



# WASLI

World Association of  
Sign Language Interpreters



## Situation of sign language interpreting in the Asian region (July 2015)

### 1. How many accredited sign language interpreters are there in your country?

Country	Number of interpreters
Bangladesh	30 interpreters
Cambodia	6 interpreters are employed by the DDP program and 2 interpreters from Punonpen.
China	
Hong Kong	Approx. 10 interpreters. There is no certified interpreter.
India	45 Diploma (Top Level in ISL so far) passed from AYJNHH, currently undergoing Diploma in ISL interpreting – 43. Approx 20 from Ramakrishna Mission ISL centre. But NOT ALL are registered with Rehabilitation Council of India yet. Rest basic B level (6 months training) interpreters approx – 80
Indonesia	At the moment in Jakarta we have 7 active SLI from 14-SLI that are accepted by Gerkatin (the mother organization for the deaf in Indonesia) and are used in formal and informal events. There are about 15 SLI serving in churches, a decreased from 20-SLI in 2010.
Japan	Nationally certified: 3,500 Prefecturally certified: about 4,000-5,000 Employed sign language interpreters: 1,500
Jordan	Approx. 35 certified interpreters. Possibly another 35 non-certified. Quite a number are CODA's with minimal education. Most interpreters have Diploma or University degrees. Interpreter training done at one of the Institute for Deaf Education. Plans are afoot to formalize and develop Interpreter training and take it to Diploma level.
Macau	Macau Deaf Association has 7 sign language interpreters at work currently.
Malaysia	50 interpreters in Malaysia Association of Sign Language Interpreters (Myasli). 80 accredited sign Language interpreters in Malaysia.
Mongolia	We do not have an accreditation system yet. Most interpreters are individuals who have worked with deaf people for many years, or who are family members of deaf persons.
Nepal	No formal accreditation program yet established in country. 15 - 20 people in the deaf association. 46 members in the National Association of the Sign Language Interpreters in Nepal (NASLI-Nepal).
Palestine	5 sign language interpreters are employed by 5 Deaf associations; about 150 teachers working in 12 Deaf schools. 6 interpreters are now became legal Interpreters, they got approval from Deaf Union and Ministry of social Affairs, after they completed an intensive courses in PSL.

Country	Number of interpreters
Bangladesh	30 interpreters
Philippines	A number of interpreters are certified by various interpreting institutions. There is no accreditation system yet thus there are no official accredited interpreters. A technical working group have been formed by the National Council on Disability Affairs to discuss and propose an interpreting system to include accreditation of interpreters.
Singapore	We do not provide accreditation for Sign Language Interpreters. There are 4 full time hearing and 2 deaf interpreters at The Singapore Association for the Deaf (SADeaf). We are supported by 13 hearing paid voluntary and 3 deaf paid voluntary interpreters.
South Korea	There are 192 sign language interpreting centers. Total 1,134 sign language interpreters are employed there.(both deaf and hearing interpreters) Also 700 interpreters working in University and Hospital.
Taiwan	<b>375 certified basic-level interpreters and 23 certified advance-level interpreters.</b>
Vietnam	Exact number is unknown. There is no certified interpreter.

2. What is the signed language in your country? Do you have more than 1 signed language?

Country	Signed language
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi Sign Language
Cambodia	Cambodia sign language from 1996 (ASL), but now we use CSL.
China	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong sign language. Some use ASL or Chinese sign language.
India	Indian Sign Language all over. A few use ASL.
Indonesia	There is only 1 (one) communication sign language among the deaf, that is, Bisindo (Bahasaisyarat Indonesia=Indonesian sign language). However, in the educational sector, the teachers at the special school for the deaf are required to still use the SIBI (systemized Indonesian language). SIBI is a ‘thorn’ among the deaf people (please refer to my email dated September 10, 2010). Indonesia consists of 18,000 islands, so there are some regional ‘dialect’ sign language. We started collecting all the dialect signs and to videotape, and upload the different signs on YouTube.
Japan	Japanese sign language
Jordan	Jordanian (Arabic) Sign language. Main dialect of Eastern Arabic Sign language
Macau	Macau Sign Language (However, we may encounter different sign language from mainland, China and some foreign sign language because many deaf of different background have moved to live in Macau.)
Malaysia	Malaysian sign language
Mongolia	We have a Mongolian Sign Language. The Ministry of Education in Mongolia has cooperated with deaf people to develop the Mongolian Sign Language DVD dictionary. The Ministry also published the Mongolian Sign Language paper dictionary in 2006 and in 2009, the Ministry formed another team with mostly deaf individuals, deaf NGO representatives, linguists, and educators to improve this 3000 word sign dictionary. Presently, 30% of the dictionary will be changed and will include more signs that the deaf practically use. Fortunately, we have only one official sign language. However, there are regional differences within Mongolian Sign Language. The sign language team conducted research in 4 different regions of Mongolia: south, north, east and west. They researched lexicostatistic techniques to determine the degree of relationship between the 4 regional signs. Possible cognate between the regional signs were 75 - 88%, which means they belong to one family language; the Mongolian Sign Language.

