

## The Role of Honorary Agency of Board on Aceh House of Representatives

(A Study of Policy Implementation Based on Aceh's DPR Regulation Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Ethics Code of the Aceh House of Representatives)

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### Abstract

*The Honorary Agency of Board has various roles in maintaining dignity in the interests of the state, nation and also every member of the board needs to be held responsible both in fact and in commission. Increased ability of Honorary Agency of Board to maintain dignity, especially prioritizing the interests of the state which is more oriented in the interests of individuals and groups in this case the bearer party to parliament. The method used in this study is qualitative, data collected through observation, interviews and analysis of documents that exist in Aceh House of Representatives. The results and conclusions of the study show that the role of Honorary Agency of Board in addressing the Behavior of Members of the Board of Aceh House of Representatives related to maintaining dignity, maintaining the honor and credibility of the board shows that The Honorary Agency of Board has a good role in terms of maintaining dignity for the interests of the State, Nation and prioritize a sense of responsibility in carrying out the mandate.*

### Keywords

role; Honorary Agency of Board



## I. Introduction

The existence of Aceh House of Representatives (DPRA) Honorary Board is to maintain the dignity of DPRA members in carrying out their duties and authorities. But in practice, the implementation of the duties and functions of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) is very difficult to realize, bearing in mind that members of Honorary Agency of Board are also members of Aceh House of Representatives with the highest leadership also being in the Leadership of the Board as Article 35 Government Regulation Number 12 of 2018 The Standing Orders state that "the leadership of DPRD is a collective leadership that is collective and collegial".

In this case the authority of the Honorary Agency is not so strong and also cannot function optimally. The Honorary Agency is a new institution in the parliament in Indonesia, initially The Honorary Agency in DPR and DPRD in the previous period was given the name "Honorary Council" which is not permanent and was only formed when there were cases and agreed to resolve a case that happened to DPRA. At present there are often violations of ethical codes made by members of DPRA more and more revealed, but the embodiment of the application of this code of conduct has not been able to run and implemented by BKD due to the following:

- a. BKD phenomenon, which starts from brokering, extortion, abuse of authority, until the processing;

- b. To address this, the authority especially Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) in DPRA needs to be enlarged, and formed when there is a violation of the code of ethics for members of DPRA who are independent and not interfered by the leadership of DPRA or the government;
- c. Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) at DPRA needs to change the mechanism that has been carried out in response to the alleged ethical deviations of DPRD members by no longer being passive, but proactive, towards immoral cases, Corruption and others;
- d. Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) at DPRA needs to act quickly, readily and consistently in responding to the actions of DPRA members who are suspected of deviating from the code of ethics.

Empirical facts at the research location, show that BKD has a role in maintaining dignity in the interests of the state, but the lack of willingness to maintain dignity can weaken the interests of the state in the form of not wanting to follow the wishes of the central government in handling national insights, as well as in meeting the interests of the state regional groups and / or individuals of national interest in the sense of not following the legal provisions of BKD provisions, thus making the general task implementation of DPRA members and especially BKD increasingly weaker in being responsible as constituent representation.

Then the role of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) is related to maintaining respect both related to the behavior, actions and concepts of the members of DPRA, empirical facts show that board members behave properly and act appropriately in carrying out various policies both Qanun, budgeting and supervision that is not yet pro-people through behavior, so that his actions reflect as people's representatives. But relating to conceptual actions (consetual skills) have not been able to run fully because the sectoral ego is more dominant and limited human resource capabilities possessed. Having the ability to maintain respectability that should enhance self-credibility as an honorable member but the lack of behavior displayed through actions as a gesture for determining policies that are not pro-people yet still utilizing opportunities for personal, family and supporters of the campaign, so conceptually (conceptual skills) it hasn't been implemented consistently and dynamically.

The Integrity of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) is lack in taking action against board members who violate the code of ethics is caused because some members of the Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) are also from the same party. It is also related to the norms that apply in accordance with the limits of authority, thus also will not violate the culture that grows and develops in the organization of maturity. Furthermore, the limited number of BKD members is only 5 (five) people to supervise 81 members of the council so that they use actions by being sensible and wise even though they do not solve the problems faced and act as government supervisors, even though the authority is not owned by BKD as a whole because of supervision conducted is abstract which is always done through an investigation if detected or considered guilty by putting forward the offense of presumption of innocence.

