

The Role of the Honorary Council of Election Organizers as a Quasi-Judicial Institution

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ABSTRACT

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The Election Organizing Honorary Council (DKPP) holds a unique role as part of the unified function of general election organizers, as stipulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 and Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution. This article aims to analyse the role of DKPP in the general election process in Indonesia. This study employs a normative legal research method with a descriptive-analytical approach. The findings reveal challenges in enforcing ethical norms and the limitations of DKPP's authority, particularly in addressing conduct that falls outside the formal duties of election organizers. The formulation of a more specific and binding code of ethics is essential, especially concerning organizers' behaviour in public life beyond their official capacities. Strengthening these ethical standards is crucial to ensure DKPP's role as a guardian of ethical election conduct can be fulfilled effectively and consistently.

1. INTRODUCTION

Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that “General elections are held by a national, permanent, and independent general election commission”. Based on this constitutional provision, the institution responsible for organizing elections is designed as a national, permanent, and independent entity, rather than a temporary or ad hoc body. This institutional framework is implemented through three distinct bodies: the General Election Commission (KPU), the General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP), each with specific functions. A notable aspect of Indonesia's election system is the evolving role of election-organizing institutions. Over time, it has become evident that the KPU alone cannot fully manage all aspects of elections. This realization led to the establishment of Bawaslu through Law Number 22 of 2007, which was later reinforced by Constitutional Court Decision No. 11/PUU-VIII/2010. This decision affirmed that Bawaslu is an integral state institution responsible for supervising elections,

emphasizing that the electoral process requires not only management but also independent oversight.¹

The Constitutional Court further clarified in Decision No. 11/PUU-VIII/2010 that the role of election supervision, as carried out by Bawaslu, is part of a unified system of national, permanent, and independent election administration. This interpretation aligns with the constitutional requirement for impartial election organizers, ensuring that elections uphold the principles of freedom and fairness. Without oversight from independent bodies, these democratic principles are at risk. Additionally, Constitutional Court Decision No. 11/PUU-VIII/2010 laid the groundwork for strengthening the role of DKPP as an election management institution. This position was further solidified under Law Number 15 of 2011 on General Election Organizers, specifically in Articles 109 to 114, which define DKPP's structure, duties, and authority. Consequently, DKPP shares equal standing with the KPU and Bawaslu in managing elections. However, in practice, election administration in Indonesia is often marked by rivalry between the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP. Rather than competing, these institutions should collaborate to ensure the success of elections, fulfilling the aspirations of the people as the ultimate stakeholders of democracy. By fostering cooperation, the electoral system can support the democratic transition of power and strengthen Indonesia's constitutional framework.

The integrity of election organizers is crucial in a democratic system as it directly influences the fairness and transparency of electoral processes. Election organizers, such as the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) and local committees, must embody integrity to foster public trust and ensure that elections reflect the will of the people. This integrity can be enhanced through various strategies, which will be discussed below. Role of integrity in election administration are: public trust, integrity among election organizers builds public confidence in electoral outcomes, encouraging higher voter participation.² Accountability, when organizers maintain high ethical standards, they are more likely to hold themselves accountable, reducing the risk of corruption and malpractice.³

Strategies for enhancing integrity are training and guidance, providing technical training and guidance to election supervisors can improve their performance and ethical

¹ Rebecca C. Jordan, Amanda E. Sorensen, and Steven A. Gray, "Participatory Modeling in Support of Citizen Science Research," *Forests* 13, no. 4 (April 2022): 567, <https://doi.org/10.3390/f13040567>.

² Trapsi Haryadi, Ridho Al-Hamdi, and Suswanta Suswanta, "Implementation of Enforcement of the Integrity of Ad Hoc Election Organizers in the 2020 Sleman Regent and Deputy Regent Elections," *Politik Indonesia: Indonesian Political Science Review* 7, no. 3 (December 2022): 408–22, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ipsr.v7i3.39870>.

