

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI  
NUMBER 6 OF 2017  
ON  
PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF BANYUWANGI,

- Considering :
- a. that Persons with Disabilities in the Regency of Banyuwangi are citizens with the rights, responsibilities, roles, and positions based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - b. that in social and state life, Persons with Disabilities still experience various forms of discrimination so that their rights have not been fulfilled;
  - c. that to ensure the protection and fulfillment of rights for Persons with Disabilities is required basic law as implementing higher Regulations;
  - d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Protection and fulfillment of Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- Observing :
1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of Republic of Indonesia;
  2. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (Official Gazette of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165 of 1999, Supplement to the State Gazette of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3886);

3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2002 on Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 134 of 2002, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247);
4. Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2003, Supplement to the state Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4279);
5. Law Number 20 of 2003 on National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 78 of 2003, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);
6. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2005 on national sport System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 89 of 2005, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4535);
7. Law Number 11 of 2005 on Ratification of ICESCR (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 118 of 2005, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4557);
8. Law Number 12 of 2005 on Ratification of the ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 119 of 2005, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4558);
9. Law Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare;
10. Law Number 25 of 2009 on Public Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 112 of 2009, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5038);
11. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36 of 2009 on Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 144 of 2009, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063);

12. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 of 2011, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
13. Law Number 19 of 2011 on Ratification of the Convention On The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 107 of 2011, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5251);
14. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 244 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended by Law Number 9 of 2015 on Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58 of 2015, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
15. Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 69 of 2016, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5871);
16. Government Regulation Number 43 of 1998 on Efforts to Improve Social Welfare of Persons with Disabilities (Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3754);
17. Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 79 of 2005 on Guidelines on Direction and Supervision of Administration of Local Government (State Gazette of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165 of 2005, Supplement to the State Gazette of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4593 of 2005);
18. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2007 on the Implementation of Sports (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2007, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4702);

19. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2014 on Implementing Regulation of Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 199 of 2011;
20. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Establishment of Regional Legal Products;
21. Presidential Regulation Number 75 of 2015 on National Action Plan of Human Rights;
22. Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 3 of 2013 on Protection and Services for Persons with Disabilities;

With the Joint Approval of  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
and  
THE REGENT OF BANYUWANGI

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: REGULATION ON PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Regency of Banyuwangi.
2. Local Government means the Government of the Regency of Banyuwangi.
3. The Regent of Banyuwangi means the Regent of Banyuwangi.
4. Regional House of Representative, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, means a regional people representative institution in this case is DPRD of the Regency of Banyuwangi which has a position as an element in administering the Local Government.

5. Regional Apparatus means the supporting element of the Regional Head and Regional House of Representative in the administration of Government affairs which are the authority of the region.
6. Persons with Disabilities mean any persons who experience physical, intellectual, mental, social, and or sensory limitation the long term that in interacting with the environment can experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on the equal rights.
7. Special Education System means a system of education for students with disabilities which functions to provide service education for them who have difficulty in following the learning process due to physical, emotional, mental, intellectual and or social disorder with the aim to develop their potential optimally their abilities.
8. Special Education System means a system of education for students with disabilities which functions to provide service education for them who have difficulty in following the learning process due to physical, emotional, mental, intellectual and or social disorder with the aim to develop their potential optimally suit their abilities.
9. Inclusive Education System means a system of providing education that provides opportunities for all students who have disorder and have intelligence and or special talent to follow education or learning in an environment of education together with other students in general.
10. Provision of Education means an activity of implementing education system components in educational units or programs on track, level and type of education so that the educational process can take place in accordance with national education goals.

11. Labor means everyone who is able to do work to produce goods and or services both to fulfill own needs and for society.
12. Job Training means the whole activity to give, acquire, improve and develop work competencies, productivity, discipline, attitude and work ethic at the level of certain skills and expertise in accordance with the level and qualification of the position or job.
13. Company means:
  - a. every form of business, which is either a legal entity or not, which is owned by an individual, a partnership or a legal entity that is either privately owned or State owned, which employs workers/labourers by paying them wages or other forms of rewards; individual, owned by a partnership or owned by a legal entity, whether private or state-owned companies that employ workers/laborers by paying wages or other forms of remuneration; or
  - b. social entity and other entities that have a management and employ other people by paying wage or other form of rewards.
14. Health Service Effort means every activity and or series of activities carried out in an integrated, and continuously to maintain and improve the degree of public health in the form of disease prevention, health promotion, disease treatment and health restoration by the Regional Government and or the community.
15. Health Service Facility means a tool and or place used to organize health service efforts, whether promoting, preventive, curative or rehabilitative carried out by the Local Government and or the public.
16. Habilitation means the process of providing abilities through medical, social, psychological, and skill assistance that is organized in an integrated manner for students with disabilities in order to achieve their functional abilities.

17. Rehabilitation means a process of re-functionalization and development to enable Persons with Disabilities to be able to carry out their social functions properly in public life.
18. Disaster Management means an effort that includes the determination of development policies that pose a risk of disaster, disaster prevention, emergency response and rehabilitation.
19. Emergency response means a series of activities carried out by immediately in the event of a disaster to deal with the adverse effects caused, which include rescue and evacuation of victims, property, fulfillment of basic needs, protection, management of refugees, rescue, and restoration of infrastructure and facilities.
20. Accessibility means the facilities provided for Persons with Disabilities and illness to realize equal opportunity in all aspects of life and livelihood.
21. Equal Opportunity means a situation that provides opportunities and/or provides access to Persons with Disabilities to channel potential in all aspects of the administration of the state and society.
22. Discrimination means any differentiation, exclusion of limitation, harassment, or exclusion on the basis of a disability that intends or impacts on the limitation or omission of recognition, enjoyment, or exercise of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
23. Respect means an attitude of respecting or accepting the existence of Persons with Disabilities with all inherent rights without dminisihing.
24. Protection means a conscious effort to protect, nurture, and strengthen the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
25. Fulfillment means an effort that is made to fulfill, implement, and realize the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
26. Empowerment means an effort to strengthen the existence of Persons with Disabilities in the form of

climate growth and potential development so that they can grow and develop into individuals or groups of Persons with Disabilities that are strong and independent.

27. Adequate Accommodation means the appropriate and necessary modifications and adjustments to ensure the enjoyment or exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for Persons with Disabilities based on equality.
28. Assistive device means an object that functions to help independence of Persons with Disabilities in carrying out daily activities
29. Medical Aid means objects that function to optimize function of the limbs of Persons with Disabilities based on recommendations from medical personnel.
30. Concession means all forms of cost cuts given by the Government, Local Government, and/or each person to the Persons with Disabilities based on Government and Local Government policies.
31. Public Service means an activity or series of activities in the context of fulfilling service needs in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations for every citizen and resident of goods, services, and or administrative services provided by public service providers.
32. Disability Service Unit means part of an institution or institution that functions as a provider of services and facilities for Persons with Disabilities.
33. Employer means an individual, entrepreneur, legal entity, or other entities employing workers by paying them wages or other forms of remuneration.
34. National Commission for Disabilities, means an independent non – structural institution.
35. Every person means the individual or corporation, either the legal entity or no legal entity.



36. Social Welfare means a condition of meeting material needs, spiritual, and social citizens that can live decently and affordably develop themselves, so they can carry out their social functions.

