

COPY

PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 14 YEAR 2019

CONCERNING

SOCIAL WORKERS

BY THE GRACE OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that the state is responsible for protecting the entire nation, promoting general welfare, and realizing social justice for all Indonesian people through the implementation of social welfare;
 - b. that the current implementation of social welfare is not optimal and there is an occurrence of social dynamics in society which have an impact on the increase of the number and complexity of social welfare problems;
 - c. that social welfare problems need to be addressed through professional, planned, integrated, quality, and sustainable social work practices to improve and enhance social functioning;
 - d. that the regulation of social workers is still partial and has not been fully regulated in the provision of laws and regulations;
 - e. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d, it is necessary to enact Law on Social Workers;
- Observing : Article 20 and Article 21 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

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With Joint Agreement of
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED

To Enact : LAW ON SOCIAL WORKERS

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. Social Worker is a person who has the knowledge, skills, and values of social work practice and has obtained a certificate of competence.
2. Social Work Practice is the provision of professional assistance that is planned, integrated, continuous and supervised to prevent social dysfunction, as well as to restore and improve the social functioning of individuals, families, groups, and communities.
3. Social Functioning is a condition that allows individuals, families, groups, and communities to fulfill their basic needs and rights, carry out their social duties and roles, and overcome problems in their lives.
4. Prevention of Social Dysfunction is an effort to prevent the limitations of individuals, families, groups, and communities in carrying out their social functioning.
5. Social Rehabilitation is a process of re-functionalization and development to enable a person to carry out his/her social functions properly in the community.
6. Social Empowerment is an effort directed at empowering individuals, families, groups, and communities experiencing social problems so they can meet their basic needs.
7. Social Development is an effort to improve and develop the ability or usefulness of individuals, families, groups, and communities that are already functioning well.
8. Social Protection is an effort directed at preventing and dealing with risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities.
9. Clients are beneficiaries of Social Work Practice which include individuals,

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families, groups, and communities.

10. Certificate of Competency is a letter of legal acknowledgment of the competence of Social Worker to practice throughout Indonesia after passing the Competency Test.
11. Competency Test is a competency assessment process in a measurable and objective manner to assess competency achievement in Social Work Practice by referring to a standard of competence.
12. Registration is the official registration of Social Worker who possess a Certificate of Competency to carry out Social Work Practice in a Social Worker Organization.
13. Registration Certificate, hereinafter abbreviated as STR (*Surat Tanda Registrasi*), is written evidence provided by Social Worker Organization to a registered Social Worker.
14. Re-registration is the registration of a registered Social Worker after fulfilling the applicable requirements.
15. Social Worker Practice License, hereinafter abbreviated as SIPPS (*Surat Izin Praktik Pekerja Sosial*), is written evidence given by the district/city government to Social Workers as the granting of authority to carry out Social Work Practice.
16. Social Worker Organization is a forum for social worker associations that is independent, self-sustaining, and has a legal entity.
17. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by the Vice President and ministers as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
18. Regional Government is the regional head as an element of regional government organizer that leads the implementation of government affairs as well as the authority of the autonomous region.
19. Minister is the minister who organizes governmental work in Asocial sector.

Article 2

A Social Workers carries out Social Work Practice based on the principles of:

- a. non-discriminatory;
- b. solidarity;
- c. justice;

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- d. professionalism;
- e. benefit;
- f. integration;
- g. partnership;
- h. accessibility; and
- i. accountability.

Article 3

A Social Worker shall carry out Social Work Practice with the aim to:

- a. prevent the occurrence of social dysfunction of individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- b. restore and improve the Social Functioning of individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- c. improve the social resilience of the community in dealing with social welfare problems;
- d. improve the quality of social welfare management in order to achieve the self-sufficiency of individuals, families, groups, and communities; and
- e. improve the ability and awareness of the community in the implementation of social welfare in an institutionalized and sustainable manner.

**CHAPTER II
SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE**

Section One
General

Article 4

Social Work Practice shall include:

- a. Prevention of Social Dysfunction;
- b. Social Protection;
- c. Social Rehabilitation;

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- d. Social Empowerment; and
- e. Social Development.

Article 5

Social Work Practices must be equipped with service facilities and infrastructure in accordance with standard of service and standard operating procedures.

Section Two
Prevention of Social Dysfunction

Article 6

- (1) Prevention of Social Dysfunction as referred to in Article 4 letter a is a social work intervention aimed at preventing the occurrence of social dysfunction of individuals, families, groups, and communities.
- (2) Prevention of Social Dysfunction as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in the form of:
 - a. social extension;
 - b. social guidance;
 - c. social assistance;
 - d. capacity building;
 - e. skill training;
 - f. accessibility services;
 - g. social advocacy; and/or
 - h. Other forms of prevention of Social Dysfunction.
- (3) The other forms of Social Dysfunction Prevention as referred to in paragraph (2) letter h shall be determined by the Minister.