³ James D. Long, "Protecting Electoral Integrity in Emerging Democracies," in *Introduction to Development Engineering* (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023), 489–512, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-86065-3_18.

standards.⁴ Bureaucratic reforms, reforming election management structures can address human resource issues and enhance the overall integrity of the electoral process.⁵ Impact of integrity on electoral outcomes are increased participation, high integrity levels among organizers correlate with increased public participation in elections, as seen in the 2020 Sleman elections.⁶ Error reduction, ensuring integrity can minimize procedural errors, as demonstrated in the Sekadau elections where lapses led to significant issues.⁷ Conversely, the challenges faced by election organizers, such as corruption and inadequate training, can severely undermine electoral integrity, leading to public disillusionment and decreased voter turnout. Addressing these issues is essential for the health of democratic systems.

The honorary council of election organizers (DKPP) serves as a crucial ethics guardian for election organizers in Indonesia, particularly following the Constitutional Court Decision No. 32/PUU-XIX/2021. This decision has significantly impacted DKPP's authority and independence, raising concerns about its effectiveness in upholding ethical standards in electoral processes. Despite these challenges, DKPP remains essential for maintaining integrity in elections. Role and responsibilities of DKPP are ethical oversight, DKPP is tasked with enforcing ethical codes among election organizers, addressing numerous complaints from 2019 to 2023.⁸ Decision-making authority: Post-2021, DKPP's decisions are legally binding but can be contested in state administrative courts, which complicates its role as an ethics guardian.^{9,10}

⁴ Muhammad Asmawi and Lathifah Sandra Devi, "Optimization of SIMP (Solidity, Integrity, Mentality, Professionality) Election Supervisors to Achieve Democratic, Honest and Fair Elections," *JHR (Jurnal Hukum Replik)* 11, no. 2 (October 2023): 283, <https://doi.org/10.31000/jhr.v11i2.9498>.

⁵ Idham Mantali and Juriko Abdussamad, "Reform Election Management Bureaucracy to Make a Democratic Election with Integrity in Gorontalo City," *Public Policy Journal* 3, no. 2 (February 2023): 104, <https://doi.org/10.37905/ppj.v3i2.1787>.

⁶ Haryadi, Al-Hamdi, and Suswanta, "Implementation of Enforcement of the Integrity of Ad Hoc Election Organizers in the 2020 Sleman Regent and Deputy Regent Elections."

⁷ Hengki Hayatullah and Nur Hidayat Sardini, "The Integrity of Election Organizers in the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in Sekadau Regency," *Jurnal Inovasi Ilmu Sosial Dan Politik (JISoP)* 4, no. 1 (June 2022): 107, <https://doi.org/10.33474/jisop.v4i1.15928>.

⁸ Khoirul Anam, "Tantangan Penegakan Kode Etik Penyelenggara Pemilu Oleh Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu (DKPP): Analisis Perspektif Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum," *Journal of Contemporary Law Studies* 2, no. 1 (February 2024): 85–98, <https://doi.org/10.47134/lawstudies.v2i1.2318>.

⁹ Dedi Supriyadi, Ende Hasbi Nassaruddin, and Beni Ahmad Saebani, "Position and Legal Certainty in the Decision of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (After the Constitutional Court Decision Number 32/PUU-XIX/2021)," *West Science Social and Humanities Studies* 1, no. 06 (December 2023): 315–24, <https://doi.org/10.58812/wsshs.v1i06.445>.

¹⁰ Raines Wadi' et al., "Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 23, no. 1 (2023): 71–86, [https://doi.org/Muhammad, Aljabar, Putra., M., Mukhlis. \(2023\). 2. Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court. Jurnal Penelitian Hukum de Jure, doi: 10.30641/dejure.2023.v23.71-86](https://doi.org/Muhammad, Aljabar, Putra., M., Mukhlis. (2023). 2. Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court. Jurnal Penelitian Hukum de Jure, doi: 10.30641/dejure.2023.v23.71-86).

Challenges faced by DKPP are political interference: The council faces issues of limited authority and political intervention, undermining its independence;¹¹ Logistical constraints (geographical diversity in Indonesia hampers DKPP's ability to enforce ethical standards effectively), recommendations for improvement that are decentralization like establishing regional branches could enhance DKPP's accessibility and effectiveness in enforcing ethical conduct,¹² and legal reforms, proposals for an ethical court could provide a more robust framework for addressing ethical violations, ensuring impartiality and independence.^{13,14} While DKPP plays a vital role in safeguarding electoral integrity, its weakened authority post-2021 raises questions about its future effectiveness and the need for structural reforms to enhance its capacity as an ethics guardian.

