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Elections in Indonesia

2019 Concurrent Presidential and Legislative Elections

Frequently Asked Questions

Asia-Pacific

International Foundation for Electoral Systems

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Frequently Asked Questions

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Disclosure:

These FAQs reflect decisions made by the Indonesian elections authorities as of April 9, 2019, to the best of our knowledge. This document does not represent any IFES policy or technical recommendations.

When is Election Day?

For the first time since Indonesia's transition to democracy, presidential and legislative elections will be held on the same day – Wednesday, April 17, 2019.

Election Day is a national holiday in Indonesia. Polling stations open at 7:00 a.m. and close at 1:00 p.m. Counting starts at the polling station level at 1:00 p.m. and continues until all votes from the polling station are counted.

Who are citizens voting for?

Citizens will select both the next president and vice president of Indonesia, as well as national and subnational legislators in 34 provinces and 514 regencies and municipalities from 245,660 candidates.

What is the legal framework for the 2019 elections?

Indonesia is a representative republic, with the president serving as both the head of state and government. The amended 1945 Constitution of Indonesia is the foundation for the country's system of government and provides for a separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers. Members of the legislative bodies and the president and vice president are elected by the people every five years.

The president is the head of the executive branch and can be elected for a maximum of two five-year terms. Incumbent President Joko Widodo was first elected for office in the 2014 election with 53.15 percent of the vote. He is currently running for his second and last term.

In 2017, the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, DPR) passed a new General Elections Law (Law No. 7/2017), which consolidated Law No. 15/2011 on Election Management Bodies, Law No. 8/2012 on Legislative Elections and Law No. 42/2008 on Presidential Elections and introduced changes in the law to respond to the Constitutional Court (*Mahkamah Konstitusi*, MK) ruling in 2014 that called for the legislative election and presidential election to be held on the same day. This changed the prior practice where legislative elections were held several months ahead of the presidential elections as the law used to require that political parties reach a threshold of votes or seats in the legislative election for nomination of presidential candidates. The new law states that any political party or coalition of political parties that won 25 percent of valid votes or won at least 20 percent of the seats in the DPR in the previous legislative election can nominate candidates for president and vice president. The president and vice president are elected directly by the people as a pair.

The electoral legal framework now comprises the following four laws:

- Law No. 7/2017 on Governing General Elections;
- Law No. 10/2016 on Governing Regional Head Elections, an amended version of Law No. 1/2015;
- Law No. 2/2011 on Governing Political Parties; and
- Law No. 2/2018 on Governing the Structure of National and Sub-National Legislatures (MD3).

For the 2019 cycle, the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU), has set April 17 as the date for the presidential and legislative elections. On September 20, 2018, the KPU announced two presidential candidate pairs eligible to run in the election. Following the MK ruling in 2014, which declared that any candidate pair in a two-ticket race must win an absolute majority to win the election, there is no potential for a run-off vote.¹ The presidential inauguration is scheduled for October 20, 2019.

How are the legislative bodies structured?

There are two elected national legislative assemblies in Indonesia: the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, DPR) and the Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*, DPD). The DPR can pass legislation, while the DPD – formed in 2004 by a constitutional amendment in a move toward bicameralism – has a more limited mandate.² In joint session, the two chambers are known as the People’s Consultative Assembly (*Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat*, MPR) and their mandate includes the final step in the presidential impeachment process. Members of both the DPR and DPD are elected for five-year terms.

The DPR has a total of 575 representatives from 80 multi-member electoral districts. Each district has between three and 10 seats, based on the district’s population. Representatives are elected from political party lists through an open-list proportional representation system. To earn parliamentary seats, parties need to surpass a parliamentary threshold of 4 percent of the vote. The parliamentary threshold only applies to the national DPR, not to subnational legislatures.

On Election Day, each voter receives one DPR ballot listing all political parties and candidates running in their electoral district. The voter then uses a nail to puncture a hole in the ballot to select one candidate, one political party or both. However, a ballot will be considered invalid if the political party chosen is not the party of the candidate chosen.