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Section Three
Social Protection

Article 7

- (1) Social Protection as referred to in Article 4 letter b is a social work intervention aimed at preventing and dealing with risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities of individuals, families, groups, and communities so that their survival can be fulfilled in accordance with minimum basic needs.
- (2) Social Protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through:
 - a. social assistance;
 - b. social advocacy; and/or
 - c. providing access to legal aid

Section Four
Social
Rehabilitation

Article 8

- (1) Social Rehabilitation as referred to in Article 4 letter c is a social work intervention aimed at restoring and developing the abilities of individuals, families, groups, and communities experiencing social dysfunction in order to carry out their social functions properly.
- (2) Social rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out in a persuasive, motivational, and coercive manner.

Article 9

Social Rehabilitation shall consist of:

- a. Basic Social Rehabilitation; and
- b. Advanced Social Rehabilitation.

Article 10

- (1) Basic Social Rehabilitation as referred to in Article 9 letter a is an effort made to restore the Social Functioning of individuals, families, groups, and/or communities.

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- (2) Basic Social Rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in the following forms:
- a. motivation and psychosocial diagnosis;
 - b. treatment and care;
 - c. spiritual mental guidance;
 - d. physical guidance;
 - e. social guidance and counselling;
 - f. accessibility services;
 - g. social aid and assistance; and/or
 - h. referral.

Article 11

- (1) Advanced Social Rehabilitation as referred to in Article 9 letter b is an effort made to develop the Social Functioning of individuals, families, groups, and communities.
- (2) Advanced Social Rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in the form of:
- a. motivation and psychosocial diagnosis;
 - b. treatment and care;
 - c. vocational training and entrepreneurship development;
 - d. accessibility services;
 - e. social aid and assistance;
 - f. resocialization guidance;
 - g. advanced mentoring; and/or
 - h. referral.
- (3) In addition to the forms as referred to in paragraph (2), Advanced Social Rehabilitation shall also be carried out in the following forms:
- a. physical therapy;

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- b. spiritual mental therapy;
- c. psychosocial therapy;
- d. livelihood therapy;
- e. fulfillment of a decent life;
- f. accessibility support; and/or
- g. other forms that support Social Functioning.

Article 12

Further provisions on the implementation of Social Rehabilitation as referred to in Article 9, Article 10, and Article 11 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Section Five
Social Empowerment

Article 13

- (1) Social Empowerment as referred to in Article 4 letter d is a social work intervention aimed at:
 - a. empowering individuals, families, groups, and/or communities experiencing social problems to improve their quality of life independently; and
 - b. increase the participation of institutions and/or individuals as potentials and resources in delivering social welfare.
- (2) Social Empowerment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through:
 - a. identification of problems and resources that can be developed;
 - b. raising awareness and providing motivation;
 - c. skill training;
 - d. strengthening community-based organizations;
 - e. accompaniment;
 - f. partnerships and fundraising;

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- g. providing access to capital stimulants, business equipment, and a place for enterprising;
- h. increasing access to marketing of product of enterprises;
- i. supervision and social advocacy;
- j. strengthening social harmony; and/or
- k. advanced mentoring.

Section Six
Social Development

Article 14

- (1) Social Development as referred to in Article 4 letter e is a social work intervention aimed at improving and developing the quality of life and Social Functioning of individuals, families, groups, and/or communities through active participation on individual, family, group, and community initiatives.
- (2) Social development as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in the form of:
 - a. social mapping;
 - b. social advocacy;
 - c. psychoeducational education;
 - d. social campaigns;
 - e. partnership development;
 - f. increased accessibility;
 - g. social supervision;
 - h. strengthening social integration;
 - i. development of social work innovation; and/or
 - j. other forms of Social Development.
- (3) Other forms of Social Development as referred to in paragraph (2) letter j shall be stipulated by the Minister.

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**CHAPTER III
SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS**

Section One
General

Article 15

- (1) Social Work Practice shall be implemented based on Social Work Practice standards.
- (2) Social Work Practice standards as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. standard operating procedures;
 - b. Social Worker standard of competence; and
 - c. standard of service.

Section Two
Standard Operating Procedures

Article 16

- (1) Standard operating procedures as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter a include:
 - a. initial approach;
 - b. assessment;
 - c. intervention planning;
 - d. intervention; and
 - e. evaluation, referral, and termination.
- (2) Further provisions on standard operating procedures as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Section Three
Social Worker Standard of
competence

Article 17

- (1) Social Worker standard of competence as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2)

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letter b shall include standard of:

- a. knowledge;
- b. skills; and
- c. values,

in Social Work Practice.

