



**STRATEGIC PLAN OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT)
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
2010-2014**





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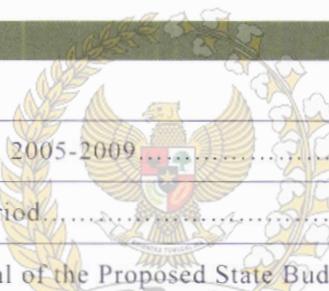


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



I.1 Background

The Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR-RI) No. VII/MPR/2001 regarding the Indonesian Vision of the Future comprises:

1. the Ideal Vision, namely the noble aspirations as set forth in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. the Intermediate Vision, namely the 2020 Indonesian Vision that is in effect until the year 2020; and
3. the Five-Year Vision, as set forth in the Broad Outlines of Nation's Direction (*Garis-Garis Besar Haluan Negara - GBHN*).

In a later development, the MPR-RI no longer stipulates the Broad Outline of Nation's Direction (GBHN). This became the basis for the subsequent need for formulating the 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan (National RPJP) that is set forth in Law No. 17 of 2007.

In MPR-RI Decree No. VII of 2001 it is stated that the 2020 Indonesian Vision is to bring about an Indonesian society which is religious, humanistic, democratic, fair, prosperous, progressive, and independent, as well as having good and clean governance.

In order to measure the level of success in realizing the 2020 Indonesian Vision, several main indicators are used. In relation to the functions of the House of Representatives of the Republic Indonesia (DPR-RI), namely legislative, budgeting and supervisory functions, the three of which are implemented within the framework of public representation, then the indicators of Democratic, Fair, and Good and Clean Governance are highly relevant with the formulation of the DPR-RI Strategic Plan.

The Main Indicator of being Democratic is realized through, among other things:

- The realization of a balance of power among state administrators and the power relation between national and regional governments;
- The achievement of strengthened political participation as an embodiment of the people's sovereignty through: an honest, fair, direct, and free general election that is held by secret ballot; the effectiveness of the role and function of political parties; and wider social control from the public;
- The realization of control mechanisms in national and state



The Main Indicator of being Fair is realized through

- Fair law enforcement with no discrimination;
- The realization of clean and professional law personnel and institutions;
- The realization of gender fairness;
- The realization of fairness in the distribution of income, economic resources and control over economic assets, and the elimination of monopolistic practices.

The Main Indicator of being Good and Clean Governance is realized through:

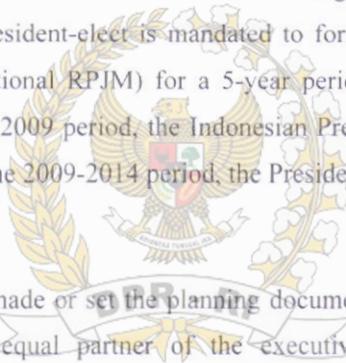
- The realization of professional, transparent, accountable, and credible governance that is free of corruption, collusion and nepotism;
- The establishment of governance that is sensitive and responsive to the people's interests and aspirations throughout the nation, including in remote and border areas;
- The development of transparency in the political and governmental culture, behavior and activities.

MPR-RI Decree No. VII of 2001 is then used as a reference in the formulation of the 2005-2025 National RPJP that is stipulated in Law No. 17 of 2007. The formulation of the National RPJP is one of the mandates of Law No. 25 of 2004 regarding the National Development Planning System.

In Law No. 17 of 2007 it is stated that the 2005-2025 National Development Vision is "An Independent, Progressive, Fair, and Prosperous Indonesia". The realization of the national development vision is undertaken through 8 (eight) national development missions. Some missions deemed to be more closely related to the function and Strategic Plan of the DPR-

RI include: "Realizing a democratic society that is based on the law" and "Realizing development equality and fairness".

In accordance with the provisions set forth in the Law No. 25 of 2004 regarding the National Development Planning System, the President-elect is mandated to formulate the National Medium-Term Development Plan (National RPJM) for a 5-year period, in line with the presidential term of office. In the 2004-2009 period, the Indonesian President has implemented the 2004-2009 National RPJM. In the 2009-2014 period, the President has also implemented the 2010-2014 National RPJM.



For the 2009-2014 period, the DPR-RI has not made or set the planning documents for its institution as a supplementary means as an equal partner of the executive branch, particularly in the field of politics, laws and regulations, development budgeting and supervision of the implementation of laws and the State Budget (APBN).

As an equal partner of the government, the DPR-RI is also mandated to achieve the Indonesian National Vision, both as set forth in Law No. 17 of 2005 and what has been set as the Ideal Vision in MPR-RI Decree No. VII of 2001. The achievement of this Vision is to be undertaken through several measures. One of the measures chosen by the DPR-RI is through the formulation of the DPR-RI Strategic Plan. This is in line with the provision of Article 73 paragraph (1) of Law No. 27 of 2009 regarding the MPR, DPR, DPD and DPRD, namely "In implementing the duties and authorities as referred to in Article 71, the DPR shall formulate the budget that is spelled out in the programs and activities, in accordance with the laws and regulations". Through the DPR-RI's Strategic Plan, it is expected that the harmonization between the DPR-RI's development plan and the Government's development plan will be improved. The main thing in the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is to formulate the programs and activities that are to be implemented by the DPR-RI in carrying out their duties. In this way it is expected that there will be improved levels of work and performance, whether in terms of the individual, Members, or institutions.

Law No. 27 of 2009 also mandates several fundamental matters, such as the establishment of functional bodies/expertise to support the smooth implementation of the DPR-RI's duties and authority, as well as the Factions' duties to conduct evaluations on the performance of faction members and to report to the public. This mandate is in need of new regulations and instruments that need be well-prepared.

Moreover, the current facilities, infrastructure and DPR-RI site are deemed to be no longer sufficient, as there is additional number of DPR members and the elements in the support system. There are opinions that a new People's Representatives Building is now needed, and that it can become a National Symbol and a pride for the Indonesian Nation. This certainly needs thorough and progressive thinking. Hence, this matter cannot be limited to a matter of a building in physical terms, but it needs to be related to the plan for the political system and public representation, as well as to the supporting system and its elements. The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan prioritizes its own preparation and implementation, although technical matters regarding its planning and development are not included within its scope. Therefore, the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is positioned as a part of stage of the long-term development and strengthening of the DPR-RI as a support for the DPR-RI and its Members in devoting themselves to the Indonesian Nation through the best implementation possible of its institutional functions. Overall, the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan serves as a guideline towards the Indonesian Ideal Vision as set forth in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is an improvement on various planning measures that were previously taken. In 2009, several drafts of the DPR-RI's Strategic Plan were formulated. Those drafts have the ideas regarding the strengthening of the DPR-RI institution in order to enhance its performance and representation duties. This document brings together several ideas resulting from the previous period which were deemed to be in accordance with the development of public demands and the vision of DPR-RI Members for the 2009-2014 period.

I.2 Aims and Goals

The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is a document containing the DPR-RI's vision, mission, goals, strategy, policies, programs and activities for a 5 (five) year period (2010 to 2014) that will be implemented in the DPR-RI. The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan has been made with the purpose of providing direction as well as guidelines for all elements in the DPR-RI in the formulation of the work plans and budget plans in order to implement its activities. With the existence of the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan it is expected that there will be better and more effective cooperation with the Government through a planned support for the strengthening of the DPR-RI institution by achieving harmony between the DPR-RI's programs and the Government's development program.

I.3 Basis

The ideal basis of the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is the *Pancasila*, while the constitutional basis is the 1945 Constitution. The operational basis is the laws and regulations that are directly related with the National Development Plan and the DPR-RI, namely:

1. Decree of People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia No. VII/MPR/2001 regarding Indonesia's Vision of the Future;
2. Law No. 25 of 2004 regarding the National Development Planning System;
3. Law No. 17 of 2007 regarding the 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan;
4. Law No. 27 of 2009 regarding the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), the House of Representatives (DPR), the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and the Regional Legislative Councils (DPRD)

I.4 Structure

The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is formulated with the following structure:

Chapter I Introduction

Chapter II The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

Chapter III Vision, Mission, Goals and Basic Values

Chapter IV Policy Direction and Strategy

Chapter V Closing



II.1 General Condition

A. The House of Representatives

The amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, particularly Article 20 paragraph (1) is aimed at strengthening the DPR-RI as a Legislative Body having the power to draft legislation. In addition to this, the 1945 Constitution also gives the right to the DPR-RI members to introduce Bills.

The shift of power in terms of legal drafting from the President to the DPR-RI is a constitutional step to position the function of state bodies appropriately in accordance with their respective duties, namely with the DPR-RI as the legal drafter (legislative) and the President as the executor of the law (executive). The shift of power in terms of legal drafting basically represents a change of approach in the distribution of power, with the supremacy principle serving to make the separation of power with the checks and balances principle as its embedded character.

In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution Article 20A paragraph (1), the DPR-RI has legislative, budgeting, and supervisory functions. In carrying out its functions, the DPR-RI has the right of interpellation, right of inquiry, and right to express opinions/positions. Furthermore, every member of the DPR-RI has the right to introduce Bills, the

right of interpellation, right of inquiry, and right to express opinions/positions, as well as other rights as regulated by the Law.

The legislative function affirms the position of the DPR-RI as a legislative body which carries out the power to draft the law. The budgeting function affirms the position of the DPR-RI to discuss, including to amend the Proposed State Budget (RAPBN) and to pass the State Budget that is directed towards public prosperity. The position of the DPR-RI in passing the State Budget is crucial, as in the event that the DPR-RI does not approve the Proposed State Budget as submitted by the President, then the Government will implement the State Budget used the previous year. Meanwhile, the supervisory function is the function of the DPR-RI in supervising the implementation the Laws, the budget and government policy, as well as development done by the Government. The affirmation of the functions and rights of the DPR-RI and right of the DPR-RI Members in the 1945 Constitution highly supports the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties in line with the expectations and demands of the public.

In the implementation of the legislative function, in the last five years the DPR-RI of the 2004-2009 period has completed discussion of 173 Bills to be passed into Laws out of the 284 Laws planned in the five-year National Legislative Program (*Program Legislasi Nasional Prolegnas*). Among the obstacles faced in the process of completing the Bills was the limited number of experts in the DPR-RI and the limited time available related to the tight meeting schedule of the DPR-RI Members.

The annual Priority Bills plus open Cumulative Bills during the 2005-2009 period came to 335 Bills. In the realization, not all of the Laws discussed by the DPR-RI were from the annual priority, but came from the Bills deemed to be important in addition to the Bills as included in the 2005-2009 Prolegnas.

Table 2.1 Percentage of Prolegnas Realization, 2005-2009

Year	Priority Bills + Open Cumulative	Approved	Percentage
2005	55	14	25.45 %
2006	45	39	86.66 %
2007	80	40	50.00 %
2008	79	61	77.21 %
2009	76	39*	51.31 %
Total	335	193	57.61 %

*per 30 September 2009

Some of the Laws passed that are significant for the life of the people during the above period include Law No. 12 of 2006 regarding Citizenship; Law No. 13 of 2006 regarding Witness and Victim Protection; Law No. 21 of 2007 regarding the Eradication of Crimes of Human Trafficking; Law No. 14 of 2008 regarding Openness of Public Information (KIP); Law No. 20 of 2008 regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME); and Law No. 25 of 2009 regarding Public Service.

Table 2.2 Bills Proposers in the 2004-2009 Period

Proposed By	Number of Bills passed into Law
DPR	97
DPD	0
President	96
Total	193

The DPD introduced Bills several times; however, before that, the DPR-RI had already introduced initiatives or had received Bills from the Government,

including a Bill regarding the Special Status of Yogyakarta and a Bill regarding the Environment.

Besides undertaking its constitutional activities, the DPR-RI, represented by the DPR's Legal Counsel, also attended and followed hearings to deliver statements in Constitutional Court hearings related to the judicial review of the Laws.



In general, in the 2004-2009 period, the DPR-RI has managed some judicial review cases, some of which were granted by the Constitutional Court, such as:

1. Article 36 of Law No. 14 of 2004 regarding the Supreme Court does not have permanent legal basis.
2. Law No. 32 of 2004 regarding Regional Governments.
3. Law No. 37 of 2004 regarding Bankruptcy and Postponement of Debt Settlement Obligations.

In court cases, the DPR-RI's Legal Counsel Team provided written statements on several cases, including:

1. Case on Law No. 40 of 2004 regarding the National Social Security System.
2. Case on Law No. 31 of 1999 regarding Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption.
3. Case on Law No. 22 of 2003 regarding the Organizational Structure and Position of the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD.
4. Case on Law No. 23 of 2003 regarding the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election.

In addition to this, the DPR-RI's Legal Counsel Team also provided statements in a Civil Suit against the DPR-RI that introduced a Bill on Anti-Pornography and Anti-Porno-action.

After the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, the implementation of the budgeting function is not limited to the discussion and passing of the State Budget, but also has a correlation with state financial matters. The legal basis for this expanded duty are some Laws related to the State Budget, such as Law No. 17 of 2003 regarding State Finance; Law No. 1 of 2004 regarding the State Treasury; and Law No. 15 of 2004 regarding the Auditing of State Financial Management and Accountability. The implementation of budgeting function is carried out by Commission I to Commission XI and by the Budgeting Board. From October 2004 to August 2009, the DPR-RI has passed 15 Bills on the State Budget.



Nevertheless, the number of approved Bills related to the State Budget is not the only measure of the DPR-RI's performance in the field of budgeting. The dynamic which took place in budget discussions, including urgent requests for budget reallocations to meet more urgent needs, constitutes performance that cannot be measured through the number of Bills in the field of budgeting that have been approved.

