Considering that:

a. The Indonesian Parliament members have a highly respected and noble position, and therefore are responsible to God, Country, its people and constituents in enacting their duties.

b. In order to function as they should, as stated in item a, the Indonesian Parliament must have an ethical or philosophical basis which specifies all kinds of obligated, prohibited or inappropriate actions and statements of the Parliament members;

c. According to items a and b, the Indonesian Parliament must adhere to a Code of Ethics that should be obeyed by all members of the Indonesian Parliament in enacting their duties and in order to defend the honor, good name, image, and credibility of the Indonesian Parliament.

In reference to:

• Law No. 22 year 2003 concerning the Structure and Position of the People’s Consultative Assembly, The House of Representatives, Provincial House of Representatives:
• Decree of the People’s Consultative Assembly No. 5/MPR RI/2003 concerning Duties of the Leader of the People’s Consultative Assembly to Deliver Suggestions for the Report on the Execution of the People’s Consultative Assembly’s Decree by the President, the House of Representatives, Finance Auditor Body, and the Supreme Court in the People’s Consultative Assembly’s Annual Session in 2003.
• Decree of the Indonesian Parliament No. 15/DPR RI/I/2004-3 year 2005 concerning Parliamentary Regulations;

By Observing:

• The Report of the Legislative Body of the Parliament concerning the discussion of the Parliament’s Regulation and Code of Ethics;
• The Decree of the Indonesian Parliament’s Open Plenary Session on 29 September 2004;

HEREBY DECIDED:

To establish: A DECREE OF THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENT CONCERNING THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENT’S CODE OF ETHICS.
FIRST: The Indonesian Parliament’s Code of Ethics, as stated in the appendix of this Decree, is an inseparable part of this Decree.
SECOND: This decree is effective starting from the specified date

Decided in Jakarta
On 29 September 2004
THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENT’S CODE OF ETHICS

INTRODUCTION

The development of the system of government is an inseparable part of the political reformation in Indonesia, in which the legislative body’s performance quality, political commitment, morality and professionalism towards balanced government power become its indicators. The legislative body’s commitment is especially important to create a strong, productive, reliable and respected Parliament which is responsible for executing legislative, budgeting and monitoring functions.

Concerning their positions as honorable and noble representatives of the people, the Parliament members are responsible to God, Country, People and Constituents in executing their duties.

To enact its constitutional functions, the Indonesian Parliament members have agreed to compile a Parliamentary Code of Ethics that should be obeyed by all members of the Parliament in enacting their duties and in order to defend the honor, good name, image, and credibility of the Parliament. This Code of Ethics shall be an ethical or philosophical framework which specifies all kinds of obligated, prohibited or inappropriate actions and statements of the Parliament members.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Definitions

In this Code of Ethics:
(1) The Code of Ethics is a collection of norms or rules which forms an ethical or philosophical framework which specifies all kinds of obligated, prohibited or inappropriate actions and statements of the Parliament members
(2) The Parliamentary members, hereinafter called Members, are representatives of the people who have made their oath or promise according to the existing provisions of law and they are required to uphold the people’s interests in executing their duties in the Parliament.
(3) The Honorary Council is a permanent Parliamentary Institution, as stated in the Indonesian Parliament’s Regulation.
(4) Partners are Government, individuals, groups, organizations, private enterprises and other parties which cooperate with the Indonesian Parliament.
(5) Meeting refers to all kinds of meetings, as stated in the Indonesian Parliament’s Regulation.
(6) Family refers to husband, wife and children.
(7) Relation refers to individuals who have blood ties and matrimonially-based relationship as much as 3 times removed.
(8) Official Travel is travel carried out by the Speaker of the Parliament and or a Member for State-related purposes as stated in the existing provisions of law.
(9) Secret is a plan, activity or action being executed or to be executed which might cause great harm or losses if informed to unauthorized parties.
Article 2

Purpose

The Parliament's Code of Ethics is meant to defend the honor, good name, image, and credibility of the Indonesian Parliament as well as to aid the Members in executing every duty, obligation, authority and responsibility to the State, people and their constituents.

CHAPTER II
PERSONALITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Article 3

Personality

Every Member is required to have faith in God, hold the principles of the State Ideology [Pancasila; comprising the Five Principles], that is to abide by and defend the Constitution and the provisions of law, be of high integrity, uphold Justice and Truth, advocate the interests of the People, abide by the Indonesian Parliament's Regulations, show a respectable professionalism as Members of the Parliament, and look forward to always improving his or her work performance.

Article 4

Responsibility

(1) Every Member is required to advocate the interests of the People, execute his or her duty on fair terms, abide by the law, respect the legislative body, use the power and authority given to him or her for the benefit and welfare of the people, and defend the State's sovereignty.

