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THE 1997 GENERAL ELECTIONS IN QUESTION AND ANSWER

**THE GENERAL ELECTIONS INSTITUTE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**



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P R E F A C E

To make it easier to the readers to understand thoroughly the whole mechanism of the 1997 General Elections, this booklet is presented in the method of questions and answers.

We believe that firm and right understanding among the people about the procedure will contribute to the increasing of the quality of the execution of the General Elections.

Hoping your active participations let us make the 1997 General Elections a National success in implementing democracy based on Pancasila and 1945 Constitutions.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS INSTITUTE
Public Relations Bureau.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1997 IN QUESTION AND ANSWER

I. THE COMPOSITION AND POSITION OF THE PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY (MPR), HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE (DPR), LEVEL I AND LEVEL II REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COUNCILS.

1. How is the composition and the position of MPR ?

Answer.

a. The composition.

The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) consists of members of DPR added with :

- 1) Delegates of the Regions, of whom the numbers are fixed to the balance of the numbers of Indonesian citizens, namely minimum of 4 (four) and maximum of 8 (eight) from each Level I Region;
- 2) Delegates of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP), namely delegates of Development Unity Party (PPP), Functional Group (Golkar), and Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI), of whom the numbers are in proportion with the composition of membership of the House of Representative (DPR);
- 3) Delegates of the Armed Forces (ABRI), of whom the numbers are in proportion with the composition of membership of DPR;
- 4) Delegates of Groupings, of whom the numbers are 100 members.

b. Position.

The People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) is the highest political institution in the state with the tasks :

- 1) to exercise the people's sovereignty;
- 2) to sanction the Constitution;
- 3) to decree the Guidelines of State Policy;
- 4) to elect the President and Vice-President.

2. How is the composition and position of DPR ?

Answer.

a. Composition.

DPR consists of delegates of :

- 1) 425 (four hundred and twenty five) members of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP), namely PPP, Golkar and PDI, who are elected through General Elections;
- 2) 75 (seventy five) members appointed from the Armed Forces.

b. Position.

DPR is the high institution of the state whose tasks are :

- 1) together with the President to formulate the laws;
- 2) to decree the Guidelines of State Policy (GBHN);
- 3) to conduct control.

3. How is the Composition and Position of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) ?

Answer.

a. Composition.

DPRD I consists of :

- 1) Members of General Elections Participating Organizations (PPP, Golkar, and PDI), whose number is $\frac{4}{5}$ (four fifth) of the total members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) and is elected through General Elections;
- 2) Members appointed from the Armed Forces, whose number is $\frac{1}{5}$ (one fifth) of the total members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I).

b. Position.,

DPRD I acts as the legislative body of Level I Regional Government.

4. How is the Composition and Position of Level II Regional Representative ?

Answer.

a. Composition.

Level II Regional Representative Council consists of :

- 1) Members of General Elections Participating Organizations (PPP, Golkar and PDI), whose number is $\frac{4}{5}$ (four-fifth) of the total members of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) and is elected through General Elections;
- 2) Members appointed from the Armed Forces, whose number is $\frac{1}{5}$ (one-fifth) of the total members of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II).

b. Position.

DPRD I acts as the legislative body of Level II Regional Government.

5. How is to Determine the number of members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) and Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) ?

Answer.

The determination of the number of members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) and Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) is on proportion with the total number of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia (WNRI), which is as follows :

a. Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I)

At least 200.000 Indonesian citizens are represented by 1 (one) member in DPRD I and DPRD I consists of minimally 45 and maximally 100 members.

b. Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II)

In Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) every 10.000 Indonesian citizens have 1 (one) representative and DPRD II consists of minimally 20 (twenty) and maximally 45 (forty five) members.

II. GENERAL ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE (DPR), LEVEL I REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (DPRD I) AND LEVEL II REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL (DPRD II)

1. What is the objective of General Elections ?

Answer.

- a. to allow the people to choose their representatives who are able to voice their inner feelings in continuing their endeavor, to strive, defend and develop the independence of the Republic of Indonesia to achieve the national goals.
- b. to assure the success of the struggles of the New Order which is the everlasting existence of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

2. Who organizes General Elections ?

Answer.

General Elections is organized by the President/Mandatarly of MPR by providing more effective role to the General Elections participating organizations on the planning, organizing and control. General Elections Organizing Bodies are established to organize General Elections from National until Regional levels.

3. How is to provide more effective role to the General Elections participating organizations on the planning, organizing and control of General Elections ?

Answer.

It done by involving the three General Elections Participating Organizations in the General Elections Organizing Bodies from National until Regional levels.

4. What kind of organizing bodies are established to organize General Elections for members of House of Representative, Level I Regional Representative Council and Level II Regional Representative Council ?

Answer.

To organize the General Elections the President establishes General Elections Institute (LPU), chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs, with the tasks :

- a. to plan and to prepare the organization of General Elections.,
- b. leading and supervising the Committees which are formed from national until regional level.
- c. systematically collect and compile material and data on the result of General Elections.

- d. Work out matters which are considered necessary in the practice of General Elections.

General Elections Institute consists of :

- a. The Leadership Council, with the tasks :
 - 1) to set the policy of the organization of General Elections;
 - 2) to make the decision on the advise and suggestion given by the Advisory Council.
- b. The Advisory Council has the duty to give consideration and suggestion to the Leadership Council, either by request or on its own initiative.
- c. Secretariat General has the tasks to prepare the administration and technical organization of General Elections so that General Elections Institute will be able to do its tasks smoothly.

In General elections Institute the following committees are established :

- a. The Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI), which has the tasks to :
 - 1) plan and supervise the execution of General Elections for Members of DPR, Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) and Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II).
 - 2) organize General Elections for Members of DPR.

In the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) a National Controlling Committee on the General Elections Execution (PANWASLAKPUS) is established with the task to supervise the execution of General Elections of Members of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II in Indonesia.

- b. At Level I Regions Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) is established with the tasks to :
 - 1) assist PPI;
 - 2) prepare and supervise the execution of General Elections for Members of DPRD I and DPRD II in Level I Region concerned;
 - 3) execute General Elections for Members of DPRD I.

At every Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) a Level I Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (PANWASLAK I), whose tasks is to control the execution of General Elections for Members of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II in the work area of PPD I.