Table 2.3 List of Deliberation and Approval of the Proposed State Budget

Year	Number	Remarks
2005	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law Number 1 of 2005 regarding the Amendment to Law Number 36 of 2004 regarding the 2005 State Budget 2. Law Number 9 of 2005 regarding the Second Amendment to Law Number 36 of 2004 regarding the 2005 State Budget 3. Law Number 13 of 2005 regarding the 2006 State Budget 4. Preliminary Talk on the 2006 Proposed State Budget 5. Discussion on Semester I Report and Semester II Prognosis of the Implementation of the 2005 State Budget

Year	Number	Remarks
2006	6	<p>1. Law Number 2 of 2006 regarding the Calculation of the 2003 State Budget</p> <p>2. Law Number 14 of 2006 regarding the Amendment to Law Number 13 of 2005 regarding the 2006 State Budget</p> <p>3. Law Number 18 of 2006 regarding the 2006 State Budget</p> <p>4. Law Number 22 of 2006 regarding Accountability on the Implementation of the 2004 State Budget</p> <p>5. Preliminary Talk on the 2007 Proposed State Budget</p> <p>6. Discussion on Semester I Report and Semester II Prognosis of the Implementation of the 2006 State Budget</p>
2007	5	<p>1. Law Number 41 of 2007 regarding the Amendment to Law Number 18 of 2006 regarding the 2007 State Budget</p> <p>2. Law Number 45 of 2007 regarding the 2008 State Budget</p> <p>3. Law Number 46 of 2007 regarding Accountability on the Implementation of the 2005 State Budget</p> <p>4. Preliminary Talk on the 2008 Proposed State Budget</p> <p>5. Discussion on Semester I Report and Semester II Prognosis of the Implementation of the 2007 State Budget</p>
2008	5	<p>1. Law Number 16 of 2008 regarding the Amendment to Law Number 45 of 2007 regarding the 2008 State Budget</p>

Year	Number	Remarks
		<p>2. Law Number 41 of 2008 regarding the 2009 State Budget</p> <p>3. Law Number 8 of 2009 regarding Accountability on the Implementation of the 2006 State Budget</p> <p>4. Preliminary Talk on the 2009 Proposed State Budget</p> <p>5. Discussion on Semester I Report and Semester II Prognosis of the Implementation of the 2008 State Budget</p>
2009	5	<p>1. Law Number 23 of 2009 regarding the Accountability on the Implementation of the 2007 State Budget</p> <p>2. Law regarding the Amendment to Law Number 41 of 2008 regarding the 2009 State Budget</p> <p>3. Bill on the 2010 State Budget</p> <p>4. Preliminary Talk on the 2010 Proposed State Budget</p> <p>5. Discussion on Semester I Report and Semester II Prognosis of the Implementation of the 2009 State Budget</p>
Total	26	Discussion and Approval of the Proposed State Budget

In the implementation of its supervisory function, the DPR-RI supervises the executive branch as it carries out or implements the Law and the State Budget, as well as supervising government policies. The implementation of this supervisory function is carried out through work meetings and hearings between DPR-RI Commissions and their respective counterparts or joint Commission meetings, work visits, and the establishment of committees, such as Special Committees and Working Committees, in order to respond to various problems which develop in society.

Included in the implementation of the supervisory function is the use of the DPR-RI's rights and the rights of individual Members, namely the right of interpellation, right of inquiry, and right to express opinion positions. In the 2004-2009 period, there were a number of rights of interpellation and rights of inquiries proposed by DPR-RI members, which played out all the way up to Plenary Sessions. In addition to this, since the amendment to the 1945 Constitution, the DPR-RI has the authority to advise the President regarding the appointment of ambassadors and the acceptance of ambassadors from other countries (Article 13 paragraph (2) and (3) Amendment to the 1945 Constitution) and regarding the granting of an audience or abdication (Article 14 paragraph (2) first Amendment to the 1945 Constitution).

In the 2004-2009 period, there were a number of rights of interpellation and rights of inquiries proposed by DPR-RI members which made it to Plenary Sessions.

Table 2.4 The Use of the DPR-RI's Right of Inquiry in 2004-2009

Date	Case	Remarks
22 March 2005	Government Policy to Raise Fuel Prices	The first Inquiry was on 22 March 2005 following the government policy to raise the fuel price by 29% on 28 February 2005, which was rejected. The second inquiry was on 24 January 2006 following the raise of fuel prices by % on 1 October 2005. Again, the government decided to raise the fuel price by 28.7% on 24 May 2008, which was followed by a right to inquiry on 3 June 2008
24 March 2005	Case of the Sale of Pertamina Tankers	23 DPR-RI members from 10 factions proposed the right of inquiry or investigation regarding the sale of two Pertamina tankers during President

Date	Case	Remarks
		<p>Megawati Soekarnoputri's administration in 2004. Two parties that supported the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono-Jusuf Kalla's administration, namely the Golkar Party and Democrat Party, through their factions in the DPR-RI, dominated the proposal for the right of inquiry.</p>
19 May 2005	Case of Bank Mandiri's Non-Performing Loans	<p>88 DPR-RI's Members from 10 factions proposed the use of the right of inquiry to uncover and encourage the disclosure of non-performing loans at Bank Mandiri. The factions proposing the right of inquiry were: PAN Faction, PPP Faction, PDIP Faction, PDS Faction, PBR Faction, and Democracy Pioneer Star Faction (FBPD).</p>
31 May 2005	Case on Illegal Sugar Tender	<p>In the Plenary Session, the proposal for the right of inquiry on Illegal Sugar Tender was rejected. The factions rejecting the right to inquiry were the PG Faction, PD Faction, PKS Faction, BPD Faction, PPP Faction, and PBR Faction. The factions accepting the right of inquiry were the PDIP Faction, PKB Faction, and PDS Faction. The PAN Faction abstained.</p>
24 January 2006	Policy on the Importing of Rice	<p>A number of DPR-RI members proposed the right to investigate and question the government policy regarding the import of rice through the use of right of inquiry</p>

Date	Case	Remarks
		<p>and right of interpellation. However, the proposal failed in a Plenary Session as it was not supported by a majority of the members. Out of 452 members, 184 members rejected the right of inquiry and right of interpellation. 154 members supported the right of inquiry and 107 members approved the right of interpellation.</p> 
26 May 2009	Case on the Violation of Citizens' Constitutional Rights (Right of Inquiry on DPT)	<p>The problem of the DPT (permanent voter rolls) of the 2009 Legislative Election provided the impetus for voting on the use of right of inquiry. About 129 DPR-RI members approved the right of inquiry and 73 members rejected it, while one member abstained. 203 out of 550 DPR-RI members participated in the voting. The factions that approved the right to inquiry were the PG Faction, PDIP Faction, PPP Faction and PAN Faction. The factions that rejected the right to inquiry were the PD Faction, PKS Faction and PDS Faction. The PKB Faction was divided into 3 groups, 16 members approved, one rejected and one abstained.</p>

Table 2.5 The Use of the DPR-RI's Right of Interpellation

Case	Remarks
Government Policy on Import of Rice	Rejected by the Plenary Session
Government's Approval of the Resolution of United Nation's Security Council Number 1747	The President sent Ministers to provide an explanation
Settlement of the Sidoarjo Mudflow Case	Establishment of the Sidoarjo Mudflow Supervisory Team

One of the implementations of the DPR-RI's supervisory function is the appointment of Public Officials. In the 2004-2009 period, some activities regarding the appointment of public officials were:

Table 2.6 The Appointment of Public Officials by the DPR-RI, 2004-2009

DPR-RI Evaluations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed candidates for the Supervisory Commission for Business Competition (KPPU) members for the 2006-2011 period • Granting of amnesty and abolition to all parties involved in the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) • 25 candidates for Indonesian Ambassadors • Candidates for Witness and Victim Protection Agency (DPMK) members • Candidates for Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) members • Head of the Executive Agency for Upstream Oil and Gas Activity (BPM Migas)
DPR-RI Rejections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidate for Governor of BI
DPR-RI Approvals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination of member of the Supervisory Board of <i>Televisi Republik Indonesia</i> (TVRI) • Nomination of members of the Central Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPIP) for the 2007-2010 period • Nomination of Supreme Justices • Nomination of member of the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) for the 2007-2012 period • Nomination of Members and Head of Committee of Oil and Gas Downstream Regulatory Body (BPH Migas) for the 2007-2011 period • Nomination of members of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) for the 2007-2010 period • Nomination of Deputy Governor of BI • For the Public Accountant Office (KAP) to audit the annual financial management of the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia

<p>(BPK)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates for BPK members (from 7 to be 9 persons)
<p style="text-align: center;">DPR-RI Approvals</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomination of BI Deputy Governor • Nomination of KPU members • Nomination of KPK Leaders • Dismissal and appointment of the Commander of Indonesian Military • Replacement of Constitutional Court Judges • Public Accountant Office to audit the annual financial management and accountability of the BPK • Candidate for BI Governor • Candidate for BI Deputy Governor

The DPR-RI offers broad opportunities for the public to obtain information. The society may convey their aspiration and complaints either directly or in writing.

Delegations from the public that visited the DPR-RI directly and were met by DPR-RI Leaders to convey their aspiration in the 2004-2009 period are divided into several fields and area of origin. The number of delegations visiting the DPR-RI fluctuated over the last five years, as is shown in the following table.

Table 2.7 Number of Cases Reported by the Public to the DPR-RI in 2004-2009

Field	Number of Cases						Area of Origin
	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	Total	
Politics							
	10	14	11	10	2	47	DKI Jakarta, Banten, Ibrahim, AD, Bantep, Porong, Sidoarjo, Surakarta, Papua, North Maluku , Tana Toraja District, Rokan Hulu District, Timika, Ala and Abas District, Buton, Forum Perjuangan Kaukus Nusantara
Economy	8	0	1	1	1	11	Peduli Tani Nasional NGO



Education	5	4	4	1	0	14	DKI Jakarta, Central Java, North Sulawesi, National University
Social/ Culture	3	5	3	2	1	14	DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Central Sulawesi, East Java, DIY, West Java
Law	1	4	3	0	0	8	DKI Jakarta
Religion	0	1	1	1	0	3	East Java, DKI Jakarta, <i>Forum Umat Islam</i>
Total	27	28	23	15	4	97	

The community can also convey their complaints or aspirations via letter, facsimile, or email directed to leaders of the DPR-RI or leaders of the related Commission. In the 2004-2009 period, the DPR-RI received letters on various matters, including on politics, education, housing and buildings.

Table 2.8 Number of Complaint Letter Submitted (M) and Followed-Up (TL)
by DPR-RI Leaders, 2004-2009

Field	Number of Letters											
	2004- 2005		2005- 2006		2006- 2007		2007- 2008		2008- 2009		Total	
	M	TL	M	TL	M	TL	M	TL	M	TL	M	TL
Lands House s Buildings	134	117	139	82	137	148	72	50	500	437		
State Apparatus	66	60	54	36	55	61	33	35	10	10	218	200
Personnel												
Labor	21	34	40	23	18	18	7	7	2	2	88	84
Manpower												
Politics Law	301	58	648	181	415	449	224	224	82	82	1670	994
Economy and Finance	65	30	5	33	21	22	2	2	0	0	93	87
Social	48	116	254	84	85	88	15	15	2	2	404	305
Culture												
Education	13	0	36	5	23	25	5	5	0	0	77	35
Health	4	14	8	4	7	7	4	4	0	0	23	29
Religion	6	0	26	14	8	8	0	0	0	0	40	22
Forestry	11	20	4	17	17	8	2	2	3	3	37	50
Environment	15	0	12	2	44	43	9	9	0	0	80	54
Total	684	449	1,226	481	830	877	373	373	117	117	3,230	2,297

B. Profile of the DPR-RI Members

1. Education

In terms of DPR-RI members, 265 of them or 47.7% have undergraduate (S1) education, 194 or 35.0% have postgraduate education (S2) and 43 or 7.7% have doctoral (S3) education. Thus, DPR-RI's members in the 2009-2014 period have better educational qualifications than those of the previous period. Meanwhile, 33 members or 5.9% are high-school graduates and 13 or 2.3% are diploma graduates. Seven members did not state their most recent educational level. In general, members with undergraduate backgrounds or higher dominate the composition of DPR-RI members, based on level of education.

Based on educational background, most of the DPR-RI members during this period require more competent and higher quality Experts in order to meet the demands of their duties. In addition to this, DPR-RI members also expect more effective work procedures and mechanisms, particularly the support of the DPR-RI's Secretariat General. This expectation is related to the tight working condition of DPR-RI's members and the demand to have high performance.

2. Female Representation

In the 2009-2014 period, 98 women become members of DPR-RI or around 17.7% of the total number of DPR-RI members. Compared to the previous period, where women representation was only 11%, there is increased female participation in the DPR-RI during this period. This can be an indication that matters related to women will receive better attention. However, compared to the proportion of the Indonesian population in general, female representation in the parliament needs to be increased.

3. Places of Residence

Almost half the DPR-RI members, 47.2% or 262 members, live in Jakarta, while 116 or 20.9% live in the West Java area. This means that more than 2/3 of the DPR-RI members are from Jakarta and West Java. Based on residence by province, 81.46% of the DPR-RI members live on Java Island. Although this has not taken into account the residences of DPR-RI members who were also DPR-RI members in the previous period, this can serve as an indication that the representation of DPR-RI members is not proportional compared to the distribution of Indonesian population. In terms of distribution of the Indonesian population, the concentration of the population in Java Island is 55% of the national population. Therefore, representation based on area of origin needs to be more distributed in order to take into account public aspirations from all areas in Indonesia.

