

Lomenik Country Report

Indonesian Employment Statistic base on formal and informal job

Work	2010	2011	2012
Self Employment	21,030,571	19,415,464	18,440,722
Employer with part time	21,681,991	19,662,375	18,761,405
Workers/non payment			
Employer with permanent workers	3,033,220	3,261,864	3,717,869
Formal Workers	32,521,517	37,771,890	40,291,583
Informal in agriculture	5,815,110	5,476,491	5,339,998
Informal non Agriculture	5,339,998	5,639,857	6,202,093
Domestic Workers	18,764,653	17,986,453	17,899,312
Total	108,207,767	109,670,399	110,808,154

Indonesian employment statistic base on Industry

Work	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, Forest, and Fishers	41,494,941	39,328,915	38,882,134
Mining	1,254,501	1,465,376	1,601,019
Industriy	13,824,251	14,542,081	15,367,242
Water, Gas, and Electric	234,070	239,636	248,927
Formal Workers	5,592,897	6,339,811	6,791,662
Trade, Restourant and Hotel	22,492,176	23,396,537	23,155,798
Transport, Ware House and Comunication	5,619,022	5,078,822	4,998,260
Banking, Real Eastate, Leasing, and Services	1,739,486	2,633,362	2,633,362
Social and Individu	15,956,423	16,645,859	17,100,896
Total	108,207,767	109,670,399	110,808,154

Lomenik Members 2012

SEKTOR -SEKTOR		members
1. SEKTOR LOGAM		21.221
2. SEKTOR MESIN & SHIP BUILDING		3.216
3. SEKTOR ELEKTRIC & ELECTRONIC		24.667
4. SEKTOR OTOMOTIF		3.941
5. SEKTOR INDUSTRY		30.112
		82.157

Unemployment

Work Category	August 2012
Work force	118,4
employment	110,80
Unemployment	7,24
Percentage of employment	67,88 %
Percentage of unemployment	6,14 %
Part time workers	34,29
Limitation of working hours almost unemployed	12,77
Half of work	21, 52

Precarious Work

Precarious work in Indonesia get more higher number effect by supply and demand of formal job getting less. Regarding to statistic unemployment only 6,14%. But number of workers working on part time work and limitation of working hours is almost 68%.

Competition to get formal job making workers receipt lower condition on formal jobs . Law protection and trade union movement is fighting with labour market.

Regulation and Law against other Laws

- UU No. 13/2013 and Minister Manpower Regulation No.19/2012 regulate that:
- Outsourcing and agencies only permit work on 5 category of job:
 - Mining, Catering, Cleaning Services, and Security Guard.
 - Non permanent workers only applied on categories of job: order by season, temporary production, not part of core business.
- KUHPerdata (Civil Law) 1601, KUHPerdata **1654 until 1665:**
Outsourcing is legal and Institution body to operate of outsourcing can do by every institution without limitation like organization group, foundation, cooperation, and company.
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Lomenik action to fight Precarious Work

- Protect by CBA (Collective Labour Agreement to limit and elimination)
- Campaign to fight precarious work through campaign negative effected of precarious work
- Unity with other Union to fight.
- Campaign to implement new Law about Social Security to protect all people. So government have sanction to pay unemployed people and poor people if they have no ability to create permanen and decent work. Goverment also will force middle and highes class to contribute their tax income , to make sure social security running weel.
- The main issue why Big Company in Indonesia employed temporary and outsouce workers is to avoid tax and their responsibility for decent work on their company level. Company only given report to Department of Industry and Manpower department not more than half of total number of their workers. Most of Global company doing that. That is why Employer association against implementation of new Social Security bill to implement and also try to devide trade Union internal and also by argue.

Campaign to Against Outsourcing and Temporary Workers

