



**CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**SUMMARY OF DECISION
FOR CASE NUMBER 135/PUU-XXII/2024**

Concerning

General Elections Simultaneity Model

- Petitioners** : **Association for Elections and Democracy (Perludem) Foundation, represented by Khoirunnisa Nur Agustyati as Chairperson of the Perludem Foundation's Board and Irmalidarti as Treasurer of the Perludem Foundation's Board**
- Type of Case** : Judicial review of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Law 7/2017) and Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Elections for Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law (Law 8/2015) against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution)
- Subject Matter** : Judicial review of Article 1 paragraph (1), Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017 and Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015 against Article 1 paragraph (2), Article 18 paragraph (4), Article 22E paragraph (1) and paragraph (5), Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution
- Verdict** : **On the Preliminary Injunction**
To dismiss the Petitioner's Preliminary Injunction
- On the Merits**
1. To grant the Petitioner's petition in part.
 2. To declare that Article 167 paragraph (3) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6109) is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and conditionally has no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, it is not interpreted as, "Voting shall be conducted simultaneously to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representatives Council, and the President/Vice President, and thereafter, within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and

- 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Legislative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President, simultaneous voting shall be conducted to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors on a public holiday or a nationally designated day off.”
3. To declare that Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6109) is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and conditionally has no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, it is not interpreted as, “Voting shall be held simultaneously to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, and the President/Vice President, and thereafter, within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Representative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President, simultaneous voting shall be held to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors.”
 4. To declare that Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Elections for Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 57, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5678) is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and conditionally has no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, it is not interpreted as, “Elections shall be conducted simultaneously throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, which shall be conducted within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Representative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President.”
 5. To order the publication of this decision in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia as appropriate.
 6. To dismiss the remaining petition of the Petitioner.

Date of Decision : Thursday, June 26, 2025

Overview of Decision :

Whereas the Petitioner is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that grows and develops independently, driven by its own wishes and desires within society, and established to participate in the realization of democratic General Elections and democratization in Indonesia.

Whereas regarding the Court's authority, because the petition *a quo* is a material review of the norms of Article 1 paragraph (1), Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017 and Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015 against the 1945 Constitution, the Court has the authority to hear the petition *a quo*.

Whereas regarding the Petitioner's legal standing, Ms. Khoirunnisa Nur Agustyati and Ms. Irmalidarti are entitled to act for and on behalf of the Perludem Foundation, both inside and outside courts, *in casu* to represent the Perludem Foundation in submitting a petition for review of the law to the Court, and the Petitioner has clearly explained its constitutional rights guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution, which are alleged to be violated by the enactment of the statutory norms being petitioned for judicial review. Furthermore, the Petitioner has clearly explained that there is a causal relationship (*causal verband*) between the alleged constitutional loss and the enactment of the norms of Article 1 paragraph (1), Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, as well as Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015, being petitioned for review. Thus, the Court is of the view that the Petitioner has the legal standing to act as a Petitioner in the review of the norms *a quo* of Article 1 paragraph (1), Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, as well as Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015.

Whereas, regarding the Petitioner's preliminary injunction, even though the norms *a quo* have been petitioned for review several times, for the purpose of obtaining a more comprehensive explanation regarding the constitutional issues raised by the Petitioner, the Court deems it important to hear statements of the parties as referred to in Article 54 of the Constitutional Court Law. Therefore, the Petitioner's preliminary injunction cannot be granted and must be declared legally unjustifiable.

Whereas regarding the norms of Article 167 paragraph (3), Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, and Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015, which were previously submitted for review to the Court, for the purpose of applying Article 60 of the Constitutional Court Law and Article 78 of Constitutional Court Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning Procedures in Judicial Review of Laws (CCR 2/2021), the Court needs to assess whether the norms of the Articles *a quo* may be resubmitted. In this regard, there are differences between the basis for review in Case Number 37/PUU-XVII/2019, Case Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019, Case Number 16/PUU-XIX/2021, and Case Number 35/PUU-XX/2022 and the basis for review in the case *a quo*, namely, the petition *a quo* uses Article 18 paragraph (4), Article 22E paragraph (5), and Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution as the basis for review, which were not used as the basis for review in Case Number 37/PUU-XVII/2019, Case Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019, Case Number 16/PUU-XIX/2021, and Case Number 35/PUU-XX/2022, so that the Petitioner's petition to review the norms of Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, as well as Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015, is not hindered by the application of Article 60 of the Constitutional Court Law and Article 78 of CCR 2/2021. Thus, the Court does not hesitate to declare that, formally, the petition *a quo* may be resubmitted.

