

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

From the discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the CSOs in Indonesia and Turkey have similarity and difference in which Indonesia and Turkey can terminate CSOs involuntarily. The involuntary dissolution in Turkey can be conducted through the decision of general assembly of the association, while in Indonesia it is conducted by means of the consent of members of CSOs. On the other hand, the method of voluntary dissolution in Turkey and Indonesia is totally different. In Turkey, the dissolution of CSOs is conducted through the court verdict after giving a warning to the CSOs when they violate the regulation while in Indonesia it is conducted through administration decisions, such as giving a warning letter in seven days, the suspension, and the revocation of legal entity status of the CSOs.

#### **B. Recommendation**

Considering the conclusion above, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. DPR and the President of Indonesia have to respect the principle of democracy and the rule of law as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution
2. DPR and the President of Indonesia have to revise CSO Law No.16 of 2017 Article 62, particularly about the dissolution mechanism of CSOs which only uses administrative measures by revoking CSOs legal entity. The state has to give them access to court and legal remedy of CSOs before the status of the legal entity is revoked. The administrative

measuring process should not take too many stages before the case of dissolution of CSOs falls to an ordinary court. Meanwhile, the suspension of CSOs is not part of administrative measure but it shall be based on the court decision.