(2) Every Member is required to deliver and defend the aspirations of the people to the Government, its bodies or other related parties fairly, and regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, interest group or gender.

CHAPTER III
DELIVERY OF STATEMENT

Article 5

(1) Every statement delivered during a meeting, a consultation session or a conference and every announcement of a meeting, consultation session or conference result is a statement delivered in the individual’s capacity as an ordinary Member, or as a Leader of an Auxiliary Body or as the Speaker of the House.

(2) Any statement which does not fall within the rubric of Section (1) is deemed to be a personal statement.

(3) A Member who does not attend a meeting, a consultation session or a conference may not deliver the meeting/consultation session/conference result, as stated in the Parliament's Regulation, to the public on behalf of the forum.
CHAPTER IV
PROVISIONS FOR MEETINGS

Article 6
(1) Every member has to give priorities to his or her Parliamentary duties by attending all required meetings.

(2) 3 (three) consecutive absences from similar meetings without permission of the political party group leader is considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.

Article 7
(1) During the meeting every Member must act politely, appropriately, and abide by all rules of the Meeting, as stated in the Indonesian Parliament’s Regulations.

Article 8
In executing all duties, every Member is required to dress in an appropriate manner.

CHAPTER V
OFFICIAL TRAVEL

Article 9
(1) Members may conduct international or domestic official travel at the expense of the State as stated in the provisions of law.

(2) Members are not allowed to use official travel facilities for non-official purposes.

(3) Official travel is conducted using the existing budget.

(4) Members are not allowed to bring their family along with them on official travel, except if stated otherwise in the provisions of the law or if the member’s family’s travel costs are met privately.

(5) International or domestic official travel at the expense of a third party must be reported to the Speaker of the House.

CHAPTER VI
FORTUNE, REWARDS AND GIFTS

Article 10
Members are required to report their wealth / assets in a fair and honest manner, as stated in the provisions of law.

Article 11
Members are not allowed to receive rewards or gifts from other parties, as stated in the
provisions of law.

CHAPTER VII
CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS AND DUAL OFFICES

Article 12
Conflicts of Interests

(1) Before stating opinions in a discussion, Members have to state any kind of conflict between the discussed issue and his or her personal interests in front of all participants.

(2) Members have the right to vote on any decision making unless decided otherwise by the meeting due to the conflicts of interests between the member and the discussed issue.

Article 13

Members are not allowed to use their power to influence legal processes for their personal gain and or for the gain of any other party.

Article 14

Members are not allowed to use their power to gain facilities and advantage for their personal gain or for the gain of their family, relations or colleagues in the conduct of a business or investment.

Article 15

Dual Offices Members are not allowed to have 2 offices, as stated in the existing provisions of law.

CHAPTER VIII
SECRETS

Article 16

(1) Members are required to keep secrets entrusted to them, including confidential meeting results, for a specified period of time, or until the matter is declared open to public.

(2) Provisions in section (2) also apply for former Members of Parliament.

CHAPTER IX
RELATIONSHIP WITH PARTNERS AND EXTERNAL INSTITUTIONS

Article 17
Relationship with Partners

(1) Members have to be fair and professional in conducting a relationship with their partner.

(2) Members are not allowed to conduct any relationship for the purpose of requesting or
receiving personal rewards or gifts.

Article 18
Relationships with External Institutions

(1) Members who are involved in external institutions must give priority to their duty as Members of Parliament.

(2) Any involvement in an external institution, as stated in Section (1), must be reported to the Parliament.

CHAPTER X
PENALTIES AND REHABILITATION

Article 19

All matters related to penalties and rehabilitation are specified in the Indonesian Parliament’s Regulation.

CHAPTER XI
CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Article 20

(1) Suggestions for changes to the Code of Ethics may be proposed by at least 13 (thirteen) Members or Auxiliary Bodies.

(2) Members’ suggestions for changes to the Code of Ethics, as stated in Section (1), may be delivered in writing, enclosed with detailed arguments, name, Membership number, signature and name of any political party affiliation to the Speaker of the House.

(3) Suggestions for changes to the Code of Ethics by the Legislative Body, as stated in Section (1) may be delivered in writing to the Speaker of the House.

(4) Suggestions for changes to the Code of Ethics, as stated in Section (2) and (3) will be proposed by the Speaker of the House in the Plenary Sessions for further decision.

(5) If the changes are approved, the Plenary Sessions will hand the proposal to the Legislative Body for further discussion.

(6) Results of the Legislative Body’s discussion, as stated in Section (5), will be delivered in the Plenary Sessions for a final decree.

Decided in Jakarta On 29 September 2004