Pursuant to the description of the legal considerations of Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019, the general election simultaneity model, provided that it does not change the basic principle of simultaneity of general elections in the practice of the presidential system of government, namely by maintaining the simultaneity of general elections to elect members of the central-level representative bodies (the DPR and the DPD) and the presidential/vice presidential general elections, is a constitutional model under the 1945 Constitution. In the legal considerations of Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019, the Court also emphasizes that the

determination of the chosen model falls within the scope of lawmakers' decision-making. However, since Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019 was pronounced in a plenary session open to the public, lawmakers have not amended Law 7/2017 and the Regional Head Elections Law. In fact, since the decision was pronounced, the 2024 General Election was conducted to elect DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members, and regional head elections were conducted to elect governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, mayors/vice mayors simultaneously nationwide on November 27, 2024. This means that the 2024 General Election was conducted using model/alternative number 1, namely simultaneous general elections to elect DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members. In this case, the election was conducted with 5 (five) boxes, each used to vote for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, provincial DPRD members, and regency/municipal DPRD members. After that, in the same year, regional head elections to elect governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, mayors/vice mayors were conducted nationwide simultaneously. Regarding these schedules, in the same year, general elections to elect DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members were conducted on February 14, 2024, and regional head elections to elect governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, mayors/vice mayors were held on November 27, 2024.

Whereas in the holding of general elections since 2004, namely after the constitutional amendments (1999-2002), there are several important facts. *Firstly*, even though constitutionally they are both provided under Article 22E paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, in 2004, 2009, and 2014, the general elections to elect DPR members, DPD members, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members, and the general election to elect the president/vice president were conducted separately. *Secondly*, different from the previous 3 (three) general elections, in the 2019 and 2024 General Elections, general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members were conducted simultaneously. In this case, the 2019 General Election and the 2024 General Election were conducted with 5 (five) boxes, each used to vote for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, provincial DPRD members, and regency/municipal DPRD members. *Thirdly*, considering the holding of general elections since 2004, in fact, all types of general elections were the people's direct elections. However, regional head elections were still scheduled separately in several waves or had not yet been implemented under the national simultaneous election regime. Moreover, under the provisions of Article 201 paragraph (8) of Law 10/2016, a national simultaneous voting in elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was conducted in November 2024, *in casu* November 27, 2024.

Whereas after examining the design of the schedules for holding general elections to elect DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members in relation to Article 201 paragraph (8) of Law 10/2016, it is concluded that the holding of all types of general elections, including regional head elections, falls in the same year, namely 2024. Such a clash of the holding year, within the limits of reasonable reasoning, results in the overlap between several stages in the holding of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members and several initial stages in the holding of elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors. Due to the overlap of several general election stages, the pile-up of election organizers' workloads cannot be prevented/avoided, which, within the limits of reasonable reasoning, will affect the quality of the general elections.

Whereas besides the threat to the quality of the general election, the organizers' workload is concentrated in a certain time period due to the overlap of general elections held in the same year, resulting in a relatively long period of idle time for election organizers. In this case, by taking as an example the holding of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members in 2024, which coincided with the

elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, the general election organizers' workload directly related to the general election stages lasted for a maximum of around 2 (two) years only. In fact, under the mandate of Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution that requires national, permanent general election organizers from the central level to the regional level with a term of office of 5 (five) years, general election organizers' term of office becomes inefficient and ineffective because they only carry out the "core task" of holding general elections for around 2 (two) years only.