Country	Signed language
Nepal	Nepalese sign language. Nepal has its own culture and language, and no external influence.
Palestine	Palestinian Sign Language, Arabic uniform Sign Language.
Philippines	Filipino Sign Language is used by more than half of the Deaf Filipino population, while the remaining use other SL systems (ASL/MCE/Pidgin).
Singapore	The sign system used in Singapore is a concoction of Shanghainese, American Sign Language, Native Sign Language, Pidgin Sign English and Signing Exact English 2. The development of Singapore Sign Language (SgSL) is still in the progress.
South Korea	Korean sign language
Taiwan	Taiwanese Sign Language
Thailand	
Vietnam	Vietnamese sign language, in which Hanoi sign language and Hochiminh City Sign language are two main signs now

3. What is the spoken language in your country?

Country	Spoken language
Bangladesh	Bangla
Cambodia	Official language is Khmer language (French and English)
China	Chinese
Hong Kong	Cantonese
India	22 official languages and 3,300 non-official languages. Hindi is the major official language but English is widely used as well.
Indonesia	Indonesian is the national & official language. However, regionally people tend to speak their local dialect.
Japan	Japanese
Jordan	Arabic
Macau	Our official languages are Chinese and Portuguese. However, there are other spoken languages used in Macau, English, for example.
Malaysia	Malay, Chinese and other languages
Mongolia	Mongolian is the official spoken language of our country and we are a mono-language country. There are two additional ethnic group languages: Khazakh and Buriad. Mongolian National Broadcasting (MNB), channel 2 on local television, broadcasts in these languages.
Nepal	Nepalese
Palestine	Arabic as first language, English as second language
Philippines	English and Filipino are the official languages in the Philippines. A large percentage of the population is able to understand and speak the English language. There are a number of local languages and dialects in each region of the country.
Singapore	The Singapore Government recognizes four official languages: English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil. These official languages, along with a multitude of other languages, reflect Singapore's multiracial, multicultural and multilingual nature. In 2009, there are more than 20 languages identified as being spoken in Singapore.
South Korea	Korean
Taiwan	Mandarin Chinese, Taiwanese, Hakka and many Formosan languages
Thailand	
Vietnam	Vietnamese language

4. Is there any legislation in your country for the provision of sign language interpreters?

Country	Legislation for sign language interpreters
Bangladesh	We have no law in our Country.
Cambodia	
China	
Hong Kong	Do not have any official law.
India	Officially, no. However, many government and non government sector are aware to provide SLI in the presence of a deaf in a meeting, etc. We do hope there will be a legislation that handles the provision of SLI in the near future. Additional information: We are following/comply with the UNCRPD in trying to be recognized especially in getting jobs. At the moment our services are still used in private sectors, conference, and by NGOs. We do now have in one of our TV channel 15min. Morning News using Indian Sign Language.
Indonesia	Do not have nor know the answers to these questions.
Japan	Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons, Services and Support for Persons with Disabilities Act, and Social Welfare Act. JFD is playing a major role in our work on the Sign Language Act (tentative name). A Sign Language Ordinance was established in a prefecture.
Jordan	No specific legislation concerning Sign language Interpreters yet. The accepted rule is that each 2 university students should have at least 1 interpreter.
Macau	There is no official legislation in Macau. Now we have only for Marriage Registration. However, qualified SLI are not registered by the Marriage Council Office.
Malaysia	Persons with Disabilities Act
Mongolia	There is no legislation in our country for the provision of sign language interpreters. We are appointed to cooperated with DPO that are involved in Mongolia developing legislation. Hopefully our government will pass the law in this coming Autumn.
Nepal	There is no law. Hope to have one.
Palestine	There is no law
Philippines	Stated in the Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities There are proposed House Bills in Congress and Senate bills for the provision of Sign Language Interpreters in TV news and legal settings, and recognition of Filipino Sign Language as the official language of the Deaf respectively, have been submitted and are still under discussion,. On certain occasions, local and national TV networks source for their own Sign Language Interpreters for news and special coverage. Additional info: There is a new Bill Act to legalized the Deaf's own sign language as the National Sign Language. This is to be broadcast and used in school and all news program. The National Sign Language to be used in courts.
Singapore	Our government has signed the UN CRPD on 30 Nov 2013. We need to give the government time to ratify and implement. So far, there is no law in Singapore yet.
South Korea	1. Anti-Discrimination against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities Act. (Article 21. Information and Communication, communication, etc., the obligation to provide reasonable convenience) 2. The law of welfare for disability person. (Article 22. Access to information / Article 23. Convenience.)
Taiwan	People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act (Article 61. The municipal and county (city) governments shall set up an entry to provide sign language translation services to people with disabilities in hearing or speaking speech function, for their actual needs, while they participate in public affairs; the simultaneous transcription service may also be provided based on the actual needs of people with disabilities.)
Thailand	Sign-language Interpreting Service Law
Vietnam	The Law on Disability was approved by the National Assembly of The Socialist Republic of Vietnam but it is not included any items on training or certifying Vietnamese sign language interpreters.

5. Do you have interpreter training in your country? Can you give a brief explanation about the training program?

Country	Training program
Bangladesh	Yes, We have not government-organized training. However, seeing the need in the society, the Bangladesh Association of Sign Language Interpreters (BASLI) we have completed our 1 <sup>st</sup> group short sign language. We are trying Continue sign language Course.
Cambodia	DDP program.
China	Interpreter education is performed in the Disabled Person Center. There is a curriculum of government authorization. However, it is not carried out in a unified way.
Hong Kong	There is a training program, will soon developed into a certified course.
India	Formal Training programme for sign language interpreters started in 2001 by government initiative at Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai. The programme is widely known in India as the only Diploma and certificate programme approved by the Rehabilitation Council of India. The programme is a one year full time and three level programmes leading to a diploma in Indian Sign Language Interpreting. The programme currently trains interpreters at 8 different locations across India.
Indonesia	Until now, SLI are being taught privately by deaf teachers. This goes the same in the religion sector. Since September 2010, our state university, Universitas Indonesia (Linguistic dept.) jointly with Gerkatin has started (a beginner class) sign language curriculum 2 (two) semesters in a year. Gerkatin plans to open an intermediate and advanced course for those who want to be a SLI. Financial-wise we have yet to succeed.
Japan	Trainings in local communities: Introduction and basic course of 80 hours. The advance course of 90 hours. Education in 6 vocational schools, a junior college and colleges
Jordan	Training is done at one of the Deaf Education Institutes (the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf). It trains at 3 levels. Certification is done by the government (The Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, HCD).
Macau	Training for 3 and 6 months, 4 - 6 hours per week.
Malaysia	National Deaf Society (NDS) together with universities has a diploma (certification) course. Compulsory subjects in university, but Deaf studies or etiquettes of interpreters undertaken by NDS.
Mongolia	We do not have government-organized training. However, seeing the need in the society, the Mongolian Association of Sign Language Interpreters (MASLI) cooperated with the Mongolian National Federation of the Deaf and FLOM, and NGO from Finland, to initiate a pilot project: "Capacity Building of Deaf People by Empowering Their NGO's". The project has two parts. First, to organize leadership training in order to develop the capacities and skills of deaf NGO leaders. The second part is to train sign language volunteer interpreters. Our goal is to train CODAs (children of deaf adults) and family members of deaf people to be Mongolian Sign Language interpreters. Depending on the individuals who signed up for this training, we divided the group into three levels. A-group is the more advanced group. The A-group training curriculum includes theories and practice of sign language interpretation, the Ethical Code of Interpreters and a practicum. There are 7 CODAs and family members in the advanced level. The B-group is an intermediate group for those individuals who work with deaf people and are able to communicate in basic sign language. The

