

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 8 OF 2016
ON
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering:
- a. that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia guarantees the survival of every citizen, including persons with disabilities who have the legal standing and have equal human rights as Indonesian Citizens and as an integral part of the citizens and the people of Indonesia who are the trust and grace of Almighty God, to have an advanced life in a just and dignified way;
 - b. that most persons with disabilities in Indonesia live in vulnerable, underdeveloped, and/or poor conditions due to the limitations, barriers, difficulties, and reduction or elimination of the rights of persons with disabilities;
 - c. that in order to realize the equality of rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities to a prosperous, independent, and nondiscriminatory life, it is required legislation that ensures the realization thereof;
 - d. that Law Number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities is no longer appropriate to the paradigm of the needs of persons with disabilities, so it is necessary to change it with a new law;

- e. that based on such considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c, and point d, it is necessary to make a Law on Persons with Disabilities;

Observing: Article 20, Article 21, Article 28H section (2), Article 28I section (1), section (2), section (4), section (5), and Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact: LAW ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law:

1. Persons with Disabilities mean any person with long-term physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations who may, in interacting with the environment, experience any barriers and difficulties to fully and effectively participate with other citizens on the basis of equal rights.
2. Equal Opportunity means a situation that provides opportunities and/or access to Persons with Disabilities in order to channel their potentials in all aspects of state and community administration.
3. Discrimination means any distinction, exclusion of restrictions, harassment or exclusion on the basis of disabilities that intend to restrict or eliminate or have impacts on the restriction or elimination of the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

4. Respect means an attitude of respecting or accepting the existence of Persons with Disabilities and all of their inherent rights.
5. Protection means a conscious effort to protect, nurture and strengthen the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
6. Fulfillment means an effort to fulfill, exercise and realize the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
7. Empowerment means an effort to strengthen the existence of Persons with Disabilities in the form of climate growth and potential development so that they will be able to grow and develop into tough and independent individuals or a group of Persons with Disabilities.
8. Accessibility means any convenience provided to Persons with Disabilities in order to realize the Equal Opportunities.
9. Reasonable Accommodations means any modifications and adjustments that are appropriate and necessary to ensure the enjoyment or exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for Persons with Disabilities on an equal basis.
10. Assistive Devices mean any equipment that functions to be designed for Persons with Disabilities in performing their daily activities independently.
11. Health Aids mean any equipment that optimizes the functions of the human body parts on the recommendation of medical personnel.
12. Concession means any form of reduced fee provided by the Government, the Local Governments, and/or any person to Persons with Disabilities based on the policies of the Government and the Local Governments.
13. Public Services mean any activities or a series of activities within the framework of fulfilling the needs for services in accordance with the provisions of legislation for every citizen and resident with respect to goods, services and/or administrative services by public service providers.
14. Disability Services Unit means a part of an institution or agency that functions as a provider of services and facilities for Persons with Disabilities.

15. Employer means an individual, an entrepreneur, a legal entity, or other entity that employs workers by paying wages or other forms of remuneration.
16. National Commission on Disabilities (Komisi Nasional Disabilitas) hereinafter abbreviated as KND means an auxiliary institution.
17. Any Person means an individual or a corporation, whether incorporated or unincorporated.
18. Central Government hereinafter referred to as the Government means the President of the Republic of Indonesia holding the power of the government of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by the Vice President and the ministers as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
19. Local Governments mean the regional heads as an element of the Local Governance organizing the execution of government affairs which is the authority of the autonomous regions.
20. Minister means the minister administering the governance in the social affairs.

Article 2

The exercise and realization of the rights of Persons with Disabilities are based on:

- a. Respect for inherent dignity;
- b. individual autonomy;
- c. non-Discrimination;
- d. full participation;
- e. human diversity and humanity;
- f. Equality of Opportunities;
- g. equality;
- h. Accessibility;
- i. the growing capacities and identities of the children with disabilities;
- j. inclusivity;
- k. special treatment and more Protection.

Article 3

The exercise and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities aim to:

- a. Respect, promote, Protect and Fulfill the full and equal human rights and fundamental freedoms for Persons with Disabilities;
- b. ensure to Respect, promote, Protect and Fulfill the rights as the inherent dignity of Persons with Disabilities;
- c. realize that life of Persons with Disabilities is more qualified, fairly, well-being, independent , and dignified ;
- d. protect Persons with Disabilities from any neglect and exploitation, harassment and all discriminatory acts, as well as violations of human rights; and
- e. ensure to Respect, promote, Protect and Fulfill the rights of Persons with Disabilities to develop their life skills and utilize all of their capabilities in accordance with their talents and interests to enjoy, participate and contribute optimally, safely, freely, and in a dignified manner in all aspects of the life of the people, the nation, and the society.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Article 4

- (1) Types of Persons with Disabilities include:
 - a. Persons with physical Disabilities;
 - b. Persons with intellectual Disabilities;
 - c. Persons with mental Disabilities; and/or
 - d. Persons with sensory Disabilities.
- (2) Such types of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) may be experienced in a single, double or multiple manner in the long term as determined by medical personnel in accordance with the provision of legislation.

CHAPTER III
RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Part One
General

Article 5

- (1) Persons with Disabilities have the rights to:
 - a. live;
 - b. be stigma free;
 - c. maintain privacy;
 - d. justice and legal protection;
 - e. education;
 - f. employment, to join and/or establish entrepreneurship, and to participate and/or develop cooperatives;
 - g. obtain health services;
 - h. engage in political activities;
 - i. freedom of religion;
 - j. sports;
 - k. engage in cultural affairs and tourism;
 - l. social welfare;
 - m. Accessibility;
 - n. Public Services;
 - o. Protection from disasters;
 - p. habilitation and rehabilitation;
 - q. obtain Concession;
 - r. data collection;
 - s. live independently and be involved in society;
 - t. express themselves, communicate, and obtain information;
 - u. choose a place to settle and change citizenship; and
 - v. be free from discrimination, abandonment, torture and exploitation.
- (2) In addition to such rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1), women with disabilities have the rights to:

- a. receive services related to reproductive health;
 - b. accept or reject the use of contraception;
 - c. get more Protection from any layered Discrimination;
and
 - d. get more Protection from any acts of violence, including sexual violence and exploitation.
- (3) In addition to such rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1), children with disabilities have the right to:
- a. get special Protection from Discrimination, neglect, harassment, exploitation, as well as sexual violence;
 - b. obtain care and fostering from their family or substitute family for optimal growth;
 - c. be protected in any decision making;
 - d. get treatment humanely in accordance with the dignity and rights of the child;
 - e. obtain the Fulfillment of special needs;
 - f. get equal treatment as other children to achieve social integration and individual development; and
 - g. get social assistance.

Part Two

Rights to Life

Article 6

The rights to life for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. get the Respect for integrity;
- b. not be deprived of their life;
- c. obtain care and fostering that ensure their survival;
- d. be free from neglect, deprivation, confinement, and exclusion;
- e. be free from threats and various forms of exploitation; and
- f. be free from torture, and any other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatments and punishments.

Part Three
Right to be Stigma Free

Article 7

The rights to be stigma free for Persons with Disabilities includes the rights to be free from harassment, humiliation and negative labeling related to their disability conditions.