The DPD has 136 representatives, four from each of 34 provinces. Nonpartisan candidates from the respective provinces are elected through a single nontransferable vote system. The law requires each DPD candidate to demonstrate voter support by submitting copies of the identification cards of between 1,000 and 5,000 voters, depending on the number of registered voters in each province (Article 83 Law No.7/2017). Each voter receives one DPD ballot listing all candidates running in their province. The voter punches only one hole to mark the candidate of their choice. The four candidates with the highest vote totals in each province are elected.

Additionally, voters will be electing members of the Provincial People’s House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Provinsi*, **DPRD Province**). Thirty-five to 120 members are elected in each of the 34 provinces, depending on the population of the province. For the 2019 provincial-level

¹ Prior to this MK ruling, a candidate pair needed to fulfill two conditions to avoid a run-off vote: 1) win an absolute majority of votes and 2) win at least 20 percent of votes in more than half of all provinces.

² DPD law-making authority is limited to providing non-binding input to the DPR regarding regional autonomy, establishment of new regions, management of natural resources and central and regional monetary policy.

legislative elections, 2,207 seats will be contested in 272 multi-member constituencies, with three to 12 seats each, depending on population.

Regency or municipality-level DPRDs (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kabupaten/Kota*) are elected in 514 regencies or municipalities, each consisting of between 20 to 55 members, depending on population. Under the provincial level of local government there are 416 regencies, or *kabupaten* (generally rural), and 98 municipalities, or *kota* (generally urban), of which 508³ will elect regency- or municipality-level DPRD. For the 2019 legislative elections at the regency or municipality level, there are 17,610 seats in 2,206 multi-member constituencies, with three to 12 seats.

The representatives at the national, provincial and regency or municipality levels are elected for five-year terms on the same day, through the same open-list proportional representation system described for the DPR at the national level – albeit without a threshold applied to the provincial and regency or municipality levels.

In practice, this means that each voter in Indonesia will receive five different ballots in the upcoming April 17 elections, one each for president, DPR, DPD, provincial DPRD and regency- or municipality-level DPRD.⁴

Who are the presidential candidates?

Two pairs of candidates will compete in the 2019 presidential election.

The first candidate pair is incumbent President **Joko Widodo** popularly known as “Jokowi,” from the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (*Partai Demokrasi Indonesia*, PDI-P), and his running mate, the Chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (*Majelis Ulama Indonesia*, MUI) and Supreme Leader of Nahdlatul Ulama **Ma'ruf Amin**.

Jokowi was nominated by PDI-P; the National Awakening Party (*Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa*, PKB); the Party of Functional Groups (*Partai Golongan Karya*, Golkar); the National Democrat Party (*Partai Nasional Demokrat*, NasDem); the United Development Party (*Partai Persatuan Pembangunan*, PPP); and the People's Conscience Party (*Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat*, Hanura) with 60.3 percent of the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, DPR) seats or 61.25 percent of the vote in the 2014 election. This exceeds the presidential nomination threshold of 25 percent vote or 25 percent seats. In addition, the ticket is also supported by two new parties, the Indonesian Unity Party (*Partai Persatuan Indonesia*, Perindo) and the Indonesian Solidarity Party (*Partai Solidaritas Indonesia*, PSI).

The second candidate pair is former Special Forces Commander General **Prabowo Subianto** from the Great Indonesia Movement Party (*Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya*, Gerindra) and his running mate, former Deputy Governor of Jakarta **Sandiaga Uno**, also from Gerindra.

³ This number excludes six regencies or municipalities in DKI Jakarta, which do not have DPRD at the municipality level.

⁴ In the capital region (DKI Jakarta), voters receive only four ballots since there is no DPRD regency or municipality.

This ticket is supported by four political parties – Gerindra; the Prosperous Justice Party (*Partai Keadilan Sejahtera*, PKS), the Democrat Party (*Partai Demokrat*, PD); and the National Mandate Party (*Partai Amanat Nasional*, PAN). Together, they won more than half of the Parliament with 39.7 percent of the DPR seats or 36.38 percent of the vote from the 2014 election, also exceeding the presidential nomination threshold.

Which political parties are competing?

Indonesia has a multi-party system in which Law No. 2/2011 on Governing Political Parties requires political parties to be registered as legal entities by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. To be able to contest in an election, Law No. 8/2012 requires that each political party undergo an additional registration and verification process with the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU). This additional verification ensures compliance with Law No. 2/2011, which includes requirements for local offices, such as having a) an office and staff in each of the 34 provinces; b) an office and staff in at least 75 percent of the total number of regencies or municipalities in each province; and c) staff in at least 50 percent of the subdistricts in the regencies or municipalities.