- c. At Level II Regions a Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) is established with the tasks to :

- 1) assist PPD I;
- 2) organize General Elections for Members of DPRD II.

At Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) a Level II Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (PANWASLAK II), whose tasks is to control the execution of General Elections for Members of DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II in the work area of PPD II.

- d. At every Kecamatan (Subdistrict) a Balloting Committee is established with the tasks to :

- 1) assists PPD II;
- 2) organize balloting.

At the Balloting Committee (PPS) a Subdistrict Level of Controlling Committee on the General Elections (PANWASLAKCAM) is established with the tasks to control the execution of General Elections to elect Members of DPR, DPRD I, DPRD II in the work area of the PPS.

- e. At every Village/Kelurahan the Electoral Registration Committee (PANTARLIH) is established and its task is :

- 1) to assist PPS;
- 2) to organize Registration of Electors.

- f. In Village/Kelurahan the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) is established at Polling Station (TPS) with the tasks on behalf of Balloting Committee (PPS) to count the votes of General Elections for members of House of Representative (DPR), Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) and Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) at polling stations (TPS).

5. In what institutions the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) are involved ?

Answer.

General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) are involved in :

- a. National level : Advisory Council, the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) and the National Controlling Committee on the General Elections Execution (PANWASLAKPUS).
- b. At regional level :
 - 1) Level I Region : Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) and Level I Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (PANWASLAK I);
 - 2) Level II Region : Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) and Level II Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (PANWASLAK II);
 - 3) Subdistrict (kecamatan) : Balloting Committee (PPS) and Subdistrict Level of Controlling Committee on the General Elections (PANWASLAKCAM);
 - 4) Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) acts as witness in the counting of ballots in Polling Station (TPS).

6. Who are the participants of General Elections ?

Answer.

General Elections shall be participated by three social political forces organizations, namely the Development Unity Party (PPP), the Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI) and Functional Group (Golkar).

7. What are the stages in the conduct of General Elections ?

Answer.

The General Elections Basically covers twelve stages of activities, which are :

- a. Registration of electors/total number of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia (WNRI);
- b. Fixing the numbers of members to be elected for each constituency;
- c. Submission of names and symbols of organizations participating in the General Elections;

- d. Nomination of candidates for election;
- e. Examination of candidates credentials;
- f. Admittance of candidates/drawing up the List of Candidates;
- g. Announcement of the List of Candidates;
- h. Electoral campaign;
- i. Balloting;
- j. Counting of votes;
- k. Validation of General Elections results;
- l. Taking oath or pledge of members of Deliberate Bodies/People's Representative Bodies.

A. REGISTRATION OF ELECTOR AND TOTAL NUMBER OF INDONESIAN CITIZENS.

- 1. Who performs the registration of elector/total number of Indonesian citizens (WNRI) and what activities is being done ?**

Answer.

The registration of elector/total number of Indonesian citizens (WNRI) is carried out by the Electoral Registration Committee (PANTARLIH) at every village/kelurahan through the following activities :

- a. Registration of electors and other information concerning the electors and recording the number of members of every family by coming to every house in village/kelurahan;
- b. Drafting provisional List of Electors in the office of the Electoral Registration Committee (PANTARLIH);
- c. Publishing provisional List of Electors in the office of the Electoral Registration Committee (PANTARLIH) and places easily reachable by the people;
- d. Reporting the number of electors and the number of citizens in its work area.

- 2. Who is eligible to be registered as elector ?**

Answer.

Those who are eligible to be registered as elector are all Indonesian citizens (WNRI) who during registration period are 17 years old or more and those younger than 17 years old but are/were married.

Servicemen are not registered as elector because they do not use their rights to vote unless they are to enter retirement before voting day.

3. Is the right to vote of those who are registered as elector guaranteed ?

Answer.

Not yet, because to be able to practice his/her right to vote, a person has to be listed in the list of elector and to be entered into the list of elector a person has to meet the following requirements :

- a. he/she was not a member of the banned organization PKI (Indonesia Communist Party) or its mass organization and was not involved directly or indirectly in contra Revolutionary PKI 30th September Movement or any other prohibited organization;
- b. he/she is clearly not suffering from any mental disorder;
- c. he/she is not imprisoned by irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice with a sentence of five years or more;
- d. he/she is has not been deprived of the right to vote by irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice.

4. Can a person be registered in a number of List of Electors from different villages/kelurahan ?

Answer.

No, because a elector can only be registered once in the List of Electors in Indonesia. If a elector is registered in more than one List of Electors, the person concerned can not use his/her right to vote.

5. What activities are carried out by Electoral Registration Committee (PANTARLIH) during registration of electors and total number from house to house ?

Answer.

- a. Registering the name of elector and other data concerning the elector (age/date of birth, marital status, sex, occupation/address of place of work and address/place of residence), using Model A Form;
- b. Giving proof that the name of the concerned elector has been entered in Model A Form;
- c. Recording the name of head of family and the number of member of the family (including himself), using Model A2 Form.

6. What is the purpose of announcement of Provisional Elector List and how long is the announcement ?

Answer.

- a. To provide opportunity to citizens of village/kelurahan to :
 - 1) check whether his/her data has been entered into electoral list and his/her name has been correctly entered;
 - 2) suggest correction to the elector's data should there be mistakes whether in the writing of the elector's name or other data.

7. What is the Permanent Electoral List ?

Answer.

The Permanent Electoral List is the Provisional Electoral List, which has been validated by Camat/Chairman of Balloting Committee (PPS).

8. How is the registration of elector/total number of Indonesian citizens residing in military compound carried out ?

Answer.

- a. The registration of elector/total number of citizens of those residing in military compound is carried out by the Electoral Registration Committee of whose work area including the compound concerned;
- b. The recording of data of electors and total number of citizens as well as the presentation of elector card are carried out through the Commanding Officer of the concerned compound.

9. How are electors in hospital registered ?

Answer.

Those who are confined in hospital will be registered by the Electoral Registration Committee from the village/kelurahan where the hospital is located.

10. Are convicts in penitentiaries eligible to be registered as elector ?

Answer.