Part Four
Right to Privacy

Article 8

The rights to privacy for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. be recognized as human beings who can claim and receive equal treatment and Protection, in accordance with the human dignity in public;
- b. found a family and have children through legitimate marriage;
- c. gain Respect for home and family;
- d. get Protection with respect to their personal and family life; and
- e. get Protection with respect to the confidentiality of their personal data, correspondence, and other forms of personal communication, including health data and information.

Part Five
Right to Obtain Justice and Legal Protection

Article 9

The rights to obtain justice and legal protection for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. obtain equal treatment before the law;
- b. be recognized as legal subjects;
- c. own and inherit movable or immovable property;
- d. control their financial problems or appoint any person to represent their interests in financial affairs;

- e. gain access to banking and non-banking services;
- f. obtain the provision of Accessibility in the judicial services;
- g. get Protection from any kinds of pressure, violence, torture, discrimination and/or deprivation or acquisition of property rights;
- h. elect and appoint a person to represent their interests in civility both within and outside the court; and
- i. get Protection with respect to their intellectual property rights.

Part Six

Right to Education

Article 10

The rights to education for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. get qualified education in educational units of all types, channels and levels of education in an inclusive and special manner;
- b. have Equal Opportunities to become educators or education personnel in educational units of all types, channels and levels of education;
- c. have Equal Opportunities to be qualified education providers in educational units of all types, channels and levels of education; and
- d. get Reasonable Accommodations as learners.

Part Seven

Right to employment, to join and/or establish entrepreneurship, and to participate and/or develop cooperatives

Article 11

The rights to work, become entrepreneurs, and participate in cooperatives for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. obtain employment administered by the Government, the Local Governments, or private sectors without Discrimination;

- b. receive equal wages as that received by any non-disabled workers who have the same types of works and responsibilities;
- c. get Reasonable Accommodations at work;
- d. not be dismissed for reasons of disability;
- e. get the return to work program;
- f. obtain a fair, proportionate, and dignified work placement;
- g. get the opportunity to develop their career paths and all inherent normative rights; and
- h. promote business, own business, be self-employed, develop cooperatives, and start their own business.

Part Eight

Right to Health

Article 12

The rights to health for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. obtain information and communications that are easily accessible in health services;
- b. get equality and opportunity in terms of access to health resources;
- c. get equality and opportunity to obtain safe, qualified, and affordable health services;
- d. get equality and opportunity in an independent and responsible manner in determining the types of health services as they need;
- e. obtain Health Aids based on their needs;
- f. obtain good medicine with low side effects;
- g. obtain Protection from any medical experiments; and
- h. obtain Protection from any health research and development that includes human beings as subjects.

Part Nine
Right to Engage in Political Activities

Article 13

The rights to engage in political activities for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. elect and be elected in public offices;
- b. channel their political aspirations, both in writing and orally;
- c. elect a political party and/or an individual participating in a general election;
- d. form, become members and/or committee of any community organizations and/or political parties;
- e. form and join any organizations of Persons with Disabilities and to represent Persons with Disabilities at the local, national, and international levels;
- f. participate actively in the electoral system at all stages and/or in any parts of the operations;
- g. obtain Accessibility to facilities and infrastructure for the administration of general elections, election of governors, regents/mayors, and election of village heads or other names; and
- h. obtain political education.

Part Ten
Right to Freedom of Religion

Article 14

The rights to freedom of religion for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. embrace their respective religions and beliefs and to worship according to their religions and beliefs;
- b. obtain ease of access in utilizing the place of worship;
- c. get holy books and other religious literature that are easily accessible based on their needs;
- d. obtain services in accordance with their needs during worship according to their religions and beliefs; and
- e. take active roles in religious organizations.

Part Eleven
Rights to Participation in Sport

Article 15

The rights to Participation in Sport for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. perform sports activities;
- b. get the same award in sport activities;
- c. obtain services in sport activities;
- d. obtain sports facilities and infrastructures that are easily accessible;
- e. choose and participate in any type of sport;
- f. receive direction, support, guidance, coaching and development in sport;
- g. become sportspersons;
- h. develop the sport industry; and
- i. improve performance and participate in championship at all levels.

Part Twelve
Right to Participate in Cultural Life and Tourism

Article 16

The rights to engage in cultural life and tourism for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. get equality and opportunity to participate actively in art and cultural activities;
- b. have Equal Opportunities to engage in tourism activities, run a tourism business, become a tourism worker, and/or play a role in the process of tourism development; and
- c. gain easy access to treatment and Reasonable Accommodations in accordance with their needs as tourists.

Part Thirteen
Right to Social Welfare

Article 17

The rights to acquire social welfare for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to obtain social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection.

Part Fourteen
Right to Accessibility

Article 18

The rights to Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. gain Accessibility to utilize public facilities; and
- b. get Reasonable Accommodations as a form of Accessibility for individuals.

Part Fifteen
Right to Public Services

Article 19

The rights to Public Services for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. get Reasonable Accommodations in Public Services in an optimal, appropriate, and dignified manner without Discrimination; and
- b. receive guidance, sign language interpretation, and provision of facilities that are easily accessible at the public services center without any additional costs.

Part Sixteen
Right to Protection from Disasters

Article 20

The rights to Protection from Disasters for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. get easily accessible information about a disaster;
- b. gain knowledge on the reduction of disaster risks;
- c. be prioritized in the process of rescue and evacuation in a state of disaster;
- d. receive accessible facilities and means of rescue and evacuation; and
- e. get the priorities, facilities, and means that are easily accessible in refugee camps.

Part Seventeen

Right to Habilitation and Rehabilitation

Article 21

The rights to habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. habilitation and rehabilitation from an early age in an inclusive manner in accordance with their needs;
- b. freely choose the form of rehabilitation; and
- c. habilitation and rehabilitation that are not degrading the human dignity.

Part Eighteen

Rights to Data Collection

Article 22

The rights to data collection for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. be recorded as residents with disabilities in resident registration and civil registration activities;
- b. obtain population documents; and
- c. get the cards for Persons with Disabilities.

Part Nineteen

Right to Live Independently and be Involved in Society

Article 23

The rights to live independently and be involved in society for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. personal mobility with the provision of Assistive Devices and the ease of gaining access;
- b. get the opportunity to live independently in society;
- c. receive training and obtain assistance to live independently;
- d. determine, or obtain assistance from the Government and the Local Governments in determining their residence and/or foster family or substitute family;
- e. gain access to services, whether provided at home, in settlements, or in the community; and
- f. get reasonable accommodation to participate in society.

Part Twenty

Right to Express Themselves, Communicate, and Obtain Information

Article 24

The rights to express themselves, communicate, and obtain information for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. freedom of expression and opinion;
- b. obtain information and communicate through accessible media; and
- c. use and obtain information and communication facilities in the form of sign language, braille, and augmentative communication in official interactions.

Part Twenty One

Right of Citizenship

Article 25

The rights of citizenship for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. change, maintain, or have citizenship in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- b. obtain, possess, and use citizenship documents in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- c. exit or enter the Indonesian territory in accordance with the provisions of legislation

Part Twenty Two

Right to be Free from Discrimination, Neglect, Torture and Exploitation

Article 26

The rights to be free from discrimination, neglect, torture, and exploitation for Persons with Disabilities include the rights to:

- a. socialize and interact in the life of the family, the society, and the nation without fear; and
- b. get Protection from any kinds of physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence.

CHAPTER IV

RESPECT FOR, PROTECTION, AND FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Part One

General

Article 27

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to perform the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) In the event of the effectiveness of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1), the Government and the Local Governments are obligated to formulate them in a master plan.

