

Chapter III

PERFORMANCE OF THE NATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

In fulfilling its mandate to design a plan for law reform in Indonesia, the National Law Commission implemented an operational strategy that involved the following steps: (a) mapping out law reform activities external to the National Law Commission and monitoring them; (b) accommodating the aspirations of the public and taking account of the prevailing situation and conditions by fine-tuning the terms of reference and selecting suitable Working Groups; and (c) strengthening the organization and structure of the National Law Commission in the broad sense so as to prepare it for the challenges of 2002.

A. Mapping out (planned) law reform activities external to the National Law Commission

In bringing about law reform in Indonesia, it is time to discard inflexible plans that are based on the will of the executive (top-down in nature). Since the demands of Indonesian students for total reform in all fields were first voiced, many non-governmental organizations started to adopt a new way of thinking and to seek support for the implementation of their plans. The same applied to non-governmental organizations in the legal field, which since 1998 have been putting their proposals and suggestions into practice. The National Law Commission deems it essential to continue monitoring these plans as they constitute valuable input from the community itself (bottom-up input). There now follows a broad description of the monitoring and recording that was carried out by the National Law Commission based on input from the various parties involved and working in the field of law reform.

During this first stage, the National Law Commission conducted a preliminary survey in respect of a number of state agencies (state agencies under the auspices of the executive, legislature and judiciary at the central level), and community groups (including non-governmental organizations, associations in the legal profession, social advocacy organizations, and so forth), which had been, were or would be involved in the planning and / or implementation of a program in the legal field over the two years when observations were conducted (from September 1999 to September 2001). A total of 24 state agencies (with 943 law programs) and 37 community groups (with 424 law programs) provided input (in respect of a total of 1367 law programs) to the Commission.

From the perspective of time of implementation, the said law programs may be differentiated as shown in the following table:

No.	Time of Implementation	State Agency	Community Group
1.	Planned	30	76
2.	In process of implementation	357	199
3.	Completed	556	149
		943	424

Meanwhile, from the perspective of the activities involved, the said programs may be differentiated as shown in the following table:

No.	Type of Activity	State Agency	Community Group
1.	Drafting plans	1	21
2.	Drafting regulations	412	78
3.	Implementing regulations	71	15
4.	Study, research and writing	395	103
5.	Academic forums	41	80
6.	Legal training	14	34
7.	Social advocacy	9	93
		943	424

Based on the data received by the National Law Commission (some institutions failed to provide data and there is also the possibility that not all institutions provided comprehensive data concerning their law programs), we may record the following preliminary conclusions:

(a) From the time of implementation perspective:

1. The number of law programs that had been "implemented" by state agencies / institutions was greater than the number that had been implemented by community groups.
2. The number of law programs that were in the "process of implementation" by state agencies / institutions was also greater than the number being implemented by community groups.
3. The number of law programs that had been "implemented" by state agencies / institutions and by community groups was greater than the number that were "planned" or were in the "process of implementation".

(b) From the type of activity perspective

1. Among the state agencies / institutions, the number of law programs involving "drafting regulations" was greater than all the other types of activities;
2. Among the community groups, the number of law programs involving "study, research and writing" was greater than all the other types of activities.

B. Participation in and contribution to activities external of the National Law Commission

Although the National Law Commission was not able to attend all relevant meetings (discussions, seminars and workshops), and reports were not able to be made on all of those that were attended, **Appendix III-A** nevertheless sets out summaries of the meetings that the National Law Commission was able to monitor. The list of activities also set out in this appendix has been included so as to better enable the reader to visualize what went on and to support the information presented in the tables in part A above.

The approximately 70 activities that were participated in by National Law Commission staffers covered a great variety of areas and were organized by a great variety of organizations and institutions. The list given in **Appendix III-A** represents a general picture of the activities that took place in Jakarta (as a center of law reform), but does not indicate clear directions and strategies in the process of law reform in Indonesia. While the variety of parties involved in organizing the events is a good thing, it would be preferable if they could better focus their activities based on a jointly agreed strategy or direction so as to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

C. Redrafting of the Terms of Reference (TOR)

The TOR for the tasks to be undertaken by each Working Group were originally the product of the National Law Commission's preliminary thinking on the topics in question. They were then fine tuned based on input obtained from the public hearings held between May and September 2000), and further meetings with the Sub-Commissions with responsibility for the respective core programs (there are six sub-committees and twenty sets of TOR for the Working Groups). The TOR were still being finalized at

the time when the tender was announced on the National Law Commission website and in the *Kompas* daily on 13 October 2001.

Summaries of each of the TOR offered to the Working Groups for the first stage (a total of 15 Working Groups) is given in **Appendix IV**.

D. Selection of Working Groups

More than fifty bids were received in response to the tender held by the National Law Commission. These took the form of proposals for the carrying out of the work and estimated cost. Appraising all of the proposals was a difficult task and the National Law Commission had to hold repeated meetings with the assistant rapporteurs and their coordinators before it was able to make a final selection. The list of bidders given in **Appendix III-B** clearly shows the great interest that was aroused and the number of proposals received per Working Group.

In respect of three of the Working Groups, the Commission's selection committee took the view that none of the bids received were suitable. Thus, it was decided to put those three Working Groups out to tender again. The names of the organizations and groups that were successful in respect of the 15 Working Groups put out to tender are set out in **Appendix III-C**.

E. Improving Management Organization and Structure

As described above, it was found necessary to consolidate and solidify the organizational and management structure (in the broad sense) so that the objectives of the National Law Commission could be realized. During the first year of the National Law Commission's existence (2000), changes were made as required while the work was underway as there were no clear guidelines concerning the scope of the Commission's work or the constraints and difficulties that it would have to overcome.

Accordingly, it was resolved to improve the organizational structure and consolidate the management system in stages. The bringing about of these improvements meant that it was necessary to create a number of positions in the National Law Commission, as well as to make some personnel and organizational changes (at that time the number of members and support staff was 24). The overall purpose of these improvements was to strengthen the management of the National Law Commission. The

organizational structure of the Commission may be referred to in **Appendix I-B** while a list of staff members is given in **Appendix II-B**.

The additional positions in the National Law Commission are as follows:

- (a) Under the Commission (6 members, also referred to as the Governing Board), there is now a Management Team consisting of three persons, namely the National Program Coordinator (NPC - Chairman), and the Financial Supervisor (FS) and Government Relations Coordinator (GRC).
- (b) Under the Management Team, the structure is as follows:
 - (1) Operations Division, divided into:
 - 1.1 Programs Coordination Unit (PCU)
 - 1.2 Projects Implementation Supervisory Unit (PISU)
 - (2) Support System Division, consisting of the following:
 - 2.1 Executive Secretary, who supervises Human Resources and General Affairs, all of whom jointly make up the Administrative Section.
 - 2.2 Finance and Audit Section
 - 2.3 Documentation and Information Section, which supervises Library and Know-how
 - 2.4 Research and Opinion Section
 - 2.5 Information Technology System and Support, which is responsible for Website Development and Webmaster
 - 2.6 Media Relations Section, which is responsible for publishing the National Law Commission Newsletter.
- (c) The Operations Division needs to be described here in greater detail. This division may be termed to be the factory that produces the National Law Commission's output and fulfills the National Law Commission's double mandate through the preparation of policy papers and recommendations on law reform in Indonesia. Quality control and punctuality in following the work schedule are the key words in this division. In short, it may be said that "quality" is the principal task of the PCU, while "punctuality" is the principal task of the PISU.

The PCU supervises the assistant rapporteurs and the Sub-Commissions, and is led by a coordinator and deputy coordinator.

Meanwhile, there are 6 assistant rapporteurs (this figure will increase to 9 or 10) and 6 core programs and their respective Sub-Commissions (will increase to 9 or 10), to be managed. The management of the PCU will eventually supervise between 90 and 150 Sub-Commission members and must have a good human relations approach. The key to the success of PCU management is the ability to develop good relations.

During the current collaboration stage with the Partnership, an in-house PISU has not been established, but rather it has been contracted out. *CYBERconsult* has been appointed to act as the PISU. In contrast to the PCU, a PISU is only necessary where monitoring of a large number of projects is required (at the present time there are 15 projects / Working Groups, and this figure is set to rise to between 20 and 30 in the future). These projects are being undertaken in different places (both outside of Jakarta and outside of Java), and require monitoring through the holding of meetings with the relevant Sub-Commissions (through coordination with the PCU), and the holding of workshops. The PISU is required to attend meetings between the Working Groups and the Sub-Commissions, as well as the workshops, and to prepare reports for the National Law Commission concerning the outcome of the meetings and the important matters that were discussed. These documents must also be translated into the English language for periodic reporting by the National Law Commission to the donors.

The PCU and the PISU are also responsible for deciding whether payment should be made to a particular Working Group as it is the PCU and the PISU that provide advice to the Financial Supervisor concerning the following matters: (a) that sufficient progress has been made (report by the PCU), and (b) that the work schedule has been adhered to (report by the PISU). Based on these reports, the Financial Supervisor will authorize payment to the Working Group in question.

- (d) The bottom-up approach adopted by the National Law Commission requires that there be input from society at large (particularly the legal community). The webmaster is responsible for conveying the opinions of the general public as expressed through the website to the assistant rapporteurs. Through coordination within the PCU, these opinions must be forwarded by the PCU to the Sub-Commissions and the Working Groups (either through the PISU or directly). Once again, the ability to communicate with the members of the Sub-Commissions (acting as sub-steering committees) in such a way as to reflect the

aspirations of the public is a challenge for the National Law Commission, and one that must be borne by the PCU in particular.

F. Improving Support Facilities

The areas that were focused on here were the development of human resources, information technology, and library and research facilities.

The staff of the National Law Commission may be divided into two major categories, namely the lawyers and the non-lawyers. Another differentiation may be made based not upon education but rather management functions. Using this basis of differentiation, we get at least four groupings, namely:

- (1) top management. This consists of the six members of the National Law Commission who are appointed by Presidential Decree and are answerable for the entire National Law Commission organization and the fruits of its work.
- (2) upper management. This consists of the management team, the directors and assistant directors of the PCU and PISU, and the Executive Secretary.
- (3) Middle management. This consists of the heads and members of the sections in the support system division, and the assistant rapporteurs under the PCU.
- (4) Administrative support staff. These consist of administrative support groups both in the operations division and the support system division.

The division of human resources into the above two major categories and four groupings has been made for the purpose of clarifying the points made in sub-paragraph E above on organizational and management improvements, and to emphasize that the National Law Commission's human resources constitute its primary management support system. It has been found necessary to upgrade the Commission's human resources in accordance with position and duties. At the present time, the National Law Commission is in the process of improving its staff members' English language abilities through a training course run by the Language Services Center of the University of Indonesia (made possible by assistance from the Asia Foundation). Efforts to expand the capabilities and knowledge of the assistant rapporteurs have also been undertaken by having them attend meetings (discussions, seminars and workshops) on law reform in

Jakarta. It is hoped that these assistant rapporteurs will subsequently become experts in law reform in respect of the core programs for which they are respectively responsible.

The information technology field has already received serious attention within the National Law Commission. This is because the system employed does not only constitute a local area network but must also represent a manifestation of the National Law Commission's commitment to transparency, accountability and openness to input from the general public. Given that there could be between 90 and 150 members of the Sub-Commissions, all of whom have their offices outside of the National Law Commission, the assistant rapporteurs must be efficient and versatile in opening and maintaining communications (both on a face-to-face basis, and by telephone or fax). In addition, the National Law Commission website must always be up to date and user-friendly so as to maintain close relations with the public at large. With the provision of funding under the 2001 state budget, a start was made on developing an IT system that would accord with the Commission and the public's expectations. Full time staff for this area are still being sought.

As earlier described in this report, at the beginning of 2001 the National Law Commission set up a website with address at <http://www.komisihukum.go.id>. This website provides information on the various programs in which the National Law Commission is involved, and covers the Commission's activities from its establishment right up to the present time. In addition, members of the public can become directly involved both through electronic forums and by sending e-mails to those involved in the National Law Commission. The website represents a public service that operates in tandem with, and complements, the National Law Commission Newsletter, which is also going to be posted on the website. In 2002, the Commission's website service will be further expanded by posting more up-to-the-minute activities and information. The primary aim in all this is that the public will be made aware of the National Law Commission's activities and be able to access more comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date information about the Commission.

The Library and Research function is located in the Library & Know-how sub-section (subordinate to the Documentation and Information Section), and the Opinion and Research Section. The idea here is that all questions concerning law reform and the work of the National Law Commission can be submitted to these two sections. Thus, they will have a highly strategic role to play in assisting the National Law Commission fulfill its first

mandate, that is providing legal advice and opinions to the president. Not all materials need to be available in the library, but this section must use the BPHN's Legal Information and Documentation Network so as to obtain materials that are required and are available from Indonesian sources. With regard to materials that must be sought from abroad, a Law Reform Materials Support Program will be developed through, among other things, the collaboration that *CYBERconsult* is developing with the Center for International Legal Cooperation (CILC). As *CYBERconsult* is also acting as the PISU for the Partnership collaboration stage, the National Law Commission will also be able to avail of the network that will be developed in this regard. Experts who are willing and able to research documents through the internet and collaboration with overseas libraries are still required.

G. Basis of Collaboration

(a) Collaboration with government agencies

Collaboration with government agencies was undertaken actively and in an anticipatory manner. By "government agencies", we mean the following:

1. Central government agencies, namely:
 - a. The presidency and vice-presidency;
 - b. The departments and ministries, that is those agencies that are headed by a minister, coordinating minister or state minister;
 - c. Non-departmental state agencies, that is agencies that are headed by an agency director, head or chairman;
2. Provincial government agencies, namely the office of the governor, autonomous provincial departments and bodies operating at the provincial level;
3. Regency government agencies, namely the office of the regent, autonomous regency departments and bodies operating at the regency level.
4. Municipal government agencies, namely the office of the mayor, autonomous municipal departments and bodies operating at the municipality level.

Such collaboration had to be specifically focused on those government agencies a preponderance of whose work involved the legal sphere, including the following:

- a. The State Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, and the Presidential and Vice Presidential Secretariats;
- b. The Department of Justice and Human Rights, particularly the National Law Development Board;
- c. The Attorney General's Office;
- d. The National Police
- e. The Department of Home Affairs, particularly the Directorate General responsible for decentralization and regional autonomy: and
- f. The Department of Foreign Affairs, particularly the Directorates General responsible for multilateral and bilateral political, economic and socio-cultural affairs.

Other forms of horizontal collaboration have been entered into with government agencies that have duties and undertake activities that are connected with the legal sphere in the areas of political, economic and socio-cultural affairs.

Special collaboration must also be entered into with the Supreme Court and those involved with the judicial system (special collaboration as these are not government / executive agencies).

Such special collaboration is also a necessity with all the components of the legislative organs, whether at the highest level (the People's Consultative Assembly - MPR), the high level (the House of Representatives - DPR), the provincial level (Provincial Legislative Assembly - Provincial DPRD), the regency level (Regency Legislative Assembly - Regency DPRD), or the Municipality level (Municipal Legislative Assembly - Municipal DPRD). This type of collaboration is needed on account of the roles vested in the said legislative organs in preparing and drafting various laws and regulations, including draft decrees (Rantap) and the output of the MPR working bodies, MPR Decrees, DPR resolutions, the use of the right of initiation by members of the DPR in submitting bills for consideration, and the output of the DPR's legislative committees. In brief, it may be said that such special collaboration is more focused on attempting to improve the

capabilities of the aforesaid legislative organs in the field of legislative research and drafting.

This collaboration constitutes what may be described as an incentive relationship, that is to say:

1. The National Law Commission actively furnishes information to the relevant agencies concerning the activities of the Commission (planning, implementation and promotion);
2. The National Law Commission in an active and anticipatory manner gathers/seeks/monitors information from those agencies that are involved in work that is connected with the work of the Commission;
3. The National Law Commission in an active and anticipatory manner gathers/seeks/monitors information from the said agencies concerning activities that are connected with the activities of the Commission.

(b) Collaboration with non-governmental organizations

Collaboration between the National Law Commission and non-governmental organizations needs to be developed on an ongoing basis as it is hoped and expected that such organizations will be capable of providing valuable input that reflects aspirations at the grass-roots level. The non-governmental organizations that have been engaged in collaboration with the National Law Commission and those that will do so in the future involve various institutions that operate in the legal and social fields (the National Law Commission already has data on approximately 284 such organizations), including the following:

- (1) Research and advocacy organizations (a total of 44 organizations, including the YLBHI, ICEL, ICW, ELSAM, GOWA, etc.);
- (2) Lawyers' associations (a total of 17 organizations, including IKADIN, AAI, IPHI, HKHPM, INI, IPHI, SPI, etc).
- (3) Law schools (from a total of 28 state universities and 39 private universities in major cities);
- (4) The offices of advocates / legal consultants / notaries public (a total of 131);

- (5) The mass media (a total of 27 outlets from the print and electronic media, as well as news agencies).

The type of activities undertaken collaboratively by the National Law Commission and non-governmental organizations is widely varied and includes the following:

- (1) exchanging information on legal opinions and activities (through the newsletter, internet, facsimile message, telephone or other means of communication);
- (2) sending delegates to each activity organized by the other party (for example, press conferences, meetings, seminars, etc.);
- (3) jointly setting up coalitions or task forces based on equal status (in the context of campaigns / the socialization of proposals concerning national legal issues, etc.);
- (4) undertaking collaboration for the purpose of organizing national meetings (such as seminars, public hearings, etc.).

H. Preparation of the 2002 Work program

The National Law Commission intends to improve its performance during 2002. In general, this effort will involve both of the existing divisions, namely the Operations Division and Support Systems Division.

Operations Division

At the time this report was being prepared (December 2001), the National Law Commission had already established 15 Working Groups (3 were established at the start of January 2002). These came under the responsibility of six Sub-Commissions (A to F). Each of the Working Groups will conduct a study over a period of 32 weeks. Accordingly, it is estimated that the results of their studies and their recommendations will be ready in August - September 2002. The PCU will schedule two meetings between the sub-committees and each Working Group (a total of 30 meetings), while the PISU will also schedule two workshops for each Working Group (a total of 30 workshops). Additional workshops and meetings will be held if the National Law Commission is successful in adding five additional Working Groups for the six existing core programs (A to F) as planned.

If the National Law Commission is able to activate the three additional core programs (G, H and I -- see Chapter I), it will be then necessary to draw up procedures for the setting up of Sub-Commissions, the drafting of TOR (preliminary) and the seeking of additional Working Groups (up to a maximum of nine). Shortly after these Working Groups are selected, the process of meetings with Sub-Commissions and workshops as described above will start again.

Before the end of 2002, the National Law Commission plans to hold a National Law Seminar in collaboration with the National Law Development Board at the Department of Justice and Human Rights. It is thought that this seminar, at which the findings of the studies and the recommendations of each of the Working Groups are to be reported, will be held in the third week of October 2002.

Support Systems Division

Management improvement in various areas (human resources, finance and IT) will be undertaken on an ongoing basis. In addition, the ability of the National Law Commission to provide objective legal opinions in fulfillment of its first mandate -- providing legal opinion and advice to the President -- will also be improved. In order to ensure that this is possible, the Research and Opinion Section (ROS) will be developed through the addition of further staff and increased collaboration with the Documentation and Information Section (DIS) and Information Technology and Support Section (ITS3).

The Media Relations Section does not only constitute a "window" in providing information to the public (through the National Law Commission newsletter and the Information Technology and Support Section, but is also responsible for monitoring press reviews. In collaboration with the Research and Opinion Section, such information may be used in assisting the National Law Commission to fulfill its first mandate.

During 2002, the National Law Commission will also strive to assist the Working Groups that require law reform materials from overseas libraries. Such materials shall be traced and obtained through collaboration with the Centre for International Legal Cooperation. It is hoped that support for this will be forthcoming from the Government of the Netherlands.

Chapter IV

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Funding

In 2001, the National Law Commission received two kinds of funding, namely funding from the government of Indonesia, and funding from overseas donors. From the government, it received an allocation under the 2001 state budget of Rp 796,703,800.

The first foreign donor during 2001 was The Asia Foundation which provided a total of Rp 613,624,990. The Asia Foundation had also provided assistance in 2000, and of this a total of Rp 125,488,670 was only realized in 2001.

The second overseas donor was the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia, which is a partnership between a number of foreign donors. The Partnership provided a total of Rp 1,478,470,000 during 2001.

B. Utilization

The funds provided under the state budget were employed principally for the payment of honoraria to the six members of the Commission and one employee of the finance division, and for the purchase of information technology equipment. The remainder was used to cover operational expenses. Of the funds allocated under the 2001 state budget, the National Law Commission returned around Rp 99,000,000. This was due to the fact that it was not yet possible to put into effect the socialization in the regions program.

Of the funds received from the Asia Foundation, approximately 58% have been availed of, primarily for the purpose of paying wages and salaries, purchasing office equipment and publishing the Newsletter every month.

The funds received from the Partnership during 2001 were used for the payment of wages and salaries, the holding of seminars and meetings with the Sub-Commissions, and the hiring of a National Law Commission auxiliary unit, that is the PISU (Projects Implementation Supervisory Unit). As of the end of 2001, approximately 13% of the allocation had been used.

In December 2001, contracts were signed with the 12 Working Groups. This will require an expenditure of Rp 1,059,916,875, or US\$92,975.16. Although this

expenditure is connected with activities that were undertaken in 2001, it will only be made in the month of January 2002. Payments to the Working Groups will be made by direct transfer from the Partnership (through the UNDP) into the bank accounts of each Working Groups.

C. Assets

Of all the assets under the control of the National Law Commission at the present time, none are actually owned by the Commission. All of these assets have either been borrowed (at the beginning IBRA provided not only office space but also office equipment), are the property of the state (State Secretariat) or have been provided by overseas donors (the Partnership, the Asia Foundation).

The consolidated financial statements for 2001 may be referred to in **Appendix I-D**.

Chapter V

CONCLUSION

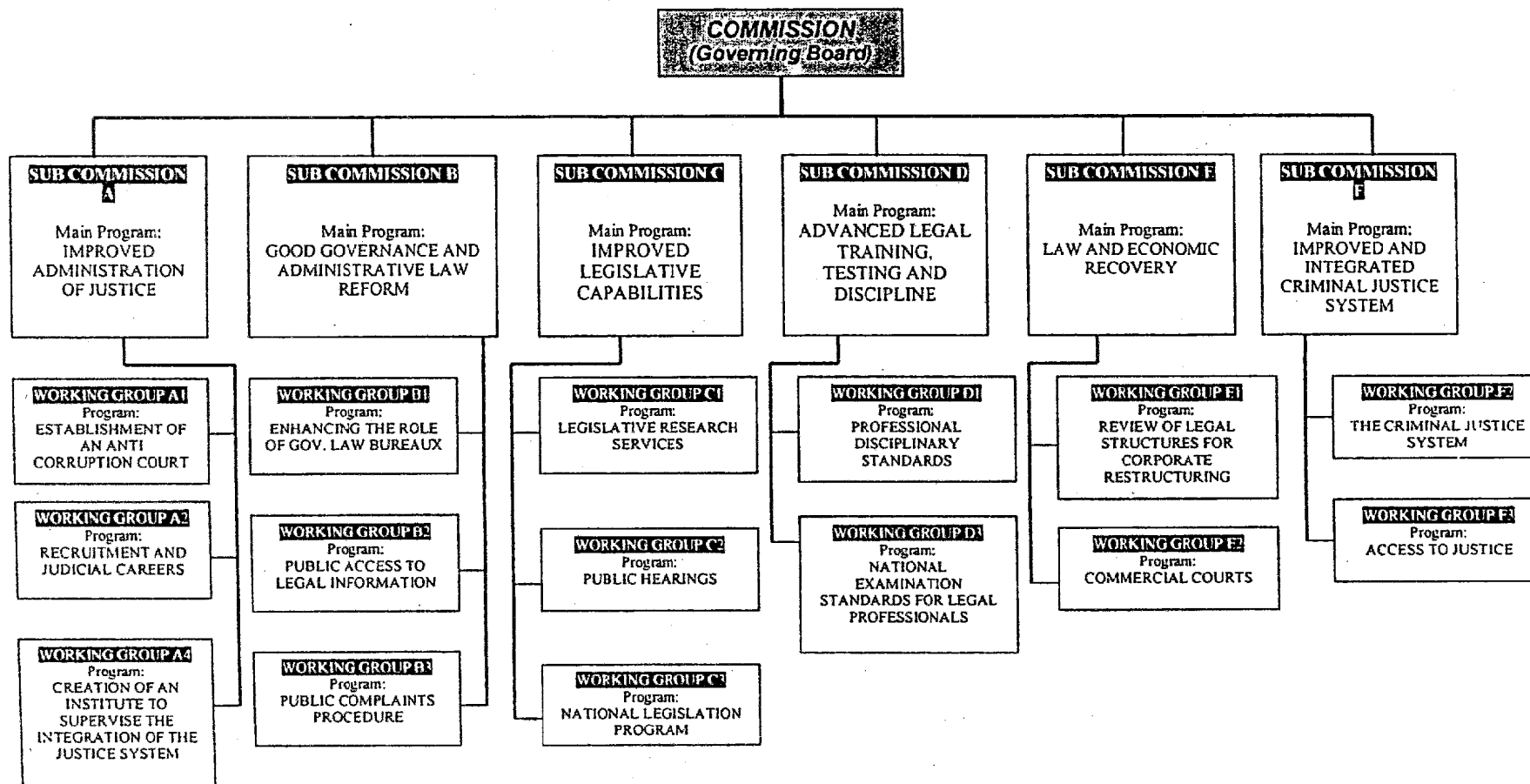
This report is intended as a manifestation of the National Law Commission's accountability to the public in respect of the activities it undertook during 2001. At this early stage, there was not much that the National Law Commission could do as regards the fulfillment of either its first mandate, that is providing legal advice and opinions to the President, or its second mandate, designing a program of law reform in Indonesia, together with making recommendations concerning the necessary steps that need to be taken. In addition, the National Law Commission is fully aware that the making of such recommendations will need to be accompanied by a national agreement between the legal community and the general public. Thus, what the National Law Commission has been doing to date has been forming and activating Sub-Commissions (to act as sub-steering committees), and selecting fifteen Working Groups so as to lay down the foundations for the fulfillment of the two mandates with which the Commission has been entrusted.

The National Law Commission intends to increase its level of activity during 2002 and, by the third quarter of 2002, hopes to have produced a number of policy papers. Of course, these policy papers will still need to be further discussed at a higher level and agreed to by both state agencies and non-governmental organizations as necessary steps that need to be taken as expeditiously as possible. Based on the procedures being applied by the National Law Commission, it is hoped that law reform in Indonesia will truly be based on aspirations that come from the bottom up rather than what has been happening to date where law reform in Indonesia has tended to be based on the opinions, perspectives and requirements of the bureaucracy (top-down approach). At the very least, these policy papers will complement the Propenas that has been prepared by the National Planning Board (BAPPENAS), and the Prolegnas that has been prepared by the National Law Development Board at the Department of Justice and Human Rights.

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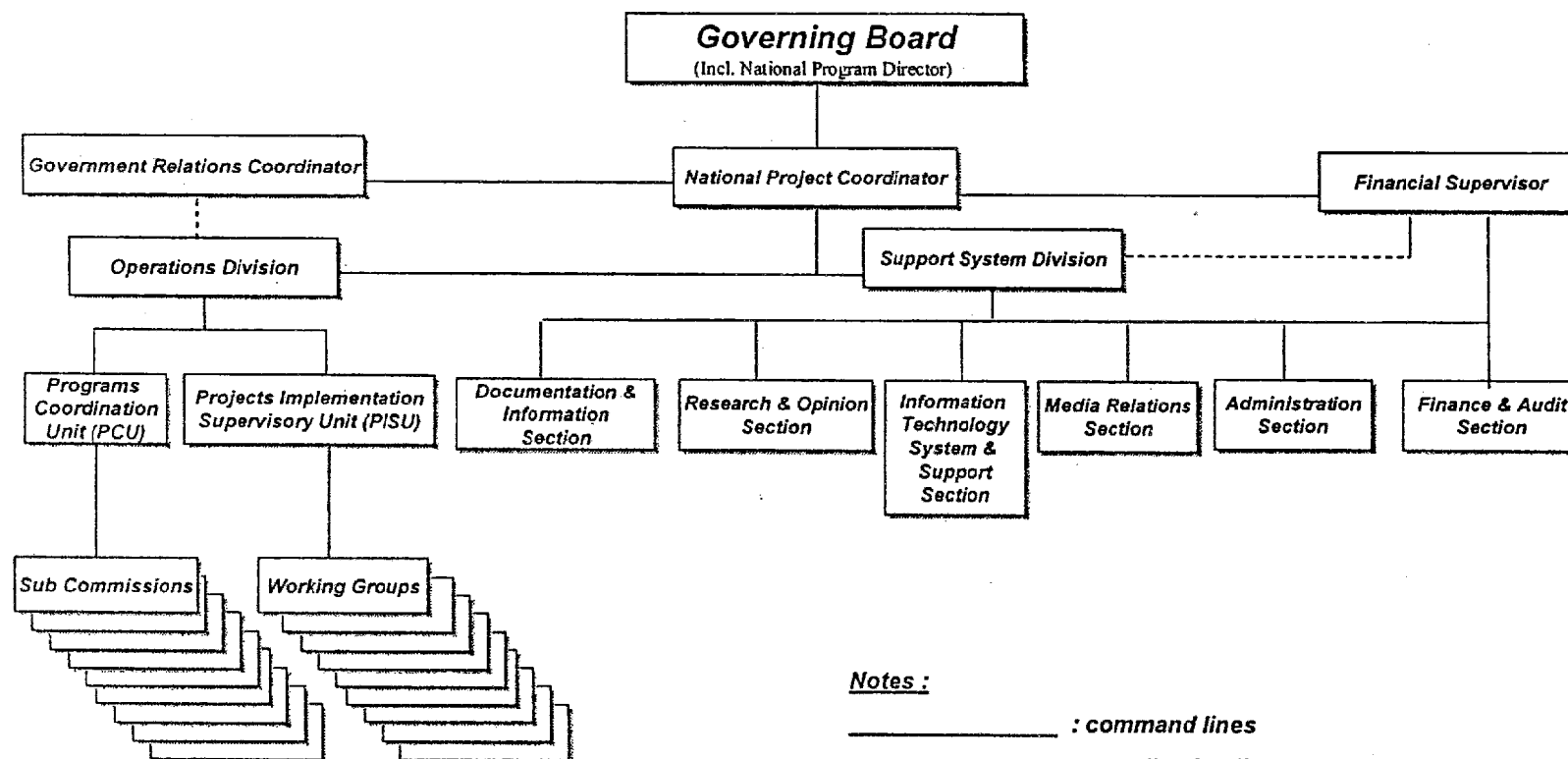
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STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL LAW COMMISSION'S PROGRAMS
(First Part : December 2001 – August 2002)



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Appendix I-B



Notes :

————— : command lines

- - - - - : coordination lines

Appendix I-C

Finance and Procurement Teams

Team of Finance and Accounting System:

- a. **Suhadibroto (Ketua)**
- b. **B.M. Kuntjoro-Jakti**
- c. **Frans Hendra Winarta**
- d. **Harkristuti Harkrisnowo**
- e. **Supporting team: Financial Supervisor, Executive Secretary,
Chief of Finance dan Audit Section**

Team for Goods and Services Procurements:

- a. **Frans Hendra Winarta (Ketua)**
- b. **B.M. Kuntjoro-Jakti**

National Law Commission Consolidated Financial Report 2001

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Rupiah</u>
ORDINARY INCOME	
APBN	796,703,800
Asia Foundation for Support	381,100,000
Asia Foundation for Program	232,524,990
Asia Foundation for Support, carried forward from 2000	97,798,350
Asia Foundation for Program, carried forward from 2000	27,690,320
UNDP Fund	1,418,470,000
UNDP TRAC	60,000,000
TOTAL ORDINARY INCOME	3,014,287,460
ORDINARY EXPENSES	
Personnel	
Commission Members	-180,000,000
Secretariat & Finance Staff	-9,000,000
Executive Secretary	-43,333,280
Secretariat Staff	-149,391,310
Project Coordinator Unit	-255,194,500
Government Relations	-14,000,000
Sub-Total Personnel	-650,919,090
Operational	
Office Operational Expenses	-145,825,960
Documentation	-16,524,510
Newsletter Publishing	-34,815,000
Newsletter Distribution	-354,700
Annual Report	-28,500,000
Research Meetings	-63,625,000
Sub-Commission Meetings	-37,375,250
Secretariat Meetings	-85,707,900
Course	-30,625,000
Sub-Total Operational	-443,353,320
Contract	
Advertising Working Group Tenders	-16,929,000
Project Implementation Supervision Unit	-106,000,000
Sub-Total Contract	-122,929,000

National Law Commission Consolidated Financial Report 2001

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Rupiah</u>
Office Equipment	
Partitions	-14,575,000
IT Installation	-253,598,208
Fax Machine	-2,500,000
Typewriter	-1,449,500
Safe Box	-4,600,000
Shredder	-1,950,000
Book Cupboard	-2,982,620
Name Board	-3,947,100
Two Printers	-7,569,000
PABX	-25,000,000
Book Binding Equipment	-3,500,000
Filing Cabinet	-2,624,000
Paper Cutter	-1,425,000
Furniture	-5,940,000
Sub-Total Office Equipment	-331,660,428
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENSES	-1,548,861,838
OTHER INCOME	
Interest on Bank A/C APBN	139,910
Interest on Bank A/C Asia Foundation for Program	8,457,610
Interest on Bank A/C Asia Foundation for Support	53,730
Interest on Bank A/C UNDP Fund	21,987,151
Interest on Bank A/C UNDP TRAC	993,084
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	31,631,485
OTHER EXPENSES	
Tax on Interest & Administration Charges APBN	-137,980
Tax on Interest & Administration Charges AF for Program	-1,741,490
Tax on Interest & Administration Charges AF for Support	-20,740
Tax on Interest & Administration Charges UNDP Fund	-2,750,916
Tax on Interest & Administration Charges UNDP TRAC	-176,430
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	-4,827,556

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL LAW COMMISSION
GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS**

Name	Address
J.E. Sahetapy Chairman	Jl. Dharmahusada III/38, Surabaya Telp.: (031) 593 8938 - Fax: (031) 599 1940 Komp. DPR RI, Kalibata C2/216 Telp.: 791 99668 - Fax: 791 80084 Gedung DPR Nusantara I Lt.5 km 330 Telp./fax: 575 6172
Mardjono Reksodiputro Secretary - National Program Director	Jl. Daksinapati Tenggara 11, Kompl. UI Rawamangun Jakarta Timur 13220 Telp./fax: 489 2910 Universitas Indonesia, Salemba Telp: 330 235 - Fax: 330 236
Frans Hendra Winarta	Kelapa Gading Boulevard Permai TB 2/24, Jakarta 14240 Telp.: 453 3236, 453 2143, 452 0933 - Fax: 452 0083
M. Fajrul Falaakh	Kompleks DPR RI, Kalibata Blok A-8 No. 111, Kalibata Jakarta Selatan - Telp.: 798 9180 Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gajah Mada Jl. Sosio Justisia No. 1, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281 Telp: (0274) 512 781 - Fax: (0274) 512 781
Harkristuti Harkrisnowo	Jl. Fatima Bawah III No. 40 RT002/RW14 Kelurahan Kemiri Muka, Depok 14623 - Tel/Fax: 776 3352 FHUI, Depok Telp. : 727 0003 & 786 3442 - Fax: 727 0052
Suhadibroto	Jl. Tebet Dalam IV-J No. 1, Jakarta Selatan Telp.: 829 4220 - Fax: 831 4672

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL LAW COMMISSION STAFF MEMBERS

Name	Position	Address
R.B.M. Kuntjoro Jakti	Government Relations Coordinator - Acting National Project Coordinator	Jl. Let.Jend. S. Parman I/15 Taman S. Parman Bl. E/2 RT003/RW008, Kel. Tomang Kec. Grogol Petamburan, Jakarta Barat Telp.: 560 1748, 567 2042
Heryono Situmorang	Financial Supervisor	Jl. Rawa Kupa Ujung No. 6 Tomang, Jakarta Barat Telp.: 566 7004, 567 3437
Firoz Gaffar	Coordinator Raporteur	Jl. Poltangan II/42, Pejatan Timur Jakarta Selatan, Telp: 781 3579
Vera J.A. Latumeten	Executive Secretary	Jl. Juana 18, RT007/RW006 Menteng, Jakarta 10310, Telp.: 314 6153
Aryanti Hoed	Special Raporteur - Deputy Coordinator Raporteur	Jl. Pondok Indah UF11/32 RT005/RW014, Jakarta Selatan Telp.: 765 3840
Dedi Setiawan	Accounting Officer	Puri Casablanca Tower A701 Jl. Casablanca No. 1, Jakarta Selatan Telp.: 837 99515/0818 225951
Eska Dwi Nurasejati	Assist. Accounting Officer	Jl. Matraman Dalam II No. 21 RT14/RW08, Jakarta Telp.: 310 6103
Mujahid A. Latief	Information Officer	Lenteng Agung RT007/RW004 No. 44, Jakarta Selatan
Nurul Akhsani S.	Assist. Information Officer	Jl. Layur Bl. A No. 5 Rawamangun, Jakarta Timur Telp.: 489 5151/0812-9494786
M. Saihu	Media Relations Officer	Jl. H. Joko RT04/07 No. 44 Lenteng Agung, Jakarta Selatan
Indrawan Djauhari	Part-time - Website Development Officer	Jl. Lempuyang IV No. 100, Komp. Mega Cinere Cinere - Telp.: 754 5475
Indradi Widyanto	Part-time - Website Development Officer	Jl. Lempuyang IV No. 100, Komp. Mega Cinere Cinere - Telp.: 754 5475

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL LAW COMMISSION STAFF MEMBERS

Name	Position	Address
T. Rifqy Thantawi	Deputy Raporteur Sub-Commission A	Jl. Duri Utara V, RT03/RW06 No. 14 Duri Utara, Jakarta, Telp.: 631 6639
Rizka Melania	Deputy Raporteur Sub-Commission B	Jl. Manunggal IX No. 16, RT009/02 Condet Balekambang, Jakarta Telp.: 801 0764, 0812 934 3711
Andi Wahyudin	Deputy Raporteur Sub-Commission C	BSB Sek. Xii-S, Bl. T3, Tangerang Telp.: 756 5750, 0812 960 8678
Miftahul Hakim	Deputy Raporteur Sub-Commission D	Matraman Dalam II No. 21, RT14/RW08 Jakarta Pusat, Telp.: 310 6103
Hardian Aprianto	Deputy Raporteur Sub-Commission E	Jl. Sentosa Raya No. 1, RT01/08 Depok II Tengah, Telp.: 778 31064
Eric Mundandar Tampubolon	Deputy Raporteur Sub-Commission F	Jl. Madrasah No. 6, Jakarta Timur Telp.: 797 3823
Julia Fatma	Secretary PCU	Jl. Mujair IX/39, Depok I Tel: 752 1481, 0816 1822 8497
Dwi Suci Novianti	Receptionist	Jl. Dr. Saharjo, Gg. Rahayu No. 12 RT001/07, Jakarta Selatan 12860 Telp.: 835 0186, 0816 1669461
Yulianti	Typist	Menteng Wadas Utara III, RT006/RW011 No. 31 Jakarta Selatan, Telp.: 831 6149
Heri Budi Santoso	General Assistant	Poninggaran Timur I RT04/RW09 Kav. A3 No. 9-10, Keb. Lama, Jakarta Selatan
Saripin	General Assistant	Jl. Gerogol Jaya VI RT01/02 No. 38 RKP Jaya Lama, Depok, Telp.: 779 0224
Deden	General Assistant	Jl. Glatik I RT014/RW02 No. 3, Manggarai Tebet, Jakarta Selatan, Telp.: 0812 8204416