Self-integrity possessed by the lacking of ethics as a membership personal identity that has not been able to carry out acts of DPRA code of ethics, so that legal norms that have been made through DPRA Regulation Number 02 of 2016 have not been able to run consistently on a formal basis, because the equalization of regional vision and mission relies on the respective electoral districts -mind. Likewise, in the development of self-limitation, which is elaborated through attitudes that create self-enthusiasm in accepting development inputs, acting horns that make others underserved when not intentionally done.

## II. Review of Literatures

### 2.1 Theory of Public Policy Implementation

Implementation of public policy as a problem must be addressed by the government. Public problems are values, needs or opportunities that are not realized, with the policy implementation phase not going to start before the goals and objectives are determined in advance by policy formulation. Therefore, the formulation that has been formed is based on DPRA Decree No. 02 of 2015 concerning the Code of Ethics. In line with the development of the policy as a stage that is oriented to the policy process carried out gradually, in order to create an image of maturity as a legislative body formally formed in accordance with Law Number 14 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning the composition and the position of MPR, DPR, DPD and Provincial DPRD Regency / City better known as MD3 Act outlined in Law Number 2 of 2018 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the composition and position of MPR, DPR, DPD and Provincial DPRD Regency / City DPRD.

Understanding that occurs in the implementation as Meter in Shadana (2014: 175) states as follows:

Actions taken by public organizations that are directed to achieve the goals set in previous decisions. This action includes efforts to change decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve major and small changes determined by policy decisions.

As a positive impact on governance, development and social life. In general, the concept of implementation is seen as something broad as a legal administration tool in various bureaucratic organizations and work procedures. The problem that must be overcome by the government is the public problem that is value, need or opportunity that is not realized. Although these problems can be identified, they can only be achieved through public action, namely through public policy. The characteristics of public problems that must be overcome besides being interdependent are also dynamic, so solving the problem requires a holistic approach, which is an approach that views the problem as an activity of the whole that cannot be separated or measured separately from other factors. For this reason, a public policy is needed as an instrument in achieving government goals.

The implementation of public policy is often described as the object of experts as Meter in Winarno (2013: 102) mentions as follows:

Implementation of public policy as "Actions taken by public organizations that are directed to achieve the goals set in the previous decision. The action includes efforts to become operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in the context of continuing efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by policy decisions.

### 2.2 Theory of Role

This role is based on the observation that people act in predictable ways, and that a person's behavior depends on the context, based on social position and other factors, a metaphor that is often used to describe role theory. If what is meant by the role is the expected behavior of a person in a certain status, then the role behavior is the actual behavior of the person performing the role. Meanwhile, according to Levinson in Soekanto (2013: 213) said the role includes three things, including:

- a. The role includes norms associated with one's position in society. Role in this sense is a series of rules that guide a person in social life;
- b. The role is a concept of what can be done by individuals in society as an organization;
- c. The role can also be said as individual behavior that is important for the social structure of society.

In understanding the structured role of the role of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) of Aceh House of Representatives (DPRA), it becomes an integral role in managing ethics that are in accordance with DPRA Regulation Number 02 Year 2015 About the Code of Ethics), so that this role becomes a vehicle in the council which is up-date especially maintaining the harmonization of personal life and membership groups consisting of various parties (parties) by forming factions in the council both as an extension of the government in politics and in accommodating appropriate aspirations.

With the roles held as Sarwono's opinion (2013: 215) states as follows:

Role theory is a theory which is a combination of various theories, orientations, and scientific disciplines. Aside from psychologists, role theory begins and is still used in sociology and anthropology. In all three fields of science, the term "role" is taken from the world of theater. In theater, an actor must reflect as a certain figure and in his position as a figure he is expected to behave in a certain manner

According to this theory, actually in the social interaction there is already a scenario prepared by the community, which regulates what and how the role of each person in the association. In that scenario it has already been 'written' such as a member before DPRA becomes a Member of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD). In general, the implementation of prolegda, budgeting and supervisory tasks only, but after becoming a member of BKD, whether the Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson or BKD secretary, then indirectly has additional new work that recognizes the existence of BKD itself as a forum for the completeness of the board in DPRA.