- (3) The provisions regarding such planning, implementation, and evaluation are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Two

Justice and Legal Protection

Article 28

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee and protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities as legal subjects to take similar legal action as others.

Article 29

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide legal assistance to Persons with Disabilities in any examination held at any law enforcement agency in the event of both civil and criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 30

- (1) Any law enforcer, prior to examining Persons with Disabilities, is obligated to seek consideration or advice from:
- a. a physician or other health personnel on the health conditions;
 - b. a psychologist or psychiatrist on the psychiatric conditions; and/or
 - c. a social worker on the psychosocial conditions.
- (2) In the event that such consideration or advice as referred to in section (1) is not possible to be examined, a delay is made for a certain period of time.

Article 31

Any law enforcer, in examining children with disabilities is obligated to allow their parents or family and facilitator or sign language interpreter to guide them.

Article 32

Persons with Disabilities may be declared as incompetent by a district court order.

Article 33

- (1) Such district court order as referred to in Article 32 is submitted through an application to a district court having jurisdiction over the Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The application for an order as referred to in section (1) is based on clear reasons and is obligated to present or attach evidence from physicians, psychologists, and/or psychiatrists.
- (3) The family of Persons with Disabilities is entitled to appoint any person to represent the interests of such Persons with Disabilities as they are declared as incompetent by the district court order.
- (4) In the event that such person as referred to in section (3) who is appointed to represent the interests of the Persons with Disabilities commits any acts that have impacts on the increasing, decreasing, or loss of the rights of ownership of such Persons of Disabilities, then this matter is decided by a district court order.

Article 34

- (1) Such district court order as referred to in Article 32 may be cancelled.
- (2) The cancellation of district court order as referred to in section (1) is submitted to the district court having jurisdiction over the Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) Such cancellation as referred to in section (1) is submitted by the Persons with Disabilities or their family by presenting or attaching evidence from physicians, psychologists, and/or psychiatrists stating that the concerned are declared competent and capable to make decisions.

Article 35

Any criminal justice process held for Persons with Disabilities is in accordance with the provisions of criminal procedure law.

Article 36

- (1) Law enforcement agencies are obligated to provide Reasonable Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities in any judicial process.
- (2) The provisions regarding such Reasonable Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities in any judicial process as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 37

- (1) State prisons and correctional institutions are obligated to provide a Disability Services Unit.
- (2) The Disability Services Unit as referred to in section (1) functions to:
 - a. provide adaptation services for prisoners with disabilities for 6 (six) months;
 - b. provide special needs, including any medicine for such prisoners with disabilities during their term of imprisonment and guidance; and
 - c. provide rehabilitation services for Persons with mental Disabilities.

Article 38

Any deferment (*pembantaran*) for Persons with mental Disabilities is required to be carried out at mental hospitals or rehabilitation centers.

Article 39

- (1) Government and Local Government are obligated to carry out dissemination on legal protection to the public and the state apparatus on Protection for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The dissemination as referred to in section (1) includes:

- a. prevention;
- b. introduction to any acts of crimes; and
- c. reports and complaints of cases of exploitation, violence, and harassment.

Part Three

Education

Article 40

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to organize and/or facilitate education for Persons with Disabilities in every channel, type, and level of education in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) The organization and/or facilitation of education for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is implemented in the national education system through inclusive education and special education.
- (3) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to involve children with disabilities in the 12 (twelve) year compulsory education program.
- (4) The Local Governments is obligated to prioritize children with disabilities to attend school in a location close to where they live.
- (5) The Local Governments facilitate Persons with Disabilities that have non-formal education to obtain their primary and secondary education certificates through an equivalency program.
- (6) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide scholarships for any outstanding students with disabilities whose parents cannot afford to finance their education.
- (7) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide tuition fees for any children of Persons with Disabilities who cannot afford to finance their children's education.

Article 41

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments, in organizing and/or facilitating inclusive education and special education as referred to in Article 40 section (2), are obligated to facilitate Persons with Disabilities to learn the basic skills required for independence and full participation in education and social development.
- (2) The basic skills as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. braille writing and reading skills for persons with visual impairment;
 - b. orientation and mobility skills;
 - c. skills for support and counseling systems provided to other Persons with Disabilities;
 - d. communication skills in augmentative and alternative forms, means and formats; and
 - e. sign language skills and the promotion of linguistic identity of the Deaf community.

Article 42

- (1) The Local Governments is obligated to facilitate the establishment of the Disability Services Unit in order to support the implementation of inclusive education both at basic and secondary levels.
- (2) The Disability Services Unit as referred to in section (1) function to:
 - a. improve the competence of educators and education personnel in regular schools in dealing with learners with disabilities;
 - b. provide mentoring to learners with disabilities in order to support the smooth process of learning;
 - c. develop a compensatory program;
 - d. provide the learning media and any Assistive Devices required by learners with disabilities;
 - e. carry out early detection and early intervention for learners and learner candidates with disabilities;
 - f. provide data and information on disability;
 - g. provide consulting services; and

- h. develop cooperation with other parties or institutions in an effort to improve the quality of education of learners with disabilities.
- (3) Any higher education provider is obligated to facilitate the establishment of a Disability Services Unit.
- (4) The Disability Services Unit as referred to in section (3) functions to:
 - a. improve the competence of educators and education personnel in higher education in dealing with learners with disabilities;
 - b. coordinate each working unit at higher education institutions in order to fulfill the special needs of learners with disabilities;
 - c. oversee and evaluate the implementation of Reasonable Accommodations;
 - d. provide counseling services to learners with disabilities;
 - e. carry out early detection for any learners who are indicated to have particular disabilities;
 - f. refer any learners who are indicated to have particular disabilities to a physician, psychologist or psychiatrist; and
 - g. provide dissemination on an understanding of disabilities and the inclusive education system to educators, education personnel, and learners.
- (5) The provision and improvement of competence of educators and education personnel in dealing with learners with disabilities as referred to in section (2) point a and section (4) point a are carried out through certain programs and activities.
- (6) The Government and the Local Governments facilitate the establishment of Disability Services Unit in higher education.
- (7) Any higher education provider that fails to establish a Disability Services Unit is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;

- b. termination of education activities;
 - c. suspension of permit for administering education; and
 - d. revocation of permit for administering education.
- (8) The provisions regarding the mechanisms for imposing such administrative sanctions as referred to in section (7) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 43

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to facilitate any education providers in providing Reasonable Accommodations.
- (2) The provisions regarding the provision of Reasonable Accommodations for learners with disabilities as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.
- (3) Any education provider that fails to provide Reasonable Accommodations for learners with disabilities is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. termination of education activities;
 - c. suspension of permit for administering education; and
 - d. revocation of permit for administering education.
- (4) The provisions regarding the mechanisms for imposing such administrative sanctions as referred to in section (3) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 44

Higher education institutions that organize education major is obligated to include courses related to inclusive education in their curriculums.

Part Four

Employment, Entrepreneurship, and Cooperatives

Article 45

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee the processes of recruitment, acceptance, job training, job placement, work sustainability, and career development for

Persons with Disabilities conducted in a fair manner and without discrimination.

Article 46

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide the opportunity for Persons with Disabilities to participate in employability skills training in Government, Local Governments, and/or private job training institutions.
- (2) The job training institutions as referred to in section (1) must be inclusive and accessible.