- (2) The standard of competence for Social Workers as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prepared by the Minister by taking into account the proposals from the Social Worker Organization.
- (3) Further provisions on the standard of competence of Social Workers as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Section Four
Standard of
service

Article 18

- (1) The standard of service as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2) letter c is based on the function of Social Work Practice.
- (2) The function of Social Work Practice as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. prevent social dysfunction;
 - b. conduct Social Protection;
 - c. conduct Social Rehabilitation;
 - d. conduct Social Empowerment; and
 - e. conduct Social Development.
- (3) Further provisions on standard of service as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

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**CHAPTER IV
SOCIAL WORKER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**

Article 19

Social Worker professional education is a graduate-level education organized by universities in collaboration with ministries, non-ministerial government institutions, and/or professional organizations that are responsible for the service quality of the profession.

Article 20

To complete the Social Worker professional education as referred to in Article 19, student should pass a Competency Test at national level.

Article 21

Requirements to participate in Social Worker professional education:

- a. bachelor of social welfare;
- b. bachelor of applied social work; or
- c. other social science bachelor degree related to social welfare.

Article 22

To carry out Social Work Practice, an individual must pass the Competency Test.

Article 23

- (1) The Competency Test as referred to in Article 22 is conducted through:
 - a. Social Worker professional education; or
 - b. recognition of prior learning.
- (2) Competency Test through Social Worker professional education as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is intended for Social Worker professional education students.
- (3) Competency Test through recognition of prior learning as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is intended for everyone who has worked, has experience in the field of social services, and/or has attended education and training in the field of social services.
- (4) Further provisions on the procedure for recognition of prior learning to take the Competency Test as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be regulated by a

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ministerial regulation that administers government affairs in the field of higher education.

Article 24

The Competency Test as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) is conducted by the university in cooperation with the Social Worker Organization.

Article 25

Participant who passes the Competency Test in professional education as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter a is entitled to a certificate of profession from a university and a Certificate of Competency from a Social Worker Organization and is entitled to carry out Social Work Practice.

Article 26

Participant who passes the Competency Test through recognition of prior learning as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter b is entitled to a Certificate of Competence and is declared as a Social Worker and entitled to carry out Social Work Practice.

Article 27

Further provisions on Social Worker professional education and Competency Test shall be regulated by a ministerial regulation that administers government affairs in the field of higher education in coordination with ministries, non-ministerial government institutions, and/or Social Worker Organization.

**CHAPTER V
REGISTRATION AND PRACTICE LICENSE**

Section One
Registration

Article 28

- (1) Every Social Worker who carries out Social Work Practice is required to have an STR.
- (2) The STR as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Social Worker Organization.

Article 29

To obtain STR, a Social Worker must meet the following requirements:

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- a. have a Certificate of Competence;
- b. have a physical and mental health certificate;
- c. have a declaration letter that has taken the oath/pledge of the Social Worker;
and
- d. make a declaration of obedience and conduct the provisions of the Social Worker code of ethics.

Article 30

- (1) STR is valid for 5 (five) years and can be re-registered after fulfilling the requirements.
- (2) The requirements for Re-registration as referred to in paragraph (1) are:
 - a. have the old STR;
 - b. have Certificate of Competence;
 - c. have a physical and mental health certificate;
 - d. make a declaration of obedience and conduct the provisions of the Social Worker code of ethics; and
 - e. has been devoted as a Social Worker.

Article 31

STR shall not be valid due to:

- a. expiration and the Social Worker does not re-register;
- b. at own request;
- c. Social Worker dies; or
- d. revoked based on the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 32

Further provisions on the procedures for Registration and Re-registration shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

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Section Two
Overseas Graduated Social Worker
Registration

Article 33

- (1) A Social Worker graduated from abroad who will carry out Social Work Practice in Indonesia must be evaluated and/or verified by the Social Worker Organization.
- (2) Evaluation and/or verification as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted on:
 - a. proof of equivalence of diploma by the ministry administering government affairs in the higher education sector;
 - b. certificate of participation in the adaptation program and Certificate of Competence;
 - c. declaration letter having taken the oath/pledge of the Social Worker;
 - d. physical and mental health certificate; and
 - e. declaration letter of willingness to obey and conduct the provisions of the Social Worker code of ethics.
- (3) Overseas graduated Social Workers who have fulfilled the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) are to be granted STR.
- (4) Further provisions on the registration of overseas graduates of Social Workers shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Section Three
Foreign National Social Worker
Registration

Article 34

- (1) A Social Worker, who are foreign nationals, may carry out Social Work Practice in Indonesia.
- (2) A Social Worker who are foreign nationals that carry out Social Work Practice in Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) must have a work permit in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and the ability to speak Indonesian.
- (3) A Social Worker of foreign nationals who have fulfilled the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be granted a temporary STR by the Social Worker Organization.

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Article 35

- (1) Temporary STR may be granted to Social Workers of foreign nationals who carry out temporary education, training, research, and services in the field of social welfare in Indonesia.
- (2) The temporary STR as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid for 1 (one) year and can only be extended for the next 1 (one) year.