- a. As citizens of the Republic of Indonesia they have the rights to elect so the registration is conducted by the Electoral Registration Committee where the penitentiaries are located.
- b. The registration of their name into the Elector List depend on the sentences given to them. If a convict is undergoing a sentence of more than 5 years imprisonment then the person concerned can not practice his/her right to elect.

11. Does a person under confinement in a house of detention have the right to be registered as an elector ?

Answer.

Yes, he/she has, because as a citizen he has the same right as any other citizens, so that an elector under confinement in a house detention is registered by the Electoral Registration Committee where the house of detention is located.

12. What happens if an elector is registered at the time he/she was in hospital, in a penitentiary or a house of detention, but later released from that hospital, penitentiary or house of detention ?

Answer.

The elector concerned should ask a letter of clarification from the Electoral Registration Committee which has previously registered the elector concerned and he/she use that letter to transfer his/her name to the List of Electors where he/she is residing.

13. What is the method used to register electors and total number of Indonesian citizens who live in residential of foreign mission ?

Answer.

- a. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will notify the Heads of Foreign Mission that registrars will visit the residences/offices of foreign missions to register the elector and total number of Indonesian citizens who live there;
- b. With the consent of the Head of Foreign Mission, registrar visit the residences/offices of Foreign Mission to register the elector and total number on Indonesian citizens.

14. Are electors and Indonesian citizens who live abroad also registered as electors ?

Answer.

Yes, they are. The person register him/herself personally to the Overseas Balloting Committee in Indonesian mission abroad by bringing the necessary document. If in the Indonesian mission abroad there is a well-kept list of Indonesian citizens, that list can be used for drawing up an Electoral List.

15. How about the Registration of Electors and total number of Indonesian citizens of those who have no permanent address ?

Answer.

- a. The Registration of Elector and total number of Indonesian citizens who have no permanent address, is carried out after the recording of data of electors in houses has ended;
- b. The electors concerned will be brought together in one or more places. The places where they are gathered will be used as electors address.
- c. The Electoral Registration Committee (PANTARLIH)/registrar will record the data of electors and total number of citizens.

16. How are electors registered who are away from home at the time of registration ?

Answer.

- a. Information will be obtained from the Head of the family or other person found capable of representing the Head of the family;
- b. The signature of finger-print of the elector concerned on Model A Form will be obtained from the elector him/herself the time he/she has the opportunity to visit the Electoral Registration Committee;
- c. Elector who until the end of the registration of Additional List of Electors has not give signature or finger-print on Model A Form then the name of the elector concerned can not be entered to the List of Electors. It means that he/she can not use his/her right to elect.

17. How about the Registration of Elector and total number of Indonesian citizens who live on boats ?

Answer.

The electors concerned register themselves at the Electoral Registration Committee where they frequently berth/anchor their boats or they are gathered together at a place appointed by the Electoral Registration Committee.

B. DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH CONSTITUENCY

1. When and how is the number of members of the House of Representative, Level I Regional Representative Council and Level II Regional Representative Council to be elected determined ?

Answer.

The determination of the number of members of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) and Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) to be elected for each constituency is from July 20 through July 23, 1996.

The method :

a. For the House of Representative ;

The number of members of the House of Representative (DPR) to be elected in the 1997 General Election is 425 members, to be distributed to 27 Level I Regions, based on the ratio that minimally every 400.000 citizens have one representative in the House of Representative. The total number of members to be elected for every Level I Regions is more or less the same as the total number of members in Level II Regions located in Level I Region concerned, with an exception of Level I Regions of Timor Timur, which is maximally represented by 4 (four) members and Special Territory of Jakarta, which is minimally represented by 8 (eight) members.

b. For Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I);

To determine the number of members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) elected in General Elections, first the total number of members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) should be determined.

The determination of members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) is fixed by a ratio that minimally every 200.000 citizens have one representative in DPRD I. A Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) consists of minimally 45 members and maximally 100 members. The number of appointed members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) is fixed at $\frac{4}{5}$ (four-fifth) and members appointed from the Armed Forces is $\frac{1}{5}$ (one-fifth).

- c. For Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II);

To determine the number of members of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) elected in the General Election, first the total number of members of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II).

The determination of number of member of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) is fixed by a ratio that minimally every 10.000 citizens has one representative in Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II). A Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) consists of minimally 20 members and maximally 45 members. The appointed members of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) are fixed at 4/5 (four-fifth) of the total number and appointed members from the Armed Forces are 1/5 (one-fifth) of the total number.

C. SUBMISSION OF NAMES AND SYMBOLS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

1. **Who is allowed to submit the names and symbols for General Elections ?**

Answer.

Those who are allowed to submit the names and symbols are :

- a. The Central Executive Board of the Development Unity Party,
- b. The Central Executive Board of the Functional Group,
- c. The Central Executive Board of the Indonesian Democracy Party.

2. **What are the requirements of symbols for submission ?**

Answer.

- a. The symbols submitted must show that the organization concerned holds Pancasila as its one and only principle.
- b. The symbols used are not the same or resemble :
 - 1) The Coat of Arms of the Republic of Indonesia
 - 2) The Coat of Arms of a foreign state
 - 3) The National Flag, the Honored Red and White
 - 4) The National Flag of a foreign country
 - 5) The portrait of an individual

- 3. Are the symbols submitted by the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) directly made legal by the Minister of Home Affairs/Chairman of the General Elections Institute ?**

Answer.

No, the symbols submitted will be examined by the Names and Symbols Examination Team to see whether the name and symbol given accord with the law. Should the symbol submitted not accord with the law, the Minister of Home Affairs/Chairman of General Elections Institute will reject the symbol and the General Elections Participating Organization (OPP) concerned will be given opportunity to submit the substitute.

- 4. What is the method of determining the number of the name and symbol of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) submitted by Central Executive Board of the General Elections Participating Organizations ?**

Answer.

The determination of the number of the name and symbol is decided upon agreement after deliberation between the Minister of Home Affairs/Chairman of General Elections Institute and the Executive Boards of Functional Group, the Indonesian Democracy Party and the Development Unity Party. The agreed names, symbols and numbers are confirmed with a Decision of the Minister of Home Affairs/Chairman of General Elections Institute.

D. NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES

- 1. How are the candidates proposed for membership in the House of Representative (DPR), Level I Regional Representative Council and Level II Regional Representative Council ?**

Answer.