Article 47

Employers, in the process of recruitment of workers with disabilities, may:

- a. undertake a placement test to know their interests, talents and abilities;
- b. provide assistance in the process of filling out application forms and other necessary processes;
- c. provide certain tools and forms of tests appropriate to the disability conditions; and
- d. provide flexibility in the course of the test work in accordance with the conditions of the Persons with Disabilities.

Article 48

Employers, in the placement of workers with disabilities, may:

- a. provide an opportunity for an orientation or adaptation at the beginning of the working period in order to determine any things that are required, including training or apprenticeship;
- b. provide a flexible workplace by adjusting to the types of disabilities without prejudice to the job target;
- c. provide break time;
- d. provide flexible work schedules while still meeting the work time allocation;
- e. provide assistance in the performance of work with regard to the special needs of Persons with Disabilities; and

- f. grant special permission or leave for treatment.

Article 49

Employers are obligated to provide wages to workers with disabilities in the same amount as that received by any non-disabled workers who have the same types of works and responsibilities.

Article 50

- (1) Employers are obligated to provide Reasonable Accommodations and facilities that are easily accessible to the workers with disabilities.
- (2) Employers are obligated to open a complaint mechanism for non-fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to disseminate the provision of Reasonable Accommodations and facilities that are easily accessible to the workers with disabilities.
- (4) Any Employer that fails to provide Reasonable Accommodations and facilities that are easily accessible to the workers with disabilities is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. termination of operational activities;
 - c. suspension of business license; and
 - d. revocation of business license.

Article 51

Employers are obligated to ensure that Persons with Disabilities can exercise their rights to freedom of association and assembly in the work environment.

Article 52

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee equal access for Persons with Disabilities to benefits and programs in the national social security system in the field of manpower.

Article 53

- (1) The Government, the Local Governments, any State-Owned Enterprises, and Local-Owned Enterprises are obligated to employ at least 2% (two percent) of Persons with Disabilities from the total number of their employees or workers.
- (2) Private companies are obligated to employ at least 1% (one percent) of Persons with Disabilities from the total number of their employees or workers.

Article 54

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide incentives to private companies that employ Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The provisions regarding the form of incentives and the procedures for granting such incentives as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 55

- (1) The Local Governments are obligated to have their respective Disability Services Unit in the office administering local government affairs in the field of manpower.
- (2) The duties of Disability Services Unit as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. planning the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights to work for Persons with Disabilities;
 - b. providing information to the Government, the Local Governments and private companies regarding the process of recruitment, acceptance, job training, job placement, work sustainability, and career development for Persons with Disabilities conducted in a fair manner and without discrimination;
 - c. providing assistance to the Persons with Disabilities;
 - d. providing assistance to the Employers accepting workers with disabilities; and

- e. coordinating Disability Services Units, Employers and workers in the Fulfillment and provision of Assistive Devices to work for Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) The budget for the establishment of Disability Services Unit is derived from the local budget.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the Disability Services Unit are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 56

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide guarantee, Protection, and guidance to Persons with Disabilities to become entrepreneurs and establish their own business entities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 57

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide assistance and access to capital for independent businesses, business entities, and/or cooperatives administered by Persons with Disabilities.

Article 58

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to expand opportunities in the procurement of goods and services to independent business units administered by Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 59

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to facilitate the marketing of any products produced by the independent business units administered by Persons with Disabilities.

Article 60

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide entrepreneurship training to Persons with Disabilities who run independent business units.

Part Five
Health

Article 61

- (1) The Government, the Local Governments, and the private sector are obligated to ensure that health service facilities accept patients with disabilities.
- (2) The Government, the Local Governments, and the private sector are obligated to provide health service facilities to Persons with Disabilities without discrimination under standards and in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 62

- (1) The Government, the Local Governments, and the private sector are obligated to provide health care to Persons with Disabilities without discrimination under the standards and in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Such health care for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is provided by health personnel with the competence and authority to perform services to Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) The Government guarantees the provision of health care for Persons with Disabilities in the national health insurance program in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 63

- (1) The Government and the Local Government are obligated to provide health personnel with the competence and authority in performing health care for Persons with Disabilities from first to advanced levels of health facilities.
- (2) In the event that the health personnel with the competence and authority in performing health care for Persons with Disabilities are not yet available, any health personnel in the first-level health service facilities are obligated to refer the relevant Persons with Disabilities to any health personnel with the competence and authority in performing

health services for Persons with Disabilities in other health service facilities.

- (3) The reference as referred to in section (2) may be carried out vertically and horizontally.
- (4) The reference as referred to in section (3) may be carried out in the form of patient and specimen delivery, and through telemedicine.
- (5) The provisions regarding the mechanism for reference are in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 64

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee the availability of health supplies for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 65

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee the availability of health services required by Persons with Disabilities in accordance with their needs and types of disabilities.
- (2) The availability of health services required by Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is designed to minimize barriers and prevent further disability in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 66

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee the availability of medical rehabilitation services in accordance with the Persons with Disabilities' needs and types of their disabilities.

Article 67

The Government and the Local Governments guarantee the availability of non-health equipment required by Persons with Disabilities in health service facilities.

Article 68

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide training for health personnel in their respective area so that they will be able to provide health services for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 69

Health personnel, in performing any medical treatment, are obligated to obtain consent from the relevant Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 70

Any mental hospitals and public hospitals providing psychiatric services are obligated to provide services to Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the standards.

Article 71

- (1) Treatment facilities for patients with mental disabilities must be implemented in accordance with the principles of patient safety and satisfaction.
- (2) The principles of patient safety and satisfaction as referred to in section (1) are in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 72

Any medical treatment to patients with mental disabilities is carried out in accordance with the standards.

Article 73

- (1) Health care providers are obligated to provide information services on disability.
- (2) The information services as referred to in section (1) include the provision of information on the advanced rehabilitation references available to Persons with Disabilities.

Article 74

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee access for Persons with Disabilities to clean water services.
- (2) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee access for Persons with Disabilities to adequate sanitation facilities.

Part Six

Politics

Article 75

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to ensure that Persons with Disabilities can participate effectively and fully in political and public life either directly or through representation.
- (2) The Government and the Local Government are obligated to guarantee the rights and opportunities for Persons with Disabilities to elect and be elected.

Article 76

Persons with Disabilities have right to have public offices.

Article 77

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee the rights of Persons with Disabilities with regard to types of disabilities in general elections, election of governors, regents/mayors, and election of village heads or other names, including:

- a. participating in any activities in general elections, election of governors, regents/mayors, and election of village heads or other names;
- b. obtaining their rights to be registered as voters in general elections, election of governors, regents/mayors, and election of village heads or other names;

- c. ensuring that the procedures, facilities, and Assistive Devices for election are appropriate, accessible, and easy to understand and use;
- d. protecting the rights of Persons with Disabilities to vote by secret ballot and without intimidation;
- e. protecting the rights of Persons with Disabilities to run in elections, to hold offices, and to carry out all public functions at all levels of government;
- f. ensuring that Persons with Disabilities can utilize new technology in assisting them performing their duties;
- g. ensuring that Persons with Disabilities will be able to freely choose their assistants by their own choices;
- h. getting all information, dissemination, and simulation in each stage of general elections, election of governors, regents/mayors, and election of village heads or other names; and
- i. ensuring the fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities to be involved as administrators in general elections, election of governors, regents/mayors, and election of village heads or other names.

Part Seven

Religious Affairs

Article 78

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to protect Persons with Disabilities from any pressure and discrimination from any party to embrace their respective religions and beliefs and to worship according to their religions and beliefs.