CHAPTER II  
SCOPE AND GOALS OF PROTECTION AND  
FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS  
WITH DISABILITIES

Part One  
Scope

Article 2

The scope of protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is related to:

- a. education;
- b. work, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives;
- c. health;
- d. Social Welfare;
- e. Culture, Tourism, Sports and Youth;
- f. News coverage;
- g. Politics and government;
- h. Justice and legal protection;
- i. Disaster management;
- j. Place to stay;
- k. accessibility;
- l. Public Service
- m. Religious affair;
- n. Habilitation and Rehabilitation;
- o. Concession;
- p. Data collection;
- q. Communication and Information;
- r. Women and children; and
- s. Protection of Discrimination, Abandonment, Torture, and Exploitation

## Part Two

### Goals

#### Article 3

The protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities aims to:

- a. realize full and equal respect, promotion, protection and fulfillment of human rights and basic freedoms for Persons with Disabilities;
- b. guarantee efforts to respect, promote, protect, and fulfill the rights as inherent dignity of Persons with Disabilities;
- c. create a better standard of living for Persons with Disabilities quality, fair, physically and mentally prosperous, independent, and dignified;
- d. protect Persons with Disabilities from neglect and exploitation, harassment and all discriminatory actions, as well as violations of human rights; and
- e. ensure the implementation of efforts to respect, promote, protect, and fulfill the rights of Persons with Disabilities to develop themselves and utilize all abilities according to their talents and interests to enjoy participating and contributing optimally, safely, freely, and with dignity in all aspects of nation, state and socialize;

### CHAPTER III

#### RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

#### Article 4

(1) Persons with Disabilities have the right to:

- a. life;
- b. free from stigma;
- c. privacy;
- d. justice and legal protection;
- e. education;
- f. work, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives;

- g. health;
  - h. politics and government;
  - i. religious affairs;
  - j. sport and youth ;
  - k. culture and tourism;
  - l. social welfare;
  - m. Accessibility;
  - n. Public Service;
  - o. protection from disasters;
  - p. habilitation and rehabilitation;
  - q. Concession;
  - r. data collection;
  - s. live as independently and be involved in society;
  - t. express, communicate, and obtain information;
  - u. change place and nationality; and
  - v. Free from acts of discrimination, neglect, torture, and exploitation.
- (2) In addition to the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1), women with disabilities have the right to:
- a. reproductive health;
  - b. accept or refuse the use of contraceptives;
  - c. get more Protection from layered Discrimination treatment; and
  - d. get Protection more than acts of violence, including violence and exploitation sexual.
- (3) In addition to the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1), children with disabilities have the right to:
- a. get Protection specifically from discrimination, neglect, abuse, exploitation, and violence and crimes of sexual;
  - b. get treatment and family care or family replacement for optimal growth and development;
  - c. protect their interests in decision - making;

- d. humane treatment of children in accordance with the dignity and rights of the child;
  - e. meet special needs;
  - f. equal treatment with other children to achieve social integration and individual development; and
  - g. receive social assistance.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

#### CHAPTER IV VARIETY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

##### Article 5

- (1) Variety of Persons with Disabilities includes:
- a. Persons with Physical Disabilities;
  - b. Persons with intellectual Disabilities;
  - c. Persons with mental, social and/ or Disability
  - d. Persons with sensory Disabilities.
- (2) The variety of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) can be experienced singly, doubly, or multiply determined by medical personnel in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

#### CHAPTER V IMPLEMENTATION OF RESPECT, PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

##### Part One General

##### Article 6

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to take the necessary steps to ensure the handling of Persons with Disabilities at the stage of pre-disaster, during emergency response, and post-disaster.

- (2) Handling of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Section (1) must pay attention to Adequate Accommodation and Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) Persons with Disabilities can participate in disaster management.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the handling of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) and section (2) as well as Persons with Disabilities participation as referred to in section (3) are regulated with the Regent Regulation.

#### Article 7

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to plan, implement, and evaluate the implementation of Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) In the event of the effectiveness of the implementation of Respect, Protection, and to fulfill the rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (2), the Local Government is obliged to formulate it in the master plan.
- (3) The implementation of each type and form of respect, protection, and fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is carried out based on the results of the assessment of the needs of Persons with Disabilities.
- (4) Every Regional work unit that has main duties and functions in the field of public services is obliged to carry out an assessment of the needs of Persons with Disabilities.
- (5) The needs of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (4) are grouped into severe, medium and light categories.
- (6) Further Provisions regarding the procedure means and standard assessment for each of the groups referred to in section (4) and (5) regulated by Regent Regulation.

Part Two  
Education

Article 8

Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the field of education include:

- a. obtaining quality education in education units in all types, pathways, and levels of education in an inclusive and special way;
- b. having similarities opportunities to become educators or staff education on unit training in all types, track, and level of education;
- c. having the Equal Opportunities as the organizer of educational quality in the units of education in all types, track, and level of education; and
- d. getting accommodation that is worthy as the students.

Article 9

- (1) The provision of education as referred to in Article 2 section (1) is organized by the Local Government and or the community.
- (2) The organizer of education as referred to in section (2) may impose qualifications specifically for candidates and or students to the extent not discriminatory.
- (3) If the organizer of education violates the discriminatory requirements of candidates and/or students as referred to in section (3), they will be subjected to administrative sanctions in the form of a written warning and/or make a statement of apology announced in the regional mass media for 3 (three) consecutive days.

Article 10

- (1) The provision of education for Persons with Disabilities is carried out through the national

Education System through Special education and the Inclusive Education System.

- (2) The Local Government is obliged to include children with disabilities in the 12 (twelve) year compulsory education program.
- (3) The Local Government facilitates Persons with Disabilities who do not have formal education to obtain basic and secondary education diplomas through an equality program.
- (4) Local Governments are obligated to provide scholarships for students Achievements with disabilities whose parents cannot afford finance their education.
- (5) Local Governments are obligated to provide education costs for children with disabilities who are unable to finance their education.

#### Pasal 11

- (1) The special education system as referred to in Article 10 is an education system that only provides services to students with disabilities with a special curriculum and a special learning process, guided/cared for by special educators and special learning places.
- (2) The inclusive education system as referred to in Article 10 is an education system that gives roles to all students in a climate and learning process together without distinguishing social, political, economic, ethnic, religious/belief backgrounds, groups, genders, physical and mental conditions, so that schools are miniature communities..

#### Pasal 12

- (1) The provision of special education is carried out through special schools.
- (2) The Special School as referred to in section (1) is an option for Persons with Disabilities.

- (3) The provision of Special Education as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
  - a. preparing students for entry into school Specialty as an option;
  - b. providing information and consultation on the implementation of inclusive education or special schools; and
  - c. preparing special supervising teachers in schools providing inclusive education or special schools.

#### Pasal 13

- (1) Every organizer of education at all paths, types and levels education provides equal opportunities and treatment and obliged to accept students with disabilities.
- (2) Every organizer of education as referred to in section (1) is obliged to provide quality education services and in accordance with the conditions and potentials of students with disabilities.

#### Pasal 14

Every organizer of education that has students with Disabilities provides educational services that are in accordance with the conditions and needs of individual students and are affirmative.

#### Pasal 15

- (1) Each education provider as referred to in Article 12, provides adequate facilities, infrastructure and teaching staff according to the needs of students with disabilities.
- (2) The provision of facilities, infrastructure and teaching staff as referred to in section (1) can be carried out in stages since the promulgation and must be completed within a period of 5 (Five) Years after the this Regional Regulation comes into force.



- (3) Fulfillment of educators who have the competence to manage the learning system at schools providing inclusive education can be done through:
- a. training in regular school teacher working group activities;
  - b. training in deliberation teacher eyes of subjects;
  - c. training in regular school principal working group activities;
  - d. training that is done specifically for power educators school regularly;
  - e. Assistance of special supervisory teachers from the Local Government;
  - f. program certification education specifically for power educators school regularly;
  - g. granting aid scholarships S1, S2, and S3 in the field of education specifically for power educators school regularly;
  - h. the task of studying the program of education specifically for power educators school regularly; and
  - i. Appointment of teachers supervising special.
- (4) The procedure for the provision of facilities, infrastructure and teaching staff as referred to in section (2) is regulated in a Regent regulation

#### Pasal 16

Regional work units which have duties and functions in the field of education provides information on public services regarding the special education system and inclusive education system for Persons with Disabilities and their families.