The nominations of candidates are submitted in writing using Nomination Form (Model B Form). The names of the candidates are arranged in a List of Organization Candidates (Model BA Form) in accordance with the number determined by the General Elections Participating Organization concerned (OPP), with conditions as follows :

- a. Nominations of candidates for membership in the House of Representative (DPR) are submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs/Chairman of the Indonesian Electoral Committee;

- b. Nominations of candidates for membership in Level I Regional Representative Councils (DPRD I) are submitted by Level I Regions Executive Boards of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) to the Governors/Head of Level I Regions/Chairman of Level I Regional Electoral Committees;
- c. Nominations of candidates for membership in Level II Regional Representative Councils (DPRD II) are submitted by Level II Regions Executive Boards of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) to the Bupati (Head of District/Level II Regions)/ Mayor/Chairman of Chairman of Level II Regional Electoral Committees.

2. What are the conditions for nomination as candidate member of the House of Representative (DPR)/Level I Regional Representative Councils/Level II Regional Representative Councils ?

Answer.

A prospective candidate :

- a. is an Indonesian citizen of 21 years old or older and devoted to God Almighty;
- b. masters Bahasa Indonesia, is able to read and write Latin characters with a minimum formal education of Junior High School or equivalent level of knowledge and have experience in the social and civic matters;
- c. is loyal to Pancasila as the Nation's basic philosophy, the basis of the State and the National Ideology, to the Proclamation of Independence of 17 August 1945, to the 1945 Constitution and the Revolution for Independence of the Indonesian Nation, to serve the Mandate to Redeem the People's Sufferings (AMPERA);
- d. is not a former member of the prohibited Indonesian Communist party, its mass organization nor a person involved directly or indirectly in the PKI Contra Revolution 30th September Movement (G30S/PKI) or other prohibited organization;
- e. does not have his/her right to be elected revoked by an irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice;
- f. is not undergoing a prison sentence due to an irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice because of an offense punishable by at least five years imprisonment;

- g. is clearly not suffering from a psychological or mental disorder;
- h. is listed in Electoral List;
- i. is proposed as Candidate by one of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP).

3. What is the period of time of nomination ?

Answer.

From 30 July to 16 September, 1996.

4. Are there prohibitions related to nominations ?

Answer.

Yes, there are. The General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) may not nominate one candidate for membership of the House of Representative (DPR) for more than one constituency and may not nominate one candidate for more than one Level I Regional Representative Council/Level II Regional Representative Council or the like.

5. Could an Electoral Committee reject a nomination submitted by the Executive Board of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) ?

Answer.

Yes, it could on the grounds of :

- a) not using the form issued by the Electoral Committee when submitting nomination;
- b) excess number of names to be nominated for a Constituency entered in the List of Candidates (Model BA);
- c) Letter of Nomination is not attached;
 - 1) Copy of Decision of Minister of Home Affairs/Chairman of General Elections Institutes pertaining names and symbols;
 - 2) Letter of Notification and statement regarding fulfillment of candidacy requirements.

6. Are the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) allowed to join their votes for the interest of representative distribution (stembus accord/ballot-box accord) ?

Answer.

Yes, they are.

The Functional Group, Indonesian Democracy Party and Development Unity Party may join their votes together for the interest of representative distribution only if the organizations concerned submit their Candidates in the Model B Nomination Form. In this Accord the seat won by adding up votes is allocated to the affore agreed organization. This Accord has a binding nature.

E. EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES CREDENTIALS

1. Who undertakes the examination of candidates credentials and what is the subjects of examination ?

Answer.

- a. Examination of candidates is carried out the Examination Committee, which is established by every Electoral Committee, namely :
 - 1) Central Examination Committee (Panlitpus), set up by the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI), with the task to examine the candidate members of the House of Representative (DPR);
 - 2) Level I Examination Committee (Panlitda I), established by Level I Regional Electoral Committee, with the task to examine the candidate members of Level I Regional Representative Council;
 - 3) Level II Examination Committee (Panlitda II), established by Level II Regional Electoral Committee, with the task to examine the candidate members of Level II Regional Representative Council.
- b. The subjects to be examined are :
 - 1) the fulfillment of requirements on the nomination of candidates, namely :
 - a. the form and model of form used;
 - b. time of nomination of candidates;
 - c. number of nominated candidates.
 - 2) the fulfillment of requirements of candidates, namely the examination of the correctness of the letter of statement and the letter for nomination of candidates.

- 2. What measure would the Electoral Committee take if the examination on the nomination of candidates and its requirements do not meet the requirements set by the law ?**

Answer.

If the examination shows that :

- a. the nomination of candidates does not meet the requirements, the Letter of Nomination (Model B Form) including the supporting documents will be returned to the Central Executive Board of the General Elections Participating Organization concerned to undergo the necessary correction;
 - b. the candidates do not meet the requirements then the names of those candidates will be removed from the List of Organization Candidates (Model BA Form) and the General Elections Participating Organization concerned will be notified.
- 3. What could the General Elections Participating Organization do about the decision made by the Electoral Committee ?**

Answer.

The General Elections Participating Organization concerned could :

- a. make correction on the Nomination Letter (Model B Form) including the supporting documents to meet the requirements set by the law;
- b. defend the candidate whose name has been removed and make necessary correction on the candidate.

F. DRAWING UP, RATIFICATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROVISIONAL LISTS OF CANDIDATES

- 1. Who draws up the Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) ?**

Answer.

- a. Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of the House of Representative is drawn up by the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) based on the numerical order of names made by the Central Executive Board concerned;
- b. Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of Level I Regional Representative Council is drawn up by Level I Electoral

Committee based on the numerical order of names made by Level I Regional Executive Board concerned;

- c. Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of Level II Regional Representative Council is drawn up by Level II Electoral Committee based on the numerical order of names made by Level II Regional Executive Board concerned.

2. How is Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) ratified ?

Answer.