Whereas the stages of holding general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members, which fall within a time span of less than 1 (one) year from the elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, whether intended or not, also have implications on political parties, particularly regarding their ability to prepare political party cadres for general election contests. In this case, political parties must instantly prepare thousands of cadres to be able to compete and contend at all levels of elections, from general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members to elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors. As a result, political parties easily fall into pragmatism rather than maintain their idealism and ideology. In addition, with such closely timed schedules, political parties do not have enough time to simultaneously recruit legislative candidates for the three-level legislative elections, while some must also prepare their cadres to contest the presidential/vice presidential general elections. Thus, such a closely scheduled agenda has had the impact mentioned above and has also weakened the institutionalization of political parties, leaving them, to some degree, powerless in the face of political realities and practical political interests.

Whereas the closely timed schedules between the holding of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members and the holding of elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors results in a lack of time for the people/voters to assess the performance of the government elected in the general elections for the president/vice president and DPR members. In addition, due to the tight time frame and the incorporation of general elections for DPRD members into the simultaneous general elections for DPR members, DPD members, and the president/vice president, regional development issues tend to be overshadowed by national issues. In fact, in the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, development issues in each province and regency/municipality must remain the focus to address and must not be left overshadowed in the midst of national development issues/problems raised by candidates who are competing to obtain political positions at the central level in general elections for DPR members, DPD members, and the president/vice president.

Whereas the closely timed schedules between the holding of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members, and the holding of elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors also have the potential to make voters fatigued with the general election agenda. In fact, upon closer examination of more technical and detailed problems, the fatigue is triggered by the voters' experience of having to cast ballots and make choices among many candidates in general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members that use the 5 (five) box model. Experience at polling stations (TPS) shows that voters' attention is divided by the excessive number of candidate choices, while the available voting time is very limited. This condition, realized or not, leads to a decline in the quality of the implementation of people's sovereignty in general elections. Moreover, after voting at polling stations in the 2019 General Election, for example, due to the complicated technicalities of vote counting and the limited time for vote recapitulation, many election organizers became victims, either sick or died.

Whereas the Court still adheres to the legal considerations in Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019. However, in fact, after more than 5 (five) years have passed since

Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019 was pronounced, lawmakers have not made any amendments to Law 7/2017. In addition, lawmakers are currently preparing to reform all laws related to general elections. In that context, as well as the legal considerations in Paragraph **[3.16]**, for the purpose of realizing quality general elections and taking into account the ease and simplicity for voters in exercising their right to vote as an implementation of people's sovereignty as stated in Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PUU-XVII/2019, particularly in determining the choice of model for the simultaneity of general elections, specifically points 3 and 4 (p. 324), and in order to realize the principle of people's sovereignty as stated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution and the objectives of holding general elections as stated in Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution, the Court, after considering the practices outlined above, is of the view that the simultaneity of the holding of general elections that is prospectively constitutional is by separating the holding of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, and the president/vice president from the holding of general elections for provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, mayors/vice mayors. With this stance, the Court needs to emphasize that all models of general election holding, including elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, which have been conducted so far remain constitutional.

Whereas regarding the Court's stance in Paragraph **[3.17]**, 2 (two) legal issues must be considered further. *Firstly*, the ideal time interval, or at least close to the ideal, between the holding of general elections for the president/vice president, DPR members, DPD members, and the holding of elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, and provincial DPRD members and regency/municipal DPRD members. *Secondly*, the arrangement of the transition period regarding the positions of governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors elected in the simultaneous elections on November 27, 2024, as well as provincial DPRD and regency/municipal DPRD members elected in the general election on February 14, 2024.

Whereas regarding the time interval between the holding of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, and the president/vice president and the holding of general elections for provincial DPRD members, regency/municipal DPRD members, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, it is impossible for the Court to determine specifically. The Court's opinion cannot be separated from the determination of the scheduling of general elections, which is always intertwined with technical matters at all stages of their conduct. However, reflecting on the experience in the agenda of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members on February 14, 2024, which was close to or still in the same year as the elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, and, among other things, created problems as considered in Paragraph **[3.16]**, the Court is of the view that the determination of the time interval for holding general elections for provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors must have its basis on the end of the stages of general elections for DPR members, DPD members, the president/vice president. The calculation of such time should start from the inauguration of DPR members and DPD members or the inauguration of the president/vice president. The Court's legal consideration underlying this is that the inauguration of DPR members and DPD members, or the inauguration of the president/vice president, can be considered the end of the previous general election stages, *in casu* the general elections for DPR members, DPD members, and for the president/vice president. Pursuant to this legal consideration, voting shall be conducted simultaneously to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, and the President/Vice President, and thereafter, within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Representative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President, simultaneous voting shall be conducted to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors.

