disasters.
Paragraph (4) Clear
Unofficial translation

Article 38
Paragraph (1) PPS/ Sub-district elections commission announces temporary register of electors allow public correction.
Paragraph (2) the corrected register serves as basis for the improvement of permanent register of electors legalized by PPK.
Paragraph (3) the provision in this paragraph offers a chance to electors whose names have not been registered either in the temporary or permanent registers to be listed in the additional register of electors.
Paragraph (4) Clear
Paragraph (5) The obligation to extend copies only applies to the districts where copying equipment is available.

Article 39
Paragraph (1) Clear
Item a clear
Item b the provision on the number of party officials is to ensure that the contesting political parties have organization network or nation-wide membership
Item c clear
Item d names and symbols of political parties are the same as those of the concerned political parties.

Paragraph (2)
Therefore, there are two categories of political parties meaning the registered and contesting political parties. Registered political parties means those which have complied with the condition of political party establishment and registration as stated in Law Number ... of 199 on Political parties, while Contesting Political Parties are those registered and qualified for the Elections as stated in this Law.
Paragraph (3) Political parties complying with the provisions in this paragraph have to meet the requirements as mentioned in paragraph (1) items a, b, and c to qualify for the Elections.
Paragraph (4) “Joining” in this paragraph means to make amalgamation or merge with other political parties.
Paragraph (5) Clear

Article 40
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Item e clear
Item f “the existing party symbols” means symbols of political parties contesting in the Elections 1997(PPP, PDI, Golkar) and other symbols of new political parties which have been registered under this Law.

Article 41
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) One People’ Legislative Body means registered only either in the lists of DPR, or DPRD I or DPRD II candidates
Paragraph (4) Clear
Paragraph (5) Written proposal from the heads of political party at the regency level as referred to in this paragraph
Paragraph (6) Clear
Unofficial translation

Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear

Article 42
Clear

Article 43
Item a clear
Item b
Candidate for DPRD DPRD II members and I have to reside in the corresponding constituency
Item c
The Executives of the competing political parties write statement that he is conversant in Bahasa Indonesia and literate
Item d
Instead of high school diploma, statement indicating that the candidate has the equivalent knowledge or experienced in social life can be issued by the Executives of the competing political parties.
Item e
Faithfulness to Pancasila as a state ideology, Constitution 1945 and aspiration of 17 August 1945 proclamation is based on the recommendation by the Executive of Competing Political Party; therefore, political screening is no longer required.
Item f
To identify that a candidate is not a member of outlawed organization as referred to in paragraph (1) paragraph (f), the government is obligated to provide list of Indonesian citizens involved directly or indirectly in the G30S/PKI (Communist) movement or other outlawed organization.
Item g clear
Item h clear
Item i
The statement of government practitioner evidences that someone is not under mental disorder/insane.
Item j
Register of voters means both permanent and additional registers of voters.

Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 44
Paragraph (1)

Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Item d
Statement of personal wealth includes movable and immovable objects owned by candidate by the time of candidacy.

Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Article 45

Paragraph (1) List of Candidates here means temporary and permanent lists of candidates.

Paragraph (2) Clear

Paragraph (3) Clear

Article 46

Paragraph (1) Clear

Paragraph (2) Clear

Paragraph (3) Two days is meant as a cooling off period and no such activities classified as campaigns are allowed.

Paragraph (4) Clear

Paragraph (5) Clear

Paragraph (6) Clear

Article 47

Paragraph (1) Clear

Prohibition in this paragraph is intended to ensure that political campaigns can run freely, smoothly, safely, in good order and not jeopardizing unity and integrity of the nation.

Item a

Disputing the Constitutions 1945 means disputing the Preamble of Constitutions 1945.

Item b clear

Item c clear

Item d clear

Item e clear

Item f clear

Item g clear

Item h clear

Mobilizing people from one location to another means moving people from one regency/municipality to another regency or municipality regulated further by KPU by considering the objective conditions of the corresponding area.