- a. The ratification of Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of the House of Representative (DPR) is signed by Chairman of the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) and at least half of the members of PPI in a meeting and in the presence of a National Controlling Committee on the General Elections Execution (Panwaslakpus);
- b. The ratification of Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of the Level I Regional Representative Council (DPR I) is signed by Chairman of the Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) and at least half of the members of PPD I in a meeting and in the presence of Level I Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak I);
- c. The ratification of Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of the Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRDII) is signed by Chairman of the Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) and at least half of the members of PPD I in a meeting and in the presence of Level II Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak II).

3. How is the announcement of Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) ?

Answer.

The announcement of General Elections Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) for membership of the House of Representative/Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils is made by the Electoral Committee concerned for 30 days through :

- a. mass, electronic and printed media;
- b. announcement in the offices of PPI, PPD I, PPD II and PPS.

4. What is the objective of the announcement of Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) ?

Answer.

The objective is that the members of the public/the people may state their reactions concerning the Lists of Candidates, both concerning the writing of the names and the reputation of a candidate.

5. How the people state their reactions/objections ?

Answer.

Reactions/objections of the people can be made in writing in which they give the grounds of their reactions/objections as well as their names and address to :

- a. The Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) for reactions/objections on the candidate members of the House of Representative (DPR);
 - b. Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) for reactions/objections on the candidate members of Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I);
 - c. Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) for reactions/objections on the candidates members of Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II).
- 6. What is the influence of reactions/objections from the people on Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) ?**

Answer.

Reactions/objections which have been received and have been considered valid, will be examined by Examination Committee and if the reactions/objections against a candidate proved to be right then it will influence the Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS), for instance the numerical order of the list of candidates will change because there is/are candidate/s whose name/s has/have been removed from the Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS).

G. DRAWING UP, RATIFICATION AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF RATIFIED LISTS OF CANDIDATES

1. Who draws up the Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) ?

Answer.

- a. General Elections Ratified Lists Of Candidates (DCT) for membership of the House of Representative (DPR) is drawn up by Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) based on numerical order in the Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) after correction made by PPI following the reactions/objections from the public;
- b. General Elections Ratified Lists Of Candidates (DCT) for membership of Level I Regional Representative (DPRD I) is drawn up by Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) based on numerical order in the Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) after correction made by PPD I following the reactions/objections from the public;
- c. General Elections Ratified Lists Of Candidates (DCT) for membership of Level II Regional Representative (DPRD II) is drawn up by Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) based on numerical order in the Provisional Lists of Candidates (DCS) after correction made by PPD II following the reactions/objections from the public.

2. How are Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) drawn up ?

Answer.

- a. The ratification of Ratification Lists of Candidates (DCT) for membership of the House of Representative (DPR) is signed by Chairman of the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI) and at least half of the members of PPI in a meeting and in the presence of a National Controlling Committee on the General Elections Execution (Panwaslakpus);
- b. The ratification of Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) for membership of the Level I Regional Representative Council (DPRD I) is signed by Chairman of the Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) and at least half of the members of PPD I in a meeting and in the presence of Level I Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak I);
- c. The ratification of Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) for membership of the Level II Regional Representative Council (DPRD II) is signed by Chairman of the Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) and at least half of the members of PPD II in a meeting and in the presence of Level II Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak II).

3. How is the Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) announced ?

Answer.

The announcement of Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) for membership of the House of Representative, Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils is carried out by Election Committee through :

- a. State Gazette for Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) for membership of the House of Representative;
 - b. Regional Gazette for Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) for membership of Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils;
 - c. Placement of announcement in the offices of the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI), Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I), Level II Regional Electoral Committee PPD II and Balloting Committee (PPS)
- 4. What is the objective of the announcement of Ratified Lists of Candidates (DCT) ?**

Answer.

The objective is that it will be known by the public.

H. THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

1. When is the General Elections Campaign is held and by whom ?

Answer.

- a. The electoral campaign is held as long as 25 days starting from 29 April to 23 Mei 1997;
- b. The electoral campaign is held by executives and members of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP).

2. What is the objective of the electoral campaign ?

Answer.

The objective of electoral campaign is to get as many votes as possible in the General Elections.

3. How is the status and what are the rights and obligations of the Organizations in the General Elections Campaign ?

Answer.

The three Organizations participating in the General Elections, have the same status, rights and obligations in the conduct of the General Elections Campaign throughout the entire territory of Indonesia. The three Organizations have equal status, freedom, opportunity, treatment and service in the conduct of the General Elections Campaign and have the same obligations to comply with the law.

4. What kinds of activities are allowed when conducting General Elections Campaign ?

Answer.

The campaign could be done in the form of :

- a. Mass meeting
- b. Processions
- c. Public celebrations, public festivities and public gathering
- d. Telecasting and broadcasting over national television and radio networks as well as publicizing in the printed media.
- e. Spread out and distribute to the public or affix/attach in public places; leaflet, brochures, banners, posters, drawings, articles, slides, films, audio/video cassettes, take benefit from the mass media and conduct other of circulation
- f. All kinds of public performance.

5. What are the general rules regarding General Elections Campaign ?

Answer.

- a. In the General Elections campaign it is not allowed to argue about Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
- b. The theme of the General Elections campaign is the program of each organization participating in the General Elections, in relation to National Development as the practical application of Pancasila.
- c. The public are free to attend a General Elections campaign.
- d. In the course of campaigning, all sides should orientate on Decree of MPR number II/MPR/1978 on the Guide to the Comprehension and Practical Application of Pancasila (Ekaprasetya Pancakarsa) and maintain national cohesion and unity.

e. During campaign the people must observe and maintain security and order as well as public interest.

6. Whom should the participating organizations notify about the activities of their intended campaign ?

Answer.

The General Elections Participating Organization which intends to hold campaign should give notice to the local police or at least the Head of a Precinct (Kapolsek) not later than seven days prior to the day of campaign.

7. What may not be done in the General Elections Campaign ?

Answer.

