



DECENT WORK CHECK
INDONESIA 2025

WageIndicator Foundation - www.wageindicator.org

WageIndicator started in 2001 to contribute to a more transparent labour market for workers and employers by publishing easily accessible information on a website. It collects, compares and shares labour market information through online and face-to-face surveys and desk research. It publishes the collected data on national websites, serving as an online library for wage information, labour law, and career advice for workers/employees and employers. The WageIndicator websites and related communication activities reach out to millions of people every month. The WageIndicator concept is owned by the independent, non-profit WageIndicator Foundation, established in 2003. The Foundation has offices in Amsterdam (HQ), Ahmedabad, Bratislava, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Islamabad and Venice.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
MAJOR LEGISLATION ON EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR.....	3
01/13 WORK & WAGES	5
02/13 WORK TIME COMPENSATION	10
03/13 ANNUAL LEAVE & HOLIDAYS	13
04/13 CONTRACTS & DISMISSALS	17
05/13 FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES.....	28
06/13 MATERNITY & WORK	30
07/13 HEALTH & SAFETY	34
08/13 SICK LEAVE & EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFIT	38
09/13 SOCIAL SECURITY	41
10/13 FAIR TREATMENT	47
11/13 MINORS & YOUTH	51
12/13 FORCED LABOUR.....	54
13/13 TRADE UNION.....	57
TEMPORARY REFORMS DURING COVID-19	61
RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECISION ON OMNIBUS LAW	63
QUESTIONNAIRE.....	70

INTRODUCTION

Decent Work is the type of work to which all of us aspire. It is done under conditions where people are gainfully employed (and there exist adequate income and employment opportunities); the social protection system (labour protection and social security) is fully developed and accessible to all; social dialogue and tripartism are promoted and encouraged; and rights at work, as specified in ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Core ILO Conventions, are practised, promoted and respected.

WageIndicator Foundation has been working since late 2007 to raise awareness of workplace rights through a unique tool, i.e., Decent Work Check. The Decent Work Check considers different work aspects deemed necessary in attaining “decent work”. The work makes the abstract Conventions and legal texts tangible and measurable in practice.

The Decent Work Check employs a double comparison system. It first compares national laws with international labour standards and scores the national regulations (happy or sad face). If national regulations in a country are not consistent with ILO conventions, it receives a sad face, and its score decreases (and vice versa). It then allows workers to compare their on-ground situation with national regulations. Finally, workers can compare their personal score with the national score and see whether their working conditions are consistent with national and international labour standards. The Check is based on de jure labour provisions, as found in the labour legislation.

A Decent Work Check is beneficial both for employees and employers. It gives them knowledge, which is the first step towards any improvement. It informs employees of their workplace rights while enlightening employers about their obligations. Decent Work Check is also helpful for researchers, labour rights organisations conducting surveys on the situation of rights at work and the general public wanting to know more about the world of work. For example, WageIndicator teams worldwide have found out that workers, small employers and even labour inspectors are not, sometimes, fully aware of the labour law. When you are informed – being a worker, self-employed, employee, employer, policymaker, or labour inspector – there is a greater possibility that you ask for your rights (as a worker), you comply with rules (as an employer), and you strive to enforce these (as a labour inspector).

The work is relevant to the challenges posed to the future of work, especially the effective enforcement of legislation in financially constrained states, a rise in precarious employment and analysis of the impact of regulatory regimes.

Introduction to Labour Law in Indonesia

On November 2, 2020, the government signed Act Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, which amends several provisions regulated in the Manpower Act Number 13 of 2003. The Job Creation Law is the first regulation in Indonesia compiled using the Omnibus Law method, combining several regulations whose substance is related to improving the investment ecosystem and ease of doing business into

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one regulation under one legal umbrella. Unfortunately, this method is not yet known in the regulation formation rules in Indonesia, until the Constitutional Court declared the Job Creation Law as a "conditionally unconstitutional" law.

After revising the legislation formation procedure, on December 30, 2022, the Government issued a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) concerning Job Creation, which contains the same provisions as the Job Creation Law of 2020. The House of Representatives then ratified this regulation into Law No. 6 of 2023 on March 21, 2023. Therefore, in this text, the latest Labor Law in Indonesia will be referred to as Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation.