4. Most Recent Type of Employment

Based on KPU data, there are 165 DPR-RI members or 29.7% that were also DPR-RI members in the previous period. Meaning, around 70% of DPR-RI members in the 2009-2014 period are new members. Among the new members, 183 or 33% were private employees, 13% were entrepreneurs, and 8% were civil servants. Also, 52% are medical doctors, heads of Islamic boarding schools, and others.

5. Age

In term of age group, most of the members or 41% are 41-50 years old. If it is assumed that DPR-RI members have undergone their political career since having undergraduate degrees, then most of them are middle-aged politicians. Meanwhile, 38% are more than 50 years old. Hence, the DPR-RI is dominated by middle-aged and mature politicians.

6. Marital Status

Based on marital status, 509 members or 91.7% are married, 21 or 3.9% are single, and 10 or 1.8% are widow/widower. Fifteen members did not state their marital status.



7. Number of Family Dependents

The number of family dependent of DPR-RI members ranged from 0 to 13 children. The largest percentage is members with 3 dependents. One of the members had 13 children, and 54 members do not have children. Nine members did not state their number of dependents.

The number of family dependents of DPR-RI members is relatively the same as the general condition in Indonesia. Thus, the pattern of the fulfillment of family needs is equal to other Indonesian households.

8. Religion

466 persons or 84.0% of DPR-RI members are Muslims. The second largest proportion, which is 50 members or 9.0%, are Christian Protestant. This relatively conforms to the distribution of Indonesian population based on religion.

C. Electability Pattern

The level of electability illustrates the number of votes cast for DPR-RI members based on administration area and political party.

1. Number of Votes Case for DPR-RI Members

From the total votes cast for 511 DPR-RI members, the top five members with the highest number of votes are from the top three placing parties in the 2009 legislative election, namely the Democrat Party, PDIP and the Golkar Party.

Table 2.9 DPR-RI Members in the 2009-2014 Period with the Highest Number of Votes

No	Faction	Electoral District (Dapil)	Number of Votes
1	P-Demokrat	East Java	325,097
2	PDIP	Central Java	242,504
3	PDIP	West Kalimantan	222,021
4	P-Golkar	South Sumatra	218,991
5	P-Golkar	South Sulawesi	209,044

Source: KPU

2. Level of Electability

The electability level or percentage of DPR-RI members calculated from the electoral districts based on province is 16.87% on average. Meaning, on average, DPR-RI members won 16.86% of the provincial votes. The remainder votes tended to be given to candidates who were not elected in the legislative election.

In relation to the participation level of voters who cast their votes in the legislative election, which was 72.56%, then it is apparent that the average electability level is decreasing.

**Table 2.10 Electability Percentage of DPR-RI's Members in 2009-2014 Period,
By Province**

No	Name of Province	Percentage of Votes
1	NAD	15.06
2	North Sumatra	15.88
3	West Sumatra	18.83
4	Riau	12.87
5	Riau Island	9.91
6	Jambi	17.87
7	South Sumatra	20.10
8	Bangka Belitung Islands	12.95
9	Bengkulu	14.01
10	Lampung	14.68
11	Banten	15.82
12	DKI Jakarta	13.14
13	West Java	14.02
14	Central Java	13.62
15	DI Yogyakarta	28.59
16	East Java	11.86
17	Bali	24.14
18	NTB	18.12
19	NTT	19.08
20	West Kalimantan	22.19
21	Central Kalimantan	13.02
22	South Kalimantan	10.14
23	East Kalimantan	14.66

24	North Sulawesi	29.22
25	Central Sulawesi	12.62
26	Southeast Sulawesi	16.13
27	South Sulawesi	20.09
28	West Sulawesi	16.42
29	Gorontalo	16.66
30	Maluku	16.42
31	North Maluku	16.87
32	Papua	tad
33	West Papua	18.61
Average		16.87



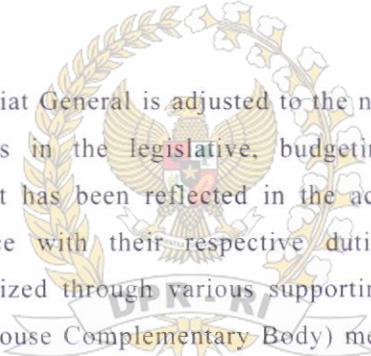
Source: KPU, tad = no data

From the distribution of level of representation in each province, DPR-RI members from Riau Island Province got the lowest number of votes, 9.9%. This means there was tight competition in the province or there were no dominant figures that could receive a significant amount of votes. Meanwhile, DPR-RI members from the North Sulawesi Province recorded the biggest number of votes, 29.2%. Members from DI Yogyakarta and Bali received votes of 28.59% and 24.14%, respectively. It is assumed that DPR-RI members from those three provinces are dominant figures or popular among voters, thus they were able to receive significant numbers of votes which made up a high percentage.

D. Supporting Elements

In order to support the smooth implementation of the DPR-RI's duties, the Secretariat General was established as set forth in Presidential Regulation No. 23 of 2005 regarding the Secretariat General of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. The DPR-RI Secretariat General is a government

apparatus whose duties and functions are under and are directly accountable to DPR-RI Leaders. The duty of the DPR-RI's Secretariat General is to provide technical, administrative and skill support to the House of Representatives.



Skill support from the DPR-RI Secretariat General is adjusted to the needs of the implementation of DPR-RI duties in the legislative, budgeting and supervision fields. So far, that support has been reflected in the activities undertaken by deputies in accordance with their respective duties and responsibilities. Skill support is optimized through various supporting data and information as input from AKD (House Complementary Body) meetings, the sending of DPR and Members working visit teams, the sending of delegations to various international forums, the acceptance and channeling of community delegations, handling complaint letters, accompaniment in the discussion of Bills and other DPR activities, provision of other skill assistance, and the provision of facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of the DPR-RI's functions.

In the 2004-2009 period, the DPR-RI Secretariat General endeavored to enhance its support in the implementation of 3 (three) of the DPR-RI's functions; in the discussion on Bills and establishing a system of supporting units that specifically carry out activities in the drafting of DPR Initiative Bills, done by establishing the functional position of Legal Drafter. Skill support came in the form of legal drafting and the formulation of academic materials as well as judicial review at the Constitutional Court. The DPR-RI Secretariat General also holds seminars, does research and assessments, area visits, and builds cooperation with various higher education institutions/universities in relation to legal drafting and the formulation of academic materials. In the process of Bill deliberation, the Secretariat General provides facility support for all of the DPR's activities including: meeting preparation, data and information preparation, formulation of conclusion concepts and meeting minutes, duplication and distribution of meeting outcomes, and the socialization of Bills to be discussed.

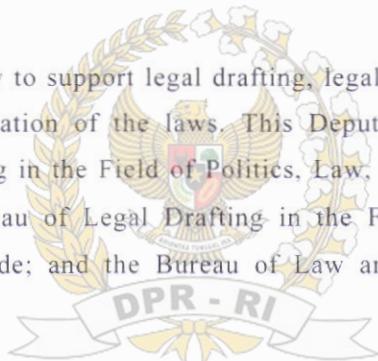
In order to facilitate DPR-RI activities in the field of budgeting, the DPR-RI Secretariat General provides technical, administrative and skill support to the DPR-RI, including coordination among working units of the DPR-RI Secretariat General, the BURT Secretariat, the BANGGAR Secretariat, and partner institutions of the concerned commissions. The support is also given through research, assessment and analysis, data and information collection for the State Budget discussion, monitoring on the use of financial balance fund between central and regional governments, and data and information collection in the form of a SOE database and development of the State Budget. In the 2010-2014 period, the DPR-RI Secretariat General also established the functional position of budget analyst, who formulates work procedures of coordination with other working units or concerned Commissions in the meetings on State Budget discussion.

In the field of supervision, the DPR-RI Secretariat General supports the implementation of DPR-RI duties through work meetings, RDP, RDPU and various consultative meetings. In addition to this, the Secretariat General also assists DPR-RI activities during field visits and working visits to various provinces and in formulating reports to be discussed with the related Ministries or institutions.

In regard to the enhancement of service quality to the DPR-RI, the Secretariat General actively participates in regional and international Secretariat General forums, namely the Association of Secretary General of Parliament (ASGP) and the Secretaries-General Forum of Asia-Pacific Parliaments (SGFAPP). One of the prominent issues in those forums is the support of information technology in the parliament's working mechanism.

The DPR-RI Secretariat General is currently led by a Secretary General who serves as coordinator, administrator and policymaker in the Secretariat General. In running its functions, the Secretary General is assisted by four deputies, namely the Deputy of Legislation, Deputy of Budget and

Supervision, Deputy of Sessions and Inter-parliamentary Cooperation, and Deputy of Administration. Every Deputy is in charge of several bureaus and every bureau is in charge of several divisions and sub-divisions.



The Deputy of Legislation has the duty to support legal drafting, legal affairs and the monitoring of the implementation of the laws. This Deputy is in charge of the Bureau of Legal Drafting in the Field of Politics, Law, Human Rights, and Public Welfare; the Bureau of Legal Drafting in the Field of Economy, Finance, Industry, and Trade; and the Bureau of Law and Law Implementation Monitoring.

The Deputy of Budget and Supervision has the duty to provide technical, administrative and skill support in the fields of budgeting and supervision. This Deputy is in charge of the Bureau of Budget Analysis and State Budget Implementation, the Bureau of Legislative Supervision, and the Center for Data and Information Analysis and Processing (P3DI). The P3DI, through the Analysis Division, undertakes research, analysis, processing of data and information on the development of DPR-RI, in order to support the duties of House Complementary Bodies (AKD). The Secretariat General also supported the establishment of the functional position of researcher, which is currently divided into economic and public policy researcher, legal researcher, social welfare researcher, domestic politic researcher and international relation researcher. In addition to this, the P3DI also develops the DPR-RI's internet website at www.dpr.go.id, prepares the format of openness of public information (KIP), and E-procurement (E-proc). The P3DI is also in charge of the Library Division and manages documentation and archives.

The Deputy of Sessions and Inter-parliamentary Cooperation has the duty to prepare session materials and inter-parliamentary cooperation, services for DPR-RI sessions, public relations and information, and services for DPR-RI Leaders. This Deputy is in charge of the Bureau of Sessions, the Leadership Secretariat Bureau, the Bureau of Inter-parliamentary cooperation, and the

Bureau of Public Relations and Information. During the 2004-2009 period, the activities carried out included:

- Opening Speeches of Session I, II, III, and IV in every session year;
- State Address of the President of the Republic Indonesia in respect to the Independence Day and Government Introductory Remarks on the State Budget Bill;
- Faction General Overviews on the State Budget Bill and its Financial Note;
- Speech of the House Speaker in respect to the DPR-RI's Anniversary;
- Government's Reply to Faction General Overview on the State Budget Bill and its Financial Note;
- Second Level Discussion Decision Making on various Bills, including the State Budget Bill.

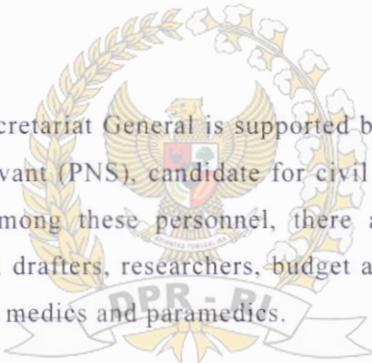


Meanwhile, administrative and technical service activities provided during the 2009-2014 period included:

- Special Committee of House Right of Inquiry on the Case of Sale of Pertamina Tankers;
- Special Committee on Initiative Bill on Amendment to Law No. 31 of 1997 regarding the Military Court;
- Bill on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation Number 2 of 2005 regarding the Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Area and Community Life of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province and Nias Island – North Sumatra Province into Law;
- Special Committee on the Initiative Bill on Citizenship;
- Bill on Regional Tax and Regional Retribution Tariffs;
- Bill on Political Parties
- Bill on the Organizational Structure and Position of the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD.

The Deputy of Administration has the duty to administer and carry out activities in the field of planning and supervision, personnel, finance, equipment and household affairs within the DPR-RI. In order to carry out

these duties, this deputy is in charge of the Bureau of Planning and Supervision, the Bureau of Membership and Personnel, the Bureau of Finance, the Bureau of Buildings and Installation Maintenance, and Bureau of General Affairs.



As of 1 February 2010, the DPR-RI Secretariat General is supported by 1,868 personnel having the status of civil servant (PNS), candidate for civil servant (CPNS) and outsourced personnel. Among these personnel, there are 185 functional personnel consisting of legal drafters, researchers, budget analysts, librarians, archivists, computer experts, medics and paramedics.

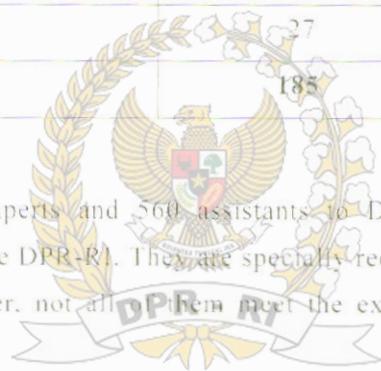
Table 2.11 Number of Employees of the DPR-RI Secretariat General, per 1 February 2010

No.	Status	Total (Persons)
1.	Civil Servants (including 96 CPNS)	1,443
2.	Contracted workers – Housing	52
3.	Contracted workers – Building and Guest (Dungtam)	20
4.	Contracted workers – Security and Control (Pamdal)	53
5.	Outsourced workers	300
Total		1,868

Table 2.12 Number of Functional Personnel of the DPR-RI Secretariat General Per 1 February 2010

No.	Position	Total (Persons)
1.	Medic or Paramedic	33
2.	Archivist	19
3.	Librarian	7

4.	Computer Expert	18
5.	Researcher	81
6.	Legal Drafter Candidate	27
Total		185



In addition to this, there are 733 experts and 560 assistants to DPR-RI members to strengthen the support to the DPR-RI. They are specially recruited through professional agencies. However, not all of them meet the expected qualifications.