Whereas regarding the arrangement of the transition period regarding the terms of office of regional heads/vice regional heads elected on November 27, 2024, as well as the term of office of provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members elected on February 14, 2024, given this transition period brings various impacts or implications, lawmakers have the authority to determinate and formulate this transition period by conducting constitutional engineering regarding the terms of office of provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members, including the terms of office of governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors in accordance with the principles of formulating transitional norms. In this regard, the Court needs to emphasize that the holding of separate general elections for the president/vice president, DPR members, and DPD members, apart from the timing of elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, and provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members shall be conducted starting from the 2029 General Election for the general elections for DPR members, DPD members, and presidential/vice presidential general elections. Meanwhile, general elections for provincial/regency/municipal DPRD members and general elections for governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors shall be conducted in accordance with the time period as stated in the legal considerations Sub-paragraph [3.18.1], which is further stated in the verdicts *a quo*.

Pursuant to the description of the legal considerations above, the norms of Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, as well as Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015, with respect to the model of the holding of simultaneous general elections, must be declared contrary to the 1945 Constitution and have no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, they are not interpreted as, "Voting shall be conducted simultaneously to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, and the President/Vice President, and some time thereafter, simultaneous voting shall be conducted to elect members of the provincial/regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors", which will be stated in full in the verdicts *a quo*. Thus, the interpretation of the norms of Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, as well as Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015, is adjusted to the conditional interpretation in question, including general provisions and other norms regarding the model of the holding of simultaneous general elections prospectively. Therefore, the Petitioner's argument is legally justifiable in part as the Court's interpretation differs from the Petitioner's petition.

Whereas pursuant to all the descriptions of the legal considerations above, it has been proven that the norms of Article 1 paragraph (1), Article 167 paragraph (3), and Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law 7/2017, as well as Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law 8/2015 are unable to realize the principles of ideal people's sovereignty, democratic general elections, as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (2), Article 18 paragraph (4), Article 22E paragraph (1) and paragraph (5), as well as equality before the law and government, and guarantees of fair legal certainty protection as regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1), and Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, as argued by the Petitioner. However, since the Court's interpretation differs from the Petitioner's petition, the Petitioner's petition must be declared legally justifiable in part.

Subsequently, the Court passes down a decision in which the verdicts are as follows:

On the Preliminary Injunction

To dismiss the Petitioner's Preliminary Injunction.

On the Merits

1. To grant the Petitioner's petition in part;
2. To declare that Article 167 paragraph (3) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6109) is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and conditionally has no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, it is not

interpreted as, "Voting shall be conducted simultaneously to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, and the President/Vice President, and thereafter, within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Representative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President, simultaneous voting shall be conducted to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors on a public holiday or a nationally designated day off;"

3. To declare that Article 347 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6109) is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and conditionally has no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, it is not interpreted as, "Voting shall be held simultaneously to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, and the President/Vice President, and thereafter, within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Representative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President, simultaneous voting shall be held to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors;"
4. To declare that Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Elections for Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 57, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5678) is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and conditionally has no binding legal force to the extent that, prospectively, it is not interpreted as, "Elections shall be conducted simultaneously throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to elect members of the provincial Regional Legislative Council, members of the regency/municipal Regional Legislative Council, and governors/vice governors, regents/vice regents, and mayors/vice mayors, which shall be conducted within a minimum of 2 (two) years or a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months from the inauguration of the members of the House of Representatives and the members of the Regional Representative Council or from the inauguration of the President/Vice President;"
5. To order the publication of this decision in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia as appropriate;
6. To dismiss the remaining petition of the Petitioner.