In the same year, 2023, the Labor Party and representatives from several national labor federation leaders again filed a judicial review of the Job Creation Law. The Constitutional Court decided this review through Decision Number 168 / PUU-XXI /2023 on October 31, 2024. The Constitutional Court partially granted the judicial review of the Job Creation Law. The articles declared unconstitutional and amended by the Constitutional Court relate to foreign workers, contract periods, outsourcing workers, rest periods, wages, severance pay provisions, and termination of employment, we present at the end of this report.

MAJOR LEGISLATION ON EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR

1. Indonesian 1945 Constitution, last amended in 2002
2. Indonesian Penal Code
3. Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Act, (Law No.6/2023)
4. Industrial Dispute Act (Law No. 2 of 2002)
5. Presidential Decree concerning the Wage Council (Decree No. 107 of 2004)
6. Manpower Minister Regulation concerning the procedure of proposing candidates for membership of the National Wage Council (Minister Regulation No. 3 of 2005)
7. Government Regulation on Wages (Regulation No. 51 of 2023)
8. Manpower Minister Regulation on Structure and Scale of Wages (Minister Regulation No. 1 of 2017)
9. Government Regulation Concerning Fixed-Term Employment Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Rest Time, and Termination of Employment (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)
10. Joint Decree of Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Manpower, and Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform No. 855 of 2023, No. 3 of 2023 and No. 4 of 2023 on National Holiday and Collective Leave in 2024
11. Manpower Minister Regulation Concerning Holiday Allowances (Minister Regulation No.6 of 2016)
12. Minister of Manpower Circular Letter No. M / 6 / HK.04 / IV / 2021 Concerning the Implementation of 2021 Religious Holidays Allowances for Workers in Companies
13. Government Regulation Concerning Utilization of Foreign Workers (Regulation No. 34 of 2021)
14. Indonesia Constitutional Court Verdict No. 7 of 2014 about “Phrase by Law in Article 59 Law No 13/2003”
15. Work Safety Act (Law No. 1 of 1970)
16. Manpower Minister Regulation Concerning Occupational Safety and Health in Work Environment (Minister Regulation No. 5 of 2018)
17. National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004), last amended by Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023)
18. Social Security Administration Agency Act (Law No 24 of 2011).
19. Presidential Regulation Concerning Health Insurance (President Regulation No. 75 of 2019)
20. Government Regulation Concerning Implementation of Work Accident and Death Insurance Programs (Regulation No. 44 of 2015), last amended in 2019 by Government Regulation No. 82 of 2019
21. Government Regulation Concerning Implementation of the Pension Security Program (Law No. 45 of 2015)
22. Government Regulation Concerning Implementation of the Old Age

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- Security Program (Law No. 46 of 2015).
23. Government Regulation No. 6 of 2025 concerning the amendment of Government Regulation No. 37 of 2021 on the Job Loss Security Program
 24. Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Circular Letter No. 88 of 2023 Concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace. (Circular Letter No. 88 of 2023)
 25. Disabled People Act (Law No. 8 of 2016)
 26. Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Decree Concerning Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of Children (Decree No. 235 of 2003)
 27. Child Protection Act (Law No. 35 of 2014)
 28. Act on the National Education System (Law No. 20 of 2003)
 29. Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (Law No. 21 of 2007)
 30. Trade Union Act (Law No. 21 of 2000)
 31. Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Decree Concerning Trade Unions Membership Dues (Decree No. 187 of 2004)
 32. Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Decree Concerning Procedure for Recording Trade Union (Decree No. 16 of 2001)
 33. Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection Regulation concerning Gender-Responsive and Child-Friendly Work Facilities in the Workplace (Law No. 5 of 2015)
 34. Minister of Manpower Decree on Guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Workplace (Kepmenaker No. 88/2023)
 35. Mother and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life Act (Law No. 4 of 2024)

01/13 WORK & WAGES

ILO Conventions

Minimum wage: Convention 131 (1970)

Regular pay & wage protection: Conventions 95 (1949) and 117(1962)

Indonesia has not ratified the Conventions 95, 117 and 131.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

The minimum wage must cover the living expenses of the employee and his/her family members. Moreover, it must relate reasonably to the general level of wages earned and the living standard of other social groups. Wages must be paid regularly on a daily, weekly, fortnightly or monthly basis.