#### Pasal 17

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to facilitate the establishment of a Disability Service Unit to support the provision of inclusive education at the primary and secondary levels.

- (2) The Disability Service Unit as referred to in section (1) functions to:
  - a. improve the competence of educators and staff at school regularly to handle students with Disabilities;
  - b. provide assistance to the students with Disabilities to support the smooth process of learning;
  - c. developing compensatory programs;
  - d. provide learning media and necessary aids that is needed by students with disabilities;
  - e. conduct early detection and early intervention for students and prospective students with disabilities;
  - f. provide data and information on disability;
  - g. provide consulting services; and
  - h. develop cooperation with other parties or institutions to improve the quality of education for students with disabilities.
- (3) Provision and improvement of the competence of educators and Education staff in dealing with students with disabilities as referred to in section (2) point a is carried out through certain programs and activities.
- (4) Local governments facilitate the establishment of Disability Service Units in higher education.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the establishment of the Disability Service Unit as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are regulated by Regent Regulation.

#### Pasal 18

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to facilitate educational institutions in providing Decent Accommodation.
- (2) Provisions regarding of Decent Accommodation for students with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is regulated by a Regent Regulation.

- (3) Provisions regarding the mechanism of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (3) is regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### Pasal 19

- (1) The Local Government conducts monitoring and evaluation in implementing of obligations to fulfill the right of education for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) To carry out the monitoring and evaluation as referred to in section (1), the Local Government forms a Coordination Team.
- (3) If the results of the monitoring and evaluation carried out by the Coordination Team as referred to in section (2) find that there is negligence on the part of the regional work units which has the main task in the field of education, the Regent gives an administrative sanction in the form of a written warning.

#### Pasal 20

- (1) Local Government in organizing and or facilitating inclusive education and special education as referred to in Article 10 section (1) is obligated to facilitate Persons with Disabilities to learn the basic skills needed for independence and full participation in education and social development.
- (2) The basic skills as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. braille writing-reading skills and mobility orientation for Persons with Visual Disabilities;
  - b. skills of sound perception, communication and rhythm as well as language signaling and promotion of the linguistic identity of the community of Persons with Deaf disability;
  - c. self-development and social skills for people with mental Disabilities;

- d. personal and social development skills for persons with physical disabilities;
- e. personal, communication and social development skills for persons with, social/autistic and/or multiple disabilities;
- f. support system skills and peer guidance among Persons with Disabilities.

### Part Three

#### Work, Entrepreneurship, and Cooperatives Rights

##### Paragraph 1

##### General

##### Article 21

Work, entrepreneurship and cooperative rights for Persons with Disabilities include the rights of:

- a. getting a job organized by the government, local government, or private sector without discrimination;
- b. obtaining the same wages as non-Disabled workers in the same type of work and responsibilities;
- c. obtaining decent accommodation in work;
- d. not being dismissed for reasons of disability;
- e. getting the return to work program;
- f. work placement that is fair, proportionate, and dignity;
- g. obtaining the opportunity to develop a level of career as well as normative rights inherent in it; and
- h. promoting business, have their own job, be self-employed, develop cooperatives, and start their own business.

##### Pasal 22

The Local Government is obligated to ensure the recruitment, admission, training, employment, job placement, job sustainability, and career development

with fair and without discrimination and the protection of labor to the Persons with Disabilities by the regulation law.

## Paragraph 2

### Job Training

#### Article 23

- (1) Every worker with a disability has the right and opportunity to get job training to equip and improve their competence in accordance with the conditions and individual needs.
- (2) The job training as referred to in section (1) is organized by job training institutions including the government, Local Government s and/or the private sector based on the prevailing legislation.
- (3) The job training institutions as referred to in section (2) must be inclusive and easily accessible.
- (4) The job training institutions are required to provide a certificate of training for persons with disabilities with levels of competence.

## Paragraph 3

### Expansion of Employment Opportunities

#### Article 24

- (1) Local Government are obligated to provide protection, training and entrepreneurship assistance to persons with disabilities to establish and run independent business units.
- (2) Local governments facilitate persons with disabilities to develop independent business, through :
  - a. cooperation and partnership with business actors;
  - b. gaining access to capital for independent businesses;
- (3) Further provisions regarding to facilitation as referred to in section (2) are regulated by a Regent regulation.

Paragraph 4  
Worker Placement

Article 25

Worker Placement of Persons with Disabilities is carried out by:

- a. regional work unit with duties and functions in the field of employment; and
- b. private institutions with legal entities that have permits implementing the placement of workers and/or companies.

Article 26

- (1) Placement of workers by regional apparatus as referred to in Article 25 point a is carried out through:
  - a. Providing labor market information for persons with disabilities covering the number, types, competencies and needs of workers with disabilities;
  - b. Carrying out socialization on the right of work for workers with disabilities to business actors and the community;
  - c. Organizing a job fair for workers with disabilities at least 1 (once) a year;
  - d. Facilitating the recruitment of workers with disabilities.
- (2) The placement of workers by private institutions as referred to in Article 25 point b is carried out based on the prevailing legislation.

Article 27

Employers in the process of recruiting workers with disabilities can:

- a. conduct placement exams to determine interests, talents, and abilities;
- b. provide assistance in the process of filling out application forms and other necessary processes;

- c. provide tools and forms of tests that are in accordance with disability conditions; and
- d. provide flexibility in the time of testing in accordance with the conditions of Persons with Disabilities.

#### Article 28

- (1) The Local Government and Region-Owned Enterprises are obligated to employ at least 2% (two percent) of Persons with Disabilities from the total number of employees or workers.
- (2) Private companies are obligated to employ at least 1% (one percent) of workers with disabilities out of a total of at least 100 (one hundred) people.
- (3) A private company that uses high technology and employs a workforce of less than 100 (one hundred) people is required to employ at least 1 (one) person with a disability.
- (4) The recruitment of employees or workers as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) must meet the applicable requirements and conditions.

#### Paragraph 5

#### Work Facilities

#### Article 29

- (1) Employers are obligated to provide Decent Accommodation and facilities that are easily accessible to workers with disabilities.
- (2) Employers are obligated to open a complaint mechanism for the non-fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) The Local Government is obliged to socialize the provision of Decent Accommodation and facilities that are easily accessible to workers with disabilities.

#### Article 30

Employers in the placement of workers with Disabilities can:

- a. provide opportunities for orientation or adaptation at the beginning of the work period to determine what is needed, including the provision of training or internships;
- b. provide a flexible workplace by adapting to various disabilities without reducing the target of work assignments;
- c. provide rest periods;
- d. provide a flexible work schedule of the work time allocation;
- e. provide assistance in implementing of work by paying attention to the special needs of Persons with Disabilities; and
- f. give permission or special leave for treatment.

#### Article 31

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to provide incentives to private companies that employ Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Provisions regarding the form and procedure for providing incentives as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### Paragraph 6 Work Supervision

#### Article 32

- (1) Regional work unit which has main duties and functions in the field of manpower is obligated to supervise regional companies and or private companies.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in section (1) is carried out by Labor Inspector based on the prevailing legislation.