The analysis of the existence and authority of the Election Organizer Ethics Council (DKPP) within quasi-judicial institutions reveals significant complexities regarding its role and decision-making power. The DKPP's authority has been challenged, particularly following the Constitutional Court Decision Number 32/PUU-XIX/2021, which has implications for its finality and binding nature. This overview will explore the DKPP's authority, its relationship with the State Administrative Court (PTUN), and the implications of its institutional status.

DKPP's authority and finality are the DKPP's decisions are intended to be final and binding, particularly concerning ethical disputes among election administrators.¹⁵ However, the Constitutional Court ruling has rendered these decisions unconstitutional unless they pertain specifically to certain election bodies, thereby weakening the DKPP's authority.¹⁶ Relationship with PTUN are the DKPP and PTUN have overlapping jurisdictions; the DKPP addresses ethical violations, while PTUN can annul DKPP decisions and this duality can lead to conflicting outcomes, necessitating a clearer

¹¹ Zaki Ulya, Fuadi Fuadi, and Aldi Syah Putra, "Independence of The Honorary Board of Election Organizers After The Constitutional Court Decision No. 32/PUU-XIX/2021," *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW* 7, no. 2 (June 2024): 658, <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v7i2.8353>.

¹² Anam, "Tantangan Penegakan Kode Etik Penyelenggara Pemilu Oleh Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu (DKPP): Analisis Perspektif Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum."

¹³ Supriyadi, Nassaruddin, and Saebani, "Position and Legal Certainty in the Decision of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (After the Constitutional Court Decision Number 32/PUU-XIX/2021)."

¹⁴ Jamil Jamil and Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, "Degradation of Authority and Institution of The Honorary Council Election," *Mulawarman Law Review*, December 2022, 119–27, <https://doi.org/10.30872/mulrev.v7i2.912>.

¹⁵ Wadi' et al., "Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court."

¹⁶ Jamil and Al-Fatih, "Degradation of Authority and Institution of The Honorary Council Election."

delineation of responsibilities to enhance legal certainty.¹⁷ Institutional status and independence are; a) the DKPP's independence has been questioned, especially after its secretariat was moved to the Ministry of Home Affairs, raising concerns about its impartiality;¹⁸ b) there is a call for the DKPP to be recognized as a permanent institution with a defined status to ensure its decisions remain authoritative.¹⁹ In contrast, some argue that the DKPP's evolving role may enhance its adaptability to changing electoral dynamics, potentially leading to more effective governance in electoral ethics. In its unlimited development, especially the position and authority of the DKPP as an ethics enforcement agency for election organizers to examine and decide on various ethical violations that lead to the permanent dismissal of election organizers and the final and binding nature of its decisions is interesting to research and analyze.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The study employs normative legal research with a librarianship study approach, utilizing descriptive analysis techniques to examine legal materials pertinent to the research topic. This method is characterized by its focus on existing laws and regulations, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of legal frameworks within librarianship.

Normative legal research methodology is: a) normative legal research emphasizes doctrinal analysis, focusing on laws and regulations as primary sources;²⁰ b) it employs various approaches, including statute, comparative, and conceptual methods, to derive conclusions about legal principles;²¹ c) the descriptive analysis technique allows for a detailed examination of legal materials, facilitating a clearer understanding of legal implications in librarianship.²²

¹⁷ Ahmad Siboy and Dewi Cahyandari, "The Relationship between DKPP and PTUN Decisions Regarding Ethical Violation by General Election Administrators," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 19, no. 3 (August 2022): 623–42, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1936>.

¹⁸ Wadi' et al., "Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court."

¹⁹ Jamil and Al-Fatih, "Degradation of Authority and Institution of The Honorary Council Election."