Regulations on work and wages:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, Act No. 6/2023
- Government Regulation on Wages (Law No. 51/2023)
- Presidential Decree Concerning the Wage Council (Decree No. 107 of 2004)
- Manpower Minister Regulation Concerning Structure and scale of wages (Minister Regulation No. 17 of 2017)
- Manpower Minister Regulation Concerning the Procedure of Proposing Candidates for Membership of the National Wage Council (Minister Regulation No. 3 of 2005)
- Industrial Dispute Act (Law No. 2 of 2002)

Minimum Wage

Every year the Central Government provides directions and policies for local governments (province, regency / city) in setting rules regarding minimum wage policies. Philosophically, the minimum wage policy is made to ensure that workers who are single and whose work period is less than 1 year have a decent life taking into account the conditions of the company, as well as the economic growth in the region. With directives and policies from the Central Government, local governments (both provincial, regency/city) then set a standardized wage by taking into account regional economic growth factors and employment conditions. The minimum wage can also be set by the collective agreement between employer and employee, provided that the wage may not be less than what is determined by the government. Any agreement that specifies

wages lower than those determined by the Government is considered null and void.

The Minimum wage is determined based on economy and employment conditions, including purchasing power parity (the balance of purchasing power), the labor absorption rate, and median wages (the margin between 50 percent of the highest wages and 50 percent of the lowest from the employees in the certain position. Purchasing power parity, labor absorption and median wage variables are calculated based on the average of the last three years from the existing data. If these requirements are not met, the Governor cannot determine the Regency/City Minimum Wage for districts/cities that do not yet have a Regency/City Minimum Wage.

Factors that determine the adjustment of the minimum wage, apart from taking into account the value of economic growth or provision rate inflation, also refer to the average per capita consumption of working household members. The wages are adjusted annually with upper and low limits of the minimum wage in the region concerned. The upper limit is determined based on average per capita consumption and the average number of household members, which works in every household. This average data uses the data in the region concerned. The value of economic growth or inflation uses the existing data at the Provincial level.

Based on Government Regulation No. 51 of 2023, the Provincial Governor is obliged to determine the provincial minimum wage where the calculation of the minimum wage adjustment value is carried out by the wage council.

The National Wage Council provides suggestions and considerations to the central government in formulating the wage policy and developing a national wage system, while Regency/City Wage Councils send their proposals to the Mayor who forwards them to the Provincial Governor. This proposal is shared with the Provincial Wage Council which sends final recommendation to the Provincial Governor. The calculation of Provincial Minimum Wage adjustment is carried out by the Provincial Wage Council and then recommended to the governor. The Provincial Minimum Wages is stipulated by Governor's decision and announced no later than every 21 November of the current year and starting from 1 January next year. If it is a holiday, the announcement will be made one day before.

If the Provincial Minimum Wage in the current year is higher than the upper limit of the Provincial Minimum Wage, then the governor is obliged to determine next year's Provincial Minimum Wage is the same as the current year.

The authority of the governor to set regency/city minimum wages as well as sectoral minimum wages is getting smaller. The Governor can determine the Regency/City Minimum Wage with certain conditions, the average economic growth in the relevant regency/city in the last three years and higher than average growth of the provincial economy. The value of economic growth minus inflation of the relevant regency/city must always be positive and higher than the Provincial value for three years.

Regency/City Minimum Wage is determined after the determination of the Provincial Minimum Wage. Regency/City Minimum

Wage must be higher than the Provincial Minimum Wage.

The obligation to pay the minimum wage is exempted for micro and small enterprises. Thus, the determination of the minimum wage is returned to the agreement made by the worker and the company. The limits given by Government Regulation No. 36 of 2021 are only related to 2 things: First, the wages at the micro and small business level are at least 50% of the average consumption of the people at the provincial level. Second, the agreed wage value is at least 25% above the poverty line at the provincial level.

Employers who are unable to pay minimum wages may be allowed to postpone the payment of such minimum wages once they have submitted a written request to the provincial government. Such request must be based on a written agreement between employers and workers or their unions representing at least 50% of the workers.

Compliance with the statutory minimum wages is ensured by the labour inspectorate. In the case of violation on the part of the employer, a worker may file a complaint with the labour inspectorate. The Manpower Act states that paying wages below the minimum wage is a criminal act and can be punished with imprisonment of at least 1 year and up to 4 years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 and up to Rp. 400,000,000.00. With the new Job Creation Law No. 6/2023 in conjunction with PP 51/2023, this sanction is also supplemented with administrative sanctions in the form of a written warning, restriction of business activities, temporary suspension of part or all of the production equipment, and freezing of business activities.

Source: §88, 88(A-E), 90(A-B), & 185 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023); Manpower Minister Regulation No. 3 of 2005 concerning the procedure of proposing candidates for membership of the National Wage Council; §43-44 of Government Regulation on Wages (No. 36 of 2021); Presidential Decree No. 107 Year 2004 on Wage Council

For more information on updated minimum wage rates, please refer to the section on minimum wages.

Regular Pay

A wage (upah) is the right of the worker that is received and expressed in the form of money as remuneration from the employer or the employer to workers, whose amount is determined and paid according to a [formal and written] work agreement (perjanjian kerja), a deal (kesepakatan), or laws and regulations, including allowances for the worker and their family for a job and or service that has been performed or will be performed.

Wages generally are to be paid in cash, legal tender. Wages must be determined in Rupiah, although they can be expressed as the Rupiah equivalent of a foreign currency. Certain other forms of payment may be used, as long as they do not take the form of alcohol or drugs. The non-cash portion (in-kind payment) may not exceed 25% of the total wages. These in-kind payments may be in the form of the cost of meals, housing or childcare

The wage components consist of basic wages, fixed allowances, and non-fixed allowances. The basic wage must make up

at least 75% of the total wage (basic wages + fixed allowances).

Wages are determined based on the unit of time and unit of results. The unit of time is determined on an hourly, daily or monthly basis. Hourly wages can only be used for workers who work part-time and based on an agreement between the employer and the worker. The agreement made must not be lower than the result of the calculation of the hourly wage formula, namely that the hourly wage is the result of a month's wages divided by 126.

- The daily wage is calculated based on the working time system. For companies that apply a worktime system of 6 days a week, the monthly wage is divided by 25, while for companies that apply 5 days of work time, the monthly wage is divided by 21.
- For wages based on unit results, it is determined in accordance with the results of work agreed upon between worker and employer. Determination of monthly wages based on unit results is determined according to the average wages of the last 12 months received by workers. Wages may be paid on a weekly or fortnightly basis, provided that the calculation is based on the monthly wages. Wages may also be set and paid on a piece rate basis.

The employer should not make deductions from wages that are not authorized by law, company regulations or collective bargaining agreements. Employers must properly inform workers about their wage payments and deductions. The wage deductions for lost or damaged goods cannot exceed 50% of the worker's total monthly wage. Employers are prohibited from restricting workers' freedom to use

their wages (pressuring workers to buy goods from the enterprise store or shop or to other services such as meals or housing).

Employers who pay their workers' wages late either by wilful misconduct or negligence have to pay a fine whose amount corresponds to a certain percentage of the worker's wages. A worker may file an official request to the institution for the settlement of industrial relations disputes to terminate his/her employment relationship with his/her employer if the employer did not pay wages at a prescribed time for three months consecutively or more. While the industrial relations disputes are not settled yet (as regulated in the Industrial Dispute Act), workers must continue to carry out their obligations. Employers can suspend workers who are still processing the termination of their employment, while paying them wages and other rights that they receive usually until the dispute settlement process completes.

Employers are required to keep pay slip, which includes the total regular hours worked, total overtime hours worked, and any other period of time for which premium pay is required (for each worker). Workers must be provided with clear individual wage statements (pay slips) including wage deductions.

Ministry of Manpower Regulation No. 1 of 2017 on Wage Structure and Scale requires employers to determine the structure and scale of wages taking into account class, position, years of service, education and competence of workers, which act as the guidelines for the employers in determining wages. Wages that are set out in the wage structure and scale are basic wages and thus do not include any allowances.

Employers are required to inform workers about the structure and scale of wages. In the light of the company's capabilities and productivity, employers shall also carry out wage reviews on a regular basis. The Regulation further requires employers to submit wage structure and scale to the Ministry of Manpower at the time of ratification or renewal of company regulations or registration, extension or renewal of collective bargaining agreement.

An employer may face the following sanctions if they do not prepare a wage structure and wage scale and do not inform employees about the wage structure and scale:

- i. Written warning letters;
- ii. Restrictions on business activities;
- iii. Temporary suspension of business activities; and/or
- iv. Revocation of the business license

Source: §01(30), 54, 88(A), 92, 92(A), 94, 95(2), 157A & 169 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law (Act No. 6/2023); §5 (2), 13, 22, 55, 57 Government Regulation on Wages (No. 51 of 2023); Regulation No. 1 of 2017 on Wages Structure and Scale

02/13 WORK TIME COMPENSATION

ILO Conventions

Compensation overtime: Convention 01 (1919)

Night work: Convention 171 (1990)

Indonesia has not ratified any of the above-mentioned Conventions.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

Working overtime is to be avoided. Whenever it is unavoidable, extra compensation is at stake - minimally the basic hourly wage plus all additional benefits you are entitled to. In accordance with ILO Convention 1, overtime pay rate should not be less than one and a quarter time (125%) the regular rate.