Country	Training program
	curriculum of this group includes new signs, sign language rules, deaf culture notes, and methods of interpreting. The C-group is for beginners. It will take an extended period of time for the C group members to become interpreters, however, we are encouraging them to learn sign language and advance their level as fast as they can. There are many parents of deaf children in this group. We believe the potential of this group will be great in the future.
Nepal	There is basic sign language course (4 - 10 months). Sometimes invite Zane Hema to learn interpreting skills.
Palestine	There is no any formal training course in this field at moment.
Philippines	There is not any formal SL course (not training) in this field at moment. Courses used to be given for interpreters and others practically, not included any theory knowledge about deaf persons and there sign language.
Singapore	We do not have a formal interpreter training programme in our country. However, interpreters under SADeaf have usually gone through Signing Exact English 2. We also attend any other ad hoc interpreter trainings that are available.
South Korea	1. 2 have education courses. (1) Korea National college of rehabilitation & welfare, 1-2 years of sign language interpretation major course.(Diploma degree) 2. (2) Korea Nazarean University, 4 years of sign language interpretation major course.(Bachelor Degree) 2. 1 has a graduate school course. (1) Korea Nazarean Graduate School, (the master's course & the doctor's course) national sign language interpretation major course. 3. Government funding agencies (1) Seoul Academy For Sign Language Education. In Seoul, "The Happiness Project for people with disabilities" the association-affiliated organization, the Deaf Association in Seoul to support the budget is running a sign language interpreter training.
Taiwan	<b>Most training programs are founded by local governments. These programs are taught by experienced deaf teachers and/or hearing interpreters from non-profit organizations (mostly deaf association).</b>
Thailand	From 2000, the education in a university started.
Vietnam	There is a training program in year 2012 held by Mr. Woody in collaboration with Gallaudet University and sponsored by Nippon Foundation in Dong Nai Province.

6. Do you have a testing and accreditation system to decide who is qualified to be a professional sign language interpreter? If yes, can you please briefly describe the system?

Country	Accreditation system
Bangladesh	None.
Cambodia	By the DDP program.
China	None.
Hong Kong	Sign language interpreter test introduction is considered. Still developing system which would be certified.
India	Accreditation is given by the Rehabilitation council of India upon completion of the one year full time or two years part time Diploma programme in all three level (A,B,C) of Indian sign language interpreter training course. Course taught and examined by Deaf ISL Trainers. No accreditation is given to those who teach sign language course so far (They are trained Deaf)
Indonesia	No, we don't have. My understanding is that, it should be the deaf teachers' responsibility to determine the system and method and decide the quality of a professional SLI. Maybe collaborating with the existing SLI as their advisors.

Country	Accreditation system
Japan	National level qualification: 1989- Prefectural level qualifications: 1970s- Original examinations were done in each prefecture. 2001- The unified examination by the National Center of Sign Language Education was started (46 of 47 prefectures introduced the examination). Municipal level qualifications: 1970s- *They include written and practical exams, or interviews. Reviewing the interpretation services to narrow the regional gaps of applicable settings and rates.
Jordan	The Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, attached to the Prime Ministry, examines and certifies Interpreters. A follow-up system is being developed.
Macau	Not at the moment
Malaysia	There is only one testing system (for both hearing and deaf interpreters). There are 3 systems (interpretation for deaf people, professional one, one for elderly).
Mongolia	We do not have a testing and accreditation system developed as of yet in Mongolia. Membership within MASLI is the first step. Member sign language interpreters have worked and translated for many years. We are hoping to develop a standardized system in the near future.
Nepal	Discussion with the deaf association and recommend time to time.
Palestine	Palestinian Deaf Union with cooperation with Ministry of Social Affairs, or through the Deaf Associations located in different geographical areas which are 5 Associations till this moment. There is no any stable testing and accreditation system approved by any one.
Philippines	At present, there is no established system of accreditation for experienced sign language interpreters.
Singapore	At the present, no. But we are still in the process of having one.
South Korea	There are governmental ones and one by the deaf association. 1. Deaf Interpreter Eligibility Test (civilian recognition- association) in 2004 2. State recognition sign language interpreter test: civilian recognition in 1997: the state-recognition in 2006 Renew the certification every 5 years. Must have finished 50 hours training for the renewal. Can miss the renewal only twice or lose the certification forever.
Taiwan	Since 2004, sign language interpretation is one of the skills that is tested by the Skill Examination Center of Workforce Development Agency (of Ministry of Labor). Test for sign interpreters was held annually.
Thailand	
Vietnam	Sign language interpreter test introduction is considered.