Paragraph 7  
Disability Service Unit in Manpower

Article 33

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to have a Disability Service Unit that carries out Local Government affairs in the field of manpower.
- (2) The duties of the Disability Service Unit as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. planning to respect, protect, and fulfill the rights to work of Persons with Disabilities;
  - b. providing information to Local Government s, and private companies regarding the process of recruitment, acceptance, job training, job placement, job continuity, and career development without discrimination to Persons with Disabilities;
  - c. providing assistance to workers with disabilities;
  - d. providing assistance to employers who receive workforce with disabilities; and
  - e. coordinating the Disability Service Unit, Employer, and workforce in the fulfillment and provision of work Aids for Persons with Disabilities.
- (3) The budget for the establishment of the Disability Service Unit comes from the Regional Budget.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the Disability Service Unit are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Part Four  
Health

Paragraph 1  
General

Article 34

Health rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. obtaining information and communication that is easily accessible in health services;
- b. obtaining equality and opportunity for access to resources in the field of health;
- c. obtaining equality and opportunity for safe, quality, and affordable health services;
- d. obtaining similarities and opportunities independently and responsible for determining their own health that necessary;
- e. obtaining Health aids based on their needs;
- f. obtaining quality drugs with low side effects;
- g. obtaining Protection from attempts at medical experiments; and
- h. Obtaining Protection in health research and development involving humans as subjects.

#### Article 35

Persons with disabilities cannot be defined as individuals who are physically and mentally unhealthy.

#### Paragraph 2

#### Health Service Efforts

#### Article 36

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

#### Article 37

Local Governments are obligated to provide health service efforts based on convenience, security, comfort, speed, quality and in accordance with the conditions and needs of persons with disabilities.

Article 38

Health Service Efforts as referred to in Article 37 include:

- a. promoting;
- b. preventive;
- c. curative; and
- d. rehabilitative.

Article 39

Health Service Efforts in the form of promoting activities as referred to in Article 38 point a include:

- a. disseminating information on disability;
- b. disseminating of information on disability prevention; and
- c. counseling on early detection of disability.

Article 40

Health Service Efforts in the form of preventive activities as referred to in Article 38 point b include efforts to prevent a health problem given to persons with disabilities during their lives by creating a healthy living environment by including community participation.

Article 41

- (1) Health Service Efforts in the form of curative activities as referred to in Article 38 point c are carried out through the provision of health services and treatment.
- (2) The health and treatment services as referred to in section (1) can be carried out through home care and mobile health centers carried out by health workers appointed in their working areas.
- (3) The health and medical services as referred to in section (1) must be in accordance with the medical indications for persons with disabilities.
- (4) Health services as referred to in section (1) must be carried out by:

- a. minimum service standards with a disability perspective;
- b. quality care from health professionals;
- c. active efforts of health workers to visit Persons with Disabilities who need health services according to medical indications;
- d. full support from family, community, and sub-district social workers; and
- e. approval of Persons with Disabilities and or their guardians for their medical actions.

#### Article 42

- (1) Efforts to provide rehabilitative health services such as: referred to in Article 38 point d is carried out through *home care* of Public health center.
- (2) Special services can be served at regional public hospitals and private hospitals according to medical indications.

#### Article 43

Efforts to provide health services in the form of rehabilitative activities as referred to in Article 42 are supported by the full participation of families and communities.

#### Paragraph 3

#### Health Service Facilities

#### Article 44

The Local Government is obliged to ensure the availability of medical equipment and supplies as well as drugs in order to provide safe and quality health services for Persons with Disabilities, both at the first level and at the advanced level.

#### Article 45

The Local Government coordinates with private health providers to ensure the availability of health service facilities.

Article 46

Health service facilities as referred to in Article 45, include:

- a. first-level health services, in the form of basic health services provided by first-level health facilities (clinics, independent doctors and dentists)
- b. second-level health services, in the form of health services
- c. specialists provided by private hospitals and third-level health services, in the form of sub-Specialties provided by class A and class B hospitals.

Article 47

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to provide health workers who have competence and authority in health services for Persons with Disabilities from first level health facilities to advanced levels.
- (2) For the health workers who have competence and authority in health services for Persons with Disabilities are not available yet, health workers in first-level health care facilities must refer to health workers who have competence and authority in health services for Persons with Disabilities at other health service facilities.
- (3) Referring to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (2) can be done vertically and horizontally.
- (4) The reference as referred to in section (3) can be made in patient and specimen delivery forms, and through telemedicine.
- (5) The provisions on the mechanism of reference conducted in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 48

The Local Government ensures the availability of non-health equipment needed by Persons with Disabilities in health care facilities

#### Article 49

The Local Government is obligated to organize training for health workers in its territory in order to be able to provide health services for Persons with Disabilities.

#### Article 50

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

#### Paragraph 4

#### Reproductive Health

#### Article 51

Every Person with Disabilities has the right to:

- a. undergo and determine the life of reproduction and healthy life of sexual, safe, and free from coercion and or violence and still respecting noble values that do not demean human dignity according to religious norms.
- b. determine themselves when and how often they want to reproduce medically healthy and not against religious norms.
- c. obtain information, education, and counseling regarding correct health and accountable reproduction.

#### Article 52

Reproductive health services include:

- a. before pregnancy, during pregnancy, giving birth, and after giving birth;;
- b. pregnancy regulation, contraception, and sexual health; dan
- c. reproductive system health.

Part Five  
Social Welfare

Article 53

- a. Social welfare rights for Persons with Disabilities include the right to social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection.

Article 54

Every Person with Disabilities has the right and or opportunity to get:

- a. social rehabilitation;
- b. social security;
- c. social empowerment; and
- d. social protection.

Article 55

The Local Government is obligated to guarantee access for Persons with Disabilities to obtain social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection.

Article 56

Social rehabilitation as referred to in Article 54 point a is intended to:

- a. change the paradigm of society and removing negative stigma against Persons with Disabilities; and
- b. restore and develop the capacity of Persons with Disabilities in order to carry out their social functions in society.

Article 57

- (1) Social rehabilitation as referred to in Article 56 is provided by the Local Government in the form of:

- a. motivation and psychosocial diagnosis;
  - b. care and upbringing;
  - c. vocational training and entrepreneurship development;
  - d. spiritual mental guidance;
  - e. physical guidance;
  - f. social guidance and psychosocial counseling;
  - g. accessibility services;
  - h. help and assistance of social;
  - i. re-socialization guidance;
  - j. further guidance; and or
  - k. reference.
- (2) The social rehabilitation as referred to in section (1) is carried out in a persuasive, motivational, and coercive manner by the family, community, and social institutions.
  - (3) The Local Government may establish a Task Force that specifically handles disability under the relevant regional work unit.
  - (4) Non-Governmental Social Institutions that carry out social rehabilitation activities as stated in Article 56 section 1 are provided with routine cost subsidies including food costs, salaries for social workers/companions/caregivers, costs for power and services, costs for rehabilitation and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure as well as development costs and other vocational.

#### Article 58

- (1) Social security as referred to in Article 54 point b is provided by the Local Government for Persons with Disabilities who are poor or who have no income.
- (2) The social security as referred to in section (1) is provided in the form of social welfare insurance, continuous direct assistance, and special assistance.
- (3) Special assistance referred to in section (2) include training, counseling, treatment of temporary, or related other assistance.



#### Article 59

- (1) Social empowerment as referred to in Article 54 point c carried out by the Local Government through:
  - a. increased will and ability;
  - b. digging potential and source of power;
  - c. excavation of basic values;
  - d. granting access; and or
  - e. providing business assistance.
- (2) Social empowerment as referred to in section (1) is provided in the form of:
  - a. Diagnosis and provision of motivation;
  - b. Training and mentoring;
  - c. Giving stimulants;
  - d. Increasing access to marketing of business results;
  - e. Institutional strengthening and partnerships; and
  - f. Further guidance.

#### Article 60

The social protection as referred to in Article 54 point d is carried out by the Local Government through:

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

#### Article 61

The Local Government through the work unit which has the main task and function in the social sector becomes the organizer and facilitator of the implementation of social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment and social protection for Persons with Disabilities.

Part Six  
Culture, Tourism and Sports

Paragraph 1  
General

Article 62

Every Person with Disabilities has the same rights and opportunities to carry out activities and enjoy Culture, Tourism and Sports in an accessible manner.