Table 2.13 Number of Experts in the DPR-RI, 2009-2014

No.	Position	Total (Person)
1.	Experts for Members	560
2.	Experts for Complimentary Bodies	
	a. Commission	60
	b. Board	45
	c. Leaders	18
3.	Faction	76
Total		759

The Secretariat General has basically possessed and developed numerous work procedures as guidelines in the implementation of a parliamentary supporting system as set forth in standard operational procedures (SOP) to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of Secretariat General's duties. So far, there are 51 work procedures regulating the management of the supporting elements.

E. Public Expectations and Opinions about the DPR

Although it has not been a year since Indonesia has had new legislative members since the 2009 general election, a negative image already burdens the new DPR-RI members, related to media coverage of previous DPR-RI members who are involved in a number of legal cases. These include bribery in the appointment of public officials and involvement in forest conversion and zoning conversion in the provinces.



The above cases correspond with the results of a survey conducted by Global Corruption Barometer in 2009 on the perception of 500 respondents in Jakarta (300 respondents) and Surabaya (200 respondents) about which institutions they perceived as being the most corrupt. The survey results recorded that the legislative body is considered the most corrupt institution.

Table 2.14 Score Comparison of the Most Corrupt Institutions in Indonesia

Institution	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Political Party	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	No survey	4.0
Legislative Body	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1		4.4
Police Department	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2		-
Court	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.1		4.1

Source: Global Corruption Barometer (Indonesia), 2009

Note: range of score 1-5; 1 = not corrupt at all, 5 = very corrupt

The image of DPR-RI and its Members is not only burdened by corruption cases, but also by news coverage on the negative behavior of DPR-RI members which is unacceptable to the public. Among such media coverage:

- DPR-RI members often do not attend the meetings sessions, lack of discipline in regard to meeting schedule, and even falling asleep during meetings and sessions.
- The quality of questions and statements from DPR-RI members is not sharp or focused.
- DPR-RI members are quick-tempered, cannot control their emotion, often have verbal battles, and say inappropriate things according to public ethics.
- DPR-RI visits to foreign countries are ineffective.

However, the public still has high hopes for the DPR-RI members of the 2009-2014 period, because around 70% of them are new members. A poll conducted by Kompas daily newspaper in the Barometer column indicates that 54.6% of the public believe and highly believe in the capacity and capability of DPR-RI members. But only 42.5% believe that the Members support the public interest. Only 34.6% believe that DPR-RI members voice the aspirations of marginalized groups.

Another poll in *Kompas* shows public faith in the DPR-RI of the 2009-2014 period in carrying out the public's aspirations, which measured 48.1%, compared to a similar poll regarding the DPR-RI of the 2004-2009 period, which only measured 33.7%. It is believed that this expectation will increase if DPR-RI members are more enthusiastic and immediately submit the Wealth Report of Public and Government Officials (*Laporan Harta Kekayaan Penyelenggara Negara LHKPN*).

II.2 Potential and Problems

In carrying out its duties, functions, and authorities, the DPR-RI is influenced by the strategic environment, whether for internal or external potentials and problems.

A. Internal

The Internal Potential of the DPR-RI is as follows:

a. Duties and Authority

The amendment to the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 27 of 2009 give duties and authorities to DPR-RI to draft laws, determine the State Budget, undertake supervision on the implementation of the laws and the State Budget, select and give approval on the appointment of public officials, and give approval on the President's duty to declare war, peace, and make agreements with other countries; granting of amnesty and abolition; appointment of Indonesian ambassadors and placement of the ambassadors of other countries; and approval on transfer of ownership of state assets. These duties and authorities are in line with the DPR-RI institution, which is comprised of members of political parties that participate in the general election, and who are elected by the people through general elections.

b. Institution

Law No. 27 of 2009 gives authority to the DPR-RI to strengthen its institution through a comprehensive support system, namely technical, administrative and skill support by determining a performance-based budget that is supported by general and specific cost standards and is expected to be able to enhance the performance of the DPR-RI and its Members in carrying out their constitutional duties. Technical, administrative and skill supports are related to the implementation of DPR-RI duties as a partner to the Government, whether for the legislative, budgeting and supervisory functions that are in need of skill and mastery in the respective fields. The application of a specific cost standard is related to budget support for the DPR-RI for the implementation of its duties which have special characteristics and specializations.

c. Capacities of DPR-RI Members

For the 2009-2014 period, around 47.7% of DPR-RI members have undergraduate (S1) degrees, 35.0% have postgraduate degrees (S2) and 7.7%

have doctoral (S3) degrees. Considering their education level, it can be concluded that DPR-RI Members have highly sufficient capacity and competence in carrying out their duties and authorities. Thus, overall, it is expected that the DPR-RI will have better performance than the previous period.

d. Pattern of Representation

Around 75% of DPR-RI members in the 2009-2014 period are new members. Although it can be assumed that they do not have experience as people's representatives, 41% of the members are 41-50 years old, which is middle-aged and mature. Thus, it can be interpreted that most of the members have sufficient experience through their activities. Around 13% of DPR-RI members are women, which indicate an increased proportion of females compared to the DPR-RI of the previous period, when it was 11%. It is expected that the increased proportion of women can enhance the DPR-RI's performance in representing the aspirations of women's and children's groups.

Internal problems faced by the DPR-RI:

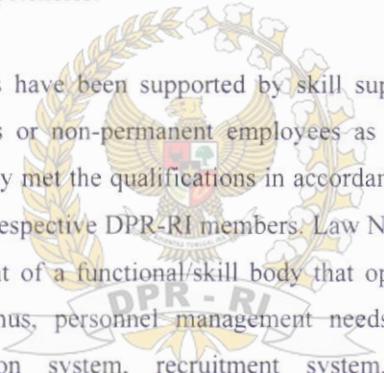
a. Management of House Duty Implementation and the Support System

Although the DPR-RI has been equipped with House Complementary Bodies (AKD) and supporting elements from the Secretariat General, and in the future also supported by functional skill bodies, to date it still faces problems in the implementation of parliamentary duties, because, among other things, there is no comprehensive and integrated management system that regulates the work mechanism and procedure among the AKD, Secretariat General, and other supporting elements (experts and personal assistants) and the establishment of functional skill bodies. It is expected that the management system will be able to enhance the effectiveness of overall implementation of the DPR-RI's duties and authorities.

b. Enhancement of DPR-RI Capacity

As a legislative body, the DPR-RI is mandated to carry out the functions of legislating, budgeting, supervision, appointment of public officials, and advising the President for certain duties. Although in terms of educational background the

DPR-RI members have adequate competence, yet in carrying out the parliamentary duties they need to be supported by specific skills. Therefore, there needs to be adequate skill support that can assist the AKD and DPR-RI Members based on specific skill competencies.



Although the 560 DPR-RI members have been supported by skill supporting personnel, whether by civil servants or non-permanent employees as well as personal assistants, they have not fully met the qualifications in accordance with the duties and responsibilities of the respective DPR-RI members. Law No. 27 of 2009 has mandated the establishment of a functional/skill body that optimizes those elements of competencies; thus, personnel management needs to be prepared, including a coordination system, recruitment system, work mechanisms and procedures, a hierarchy and career system, and a remuneration system.

c. The Support of the Secretariat General

In line with the demand for enhanced capacity and performance of the DPR-RI, there needs to be enhancement of the Secretariat General's capacity in supporting the implementation of DPR-RI duties. In the context of Law No. 27 of 2009, there needs to be bureaucratic reform in the Secretariat General in the areas of management, human resources, and organizational aspects, including the personnel remuneration system.

d. Capacity of the House Complementary Bodies (AKD)

There are currently 20 (twenty) Complementary Bodies consisting of 7 (seven) DPR-RI Boards and Leaders, 11 (eleven) Commissions, and Special Committees that are non-permanent in nature. In carrying out their duties, commissions have a varied and broad scope of work, as reflected from their counterparts and the intensity of the number of problems that need to be handled by the DPR-RI. This limitation is also due to non-optimum work mechanisms and performance of the supporting elements. Meanwhile, the supporting expert staff members are not handling these substantial needs.

e. The Management of DPR-RI Household Affairs

The Household Affairs Board (*Badan Urusan Rumah Tangga* BURT), headed by the House Speaker, is a House Complementary Body that is responsible for the household affairs policies, including the formulation, planning and supervision of the Secretariat General's activities and the implementation of the household affairs budget. In this legal standing, BURT still does not have sufficient capacity, whether in terms of human resources, management, or supporting facilities and infrastructure. This obstacle needs to be managed by prioritizing the strengthening of BURT as the Complementary Body which has broad responsibilities for the smooth implementation of DPR duties.



f. Infrastructure and Facilities

Infrastructure and facilities, particularly the buildings in the legislative complex, are now deemed to be in excess of their maximum capacity. The development of the legislative complex, which was not initially planned to be a legislative complex and buildings, has made the availability and completeness of infrastructures and facilities, both in terms of physical and functional space, become less than adequate. Additionally, this complex also has important historical and statehood aspects.

To support the implementation of the activities of the DPR-RI and its Members, as well as the activities of its supporting elements, a plan has been prepared in the format of a Grand Design, which needs to be immediately reviewed and improved in line with the need to strengthen the DPR-RI institution in the long term.

Furthermore, in order to enhance the effectiveness of parliamentary activities and the activities of the supporting elements, there needs to be enhanced availability and updating of DPR-RI facilities in order to conduct parliamentary sessions, meetings, accommodate aspirations and communicate with the society. In addition to supporting House duties, the facilities must be able to meet the needs of the DPR-RI, its Members and supporting elements in carrying out day-to-day activities.

B. External

External challenges and opportunities include:

a. The Indonesian Constitutional System

The consequence of the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution is the change to the constitutional system. Constitutionally, there is a balance of power between the DPR-RI and the Government. The influence of the separation of power for the DPR-RI also has a consequence of a demand for balanced DPR-RI performance, meaning that the DPR-RI must be able to balance the Government's capacity through the checks and balances mechanism. Therefore, the DPR-RI must strengthen its institution in the aspects of parliamentary matters, skill support, administrative support, and infrastructure and facility support.

b. Relation between the DPR-RI and State Agencies

With the establishment of State Agencies, including the House of Regional Representatives (DPD), the Constitutional Court (MK), the General Election Commission (KPU), the Judicial Commission (KY), Indonesian Military (TNI), the Indonesian Police Department (Polri); and the establishment of several auxiliary state agencies, the duties of which are to assist the existing State Agencies, then there needs to be a strengthening of the procedures and mechanisms of the DPR-RI's relationships with those State Agencies, including :

1. Relationship between the DPR and MPR, including in the dismissal of the President and/or Vice President during their terms.
2. Relationship between the DPR-RI and BPK, including in receiving reports of BPK audits; consultation regarding BPK audits; and requests for audits in certain cases to be followed up.
3. Relationship between the DPR-RI and MA, including in the selection of candidate for supreme justices, as proposed by the Judicial Commission; consultative meetings regarding legal matters and courts under its jurisdiction.
4. Relationship between the DPR-RI and MK, including in matter of requests for judicial reviews.

5. Relationship between the DPR-RI and the Bank of Indonesia, including in the supervision of the implementation of laws.
6. Relationship between the DPR and KPU, including in the implementation of general elections.

Among the important DPR-RI duties are the involvement of the DPR-RI in the appointment of public officials through the provision of advice, approval, introduction of candidates, the selection and fit and proper tests for Constitutional Judges, Supreme Justices, Members of the Judicial Commission, Members of the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK), Members of the General Election Commission, Board of Governors of the Bank of Indonesia, Ambassadors, and membership at the state agencies established by Law. In carrying out the responsibility of the appointment of public officials, the DPR-RI must have professional capacity related to the capacity and credibility of the officials in question.

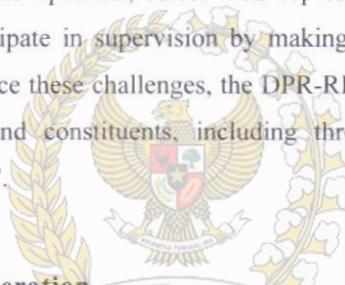
d. The DPR-RI's Image

In the implementation of its duties and authorities, the DPR-RI, so far, still has an image that is not always positive in the society. This image is established, among other things, through media publication and demands from various non-governmental organizations, community organizations, and community groups. In order to face future challenges, a positive image of the DPR-RI needs to be formed, one that can be made gradually through enhanced performance, enforcement of the code of conduct and code of ethics, evaluation of DPR-RI members' performance, internal supervision, transparency and openness to the public, and opening broad access to information to the public.

e. Social Conditions

Indonesia, which is one of the largest democratic countries, positions the DPR-RI as the legislative body to accommodate and respond to the aspirations and expectations of the society. However, Indonesia still faces obstacles, as the social

condition does not enable understanding or political awareness, and thus is unable to be involved in the implementation and supervision of development. Therefore, the DPR-RI has the responsibility to enhance community awareness regarding their political right to express opinions, select their representatives, convey their aspirations, and to participate in supervision by making political approaches to the public. In order to face these challenges, the DPR-RI needs to enhance access to the community and constituents, including through the establishment of a “house of aspiration”.



f. International Parliamentary Cooperation

In carrying out bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation, through membership in various international organizations like IPU, APA, PUIC, FASPPED, APPF, etc, and through involvement in international conferences, the DPR-RI has the opportunity to share information in the framework of strengthening and upholding parliamentary institutions, in accordance with the conditions and interest of the respective nations. Within the framework of international cooperation, the DPR-RI has the opportunity to undertake review, analysis, and evaluation regarding the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties and authorities, and to build up politics and democracy for the Republic of Indonesia.