²⁰ Chika Ariadhita Salzabilla and Puti Priayana, "Wanprestasi Dan Akibatnya Dalam Pelaksanaan Perjanjian Baku," *Jurnal Humaniora : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Ekonomi Dan Hukum* 7, no. 1 (May 2023): 1–7, <https://doi.org/10.30601/humaniora.v7i1.3540>.

²¹ Tunggul Ansari Setia Negara, "Normative Legal Research in Indonesia: Its Origins and Approaches," *Audito Comparative Law Journal (ACLJ)* 4, no. 1 (February 2023): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.22219/aclj.v4i1.24855>.

²² Salzabilla and Priayana, "Wanprestasi Dan Akibatnya Dalam Pelaksanaan Perjanjian Baku."

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. DKPP's position as Election Organizer

Article 1 paragraph (24) of election law Number 7 of 2017 states that "The Election Organizer Honorary Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DKPP, is the institution tasked with handling violations of the Election Organizer's code of ethics." The position of the DKPP as an election organizing organ that enforces the code of ethics for election organizers, is a quasi-judicial institution whose position is not the same as a judicial institution as intended in Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. In this connection, we can refer to the confirmation of the Constitutional Court in the decision on case Number: 31/PUU-XI/2013, Constitutional Court Decision Number: 11/PUU-VIII/2010, and Article 22E paragraph (5) of the Constitution 1945.

Constitutional Court Decision Number: 11/PUU-VIII/2010 strengthens the position of the Election Organizing Honorary Council (DKPP) as a state institution administering elections. Its position was then further strengthened in Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers. So it appears that DKPP has the same function as the KPU and Bawaslu in organizing elections. Election Organizer Honorary Council as the body/institution enforcing the code of ethics for election organizers, according to election law Number 7 of 2017 Article 157 paragraph (1): "DKPP prepares and determines a code of ethics to maintain the independence, integrity and credibility of members of the KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU, PPK, PPS, KPSS, PPLN, KPSSLN, as well as Members of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Panwaslu Sub-district, Subdistrict/Village Panwaslu, Overseas Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors."

The Election Organizer Honorary Council is given the authority to regulate the code of ethics for election organizers, which was previously a joint regulation between the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP. So this is realized in DKPP Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for General Election Organizers. This code of ethics for election organizers is intended so that election organizers in carrying out their duties and authority in elections can maintain integrity and professionalism, so that the principles contained in the code of ethics for election organizers can be realized in the behavior of election organizers as desired by Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The position of the DKPP as an election organizing organ that enforces the code of ethics for election organizers, is a quasi-judicial institution whose position is not the same as a judicial institution as intended in Article 24 of the 1945 Constitution paragraph (2). Constitutional Court Decision Number: 31/PUU-XI/2013 confirms that DKPP is not part of the judiciary as intended by Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Constitutional Court stated that, "Judicial power is

exercised by a The Supreme Court and the judicial bodies subordinate to it in the general court environment, the religious court environment, the military court environment, the state administrative court environment, and by a Constitutional Court."

Then, Article 24A paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states, "The composition, position, membership and procedural laws of the Supreme Court and subordinate judicial bodies are regulated by law." The meaning of the phrase "regulated by law" in Article 24A paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia means that the formation of a judicial body under the Supreme Court must be carried out by law. Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 states "Special courts can only be formed in one of the judicial environments under the Supreme Court as intended in Article 25". And paragraph (2) states: "Provisions regarding the establishment of special courts as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in law."

Based on the provisions above, the judiciary in Indonesia consists of the Supreme Court (MA) and subordinate judicial bodies in the general court environment, religious court environment, military court environment, state administrative court environment, and the Constitutional Court (MK). So DKPP is not included in the special courts which are included in one of the judicial environments under the Supreme Court as intended by Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 and is also not included as one of the actors of power judiciary as intended in Article 24 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This was confirmed in the Constitutional Court decision no. 31/PUU-XI/2013 concerning Review of Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers.

This is also confirmed in one of the considerations in the Court's Decision regarding disputes over general election results (PHPU), namely in paragraph [3.18.1] of Decision Number 115/PHPU.D-XI/2013, dated 1 October 2013 (Tangerang City Regional Election) which states, "DKPP is a state administrative organ which is not a judicial institution as intended in Article 24 of the 1945 Constitution which has independent power to uphold law and justice".