For the 2019 national elections, 27 national and an additional seven Acehnesse political parties, to compete in Aceh only, pursued registration. However, only 14 national and four Acehnesse political parties succeeded in entering the management and membership data into the KPU's Political Party Information System (SIPOL), a verification prerequisite for the next step of registration.

Seven of the failed political parties appealed to the Election Oversight Body (Bawaslu), claiming technical difficulties in accessing SIPOL due to poor internet connection. Bawaslu determined that the Crescent Star Party (*Partai Bulan Bintang*, PBB) was eligible, whereas the other six, including the Indonesian Justice and Unity Party (*Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan Indonesia*, PKPI), remained ineligible. Nonetheless, PKPI and three other parties appealed to the administrative court for a final and binding verdict, in which only PKPI was declared eligible to run. As a result, 16 national and four Acehnesse political parties will compete in the April 2019 elections, which are listed below in order of their contesting and registration number, along with information on votes gained in the 2014 elections, where applicable.

Contesting Number (2019)	Political Party	Percentage of Votes Won in 2014	Number of DPR Seats Won in 2014
1	PKB – National Awakening Party	9.04%	47
2	Gerindra – Great Indonesia Movement Party	11.81%	73
3	PDI-P – Indonesia's Democracy in Struggle Party, <i>party of the current president</i>	18.95%	109

4	Golkar – Functional Group Party	14.75%	91
5	NasDem – National Democratic Party	6.72%	35
6	Partai Garuda – Garuda Party	<i>new political party</i>	
7	Berkarya – Berkarya Party	<i>new political party</i>	
8	PKS – Prosperous Justice Party	6.79%	40
9	Perindo – The Unity of Indonesia Party	<i>new political party</i>	
10	PPP – United Development Party	6.53%	39
11	PSI – Indonesia Solidarity Party	<i>new political party</i>	
12	PAN – National Mandate Party	7.59%	49
13	Hanura – People’s Conscience Party	5.26%	16
14	PD – Democratic Party	10.19%	61
15	PA – Aceh Party; <i>running in Aceh only</i>	35.35% among political parties in Aceh province	
16	SIRA – SIRA Party; <i>running in Aceh only</i>	<i>new political party</i>	
17	PD Aceh – Aceh Regional Party; <i>running in Aceh only</i>	72,721 votes among political parties in Aceh province	
18	PNA – Aceh Nangroe Party; <i>running in Aceh only</i>	4.73% among political parties in Aceh province	
19	PBB – Crescent Star Party	1.46%	no DPR seats
20	PKPI – Indonesian Justice and Unity Party	0.91%	no DPR seats

Independent candidates are only allowed to compete for the 136 Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*) seats and for positions of governor, regent, mayor and village head (i.e., all House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*) and Regency or municipality level (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kabupaten/Kota*) candidates must be nominated by political parties).

Who can vote in this election?

To participate in the 2019 elections, a citizen must be at least 17 years old on Election Day. However, if a citizen is married and under 17, he or she can cast a ballot.⁵

⁵ Law 1/74 states that marriage is only allowed if the man is at least 19 and the woman is at least 16. Deviation from this requirement can be made when the parents of the bride or groom ask for a dispensation from the court (Article 7 [1&2]).

How many registered voters are there?

Currently, there are 190,770,329 domestic voters and 2,058,191 out-of-country voters, for a total of 192,828,520 registered voters.

This number, determined by General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU) on December 15, 2018, may change as the KPU can amend the voter list to accommodate mobile voters (voters who wish to vote in a polling station different from their originally registered polling station) up until 30 days before the election. Voters who are not registered in the voter list but have an electronic national identification cards are also allowed to register to the special voter list in the district of their registered address on Election Day.

There were 190,307,134 registered voters and 133,574,277 votes cast in the 2014 presidential election. This represents a 70 percent turnout rate, a decrease from the 2009 election turnout of 72 percent. In the 2014 legislative election, voter turnout reached 75 percent.

Are there reserved seats for women? What is the gender balance within the candidate list?