In the embodiment of this role attached to BKD members in DPRA in the sense as Merton in Sarwono (2013: 67) states that

The role is defined as the pattern of behavior expected by society from people who occupy certain statuses. Some roles are referred to as role-sets. Thus the set of roles is the completeness of relationships based on the roles that people have because they occupy special social statuses.

### **III. Research Methods**

The procedure of conducting qualitative research is flexible in accordance with the needs, as well as the situation and conditions in the field. Broadly speaking, the types of qualitative research stages as formulated by Danim and Darwis (2014: 80) mention as follows:

- a. Formulate the problem as a focus of research;
- b. Collecting data in the field;
- c. Analyze data;
- d. Formulate study results;
- e. Making recommendations for decision making.

Based on the formulation, the research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative approach (Descriptive Qualitative Research), with the consideration that, researchers intend to get a general picture of the "The Role of Honorary Agency of Board on Aceh House of

Representatives (A Study of Policy Implementation Based on Aceh's DPR Regulation Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Ethics Code of the Aceh House of Representatives).

Sources of data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data, while the informants were determined by purposive sampling. Therefore, the research informants chosen by the researchers are 5 (five). For more details, it can be seen in table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Research Informants

No	Research Informants	Total
1.	Deputy Chair of DPRA in charge of BKD	1
2.	The Head of Honorary Agency of Board	1
3.	The Secretary of Honorary Agency of Board	1
4.	The Secretary of DPRA	1
5.	The Staff of Honorary Agency of Board	1
	Total	5 people

Source: Data Processed in 2020

The data analysis technique used in this research is an analysis using an interactive model, where the technical data analysis is carried out using an Interactive method that is classified into 3 (three) components of analysis, namely reduction, data presentation, and "drawing conclusions". In the analysis of quality data there are 3 (three) flows of activities that occur simultaneously. Activities in data activities are data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing / verification.

#### IV. Discussion

This research was conducted at Aceh House of Representatives office Jalan Tgk. H. M. Daud Beureueh Km 0 Kuta Alam Banda Aceh. Historically Aceh House of Representatives has existed since 1945 or after Indonesia's independence, but at that time it was called the Regional National Committee (KND). KND or hereinafter referred to as the Regional Representative Council (DPRD) and finally changed its name to the Aceh DPR officially formally formed in 1948 in accordance with Government Regulation No. 22 of 1948 with the first chairman Tgk. Abdul Wahab.

Aceh House of Representatives (DPRA) is a representative body of the people of Aceh in accordance with the Law of Nonor 18 of 2001 concerning the Special Autonomy Region of Aceh which was later amended to become Law No. 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh and also constitutes an order of Law Number 23 2014 concerning Regional Government. The birth of the name change from the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) to Aceh House of Representatives (DPRA) post Mou Helsinki which was then accompanied by the Law of the Government of Aceh Number 11 of 2006 (LoGA) is a lex specialist for Aceh.

For more details about the leadership of Aceh House of Representatives from 1948 to 2020 can be seen in table 2 below.

**Table 2.** Leadership Profile of the Aceh House of Representatives from 1948 to 2020

No	Periods	Name of the Head DPR Aceh	Duration
1	1948-1957	Tgk. Abdul Wahab	9 years
2	1957-1959	Tgk. M. Abduh Syam	2 years

3	1959-1961	H. Ali Balwi	2 years
4	1961-1966	H. Ali Hasyimy	5 years
5	1966-1968	Drs. Marzuki Nyakman	2 years
6	1968-1971	H. M. Yasin	3 years
7	1971-1977	A. Mahdani	2 years
8	1977-1992	Ahmad Amin	15 years
9	1992-1997	Abdullah Muda	5 years
10	1997-1999	T. Djohan	2 years
11	1999-2004	Muhammad Yus	5 years
12	2004-2009	Sayed Fuad Zakaria	5 years
13	2009-2014	Drs. H. Hasbi Abdullah, MS	5 years
14	2014-2018	Tgk. H. Muharuddin, S.Sos.I	4 years
15	2018-2019	Sulaiman, SE, MSM	1 years
16	2019-2020	Tgk. Jamaluddin Dahlan	1 years