In relation to the position of the Election Organizer Honorary Council as an enforcer of election organizer ethics, materially it can refer to DKPP Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for General Election Organizers (material ethics), and formally to DKPP Regulation Number 3 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Procedures Code of Ethics for General Election Organizers (formal ethics). However, in the two ethical regulations, the formulation regarding obligations or prohibitions, actions and/or words that are appropriate or inappropriate for election organizers to do is general in nature and is directly related to their position as election organizer and the process of holding elections. For example, a KPU member may

commit an inappropriate act against his wife at home, for example engaging in domestic violence (Domestic Violence). Even though this has been proven, it is not at all related to the issue of holding the general election stages, so will this be included in the definition of violating the code of ethics for election organizers?²³

3.2. DKPP's authority and function as quasi judiciary

The adjudicative function of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (DKPP) is crucial for maintaining ethical standards and integrity within Indonesia's electoral process. Following the Constitutional Court Decision No. 32/PUU-XIX/2021, the DKPP's role has evolved, emphasizing its importance in adjudicating ethical violations among election organizers. This function is vital for ensuring a transparent and democratic electoral environment.

Independence and authority are the DKPP's independence has been challenged by political interventions and limited authority, impacting its supervisory role and the Constitutional Court ruling reinforced the DKPP's decisions as legally binding, allowing them to be contested in state administrative courts.²⁴ Legal certainty are the DKPP is not classified as a judicial body, which raises questions about the legal certainty of its decisions and establishing an ethical court could enhance the enforcement of election ethics, providing a clearer framework for adjudication.²⁵

Contribution to electoral justice are the DKPP plays a significant role in addressing violations of the election organizers' code of ethics, contributing to the overall integrity of the electoral process,²⁶ and the establishment of a special election court could further streamline the adjudication process, ensuring that ethical breaches are addressed effectively. While the DKPP's adjudicative function is essential for upholding electoral integrity, the lack of a formal judicial status may limit its effectiveness. This raises the need for a more robust framework to ensure accountability and ethical compliance among election organizers.

The authority of the Election Organizing Honorary Council, according to Article 159 paragraph (2) of Law Number 7 of 2017, includes: a. summoning the Election Organizer who is suspected of violating the code of ethics to provide an explanation and defense; b. summon reporters, witnesses, and/or other related parties for questioning, including requesting documents or other evidence; c. provide sanctions to election

²³ Wadi' et al., "Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court."

²⁴ Ulya, Fuadi, and Putra, "Independence of The Honorary Board of Election Organizers After The Constitutional Court Decision No. 32/PUU-XIX/2021."

²⁵ Supriyadi, Nassaruddin, and Saebani, "Position and Legal Certainty in the Decision of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (After the Constitutional Court Decision Number 32/PUU-XIX/2021)."

²⁶ Wadi' et al., "Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court."

organizers who are proven to have violated the code of ethics; and d. resolve violations of the code of ethics.

The relationships between DKPP (Honorary Board of Election Organizers), KPU (General Election Commission), Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Board), and other judicial institutions are complex and multifaceted, primarily revolving around their respective roles in overseeing and adjudicating electoral processes in Indonesia. These institutions must navigate overlapping authorities and responsibilities, which can lead to conflicts and ambiguities in electoral law enforcement.

Institutional roles and responsibilities are: a) KPU: Responsible for organizing elections and ensuring compliance with electoral laws. It operates under its regulations and is guided by Bawaslu's recommendations.²⁷ b) Bawaslu: Oversees the implementation of electoral laws and monitors KPU's adherence to its decisions. It has the authority to recommend actions to KPU, which KPU must consider;²⁸ c) DKPP: Focuses on ethical violations among election organizers, providing a separate avenue for addressing misconduct that does not fall under criminal law.

