

# Country Quota Profile

## A. Country wise quota profile

### 1. Status of quotas in Indonesia

Election Law Quota Regulation, National Parliament

Article 65 Section 1 of the Law No. 12 Year 2003 on General Election of Members of House Representatives (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD) and Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) clearly states “Each participating political party may nominate candidates for the DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD for each Electoral District, giving consideration to representation of women of at least 30%”.

The figure of total women elected on 2004 election can be seen as follow.

Number of Women in Lower House:	Election Year: <b>2004</b>	Number of Women Elected: <b>61 of 550 , 11.1%</b>
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There is no legal sanctions for non-compliance and there is no rank-order rules.

### 2. Form of quotas

Election law quota regulation in national parliament.

### 3. Positions of Major Political Parties on Quotas

Most major political parties in Indonesia such as Golkar Party (Golongan Karya or Functional Party), Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (National Awakening Party or PKB), Partai Reformasi (Reformation Party) and Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle or PDI-P) support 30% quota in Party Act.

### 4. What's in the pipeline / Immediate areas for advocacy

- building a critical mass
- creating a working network between political parties, government, and NGOs
- legal reform in politic area
- gender equality in political parties and legislative body

### 5. Who's pushing it?

During 2001-2003, several women's organizations called for the introduction of a quota system for the elections in 2004 (a minimum quota of 20-30 percent). This culminated in the passage of legislation in February 2003 requiring political parties to consider selecting 30% women candidates in each electoral district.

### 6. Major Achievements/ Best Practices

- 30% quota for women in each party
- the implementation of affirmative action in one of the biggest political party in Indonesia (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan)
- appointed the women 'in-between replacement' for those who's no longer become

member of parliament. So far there have been 4 women in this program.

7. What to avoid

- a) electing women who are not competent to represent women's aspiration
- b) women were represented in party lists but not in the top of the list. This representation of women on the list does not mean that women will automatically be elected.

8. What helps/ what hinders the effective working of quotas

Hindrances

- a) lack of women representation in public domain
- b) there is no party's platform that defends women concretely
- c) most of the decision makers in political party are men, so that they prefer to choose men on the top of the list
- d) political system

Enabling factors

- a) the development of cooperation network that contains women member of political party and women member of the national parliament
- b) implementation agenda of affirmative action in a few major political parties