

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 18 OF 2003
CONCERNING
ADVOCATES
WITH THE GRACE OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Whereas : a. The State of the Republic of Indonesia, as a constitutional state based upon Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia, aims to materialize prosperous, safe, peaceful, orderly, and just life as a nation.
- b. judicial power that is free from external intervention and influence requires free, independent, and responsible Advocate professions for judicial administration that is free, independent, and has legal certainty for those seeking justice in the enforcement of law, truth, equality, and human rights.
- c. Advocate as a free, independent, and responsible profession in law enforcement should be guaranteed and protected by a law in an effort to enforce the rule of law;
- d. the current laws and regulations regarding Advocates no longer conform to the public need of law;
- e. based on the considerations in letters a, b, c, and d, it is necessary to formulate a Law regarding Advocates.
- In light of : 1. Article 5 paragraph (1) and Article 20 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 1/Drt/1951 concerning Temporary Actions to Administer Unified System, Authority, and Procedure of Civil Courts (State Gazette of 1951 Number 9, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 81);

3. Law Number 14 of 1970 concerning Principal Provisions on Judicial Power (State Gazette of 1970 Number 74, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 2951) as amended by Law Number 35 of 1999 concerning the Amendment to Law Number 14 of 1970 concerning Principal Provision on Judicial Power (State Gazette of 1999 Number 35, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3879);
4. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedural Law (State Gazette of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3209);
5. Law Number 14 of 1985 concerning Supreme Court (State Gazette of 1985 Number 73, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3316);
6. Law Number 2 of 1986 concerning General Courts (State Gazette of 1986 Number 20, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3327);
7. Law Number 5 of 1986 concerning State Administrative Courts (State Gazette of 1986 Number 77, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3344);
8. Law Number 7 of 1989 concerning Religious Courts (State Gazette of 1989 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3400);
9. Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Courts (State Gazette of 1997 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3713);
10. Law Number 4 of 1998 concerning Promulgation of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 1998 concerning the Amendment to Law concerning Bankruptcy as a Law (State Gazette of 1998 Number 135, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3778);
11. Law Number 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution (State Gazette of 1999 Number 138, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 3872).

With Joint Agreement

Between

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

And

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To promulgate : LAW CONCERNING ADVOCATES.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law, the following terms shall have meanings as follows:

1. Advocate means a person whose profession is rendering legal services, whether inside or outside the courts and who meets the requirements under the provisions of this Law.
2. Legal Services means services provided by Advocate which include legal consultation, legal aid, exercise of power of attorney, representation, assistance, defense, and other legal acts in the legal interests of the clients.
3. Client means any individuals, legal entities, or other entities obtaining legal services from Advocate.
4. Advocate Organization means a professional organization established under this Law.
5. Supervision means technical and administrative actions on Advocates to ensure that in carrying out their profession they comply with the professional code of ethics and the laws and regulations governing Advocate profession.
6. Self-Defense means the rights and opportunity given to Advocate to state reasons and objection to anything that is harmful for themselves when carrying out their profession or in connection with the professional organization.

7. Honorarium means a consideration for the legal services paid to Advocate under the agreement with Client.
8. Foreign Advocate means any foreign-national advocates who are carrying out their profession within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia pursuant to the laws and regulations.
9. Legal Aid means legal services rendered by Advocate free of charge to Clients who cannot afford the legal services.
10. Minister means a minister whose duties and responsibilities cover the law and legislation sector.

CHAPTER II

APPOINTMENT, OATHS, STATUS, SANCTION IMPOSITION, AND REMOVAL OF ADVOCATE

Part One

Appointment

Article 2

- (1) Persons who are qualified to be appointed as Advocate shall be those who have a bachelor's degree in law and have completed education in Advocate profession organized by the Advocate Organization.
- (2) Appointment of Advocate shall be conducted by the Advocate Organization.
- (3) A copy of decision on appointment of Advocate as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be delivered to the Supreme Court and the Minister.