Article 36

Further provisions on the procedure for obtaining a temporary STR shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

Section Four
Practice License

Article 37

- (1) A Social Worker who carry out independent Social Work Practice are required to have a license.
- (2) The license as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted in the form of SIPPS.
- (3) The SIPPS as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be granted by the Regency/Municipal Government where the Social Workers carry out their independent practice.
- (4) To obtain SIPPS as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3), Social Workers must attach:
 - a. copy of a valid STR; and
 - b. declaration letter that he/she has a place for practice or a letter of acknowledgement from the head of the location where the Social Workers are practicing.
- (5) SIPPS shall remain valid if:
 - a. STR is still valid; and
 - b. A Social Worker are practicing in places as stated in SIPPS.

Article 38

- (1) SIPPS is only valid for 1 (one) independent place for practice.

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- (2) SIPPS as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted to Social Workers for a maximum of 2 (two) independent places of practice.

Article 39

SIPPS shall not be valid due to:

- a. revoked based on the provisions of the Law;
- b. expiration;
- c. at the request of the Social Worker; or
- d. Social worker dies.

Article 40

Further provisions on practice license shall be regulated by Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER VI
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Section One
Rights and Obligations of Social
Worker

Article 41

A Social Worker in carrying out Social Work Practice is entitled to:

- a. obtain legal protection in carrying out his/her work in accordance with Social Work Practice standards;
- b. obtain correct, clear, and honest information from the Clients, families, and/or other related parties;
- c. improve competence through education, training, and professional development;
- d. get promotions and/or awards in accordance with work performance;
- e. have ~~the~~ freedom to associate in Social Worker Organization; and/or
- f. receive compensation for services that have been provided.

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Article 42

A Social Worker in carrying out Social Work Practice are obliged to:

- a. provide services in accordance with Social Work Practice standards;
- b. provide complete and correct information regarding services to Clients, families, and/or other parties in accordance with their authority;
- c. maintain Clients' confidentiality;
- d. refer Clients to another party who has the expertise or ability in accordance with the handling of the problem;
- e. improve the quality of social work services;
- f. continuously improve and develop competence and knowledge and/or skills through education and/or training; and
- g. act objectively and non-discriminatorily based on considerations of gender, religion, ethnicity, race, family background, disability, and socioeconomic status to clients in carrying out professional duties.

Section Two
Rights and Obligations of a
Client

Article 43

Clients in receiving Social Work Practice are entitled to:

- a. obtain services in accordance with Social Work Practice standards;
- b. obtain correct and clear information regarding the Social Work Practice intervention plan;
- c. give consent to or refuse the planned intervention to be carried out;
- d. obtain a guarantee of confidentiality of the Client's identity and condition; and
- e. object to services that are not in accordance with Social Work Practice standards

Article 44

- (1) Confidentiality of the Client's identity and condition as referred to in Article 43 letter d may be disclosed based on:

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- a. Client's interest;
 - b. request of law enforcement officials;
 - c. Client's approval; and/or
 - d. statutory orders.
- (2) Client's interest as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a can be implemented with the following conditions:
- a. considering ethical principles in an emergency and/or life safety; or
 - b. must be with the consent of the Client or family in a non-emergency situation.

Article 45

- (1) In receiving Social Work Practice, clients are obliged to:
- a. provide complete, clear, and honest information about their condition;
 - b. obey the advice and instructions of the Social Worker; and
 - c. provide compensation for services received by Social Work Practice.
- (2) Service fee as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c does not apply if the Client is a person or group of people who are classified as poor or are suffering from disaster.

**CHAPTER VII
SOCIAL WORKER ORGANIZATION**

Article 46

- (1) A Social Worker shall establish Social Worker Organization that is independent, self-sufficient, and legally incorporated.
- (2) The Social Worker Organization as referred to in paragraph (1) functions to improve the competence, career, protection, and welfare of Social Workers.
- (3) A Social Worker are obliged to become members of Social Worker Organization.
- (4) The establishment of the Social Worker Organization as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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- (5) The Central Government and/or Regional Governments may facilitate Social Worker Organization in the implementation of the guidance and development of Social Workers.

Article 47

Social Worker Organization shall be in charge of:

- a. construct a code of ethics for Social Workers;
- b. implementing Social Worker Registration;
- c. improving the knowledge, competence, and dignity of Social Workers; and
- d. protecting and supervising Social Workers who carry out Social Work Practice.

Article 48

To carry out the tasks as referred to in Article 47, Social Worker Organization shall be authorized to:

- a. establish and enforce a code of ethics for Social Workers;
- b. provide legal assistance to Social Workers;
- c. conduct coaching and development of Social Workers;
- d. declare whether the requirements for Social Worker Registration are fulfilled;
- e. issue, extend, suspend and revoke STR;
- f. declare whether a violation of the Social Worker's code of ethics has occurred based on the results of the investigation;
- g. impose sanctions on Social Workers who do not meet the standards of Social Work Practice;
- h. impose sanctions on Social Workers who violate the Social Worker code of ethics; and
- i. cooperate with domestic and foreign institutions for the implementation of Social Work Practice.