During the 2004 elections, the election law suggested that political parties should include women candidates as 30 percent of their lists. Out of the 24 contesting political parties, 14 met the suggested quota, and women made up 11.6 percent of the resulting House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*) membership. In the same year, 22 percent of the members elected to the nonpartisan Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*), with no quota applied, were women. The 2009 legislative elections' stricter quota system mandated that 30 percent of nominees on political parties' candidate lists must be women. To promote greater equality, regulations required that, starting from the top of the list, at least one of every three candidates must be a woman, also known as the "zipper" system. The 30 percent requirement carried non-binding administrative sanctions for non-compliance, while the zipper system lacked any sanctions.

In the 2014 election, Law No. 8/2012 retained the 30 percent quota and the zipper system in the candidate lists. Both requirements carried binding sanctions; the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU) Regulation (PKPU) No. 7/2013 Article 27 stipulated that political parties that did not meet the quota would be disqualified from running in the electoral districts in which the quota was not met.

Law No. 7/2017 retained the 30 percent quota and the zipper system for the 2019 election. The PKPU No. 20/2018 also maintained a binding sanction for both requirements through Article 6. During the candidacy registration process at the KPU, all 16 national and four regional contesting parties met the requirement. The fixed candidate list has 94,975 women out of a total of 245,106 candidates – slightly over 38 percent.

What are the election management bodies? What are their powers?

There are three election management bodies (EMBs) in Indonesia: the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU), the Election Oversight Body (*Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum*, Bawaslu), and the Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*, DKPP).

The KPU is the independent EMB responsible for conducting national and regional elections, as mandated by the Constitution and Law No. 15/2011. The KPU consists of seven commissioners, currently six men and one woman. These commissioners were identified through a rigid and transparent selection process and inaugurated by the president on April 11, 2017, for a five-year term. The chairman (*Ketua*) of the KPU is elected for a five-year term in a closed-vote plenary meeting of the KPU when it first constitutes itself. The post is currently held by Arief Budiman. The other six commissioners are Pramono Ubaid Tantowi, Wahyu Setiawan, Ilham Saputra, Hasyim Asy'ari, Viryan Aziz and Evi Novida Ginting Manik.

The KPU secretariat, led by the secretary-general, is the executive arm of the KPU and is responsible for the administration of the organization at the national level. The secretary-general is usually a high-ranking civil servant nominated by the KPU and then appointed by the president. On February 1, 2013, the KPU appointed Arif Rahman Hakim as the new secretary-general. The commission and secretariat structures are replicated regionally throughout the provinces and regencies or municipalities, with each having five or seven commissioners at the provincial level and three or five commissioners at the regency or municipal level. The KPU has approximately 14,260 staff and 2,749 commissioners in 549 offices across Indonesia.

Bawaslu is in charge of overseeing the implementation of elections. Provisions in Law No. 15/2011 established Bawaslu and the KPU as equal and separate institutions. Bawaslu commissioners are selected for a five-year term in the same manner as KPU commissioners by the same selection committee. Currently, Bawaslu consists of Chairman Abhan, Ratna Dewi Pettalolo, Mochammad Afifudin, Rahmat Bagja, and Fritz Edward Siregar.

Bawaslu has regional offices at the provincial, regent and municipal level with five or seven commissioners in each province, three or five members in each regency, three at the subdistrict level and one to five field supervisors at every ward or village level, depending on geographical conditions and the number of polling stations. One Bawaslu monitor is assigned to each polling station for every election. Electoral disputes are filed with Bawaslu to be classified and channeled to appropriate institutions, the Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*, DKPP), police or the Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi). Bawaslu has adjudicatory power to solve disputes between the KPU and candidates. In regional head election (*Pilkada*) races, Bawaslu has the legal mandate to disqualify candidates involved in vote buying.

The DKPP is a national-level ethics council established by Law No. 15/2011 to review and decide upon complaints or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics committed by members of the KPU and Bawaslu. The DKPP is established within two months of the inauguration of KPU and Bawaslu members

for a five-year term, and consists of one KPU commissioner, one Bawaslu commissioner and five community leaders. Currently, they are Chairman Harjono, Hasyim Asy'ari (KPU), Ratna Dewi Petalolo (Bawaslu), Muhammad, Alfitra Salam and Teguh Prasetyo.