Source: Aceh DPR, 2020

DPRA members come from various factions in the 2019 elections in Aceh, several parties that have seats in DPRA in the 2019 elections. The number of members of the Aceh House of Representatives and the party's origin of the party members can be seen in Table 3 below:

**Table 3.** Number of Parties and Fraction Members who have seats in the Aceh DPR

No	Number of Members	Origin of the Party
1	18 people	Party Aceh
2	6 people	PPP
3	6 people	PNA
4	3 people	PDA
5	9 people	Party Golkar
6	10 people	Party Demokrat
7	8 people	Party Gerindra
8	6 people	PKS
9	5 people	PAN
10	2 people	NASDEN
11	3 people	PKB
12	1 people	PDI-Perjuangan
13	1 people	PKPI
14	1 people	Hanura
15	1 people	Party Sira
	Total of 81 people	

Source: Aceh DPR Secretariat, 2020

Of the 81 members of the Aceh House of Representatives (DPRA), nine factions were formed. For more details about the eight factions, it can be seen in table 4 below.

**Table 4.** Aceh's House of Representatives Fraction

No	Name of Fraction	The Head of Fraction	Number of Members
1	Fraction of Aceh Party	Tarmizi Panyang	20 People
2	Fraction of Demokrat Party	H. T. Ibrahim	11 People
3	Fraction of Golkar Party	H. Ali Basyah	9 People
4	Fraction of Gerindra Party	Abdurrahman Ahmad	8 People
5	Fraction of PPP Party	H. Ihsanuddin MZ	8 People
6	Fraction of PAN Party	Mukhlis Zulkifli	6 People
7	Fraction of PNA Party	Safrizal	6 People
8	Fraction of PKS Party	Zainal Abidin	6 People
9	Fraction of PKB and PDA	Tgk. H. Syarifuddin	7 People
Total			81 People

Source: Aceh DPR Secretariat, 2020

Based on the table above, there were 20 members of the Aceh Party Fraction consisting of 18 people from the Aceh Party, 1 person from the PKPI Party and 1 person from the Sira Party. 11 people from the Democratic Faction, 10 from the Democratic Party and 1 from Hanura. Then the Democratic Party Fraction numbered 9 people. Furthermore, the Gerindra Party Fraction was 8 people and the PPP Party Fraction also numbered 8 members. Furthermore, the National Mandate Party Fraction (PAN) which only amounted to 6 people, as well as the PNA Party and PKS Fraction also amounted to 6 members each. Furthermore, the combined PKB and PDA Fraction numbered 7 members.

Members of the House of Representatives (DPR) totaling 81 people came from 10 electoral districts or known as electoral districts. For more details about electoral districts and the number of members of the district parliament, see table 5 below.

**Table 5.** Number of members of the Aceh DPRD per district

No	Dapil	Total
1	Dapil 1	11 People
2	Dapil 2	9 People
3	Dapil 3	7 People
4	Dapil 4	6 People
5	Dapil 5	12 People
6	Dapil 6	6 People
7	Dapil 7	7 People
8	Dapil 8	5 People
9	Dapil 9	9 People
10	Dapil 10	9 People
Total		81 People

Source: Aceh DPR Secretariat, 2020

The result of the research shows that BKD has a role in maintaining dignity in the interests of the state, nation and also every member of the board needs to be held responsible both in fact and in commission. Increased BKD's ability to maintain dignity, especially related to the interests of the state which is not more oriented to the interests of individuals and groups, especially the bearer party to parliament, the low thought for the interests of the nation because they consider themselves individually represent the party as a vehicle leading

to the political path, as well as responsible low by underestimating supporters both as the front row of constituents and the community in general. The results support previous research conducted by Ismail relating to the council community in the formation of the Regional Qanun in the Aceh House of Representatives.

However, the lack of willingness to maintain dignity can undermine the interests of the state in the form of not wanting to follow the wishes of the central government in handling national insights, likewise in fulfilling the interests of the state, it is still oriented towards the interests of regional groups and / or individuals than the national interest in the sense of not following the provisions of BKD provisions legal, so as to make the implementation of the tasks in general members of DPRA and especially BKD increasingly weakened in their responsibilities as constituent representation.