Interactions and conflicts are the overlapping statutory provisions create interpretative differences between KPU and Bawaslu, leading to legal uncertainties,²⁹ and bawaslu's recommendations are crucial for KPU's decision-making, yet the lack of clear follow-up mechanisms complicates enforcement.³⁰ Judicial oversight are the Constitutional Court plays a pivotal role in resolving disputes arising from the recommendations of Bawaslu and the decisions of KPU, ensuring that electoral integrity is maintained,³¹ and there is a call for establishing a special election court to enhance the effectiveness of electoral dispute resolution, which could streamline the roles of these institutions.³² While the collaboration among these institutions is essential for a fair electoral process, the existing ambiguities and overlaps in authority can hinder their

²⁷ Titis Anindyajati, "Polemik Tindak Lanjut Rekomendasi Bawaslu Dalam Perselisihan Hasil Pilkada Di Mahkamah Konstitusi," *Jurnal Adhyasta Pemilu* 6, no. 1 (June 2023): 28–37, <https://doi.org/10.55108/jap.v6i1.177>.

²⁸ Syafrijal Mughni Mada, Firdaus Firdaus, and Mirdedi Mirdedi, "Problematisasi Pengawasan Tindak Lanjut Putusan Bawaslu Dan DKPP Dalam Penegakan Hukum Pemilu," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 19, no. 4 (December 2022): 909–32, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1948>.

²⁹ Moh. Maskun Nuna et al., "Differences In Interpretation Between The District KPU And BAWASLU Of Gorontalo District Related To Administrative Violations Of The 2020 Regional Elections In Gorontalo District," *International Journal of Law and Society* 1, no. 3 (May 2024): 166–83, <https://doi.org/10.62951/ijls.v1i3.88>.

³⁰ Mada, Firdaus, and Mirdedi, "Problematisasi Pengawasan Tindak Lanjut Putusan Bawaslu Dan DKPP Dalam Penegakan Hukum Pemilu."

³¹ Anindyajati, "Polemik Tindak Lanjut Rekomendasi Bawaslu Dalam Perselisihan Hasil Pilkada Di Mahkamah Konstitusi."

³² Wadi' et al., "Factual Actions on DKPP Ethical Decision Results as Objects of Examination by The State Administrative Court."

effectiveness. A more defined framework could enhance their synergy and improve electoral governance.

Providing sanctions for violations of the code in the form of decisions as stipulated in Article 159 paragraph (2c and 2d) of Law Number 7 of 2017, is the spirit of the authority possessed by the Election Organizer Honorary Council in enforcing the ethics of election organizers. From another perspective, this confirms that the authority of the Election Organizer Honorary Council is only limited to enforcing ethics against alleged ethical violations committed by the KPU or Bawaslu.

Thus, the DKPP's function is one unit with the KPU and Bawaslu, not in the actual process of holding general elections. Likewise, the supervisory performance carried out by Bawaslu is limited in terms of supervising the implementation of elections by the KPU. Because in terms of electoral principles and practices, the KPU is the core organ that carries out various stages of election implementation from start to finish. However, the authority possessed and exercised by the Election Organizers' Honorary Council in terms of enforcing ethics is a crucial and important point in realizing general elections that have integrity, dignity and always prioritize the principles of election administration.

As a quasi-judicial (pseudo-judicial), in fact the position of the Election Organizing Honorary Council is not a general court as stipulated in Article 24 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia or a special court as stipulated in Article 27 of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning judicial power. However, attributively, the position, authority and institutions of the Election Organizer Honorary Council in the ethical court of election organizers need to continue to be developed in the constitutional system.

4. CONCLUSION

The Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP) plays a pivotal role as a quasi-judicial institution tasked with upholding ethical standards among election organizers in Indonesia. While not classified as a judicial body under the 1945 Constitution, DKPP's authority is well-defined within the framework of election laws, focusing on enforcing the code of ethics to ensure the integrity, professionalism, and credibility of election organizers.

Despite its critical function, DKPP operates within a limited scope, addressing only ethical violations and not directly participating in the election process. The overlapping roles of DKPP, KPU, and Bawaslu often lead to ambiguities, conflicts, and inefficiencies in electoral governance. Strengthening the institutional framework and clarifying the roles of these bodies are essential to enhancing their synergy and the overall integrity of the electoral process. Moving forward, developing DKPP's position and authority within Indonesia's constitutional system is crucial to uphold ethical standards, protect electoral justice, and ensure fair and credible elections.

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