The DKPP ensures that the work of KPU and Bawaslu commissioners meets the joint Code of Ethics of Election Management Bodies, and the council has the power to recommend dismissals of commissioners. DKPP's recommendations are final and binding; however, commissioners dismissed duly by a DKPP recommendation can appeal to the state administrative court.

How many polling places are set up on Election Day?

For the 2019 election, there will be 810,283 polling stations set up across Indonesia. This is a significant increase from the 2014 elections, where there were 545,803 domestic polling stations. To ensure that all ballot papers are counted on the same day for this first-time concurrent election, the number of voters per polling stations for 2019 has been reduced to 300, compared to 800 voters per station in the 2014 presidential election and 500 voters per station in the 2014 legislative elections.

There will be a total of 5,965,038 poll workers for the election, which include:

- Subdistrict Election Committee: 36,005
- Village/Ward Voting Committee: 250,212
- Poll Workers: 5,666,500
- Overseas Election Committee: 556
- Overseas Poll Workers: 12,765
- Polling Station Security Guards: 1,000

Is out-of-country voting allowed?

Yes, voters abroad can cast their ballots at Indonesian embassies, consulates and other designated areas. Historically, out-of-country voter turnout has been low. In the 2014 elections, there were two million voters abroad, but only 22 percent of these voters cast their ballots at the 498 polling stations available in approximately 130 countries worldwide. In the 2009 election, approximately 23 percent of the total 1.5 million eligible Indonesian voters living abroad cast their votes.

For the 2019 election, the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*), has introduced measures allowing out-of-country voters to vote via early voting, voting by post, drop boxes and installed polling stations in popular places frequented by Indonesians. There will be 783 polling stations for 2 million registered out-of-country voters in 130 countries.

How will voters with disabilities cast their ballots?

In Indonesia, voters with disabilities will cast their ballots in person alongside their fellow citizens.

The General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*) has prioritized selecting polling stations on the ground level to help facilitate access. For voters with visual disabilities, a braille template is provided for the Regional Representative Council (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah) and presidential election ballots.

Any voter with a disability can select an assistant to help cast their vote. The assistant can be a poll worker or a person appointed by the voter, such as a family member or friend. Each assistant is required to sign a form if they cast a vote on behalf of a voter with a disability, or if they are in the voting booth when the voter casts their vote. The form certifies that the assistant will maintain the secrecy of the voter's choice and that they will vote in agreement with the voter's wish.

What technology will be used?

For this election, the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU) will not use any electronic voting or counting technologies. Votes will be cast on paper ballots, counted by hand and tabulated manually for official results. In addition to a country-wide intranet system that connects its 531 offices, the KPU uses a series of databases for election management, such as the largest centralized computerized voter registration system in the world, called the Voter Data Information System (*Sistem Informasi Data Pemilihan*, SIDALIH). SIDALIH includes several features that help standardize and regulate voter list processes. In addition, SIDALIH gives the KPU the technical capacity to effectively cooperate with the Ministry of Home Affairs to capitalize on citizen list improvements made through the Electronic Identity Card program. In addition to SIDALIH, the KPU utilizes an electronic Vote Counting Recapitulation System (*Sistem Informasi Perhitungan Suara*) that enables KPU staff to enter data and scan result forms from each polling stations for public scrutiny. This system was used for the 2015, 2017 and 2018 *Pilkadas*. A similar system has been prepared for the 2019 election. Tabulated results from all polling stations are used to provide informal and preliminary results. For some regions, preliminary election results, based on data from all polling stations, have been available within 48 hours or less, giving the public a tool to validate the quick-count results.

Where are vote counting and tabulation held?

Votes are counted at the polling station soon after polls close on election day at 1:00 p.m. Ballots are counted in daylight, generally in plain sight of the community.

After the result of the polling station has been announced, a copy of the results is posted at the station and another copy carried forward to the subdistrict level, where the first level of manual tabulation takes place. Manual tabulation continues through three more administrative levels, ending at the national level where national-level results will be determined by May 22, 2019.

Who can observe during Election Day? How can they get accreditation?

International and national election observers are allowed to observe Indonesian elections. According to Bawaslu Regulation No. 4/2018 on election observers, to obtain accreditation, foreign organizations or individuals have to complete the registration forms available at the Bawaslu office or Indonesian embassies abroad.