Article 3

- (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed as Advocate, the following requirements must be fulfilled:
 - a. citizen of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. residing in Indonesia;
 - c. not having a status as a civil servant or state official;
 - d. at least 25 (twenty-five) years old;

- e. holding a bachelor's degree certificate majoring in law as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (1);
 - f. having passed the test held by the Advocate Organization;
 - g. having internship experience for 2 (two) consecutive years at an Advocate office;
 - h. never convicted of a criminal offence which may carry 5 (five) or more years of jail time;
 - i. possessing good, honest, responsible, and fair characters and having high integrity.
- (2) Advocate who has been appointed in compliance with the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) may carry out their profession with a specialization in particular areas in accordance with the requirements specified by laws and regulations.

Part Two

Oaths

Article 4

- (1) Prior to carrying out their profession, Advocates shall be obliged to take oaths according to their religion or make solemn promises in an open hearing at the High Court in the jurisdiction of their domicile.
- (2) The oaths or promises as referred to in paragraph (1) shall have wordings as follows:
- "In the name of God, I swear/I promise:
- that I will strongly uphold and apply Pancasila as the national principles and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - that to enter this profession, directly or indirectly in any name or manner, I have not given or promised to give anything to anyone;
 - that in carrying out professional duties as a legal service provider I will act in an honest, fair, and responsible manner under the law and justice;
 - that in carrying out professional duties inside or outside the courts I will not give or promise to give anything to judges, court officers, or other officers in favor of or to the advantage of Client's cases I am currently handling or will handle;
 - that I will always watch my conduct and will perform my obligations with honor, dignity, and responsibility as an Advocate;

- that I will not refuse to make defense or give legal services in a case which, in my opinion, is a part of my professional responsibilities as an Advocate.
- (3) Copy of minutes of oath as referred to in paragraph (2) drawn up by the Registrar of the relevant High Court shall be delivered to the Supreme Court, Minister, and Advocate Organization.

Part Three

Status

Article 5

- (1) Advocate shall have a status as a law enforcement officer who is free and independent and is protected by the laws and regulations.
- (2) Jurisdiction of Advocate shall cover the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Part Four

Sanction Imposition

Article 6

Advocate may be subject to sanctions for the following reasons:

- a. ignoring or neglecting its client's interests;
- b. engaging in improper conduct or displaying inappropriate behavior towards its counterparts or fellow professional partners;
- c. acting, behaving, speaking, or making statements in a disrespectful manner towards law, legislation, or court;
- d. doing anything in contrary to its professional obligations, honor, or dignity and values;
- e. violating the laws and regulations and or committing a shameful act;
- f. breaching the Advocate's oaths/promises and/or the code of ethics for Advocate profession.

Article 7

- (1) Sanctions imposed on Advocate shall be in the form of:
- a. verbal reprimand;
 - b. written reprimand;

- c. suspension of its professional practice for 3 (three) to 12 (twelve) months;
 - d. permanent cessation of its professional practice.
- (2) The provisions regarding types and levels of conduct that may be subject to sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be further regulated in a Decision of the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization.
- (3) Prior to sanction imposition on Advocate as referred to in paragraph (1), the Advocate concerned shall be given the opportunity to defend himself/herself.

Article 8

- (1) The sanctions as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letters a, b, c, or d shall be imposed on Advocate by the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization in accordance with the code of ethics for Advocate profession.
- (2) In the event of imposition of sanction in the form of suspension as referred to in Article 7 letter c or permanent cessation in letter d, the Advocate Organization as referred to in paragraph (1) shall deliver a decision on the sanction imposition to the Supreme Court.

Part Five

Removal

Article 9

- (1) Advocate may resign or be removed from its profession by the Advocate Organization.
- (2) Copy of Decision on the resignation/removal as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Supreme Court, High Court, and other law enforcement authorities.

Article 10

- (1) Advocate may resign or be permanently removed from its professional capacity for the following reasons:
 - a. voluntary application;
 - b. subject to a conviction having permanent legal force for a criminal offence which carries 4 (four) or more years of jail time; or
 - c. by virtue of a decision of the Advocate Organization.

- (2) The removed Advocate pursuant to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not have the right to carry out a profession as Advocate.