Article 63

Local governments and communities recognize, respect, and support the development of applicable sign language identities, braille symbols and applicable special cultures for persons with disabilities.

Article 64

- (1) Regional work unit which has duties and functions in the fields of Culture, Tourism and Sports coordinates and facilitates the development of arts, culture, and sports for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Regional work unit as referred to in section (1) gives awards to persons with disabilities who excel in Culture, Tourism, and Sports on a par with athletes or artists who are not Persons with Disabilities.

Paragraph 2  
Culture and Tourism

Article 65

Cultural and tourism rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. Gain equality and opportunity to participate actively in arts and cultural activities;
- b. Get Equal Opportunities to carry out tourism activities, conduct tourism businesses, become

tourism workers, and or play a role in the tourism development process; and

- c. Get easy access, treatment, and proper accommodation according to their needs as tourists.

#### Article 66

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to ensure 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 for tourists with visual impairments, guide tourists with hearing disabilities with sign language, and have the skills to provide mobility assistance.

#### Article 67

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to develop the potential and ability of the arts and culture of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The development of the potential and ability of cultural arts as referred to in section (1) includes:
  - a. facilitate and include Persons with Disabilities in cultural arts activities;
  - b. develop special cultural arts activities for Persons with Disabilities; and
  - c. awards artists with disabilities for the best works of art.

#### Article 68

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

Article 69

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to protect intellectual property rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Local Governments are obligated to protect and promote community culture that upholds the value of equality of rights for Persons with Disabilities.

Paragraph 3

Sports and Youth

Article 70

Sports and youth rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. doing sports and youth activities;
- b. getting the same award in sports and youth activities;
- c. obtaining services in sports and youth activities;
- d. obtaining accessible sports and youth facilities and infrastructure;
- e. choosing and follow the type or branch of sports and youth;
- f. getting direction, support, guidance, coaching, and development in sports and youth;
- g. becoming a sports and youth actor;
- h. developing the sports and youth industry; and
- i. improve sports and youth achievements and participate in championships at all levels.

Article 71

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to develop a sports system for Persons with Disabilities include:
  - a. education sports;
  - b. recreational sports; and
  - c. achievement sports.
- (2) The development of a sports system for Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is carried out based on the type of special sport for Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the conditions and variety of disabilities.

#### Article 72

The Local Government is obligated to foster and develop sports for Persons with Disabilities that carried out and directed to improve health, self-confidence, and sports achievements.

#### Part Seven

##### Reporting

#### Article 73

- (1) Local Governments are obliged to protect Persons with Disabilities from negative news and/or discriminatory treatment by partnering with the mass media.
- (2) Protection from negative news and or discriminatory treatment as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
  - a. conducting training to increase sensitivity/sensitivity about persons with disabilities for media workers and art workers;
  - b. coordinating and facilitating disability education for media workers and arts workers;
  - c. coordinating and facilitating efforts to develop positive stigma and reporting on the achievements of Persons with Disabilities.

#### Part Eight

##### Politics and Government

#### Article 74

Political rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. electing and being elected to political office and government public office;
- b. realizing political aspirations, both written and verbal;
- c. choosing political parties and or individuals who are participants in the general election;
- d. forming, becoming members, and or administrators of political organizations and community organizations, foundations

- e. forming and joining organizations of Persons with Disabilities and to represent Persons with Disabilities at local, national and international levels;
- f. participating actively in the general election system at all stages and or parts of its implementation;
- g. obtaining accessibility to facilities and infrastructure for holding general elections, presidential elections, gubernatorial elections, regents/mayors, legislative and Regional Representative Council elections as well as village heads or other names; and
- h. acquiring political and government education.

#### Article 75

- (1) Every Person with Disabilities has the same rights and opportunities in expressing opinions, either orally, in writing or in sign language.
- (2) The submission of opinions as referred to in section (1) can be relayed through mass media or electronic media.
- (3) Local Governments are obliged to facilitate the process of expressing opinions by Persons with Disabilities.

#### Article 76

- (1) Every Person with Disabilities has the right to establish and or participate in an organization.
- (2) The right to establish and or participate in the organization as referred to in section (1) is realized by:
  - a. not discriminating against Persons with Disabilities in every organization;
  - b. not restricting Persons with Disabilities from participating in certain organizations;
  - c. providing equal opportunities for Persons with Disabilities to be elected or elect leaders in each organization; and
  - d. getting accessibility rights in every organization with Persons with Disabilities.

Article 77

- (1) The Local Government facilitates the implementation of periodic, planned, targeted and sustainable political education for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The political education as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Regional work unit which has duties, main and functions in the field of Politics.

Article 78

Local Governments facilitate Persons with Disabilities to:

- a. get socialization about general election; and
- b. obtain information, technical and/or assistance regarding the holding of general elections in accordance with the type of need.

Article 79

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

Article 80

Persons with Disabilities have the right to hold political, public and government positions.

Article 81

- (1) Local Government are obliged to guarantee the political rights of Persons with Disabilities by taking into account the diversity of disabilities in general elections, elections for governors, regents, and elections for village heads or other names, including:
  - a. participating directly in activities in general elections, presidential elections, elections for governors, regents, legislative and regional

- representative elections and village head elections or other names;
- b. getting the right to be registered as voters in general elections, presidential elections, gubernatorial elections, regents/mayors, legislative and regional representative council (DPD) elections and village head elections and or other elections
  - c. ensure that election procedures, facilities and tools are appropriate, accessible, and easy to understand and use;
  - d. protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities to vote in a direct, public, free and confidential manner without intimidation;
  - e. protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities to stand for election, to hold office, and to exercise all politics and the public at all levels of government;
  - f. ensure that Persons with Disabilities can take advantage of the use of new technologies to assist in carrying out their duties;
  - g. guarantee the freedom of Persons with Disabilities to choose a companion according to their own choice;
  - h. obtain information, socialization, and simulations in every stage of the general election, election of governors, regents, and election of village heads or other names; and
  - i. guarantee the fulfillment of the right to be involved as organizers in general elections, presidential elections, gubernatorial elections, regents, legislative and DPD elections as well as village head elections and or other elections.

#### Article 82

The Local Government facilitates the participation of individuals and/or organizations with disabilities in development program planning activities at the



Village/ward level, District level, and Regency level.

Part Nine Justice and Legal Protection.

#### Article 83

The Government and Local Government s are obliged to guarantee and protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities as legal subjects to take the same legal actions as others.

#### Article 84

- (1) Law enforcers before examining Persons with Disabilities are obligated to ask for consideration or advice from:
  - a. doctor or other health workers regarding health conditions;
  - b. psychologist or psychiatrist regarding mental conditions; and or
  - c. social workers regarding psychosocial conditions.
- (2) In the event that the considerations or suggestions as referred to in section (1) are impossible for an examination, the postponement will be carried out for a certain time.

#### Article 85

Law enforcers in conducting examinations of children with disabilities are required to allow parents or children's families and a companion or translator to accompany children with disabilities.

#### Article 86

Persons with Disabilities can be declared incompetent based on the determination of the district court.

#### Article 87

- (1) The determination of the district court as referred to in Article 86 is submitted through an application to

the district court where the Person with Disabilities resides in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

- (2) The application for determination as referred to in section (1) is based on clear reasons and must present or attach evidence from a doctor, psychologist, and or psychiatrist.
- (3) Families of Persons with Disabilities have the right to appoint someone to represent their interests when a Person with Disabilities is determined to be incompetent by the district court.
- (4) In the event that a person as referred to in section (3) is appointed to represent the interests of Persons with Disabilities, taking actions that affect the increase, decrease, or loss of ownership rights of Persons with Disabilities must obtain a determination from the district court.