Article 79

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide religious guidance and counseling to Persons with Disabilities.

Article 80

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to encourage and/or assist any administrators of houses of worship to provide facilities and infrastructures that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.

Article 81

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide holy books and other religious literature that are easily accessible based on the needs of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 82

The Government and the Local Governments seek the availability of a sign language interpreter in worship activities.

Part Eight

Sports

Article 83

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to develop a sports system for Persons with Disabilities which include:
 - a. educational sports;
 - b. recreational sports; and
 - c. sportsmanship.
- (2) The development of sports systems for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is based on the types of sports specifically intended for Persons with Disabilities in accordance with their conditions and types of disabilities.

Article 84

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to foster and develop sports for Persons with Disabilities performed and directed at improving health, self-confidence, and sporting achievements.

Part Nine
Culture and Tourism

Article 85

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities to obtain cultural and tourism services.
- (2) Tourism services that are easily accessible for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. the availability of tourism information in the form of audio, visual, and tactile; and
 - b. the availability of tour guides who have the ability to describe tourist attractions to tourists with visual impairment, to guide tourists with hearing disabilities by using sign language, and of tour guides who have the skills to provide mobility assistance.

Article 86

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide incentives to any tourism companies that provide travel services that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The provisions regarding the form of incentives and the procedures for granting such incentives as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 87

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to develop the potentials and capabilities in art and culture of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The development of the potentials and capabilities in art and culture as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. facilitating and including Persons with Disabilities in art and cultural activities;
 - b. developing art and cultural activities specifically intended for Persons with Disabilities; and

- c. awarding artists with disabilities for the best artwork.

Article 88

Persons with Disabilities have the right to gain recognition and support for cultural and linguistic identity.

Article 89

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to protect the intellectual property rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to protect and promote the culture of the people who uphold the value of equal rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Part Ten

Social Welfare

Article 90

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to undertake the implementation of social welfare for persons with disabilities.
- (2) The implementation of social welfare as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. social rehabilitation;
 - b. social security;
 - c. social empowerment; and
 - d. social protection.

Article 91

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to ensure access for Persons with Disabilities to obtain social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection.

Article 92

- (1) Social rehabilitation as referred to in Article 91 is provided by the Government and the Local Governments in the forms of:
 - a. psychosocial motivation and diagnosis;
 - b. care and fostering;
 - c. vocational training and entrepreneurship guidance;
 - d. spiritual mental guidance;
 - e. physical guidance;
 - f. social and psychosocial counseling;
 - g. Accessibility services;
 - h. social assistance;
 - i. resocialization guidance;
 - j. further guidance; and/or
 - k. reference.
- (2) The social rehabilitation as referred to in section (1) is conducted in a persuasive, motivative, and coercive manner by family, public, and social institution.

Article 93

- (1) The social security as referred to in Article 91 is provided by the Government and the Local Governments for Persons with Disabilities who are poor or have no income.
- (2) The social security as referred to in section (1) is provided in the forms of social welfare insurance, sustainable direct assistance, and special assistance.
- (3) The special assistance as referred to in section (2) include training, counseling, temporary care, or other related assistance.

Article 94

- (1) Social empowerment as referred to in Article 91 is undertaken by the Government and the Local Governments through:
 - a. increasing of willingness and ability;
 - b. exploration of potential and resources;

- c. exploration of basic values;
 - d. grant of access; and/or
 - e. provision of business assistance.
- (2) The social empowerment as referred to in section (1) is granted in the forms of:
- a. diagnosis and motivation;
 - b. training and mentoring;
 - c. provision of stimulants;
 - d. increased access to marketing of business results;
 - e. strengthening of institutions and partnerships; and
 - f. further guidance.

Article 95

Social protection as referred to in Article 91 is undertaken by the Government and the Local Governments through:

- a. social assistance;
- b. social advocacy; and/or
- c. legal assistance.

Article 96

The provisions regarding the social rehabilitation, social empowerment, and social protection, are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Eleven Infrastructure

Article 97

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee the provision of infrastructures that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The infrastructures that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) include:
- a. buildings;
 - b. roads;
 - c. settlements; and
 - d. landscaping and cemetery.

Paragraph 1

Buildings

Article 98

- (1) Buildings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Article 97 section (2) have functions as follows:
 - a. occupancy;
 - b. religious;
 - c. business;
 - d. social and culture;
 - e. sports; and
 - f. special.
- (2) The buildings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) are equipped with facilities and Accessibility taking into account the needs, functions, extent and altitude of the relevant buildings in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Owners and/or managers of buildings that fail to provide facilities that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (2) are subject to administrative sanctions in the forms of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. limitation of construction activities;
 - c. temporary or permanent suspension of construction work;
 - d. temporary or permanent suspension on the use of buildings;
 - e. suspension of building permit;
 - f. revocation of building permit;
 - g. suspension of building construction worthiness certificate;
 - h. revocation of building construction worthiness certificate; or
 - i. order to demolish the building.
- (4) The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (3) are imposed in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 99

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to state the availability of facilities that are accessible to Persons with Disabilities as one of the requirements in the application for building permit.
- (2) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to audit the availability of Accessibility facilities for Persons with Disabilities in every building.
- (3) The inspection of the proper function of the availability of facilities and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities is required in the issuance or extension of a building construction worthiness certificate.
- (4) In the event that a building has met the audit requirements as referred to in section (3), the Government is obligated to issue a building construction worthiness certificate.
- (5) The Government is obligated to prepare the mechanism for auditing the Accessibility facilities for Persons with Disabilities.
- (6) The inspection of the proper function of facilities and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities is carried out by a certified supervision or construction management services provider.
- (7) The inspection as referred to in section (6) is conducted by involving organizations of Persons with Disabilities and/or Persons with Disabilities who have expertise in building affairs.

Article 100

The Government and the Local Governments may facilitate the provision of facilities that are easily accessible on single residential buildings inhabited by Persons with Disabilities.

Paragraph 2

Roads

Article 101

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide facilities for pedestrians that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The facilities for pedestrians that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is provided in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 102

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide pedestrian crossings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Requirements on pedestrian crossings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 3

Landscaping and Cemetery

Article 103

- (1) The Local Governments provide public facilities for public landscaping and cemetery that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The landscaping and cemetery that are easily accessible as referred to in section (1) is equipped with facilities and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.

Paragraph 4

Settlements

Article 104

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments facilitate settlements that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to oversee and ensure that all settlements built by developers have Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) Developers as referred to in section (2) include private sectors and State-Owned Enterprises or Local-Owned Enterprises.
- (4) Further provisions regarding settlements that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Twelve

Public Services

Article 105

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide the Public Services that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The Public Services as referred to in section (1) include public transport services.
- (3) The Public Services that are easily accessible as referred to in section (1) are carried out by state administrators, corporations, independent institutions established under the law for the activities of Public Services, and other legal entities established for Public Services.
- (4) Funding for Public Services for Persons with Disabilities is derived from:

- a. State Budget;
- b. local budget; and/or
- c. corporations or legal entities budget administering Public Services.

Article 106

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to disseminate Public Services that are easily accessible as referred to in Article 105 to Persons with Disabilities and the public.
- (2) Any Public Service provider is obligated to provide guidance on Public Services that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.