Paragraph (2) Clear

In addition to the dismissal or discontinuation of campaigns, those who break the regulation as referred to in paragraph (1) items a to f are subject to the provisions in the criminal law.

Article 48

Paragraph (1) Funds/donation in this paragraph include objects estimated at the current market price.

Item a clear
Unofficial translation
Item b Funds/donation in paragraph (1) item b is provided on the available of funds particularly provided for the competing political party
Item c clear

Paragraph (2) funds/donation stipulated in this paragraph excluding that regulated in Law Number ... of 1999 on Political Party.
To prevent money politics, restriction of the campaigns funds is stipulated by KPU.
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 49 Clear

Article 50
Paragraph (1) Polling day is on the holiday or day considered as a holiday.
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 51
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Voting activity can take place in school buildings, public meeting center etc, and not necessarily in the voting booths particularly set up for this purpose.

Article 52
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Registered voters who exercise their rights in other places in this paragraph means the implementation of Article 36, paragraph (3)
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 53
Clear

Article 54
Paragraph (1) The Head of KPPS signs the statement of poll witnessed by agents of competing political parties.
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 55
Paragraph (1) Special marks here is to prevent voters to use their rights more than once.
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 56
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2)
Different groups in this paragraph means those having interest in the implementation of voting and calculation of ballots, such as the elections monitoring agents and the public.
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4)
In the event that there are no agents from the political parties, head of KPPS can ask at least two electors to become witnesses.
Paragraph (5)
Statement of the poll and statement of the counting of results are two different things. Statement of the poll covers reports on the voting steps at the polling station, whereas
Unofficial translation
statement of the counting of results describes the detail of result calculation at the polling station.
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 58
Paragraph (1)
Statement of the poll describes voting steps at the related village/sub-district, while
Statement of tabulation of results covers the counting of results at the village/sub-district levels.
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) See explanation Article 56 paragraph (5)
Paragraph (5) Clear
Paragraph (6) Clear

Article 59
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) See explanation Article 58 paragraph (4)
Paragraph (5) See explanation Article 58 paragraph (1)
Paragraph (6) Clear

Article 60
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) See explanation Article 59 paragraph (4)
Paragraph (5) See explanation Article 59 paragraph (5)
Paragraph (6) Clear

Article 61
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) See explanation Article 60 paragraph (4)
Paragraph (5) See explanation Article 60 paragraph (5)
Paragraph (6) Clear

Article 62
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) See explanation Article 61 paragraph (4)
Paragraph (5) See explanation Article 61 paragraph (1)
Paragraph (6) Clear

Article 63
"Not impeding the Election process," means not discontinuing steps of election process while taking into accounts the objections raised by competing political party agents under this provision.

Article 64
Paragraph (1) Clear
Unofficial translation

Article 65
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear

Article 66
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 67
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear

Article 68
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 69
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 70
Paragraph (1) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 71
Paragraph (1) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 72
Paragraph (1) Clear
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 73
Paragraph (1) the running of election means the overall process of Election activities.
Paragraph (2) Clear
Paragraph (3) Clear
Paragraph (4) Clear
Paragraph (5) Clear
Unofficial translation
Paragraph (6) Clear
Paragraph (7) Clear
Paragraph (8) Clear
Paragraph (9) Clear
Paragraph (10) Clear
Paragraph (11) Clear

Article 74
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 75
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 76
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 77
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 78
Paragraph (4) Clear

Article 79
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 80
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 81
Item a clear
Item b clear
Item c clear

Article 82
Paragraph (1) Clear
Paragraph (2) Clear

Article 83
The provision in this paragraph is intended to offer a chance to KPU in preparing
Election 2004

Article 84
Paragraph (1) Clear

Article 85
Paragraph (1) Clear

Article 86
Paragraph (1) Clear
SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA