



**ADDRESS**  
BY  
THE HONORABLE SPEAKER  
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
IN THE OPENING OF THE FIRST SESSION PERIOD  
OF THE 2008 - 2009 SESSION YEAR

**AUGUST 15, 2008**

**ISSUED BY THE OFFICE  
OF THE SECRETARIAT GENERAL  
OF THE HOUSE**



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**DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

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**Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,  
Peace and prosperity to all of us,**

**The Honorable:**

- **Mr. President of the Republic of Indonesia,**
- **Mr. Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia,**
- **Leaders and Members of State Institutions,**
- **Ministers of the United Indonesia Cabinet,**
- **Excellencies Ambassadors/Heads of Mission of Friendly Countries,**
- **Distinguished Invitees, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**Honorable Sitting,**

Allow me, at the outset of today's Plenary Sitting of the House, to invite all of us to express our praise and gratitude to The Almighty God for His blessings and wise guidance to all of us, enabling us to be present in this hall today to attend the Plenary Sitting of the Opening of

the First Session Period of the 2008-2009 Session Year of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The agenda of today's Plenary Sitting is the Address of the Honorable House Speaker in conjunction with the Opening of the 2008-2009 Session Year, and the State Address of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, in the context of the 63rd Anniversary of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, and concurrently the conveyance of Presidential Statement on the Draft State Budget for the Fiscal Year 2009.



### **Honorable Sitting,**

According to the records of the Secretariat General, ... House Members from all the factions in this institution have signed the attendance list. Therefore, by saying *Bismillahirahmanirrahim* (In The Name Of God the Most Gracious, Most Merciful), allow me to open the House Plenary Sitting in the opening of the First Session Period, and in compliance with the Rules of Procedures of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, I hereby declare this Plenary Sitting open to the public.

On this occasion, I would like to inform the honorable Sitting of the House that several letters have been received. First, the letter from the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Candidate Members of the National Consumer Protection Board (BPKN), in compliance with Law Number 8 Year 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. Second, the Letter of the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Submission of Candidate Members of the National Energy Board (DEN) by Stakeholders, for the period 2008-2013, in compliance with Law No.30 Year 2007 concerning Energy. Third, the Letter of the Chairman of Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the Submission of the Draft Law Proposed Upon the Initiative for Postal Affairs for ratification as a Draft Law initiated by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Fourth, the Letter of the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Submission of the Draft Law on the Criminal Act of Corruption (*Tipikor*). This Draft has been long awaited by the House for prompt discussion. The House is going to

process these letters in accordance with the existing mechanism and Rules of Procedures.

The Plenary Sitting of today is attended by honorable guests, Participants of the Presidential Friends of Indonesia Program consisting of 33 prominent figures from 33 friendly countries, as the special guests of the President of the Republic of Indonesia who are here to visit and witness first-hand Indonesia's development, while at the same time to partake in the celebration of the 63<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of independence of the Republic of Indonesia. They include prominent figures from media circles, business persons, academicians, politicians, NGOs and other community opinion leaders.

Today's sitting is also attended by our guests from Myanmar, lead by Mr. Teddy Buri, upon the invitation of the Leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. They are in Jakarta to witness the celebration of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia.

Several members of the Palestinian Legislative Council/PLC were initially going to join us upon the invitation of the Leadership of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. However, due to a certain domestic situation at their end, they are unable to join us today.

### **Honorable Sitting,**

In two days from now, the entire Indonesian nation will be commemorating the 63<sup>rd</sup> Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia. The Independence of the Republic of Indonesia proclaimed by Bung Karno and Bung Hatta on August 17, 1945, is the most historic day marking, the culmination of the Indonesian nation's long journey and struggle for setting itself free from the shackles of colonialism. For three hundred and fifty years, or as long as three and a half centuries, the Indonesian nation was colonized, oppressed, its natural resources were exploited by imperialists and colonists. The liberation of the Indonesian nation from the shackles of colonization was a momentum resulting from a series of events taking place slowly but surely, moving

towards the achievement of one single objective: independence for the Indonesian nation and state.

The independence movement, fuelled by the unyielding spirit of armed, political and diplomatic struggle conducted by various political and social organizations, and through the enormous sacrifices of our national heroes, finally resulted in Indonesia's independence. It is for such reason that each time we commemorate Independence Day year after year, we solemnly bow our heads paying respects to the Proclaimers of independence, combatants and heroes, to our founding fathers, for their merits and sacrifices. As the next generation, we must have the determination, with all our body and soul, to continue their struggle towards the materialization of the ideals of Proclamation as articulated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

The Commemoration of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia is celebrated along with the Centennial of the National Awakening Day, commemorated recently on May 20, 2008. The birth of Budi Utomo's organization a century ago brought a strong inspiration for the emergence of the Indonesian nation's spirit of nationalism. The spirit of nationalism prevailing among the youth at the time created the momentum for the youth movement based on their shared ideal of becoming an independent nation, subsequently leading them to the formulation of the Youth Pledge in 1928: one nation, the Indonesian nation, one language, the Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*), one fatherland, the Indonesian fatherland.

Along with global life developments and the demand for progress in all areas, the independence of the Indonesian nation must be translated into economic sovereignty, democratization, and the freedom of the Indonesian nation from all forms of poverty, ignorance and backwardness. It is these economic and social progress indicators that determine the meaning and extent of independence achieved, while reflecting the progress that our nation has made along its historical journey in state organization.

The independence that we have gained should not be understood merely as a process for geopolitical independence or the possession of territory. It also needs to be an endeavor for the independence of the nation in a more favorable dimension of life,

particularly in terms of self-sufficiency to meet the basic needs, the materialization of the people's prosperity, the creation of the sense of security, and a just life. Indonesia's independence day must be used as a momentum to conduct reflection at the national level on the meaning of its values, while reviving the fighting character in nation making and nation building.

This issue needs to receive our serious attention, as the challenges and interests of the Indonesian nation today have changed over time. Compared to the era of the Proclamation of Independence in 1945, there has been a significant shift in the nature of the battlefield, from the struggle against colonialism to a struggle against corruption, collusion and nepotism, against a still weak law enforcement, a non-optimal development of democracy, the occasional conflicts among community groups, the declining trend in applying religious and moral values in certain small circles in society, the existence of unequal treatment perceived by certain groups in society related to the freedom to practice the teachings of their religion and faith the development of promiscuity, and the growing rate of the abuse of drugs and other controlled substances.

Apart from that, our greatest challenge lies in the negative impacts of globalization taking place in various parts of the world, including Indonesia, the emergence of a "new style colonialism", among other things through politics, economy and culture which are extremely detrimental to the interests and sovereignty of developing countries. Indonesia is still in the transitional phase marked by large-scale agenda such as reform, democratization, and the reconstruction process in building the new Indonesia, all of which must remain within the corridor of the fundamental consensus laid down by the Founders of this Republic. In other words, we must make sure that we make every reorganization and reconstruction based on, in conformity with, and with reference to the values, identity and the national fundamental consensus. Therefore, the wish to create conducive national stability and economic growth that can strengthen the foundations of the national economy, with the ultimate goal of enhancing the prosperity of the Indonesian people, needs to be developed and supported by all.

These great issues can only be addressed with the determination, spirit, and great strength for overcoming and resolving

them. One of the great strengths that needs to be created is the reinforcement of inner bonds or commitment among all components of the nation to the materialization of the national ideals as their national identity. Developing identity is the process of growing and developing noble ideals projected from the depths of the heart. By seeking the blessings of Aliah SWT (*Subhanahu wa ta 'ala*), God The Almighty, *Insya Allah*, God Willing, all of these noble intentions and ideals can be materialized.

### **Honorable Sitting,**

During this First Session Period, which is going to last up to October 24, 2008, the House will be focusing its activities on tabling the 2009 State Budget. Before the adjournment of the First Session Period at the end of October 2008, it is expected that deliberations will enter level II discussions in compliance with Law Number 17 Year 2003 concerning State Finances.

During the Fourth Session Period, the House has already started Preliminary Discussions in the context of formulating the Draft State Budget for 2009. The House and the Government have provisionally agreed on the basic assumptions of the Draft State Budget for Fiscal Year 2009, including among other things: the value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ranging between Rp.5,200 to Rp.5,300 trillion; inflation rate between 5.8% to 6.5%; the exchange rate of Rupiah against the US Dollar ranging between Rp.9,000 to Rp.9,200; three-month Bank Indonesia Certificate interest rates ranging from 7.5% to 8.5%; Indonesia's crude oil production (*lifting*) targeted at 927,000 to 950,000 barrels per day; Indonesia's crude oil prices ranging from 95 to 120 US Dollars per barrel; and the budget deficit has been set at 1.5% to 2.0%.