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**CHAPTER VIII
CODE OF ETHICS HONORARY BOARD**

Article 49

- (1) The Code of Ethics Honorary Board is established by the Social Worker Organization to enforce the Social Worker's code of ethics.
- (2) The Code of Ethics Honorary Board as referred to in paragraph (1) is established to oversee the implementation of the Social Worker's code of ethics and provide recommendations for sanctions for violations of the Social Worker's code of ethics.
- (3) The recommendation for The Code of Ethics Honorary Board as referred to in paragraph (2) must be implemented by Social Worker Organization.
- (4) The recommendation of Code of Ethics Honorary Board as referred to in paragraph (2) must be objective, non-discriminatory, and not in conflict with the articles of association of the Social Worker Organization and the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) The sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) may be in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of STR; and/or
 - c. revocation of STR

Article 50

Provisions on membership and the working mechanism of The Code of Ethics Honorary Board is regulated by the articles of association of the Social Worker Organization.

**CHAPTER IX
DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES**

**Section One
General Provisions**

Article 51

The Central Government and Regional Governments guarantee the implementation of quality Social Work Practice and protect the recipients of Social Work Practice.

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Section Two
Central
Government

Article 52

- (1) The Central Government as referred to in Article 51 shall be in charge of:
- a. prepare standard operating procedures, standard of competence, and standard of service;
 - b. prepare social worker education standards;
 - c. prepare procedures for the implementation of the Competency Test;
 - d. provide guidance on the implementation of Social Work Practice in collaboration with Social Worker Organization;
 - e. supervise the implementation of Social Work Practice conducted by Social Worker Organization;
 - f. encourage the availability of educational facilities and resources in the context of accelerating the implementation of social worker professional education; and
 - g. manage the database of the implementation of Social Work Practice on a national scale.
- (2) In carrying out the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, the Central Government may cooperate with Social Worker Organization.

Article 53

In carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 52, the Central Government has the authority to determine:

- a. national scale Social Worker empowerment and development program;
- b. Social Worker Registration system policy;
- c. standard operating procedures, standard of competence, and standard of service; and
- d. procedures for implementing the Competency Test.

Article 54

The duties and authorities of the Central Government as referred to in Article 52 and Article 53 are carried out by the minister in accordance with the respective duties and functions.

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Section Three
Regional
Government

Article 55

The Regional Government as referred to in Article 51 shall be in charge of:

- a. empower and develop Social Workers;
- b. manage the database of Social Work Practice within the scope of the Regional Government;
- c. facilitate Social Work Practice; and
- d. supervise the implementation of Social Work Practice together with Social Worker Organization in the regions.

Article 56

In carrying out the tasks as referred to in Article 55, the Regional Government shall be authorized to:

- a. determine a program for empowerment and development of Social Workers within the scope of the Regional Government;
- b. obtain data on Social Work Practice from stakeholders;
- c. determine a program for facilitation of Social Work Practice; and
- d. grant and revoke the practice license of Social Workers after receiving a recommendation from The Code of Ethics Honorary Board of the Social Worker Organization.

CHAPTER X
PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY

Article 57

The community can play an active role in the implementation of Social Work Practice.

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Article 58

The active role of the community as referred to in Article 57 shall include at least:

- a. participate in efforts to prevent social problems;
- b. submit reports on social problems that need to be handled by Social Workers;
- c. submit reports on the occurrence of malpractice committed by Social Workers;
- d. supervise the implementation of Social Work Practice; and/or
- e. submit proposals for policy improvements related to the implementation of Social Work Practice.

**CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISION**

Article 59

At the time this Law comes into force:

- a. A Social Worker who are functional groups prior to the enactment of this Law are still recognized as a Social Worker in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
 - b. The term professional social worker used in the existing laws and regulations before this Law comes into force, must be interpreted as Social Worker, as long as it does not conflict with this Law.
- hh

Article 60

Based on the provisions of Law Number 11 Year 2009 concerning Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 12, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4967):

- a. Professional social workers who have provided social services but have not taken the Competency Test are still given the authority to provide social services for a maximum period of 5 (five) years after the enactment of this Law;
- b. Professional social workers who have not been certified, social welfare workers, social extension workers, and social volunteers who have performed social services are recognized as a Social Worker after passing the Competency Test as referred to in Article 23; and
- c. Professional social workers who already have a Certificate of Competence

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before this Law is enacted, shall remain recognized as a Social Worker according to this Law.

Article 61

Recognition of prior learning shall be carried out with the following conditions:

- a. everyone who already has experience in social services but does not have an educational background of a bachelor's degree in social welfare or a bachelor's degree in applied social work must attend social worker professional education; and
- b. Everyone who has worked, has experience in the field of social services, and/or has attended education and training in the field of social services may directly take a competency test as long as there is no Social Worker professional education available and a maximum of 5 (five) years since the enactment of this Law.