Article 11

In the event that an Advocate is subject to a conviction having permanent legal force for a criminal offence as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter b, the Registrar of the High Court shall deliver a copy of such decision to the Advocate Organization.

CHAPTER III

SUPERVISION

Article 12

- (1) Advocate supervision shall be carried out by the Advocate Organization.
- (2) The purpose of supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be that Advocates in carrying out their profession will always uphold the code of ethics for Advocate profession and the laws and regulations.

Article 13

- (1) Day-to-day supervision shall be carried out by the Supervisory Committee formed by the Advocate Organization.
- (2) Membership of the Supervisory Committee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of senior Advocate, experts/academicians, and general public.
- (3) The provisions regarding procedure for supervision shall be further regulated by a decision of the Advocate Organization.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF ADVOCATE

Article 14

Advocates shall be free to give opinions or statements in defense of cases for which they are responsible in court hearings with due observance of the professional code of ethics and laws and regulations.

Article 15

Advocate shall have freedom in carrying out their professional duties to defend cases for which they are responsible in court hearings with due observance of the professional code of ethics and laws and regulations.

Article 16

Advocate may not be sued in both civil and criminal cases, in carrying out their professional duties in good faith to defend Clients in court hearings.

Article 17

In carrying out their profession, Advocate shall be entitled to obtain information, data, and other documents, from Government institutions or other related parties, required in defense of their Client in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 18

- (1) In carrying out their profession, Advocate shall not discriminate against Clients on grounds of their gender, religion, political view, lineage, race, or social and cultural background.
- (2) Advocate may not be identified with their Client in defense of Client's cases by the authorities and/or the society.

Article 19

- (1) Advocate must keep confidential all matters known or obtained from their Client as a result of their professional relationship, unless otherwise specified by the Law.
- (2) Advocate shall be entitled to confidentiality of their relationship with their Client, including protection of their files and documents against seizure or investigation and protection against interception of Advocate's electronic communication.

Article 20

- (1) Advocate shall be prohibited from holding another position in conflict with the purpose of their professional duties and values.
- (2) Advocate shall be prohibited from holding another position demanding devotion in such a way that it prejudices their Advocate profession or reduces freedom and independence in carrying out their professional duties.

- (3) Advocate who serves as a state official shall not carry out their professional duties as Advocate as long as they are holding such position.

CHAPTER V

HONORARIUM

Article 21

- (1) Advocate shall be entitled to Honorarium for Legal Services rendered by it to their Clients.
- (2) The amount of Honorarium for Legal Services as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reasonably determined upon the agreement of both parties.

CHAPTER VI

FREE LEGAL AID

Article 22

- (1) Advocate shall be obliged to provide legal aid free of charge for those who cannot afford legal services.
- (2) The provisions regarding the requirements and procedure for free provision of legal aid as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be further regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

FOREIGN ADVOCATE

Article 23

- (1) Foreign Advocate shall be prohibited from litigating in court hearings, going into practice, and/or opening a law office or its representative office in Indonesia.
- (2) Advocate office may hire foreign advocate as employee or expert in the foreign law with a Government license on recommendation of the Advocate Organization.
- (3) Foreign Advocate shall be obliged to provide free legal services at any time for education and legal research.
- (4) The provisions regarding the requirements and procedure for hiring foreign advocate and the obligation to provide free legal services for education and legal research shall be further regulated by a Ministerial Decree.

Article 24

Foreign Advocate as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (2) shall be subject to the code of ethics for Indonesian Advocate and the laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VIII

PARAPHERNALIA

Article 25

In carrying out their duties in court hearings in a criminal case, Advocate must wear paraphernalia in accordance with laws and regulations.