### **Honorable Sitting,**

Two days ago, the Constitutional Court granted the claim of the Teachers' Association of the Republic of Indonesia (PGRI) for the judicial review of Law No. 16 Year 2008 concerning the Amendment of Law No. 45 Year 2007 on the 2008 State Budget against the 1945

Constitution. Despite its decision to grant PGRI's claim, the Constitutional Court held that the 2008 State Budget for Education (APBN-P) would remain valid until the enactment of the Law on the 2009 State Budget. The purpose of this is to avoid risk of confusion in the organization of state finance administration. If the Law on the 2009 State Budget fails again to allocate 20% of the State Budget and the Regional Budget for education, it will be sufficient for the Constitutional Court to simply refer to this decision in order to prove that the Law on the 2009 State Budget is unconstitutional. The Constitutional Court also encourages all regions to prioritize the budget for education, by allocating at least 20% of the Regional Budget for education.

The House has given a positive response to the Constitutional Court's decision. Therefore, the Government, the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as the related commissions are able to accommodate this decision of the Constitutional Court in the discussions on the 2009 State Budget. The increase in the budget for education to at least 20% is a huge step in the endeavors to develop the intellectual life of the nation and to enhance human resources in accordance with the constitutional mandate. After the Constitutional Court's decision is implemented, the House expects that education funds can be managed in an effective, efficient, transparent and accountable manner.

Furthermore, related to the State Budget, the House requests the Government to continue monitoring world crude oil price developments which have indicated a declining trend recently, bearing in mind that the assumption of the Draft State Budget is closely related to world oil price developments. However, the Government does not need to be reactive and should not act hastily in changing the basic assumption of domestic crude oil prices in the 2009 Draft State Budget. The House is of the view that the fluctuations in the global economy and volatile crude oil prices are creating increasing uncertainty and are therefore difficult to predict. Hence, oil price projections should be made at a realistic level reflecting the conditions in 2008. The Government should be able to prepare a sharper analysis of the trend in world oil prices, by taking into account the factors that play an extremely significant role in price fluctuations.

The House is concerned with energy related issues, particularly the electric power crisis. Limited electric power supplies, even alternate electricity blackouts by the State Electricity Company (PLN), have been a cause for great concern. These have occurred in a number of areas, resulting in serious complaints by the people. Due to the electric power crisis, the Government has recently issued the Joint Decree of 5 Ministers concerning the shifting of working hours in the manufacturing industry to Saturday and Sunday. The purpose of this policy has been to avoid alternate electricity blackouts and to meet the State Electricity Company's target in saving about 600 MW of electric power. Indeed, there are still certain doubts, even in the circles of the House, as to the effectiveness of the implementation of this policy. In fact, the House is quite concerned that this policy may prove to be counter-productive. The main cause of the electric power crisis leading to the implementation of alternate blackouts and the issuance the joint decree of 5 ministers has been the interrupted coal supplies failing to meet the domestic demand. Related to the coal issue, the House deeply regrets the conflicting opinions occurring between the Government and contractors managing coal mining companies concerning the payment of royalties to the Government on the one hand, and tax restitutions on the other. The House expects that the Government and entrepreneurs can reach a common interpretation of this issue in compliance with laws and regulations. We all understand that mining product royalties are extremely important for strengthening the structure of the state budget, particularly in the context of using them to bring prosperity to the people in line with the 1945 Constitution. At the same time, the Government is expected to be able to resolve the issue of tax restitution in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

The House has also taken note of the fact that the Government has just issued a package of economic policy through Presidential Instruction Number 5 Year 2008 with the aim of enhancing the investment climate. The energy crisis has also brought an impact on the investment climate. Investors have been complaining about limited energy supplies for a long time. Therefore, appropriate care needs to be taken in order to ensure that this investment climate policy does not fail due to an instant policy, potentially disrupting the productive sector.

Furthermore, the house has also paid great attention to the government's commitment to empowering small and medium enterprises. The House very much agrees that MSME programs should be optimized through various facilities, particularly through access to capital. As we know, small-scale enterprises need credits for a continuous development of their business. At the same time, small- and medium enterprises have been facing the classic issue, namely access and high interest rate for loans. Increased loan interest rates are certain to pose an increasingly heavy burden on small entrepreneurs. There has been an increasing pressure, whereby the people's purchasing power has been declining due to a high inflation rate. The House calls for the immediate realization of the government's promise to disburse People's Business Credits (KUR) without requiring collateral in the form of assets, totaling Rp 14-15 trillion or the equivalent of 1.6 billion US Dollars this year.