Article 62

Institutions that carry out Social Worker Competency Test before this Law is enacted can still carry out their duties and authorities until the Competency Test is conducted by universities in collaboration with Social Worker Organization.

**CHAPTER XII
CLOSING PROVISION**

Article 63

The existing Social Worker Organization must adjust their duties and authorities based on this Law no later than 2 (two) years from the enactment of this Law.

Article 64

Social Worker Professional Education must be organized in tertiary institutions no later than 5 (five) years from the enactment of this Law.

Article 65

The implementation of the Social Worker Competency Test must be carried out by universities in collaboration with Social Worker Organization no later than 3 (three) years after the enactment of this Law.

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Article 66

At the time this Law comes into force, the provisions governing professional social workers in Article 1 point 4, Article 33 paragraph (2), Article 52 paragraph (3) to paragraph (6) of Law Number 11 Year 2009 concerning Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 12, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4967), shall be revoked and declared as unapplicable.

Article 67

At the time this Law comes into force, all laws and regulations which are implementing regulations of laws and regulations related to Social Work Practice, are declared to remain valid as long as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Law and have not been replaced with new implementing regulations.

Article 68

The implementing regulations of this Law must be stipulated no later than 2 (two) years as from the enactment of this Law.

Article 69

This Law shall come into force on the date of its enactment.

For public cognizance, ordering the enactment of this Law by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Legalized in Jakarta
on 1 October 2019

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA
signed.
JOKO WIDODO

Enacted in Jakarta
on 2 October 2019

ACTING MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
signed.

TJAHJO KUMOLO

**PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2019 NUMBER 182

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MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARIAT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**PRESIDENT
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**ELUCIDATION
ON
LAW
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 14 YEAR 2019
CONCERNING A Social Worker**

I. GENERAL

The implementation of social welfare is an integral part of national development as a manifestation of efforts to achieve national objectives as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the embodiment of the values of Pancasila. The implementation of social welfare, among others, is intended to overcome various social welfare problems faced by individuals, families, groups, and communities in order to improve the quality and standard of living in a fair and equitable manner.

The implementation of social welfare that has been carried out so far by the Government has not been fully able to overcome social problems in the community. In addition, social dynamics in the society have an impact on increasing social problems and are accompanied by the emergence of new social problems. Social problems experienced or faced by individuals, families, groups, and communities have not been provided with services that are in accordance with the standards of Social Work Practice and the availability of Social Workers which is not proportional to the number of Clients.

Currently, there are no laws and regulations governing Social Workers. Regulation of Social Workers is very much needed as a formal guideline (legality) for Social Workers in carrying out their practice in Indonesia. In addition, Social Worker as one of the main components of social welfare providers to the community have an important role so that they need to obtain legal protection and certainty.

A Social Worker in carrying out Social Work Practice aimed at individuals, families, groups, and communities are carried out through planned, integrated, quality, and sustainable services in accordance with Social Work Practice standards. The Social Work Practice Service aims to:

- a. prevent the occurrence of social dysfunction of individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- b. restore and improve the Social Functioning of individuals, families, groups, and communities;
- c. improve the social resilience of the community in dealing with social welfare problems;
- d. improve the quality of management of the implementation of social welfare in order to achieve the self-sufficiency of individuals, families, groups, and communities; and
- e. improve the ability and awareness of the community in the implementation of social welfare in an institutionalized and

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sustainable manner.

Law on Social Work stipulates *firstly*, Social Work Practice which are the scope of Social Work Practice activities and the forms of activities that can be carried out; *second*, Social Work Practice standard which contains the standards that must be fulfilled in performing Social Work Practice service and the standards shall be determined by the Minister; *third*, Social Worker Professional Education which regulates an individual competence to become Social Workers so that they have the competence to carry out Social Work Practice; *fourth*, registration and practice license which regulate the obligation to have STR and SIPPS, Overseas graduated Social Worker, and foreign national Social Worker; *fifth*, the rights and obligations of Social Workers and Clients; *sixth*, Social Worker Organization as a forum for the aspirations of Social Workers; *seventh*, the Code of Ethics Honorary Board established by the Social Worker Organization; *eighth*, tasks and authorities of the Central Government and Regional Governments aimed at ensuring the quality and protection of the community receiving Social Work Practice; *ninth*, community participation in the implementation of Social Work Practice.

II. ARTICLE BY
ARTICLE

Article 1
Self-Explanatory.

Article 2
Letter a
“principle of non-discrimination” is that Social Work Practices are carried out without discriminating against ethnicity, religion, race, between groups, and social status of the society.

Letter b
“principle of solidarity” is that the implementation of Social Work Practices is based on social concern to help people in need with empathy and compassion.

Letter c
“principle of justice” is that the Practice of Social Work shall be carried out by providing services equally and proportionally according to the needs of each individual, family, group, and community.