CHAPTER IX

ADVOCATE CODE OF ETHICS AND HONORARY COMMITTEE

Article 26

- (1) To maintain the dignity and honor of Advocate profession, a code of ethics for Advocate profession shall be prepared by the Advocate Organization.
- (2) Advocate must be subject to and comply with the code of ethics for Advocate profession and the provisions regarding the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization.
- (3) The code of ethics for Advocate profession as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not conflict with the laws and regulations.
- (4) The implementation of the code of ethics for Advocate profession shall be supervised by the Advocate Organization.
- (5) The Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization shall investigate and try any violation of the code of ethics for Advocate profession in accordance with the procedure of the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization.
- (6) Decisions of the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization shall not dismiss criminal responsibilities if the violation of the code of ethics for Advocate profession involves the elements of crime.
- (7) The provisions regarding investigation and trial procedure for violation of the code of ethics for Advocate profession shall be further regulated by a Decision of the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization.

Article 27

- (1) The Advocate Organization shall form an Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization at both Central Government and Regional Government levels.
- (2) The Honorary Committee at the Regional Government level shall try in the first instance and the Honorary Committee at the Central Government level shall try in the appellate and final levels.
- (3) Membership of the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of the elements of Advocate.
- (4) At the trials as referred to in paragraph (2), the Honorary Committee shall form a tribunal comprising the elements of the Honorary Committee, legal specialist or experts and public figures.
- (5) Further provisions regarding structure, duties, and authority of the Honorary Committee of the Advocate Organization shall be regulated in the Code of Ethics.

CHAPTER X

ADVOCATE ORGANIZATION

Article 28

- (1) The Advocate Organization shall be the only organization for Advocate profession which is free and independent and formed in accordance with the provisions of this Law with the purpose and objective to improve the quality of Advocate profession.
- (2) The provisions regarding the structure of the Advocate Organization shall be set out by the Advocates in the Articles of Association and the Bylaw.
- (3) The Chair of the Advocate Organization may not hold a concurrent position as leader of political party, at both Central and Regional Government levels.

Article 29

- (1) The Advocate Organization shall establish and enforce the code of ethics for Advocate profession on its members.
- (2) The Advocate Organization must have a membership register.
- (3) Copy of the membership register as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be delivered to the Supreme Court and the Minister.

- (4) The Advocate Organization shall report the addition and/or change in the number of its members to the Supreme Court and the Minister every 1 (one) year.
- (5) The Advocate Organization shall establish an Advocate office which is obliged to accept prospective Advocates who will participate in internship as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1) letter g.
- (6) The Advocate Office as referred to in paragraph (5) must provide guidance, training, and opportunity to practice for prospective Advocates who are participating in internship.

Article 30

- (1) Advocate who is qualified to carry out Advocate profession shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- (2) Every Advocate appointed under this Law must become a member of the Advocate Organization.

CHAPTER XI

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Any person who deliberately carries out Advocate profession and purportedly acts as an Advocate but he/she is not an Advocate as provided in this Law shall be subject to a criminal sanction of imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and a maximum penalty of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million) rupiah.

CHAPTER XII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 32

- (1) Advocates, legal advisors, practicing attorneys, and legal counsels who have been appointed at the time when this Law comes into effect shall be declared as Advocate as regulated in this Law.
- (2) Any person who at the time when this Law comes into effect is still in the process of appointment as a practicing attorney shall be subject to the provisions as specified in this Law.
- (3) In the meantime, the duties and authority of the Advocate Organization as referred to herein shall be jointly performed by *Ikatan Advokat Indonesia* (IKADIN), *Asosiasi Advokat Indonesia*

(AAI), *Ikatan Penasihat Hukum Indonesia* (IPHI), *Himpunan Advokat dan Pengacara Indonesia* (HAPI), *Serikat Pengacara Indonesia* (SPI), *Asosiasi Konsultan Hukum Indonesia* (AKHI), *Himpunan Konsultan Hukum Pasar Modal* (HKHPM) and *Asosiasi Pengacara Syariah Indonesia* (APSI).

- (4) No later than 2 (two) years after this Law comes into effect, the Advocate Organization shall be established.