#### Article 88

- (1) The determination of the district court as referred to in Article 86 can be canceled.
- (2) The cancellation of the decision of the district court as referred to in section (1) shall be submitted to the district court where the Person with Disabilities resides.
- (3) The cancellation as referred to in section (1) is submitted by Persons with Disabilities or their families by presenting or attaching evidence from a doctor, psychologist, and or psychiatrist that the person concerned is considered capable and capable of making decisions.

#### Article 89

- (1) Local governments provide the necessary facilities and infrastructure for persons with disabilities who are involved in legal problems.

- (2) Further provisions regarding the procedure for providing assistance services as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### Article 90

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to disseminate legal protection to the public and state apparatus regarding the Protection of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The socialization as referred to in section (1) includes:
  - a. prevention;
  - b. crime recognition; and
  - c. reports and complaints of cases of exploitation, violence, and harassment.

### Part Ten Accessibility

#### Article 91

- Accessibility Rights for Persons with Disabilities include:
- a. getting Accessibility to take advantage of public facilities; and
  - b. getting Decent Accommodation as a form of Accessibility for individuals.

#### Article 92

- (1) The Local Government and the community are obliged to realize and facilitate the realization of the accessibility of the use of public facilities for persons with disabilities in accordance with their authority.
- (2) The public facilities as referred to in section (1) include
  - a. building;
  - b. street;
  - c. settlement;
  - d. Green Open Space; and
  - e. Public Transportation.

Article 93

Efforts to realize the accessibility of using public facilities as referred to in Article 92 must meet the principles of convenience, security/safety, comfort, health, and independence in terms of getting to, reaching, entering and utilizing public facilities.

Article 94

- (1) Accessibility to use public facilities as referred to in Article 93 includes physical accessibility and non-physical accessibility.
- (2) Physical accessibility as referred to in section (1) includes accessibility to buildings, roads, settlements, green open spaces.
- (3) Non-physical accessibility includes convenience in terms of:
  - a. information services; and
  - b. special service.
- (4) Information services as referred to in section (3) point a are in the form of explanations through media that are in accordance with the conditions and needs of persons with disabilities in terms of using existing facilities in buildings, roads, settlements, gardens and cemeteries.
- (5) Special services as referred to in section (3) point b are in the form of assistance provided specifically to persons with disabilities in accordance with their conditions and needs in terms of using existing facilities in buildings, roads, settlements, parks and cemeteries.

Paragraph 1

Building

Article 95

- (1) The building as referred to in Article 94 section (2) point a has the following functions:

- a. residence;
  - b. religious;
  - c. business;
  - d. social and cultural;
  - e. sport; and
  - f. special.
- (2) Buildings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) must be equipped with facilities and accessibility by considering the needs, function, area, and height of the building in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) The provision of facilities, infrastructure and teaching staff as referred to in section (1) can be carried out in stages since the promulgation and must be completed within a period of 5 (Five) Years as of the enactment of this Regional Regulation.

#### Article 96

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to include the availability of facilities that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities as one of the requirements in the application for a building permit.
- (2) The Local Government is obligated to conduct an audit of the availability of Accessibility facilities for Persons with Disabilities in every building.
- (3) Functionality check on the availability of facilities and accessibility for Persons with Disabilities is a requirement in the issuance and extension of the building function worthiness certificate.
- (4) In the event that the building has met the audit requirements as referred to in section (3), the Government is obligated to issue a certificate of function worthy.
- (5) The government is obligated to develop an audit mechanism for Accessibility facilities for Persons with Disabilities.

- (6) Facility function and accessibility checks for Persons with Disabilities are carried out by a certified construction management or supervision service provider.
- (7) The examination as referred to in section (6) is carried out by involving organizations of Persons with Disabilities and or Persons with Disabilities who have expertise in the field of building.

#### Article 97

Local governments can facilitate the provision of easily accessible facilities in single-dwelling houses inhabited by Persons with Disabilities.

#### Paragraph 2

#### Road

#### Article 98

The road as referred to in Article 92 section (2) point b is a road used for the community, which is equipped with:

- a. traffic signs;
- b. road markings;
- c. traffic signaling device;
- d. street lighting device;
- e. road user control and safety devices;
- f. road monitoring and security devices;
- g. facilities for bicycles, pedestrians and persons with disabilities; and
- h. supporting facilities for road traffic and transportation activities.
- i. access to, and from public roads;
- j. access to bus/vehicle stops;
- k. pedestrian bridge;
- l. crosswalk for pedestrians;
- m. parking space and boarding and dropping passengers;
- n. Public transportation stop;

- o. Walkways for pedestrians/wheelchair users;
- p. crossing tunnel.

#### Article 99

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to provide pedestrian crossings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Facilities for pedestrians that are easily accessible as referred to in section (1) are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 100

- (1) The Local Government are obligated to provide pedestrian crossings that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The requirements regarding pedestrian crossings that are easily accessible by Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Paragraph 4

#### Green Open Space

#### Article 101

- (1) Green Open Space as referred to in Article 92 section (2) point d is a Green Open Space used for the community, equipped with the following Green Open Space equipment:
  - a. access to, from, and within the Green Open Space of public parks and cemeteries;
  - b. parking lot and passenger drop-off;
  - c. seat/rest;
  - d. drinking places;
  - e. phone holder;
  - f. toilet;
  - g. signs or signage.
- (2) The Local Government provides public facilities for the Green Open Space, gardens and public

cemeteries that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities.

- (3) Easily accessible gardens and cemeteries as referred to in section (1) are equipped with facilities and accessibility for Persons with Disabilities.

#### Paragraph 5

#### Public transportation

#### Article 102

- (1) Public transportation as referred to in Article 92 section (2) point e includes public transportation provided by local governments such as city transportation, school buses must be equipped with:
  - a. the condition of entering and exiting the terminal must be sloping;
  - b. conditions that can be used by disabled and sick people without the help of other parties;
  - c. provision of special access lines in and out of the terminal;
  - d. construction of public transportation stops that are parallel to the surface of the entrance of public transportation;
  - e. providing convenience in purchasing tickets;
  - f. at the public terminal, it is equipped with an information board on the list of road transportation routes, accompanied by a recording of instructions that can be sounded if needed (or written in braille);
  - g. at public transportation stops, it can be equipped with a route list accompanied by a recording that can be sounded if needed (or written in braille);
  - h. at a device-controlled crosswalk traffic signalers frequented by blind disabilities, can be equipped with a sound signaling device when the signaling device for pedestrians is green or red;



- i. a room specially designed and provided for disabled and sick people to provide ease of movement; and
  - j. other facilities as regulated by law.
- (2) Local Governments provide public transportation facilities and infrastructure that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities in accordance with applicable regulations.

#### Article 103

- (1) Public facilities after the enactment of this regional regulation must meet the accessibility requirements for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Public facilities that existed prior to the enactment of this Regional Regulation, must adjust the accessibility requirements for Persons with Disabilities no later than 10 (ten) years at the time this Regional Regulation comes into force.

#### Part Eleven Public Service Rights

#### Article 104

Public Service Rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. obtaining Decent Accommodation in Public Services in an optimal, reasonable, dignified manner without discrimination; and
- b. conducting assistance, translation, and the provision of facilities that are easily accessible at public service places at no additional cost.

#### Article 105

- (1) The Government and Local Governments are obligated to provide Public Services that are easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (2) Public Services as referred to in section (1) include public transportation services.
- (3) Public Services that are easily accessible as referred to in section (1) are provided by state administrative institutions, corporations, independent institutions established by law for public service activities, and other legal entities established for public services.
- (4) Funding for Public Services for Persons with Disabilities comes from:
  - a. State budget;
  - b. regional budget; and or
  - c. budget of corporations or legal entities that provide public services.

#### Article 106

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

#### Article 107

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

#### Part Twelve

#### Habilitation and Rehabilitation

#### Article 108

The right to habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities includes:

- a. getting habilitation and rehabilitation early on and inclusively according to need;
- b. being free to choose the form of rehabilitation to be followed; and
- c. getting habilitation and rehabilitation that does not demean human dignity.