The House is going to oversee the disbursement of these people's business credit funds in order to ensure that its implementation does not go in the wrong direction. Admittedly, it is neither an easy, nor a simple task to provide professional financial services to micro businesses, hence it must be undertaken with efficiency and effectiveness.

### **Honorable Sitting,**

Related to the agenda of the 2009 General Election, we have now received confirmation on the total number of political parties that are going to participate in the general election. At the national level, there are 34 political parties, and specifically in the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam there are 6 political parties which have passed administrative and factual verification. This means that with the participation of 24 political parties, there will be more political parties participating in the upcoming 2009 General Election compared to 2004 General Election. After having determined the political parties participating in the general election, it is expected that the general election will continue to enhance the quality of the spirit of democracy undergoing a brilliant growth in the current reform era, while remaining

within the corridor of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The maturity of the party elite in moving their respective party engines with the aim of strengthening the currently developing climate of democracy is the first key to success in political development. We are aware that the burden posed by their position as a party which is expected to move democracy is not an easy task to tackle. However, in the climate of transparency and increasing public participation, it is expected that the state organization system and political infrastructure at the level of civil society will continue to develop.

The campaigning phase has commenced since July 12, 2008 and is going to continue for nine months and seven days. We need to remind that the relatively long campaign period should make a real and significant contribution to the process of political education. We expect that the campaigns be implemented in a dignified manner, conveying the parties' vision, mission and programs for Indonesia's future progress. Campaigns should not be influenced by black campaigns, they have to put forward unity and integrity, while maintaining a conducive atmosphere.

### **Honorable Sitting,**

The implementation of the House's constitutional task in the field of legislation continues to be the main point of reference, constantly used by the people while taking a critical look at the House's performance. This is understandable, as the primary task of the House as a legislative institution is to make laws required for organizing governance, and for providing guidelines for various activities in the political, social and economic areas. There is a demand on the House to make laws that are not only great in number, but are also of high quality, correspond to the existing needs and are effectively implementable in society.

Endeavors to adopt laws which correspond to the people's needs have been made through the National Legislation Program (*Prolegnas*) formulation mechanism. In the context of *Prolegnas*, a total of 284 draft laws have been determined as the priority of the House of

Representatives in the period 2004-2009. As at the end of the Fourth Session Period in the Session Year 2007-2008, the House had approved 120 draft laws to be adopted as law. The House certainly does not wish to cause disappointment to the people. Therefore, continuous efforts must be made for optimizing the legislative function. We will try to make sure that at least 60% of the *Prolegnas* target is achieved, although we are well aware of the numerous obstacles that affect the implementation of the House's tasks, particularly in respect of legislative products. The House Leadership invites Members of the House, who are also members of Political Parties, to stay focused on the implementation of the House's tasks amidst the various activities related to the organization of the 2009 General Election.

It is expected that the House will be able to complete 64 draft laws, which are currently being discussed at the first level with the Government. These draft laws include, among other things, the Draft Law on the General Election for electing the President and Vice President; the Draft Law on the Amendment of Law No. 22 Year 2003 concerning the Structure and Status of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representatives' Council (DPD) and the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD); the Draft Law on State Ministries; the Draft Law on Minerals and Coal; and several draft laws concerning the amendment of laws on state institutions.

In conjunction with law enforcement, the House, as law making institution, would like to express its high appreciation to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which has optimized its tasks and functions in the context of implementing Law No. 30 Year 2003 concerning the KPK. This institution has demonstrated a high level of performance in its endeavors to enforce the law in corruption cases. It is for that purpose that the KPK was established from the very outset with the aim of implementing this task. The detention of some apparatus of the Attorney General's Office, officials/former officials of the Central and Regional Government, including members of the House involved in various cases, indicates that this institution is trying to maximize the implementation of its tasks in the eradication of corruption. In the future, the KPK is expected to be able to cooperate with the House in analyzing the results of audits conducted by the Audit

Board (BPK) submitted in the Semi-Annual Inspection Report or the Central Government's Financial Statement, to be used as reference in dealing with issues related to the eradication of corruption. It needs to be noted that the Commissions of the House in general have already followed up on these BPK audit results in the context of implementing the oversight function.

In response to the detention of several House Members by the KPK in the past few months, the House leaves this issue to be handled in accordance with the prevailing law. However, we expect that the law enforcement apparatus uphold the presumption of innocence principle. In connection with this case, the House requests all parties to honor and understand the institution of the House of Representatives, including its tasks and functions, in order to make sure that the actions of several people who wish to gain personal benefit do not cause this institution to become "defamed". In the context of political development that we are currently working on, the institution of the House of Representatives, with the political domain that it possesses, needs to be saved.