Article 33

The code of ethics and the provisions regarding the Honorary Committee for Advocate Profession established by *Ikatan Advokat Indonesia* (IKADIN), *Asosiasi Advokat Indonesia* (AAI), *Ikatan Penasihat Hukum Indonesia* (IPHI), *Himpunan Advokat dan Pengacara Indonesia* (HAPI), *Serikat Pengacara Indonesia* (SPI), *Asosiasi Konsultan Hukum Indonesia* (AKHI), *Himpunan Konsultan Hukum Pasar Modal* (HKHPM) and *Asosiasi Pengacara Syariah Indonesia* (APSI) on 23 May 2002 are declared to have legal force *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with this Law until new provisions are made by the Advocate Organization.

CHAPTER XIII

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 34

The implementing regulation on Advocate shall continue to be effective to the extent that it is not contrary to or has not been established or replaced by new laws and regulations as the implementation of this Law.

Article 35

Following the coming into effect of this Law, then:

1. *Reglement op de Rechterlijke Organisatie en het Beleid der Justitie in Indonesie* (Stb. 1847 Number 23 in conjunction with Stb. 1848 Number 57), Articles 185 to 192 along with any amendments and supplements thereto;
2. *Bepalingen betreffende het kostuum der Rechterlijke Ambtenaren dat der Advokaten, procureurs en Deuwaarders* (Stb. 1848 Number 8);

3. *Bevoegdheid department hoofd in burgerlijke zaken van land* (Stb. 1910 Number 446 in conjunction with Stb. 1922 Number 523); and
 4. *Vertegenwoordiging van de land in rechten* (K.B.S 1922 Number 522);
- are declared as no longer valid.

Article 36

This Law shall come into effect on the day of its enactment.

For public cognizance, it is ordered to place this Law in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified

on 5 April 2003

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2003 NUMBER 49

ELUCIDATION

OF

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 18 OF 2003

CONCERNING

ADVOCATES

I. GENERAL

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia expressly states that Indonesia is a constitutional state. The principles of a constitutional state demand, among others, guarantee for equality between all people before the law. Therefore, the Constitution also specifies that

every person is entitled to fair acknowledgement, security, protection, and legal certainty as well as equal treatment before the law.

In an effort to materialize the principles of constitutional state in the life as society and as a nation, the role and function of Advocate as free, independent, and responsible profession are essential, in addition to judicial institutions and law enforcement authorities such as the police and prosecutor's office. Through legal services rendered, Advocates perform their professional duties in order to enforce legal justice in the interests of people who are seeking it, including to try to empower the people in the awareness of their fundamental rights before the law. Advocate as one of the judicial system elements serves as a supporting basis in the enforcement of the rule of law and human rights.

Other than in judicial process, Advocate's role is also seen in the professional line outside the court. The need for Advocate's legal services outside the court is currently increasing in line with people's growing need for legal services, especially in order to enter more borderless social life between nations. Through consulting services, whether in negotiation or preparation of commercial contracts, Advocate profession has been given meaningful contribution to people's empowerment and renewal of national law particularly in the field of economy and trade, including in the settlement of dispute outside the court.

Although the existence and function of Advocate have been improving as explained above, the laws and regulations governing Advocate institution up to the formulation of this Law are still based on the laws and regulations from the colonial era, as found in *Reglement op de Rechterlijke Organisatie en het Beleid der Justitie in Indonesie* (Stb. 1847 : 23 in conjunction with Stb. 1848 : 57), Articles 185 to 192 along with all further amendments and supplements thereto, *Bepalingen betreffende het kostuum der Rechterlijke Ambtenaren dat der Advokaten, procureurs en Deuwaarders* (Stb. 1848 Number 8), *Bevoegdheid department hoofd in burgerlijke zaken van land* (Stb. 1910 Number 446 in conjunction with Stb. 1922 Number 523), and *Vertegenwoordiging van de land in rechten* (K.B.S 1922 Number 522).

To replace discriminatory laws and regulations which are no longer in line with the prevailing constitutional system and provide a robust basis for the implementation of Advocate's duties dedicated to the life in society, this Law is established as mandated also in Article 38 of Law

Number 14 of 1970 concerning the Principal Provisions on Judicial Power, as amended by Law Number 35 of 1999.