#### Article 109

- (1) 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) aims at:
  - a. achieving, maintaining, and developing the independence, physical, mentality, social and skills of Persons with Disabilities; and
  - b. providing opportunities for participation and inclusion in all aspects of life.

#### Article 110

Habilitation and rehabilitation for Persons with Disabilities serves as:

- a. life skills education and training facilities;
- b. intermediate means in overcoming the condition of their disability; and
- c. means to prepare Persons with Disabilities that they can live independently in society.

#### Article 111

Handling of habilitation and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities is carried out by:

- a. habilitation and rehabilitation services in families and communities; and
- b. institutional habilitation and rehabilitation services.

#### Article 112

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

Part Thirteen  
Concession

Article 113

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

Article 114

The Local Government seeks the private sector to provide Concessions for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 115

- (1) Local Government provides incentives for private companies that provide Concessions for Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) Provisions regarding the form and procedure for providing incentives as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Part Fourteen  
Data Collection

Article 116

Data collection rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. being recorded as a resident with a disability in population registration and civil registration activities;
- b. getting residence documents; and
- c. getting a Person with Disabilities card.

Article 117

- (1) Persons with Disabilities who have not been recorded in the data collection can actively register with the village head or another name in their place of residence.

- (2) Village head or other names are required to submit registration or data changes as referred to in section (1) to the regent through the sub-district head.
- (3) The Regent submits the registration or data change as referred to in section (2) to the governor to be forwarded to the Minister.
- (4) If necessary, the regent may verify and validate the registration or change of data as referred to in section (3).

#### Part Fifteen

#### Right to Live Independently and to be Involved in Society

##### Article 118

The right to live independently and to be involved in the community for Persons with Disabilities includes:

- a. personal mobility with the provision of assistive devices and ease of access;
- b. getting the opportunity to live independently in the community;
- c. receiving training and assistance to live independently;
- d. determining themselves or obtaining assistance from the Government and Local Government to determine the place of residence and or care for the family or substitute family;
- e. gaining access to various services, whether provided at home, in residential areas, or in the community; and
- f. getting reasonable accommodation to participate in social life.

#### Part Sixteen

#### Communication and Information

##### Article 119

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

- a. having freedom of expression and opinion;
- b. obtaining information and communicating through easily accessible media; and
- c. using and obtaining information and communication facilities in the form of sign language, braille, and augmentative communication in official interactions.

Paragraph 1  
Communication

Article 120

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

Paragraph 2  
Information

Article 121

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

Article 122

- (1) Local Governments are obligated to provide information in a form that is accessible and understandable in accordance with the diversity of disabilities and conditions of residence.
- (2) The information as referred to in section (1) is obtained in a timely manner and at no additional cost.

Part Seventeen  
Women and Children

Article 123

Local Governments are obligated to provide information service units and quick action for women and children with disabilities who are victims of violence.

Part Eighteen  
Citizenship Rights

Article 124

Citizenship rights for Persons with Disabilities include:

- a. moving, maintaining, or acquiring citizenship in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- b. obtaining, possessing, and using citizenship documents in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- c. leaving or entering the territory of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Part Nineteen  
Protection from Discrimination, Abandonment, Torture  
and Exploitation

Article 125

The right to be free from discrimination, abandonment, torture, and exploitation for Persons with Disabilities includes:

- a. socialize and interact in family, community, and state life without fear; and
- b. get protection from all forms of physical, psychological, economic, and sexual violence.

Article 126

- (1) The Local Government facilitates Persons with Disabilities to socialize and interact in family, community, and life of state without fear.

- (2) The Local Government is obligated to ensure that Persons with Disabilities are free from all forms of physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence.

## CHAPTER V SOCIETY PARTICIPATION

### Article 127

- (1) The Local Government provides opportunities for the community to participate in respecting, protecting, fulfilling, and promoting the rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The participation as referred to in section (1) can be implemented through:
  - a. socializing the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
  - b. submitting proposals orally and or in writing in the formulation of policies;
  - c. monitoring and evaluating the policy implementation;
  - d. implementing rehabilitation activities; and or
  - e. providing education for Persons with Disabilities.

## CHAPTER VI MAINSTREAM OF PERSON WITH DISABILITIES

### Article 128

- (1) Local Governments conduct socialization on the rights of Persons with Disabilities to all Local Government officials and staff, public service providers, business actors, persons with disabilities, families with persons with disabilities, and the community.
- (2) The Local Government carries out data collection for Persons with Disabilities in an integrated and sustainable manner.



- (3) The data collection as referred to in section (2) shall at least include information regarding age, gender, type of disability, degree of disability, education, occupation, and level of welfare.
- (4) Local Governments mainstream Persons with Disabilities in planning and implementing development activities.

## CHAPTER VII FINANCING

### Article 129

- (1) Funding for the protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is sourced from the Regional Budget and other legal sources in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Each related Regional Work Unit allocates a budget for activities in the context of protecting and fulfilling the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

## CHAPTER VIII COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF DISABILITIES

### Article 130

- (1) Coordination and communication regarding the implementation of the protection and fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities is carried out by Local Government, social organizations and the community through the Committee for the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The Committee for the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in section (1) is established by a Decision of the Regent.

- (3) The composition of the Committee membership as referred to in section (2) at least consist of the following elements:
- a. Local Government;
  - b. law enforcer;
  - c. elements of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities;
  - d. non-governmental organization;
  - e. business world; and
  - f. elements of society.
  - g. further provisions regarding the Committee for the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### Article 131

- (1) The Committee for the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Article 130 section (2) has the following functions:
- a. to mediate of communication and information from persons with disabilities to the Local Government or vice versa;
  - b. to receive complaints of Persons with Disabilities who experience cases of discrimination; and
  - c. to follow up on complaints from Persons with Disabilities.
- (2) The Committee for the Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has the duty:
- a. to provide proposals, considerations and recommendations to the Local Government and Representative Council in making policies related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities;
  - b. to encourage increased active participation of Persons with Disabilities, families and society in general in empowering and improving the welfare of Persons with Disabilities;

- c. to receive, accommodate, and analyze complaints and coordinate litigation and/or non-litigation defenses;
- d. channel the aspirations of Persons with Disabilities to related parties; and
- e. build networks with various parties in an effort to develop programs related to the protection and fulfillment of the rights of Persons with Disabilities.

## CHAPTER IX PROHIBITION

### Article 132

Every person appointed to represent the interests of Persons with Disabilities is prohibited from taking actions that have an impact on the increase, decrease, or loss of ownership rights of Persons with Disabilities without obtaining a determination from the district court.

### Article 133

Everyone is prohibited from obstructing and or prohibiting Persons with Disabilities from getting:

- a. education rights;
- b. work, entrepreneurship, and cooperatives rights;
- c. health rights;
- d. political and governmental rights;
- e. religious rights;
- f. sports and youth rights;
- g. cultural and tourism rights;
- h. social welfare rights;
- i. accessibility rights;
- j. public Service rights;
- k. right of Protection from disasters;
- l. habilitation and rehabilitation rights;
- m. data collection rights;
- n. the right to live independently and be involved in society;
- o. the right to express, communicate, and obtain information;

- p. citizenship rights;
- q. the right to be free from discrimination, neglect, torture, and exploitation; and
- r. the right to justice and legal protection in providing guarantees and protection as legal subjects to take the same legal actions as others.