Article 107

- (1) Transportation services as referred to in Article 105 section (2) consist of land transportation, rail transportation, sea transportation, and air transportation services.
- (2) The Government and the Local Governments may cooperate with corporations or legal entities in providing public transport services.

Article 108

Further provisions regarding Public Services that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Thirteen

Protection from Disasters

Article 109

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to take any measures required to ensure the handling of Persons with Disabilities at pre-disaster, during emergency response, and post-disaster.
- (2) The handling of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is carried out with due regard to Reasonable

Accommodations and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.

- (3) Persons with Disabilities may participate in disaster management.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the handling of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) and section (2) and the participation of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (3) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Fourteen

Habilitation and Rehabilitation

Article 110

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide or facilitate habilitation and rehabilitation services for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) aim to:
 - a. achieve, maintain, and develop independence, and physical, mental, and social abilities, as well as skills of Persons with Disabilities; and
 - b. provide opportunities to Persons with Disabilities to participate and to engage in all aspects of life.

Article 111

Habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities function as:

- a. educational facilities and life skills training;
- b. facilities in dealing with disability conditions; and
- c. facilities to prepare Persons with Disabilities in order to be able to live independently in public.

Article 112

The handling of habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities is carried out in the forms of:

- a. habilitation and rehabilitation services within the family and public; and

- b. habilitation and rehabilitation services within the institution.

Article 113

Further provisions regarding habilitation and rehabilitation services are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Fifteen Concessions

Article 114

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide Concessions for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The provisions regarding the size and type of Concessions as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 115

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to have private sectors to provide Concessions for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 116

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments provide incentives for private companies providing Concessions for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The provisions regarding the form of incentives and the procedures for granting the incentives as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Sixteen Data Collection

Article 117

- (1) The administration of data collection on Persons with Disabilities is carried out by ministries that carry out governmental affairs in the social areas independently or

jointly with institutions administering government affairs in the field of statistics in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (2) The data collection on Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is conducted in order to obtain accurate data on the main and detailed characteristics of Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) Accurate data on Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (2) are used to:
 - a. identify and address the barriers faced by Persons with Disabilities in obtaining the rights of Persons with Disabilities; and
 - b. provide assistance in the formulation and implementation of the policies on Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 118

- (1) The Minister verifies and validates the results of data collection on Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Article 117 section (1).
- (2) The verification and validation as referred to in section (1) are conducted periodically at least once in 2 (two) years.

Article 119

- (1) Persons with Disabilities that have not been recorded in the data collection as referred to in Article 117 may actively register with the urban village heads or village heads or other names where they live.
- (2) The urban village heads or village heads or other names are obligated to submit the registration or change of data as referred to in section (1) to the regents/mayors through the sub-district heads.
- (3) The regents/mayors submit registration or change of data as referred to in section (2) to the governors to be forwarded to the Minister.

- (4) If necessary, the regents/mayors may verify and validate the registration or change of data as referred to in section (3).

Article 120

- (1) Any verified and validated data are based on the information technology and used as national data on Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The data as referred to in section (1) become the responsibility of the Minister.
- (3) National data on Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are used by the ministries/institutions and/or the Local Governments in the Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities and accessible to the public in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The ministries/institutions and/or the Local Governments that use national data on Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (3) submit the results of implementation to the Minister.

Article 121

- (1) Persons with Disabilities that have been registered in the national data on Persons with Disabilities are entitled to obtain cards for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The cards for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) are issued by a ministry administering social government affairs.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the issuance of cards for Persons with Disabilities are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Seventeen
Communication and Information

Paragraph 1
Communication

Article 122

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to recognize, accept, and facilitate the communication of Persons with Disabilities by using certain means.
- (2) Communication by using certain means as referred to in section (1) is conducted by means, tools, and other forms that can be reached in accordance with the choice of the Persons with Disabilities in interacting.

Paragraph 2
Information

Article 123

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee access to information for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The access to information for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is in the form of audio and visual.

Article 124

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide information in an accessible and understandable form in accordance with the types of disabilities and conditions of their residence.
- (2) The information as referred to in section (1) is obtained in a timely manner and without additional cost.

Part Eighteen
Women and Children

Article 125

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide information and quick response services unit for women and children with disabilities who are victims of violence.

Article 126

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide special Protection for women and children with disabilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 127

The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide safe houses that are accessible to women and children with disabilities who are victims of violence.

Part Nineteen
Protection from Discrimination,
Neglect, Torture and Exploitation

Article 128

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments facilitate Persons with Disabilities to socialize and interact in the life of the family, the public, and the nation without fear.
- (2) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to guarantee that Persons with Disabilities are free from all forms of physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence.

CHAPTER V
COORDINATION

Article 129

- (1) The Government establishes a coordination mechanism at the national level in order to implement the Respect for,

Protection and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- (2) The coordination at the national level is conducted by the Minister with all related ministries and non-ministerial government institutions.
- (3) The coordination as referred to in section (2) aims to organize and synchronize the policies, programs, and budgets for the implementation of the Respect for, Protection and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (4) In the coordination as referred to in section (3), the Minister carries out the following duties:
 - a. synchronizing the programs and policies for the implementation of the Respect for, Protection and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
 - b. ensuring the effective implementation of the Respect for, Protection and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
 - c. realizing the budget for the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities; and
 - d. synchronizing the use of the budget for the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities for the efficiency.

Article 130

- (1) The Local Governments establish a coordination mechanism at the provincial and regency/municipal levels in order to implement the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities in accordance with their respective authority.
- (2) The provisions regarding the coordination mechanism at the national level as referred to in Article 129 section (1) apply *mutatis mutandis* to the coordination mechanism at the provincial and regency/municipal levels.

CHAPTER VI
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON DISABILITIES

Article 131

Within the framework of implementing, the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities, a National Commission on Disabilities (Komisi Nasional Disabilitas - KND) is established as a non-structural and independent institution.

Article 132

- (1) KND as referred to in Article 131 has duties to perform the monitoring, evaluation, and advocacy on the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The results of the monitoring, evaluation, and advocacy as referred to in section (1) are reported to the President.

Article 133

In performing such duties as referred to in Article 132, the KND carries out the following functions:

- a. preparing the KND's activities plan in the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- b. monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- c. advocating the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities; and
- d. implementing the cooperation with any related stakeholders in the handling of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 134

The provisions regarding the organization and governance of the membership of KND are regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

FUNDING

Article 135

- (1) The Government and the Local Governments are obligated to provide the budget required for the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The funding for the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is derived from:
 - a. State Budget;
 - b. local budget; and
 - c. other legitimate and non-binding sources of funds.
- (3) Such other legitimate and non-binding sources of funds as referred to in section (2) point c are managed in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER VIII

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 136

The Government may establish international cooperation with any countries that support efforts to promote the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 137

- (1) The Government is obligated to prioritize disability issues in establishing an international cooperation.
- (2) The international cooperation as referred to in section (1) is established by:
 - a. exchanging information and experience;
 - b. training programs;
 - c. best practices;
 - d. researches;
 - e. science; and/or
 - f. transfer of technology.

CHAPTER IX

AWARDS

Article 138

The Government and the Local Governments may give awards to any individuals who contribute in the implementation of the Respect for, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 139

The Government and the Local Governments may give awards to any legal entities and state institutions that employ Persons with Disabilities.