CHAPTER III

Vision, Mission, Goals, and Basic Values

III.1 DPR-RI's Vision

In accordance with the position of the Strategic Plan as the guideline for directing the achievement of long-term goals in the implementation of constitutional duties of the House of Representatives, the Strategic Plan contains a long-term Vision¹ and Mission² as the basis in preparing policy direction for the next 5 (five) years. The DPR-RI vision which was referred to in the preparation of the 2010-2014 Strategic Plan is:

The realization of the DPR RI as a Credible Legislative Body in carrying out its responsibility of achieving a fair and prosperous society

A credible Legislative Body, is the basic value in carrying out the responsibility of public representation that is effective, accountable, transparent, aspiring, responsive and accommodative.

¹ The DPR-RI's vision is the crystallization of organizational norms which have become the direction in building the commitment for stakeholders of the legislative body to realize the noble aspirations for the future.

As the DPR-RI still does not have a long-term plan, then in the formulation of the Strategic Plan, the DPR-RI's Vision was determined in order to guide DPR-RI policies and activities in the medium-term. In the formulation of the long-term plan, the Vision as set forth in the Strategic Plan can be re-evaluated.

² The DPR-RI's mission is an explanation of its Vision for turning organizational norms into basic policy and strategy which is gradually implemented.

As the DPR-RI still does not have a long-term plan, then the DPR-RI's Mission in the Strategic Plan is derived from the norms set forth in the DPR-RI's Vision, and is not explicitly intended to be an intermediary mission. In the formulation of the long-term plan, the Mission as set forth in the Strategic Plan can be re-evaluated.

A fair and prosperous society, is the ideal goal of the development of quality civil society that is prosperous in material and spiritual terms, and democratic in the intention and work of the development of the Republic of Indonesia.

III.2 The DPR-RI's Mission

The DPR-RI's Mission is basically an ~~explication of the~~ ^{clarification of the} DPR-RI's Vision, to make it more focused and directed, by considering the conditions and development of policy, laws and regulations, main ~~and~~ ^{and} responsibilities, and the institution of the DPR-RI.



The DPR-RI mission is the basis for the formulation of the DPR-RI's strategy, policy, and organizational program, particularly in the framework of the long-term planning system, medium-term as represented by the Strategic Plan, and annual working plan. Hence, the determination of the DPR-RI's Mission is important to direct the activities for the next five years, the determination of priorities, and in maintaining the sustainability of the DPR-RI's activities.

The principles adhered to in the formulation of the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Mission are:

- 1) The DPR-RI's Vision becomes the basis for the formulation of the DPR-RI's Mission and the formulation of strategy and policy, programs and performance indicators.
- 2) The DPR-RI's Mission refers to performance demands in the implementation of the primary duties of the legislative body.
- 3) The DPR-RI's Mission substantially accommodates the potential and obstacles faced by the legislative body.

With the above considerations, the DPR-RI's Mission is formulated as follows:

- 
- 1. To realize the efficient and effective implementation of legislative functions**
 - 2. To realize accountable and transparent implementation of the state budgeting function**
 - 3. To realize transparent and effective implementation of the supervisory function**
 - 4. To realize a DPR-RI institution which is strong, aspiring, responsive and accommodative**

with the following delineations:

- 1. To realize the efficient and effective implementation of legislative functions**, which is building and strengthening the management in legal drafting through professional and rigorous pattern of support.
- 2. To realize accountable and transparent implementation of the state budgeting function**, which is enhancing the accountability and accuracy of State Budget allocations for maximum public prosperity.
- 3. To realize transparent and effective implementation of the supervisory function**, which is building openness and access for the public in the supervision of the implementation of laws, governance, the use of the development budget, and government policy.
- 4. To realize a DPR-RI institution which is strong, aspiring, responsive and accommodative**, which is building a strong legislative body in fighting for people's aspirations and enhancing access in accommodating people's aspirations through a skill support pattern and well-equipped and accurate communication infrastructure and facility which can reach the public.

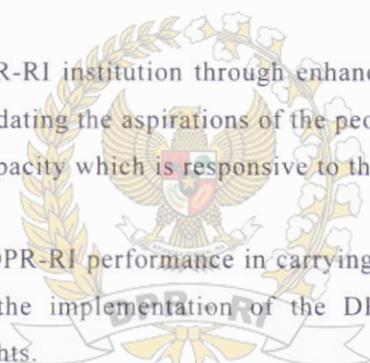
III.3 Goals

The DPR-RI's Vision and Mission basically provide direction in the realization of a credible House of Representatives towards a fair and prosperous society within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic

of Indonesia based on the *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution. To achieve these missions, the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan is directed towards the achievement of the following main goals:

1. To realize efficient and effective implementation of legislative function, with the following goals:
 - 1) The realization of the DPR-RI as an independent and professional legislative body through the power of legal drafting and the implementation of legislative functions.
 - 2) The development of optimum and sustainable DPR-RI capacity in the drafting of high-quality legislation.
 - 3) The achievement of a credible DPR-RI institution in carrying out its legislative function.
2. To realize the accountable and transparent implementation of the state budgeting function, with the following goals:
 - 1) The realization of accountable and transparent budgeting policies
 - 2) The development of the DPR-RI's capacity in determining the State Budget in line with the needs of society.
 - 3) The achievement of good and trusted parliamentary management in the implementation of the budgeting function.
3. To realize transparent and effective implementation of the supervisory function, with the following goals:
 - 1) The achievement of a strong DPR-RI image through the implementation of effective, efficient and high-quality supervisory function.
 - 2) The realization of optimum and sustainable implementation of supervisory system in order to create good governance.
 - 3) The achievement of accountable supervisory performance as a form of transparency of the legislative body to the society.
 - 4) The achievement of trusted parliamentary management in the implementation of the supervisory function.



- 
4. To realize a strong, aspiring, responsive and accommodative DPR-RI institution, with the following goals:
 - 1) The realization of a strong DPR-RI institution in fighting for the aspiration of the people.
 - 2) The realization of aspiring DPR-RI institution through enhanced and effective measures in accommodating the aspirations of the people.
 - 3) The achievement of DPR-RI capacity which is responsive to the needs of society.
 - 4) The achievement of optimum DPR-RI performance in carrying out its constitutional duties through the implementation of the DPR-RI's financial and administrative rights.
 - 5) The achievement of parliamentary management which is believed will actively participate in international parliamentary cooperation.
 - 6) The enforcement of the Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics in order to achieve the smooth implementation of DPR functions.
 - 7) Enhanced roles and functions of the House Complementary Bodies in regard to an accountable and transparent image.

III.4 Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives to be achieved in the 2010-2014 period are:

1. A program to implement the DPR-RI's legislative function, in order to ensure legal certainty for the people in running their life through the establishment of quality legal products.
2. A program to implement the DPR-RI's budgeting function, in order to support a State Budget policy and DPR-RI budget policy that are on target, transparent and accountable.
3. A program to implement the DPR-RI's supervisory function to supervise government policy and manage state finances that meet the aspirations of the public.
4. A program to implement DPR-RI institutional strengthening, in order to produce a legislative body that can fight for the aspirations of the people.

5. A reliable program for management support and the implementation of other technical duties at the DPR-RI's Secretariat General, for the implementation of DPR-RI activities.
6. A program to enhance the infrastructure and facilities at the DPR-RI's Secretariat General, in order to support management that is integrated with updated and accurate data and information, for planning, implementation, control and reporting.



III.5 Basic Values

The achievement of the stated Vision, Mission, and Goals needs to be supported by basic values that will be the basis for the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties and its supporting elements. These basic values are the DPR-RI as the people's representative body that is able to carry out the duty of people's sovereignty, and is responsible in carrying out people's aspirations through the functions as mandated in the 1945 Constitution. The basic values of the legislative body in a democratic atmosphere serve as the foundation of the work culture in making decisions and implementing activities of the DPR-RI. These values are:

1. Representation

The institution and members of the DPR-RI reflect all political and social power in the society, and hold the spirit of togetherness and equality among members.

2. Transparency

The work and performance of the DPR-RI puts forward the spirit of openness in carrying out its responsibilities.

3. Accessibility

The work and performance of the DPR-RI can be accessed by the public.

4. Accountability

The work and performance of the DPR-RI must be accounted for to the people.

5. Effectiveness

The work and performance of the DPR-RI have influence and impact at the national, international and local levels.



Table 3.1

Framework of the DPR-RI's Basic Values

Representation	Transparency	Accessibility	Accountability	Effectiveness
Number of DPR-RI Members is adequate to represent all aspirations of the society	The work and performance of the DPR-RI and its Members are informed to the society	The society and constituents have easy access to convey their aspirations to the DPR-RI and its Members	The performance of the DPR-RI and its Members can be accounted for to the society and constituents	The DPR-RI and its Members are able to carry out their duties professionally and in a high-quality manner
The proportion of DPR-RI members represents the interest groups in society	The DPR-RI's work and performance in legal drafting, budgeting, and supervision can be accessed by the society	Availability of facilities to convey the aspirations of the constituents and society in the electoral districts of DPR-RI members	The use of facilities by the DPR-RI and its Members can be accounted for to the society and constituents	The DPR-RI's budget is adequate and well-utilized in supporting the implementation of society and constituents' main aspirations
The capacities of the DPR-RI members is able to represent the interest	The support of professional public relations to	Scheduled submission of people's aspirations to the DPR-RI	Accountable and the support of utilization of the DPR-RI's PNS skill	Effectiveness in function to support the DPR-RI's budget

Representation	Transparency	Accessibility	Accountability	Effectiveness
groups in society	communicate the work and performance of the DPR-RI to society			duty implementation of the DPR-RI and its Members
The proportion of DPR-RI membership represents a regeneration of the legislative body	The support of reliable information systems to communicate the work and performance of the DPR-RI to society	Availability of means of communication to convey people's and constituent's aspirations to the DPR-RI	DPR-RI Member obedience and discipline to the regulations, code of conduct, and code of ethics	The support of data and information to support the duty implementation of the DPR-RI and its Members
Adequate proportion of females in the DPR-RI membership	Budget utilization to implement DPR-RI programs can be informed to society	The society has easy access to convey their aspirations to the DPR-RI and its Members	The integrity of DPR-RI Members represents a value that is free from collusion, corruption, and nepotism	Availability of polling facilities on the performance of the DPR-RI and its Members
The areas of origin of DPR-RI Members represents a distribution of the Indonesian population	DPR-RI meetings and sessions are open and can be accessed by the society	Availability of adequate public and private space for DPR-RI Members	Qualification of DPR-RI membership by political parties	Adequate capacity and quality of inter-parliamentary cooperation

Representation	Transparency	Accessibility	Accountability	Effectiveness
Adequate schedule of DPR-RI Members' working visits to electoral districts to hear the aspirations of the constituents	Scheduled broadcast of the activities of the DPR-RI and its Members by the media	Supporting facilities for Members to meet with community elements constituents	Adequate capability of DPR-RI Members to understand the substance of their counterparts	Adequate quality of consultation between the DPR-RI and Provincial DPRIDs and District/City DPRIDs
Adequate supporting facilities for DPR-RI Members to accommodate the aspirations of the constituents in the electoral districts	Adequate supporting facilities for DPR-RI Members to carry out their duties	Utilization of campaign fund for DPR-RI Members	Sustainable enhancement of the capacity of DPR-RI Members	The competence and proportion skill of experts are in between DPR-RI
Consumers and the public have access to visit DPR-RI Members	Adequate financial and administrative rights of DPR-RI Members to carry out their duties	Adequate support for DPR-RI and its Members in carrying out their functions	The competence and proportion skill of experts are in between DPR-RI	
Adequate number of experts to support the duty				



Representation	Transparency	Accessibility	Accountability	Effectiveness
implementation of DPR-RI Members			accordance with the needs of the DPR-RI and its Members	counterparts and the number of DPR-RI Members
Adequate expert competencies to support the duty implementation of DPR-RI Members			Recruitment of experts for the DPR-RI and its Members is in line with regulations	
Proportion of experts represents the diversity of area characteristics in Indonesia			The financial rights of experts are in accordance with the competence and duties	
The proportion of supporting staff represents a regeneration potential			The support of the DPR-RI's report and transcript archives system	
Adequate means of communication for DPR-RI Members to convey			Library support in the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties and	

Representation	Transparency	Accessibility	Accountability	Effectiveness
public aspirations			information for the public	





CHAPTER IV

POLICY DIRECTION AND STRATEGY



IV.1 Policy Direction for National Long-Term Development

A. Future Challenges

The 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan (National RPJP) as set forth in Law No. 17 of 2007 specifies several current and future National challenges. Some challenges related to the functions and authorities of the DPR-RI are in the fields of politics and law.

In the 2005-2025 National RPJP it is stated that the biggest challenge for the next twenty years is maintaining and preserving a sustainable democratic consolidation process. In order to maintain the democratic momentum, there needs to be political structure reforms, improvement of political processes, and development of a more democratic political culture, so that democracy can be implemented in a concurrently and sustainable manner, so that the procedural and substantial democratic objectives can be achieved. Moreover, democratic consolidation needs the support of all Indonesian people within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The main challenge is reconfirming the important meaning of national unity by considering background diversity and social conditions. This includes the aspects of decentralization, social justice and political sensitivity that are still yet to be resolved, such as the problems of federalism, application of Islamic Shariah, and the relationship between the state and religion.

Another challenge in the implementation of democratic consolidation is building National reconciliation in the settlement and completion of past problems, such as gross violations of human rights and political crimes committed in the name of the State.