7. What are the rates for using a sign language interpreter? (When deaf and/or hearing people require the service)

Country	Rates
Bangladesh	Per day 16,000Tk (200 USDollar)
Cambodia	No charge. DDP will pay the cost.
China	
Hong Kong	HK\$ 250 per hour
India	There is no approved or reliable price for interpreter service. No hourly payment system. Payment is done on half day or full day basis. For full day Rs 1000-2000 (USD 20-40) and for half day Rs 500 to 1000 is given (USD 10-20) In conferences interpreters have started charging Rs.2500-3000 per day.
Indonesia	Up till 2010, SLI are considered as a volunteer job. If we're lucky, we get a 'transportation fee'. Since the ratification of CRPD, the government and non

Country	Rates
	<p>government sector are beginning to realize the needs of SLI but still has a low respect on the kind of job we are doing. They don't know the rules &amp; regulation on how SLI works. To cut cost they insist to only want to use 1 (one) SLI for a whole day event!</p> <p>In order not to scare the SLI user, at the moment we rate ourselves according to the event (international/national), week days or weekends, host belongs to a government/non government, private sector, disabled organization, etc. FYI, all SLI in Jakarta has a steady day job so we have to justify the loss of a day pay if the usage of SLI is on weekdays.</p> <p>We don't base our fee on an hourly basis like our neighboring countries. We work in tandem. For disabled organization, average US\$20.-/day/sli.</p> <p>For international or private sector US\$100.- to US\$300/day/sli. So, roughly our rate is between US\$20-300/day/sli. Even with this rate the host still wants to cut down our fees. Truly an oppression towards SLI.</p>
Japan	No charge when deaf people require the service. It may be charged depending on situations. Interpreters get paid US\$19 per hour on average, but it depends on the local government. Central government will pay the cost, but there is no standard. We would like to unite the rates. JFD, JASLI and NRASLI require the government to set clear arrangement of the range of dispatch (ex. Not allowed now: political settings, settings related to personal profits, religious issues. Allowed now: election campaign broadcast). The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare plans to review the overall service of interpretation in 2014.
Jordan	Government rate for any "language" interpreter is US\$ 30/hour. Sign language Interpreters are still trying to determine the local "value" of their work.
Macau	When it is the deaf people who use the interpreting services, it is free of charge. However, when the government organizations, or any other form of companies, we charge MOP\$200 (around USD31) per hour. Standard fee is now MOP\$300.
Malaysia	Depend on each local government. About 30 Ringgit per one interpretation. Free for those who cannot pay. Those who can pay give transportation. Government agency pays around US\$50 per day per person. In case of distance, ask for accommodation too. Often government doesn't have budgets for interpreters.
Mongolia	We are trying to compensate sign language interpreters at the same rate as speaking language interpretation. However, this rate is still very low. Depending on the subject matter, MASLI charges the contracted organization the equivalent of approximately \$9 USD per hour, and for live television programs, we charge approximately \$11 USD for up to 30 minutes. When deaf or hard-of-hearing people require interpretation service, they do not charge a fee. Presently, there is no legislation and deaf individuals have no additional benefit from the Government for the use of interpretation services.
Nepal	If the organizer has money, they will pay. Mostly no remuneration. However, recently some organizers pay around USD5-12 per day. Those deaf who can pay give around USD1-2, 5 maximum. No fixed rate. In case the deaf association provides the service for official events, NPR 500-1,000 is paid per day. Deaf are not charged.
Palestine	It may be a charge when a company, a government organization, and a public institution use, or by given training courses either at universities or for public who need to learn. The range between 15-20 dollars /hour. Sometimes it depends on the services required in interpretations.
Philippines	Current rate of Sign Language Interpreters' professional fee is set at PhP350.00 per hour (net), about \$8.00 USD. But in most cases, Sign Language Interpreters are compensated at a much lower fee or in several instances, not compensated at all.

Country	Rates		
Singapore	For our deaf clients who are registered with SADeaf, it is a highly subsidized rate of \$10 per hour. For our paying deaf members of SADeaf, they are entitled to 20 times free interpretation service per year. For Voluntary Welfare Organizations (VWO), it is \$20 per hour. All others are at \$30 per hour. A deaf tourist is charged at \$50 per hour. The Subordinate and Family Court's rate is \$45 for the first one and a half hour and \$7.50 for every 15 minutes thereafter. For Hearing cases, it is at \$120 from 8.30am to 1.59pm or from 2pm till the end of the Hearing.		
South Korea	Free for the Deaf association needs to pay. The following for others		
Classification	Criteria	Pay(₩)	
External events	1 hour	100,000	
Lectures and seminars	1 hour	70,000	
University	1hour (50min.)	30,000	
Police station	1 hour	50,000	
Public prosecutors' office	1 hour	70,000	
Court	court hearing	one time	50,000
	district court / family court	one trial	50,000
	high court	one trial	70,000
	supreme court	one trial	150,000
Election	open electioneering	national convention	300,000
	Broadcast	open forum	300,000
		election broadcast / candidate's speech	90,000
		commercial message – a episode	150,000
Broadcasting	Cultivated	within 1 hour	200,000
	News	per 10 min.	90,000
	current affairs	per 30 min.	150,000
	Entertainment	1 hour	200,000
Taiwan	The government has set up a standard rate for paying interpretation fee. For ordinary events like job-seeking or contacting the government, 500 NT per hour. For on-stage interpretation for general public events, medical events, vocational training or on-the-job training, 1000 NT per hour. For court events, important government announcements, academic conferences and broadcasting political debates, 1500 NT per hour.		
Thailand			
Vietnam	200,000 – 500,000 VND / session (3 hours) equivalent to USD 10 – 25/session		