Article 140

The Government and the Local Governments may give awards to any public facility providers that fulfill the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 141

The provisions regarding the terms of and procedures for the giving of awards as referred to in Article 138, Article 139, and Article 140 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER X

PROHIBITIONS

Article 142

Any Person designated to represent the interests of Persons with Disabilities is prohibited from engaging in any act that affects the increase, decrease, or loss of the rights of ownership of Persons with Disabilities without obtaining a district court order.

Article 143

Any Person is prohibited from hindering and/or prohibiting Persons with Disabilities to obtain:

- a. the right to education as referred to in Article 10;

- b. the right to work, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives as referred to in Article 11;
- c. the right to health as referred to in Article 12;
- d. the right to engage in political activities as referred to in Article 13;
- e. the right to freedom of religion as referred to in Article 14;
- f. the right to sports as referred to in Article 15;
- g. the right to engage in cultural affairs and tourism as referred to in Article 16;
- h. the right to enjoy social welfare as referred to in Article 17;
- i. the right to accessibility as referred to in Article 18;
- j. the right to public services as referred to in Article 19;
- k. the right to protection from disasters as referred to in Article 20;
- l. the right to habilitation and rehabilitation as referred to in Article 21;
- m. the right to data collection as referred to in Article 22;
- n. the right to live independently and be involved in society as referred to in Article 23;
- o. the right to express themselves, communicate, and obtain information as referred to in Article 24;
- p. the right of citizenship as referred to in Article 25;
- q. the right to be free from discrimination, abandonment, torture and exploitation as referred to in Article 26; and
- r. the right to justice and legal protection in the provision of guarantee and Protection to the rights of Persons with Disabilities as legal subjects to take similar legal action as others as referred to in Article 28.

CHAPTER XI CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 144

Any Person who performs any acts that have impacts on the increasing, decreasing, or loss of the rights of ownership of Persons of Disabilities without obtaining a district court order as referred to in Article 142 is subject to imprisonment with a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of up to Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

Article 145

Any Person who hinders and/or prohibits Persons with Disabilities to obtain those rights as referred to in Article 143 is subject to imprisonment with a maximum of 2 (two) years and a fine of up to Rp.200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiahs).

CHAPTER XII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 146

Cards for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Article 121 section (1) is valid until the issuance of a single resident identity card in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 147

Any legal actions taken under Law Number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 9, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3670) remain to be executed until the expiry of such legal actions.

CHAPTER XIII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 148

The term "Persons with Disabilities" used in legislation before the promulgation of this Law comes into force, must be read and interpreted as Persons with Disabilities, to the extent not contrary to this Law.

Article 149

KND as referred to in Article 131 has been established not later than 3 (three) years since the promulgation of this Law.

Article 150

At the time this Law comes into force, all legislation that constitutes the implementing regulations of Law Number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 of 9, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3670) remain effective to the extent not contrary to the provisions in this Law.

Article 151

At the time this Law comes into force, Law Number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 of 9, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3670) is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 152

The implementing regulations of this Law must be issued not later 2 (two) years as from the date of its promulgation.

Article 153

This law comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 15 April 2016

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 15 April 2016

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA,

signed

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2016 NUMBER 69

Jakarta, 20 September 2022

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION AD INTERIM,



DHAHANA PUTRA

ELUCIDATION
OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 8 OF 2016
ON
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

I. GENERAL

The Republic of Indonesia that is based on the ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, respects and upholds humans' prestige and dignity. The Human Rights as the basic rights which are naturally attached to human beings universally should be protected, respected and defended for in particular vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities.

Respects, Protection and Fulfillment of rights of persons with disabilities are the obligation that the State should perform as explicitly stated in Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights so that persons have the responsibilities to respect the rights of persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities have so far experienced discrimination, reflecting failure to provide fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities.

All this time, legislation available on persons with disabilities is Law number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities but the law has not had perspective of the human rights. Contents of the Law Number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities are still charity based, and fulfillment of rights of Persons with Disabilities is still considered a social problem the fulfillment of which remain social security, social rehabilitation, social assistances, and social welfare improvement. Persons with Disabilities should obtain the same opportunities to develop themselves independently as human beings with dignity.

The enactment of Law Number 19 of 2011 on Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities dated November 10, 2011 shows a commitment and seriousness of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of Persons with Disabilities which will hopefully pave the way to efforts to improve welfares of persons with disabilities. Therefore, persons with disabilities are entitled to freedom from tortures or cruelties, from inhuman and humiliating treatments, freedom from exploitation, violence, and arbitrariness. Person with disabilities have the right to respects for their mental and physical integration based on equality, including the rights to get social protection and services for independence and under emergency conditions. Therefore, the Government has an obligation to implement the rights set forth in the Convention by adjusting the legislation and assuring fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities in all aspects of life such as education, health, employment, politics and government, cultures and tourism, as well as technology, information, and communication.

The reach of legislation includes fulfillment of equal opportunities for persons with disabilities in all aspects of governance and social, Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as sufficient accessibility and accommodation. The purpose of management and implementation of fulfillment of rights of Persons with Disabilities is to improve the quality of life, equality, physical and mental welfare, and dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

The implementation of Fulfillment of the Rights is also aimed at protecting Persons with Disabilities from negligence and exploitation, harassment and any kind of discrimination.

This law is enacted to regulate kinds of Persons with Disabilities, Rights of Persons with Disabilities, implementation of Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Coordination, Disability National Commission, funding, international cooperation, and recognition.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Point a

The term "principle of respect for inherent dignity" means acknowledgement of dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

Point b

The term "principle of individual autonomy" means the right of every person with disabilities to act or not to act and to bear responsibilities for his/her own choices.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term "principle of full participation" means that Persons with Disabilities play active roles in all aspects of life as a citizen.

Point e

The term "principle of human diversity and humanity" means respect and acknowledgement of differences of Persons with Disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

The term "principle of equality" means a condition in various systems in societies and environments such as services, activities, information, and documents made to accommodate all people including Persons with Disabilities.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Section (1)

Point a

The term " Persons with physical Disabilities " means disturbances to motion functions due to, among others, amputation, paralyzed, paraplegia, cerebral palsy (CP), strokes, leprosy, and midgets.

Point b

The term "Person with intellectual Disabilities" means disturbance to thinking function due to below-average intelligence such as slow learning, mental disability, and down syndrome.

Point c

The term "Person with mental Disabilities" means disturbance to thinking function, emotions and behaviors, namely:

- a. psychosocial such as schizophrenia, bipolar, depression, anxiety, and personality disorder; and
- b. growth disability which affect ability to interact socially such as autism and hyperactive.

Point d

The term "Persons with sensory Disabilities " means malfunction of sensorial organs such as blind, deaf, and/or mute.

Section (2)

The term "Multiple Disability" means person with two or more disabilities such as deaf-mute or blind-deaf. "Long term" means a period of at least 6 (six) months and/or permanent by nature.

Article 5

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term "layered Discrimination" means discrimination experienced by women due to sex as women and as Persons with Disabilities due to unequal opportunities from families, societies and state in various aspects of life.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "substitute family" means foster parents, adoptive parents, guardians, and/or institutions responsible for providing cares and fostering for children.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Pressure, violence, torture, discrimination, and/or deprivation of property rights is in the forms of, among others, coercions to live at an orphanage, to use contraception, to use dangerous drugs, stocks, captivity, or detention.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Point a

The term "inclusive education" means education for persons with disabilities to study along with non-persons with disabilities in regular schools or higher education institutions.