Then the role of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) is related to maintaining respect both in relation to the behavior, actions and concepts possessed by members of the DPRA. Empirical facts show that members of the board behave properly and act appropriately in carrying out various policies both qanun, budgeting and supervision that are not yet pro-people through behavior, so that their actions reflect as people's representatives. But relating to conceptual actions (consetual skills) have not been able to run fully because the sectoral ego is more dominant and limited human resource capabilities possessed. Having the ability to maintain respectability that should enhance self-credibility as an honorable member but the lack of behavior displayed through actions as a gesture for determining policies that are not pro-people yet still utilizing opportunities for personal, family and supporters of the campaign, so conceptually (conceptual skills) it hasn't been implemented consistently and dynamically.

The role of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) in maintaining the credibility of the council so that it can run with full consistency based on the capabilities possessed in order to achieve good absorption has also not been running as it should. Maintaining the consistency of a council that is consistent as a person who represents the people through elections by making himself a respected person, while the ability of BKD members in general is still below the standard of good political knowledge, general knowledge and personal ability, let alone the absorption of phenomena that arise in life society that has not been accommodated through aspirations but BKD still has not acted. This is like the previous research conducted by Ismail relating to policy evaluation regarding Aceh Qanun regulations indicating that all the rules are binding.

Weak Integrity Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) in taking action against board members who violate the code of ethics is caused because some members of the Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) are also from the same party. It is also related to the norms that apply in accordance with the limits of authority, thus also will not violate the culture that grows and develops in the organization of maturity. Furthermore, the limited number of BKD members is only 5 (five) people to supervise 81 members of the council so that they use actions by being sensible and wise even though they do not solve the problems faced and act as government supervisors, even though the authority is not owned by BKD as a whole because of supervision conducted is abstract which is always done through an investigation if detected or considered guilty by putting forward the offense of presumption of innocence.

Self-integrity possessed by the weakening of ethics as a membership personal identity that has not been able to carry out acts of DPRA code of ethics, so that legal norms that have been made through DPRA Regulation Number 02 of 2016 have not been able to run consistently on a formal basis, because the equalization of regional vision and mission relies



on the respective electoral districts -mind. Likewise, in the development of self-limitation, which is elaborated through attitudes that create self-enthusiasm in accepting development inputs, acting horns that make others underserved when not intentionally done.

This research is expected that the role of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) in the DPRA can maintain the dignity of the nation, the state and be responsible based on their respective tasks and functions. Furthermore, he can maintain his honor by showing his behavior, actions and abilities as a board member. Then it can maintain the consistency, capability and absorptive capacity of the budget in accordance with DPRA Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning the Ethics Code of Aceh House of Representatives. This needs to be done so that the board's credibility can be maintained. Therefore, members of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) need to be filled with chosen people who have integrity who always maintain ethics both in doing and speaking, maintaining norms and cultural values. In acting and acting, it is necessary to limit ourselves in order to maintain the personal morale of the council and also the spirit of the institution.

## V. Conclusion

Based on the description of the results of research and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The Role of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) in responding to the Behavior of DPR Members in Aceh DPR based on Aceh DPR Regulation Policy Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Ethics Code of Aceh House of Representatives both in relation to maintaining dignity, maintaining the honor and credibility of the board, indicating that Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) has a good role in terms of maintaining dignity in the interests of the State, the Nation and prioritizing a sense of responsibility in carrying out the mandate. While relating to maintaining honor, BKD is able to carry out its role well in maintaining the institution's honor through preventing deviant behavior from all members of Aceh DPR and acting professionally in acting. Meanwhile, related to the council's reliability in carrying out the people's mandate is still low, especially related to its consistency, as well as the ability to carry out and low absorption due to the dominance of personal and group interests in running the wheels of the legislative organization.
2. The integrity of Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) of Aceh DPR based on Aceh DPR Regulation Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Ethics Code of the Aceh House of Representatives relating to self-integrity and self-limitation shows that BKD can play a role in accordance with self-integrity based on ethics, norms and culture organization, so as to be able to carry out the real role and also does not conflict with existing rules. The intended regulation is the Regulation of the Aceh DPR Regulation Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Ethics Code of the Aceh House of Representatives. Likewise with regard to self-limitation, in this case Honorary Agency of Board (BKD) is able to maintain the integrity of the institution by limiting itself both in attitude and in acting horns.

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