- a. It is not allowed to argue about the existence of, deviate from, twist/distort the meaning and content of, and/or undermine Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, nor cause the people to have doubts about the truthfulness of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.
- b. It is prohibited to utter slander, to insult or offend the Government and officials, a religion and/or Belief in God Almighty, a group, organization, foreign nation, or individual, or to commit other acts that conflict with ethnics/good manners according to Pancasila.
- c. It is prohibited for an organization participating in the General Elections to misuse its symbol in such a way as to cause mental pressure upon electors in casting votes.
- d. It is forbidden to demonstrate acts, expression, writings, drawings and painting which can give the people at large the impression of :
 - 1) an attempt to :
 - a) insult God Almighty, the Prophets and Holy Books of the various religions;
 - b) deride or insult a religion and/or Belief in God Almighty;
 - c) oppose religion and/or Belief in God Almighty;
 - d) cause doubt and uncertainty about the freedom to worship and to profess a religion and Belief in God Almighty;
 - 2) intimidation, pressure or threats from one side to the other;
 - 3) able to result damage and disturbance to the national cohesion and unity;

- 4) excessive tribalism or opposed to a certain ethnic group or even racialism;
 - 5) negative appraisal and/or insult :
 - a) a foreign organization or country;
 - b) by discriminating one participating organization against the other or against other organizations;
 - c) a banner, flag, pennant and/or symbol of one of the participating organization in the General Elections.
 - 6) appraising and attempting to minimize and belittle Government policies, civil and/or military officials or an individual of mentioned function.
- e. It is prohibited to involve, introduce and/or show to the public those whose rights to elect and be elected have been revoked by irrevocable verdict of a Court of Justice.

8. What are the sanctions against violation of the General Elections Campaign rules ?

Answer.

The General Elections Campaign activities can be discontinued by the authorities.

9. What is the period of silence for the 1977 General Elections ?

Answer.

The period of silence is five days, starting from the day after the end of the electoral campaign until the commencement of balloting. During the period of silence the three General Elections Participating Organizations are not allowed to hold campaign.

I. BALLOTING

1. When will balloting conducted ?

Answer.

Balloting in the General Elections for members of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils is conducted simultaneously in one day and on the same date throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia, directly, universally, freely and secretly.

2. Who conducts the Balloting and where it conducted ?

Answer.

Balloting in the General Elections for members of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils is conducted by the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) in a Balloting Meeting at Polling Station (TPS).

3. How are the General Elections Participating Organizations involved in balloting ?

Answer.

- a. The General Elections Participating Organizations prepare its member appointed to be witness in the balloting and counting votes in Polling Station (TPS);
- b. At least twenty days prior to conduct of balloting, each General Elections Participating Organization must have sent to the Bupati/Mayor/Head of Level II Region/Chairman of Level II Regional Electoral Committee, the name of witness for each Polling Station. The organization will also notify the Bupati/Mayor the name of substitute representative in case the first one is unable to be present.
- c. The General Elections Participating Organizations prepare its member appointed to supervise the conveyance of Letter of Summon to Vote (Model C Form) by the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) to electors and report it to Camat/Chairman of Balloting Committee (PPS).

4. What is the duty of witnesses during balloting ?

Answer.

- a. They witness the balloting in the General Elections for members of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils whether it is in accordance with the law in force;
- b. They file a complaint to Chairman of the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) should the balloting is not in accordance with the law in force;
- c. They supervise the balloting in Polling Station.

5. When witnesses from the General Elections Participating Organizations begin their and terminate their duty as witnesses ?

Answer.

Witnesses begin their duty starting from the preparation for Polling Station until the balloting has ended and the polling boxes have been given to Balloting Committee (PPS).

6. What is the duty of the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) ?

Answer.

The duty of the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) are :

- a. to follow briefing;
- b. to announced the time and place for balloting to electors in its work area at least five days prior to Polling Day;
- c. to convey the letters (Model C) to the electors at least three days prior to Polling Day;
- d. to prepare/set up the Polling Station;
- e. to keep guard and secure the Polling Station, including the administrative means and equipment;
- f. Conduct balloting and the Counting of Votes in the concerned Polling Station;
- g. to prepare Record of Proceedings and the necessary attachments;
- h. to dispatch the polling boxes containing result of ballot.

7. What should be done by an elector to make a valid vote ?

Answer.

An elector cast his/her vote by piercing right through the ballot paper over one of the symbols printed there according to his/her wish.

J. THE COUNTING OF VOTES

1. When are the votes counted in the Polling Station concerned ?

Answer.

The counting of votes in the General Elections for members of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils is held immediately after balloting is over.

2. What conditions make a vote not valid ?

Answer.

- a. if it has not been casted by piercing one of the symbols on the ballot paper using the equipment provided;
- b. if more than one symbol has been pierced;
- c. if it is not clear which symbol was pierced;
- d. if the ballot paper bear the name of the elector, his signature and/ or other signs or jotting made by the elector.

3. How is the counting of votes held in Polling Station (TPS) ?

Answer.

- a. The Chairman of the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) examines one by one and determines which organization obtain the vote given by an elector from the symbol he pierced on the ballot paper; if the vote on ballot paper is declared valid, the Chairman announces the name of the organization participating in the elections that obtains a vote from that particular ballot paper;
 - b. If the vote on the ballot paper is declared not valid, the Chairman announces the reason why;
 - c. Ballot paper containing votes declared valid are piled one by one on top each other according to participating organization;
 - d. Ballot paper containing votes declared not valid are set aside on a different pile;
 - e. Minimally three members of Balloting Committee (KPPS) note down in the Model CA 1 form, one by one, the votes obtained by a participating organization;
 - f. The result of the count of votes is announced to the witnesses and electors attending by the Chairman of the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS);
 - g. The witnessed from the General Elections Participating Organizations will be given the result of the count of votes (Model CA 1).
- 4. What does the Balloting Organizing Group (KPPS) do after the counting of the votes ?**

Answer.

The team makes a Record of Proceedings of the Balloting and of the Counting of the Votes at the Polling Station (Model CA), which is signed by the Chairman and all members of KPPS and by the witnesses attending the meeting of balloting.

- 5. If during the balloting and the counting of the votes, a witness raise objection or an incident occurs in the balloting meeting, what does the Chairman of KPPS do ?**

Answer.

- a. If there is a witness or elector present raises objection, the Chairman of KPPS should immediately make decision and record the objection in Model CA 2 form;
 - b. Any incident occurring in a balloting meeting is recorded by the Chairman of KPPS in Model CA 3 form.
- 6. How does ballot paper and Records of Proceedings of Balloting and the Count of Votes sent from the Polling Station to the Balloting Committee (PPS) ?**

Answer.