## CHAPTER X ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

### Article 134

- (1) Organizers of Education and employers who do not implement the provisions of Article 13 and Article 28 are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of;
  - a. written warning;
  - b. temporary suspension of activities;
  - c. temporary license revocation;
  - d. license revocation;
- (2) Further provisions regarding the application of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

## CHAPTER XIII CLOSING PROVISIONS

### Article 135

The Regent Regulation as the implementation of this Regional Regulation must be issued not later than 1 (one) year from the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

### Article 136

This Regional Regulation comes into force for 2 (two) years after its promulgation.

### Article 137

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by placing it in the Regional Gazette of Banyuwangi.

Issued in Banyuwangi  
on 29 May 2017  
REGENT OF BANYUWANGI,

signed

H. ABDULLAH AZWAR ANAS

Promulgated in Banyuwangi  
on 29 May 2017  
REGIONAL SECRETARY a.i.  
OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI,

signed

Drs . DJADJAT SUDRADJAT, M.Si

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI OF 2017 NUMBER  
6

Jakarta. 8 November 2021  
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,



ELUCIDATION  
OF  
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI  
NUMBER 6 OF 2017  
ON  
PROTECTION AND FULFILLMENT OF RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES

I. General

The living conditions of persons with disabilities are still concerning. Persons with disabilities face many obstacles and restrictions in various ways, making it difficult to access adequate education and decent work. People with disabilities find it difficult to find work as a source of livelihood so that many of their daily needs cannot be fulfilled and even have to depend on other people.

Persons with disabilities also experience many barriers to physical mobility and access to information which have further consequences for people with disabilities to become involved and participate in social, political and economic life. Wheelchair users find it very difficult to move outside the home because of their inaccessible environment. There are also not many blind people who can access various information because knowledge is developing very quickly. The current government has a strong commitment to provide health insurance services through public health insurance schemes, social health insurance and regional health insurance. In reality, it is not easy for persons with disabilities to obtain and use these facilities. There is a lot of information about the existence of health insurance that is not understood by families of people with disabilities. Persons with disabilities who already have a card also still face problems with mobility to health service units. This

condition is the main reason there must be a Regional Regulation that can be used as a legal basis to improve the quality of life for people with disabilities.

In general, this Regional Regulation contains the main material arranged systematically as follows: principles that must be used in the implementation of Regional Regulations, protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities which include the right to education, employment, health, social, arts, culture and sports, politics, law and disaster management, accessibility.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 2

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 3

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 4

#### 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 because of their gender as women and as Persons with Disabilities so that they do not get equal opportunities in their families, communities, and countries in various fields of life.

##### Point d

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently Clear.

Point b

The term “surrogate family” means foster parents, adoptive parents, guardians, and or institutions that carry out the roles and responsibilities to provide care and care for children.

Point c

Sufficiently Clear.

Point d

Sufficiently Clear.

Point e

Sufficiently Clear.

Point f

Sufficiently Clear.

Point g

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 5

Section (1)

Point a

The term "Persons with Physical Disabilities" means disturbance of movement function, including amputation, paralyzed or stiff, paraplegic, cerebral palsy (CP), due to stroke, due to leprosy, and small people.

Point b

The term "Intellectual Disability Persons" means the disruption of the function of thought due to the level of intelligence below the average, including slow learning, mental disabilities and down syndrome.



Point c

The term "Persons with Mental Disabilities" means a disturbance in the function of thought, emotion, and behavior, among others:

- a. psychosocial including schizophrenia, bipolar, depression, anxiety, and personality disorders; and
- b. developmental disabilities that affect social interaction skills, including autism and hyperactivity.

Point d

The term "Persons with Sensory Disabilities" means the disturbance of one of the functions of the five senses, including blind disability, hearing disability, and or speech disability.

Section (2)

The term "Persons with multiple or multiple disabilities" means Persons with Disabilities who have two or more types of disabilities, including deaf-speech disabilities and deaf-blind disabilities.

The term "for a long period of time" means a period of at least 6 (six) months and/or permanent.

Article 6

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 8

Section (1)

The term "educational path" means formal, non-formal, and informal channels.

The term "type of education" means general, vocational, academic, professional, vocational, and religious education.

The term "level of education" means primary, secondary, and higher education.

The term “inclusive education” means education for students with disabilities to study together with non-disabled students in regular schools or colleges.

The term "special education” means education that only provides services to students with disabilities by using a special curriculum, special learning process, guidance, and or care with special educators and the place of implementation in special learning places.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 9

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 17

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently Clear.

Point b

Sufficiently Clear.

Point c

The term "compensatory program" means an alternative task given to students with disabilities as a form of adaptation in the 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)

The term "certain programs and activities" means, among others, training, granting scholarships for study assignments, certification of educators, appointment of educators and special education personnel, as well as other similar programs and activities.

Section (4)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (5)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 18  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 19  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 20  
Section (1)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (2)  
Point a  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Point b  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Point c  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Point d  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Point e  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Point f  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 21  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 22  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 23  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 41

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Health workers can be grouped according to their expertise and skills, including medical personnel, pharmaceutical personnel, nursing personnel, community health workers, environmental health workers, nutritionists, physical therapy personnel, and medical technical personnel.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 45

The term "health service facility" means a tool and or place used to organize health service efforts, whether promotion, preventive, curative, or rehabilitative carried out by the Government, Local Government , and or the community.

Article 46

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 47

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

The term "must refer to health workers who have competence and authority in health services for Persons with Disabilities at other health service facilities", among others are telemedicine, tele radiology, and tele-cardiology.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (5)

Article 48

The term "non-health devices" means tools used for the recovery process as therapy for Persons with Disabilities.

Article 49

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 54

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

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently Clear.



Article 63

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 66

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term “tactile” means information in the form of touch or touch, for example letters or embossed symbols.

Point b

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 67

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Cultural arts activities include art education, art studios, art performances, art exhibitions, art festivals, and other arts activities inclusively, both at regional, national and international levels.

Point b

Sufficiently Clear.

Point c

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 71

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 72

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 73

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 74

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 75

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 76

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 77

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 78

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 79

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 80

The term "public positions" means positions in state public bodies which include executive, legislative, judicial and other bodies whose main functions and duties are related

to the administration of the state, whose funds are partly or wholly sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and or the state budget.

Article 81

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 82

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 83

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 84

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

The term "delay until a certain time" means the postponement of examination for information collection at a time determined by law enforcement officials based on the considerations of doctors or other health workers, psychologists or psychiatrists, and or social workers..

Article 85

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 86

The term "incompetent" includes people who are not yet mature and or under guardianship.

Article 87

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

The term "families of Persons with Disabilities" means blood families in a straight line or sideways up to the second degree.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 88

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 89

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 91

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 92

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 93

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 94

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 95

Section (1)

Point a

The term "residential function" means a building that has the main function as a residence, such as apartments, dormitories, flats, flats or the like that must be easily accessible to Persons with Disabilities, but is not required for single dwelling houses and simple row houses.

Point b

The term "religious function" means a building that has the main function as a place of worship,

including mosques, churches, temples, temples, and temples.

Point c

The term "business function" means a building that has the main function as a place to carry out business activities which includes buildings for offices, trade, industry, hospitality, tourism and recreation, terminals, and storage.

Point d

The term "social and cultural function" means a building that has the main function as a place to carry out social and cultural activities which includes buildings for education, culture, health services, laboratories, and public services.

Point e

Sufficiently Clear.

Point f

The term "special function" means a building that has the main function as a place to carry out activities that have a high level of national secrecy or whose operation can endanger the surrounding community and or has a high risk of danger, including buildings for nuclear reactors, defense and security installations and similar buildings decided by the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of public works.

Article 96

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 97

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 98

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 99

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 100

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 101

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

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 118

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 119

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 120

Section (1)

Communication using certain means, including the use of sign language, tactile sign language, braille, audio, visual, or augmentative communication on an equal basis with others.

Section (2)

Article 121

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 122

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

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 133

Sufficiently Clear.



Article 134

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 135

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 136

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 137

Sufficiently Clear.