Apart from Bawaslu's administrative requirements, applicants are vetted by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Intelligence Agency, Military Intelligence Agency, Ministry of Communication and Information, immigration and police. A clearing house composed of these

representatives will give recommendations on whether Bawaslu should issue accreditation for the observers.

To date, two international organizations, the Association for Free and Fair Election and the Asia Democracy Network, and 49 domestic organizations, have registered to observe the 2019 elections.

When will official results be announced?

Election results at the polling station level will be announced at the polling station on Election Day. Final results will be announced by May 22, after tabulations have been made at each level and any disputes are cleared.

At the next four levels, results are announced once tabulation ends. The tabulation period for each level is outlined below:

- Subdistrict level: April 19-May 2, 2019
- District level: April 21-May 6, 2019
- Provincial level: April 23-May 9, 2019
- National level: April 25-May 22, 2019

Election results can be challenged at the Constitutional Court. The period to file a case is from May 8-25 for the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, DPR), Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*, DPD) or regency- or municipality-level (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Kabupaten/Kota*, DPRD) elections and May 23-25 for the presidential election, and disputes will be heard from June 9-30 and June 13-21, respectively. The Constitutional Court decision results will be announced on June 28 for the presidential election and between August 6-9 for DPR, DPD and DPRD elections, and the newly elected DPR will be sworn in on October 1, 2019, while the president for the 2019-23 term will be inaugurated on October 20, 2019.

However, in the spirit of transparency, since the 2014 elections, the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU) has taken the innovative step of scanning polling station results sheets, also known as C1 forms, and uploading them to its website for public viewing. This initiative enabled people to monitor, supervise and verify the tabulation process. Since the 2015 *Pilkada*, the KPU has further enhanced this initiative by tabulating results from all polling stations and publishing them as informal KPU preliminary results. It is expected that the C1 form scans will be made available for 2019 elections as well.

How will election disputes be adjudicated?

Depending on the nature of the dispute, cases are handled by Bawaslu, the police, the administrative court or the Constitutional Court (*Mahkamah Konstitusi*, MK). Law No. 8/2012 classifies election-related cases into three main types: violations, disputes and criminal offenses. All cases must be first filed with Bawaslu to be classified and appropriately channeled as follows:

- Violations against the Code of Ethics of Election Management Bodies are routed to and settled by the Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*, DKPP).
- Administrative violations are settled by the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU).
- Criminal offenses are routed to the Centre for Integrated Law Enforcement (*Sentra Gabungan Penegakkan Hukum Terpadu*, Gakumdu), which consists of Bawaslu, the police and the criminal court.
- Electoral disputes between election contestants and the KPU are settled by Bawaslu. The ruling is final and binding, except in cases of political party and candidate registration cases, which can be appealed to administrative courts and the Supreme Court (*Mahkamah Agung*).
- Election result disputes are settled by the MK. For the April 9, 2014, legislative elections, the court received 914 cases, but rejected 217 cases citing that the claimant had not fulfilled all administrative requirements. Of the 697 cases considered, only 21 were ruled in favor of the plaintiff. This is much lower than in 2009, when approximately 10 percent of tried cases ruled in favor of plaintiff. The court received one case for the 2014 presidential result and ruled against the plaintiff. Law No. 10/2016 states that result disputes will be adjudicated by an ad-hoc electoral court. However, until the ad-hoc court is established, the authority to adjudicate will be delegated to the MK.

Resources

- Indonesian Electoral Information: <http://www.rumahpemilu.org>
- General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*, KPU): <http://www.kpu.go.id/>
- Election Oversight Body (Bawaslu): <http://www.bawaslu.go.id/>
- Honorary Council of Election Management Bodies (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*, DKPP): <http://www.DKPP.go.id/>
- Portal for the Republic of Indonesia: <http://www.indonesia.go.id/en/>
- House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, DPR): <http://dpr.go.id/>
- Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah*, DPD): www.dpd.go.id
- Constitutional Court (*Mahkamah Konstitusi*, MK): <http://www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id>
- ACE Electoral Knowledge Network: <http://www.aceproject.org/>
- Kawal Pemilu: <http://www.kawalpemilu.org/>
- Puskapol UI: <http://www.puskapol.ui.ac.id/>