This Law comprehensively regulates various key provisions covering Advocate profession, while maintaining the freedom and independence principles of Advocate, such as in the appointment, supervision, and sanction imposition as well as the provisions regarding the development of a solid Advocate organization in the future. Moreover, many principles for administration of duties of Advocate profession particularly in its role in enforcing justice and materializing the general principles of constitutional state.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Paragraph (1)

“have a bachelor’s degree in law” means being a graduate of law faculty, sharia faculty, higher education in military law, and higher education in police.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

“residing in Indonesia” means that when the person concerned is appointed as an advocate, he/she must reside in Indonesia. This

requirement does not reduce one's freedom to have a place of residence anywhere after he/she has been appointed as an advocate.

Letter c

“civil servant” and “state official” refer to civil service as contemplated in Article 2 paragraph (1) and “state official” as contemplated in Article 11 paragraph (1) of Law Number 43 of 1999 concerning Amendment of Law Number 8 of 1974 concerning Civil Service Principles.

In Article 2 paragraph (1) it is specified that Civil Service consists of:

- a. Civil Servant;
- b. Member of the Indonesia National Armed Forces; and
- c. Member of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

In Article 11 paragraph (1) it is specified that State Official consists of:

- a. President and Vice President;
- b. Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Member of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR);
- c. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Member of the House of Representatives;
- d. Head, Deputy Head, Junior Head, and Supreme Court Justice of the Supreme Court, and Head, Deputy Head, and Judges of all Judicial Bodies;
- e. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Member of the Supreme Advisory Council (*Dewan Pertimbangan Agung*);
- f. Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Members of the Audit Board (*Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan*);
- g. Minister, and any position at the same level as Minister;
- h. Head of Representative of the Republic of Indonesia overseas, holding a position as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

- i. Governor and Deputy Governor;
- j. Regent/Mayor and Deputy Regent/Deputy Mayor; and
- k. Other State Officials determined by Law.

Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Member of the House of Representatives as referred to in letter c shall include Regional Representative Council and Regional House of Representatives.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

“Advocate Organization” in this paragraph means the Advocate Organization established in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 paragraph (4) of this Law.

Letter g

Internship is aimed that prospective advocates may gain practical experience to support their ability, skills, and ethics in carrying out their profession. Internship is conducted before prospective Advocates are appointed as Advocate and performed at an advocate office.

Internship is not necessarily performed only at one advocate office.

The most important thing is that the internship is continuously performed for at least 2 (two) years.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Letter i

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

“Advocate shall have a status as law enforcement officer” means Advocate as one of tools in the judicial process holding a position equal to other law enforcement officers in the enforcement of law and justice.

“free” means as formulated in the elucidation of Article 14.

Paragraph (2)

In the event that an Advocate opens an office or relocate its office within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the Advocate is obliged to inform it to the local District Court, the Advocate Organization, and Regional Government.

Article 6

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

The provisions in this letter c shall apply to Advocates inside or outside the Court. In this case, as a consequence of advocate's status as law enforcement officer, they must show respect to the law, regulations and legislation, or courts anywhere they are.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Self-explanatory.

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

“other law enforcement officers” means High Court for all judicial environment, Attorney General, and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia the jurisdiction of which covers the Advocate’s domicile.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

“laws and regulations” means the laws and regulations regarding Advocate.

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

“free” means without duress, threat, obstacles, fear, or treatment which would derogate professional dignity and values. Such freedom be in compliance with the professional code of ethics and laws and regulations.

Article 15

This provision is related to the immunity of Advocate in performing their professional duties in the interest of their client outside court hearings and in assisting their clients in hearings before the house of representatives.

Article 16

“good faith” means to perform professional duties to enforce legal justice in the interests of their clients.

“court hearing” means a court hearing at any court levels in all judicial environment.

Article 17

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The provision in this article is not prejudice to the civil rights and relationship of such Advocate with its office.

Article 21

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

“reasonably” means by taking into account of client’s risks, time, ability, and interests.

Article 22

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

“foreign law” means law of its country of origin and/or international law in the field of business and arbitration.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

“public figure” means, among others, clergymen and/or ethics experts.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

“leader of political party” means the executives of political party.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.