Related to the formulation of a new format for the Central-Regional relationship, the future challenge is creating Central-Regional relationships that are really capable of harmonizing the interest and efforts to strengthen the NKRI and maintaining the development of the democratic climate and dynamic at the local and regional levels.



Another democratic challenge is the weak condition of the society, both in terms of economy and education. Therefore, in the next twenty years, political education will be a means of social transformation towards democracy. A strong society highly depends on the capacity of the society to respond to and understand the dynamics of the global and domestic markets, and the effectiveness of the interaction among the state, civil society and the market in realizing a democratic country.

Furthermore, the effort of maintaining democratic consolidation process faces a challenge of encouraging the building of independent political parties that have the capacity to undertake political education for the public, to aggregate and find an outlet for the political aspirations of the people, and to select political leaders that will professionally manage state governance.

In regard to the legal aspects, the future challenge is creating a national legal system that ensures the supremacy of law and human rights, based on fairness and truth.

B. The Long-Term Development Mission

The long-term mission related to the above challenges is to strengthen the role of the DPR-RI in realizing a democratic society that is based on the law and results in an equal and fair distribution of development.

In a 'democratic society that is guided by law' there are efforts to make democratic institution which are more solid; to strengthen the role of the civil society; to strengthen the quality of decentralization and regional autonomy; to ensure media development and media freedom in communicating public interests; legal structure reform; the

enhancement of legal culture, and law enforcement that is fair, consistent, non-discriminative, and supports common people.

In the 'equal and fair distribution of the development' there are efforts to enhance regional development; to reduce overall social imbalances, supports weak communities, groups and areas/regions; drastic reduction of poverty and unemployment; provision of equal access for the society to various social services and economic facilities and infrastructure; and the elimination of discrimination on various aspects, including gender.



C. Direction of Long-Term Development

The direction of long-term development in order to implement the Missions that are relevant with the functions, duties, and authorities of the DPR-RI are:

1. Reinforcing democratic institutions to be more solid;
2. Strengthening the role of the civil society so that the bottom-up participatory development process can be carried out well.
3. Developing a responsive society that can encourage the spirit of volunteerism in line with the meaning of *gotong royong*;
4. Strengthening the quality of decentralization and regional autonomy;
5. Ensuring media development and freedom in communicating the interests of the people;
6. Undertaking legal structure reform that is fair, non-discriminative, and supports the common people.

IV.2 The DPR-RI's Policy Direction and Strategy

The amendment to the 1945 Constitution has given the DPR-RI a strategic position and function in terms of legal drafting, determining the State Budget, and undertaking supervision. This amendment has the consequences of enhancing the roles and functions of the DPR-RI. As a state agency that carries out the mandate and aspirations of the Indonesian people, the DPR-RI must produce optimum performance.

Law No. 27 of 2009 regarding the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD has stipulated the duties and authorities of the DPR-RI to draft laws; determine the State Budget; undertake supervision on the implementation of the laws and State Budget, to give approval on the President's statements on war, peace, and agreements with other countries; to give advice to the President on the granting of amnesty and abolition; to give advice to the President on the appointment of ambassadors and the placement of ambassadors of other countries; to select members of the BPK, to approve members of the Judicial Commission, to approve Supreme Justices, to select members of the Constitutional Court, and to approve the transfer of ownership of State assets.



Furthermore, Law No. 27 of 2009 also mandates the DPR-RI to prepare specific cost standards in accordance with Article 73 paragraph (2); the DPR-RI regulation regarding accountability of the DPR-RI's financial management in accordance with Article 73 paragraph (4); to formulate annual performance reports to be submitted to the public in accordance with Article 73 paragraph (5); to strengthen the DPR-RI's BURT institution in accordance with Article 133; to formulate the code of ethics of the DPR-RI in accordance with Article 207; to establish and manage functional skill bodies in accordance with Article 392 paragraph (2); to develop coordination in the management of infrastructure and facilities in the MPR, DPR, and DPD complex in accordance with Article 392 paragraph (4); and to develop the DPR-RI's personnel management in accordance with Article 394 paragraph (2).

In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, Law No. 17 of 2007, and Law No. 27 of 2009, the policy direction and strategy to achieve the DPR-RI's strategic goals and objectives in the 2010-2014 period are:

1. Program of Implementation of the DPR-RI's Legislative Function

Policy Direction

The legislative function as referred to in Article 20A paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 70 of Law No. 27 of 2009 is directed towards the enhancement of the quality of legislative function implementation in order to

achieve statehood goals through making the DPR-RI a fair, independent, and professional representative body, as done through the power of legal drafting and the implementation of the legislative function.

Strategies

1. Enhancing the capacity of the DPR-RI to produce Initiative Bills
2. Optimizing the role of House Complementary Bodies in the formulation of Bills
3. Optimizing the role of House Complementary Bodies in the discussion of Bills
4. Optimizing the supporting elements and system in the implementation of the DPR-RI's legislative function
5. Optimizing infrastructure and facility support in the implementation of the DPR-RI's legislative function
6. Ensuring the provision of the DPR-RI's legislative budget
7. Building work procedures in the implementation of the DPR-RI's legislative function
8. Enhancing social participation in the implementation of the legislative function



Performance Indicators

1. Legal Drafting Activity:
 - a. Percentage of DPR-RI Initiative Bills passed
 - b. Percentage of number of Bills discussed
 - c. Percentage of public hearing activity in regard to legal drafting in the legislative field
 - d. Percentage of Bills that are passed into Law by the DPR-RI.
2. Harmonization and Evaluation of Law Implementation Activity:
 - a. Percentage of Bills harmonized by the BALEG
 - b. Percentage of Bills evaluated by the BALEG
3. Legal Administration and litigation activity:
 - a. Percentage of litigation activity at the Constitutional Court
 - b. Percentage of cases won at the Constitutional Court
 - c. Percentage of availability of work procedures in the legal administration and litigation of the House

4. Legislative Body Skill Support:
 - a. Percentage of competent supporting personnel in the field of legislation
 - b. Percentage of availability of manuals, guidelines and quality management systems in support of the implementation of the legislative function
 - c. Percentage of analysis results, academic drafts, and draft BTRs that are in accordance with the standard and on time
 - d. Percentage of legal services and case handling that are in accordance with the standard and on time.



2. Program of Implementation of the DPR-RI's Budgeting Function

Policy Direction

The budgeting function as referred to in Article 20A paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 70 of Law No. 27 of 2009 is directed towards the enhancement of the quality of budgeting function implementation to achieve statehood goals through the determination of the State Budget that is able to respond to the need for fairness and enhancement of public welfare.

Strategies

1. Optimizing the role of House Complementary Bodies in the discussion of the Proposed State Budget, determination of the State Budget and Revised State Budget, and discussion on the effective implementation of the State Budget
2. Optimizing the work management of budgeting function
3. Optimizing the supporting elements and system in the implementation of the DPR-RI's budgeting function
4. Optimizing infrastructure and facility support in the implementation of the DPR-RI's budgeting function
5. Ensuring the provision of the budget for the implementation of the DPR-RI's budgeting function
6. Enhancing social participation in the implementation of the budgeting function

7. Developing supervision on the implementation of the DPR-RI's internal budget

Performance Indicators

1. Discussion of the Proposed State Budget Activity:
 - a. Percentage of on-time discussion on the State Budget Bill
 - b. Percentage of on-time discussion on the Revised State Budget
 - c. Percentage of on-time discussion on State Budget Accountability
 - d. Percentage of activities to accommodate public aspirations in the field of budgeting.
2. Discussion of K/L Budget by Commissions Activity:
 - a. Percentage of on-time Completion of RKAKL of their Counterparts
 - b. Percentage of availability of procedures for budgeting function implementation at AKD.
3. Skill support in the field of budgeting:
 - a. Percentage of number of competent supporting personnel in the field of budgeting
 - b. Percentage of on-time analysis results on the Proposed State Budget and issues related to the State Budget
 - c. Percentage of availability of information systems and facilities related to the State Budget
 - d. Percentage of availability of manuals, guidelines, and quality management systems in support of the implementation of the budgeting function

C. Program of Implementation of the DPR-RI's Supervisory Function

Policy Direction

The supervisory function as referred to in Article 20A paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 70 of Law No. 27 of 2009 is directed towards the enhancement of the quality of the supervisory function implementation in order to achieve statehood goals through the effective and transparent supervision of the implementation of laws and regulations, state finances, and government policies.

Strategies

1. Optimizing the role of House Complementary Bodies in the implementation of Laws and the supervision of Government Policy.
2. Optimizing the supporting elements and system in the implementation of the DPR-RI's supervisory function
3. Optimizing the infrastructure and facility support in the implementation of the DPR-RI's supervisory function
4. Ensuring budget provision for the implementation of the DPR-RI's supervisory function
5. Enhancing social participation in the implementation of the supervisory function



Performance Indicators

1. Supervision on the implementation of Laws and the Supervision on Government Policy Activity:
 - a. Percentage of supervisory activities on the implemented Laws
 - b. Percentage of on-time supervisory activities on the Implementation of Non-Bill-related policies
 - c. Percentage of on-time selection of Public Officials
 - d. Percentage of settlement of specific cases
 - e. Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of the supervisory function at AKD
 - f. Percentage of activities to accommodate the aspiration of society in respect to the implementation of the supervisory function
 - g. Percentage of public complaints that are followed up by the AKD, either directly or in writing.
2. Accountability of State Finance Activity:
 - a. Percentage of discussions on Follow-Up Reports of the BPK's Audit Result, in accordance with Law No. 15 of 2004 regarding the Auditing of State Financial Management and Accountability.

- b. Percentage of follow-up settlements on the results of Commission discussions submitted to BAKN
- c. Percentage of BAKN recommendations submitted to Commissions
- d. Percentage of settlements of BAKN Recommendations on findings that resulted in state losses



3. Skill Support in the Field of Supervision Activity:
 - a. Percentage of competent supporting personnel in the field of supervision
 - b. Percentage of availability of work procedures on skill support in the field of supervision
 - c. Percentage of supporting substantive analyses and studies on the implementation of supervision in accordance with the needs of the AKD and DPR-RI Members.
 - d. Percentage of availability of guidelines and quality management systems in support of the implementation of the supervisory function
 - e. Percentage of the availability of data and information in support of the implementation of the supervisory function



D. Program of DPR-RI Institutional Strengthening

Policy Direction

The policy on organizational strengthening is directed at quality enhancement of a credible and accountable DPR-RI institution, in order to achieve statehood goals in accordance with those mandated by the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 27 of 2009.

Strategies

1. Optimizing the role of House Complementary Bodies and DPR-RI's Members so that they are able to carry out their constitutional duties in accordance with the laws and regulations.
2. Realizing the management of DPR-RI institutional strengthening
3. Enhancing work effectiveness and parliamentary performance in the legislative, budgeting, and supervisory functions.
4. Optimizing the role and function of DPR-RI Leaders as institutional spokespersons after coordinating with elements of AKD Leaders.
5. Optimizing the role of supporting elements in order to be able to enhance the performance of the legislative body.
6. Undertaking strengthening of the legislative body's management.

Performance Indicators

1. Implementation of DPR-RI Leaders' duties Activity:
 - a. Percentage of meetings carried out by DPR-RI Leaders.
 - b. Percentage of meetings carried out by the Consultative Body
 - c. Percentage of consultative meetings.
 - d. Percentage of activities to convey and socialize the DPR-RI's decisions.
 - e. Percentage of diplomatic visits by DPR-RI Leaders
 - f. Percentage of Teams established by DPR-RI Leaders
 - g. Percentage of availability of work procedures on the implementation of duties of the DPR-RI and Consultative Body.
2. Implementation of inter-parliamentary cooperation/international relation Activity:
 - a. Percentage of participation in International Parliamentary Cooperation
 - b. Percentage of diplomatic visit by the DPR-RI
 - c. Percentage of proposed Resolutions submitted in International Forums
 - d. Percentage of international conferences/sessions in Indonesia
 - e. Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of Inter-parliamentary cooperation/international relationships.
3. Implementation of the DPR-RI's Household duties Activity:
 - a. Percentage of household policies produced by BURT
 - b. Percentage of on-time formulation of the DPR-RI's Proposed Budget

- c. Percentage of on-time discussion on the DPR-RI's budget realization
- d. Percentage of BURT recommendations in respect to the enhancement of the DPR-RI's performance
- e. Percentage of BURT recommendations in respect to the enhancement of support system performance
- f. Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of the DPR-RI's household duties.

Support in the Implementation of the DPR-RI's Household Duties:

- a. Percentage of skill support personnel in the implementation of the DPR-RI's Household duties
- b. Percentage of services on the DPR-RI's household activities that are in accordance with the standard and on time.

4. Implementation of Disciplinary Board's & Public Complaints Duties Activity:

- a. Percentage of cases followed up by the Disciplinary Board
- b. Percentage of availability of work procedures on the implementation of the Disciplinary Board's duties and public complaints.

Support in the Implementation of the Disciplinary Board's Duties and Public Complaints:

- a. Percentage of follow up of public complaints submitted to the concerned AKD, either directly or in writing
- b. Percentage of skill support personnel in the implementation of the Disciplinary Board's duties
- c. Percentage of services to the Disciplinary and Public Complaints Board.

5. Management of the House's Administration and Financial Right Activity:

- a. Percentage of fulfillment of Members' financial rights in respect to enhancement of performance
- b. Percentage of availability of the "house of aspiration"
- c. Percentage of submission of reports of Members' working visits during recess periods in order to accommodate public aspirations in their respective electoral districts to the Factions

Support in the management of the DPR-RI's Administration and Financial Rights:

Percentage of accountable and on-time DPR-RI financial administration

E. Program of Management Support and the Implementation of Other Technical Duties

Policy Direction

The policy of management support is directed towards the enhancement of the support of the Secretariat General in the implementation of the DPR-RI's functions and duties, in order to achieve statehood goals in accordance with those mandated in the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 27 of 2009.