- a. At the latest, one day after the balloting, the sealed ballot box containing the packages and envelopes with the ballot paper, records of proceedings etc., is taken by Chairman of KPPS to the Camat/Chairman of the Balloting Committee.
 - b. The deliverance of the ballot box is guarded by the security officers of the local Polling Station;
 - c. The acceptance of ballot boxes from all KPPS in the work area of KPPS is witnessed by Subdistrict Level of Controlling Committee on the General Elections (Panwaslakcam).
- 7. How are the count of votes held in an electoral area ?**

Answer.

- a. The counting of votes of an electoral area is done by the Balloting Committee (PPS) in a meeting to count the votes after receiving the ballot boxes from all KPPS in its work area;
- b. The Balloting Committee (PPS) holds the counting of votes in the General Elections for membership of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils;

- c. The meeting to count the votes is witnessed by witnesses from the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP), Subdistrict Level of Controlling Committee on the General Elections (Panwaslakcam) as well as other invitees;
- d. Witnesses are from among the members of Panwaslakcam based on the appointment of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) concerned;
- e. The counting of votes is held according to Records of Proceedings of the Counting of Votes received from KPPS;
- f. Based on the result of the counting of votes, Record of Proceedings is made using Model D form and is signed by the Chairman and all members of Balloting Committee as well as witnesses present;
- g. All witnesses from participating organizations are given the result of the Count of Votes in an Electoral Area (Model DA2);
- h. The Record of Proceedings of the Counting of Votes and ballot boxes received by KPPS are sent to Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) concerned.

8. How are the votes counted in Level II Regions ?

Answer.

- a. After receiving the Record of Proceedings of an electoral area from all Balloting Committees, the counting of votes of Level II Regions is carried out by Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) in a meeting to count votes;
- b. Balloting Committee (PPS) does the counting of votes in General Elections for membership of the House of Representative (DPR), Level I and Level II Regional Representative Councils;
- c. The meeting to count votes is witnessed by witness from participating organizations (OPP) and Level II Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak II) and other invitees;
- d. Witnesses are from among the members of Panwaslak II based on the appointment of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) concerned;
- e. The counting of votes is held according to Records of Proceedings of the Counting of Votes received from PPS;

- f. Based on the result of the counting of votes, Record of Proceedings is made using Model DA form and is signed by the Chairman and all members of PPD II as well as witnesses present;
- g. All witnesses from participating organizations are given the result of the Count of Votes in an Level II Electoral Area (Model DA2);
- h. The Record of Proceedings of the Counting of Votes of Level II are sent to Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) concerned.

9. How are the votes counted in Level I Regions ?

Answer.

- a. The counting of votes of Level I Region electoral area is done by the Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) in a meeting to count the votes after receiving the ballot boxes from all Level II Regional Electoral Committee (PPD II) in its work area;
- b. The Level I Regional Electoral Committee (PPD I) holds the counting of votes in then General Elections for membership of the House of Representative (DPR) and Level I;
- c. The meeting to count the votes is witnessed by witnesses from the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP), Level I Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak I) as well as other invitees;
- d. Witnesses are from among the members of Panwaslak I based on the appointment of the General Elections Participating Organizations (OPP) concerned;
- e. The counting of votes is held according to Records of Proceedings of the Counting of Votes received from PPD II;
- f. Based on the result of the counting of votes, Record of Proceedings is made using Model DC form and is signed by the Chairman and all members of PPD I as well as witnesses present;
- g. All witnesses from participating organizations are given the result of the Count of Votes in an Level I Electoral Area (Model DC2);
- h. The Record of Proceedings of the Counting of Votes from Level I Region are sent to the Indonesian Electoral Committee (PPI).

K. VALIDATION OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS RESULTS

1. How are the results of the General Elections determined for the members of Level II Regional Representative Council ?

Answer.

The validation of the result of General Elections for the members of Level II Regional Representative Council by PPD II in a meeting, which is attended by Level II Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak II) and other invitees is divided in two activities :

a. Distribution of seats, which include :

- 1) the determination of Election Distribution Division Number (BPP), which is the result of the number of votes divided by the number of representatives elected in the Level II;
- 2) the determination the number of seats obtained by each participating organizations through three stages, namely :

Stage I

Stage I of the distribution of seats is carried out in three stages, namely :

- i. dividing the number of votes obtained by a participating organization with BPP;
- ii. the result of the division, in round number, is the number of seats obtained by participating organization at Stage I;
- iii. the remaining votes of each participating organization (OPP) will be used for the next calculation.

Stage II

Stage II of distribution of seat is only for participating organization (OPP) which agree to join their votes and carried out by :

- i. the remaining votes at Stage I of the participating organization which has agreed to join their votes for seat distribution will have their votes carried over and the total number is determined as the addep-up remaining votes of the concerned organization;

- ii. dividing the addep-up remaining votes with BPP and the result of the division as rounded number is the number of seats obtained by the participating organization at stage II;
- iii. the remaining votes of each participating organization (OPP) which has agreed to join votes for seat distribution will be used for calculation Stage III.

Stage III

Distribution Stage III will be done if there is still undistributed seats after distribution Stage I and Stage II. The undistributed seats will be given one by one to General Elections participating organization which has the most remaining votes.

b. Elected candidates

After determining the number of seats obtained by each General Elections Participating Organization, the meeting determines the elected candidates as member of Level II Regional Representative Council by using the names in the Ratified Lists Of Candidates of each participating organization in accordance with the numerical order starting with number one.

After determining elected candidate PPD II does the following activities :

- 1) announce the names of the elected candidate;
- 2) convey the Notice of Election and Statement to accept or reject the election to the elected candidate through General Election Participating Organization concerned;
- 3) make the changes of numerical order of names if there is an elected candidate rejects his/her election;
- 4) examine the identification of the elected candidate;
- 5) send the names of the names of the elected candidates to Governor/Head of Level I Region to be elected as members of Level II Regional Representative Council.

2. How are the results of the General Elections determined for the members of Level I Regional, Representative Council ?

Answer.