The term "special education" means education provided only for students with disabilities by using special curriculum, special learning process, counseling, and/or fostering by special instructors, and special learning place.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term "return to work program" means a series of governance of employment injury or occupational disease through health services, rehabilitation, and trainings so that the workers can return to work.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term " health resources " means all kinds of funds, power, medical supplies, pharmaceutical supplies, and medical equipment, as well as health services facilities and technologies which can be utilized for medical enterprises performed by the Government, Local Governments, and/or societies.

Point c

Safe, quality and affordable health services including early detection and intervention.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

This provision is aimed at providing legal certainty for prohibition to use any Persons with Disabilities for medical tests other than research subject and health development in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Accessible facilities include medical equipment, facilities and infrastructures.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "accessible media" means communication media which can be accessed by various Persons with Disabilities.

Point c

The term "augmentative communication" means communication by using Assistive Devices.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term "delay for certain period of time" means delay in examination to get information the time of which is determined by law enforcer based on recommendations from doctors or other health staffs, psychologists, and/or social workers.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

The term "incompetent" means people who are still immature and/or under cares.

Article 33

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term "Family of Persons with Disabilities" means blood families vertically or horizontally up to the second level.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

The term "deferment" means Postponement of temporary detention of a suspect/the accused due to health problem (needing medical treatments as outpatient/inpatient) corroborated by a certificate from a doctor.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Section (1)

The term "education route" means formal, non-formal, and informal routes.

The term "types of education" means general education, vocational education, academic, profession, and religious education.

The term "education levels" means elementary, secondary and higher education.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term "sign Language" includes Indonesian sign language.

Article 42

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term "compensatory program" means alternative tasks given to Persons with Disabilities as a form of adaptation in learning and evaluation process.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

The term "certain programs and activities" means, among others, trainings, scholarship for learning task and recruitment of education staffs and special education staffs, among others.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Section (1)

Incentives for private companies employing persons with disability include permit facilities, appreciation, and accessible working facilities.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Section (1)

The term "health service facilities" means equipment and/or places used to provide health services for promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative actions carried out by the Government, Local Governments and/or societies.

Section (2)

The term "standard" means service standard, profession, and standard operational procedures.

Article 62

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Health staffs that can be grouped by expertise and skills are medical personnel, pharmaceutical staffs, nurses, public health staffs, environmental health staffs, nutritionists, physical therapists, and medical technical staffs.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term "obligated to refer to health personnel having competences and authorities in serving Persons with Disabilities in other health service facility" means such as telemedicine, teleradiology, and telecardiology.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

The term "non-health equipment" means equipment used in recovery process of Persons with Disabilities.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71

Sufficiently clear.

Article 72

The term "medical actions" includes administration of drugs, fixation, isolation, seclusion, and electric therapies.

Article 73

Sufficiently clear.

Article 74

Sufficiently clear.

Article 75

Sufficiently clear.

Article 76

The term "public offices" means positions in state public institutions including executive institutions, legislative institutions, judicative institutions, and other institutions whose main tasks are related to state administration whose sources of fund are partly or entirely from the State Budget and/or local budgets.

Article 77

Sufficiently clear.

Article 78

Sufficiently clear.

Article 79

Sufficiently clear.

Article 80

Sufficiently clear.

Article 81

Sufficiently clear.

Article 82

Sufficiently clear.

Article 83

Sufficiently clear.

Article 84

Sufficiently clear.

Article 85

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term "tactile" means information in the form of sense of touch like embossed letters or signs.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Article 86

Sufficiently clear.

Article 87

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Cultural and art activities include art education, art galleries, and art festivals, among others, held exclusively at the regional, national and international levels.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Article 88

Sufficiently clear.

Article 89

Sufficiently clear.

Article 90

Sufficiently clear.

Article 91

Sufficiently clear.

Article 92

Sufficiently clear.

Article 93

Sufficiently clear.

Article 94

Sufficiently clear.

Article 95

Sufficiently clear.

Article 96

Sufficiently clear.

Article 97

Sufficiently clear.

Article 98

Section (1)

Point a

The term "occupancy function" means buildings whose main function is to reside such apartments, dormitories, flats, and the likes which is easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities, but it is not required for simple single floor houses and simple row houses.

Point b

The term "religious functions" means buildings whose main function is to worship such as mosques, churches, shrines, monasteries, and temples.

Point c

The term "business functions" means buildings whose main function is to run business activities such as buildings for offices, trades, industries, hotels, tourism and recreation, terminal and storage.

Point d

The term "social and cultural functions" means buildings whose main function is to hold social and cultural activities such as buildings for education, cultures, health services, laboratories, and public services.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The term "special functions" means buildings whose main function is to be a place where top-secret activities at national level or whose activities can endanger surrounding people and/or whose risks are high such as nuclear reactors, defense and security installation and similar buildings decided by the minister administering government affairs in the field public works.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 99

Sufficiently clear.

Article 100

Sufficiently clear.

Article 101

Section (1)

The term "pedestrian facilities accessible to Persons with Disabilities" means important transportation facilities such as pedestrian and crossings above the streets, on the street, and under the streets.

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 102

Sufficiently clear.

Article 103

Sufficiently clear.

Article 104

Sufficiently clear.

Article 105

Sufficiently clear.

Article 106

Sufficiently clear.

Article 107

Sufficiently clear.

Article 108

Sufficiently clear.

Article 109

Sufficiently clear.

Article 110

Sufficiently clear.

Article 111

Sufficiently clear.

Article 112

Sufficiently clear.

Article 113

Sufficiently clear.

Article 114

Sufficiently clear.

Article 115

Sufficiently clear.

Article 116

Sufficiently clear.

Article 117

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term "Main characteristics" means main information about Persons with Disabilities such as number, sex, age, marital status, education, occupation, and the likes which are obtained from a survey.

The term "detailed characteristics" means detailed information about Persons with Disabilities such as information related to all aspects of education, citizenship, and the likes which are obtained from a survey.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 118

Sufficiently clear.

Article 119

Sufficiently clear.

Article 120

Sufficiently clear.

Article 121

Sufficiently clear.

Article 122

Section (1)

Communication with certain method including touching sign language, braille alphabets, audio, visual, or augmentative communication based on equality.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 123

Sufficiently clear.

Article 124

Sufficiently clear.

Article 125

Sufficiently clear.

Article 126

Sufficiently clear.

Article 127

Sufficiently clear.

Article 128

Sufficiently clear.

Article 129

Sufficiently clear.

Article 130

Sufficiently clear.

Article 131

Sufficiently clear.

Article 132

Section (1)

The term "advocacy" includes public awareness, consultancy, recommendation, and technical guidance.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 133

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term "related stakeholders" includes the Central Government, Local Governments, public, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, mass organizations and legal entities.

Article 134

Sufficiently clear.

Article 135

Sufficiently clear.

Article 136

Sufficiently clear.

Article 137

Sufficiently clear.

Article 1381

Sufficiently clear.

Article 139

Sufficiently clear.

Article 140

Sufficiently clear.

Article 141

Sufficiently clear.

Article 142

Sufficiently clear.

Article 143

Sufficiently clear.

Article 144

Sufficiently clear.

Article 145

Sufficiently clear.

Article 146

Sufficiently clear.

Article 147

Sufficiently clear.

Article 148

Sufficiently clear.

Article 149

Sufficiently clear.

Article 150

Sufficiently clear.

Article 151

Sufficiently clear.

Article 152

Sufficiently clear.

Article 153

Sufficiently clear.

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