Letter d
“principle of professionalism” is that the Practice of Social Work shall be carried out based on the science, skills, values, and ethics of social work.

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Letter e

“principle of benefit” is that Social Work Practices should provide benefits for problem solving and improving the quality of life.

Letter f

“principle of integration” is that Social Work Practices must be integrated with various relevant stakeholders and social welfare resource systems so that they can be implemented in a coordinated, synergistic, and optimal manner.

Letter g

“principle of partnership” is that the implementation of Social Work Practices requires collaboration with various professions and the community in improving and enhancing the Social Functioning of individuals, families, groups, and communities.

Letter h

“principle of accessibility” is that in implementing Social Work Practices, Social Workers must provide the widest possible access to Clients or their families to obtain correct information regarding the problems and handling of Clients.

Letter i

“principle of accountability” is that Social Workers must be able to account for the Social Work Practice provided to Clients.

Article 3

Self-Explanatory.

Article 4

Self-Explanatory.

Article 5

“service facilities and infrastructure” is every element that can be used as a tool and every element that can be the main support for Social Workers to provide services to Clients which includes, among others, buildings/offices, counselling rooms, and laboratories.

Article 6

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

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“social extension” is a process of changing behavior that is carried out through the dissemination of information, communication, motivation, and education, either orally, in writing or demonstration to individuals, families, groups, and/or communities.

Letter b

“social guidance” is the guidance given to the Client in facing and solving social problems.

Letter c

“social assistance” is the dynamic interaction between Social Workers and Clients to jointly face and solve social problems faced by Clients.

Letter d

“capacity building” is a process to make changes and improve the ability of individuals, families, groups, and/or communities in solving social problems.

Letter e

“skill training” is training to improve the Client's ability in certain matters that can be useful for the Client and his social environment.

Letter f

“accessibility service” is a service provided to make it easier for Clients to access various source systems needed in accordance with their rights.

Letter g

“social advocacy” is an activity carried out to protect and defend Clients in obtaining their rights, for example through awareness, defense, and fulfillment of rights.

Letter h

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 7

Self-Explanatory.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

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Paragraph (2)

“Persuasive Social Rehabilitation” is Social Rehabilitation carried out by Social Workers through invitations, suggestions, and persuasion with the aim of convincing Clients to be willing and obedient to undergo the rehabilitation phase.

“Motivational Social Rehabilitation” is Social Rehabilitation carried out by Social Workers through motivation, encouragement, praise, and/or appreciation so that the Client is consciously moved to be rehabilitated.

“Coercive Social Rehabilitation” is Social Rehabilitation carried out by Social Workers through actions carried out under certain conditions and not of their own volition to be rehabilitated by taking into account the client's human rights to return to calm and be able to accept the rehabilitation process.

Article 9

Self-Explanatory.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“motivation and psychosocial diagnosis” is an effort to provide encouragement, enthusiasm, creative power, and conduct psychosocial diagnosis to Clients to restore and/or improve Social Functioning.

Letter b

“treatment and care” is the effort to care for, protect, care for, and nurture the Client in order to perform social functions.

Letter c

“spiritual mental guidance” is an effort to provide guidance to Clients to have peace and confidence that a better life will be achieved.

Letter d

“physical guidance” is an effort to maintain and improve the Client's physical health.

Letter e

“social guidance and counselling” is all forms of

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psychological assistance services aimed at overcoming psychosocial problems in order to improve social functioning.

Letter f

"accessibility services" is a service provided to make it easier for Clients to access various source systems needed in accordance with their rights.

Letter g

"social aid and assistance" is an effort made in the form of providing assistance to Clients who experience shocks and social vulnerabilities in order to live a decent life.

Letter h

"referral" is an attempt to transfer services to other parties so that the Client obtains continued services or according to needs.

Article 11

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-Explanatory.

Letter b

Self-Explanatory.

Letter c

"vocational training and entrepreneurship development" is an effort to provide skills to Clients to live independently and/or productively.

Letter d

Self-Explanatory.

Letter e

Self-Explanatory.

Letter f

"resocialization guidance" is an activity to prepare the Client to be accepted back into the family and community.

Letter g

"advanced mentoring" is the activity of strengthening

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the Client's independence after receiving Social Rehabilitation services.

Letter h
Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a
“physical therapy” is an effort to optimize, maintain, and prevent damage or impairment of physical function which shall be carried out by means of, among others, therapeutic exercise, and support of assistive devices.

Letter b
“spiritual mental therapy” is a therapy that uses moral, spiritual, and religious values to help Clients find meaning in life, overcome anxiety, and depression.

Letter c
“psychosocial therapy” is a collection of therapies to overcome the problem of the client's interaction with his social environment, both family, group, and community.

Letter d
“livelihood therapy” are various activities to increase the productivity of the Client's life which are carried out by, among others, increasing knowledge and skills, facilitating a strategic work environment so that the Client can live independently.