Honorable Sitting,

The House is currently in the process of completing the Draft Law on Aviation. The completion of deliberations on this Draft is expected to become one of the considerations of the European Union Commission for lifting the extended flight ban for Indonesian Airlines to European territory. However, we need to remind that the completion of the deliberations on the Draft Law concerning Aviation is not the end of the issue. The people, and particularly the European Union, will continue to rely on the Government's commitment to conduct supervision and control in the implementation of the law and various regulations in the field of aviation. Air transportation services which ignore passenger safety are also caused by the Government's weak supervision and control of the organization of air transportation services.

**Honorable Sitting,**

In the public social field, the House is continuously monitoring various policies adopted by the Government. The implementation of the 9 Year Compulsory Schooling Program requires continuous encouragement, particularly in regions which are still lagging behind in the field of education. School Operation Support Funds (BOS) which originate from the State Budget must be used to the maximal extent for supporting the programs stipulated by the government. The Government is also requested to conduct supervision in order to make sure that illegal retributions which pose a burden on parents, particularly at the time of admission of new students, do not reoccur.

Another issue to which we would also like to invite the Government's attention is the implementation of the People's Health Insurance Program (Jamkesmas). We ask for this program to be implemented properly, so that the poor, who are quite many in their numbers, receive adequate health insurance. Conditions in reality are still causing concern. We do not wish to see the rights of our poor neglected, in the context of their life safety.

In this context of health related issues, the House is deeply concerned about and wishes to express condolences on the death of hundreds of people in the Regency of Nabire, the Province of Papua, caused by an Extraordinary Situation (KLB) due to Diarrhea-Colera. The House wishes to warn the Central and the Regional Government to take a more serious attitude in handling issues related to people's health and prosperity, in order to ensure that situations such as the one in the Province of Papua do not reoccur. In the case of Papua, the House requests attention to the special autonomy status which has been granted to the Province of Papua as well as to the Province of West Papua. This special autonomy status has been accompanied by increased Regional Budget, the benefit of which should be felt by the people in these two provinces. The House feels confident that by a serious approach to prioritizing the creation of welfare for the local people, this nation will be able to resolve another issue at the same time, namely separatism. Let us not allow separatism to grow due to our own mismanagement in governance.

**Honorable Sitting,**

The House has also been following with continued attention the political and security developments in various regions in the world. We are concerned about the political and security conditions in several countries which remain unconducive to this very day. As we can see, security issues continue to be one of the greatest challenges to a number of countries. While the recent car bomb explosion in Kabul, Afghanistan, is still fresh in our memory, the incidents of bomb attacks in India and Turkey causing several civilians to fall victim to the acts of violence, have brought another shock to us. Finally, we have all been following the development causing grave concern related to the situation in the conflict between Russia and Georgia claiming thousands of human lives, particularly among the civilian population. These acts of violence should be put to an end immediately, by putting forward dialogue. In conjunction with the developments in the region, particularly ASEAN, the House hopes that various emerging and unresolved regional issues in this region can be settled through peaceful means and mutual respect. We should indeed continue to safeguard stability in the region, among other things by enhancing cooperation in the field of security among ASEAN nations, as well as through a broader cooperation with other countries from the Asia Pacific. Therefore, in the context of building stability in the region, the House welcomes the results of the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Singapore last July. The promotion of democracy and the implementation of human rights also need to be encouraged continuously in the region, along with the improvement of the people's prosperity. Specifically related to Myanmar, the House would like to repeat its call to ASEAN for it to take an even more distinct role in encouraging the development of democracy and the implementation of human rights in Myanmar, including the release of pro-democracy movement leader Aung San Suu Kyi who has been under detention for many years now, 6 years of which she spent in house detention.

**Honorable Sitting,**

In connection with the letter of the U.S. Congress member to the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the request for

the unconditional release of two members of the Free Papua Organization (OPM) against whom a verdict has been issued by the court, the House circles are concerned about this attitude. It can be stated with certainty that the Indonesian constitution provides basic protection of human rights. Therefore, we do not wish to have excessive intervention by foreign parties in Indonesia's internal affairs, which would belittle Indonesia as a sovereign and democratic state.