8. Do you have an association of signed language interpreters? (If so, how many members? Is the association a WASLI National Member? How is the organization ran (membership fees, government funding, donations)?

Country	Association for signed language interpreters
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Association of Sign Language Interpreters (BASLI) 30 members are working as volunteer. Not have government found. A H MAUN is individual member. No fund, No donations from any government .
Cambodia	No.
China	
Hong Kong	The sign language interpreter's organization was formed in 2005.
India	Two national level interpreters associations exist. ASLI: Association of Sign Language Interpreters- Approx 130 members (unknown source). Only a few are certified interpreters. Members are basically CODAs. ISLIA: Indian Sign Language Interpreters Association- Approx 135 members (members are trained, certified and qualified to provide services, this also includes Deaf ISL certified trainers and a few Deaf non certified interpreters

<b>Country</b>	<b>Association for signed language interpreters who provide service on relay interpreting.</b>
Indonesia	Back in 2010 at WASLI Asia meeting in Tagaytay/Philipines, the late Ms. Ichikawa suggested me not to make an association since at that time there were only 2-SLIs in Jakarta. Then, I tried to become an individual WASLI National Member (with Gerkatin's acknowledgment), this too can't be done coz the GSP for Indonesia was just obnoxiously high! At the moment there is still no standard or criteria to support establishing an organization or an association in Indonesia. Government funding? Almost impossible, unless they are the host. Donations? We are still working on finding them. Hope to have an Indonesian Association of Sign Language Interpreter in 2014. We'll be 6 of us.
Japan	There are two associations (both WASLI National members). The National Research Association for Sign Language Interpretation (NRASLI) and Japanese Association of Sign Language Interpreters (JASLI). Annual membership fee: NRASLI – about US\$100, JASLI – about US\$88 Number of members: NRASLI – 11,000, JASLI – 3,000 *Most of JASLI members also belong to NRASLI.
Jordan	A professional Association of Sign language Interpreters was newly established in the winter of 2015-16. It has about 60 members. It is still developing a mandate and seeks the correct and most beneficial relationship with the Deaf communities. In April 2016 the first Middle East conference on Sign language Interpreting was held in Amman-Jordan.
Macau	We do not have an association for sign language interpreters at the moment.
Malaysia	Yes. All of the 50 members are working as volunteer.
Mongolia	We have MASLI, the Mongolian Association of Sign Language Interpreters. MASLI has board members including deaf and hearing individuals. Currently, we have five sign language interpreters who signed the Code of Ethics of Sign Language Interpreters. We charge a 5% membership fee for any service that is contracted through MASLI. We do not have any government funding. Occasionally, MASLI organizes small projects, hiring member interpreters to work on the projects. Project staff is required to work for MASLI 8 hours per week.
Nepal	NASLI-Nepal was established in 2010, supported by a deaf assembly man. There is a central board. 40 members. (5 teachers, 1 deaf-blind interpreter, 1 deaf, some are quite new) Annual membership fee is NPR100 (US\$1).
Palestine	There is no association for sing language interpreters an moment.
Philippines	Yes, the Philippine National Association of Sign Language Interpreters (PNASLI) which was established in 2011. At present, there are about 100 members on record. PDRC (Philippines Deaf Resource Center) was now closed, so there is no support.
Singapore	We do not have an Association for Sign Language Interpreters. The interpreters' section is under the Deaf Access Services (DAS) department within SADeaf. DAS is partially funded by the National Council of Social Service (NCSS) which is under the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF).
South Korea	There is no organization. A plan to have a meeting for all interpreters in South Korea in 2013.
Taiwan	The Taiwanese Association of Sign Language Interpreters (TASLI) was just founded on March 18, 2017, with 149 members.
Thailand	The organization was founded in 2003.
Vietnam	Sign language interpreter's club founded by Center for Research and Education of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (CED)