Letter e
“fulfillment of a decent life” is an effort to fulfill the Client's needs in order to live a decent life.

Letter f
Self-Explanatory.

Letter g
Self-Explanatory.

Article 12
Self-Explanatory.

Article 13
Paragraph (1)
Self-Explanatory.

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Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“identification of problems and resources that can be developed” is an effort to extract detailed data/information related to Client's problems, identify potentials and resources to understand Client's needs.

Letter b

“raising awareness and providing motivation” is an effort to help Clients by raising awareness about his/her potential as well as providing motivation so they can rise and grow to be more socially-empowered.

Letter c

“skill training” is an effort to provide training, knowledge, and skills to Clients according to their interests and talents.

Letter d

Institutional strengthening in the community shall be carried out, among others, by providing guidance and development of human resources, as well as developing leadership and institutional capacities.

Letter e

Self-Explanatory.

Letter f

Self-Explanatory.

Letter g

Self-Explanatory.

Letter h

Self-Explanatory.

Letter i

Self-Explanatory.

Letter j

Self-Explanatory.

Letter k

Self-Explanatory.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

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Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“social mapping” is an effort to help Clients to find and identify problems, potentials, and sources that can be used to improve the quality of life and Client's Social Functioning.

Letter b

Self-Explanatory.

Letter c

Self-Explanatory.

Letter d

“social campaign” is an effort to help develop the understanding of the Client, including verbally, in writing, and demonstrating to the public,

Letter e

“partnership development” is an effort to assist the development of Clients by building mutually beneficial collaborations with stakeholders.

Letter f

“accessibility improvement” is an effort to assist Client development by connecting Clients with various sources.

Letter g

“social supervision” is an effort to assist the development of Clients, among others by providing guidance, assistance, and facilitation related to social functions.

Letter h

“strengthening social integration” is an effort to help Clients to integrate with their environment.

Letter i

Self-Explanatory.

Letter j

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 15

Self-Explanatory.

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Article 16
Self-Explanatory.

Article 17
Self-Explanatory.

Article 18
Self-Explanatory.

Article 19
Self-Explanatory.

Article 20
Self-Explanatory.

Article 21
Letter a
Self-Explanatory.

Letter b
Self-Explanatory.

Letter c
“other social sciences related to social welfare” include social development and welfare, community empowerment, and sociology.

Article 22
Self-Explanatory.

Article 23
Paragraph (1)
Letter a
Self-Explanatory.

Letter b
“prior learning recognition” is an acknowledgment of one's learning achievements obtained from formal or non-formal or informal education, and/or work experience in the field of social services at the level of higher education.

Paragraph (2)
Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-Explanatory.

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Paragraph (4)
Self-Explanatory.

Article 24
Self-Explanatory.

Article 25
Self-Explanatory.

Article 26
Self-Explanatory.

Article 27
Self-Explanatory.

Article 28
Self-Explanatory.

Article 29
Letter a
Self-Explanatory.

Letter b
“certificate of physical and mental health condition” is a letter issued by a doctor explaining the physical and mental health conditions to work as a Social Worker.

Letter c
Self-Explanatory.

Letter d
Self-Explanatory.

Article 30
Self-Explanatory.

Article 31
Self-Explanatory.

Article 32
Self-Explanatory.

Article 33
Self-Explanatory.

Article 34
Self-Explanatory.

Article 35

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Self-Explanatory.

Article 36

Self-Explanatory.

Article 37

Self-Explanatory.

Article 38

Self-Explanatory.

Article 39

Self-Explanatory.

Article 40

Self-Explanatory.

Article 41

Self-Explanatory.

Article 42

Self-Explanatory.

Article 43

Self-Explanatory.

Article 44

Self-Explanatory.

Article 45

Self-Explanatory.

Article 46

Self-Explanatory.

Article 47

Self-Explanatory.

Article 48

Self-Explanatory.

Article 49

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

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Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (5)
Letter a
Self-Explanatory.

Letter b
“temporary suspension of STR” is a sanction given in
the form of temporary suspension of Social Work
Practice activities.

Letter c
Self-Explanatory.

Article 50
Self-Explanatory.

Article 51
Self-Explanatory.

Article 52
Self-Explanatory.

Article 53
Self-Explanatory.

Article 54
Self-Explanatory.

Article 55
Self-Explanatory.

Article 56
Self-Explanatory.

Article 57
Self-Explanatory.

Article 58
Self-Explanatory.

Article 59
Self-Explanatory.

Article 60
Self-Explanatory.

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Article 61
Self-Explanatory.

Article 62
Self-Explanatory.

Article 63
Self-Explanatory.

Article 64
Self-Explanatory.

Article 65
Self-Explanatory.

Article 66
Self-Explanatory.

Article 67
Self-Explanatory.

Article 68
Self-Explanatory.

Article 69
Self-Explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER
6397