Strategies

1. Creating work mechanisms of parliamentary support
2. Creating change management through the application of service quality management that is supported by the development of organizational learning and organizational culture.

Performance Indicators

1. Support of the DPR-RI's sessions and activities:
 - a. Percentage of administration and technical aspects of plenary sessions that are in accordance with the standard and on time
 - b. Percentage of completeness of administration and technical aspect of *Pansus* (Special Committee) meetings that are in accordance with the standard and on time
 - c. Percentage of completeness of administration and technical aspect of Commission I to XI meetings that are in accordance with the standard and on time
 - d. Percentage of sessions that have meeting minutes that are in accordance with the standard and on time
2. Implementation of public relations, publications and protocols:

- 
- a. Percentage of aspiration services that are in accordance with the standard and on time
 - b. Percentage of protocol services that are in accordance with the standard
 - c. Percentage of DPR-RI news that is distributed and responded to through the mass media which are up to date, accurate and on time
3. Data Information Support and Public Information Services:
- a. Percentage of research results, scientific papers, seminar requests for data, information, analyses and papers according to need
 - b. Percentage of working units that are integrated into online data and information communication networks with up-to-date, accurate and secure data equipment
 - c. Percentage of management and services for archives, documentation and museums that are in accordance with the standard
 - d. Percentage of accurate, up-to-date, and accountable data and information
 - e. Percentage of up-to-date and relevant references and literature, both manual and online.
4. Human Resource Management:
- a. Percentage of administrative services for the DPR-RI's Members and Factions with the latest and accurate data that are in accordance with the standard
 - b. Percentage of administrative management and human resource management with the latest and accurate data that are in accordance with the standard
 - c. Percentage of working units having a competent apparatus based on necessity and qualifications
 - d. Percentage of health service management that is in accordance with the standard

F. Program of Enhancement of Infrastructure and Facilities

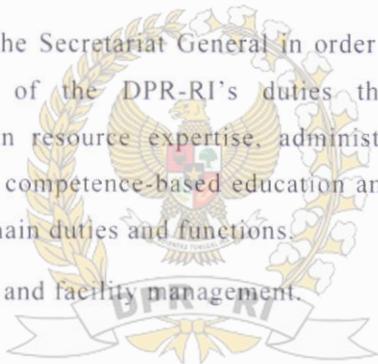
Policy Direction

The policy is directed towards the enhancement of infrastructure and facilities that support the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties and functions, in order to

achieve statehood goals in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 27 of 2009.

Strategies

1. Empowering human resources at the Secretariat General in order to be able to support the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties through the enhancement of quality of human resource expertise, administration and technical aspects, through various competence-based education and training, in accordance with the DPR-RI's main duties and functions.
2. Realizing support in infrastructure and facility management.



Performance Indicators

1. Implementation of the DPR Building's Grand Design:
 - a. Percentage of availability of the grand design of the MPR/DPR/DPD-RI building complex
 - b. On-time implementation of Stage II of the DPR-RI's Grand Design
2. Planning and Supervision:
 - a. Percentage of working units that implement accurate and on-time budget planning
 - b. Percentage of BURT policy analyses, administrative completeness and meeting technical aspects that are on-time and on-target
 - c. Percentage of working units that achieve 80% of target performance in line with the main duties and functions and work procedures, with accountable administration
 - d. Percentage of working units that have orderly administration and achieve their target performance.
3. Financial Management and Reporting of state assets:
 - a. Percentage of accountable and on-time DPR-RI and Secretariat General financial administration
 - b. Percentage of financial administration of Skill Functional Bodies and House of Aspiration in the Electoral Districts
 - c. Percentage of accountable and on-time financial reporting and management of State Assets
 - d. Percentage of accountable and on-time official travel services.

4. Procurement of Infrastructure and Facilities:
- Percentage of services, maintenance, storage, and distribution of office tools and equipment and means of transportation that are in accordance with the standard
 - Percentage of security service in the area of the DPR-DPR DPD-RI building, Leaders' Official Residences, RJA, and DPR Rest House that are in accordance with the standard
 - Percentage of administrative management in accordance with the standard
5. Maintenance and management of infrastructure and facilities:
- Percentage of maintenance of DPR Buildings and Landscaping that are in accordance with the standard
 - Percentage of maintenance of Leaders' Official Houses, RJA and DPR Rest House that are in accordance with the standard
 - Percentage of mechanical and electrical installations which are operational and maintained in accordance with the standard
 - Percentage of availability of guidelines and quality management systems in support of the implementation of supervisory functions.





CHAPTER V

CLOSING



The 2010-2014 Strategic Plan of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia sets forth the vision, mission, goals, and policy direction that serve as guidelines for the DPR-RI in carrying out its constitutional duties, and that of the Secretariat General in supporting the implementation of the Main Duties and Functions of the Parliament. In its implementation, the DPR-RI Strategic Plan will be broken down into details in the DPR-RI's and Secretariat General's Performance and Budget Plan, determined annually by the Parliament together with the Secretariat General; thus, the performance of the implementation of duties will be measured.

The DPR-RI and the Secretariat General are responsible to maintain consistency in the implementation of the DPR-RI's Strategic Plan, through the annual planning and budgeting process. The purpose of this effort is to ensure that the performance of the DPR-RI's constitutional activity can provide optimum and fair benefits for all Indonesian people as part of the realization of a fair and prosperous Indonesian society, as well as the realization of the DPR-RI as a credible, accountable, transparent, accommodative, and aspiring legislative body.

Considering that the DPR-RI's Strategic Plan basically encompasses the DPR-RI's medium-term constitutional activities, as well as to take into account the importance of strengthening the DPR-RI as a credible legislative body in the future; therefore, the DPR-RI's Strategic Plan also serves as the basis of direction which is desired to be achieved by the DPR-RI in the long term. It is realized that not all goals can be included in the DPR-RI's Strategic Plan as well as taking into account the long-term dimension to develop the DPR-RI institution; therefore, the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan also includes the agenda for overall

organizational strengthening, both physical and non-physical development, as set forth in the **DPR-RI Institutional Grand Design**, consisting of several **priority targets** as follows:

1. Organizational Strengthening

The amendment to the 1945 Constitution places the DPR-RI as an institution with a strategic position having legislative, budgeting, and supervisory functions. This paradigm shift in power in the creation of laws from the executive branch to legislative branch has not been followed by the authority to manage finances and other resources, including human resources.



To achieve this, the DPR-RI is determined to undertake Organizational Strengthening, consisting of:

1.a. Functional/Skill Body (BF/K)

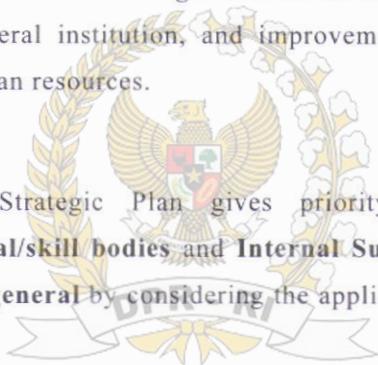
Law Number 27 of 2009 regarding the MPR, DPR, DPD, and DPRD, Article 392, Paragraph (2), states that in order to support the implementation of the DPR-RI's duties, **functional/skill bodies** are established that are stipulated through Regulations of the DPR-RI after consulting with the government. Article 392 paragraph (3) states **functional/skill bodies** are **functionally accountable to the DPR-RI** and are **administratively coordinated by the DPR-RI's Secretariat General**.

1.b. Internal Supervisory Unit

In addition to the **Skill Functional Bodies**, in order to assist the duties of BURT and the **strengthening of internal supervision**, an **independent Internal Supervisory Unit** needs to be established that is **directly accountable to the DPR-RI's Leaders through BURT**. The **Internal Supervisory Unit** is **administratively coordinated by the Secretariat General**.

1.c. Reform of the Secretariat General

To strengthen administrative and technical support, the DPR-RI is in the process of undertaking **reform of the secretariat general** as set forth in the strengthening of the secretariat general institution, and improvement in the management and arrangement of human resources.



Hence, the 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan gives priority to the **institutionalization of the functional/skill bodies and Internal Supervisory Unit** and **reform of the secretariat general** by considering the applicable laws and regulations.

2. Independent Management of the DPR-RI Budget

In the context of the implementation of its constitutional duties, the DPR-RI has responsibilities which are different than those of its executive counterpart. The DPR-RI Strategic Plan prioritizes the creation of **independency in budget management** to finance the implementation of its duties and functions.

3. Development of Main Infrastructures

The DPR-RI activities are currently carried out in the legislative complex in the DPR building. This main infrastructure of the DPR-RI was not designed for the legislature; thus, it is now deemed to be insufficient to support the DPR-RI's activities and has reached its maximum capacity. To adjust to the increased needs in supporting the DPR-RI's activities, the planning and designing of a DPR-RI building and complex have been undertaken, in addition to periodic maintenance and renovation.

The development planning of the DPR-RI building and legislative complex is an urgent need. The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan prioritizes the evaluation of the prepared plan and design, as well as the preparation to initiate construction activity.

4. Parliamentary Library

The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan also **recommends the establishment and development of a parliamentary library** as an integrated part of the parliament's infrastructure plan. The parliamentary library basically represents the interests of the DPR-RI's duties and also conveys information to the public and to the world about the DPR-RI's work and performance in the historical terms of the Indonesian parliament.



5. Strengthening of the Representation Facility

In the DPR-RI Code of Conduct Article 1 and Article 205 it is stated that the accommodation of public aspirations through DPR-RI Members can be carried out through a **House of Aspiration**. The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan prioritizes the development of a **House of Aspiration** as mandated by the DPR-RI Code of Conduct. **Support on the implementation of this House of Aspiration is carried out through the formulation of the system, format, position, and utilization mechanism of this House of Aspiration**, particularly regarding the **duties of the DPR-RI Members** in representing their constituents.

6. Development of *e-Parliament*

As a legislative body that carries out the mandate of the people, the DPR-RI is demanded to always accommodate and represent the aspirations and interests of the people. This demand should be supported by a **communication system that is accessible by and can reach a wider segment of society**, for which the support of information technology is the main requirement. The 2010-2014 DPR-RI Strategic Plan prioritizes the development of **e-Parliament** as a tool to support the implementation of the DPR-RI's constitutional duties, and also as a tool to communicate with the constituents and the public.

TARGET PRIORITY ACHIEVEMENT

No	Priority Activity	Target Achievement				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	Organizational Strengthening					
	a. Establishment of Functional/Skill Bodies (BFK)					
	b. Establishment of Internal Supervisory Unit					
	c. Reform of the Secretariat General					
2.	Independent DPR-RI Budget Management					
3.	Development of Main Infrastructures					
4.	Parliamentary Library					
5.	Strengthening of the Representation Facilities					
6.	Development of e-Parliament					



PROGRAMS, ACTIVITES, AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Implementation of Legislation Function of the DPR-RI	Legal Drafting	Percentage of DPR-RI Initiative Bills passed	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of bills discussed	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of public hearings in respect to legal drafting	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of Bills that are passed into Law by the DPR-RI	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Harmonization and Evaluation of Law Implementation	Percentage of Bills Harmonized by the BALEG	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of Bills evaluated by the BALEG	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Legal Administration and Litigation	Percentage of litigation activity at the Constitutional Court	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of Cases won at the Constitutional Court	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of availability of work procedures in the legal administration and litigation of the DPR-RI	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
	Legislation Skill Support	Percentage of competent supporting personnel in the field of legislation	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of availability of manuals, guidelines and quality management systems in support of the implementation of the legislative function.	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Implementation of Budget Function of DPR-RI	Discussion of Proposed State Budget	Percentage of academic drafts and draft Bills that are in accordance with the standard and on-time.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of analysis results in respect to the implementation of the legislative function that are in accordance with the standard and on-time.	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of legal services and case handling that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	85%	85%	90%	95%	100%
Implementation of Budget Function of DPR-RI	Discussion of Proposed State Budget	Percentage of on-time discussions on State Budget Bills	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of on-time discussions on the Revised State Budget	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of on-time discussion on State Budget Accountability	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Discussion of K/L Budget by Commissions	Percentage of activities to accommodate public aspirations in the field of budgeting.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of on-time Completion of RKAKB of their Counterparts	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Implementation of Budget Function of DPR-RI	Skill support in the field of budgeting	Percentage of availability of procedures for budgeting function implementation at AKD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of competent supporting personnel in the field of budgeting.	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Percentage of on-time analysis result on Proposed State Budget and issues related to State Budget.	80%	85%	85%	90%	90%
		Percentage of availability of information system and media about State Budget.	80%	85%	85%	90%	90%
		Percentage of availability of manual, guideline, and quality management system in support of the implementation of budgeting function.	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Implementation of DPR-RI's Supervisory Function	Supervision on the implementation of Law and Supervision on Government Policy	Percentage of number of supervisory activity on the implementation of Law (Work Meeting, Hearing, Public Hearing)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of on-time supervisory activity on the Implementation of Non-Bills policy.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of on-time selection of Public Officials	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of settlement of specific cases	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of supervisory function at AKD.	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of number of activity to accommodate the aspiration of the society in respect to the implementation of supervisory function.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of society's complaints that are followed up by AKD either directly or in writing	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Accountability of State Finance		Percentage of discussion on Follow Up Report of BPK's Audit Result in accordance with Law No. 15 of 2004 regarding Audit on the Management and Accountability of State Finance.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of follow up settlement on the result of Commission's discussion submitted to BAKN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of BAKN recommendation submitted to Commission.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of settlement of BAKN Recommendation on findings that result in state's losses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Skill Support in the Field of Supervision		Percentage of number of competent supporting personnel in the field of supervision.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of availability of work procedures on skill support in the field of supervision.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of supporting substantive analysis on the implementation of supervision in accordance with the need of AKD and DPR RI's Members.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of availability of guideline and quality management system in support of the implementation of supervisory function	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Percentage of availability of data and information in support of the implementation of supervisory function.	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
DPR-RI Organizational Strengthening	Implementation of DPR-RI Leaders' duties	Percentage of number of carried out meetings of DPR-RI Leaders	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of carried out meetings of Consultative Board	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of consultative meetings	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of activity to convey and socialize DPR-RI's decisions	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of diplomatic visits by DPR-RI Leaders	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of Team established by DPR-RI Leaders	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Support in the Implementation of DPR-RI Leaders' Duties	Percentage of availability of work procedure on the duties implementation of DPR-RI and Consultative Board	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of service to DPR-RI Leaders' activities that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	95%	95%	95%	97,5%	97,5%
		Percentage of number of supporting personnel in the implementation of DPR-RI Leaders' duties	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Implementation of inter-parliamentary cooperation/international relation	Implementation of inter-parliamentary cooperation/international relation	Percentage of number of participation in International Parliamentary Cooperation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of diplomatic visit by DPR-RI	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of proposed Resolution submitted in International Forums	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of international conference/session in Indonesia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of Inter-parliamentary cooperation/international relation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Support in the Implementation of BKSAP's Duties	Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of Inter-parliamentary cooperation/international relation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Implementation of DPR-RI's Household duties	Implementation of DPR-RI's Household duties	Percentage of service on inter-parliamentary cooperation that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%
		Percentage of number of supporting personnel in the implementation of DPR-RI's inter-parliamentary cooperation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Implementation of DPR-RI's Household duties		Percentage of number of household policy produced by BURT.	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%

