



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Laws and Regulations

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Law Number 37 of 1999 regarding Foreign Affairs

Law Number 17 of 2014 regarding the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, and the Regional House of Representatives

Law Number 12 of 2011 regarding the formulation of regulations.

House of Representatives Regulation Number 1 of 2014 regarding Code of Conduct.

Constitutional Court Decree Number 08/PMK/2006 regarding the Procedural Guidelines in the Dispute of Constitutional Authority among State Institutions.

Literature

Arikunto Suharsini, 1996 *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* Rineka Cipta: Yogyakarta.

Asshiddiqie, Jimly 2011 *Hukum Tata Negara dan Pilar – Pilar Demokrasi Edisi Kedua*, Penerbit Sinar Grafika: Jakarta

Asshiddiqie, Jimly 2010 *Konstitusi dan Konstitusionalisme Indonesia*, Penerbit Sinar Grafika: Jakarta

Asshiddique, Jimly 2009. *The Constitutional Law of Indonesia*. Publisher Sweet & Maxwell Asia: Selangor.

Barent Eric, 1998. *An Introduction to Constitutional Law* Oxford University Press: Oxford.

Budiardjo, Miriam 2010. *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama: Jakarta.



Chaidir Ellydar, Fahmi Sudi, 2010, *Hukum Perbandingan Konstitusi Total Media*: Yogyakarta.

Chenoy M. Anuradha, 2001 *The Foreign Policy, Peace and Security Series*. Haranand publication pvt ltd D-9 Anand Niketan: New Delhi.

Kelsen, Hans 1945. *General Theory of Law and State* Harvard University Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Kusnardi, Moh dan Ibrahim, Harmaily *Pengantar Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia* Pusat Studi Hukum Tata Negara Fakultas Hukum UII: Jakarta.

Legowo T.A, Djadjono 2005 *Lembaga Perwakilan Rakyat di Indonesia: Studi dan Analisis Studi dan Analisis Sebelum dan Sesudah Perubahan UUD 1946* FORMAPPI: Jakarta.

Marzuki Mahmud, Peter 2005 *Penelitian Hukum* Prenada Media: Jakarta.

M.D, Mahfud, 2010, *Membangun Politik Hukum dan Menegakkan Konstitusi*. Penerbit Rajagrafindo: Jakarta.

M. Zoethout, Van Tang Ger, Akkermans Pier (editor), 1993 *Control in Constitutional Law* Martinus Nijhoff Publishers: Netherlands.

Saebani Ahmad, Beni dan Wati Ai 2016. *Perbandingan Hukum Tata Negara CV* Pustaka Setia: Bandung.

Siahaan, Maruarar 2015. *Hukum Acara Konstitusi Republik Indonesia Edisi 2* Penerbit Sinar Grafika: Jakarta.

Suny, Ismail 1977 *Pergeseran Kekuasaan Eksekutif Aksara Baru*: Jakarta.

Tutik, Titik Triwulan, 2010. *Konstruksi Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia Pasca Amandemen UUD 1945*. Penerbit Kencana Prenada Media Group: Jakarta

Yuhana Abdy, 2013, *Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia: Pasca Perubahan UUD 1945* Fokus Media: Bandung.



Zainuddin, Ali 2009. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Sinar Grafika: Jakarta.

Journals and Articles

A Hamid S. Attamimi, “*Peranan Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan*” Universitas Islam Indonesia, 1990.

Hery Restu Himawan, “The Role of the House of Representatives in the appointing of Ambassadors before and after the amendments towards the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia” Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, 2015.

Luthfi Widagdo Eddyono “*Penyelesaian Sengketa Kewenangan*” Lembaga Negara oleh MK” *Jurnal Konstitusi* Volume, 7 Nomor 3, Juni 2010.

Websites

<http://www.hukumonline.com>

<http://www.negarahukum.com>

www.kemlu.go.id

www.dpr.go.id

www.mpr.go.id



ATTACHMENT I

Interview Guide 1

1. As per article 13 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia what is the binding nature of the consideration '*pertimbangan*' provided by the House of Representatives in the appointing of ambassadors?
2. What would happen in the event that an ambassadorial candidate rejected by the House of Representatives was nominated again?
3. Have there been cases in which an ambassadorial candidate rejected by the House of Representatives was nominated again?
4. What are the thresholds or requirements that an ambassadorial candidate must have in order to pass the fit and proper test?
5. In your opinion is the position of ambassador often viewed as a form of political remuneration?
6. Again, if the President does not acknowledge the '*pertimbangan*' of the House of Representatives, in accordance to article 24C of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution regarding adjudication of disputes among state institutions. Would the House of Representatives go as far as dragging the issue to the Constitutional Court, as means to seek for justice for the non-recognition of their constitutional authority to provide consideration?
7. Do you think that the appointing of ambassadors has shifted from an executive heavy to a legislative heavy paradigm?



ATTACHMENT II

1. As per article 13 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia what is the binding nature of the consideration '*pertimbangan*' provided by the House of Representatives in the appointing of ambassadors?
2. What is the purpose of the consideration, as it is not as binding as the practice of the US Senate which provides "approval" to the President for ambassadorial candidates?
3. What are the thresholds or requirements that an ambassadorial candidate must have in order to pass the fit and proper test?
4. What steps would the House of Representatives conduct after approving an ambassadorial candidate?
5. What steps would the House of Representatives conduct after rejecting an ambassadorial candidate?
6. What would the House of Representatives do in the event that an ambassadorial candidate rejected by the House of Representatives is constantly and repeatedly proposed by the President?
7. Which right owned by the House of Representatives would be invoked in the event that the President does not acknowledge the '*pertimbangan*' of the House of Representatives?
8. Again, if the President does not acknowledge the '*pertimbangan*' of the House of Representatives, in accordance to article 24C of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution regarding adjudication of disputes among state institutions. Would the House of Representatives go as far as dragging the issue to the Constitutional Court, as means to seek for justice for the non-recognition of their constitutional authority to provide consideration?