

## **INDONESIAN NGO COUNCIL – CODE OF ETHICS (SUMMARISED VERSION)**

### **Article 1: Non-Government**

NGOs are not a part of, subject to, or represent the interests of government departments and/or other state institutions.

### **Article 2: Non-Partisan**

NGOs are not part of or affiliated with a political party, they do not engage in a political party's campaign and members do not pursue political office.

### **Article 3: Anti-Discrimination**

Anti-discrimination is an attitude and actions that applies to NGOs, staff and volunteers; so that no distinction, restriction or exclusion is made on the basis of gender, ethnicity, race, color, religion and belief, political affiliation, group / class, the shape of the body, the body's ability, age, socioeconomic status and sexual orientation; that has the aim or results in reducing or nullifying the recognition or utilization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, religious beliefs or other fields.

### **Article 4: Respect for human rights**

Respect for human rights is an attitude and actions that applies to NGOs, staff and volunteers; which aims to promote, respect, and protect rights of everyone involved in the organisation or program based on the principles universal human rights; meaning a set of rights attached to the nature and existence human beings and God Almighty is His grace that must be respected, upheld and protected by the state, law, government, and every man of honor as well as the protection of human dignity.

### **Article 5: Siding with the Marginal Communities**

NGOs, both institutionally and through the behavior of the activists, give priority to the defense and protection of the rights of communities experience of marginalization; whether ideological, political, social, economic, cultural, legal, gender and sexual orientation.

### **Article 6: Nonprofit**

The purpose of establishing the NGO is to serve the public, not to search for and collect the gains or profits that will be distributed to the founder, or the governing board.

### **Article 7: Voluntarism**

Volunteerism is an altruistic attitude and act; meaning an act that does not seek individual rewards or status.

### **Article 8: Sustainability of Natural Resources and Environment**

NGOs actively engage in efforts to maintain, maintain and manage natural resources and environment in a sustainable manner.

### **Article 9: Anti-Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism**

Anti-corruption is an attitude and actions that applies to NGOs, staff and volunteers; meaning they do not engage in deeds to enrich themselves or others by misusing authority adverse owned financial institution, state, and / or from other sources.

Anti-collusion is an attitude and actions that prevents staff or volunteers acting in secrecy and improperly in a manner which will cause harm to others in the organisation and the NGO itself.

Anti-nepotism is an attitude and actions that protects against abuses of power that involve selecting or lifting relatives or relatives and friends above others, for the purpose of holding on to or gaining a position and power.

### **Article 10: Transparency**

NGOs guarantee and develop information transparency and accountability to internal and external parties, including access of stakeholders to monitor the NGOs performance and decisions.

### **Article 11: Participation**

NGOs involve all elements of the organisation, communities and stakeholders meaningfully in the organisation's decision-making and monitoring processes.

### **Article 12: Independence**

NGOs are autonomous and free from influence and interests of the government, political parties, donors, business sector and anyone who can eliminate independence, self-reliance and the ability of NGOs to act in the public interest.

### **Article 13: Anti violence**

NGOs do not engage in and oppose practices which result in misery or psychological, physical, sexual or economic suffering of an individual or group in society, including gender-based violence.

### **Article 14: Justice and Gender Equality**

Gender justice is a process to be fair for women, men, sex and other genders, to overcome gender discrimination in achieving gender equality. Gender equality is a condition in which women, men and other genders fully enjoy equal rights and equal conditions in realizing their human rights. This refers to the need to transform the norms, values, attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions as requirements for achieving equal status.

### **Article 15: Financial Accountability**

NGOs Council manage their financial resources according to generally accepted financial standards, and do not use funds from foreign debt, corporate environmental destruction and / or human rights violators. NGOs prioritise the use of agency funds in accordance with the interests of those it is assisting.

### **Article 16: Best Interests of the Child**

The best interests of children must be the primary concern in making decisions that may affect them. All adults should do what is best for children. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.