**Honorable Sitting,**

The formation of a strong parliament is an important key element in the implementation of a healthy democracy, because in principle, the parliament is a forum which accommodates the people's aspirations, makes laws, adopts the State Budget, and oversees governance. Parliament is a core institution in achieving democracy. Such recognition was stated repeatedly by the U.N. General Assembly last year, declaring September 15 as the 'International Day of Democracy'. This date was symbolically taken from the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) which had adopted the Universal Declaration on Democracy in the month of September 1997. Therefore, as the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest democracy in the world, the House of Representatives wishes to use the momentum of marking the International Day of Democracy for the first time this year, by launching a special political education program for the young generation. This program is expected to promote an understanding of the concept of democracy from a very early age. For this purpose, the House is planning to organize a Simulation of Working Meeting between the Parliament and the Government on September 15, 2008, which will be implemented by our selected senior high school students at the Building of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. We hope that this program will be implemented as planned.

**Honorable Sitting,**

These have been some of the issues that I wanted to mention in this forum of the plenary sitting of the House today. Before inviting the

President to deliver his State Address in the context of the Commemoration of the 63<sup>rd</sup> National Independence Proclamation Day and to introduce the 2009 Draft State Budget, as usual, I would like to inform you that present among us, sitting at the main balcony, are exemplary citizens from all over Indonesia, or those who have made high achievements for the state and the nation, all of whom are coordinated by government institutions. They include Teachers with high achievement at the National Level (elementary, junior and senior high school); dedicated Teachers for Students with Special Needs (PLB) at the National Level; dedicated Elementary School Teachers in Special Regions; School Principals and Supervisors with high achievement; dedicated Elementary School Principals and Supervisors in Isolated Areas; School Principals from ASEAN Member States; Winners of Real Life Work, Writing, Sports and Arts Competitions PTK-PNF; University Lecturers (*Widyaiswara*) Centre for the Development and Empowerment of Teachers and Educational Workers (P4TK); Education Quality Assurance Institution (LPMP), and Functional Staff with high achievements; Finalists of Junior High School Scientific Work Competition for Teenagers (LPIR Junior High School level); Finalists of Senior High School Scientific Work Competition for Teenagers (LPIR Senior High School level); Competition among Course Institutions of the Directorate General for Non-Formal and Informal Education (PNFI); School Health Service (UKS) Competition organized by the Secretariat General of the Department of National Education; University Students with high achievements; University Lecturers with high achievements; National Sports Olympiad for Disabled Students; International Olympics Medalists 2008; Archive Staff of the Department of National Education; Students' Skill Competition for Vocational Senior High School Students; Medalists of the International Olympiad in Mathematics; Medalists of the Asian Olympiad in Physics; Medalists of the International Olympiad in Chemistry; Exemplary Agricultural Extension Workers; Exemplary Farmers; Exemplary Participants of the Peaceful (*Sakinah*) Family; Participants of Exemplary Religious Affairs Office (KUA); Exemplary Transmigrants and Technical Implementation Unit Administrators (UPT); Exemplary Archive Staff; District Statistics Coordinators with high achievements (KSKP); Medical Staff (Doctors or Dentists); Nurses; Public Health Staff; Exemplary Nutritionist Staff; Village Heads with high achievements; Sub-District Heads (*Lurah*) with high

achievements; Heads of Village LKMD/LPM; Head of the Team of Family Prosperity Service Activists at the Village and Sub-district Levels and the District Heads (Camat) of Winning Villages and Sub-Districts. The Gita Bahana Nusantara Choir also adds to the cheerfulness of the moment in this plenary sitting.

Furthermore, let us now follow the State Address to be delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

The President is kindly invited to take the floor.

**ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Thus, we have just followed together the State Address delivered by the President. On behalf of the House of Representatives, I would like to express the highest appreciation to the President for delivering his State Address.

Next, we kindly request the Minister for Religious Affairs to say the prayers. Mr. Minister of Religious Affairs, the floor is yours.

**PRAYERS BY THE MINISTER FOR  
RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS**

Our thanks to the Minister for Religious Affairs.

**Honorable Sitting,**

With the prayers said by the Minister for Religious Affairs, we have now completed the whole series of program of the present Plenary Sitting.

We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to all parties concerned for their attention that enabled the orderly and unhindered proceedings of the House Plenary Sitting today.

In conclusion, allow me to adjourn this House Sitting by saying *Syukur Alhamdulillahi Robbil'alamin*. (Thank be to Allah)

**DIRGAHAYU REPUBLIK INDONESIA-  
HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

*Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.*

SPEAKER  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,



H.R. AGUNG LAKSONO