The validation of the result of General Elections for the members of Level I Regional Representative Council by PPD I in a meeting, which is attended by Level I Regional Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslak I) and other invitees is divided in two activities :

a. Distribution of seats, which include :

- 1) the determination of Election Distribution Division Number (BPP), which is the result of the number of votes divided by the number of representatives elected in the Level I;
- 2) the determination the number of seats obtained by each participating organizations through three stages, namely :

Stage I

Stage I of the distribution of seats is carried out in three stages, namely :

- i. dividing the number of votes obtained by a participating organization with BPP;
- ii. the result of the division, in round number, is the number of seats obtained by participating organization at Stage I;
- iii. the remaining votes of each participating organization (OPP) will be used for the next calculation.

Stage II

Stage II of distribution of seat is only for participating organization (OPP) which agree to join their votes and carried out by :

- i. the remaining votes at Stage I of the participating organization which has agreed to join their votes for seat distribution will have their votes carried over and the total number is determined as the added-up remaining votes of the concerned organization;
- ii. dividing the added-up remaining votes with BPP and the result of the division as rounded number is the number of seats obtained by the participating organization at stage II;
- iii. the remaining votes of each participating organization (OPP) which has agreed to join votes for seat distribution will be used for calculation Stage III.

Stage III

Distribution Stage III will be done if there is still undistributed seats after distribution Stage I and Stage II. The undistributed seats will be given one by one to General Elections participating organization which has the most remaining votes.

b. Elected candidates

After determining the number of seats obtained by each General Elections Participating Organization, the meeting determines the elected candidates as member of Level I Regional Representative Council by using the names in the Ratified Lists Of Candidates of each participating organization in accordance with the numerical order starting with number one.

After determining elected candidate PPD I does the following activities :

- 1) announce the names of the elected candidate;
- 2) convey the Notice of Election and Statement to accept or reject the election to the elected candidate through General Election Participating Organization concerned;
- 3) make the changes of numerical order of names if there is an elected candidate rejects his/her election;
- 4) examine the identification of the elected candidate;
- 5) send the names of the names of the elected candidates to the Minister of Home Affairs to be elected as members of Level I Regional Representative Council.

3. How is the result of the General Elections determined for the members of the House of Representative (DPR) ?

Answer.

The validation of the result of General Elections for the members of the House of Representative by PPI in a meeting, which is attended by National Controlling Committee on the Execution of General Elections (Panwaslakpus) and other invitees is divided in two activities :

a. Distribution of seats, which include :

- 1) the determination of Election Distribution Division Number

(BPP), which is the result of the number of votes divided by the number of elected members of the House of Representative (DPR);

- 2) the determination the number of seats obtained by each participating organization through three stages, namely :

Stage I

Stage I of the distribution of seats is carried out in three stages, namely :

- i. dividing the number of votes obtained by a participating organization with BPP;
- ii. the result of the division, in round number, is the number of seats obtained by participating organization at Stage I;
- iii. the remaining votes of each participating organization (OPP) will be used for the next calculation.

Stage II

Stage II of distribution of seat is only for participating organization (OPP) which agree to join their votes and carried out by :

- i. the remaining votes at Stage I of the participating organization which has agreed to join their votes for seat distribution will have their votes carried over and the total number is determined as the addep-up remaining votes of the concerned organization;
- ii. dividing the addep-up remaining votes with BPP and the result of the division as rounded number is the number of seats obtained by the participating organization at stage II;
- iii. the remaining votes of each participating organization (OPP) which has agreed to join votes for seat distribution will be used for calculation Stage III.

Stage III

Distribution Stage III will be done if there is still undistributed seats after distribution Stage I and Stage II. The undistributed seats will be given one by one to General Elections participating organization which has the most remaining votes.

- 3) adding-up the number of seats obtained by each General Election Participating Organization (OPP) in Stage I, Stage II and Stage III and determine the number of seats obtained by OPP in the General Election for members of the House of Representative.

b. Elected candidates

After determining the number of seats obtained by each OPP for each Level I Regions electoral area, the meeting determines the elected candidates as member of the House of Representative by using the names in the Ratified Lists Of Candidates of each participating organization in accordance with the numerical order starting with number one.

After determining elected candidate PPD II does the following activities :

- 1) announce the names of the elected candidate;
- 2) convey the Notice of Election and Statement to accept or reject the election to the elected candidate through General Election Participating Organization concerned;
- 3) make the changes of numerical order of names if there is an elected candidate rejects his/her election;
- 4) examine the identification of the elected candidate;
- 5) send the names of the names of the elected candidates to the President to be elected as members of the House of Representative.

L. THE SWEARING-IN OF MEMBERS

1. **How is the procedure of the swearing-in of members of Level II Regional Representative Council ?**

Answer.

The swearing-in of members of Level II Regional Representative Council is done simultaneously the Head of Court of First Instance on behalf of the Head of Supreme Court in an open Plenary Session of Level II Regional Representative Council.

Members of Level II Regional Representative Council who are not sworn in by the Head of Court of First Instance on behalf of the Head of

Supreme Court will be sworn in by the Chairman of Level II Regional Representative Council or the other member of Board of Chairman.

- 2. How is the procedure of the swearing-in of members of Level I Regional Representative Council ?**

Answer.

The swearing-in of members of Level I Regional Representative Council is done simultaneously by the Head of Appellate Court on behalf of the Head of Supreme Court in an open Plenary Session of Level I Regional Representative Council.

Members of Level I Regional Representative Council who are not sworn in by the Head of Appellate Court on behalf of the Head of Supreme Court will be sworn in by the Chairman of Level I Regional Representative Council or the other member of Board of Chairman.

- 3. How is the procedure of the swearing-in of members of the House of Representative ?**

Answer.

The swearing-in of members of the House of Representative is done simultaneously by Head of Supreme Court in an open Plenary Session of the House of Representative.

Members of the House of Representative who are not sworn in by the Head of Supreme Court will be sworn in by the Chairman of the House Representative or the other member or Board of Chairman.

- 4. Are members of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) also sworn in ?**

Answer.

As amended by the Decree of MPR No. I/MPR/1993, members of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) are not sworn in but they take oath guided by the Head of Supreme Court in a MPR Plenary Session.

- 5. When will members of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR)/the House of Representative of 1997 General Elections be sworn in ?**

Answer.

They are scheduled to be sworn in on 1 October, 1997.

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GENERAL ELECTIONS INSTITUTE
Bureau of Public Relations