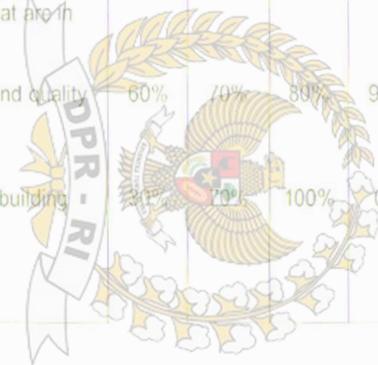
PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Percentage of on-time formulation of DPR-RI's Proposed Budget	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of on-time discussion on DPR-RI's budget realization.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of BURT recommendations in respect to enhancement of DPR-RI's performance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of number of BURT recommendation in respect to enhancement of supporting system's performance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of availability of work procedures in the implementation of DPR-RI's household duties	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
	Support in the Implementation of DPR-RI's Household Duties	Percentage of number of skill supporting personnel in the implementation of DPR-RI's Household duties	80%	85%	90%	95%	90%
		Percentage of number of service on DPR-RI's household activities that are in accordance with the standard and on-time.	80%	80%	85%	85%	95%
	Implementation of Disciplinary Board's Duties & Society Complaints	Percentage of number of cases followed up by the Disciplinary Board	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Percentage of availability of work procedures on the implementation of Disciplinary Board's duties and society complaints	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
	Support in the Implementation of Disciplinary Board's Duties and Society Complaints	Percentage of number of skill supporting personnel in the implementation of Disciplinary Board's duties	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
		Percentage of administrative and technical completeness of Disciplinary Board's meetings and sessions that are in accordance with the standard and on time	95%	95%	95%	97%	97%
		Percentage of follow up of society complaints submitted to concerned AKD either directly or in writing	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Management of DPR-RI's Administration and Financial Right	Percentage of fulfillment of Members' financial right in respect to enhancement of performance	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%
		Percentage of availability of house of aspiration	0%	50%	60%	70%	80%
		Percentage of submission of report of Member's work visit during recess period in order to accommodate society aspiration in their respective electoral districts to Factions	60%	85%	90%	95%	95%
	Support in the management of DPR-RI's Administration and Financial Right	Percentage of accountable and on-time DPR-RI financial administration	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%



PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Enhancement of Facilities and Infrastructures	Planning and Supervision	Percentage of working units that implement accurate and on-time budget planning	80%	80%	85%	85%	95%
		Percentage of BURT's policy analysis, administrative completeness and meeting's technical aspect that are on-time and on target	80%	80%	85%	85%	95%
		Percentage of working units that achieve 80% of target performance in line with the main duties and functions and work procedures with accountable administration	75%	75%	80%	80%	85%
		Percentage of working units that have orderly administration and achieve their target performance.	70%	75%	80%	85%	95%
	Financial Management and Reporting of state assets	Percentage of accountable and on-time DPR-RI's and Secretariat General's financial administration	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%
		Percentage of financial administration of Skill Functional Body and House of Aspiration in the Electoral Districts	90%	90%	95%	95%	95%
		Percentage of accountable and on-time financial reporting and management of State Assets	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%
	Procurement of Infrastructures and Facilities	Percentage of accountable and on-time duty trip service	90%	90%	90%	95%	95%
		Percentage of service, maintenance, storage, and distribution of office tools and equipments and means of transportation that are in accordance with the standard	85%	85%	85%	90%	90%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Percentage of security services in the area of the MPR.DPR/DPD RI building, Leaders' Official Residences, RJA, and DPR Rest Home that are in accordance with the standard	87.5%	90%	92.5%	95%	97.5%
		Percentage of administrative management that are in accordance with the standard	85%	85%	87.5%	87.5%	90%
	Maintenance and management of infrastructures and facilities	Percentage of maintenance of DPR Buildings and Landscaping that are in accordance with the standard	80%	80%	85%	90%	95%
		Percentage of maintenance of Leaders' Official Houses, RJA and Wima DPR Rest House that are in accordance with the standard	80%	80%	85%	90%	95%
		Percentage of maintenance and operational of mechanical and electrical installations that are in accordance with the standard	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%
		Percentage of availability of guidelines and quality management system in support of the implementation of supervisory functions	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
	<i>Sub-Activity Implementation of Grand Design in the development of DPR-RI's Main Infrastructure (achievement priority)</i>	Percentage of implementation of DPR's building development	30%	70%	100%	0%	0%



PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Management Support and Implementation of Technical Duties of the DPR-RI Secretariat General	Support of DPR-RI sessions and activities	Percentage of administration and technical aspects of plenary session that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of completeness of administration and technical aspect of Pansus (Special Committee) meetings that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%
		Percentage of completeness of administration and technical aspect of Commission I to XI meetings that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%
		Percentage of sessions that have meeting minutes that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	75%	75%	80%	80%	85%
	Implementation of public relation, publication and protocols	Percentage of aspiration services that are in accordance with the standard and on-time	70%	75%	80%	90%	95%
		Percentage of protocol services that are in accordance with the standard	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage of DPR-RI information that is distributed and responded to through the mass media are up to date, accurate and on-time	67,5%	75%	80%	85%	90%
	Data/Information Support and Public Information Service	Percentage of results of research, scientific papers, seminar, request for data, information, analysis and papers based on necessity	85%	87,5%	90%	92,5%	95%

PROGRAMS	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET				
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Human Resource Management		Percentage of working units that are integrated into online data and information communication network with up-to-date, accurate and secure data equipment	75%	77.5%	80%	82.5%	85%
		Percentage of management and service of archives, documentation and museum that are in accordance with the standard	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%
		Percentage of accurate, up-to-date, and accountable data and information	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%
		Percentage of up-to-date and relevant references and literatures both manual and online.	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%
		Percentage of administrative service for DPR-RI's Members and Factions with the latest and accurate data that are in accordance with the standard	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%
		Percentage of administrative management and human resource management with latest and accurate data that are in accordance with the standard	85%	85%	90%	90%	95%
		Percentage of working units having competent apparatus based on necessity and qualification	85%	90%	92.5%	92.5%	95%
		Percentage of health service management that are in accordance with the standard	87.5%	90%	92.5%	95%	95%



APPENDIX 2

DPR-RI'S SUPPORT SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS

A. Legal Basis of Draft of Adjustment of DPRI RI'S Supporting System Institution

As we all know, the issuance of Law Number 27 of 2009 regarding MD3 and DPR-RI Regulation Number 1/DPR-RI/I/2009-2010 regarding the DPR-RI Code of Conduct will, theoretically, cause changes and adjustments to the existing supporting system institution in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Articles in the Law No. 27 of 2009 that are related and relevant to the above adjustments are Article 81 and Articles 392 to 395, while articles of DPR-RI Regulation Number 1/DPR-RI/I/2009-2010 regarding the DPR-RI Code of Conduct that are related and relevant to the adjustments are Article 25 and Articles 289 to 293.

The institutional adjustments related to both of these regulations are intended to support the performance and enhanced image of the DPR-RI in general and the performance and enhanced image of the DPR-RI's Members in particular in carrying out the three main functions within the framework of public representation. The three main functions are:

1. Legislation
2. Budgeting and
3. Supervision.

The articles referred to in the above laws and code of conduct can be seen in more detail as follows:

1. Law No. 27 of 2009

Article 81

Paragraph (1)

Complementary Bodies

The DPR Complementary Bodies shall consist of:

- a. Leadership
- b. Consultative Board
- c. Commissions
- d. Legislative Board
- e. Budget Board
- f. State Finance Accountability Board
- g. Disciplinary Board
- h. Board for Inter-parliamentary Cooperation
- i. Household Affairs Board
- j. Special Committee
- k. Other complementary bodies that are needed and established by the plenary session

Paragraph (2)

In carrying out their duties, the complementary bodies shall be assisted by supporting units, the duty of which shall be regulated in DPR regulations about the code of conduct.

Article 132

Paragraph (1)

BURT Leaders shall be one collective and collegial leadership.

Paragraph 12)

BURT Leaders shall consist of 1 (one) chairmanship held by the House Speaker and a maximum of 3 (three) deputy chairmen selected from and by BURT's members based on the principles of deliberation and proportionality, by considering women representation based on the proportion of the number of members of each gender.

Article 393

BLRT shall have the duty:

- a. To determine DPR policy on household affairs;
- b. To undertake supervision of the Secretariat General in the implementation of DPR policy on household affairs as referred to in point a, including the implementation and management of the DPR budget;



Supporting System of the MPR, DPR and DPD

Article 392

Paragraph 1)

In order to support the smooth implementation of the duties and authorities of the MPR, DPR and DPD, the MPR's, DPR's and DPD's Secretariat Generals shall be established, the organizational structure and work procedure of which shall be regulated by presidential regulation upon suggestion from the respective institution.

Paragraph 2)

In order to support the smooth implementation of DPR duties and authorities, functional skill boards shall be established as stipulated by DPR regulation upon consultation with the Government.

Paragraph 3)

The functional skill boards as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be functionally accountable to the DPR and shall be administratively under the DPR's Secretariat General.

Paragraph 4)

The MPR Leadership, DPR Leadership, and DPD Leadership through the complementary bodies shall undertake coordination in the management of infrastructure and facilities in the areas of the MPR, DPR and DPD offices.

Article 393

Paragraph 1)

Organizational Leaders

The MPR Secretariat General, the DPR Secretariat General, and the DPD Secretariat General as referred to in Article 392 shall respectively be headed by a secretary general. The leaders of each institution shall propose 3 (three) candidates to the President.

Paragraph (2)

The secretary generals as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be basically taken from professional civil servants that meet the requirements in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Paragraph (3)

Before submitting the candidates of secretary generals as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), the leaders of each institution shall coordinate with the Government.

Paragraph (4)

The proposed candidates for MPR Secretary General, DPR Secretary General and DPD Secretary General as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be determined through the decision of the leaders of each institution, to be appointed through presidential decree.

Paragraph (5)

In carrying out their duties, the MPR Secretary General, DPR Secretary General, and DPD Secretary General shall be accountable to the leaders of their respective institution.

Paragraph (6)

Further provisions regarding selection procedures and accountability procedures of secretary generals shall be regulated by regulations of their respective institution.

Article 394

Paragraph (1)

Employee

Employees of the MPR Secretariat General, DPR Secretariat General and DPR functional/skill board, as well as DPD Secretariat General shall consist of civil servants and non-permanent employees.

Paragraph (2)

Provisions regarding MPR, DPR and DPD personnel management shall be regulated by regulations of their respective institution, to be discussed together with the government and stipulated in Government Regulations.

Article 395

Paragraph (1)

Specialist Groups or Expert Teams

With respect to the implementation of DPR and DPD duties and authorities, specialist group or teams of experts shall be established to be assigned mainly to DPR and DPD Members.

Paragraph (2)

The specialist groups or teams of experts as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appointed and dismissed through the decision of DPR Secretary General or DPD Secretary General, based on necessity upon the suggestion of the Members.

Paragraph (3)

The specialist groups or teams of experts as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of experts in the fields of constitution, law, economy and finance, and various fields needed by the DPR.

Paragraph (4)

The specialist group or expert team as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be specially recruited by a professional institution.

Paragraph (5)

In carrying out its duties, the specialist group or expert team as referred to in paragraph (1) shall functionally be accountable to the DPR.

Paragraph (6)

In carrying out its duties, the specialist group or expert team as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be assisted by a secretariat.

Paragraph (7)

The specialists or experts assigned to Members as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be specially recruited based on suggestions from the Members.

Paragraph (8)

In carrying out its duties, the specialists or experts as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be accountable to the concerned Member.



CONCISE ORGANIZATIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE DPR-RI SUPPORT SYSTEM