Night work means all work which is performed during a period of not less than seven (07) consecutive hours, including the interval from midnight to 5 a.m. A night worker is a worker whose work requires performance of a substantial number of hours of night work which exceeds a specified limit (at least 3 hours). Convention 171 requires that night workers be compensated with reduced working time or higher pay or similar benefits. Similar provisions are found in the Night Work Recommendation No. 178 of 1990.

If a worker has to work on a national/religious holiday or a weekly rest day, he/she should be entitled to compensation. Not necessarily in the same week, provided that the right to a paid compensation is not.

If a worker has to work during the weekend, he/she should thereby acquire the right to a rest period of 24 uninterrupted hours instead. Not necessarily in the weekend, but at least in the course of the following week. Similarly, if a worker has to work on a public holiday, he/she must be given a compensatory holiday. A higher rate of pay for working on a public holiday or a weekly rest day does not take away the right to a holiday/ rest.

Regulations on Work Time Compensation:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, Act No. 6/2023
- Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Employment Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Rest Time, and Termination of Employment (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

Overtime Compensation

Normal working hours prescribed in labour law are 40 hours per week and 07 or 08 hours per day according to the spread of the working week. Where a worker is engaged by an entrepreneur to work a 6-day week, the daily limit is 7 hours where the worker is engaged by an entrepreneur to work a 5-day week, the daily limit is 8 hours.

Rulings related to the daily working hour limits are not applicable to certain business sectors or certain types of work, to be regulated with a Ministerial decision.

Workers may be required to work beyond the weekly or daily hours limit only after written agreement. The employer may prepare a list of employees who are willing to work overtime, signed by both workers and employer. When a worker agrees to work overtime, the employer must ensure that the overtime limit must not exceed 4 hours per day and 18 hours per week, and that overtime wages are paid. Overtime work performed on weekly rest days or public holidays is not included in this limit. In accordance with the Manpower Act, some sectors or categories of workers are

exempted from the limitation on overtime, as determined by Ministerial decision.

An employer is required to pay at least 150% of the hourly wage for the first overtime hour and 200% of the normal wage for the following overtime hours. Hourly wages are calculated by multiplying 1/173 times the monthly wage. Employers should give adequate rest for workers as well. If the overtime hours of work exceed 4 hours in a day, the worker is also required to provide meals and drinks of at least 1400 calories to the worker. Meals and drinks cannot be replaced by money. Overtime pay is not provided to the workers with high-level responsibilities, provided that they receive higher wages.

Source: §77 & 78 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, Act No. 6/2023; §26 of the Government Regulation on Wages (Regulation No.36 of 2021)

Night Work Compensation

Law has not provided any special pay premium for employees working overnight. Restrictions and obligations apply with regard to the employment of young women and juvenile workers (under 18) at night.

Employer, who employs female workers for night work (between 23:00 and 07:00) are required to provide them with nutritious food and drinks; and to maintain decency/morality and security in the workplace. Employers are obliged to provide return/ round trip transport for female workers who work between 11 pm and 5 am.

Source: §76 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); §2-8 of the Manpower and Transmigration Minister Decree concerning

the Obligation of Employers who Employ Female workers/labourers between 11pm and 7am (Decree No. 224 of 2003)

Compensatory Holidays / Rest Days

In extraordinary circumstances, workers may perform work on weekly rest days and public holidays. However, the law does not provide any compensatory holiday/rest day.

Source: §85(2) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023)

Weekend / Public Holiday Work Compensation

Workers may be required to work on weekly rest days and public holidays. In such circumstances, workers are entitled to premium pay for work as it is considered as overtime. However, the normal overtime rates are not applicable on it.

Weekend and public holiday work compensation depends on the total working days in a week, whether it is a 5-day working week or a 6-days working week. The overtime rates vary whether the weekly rest day or public holiday falls on the shortest working day of the week or not.

Here is the calculation of overtime pay that must be paid by companies employing workers on weekly rest days or national holidays:

- 1) For workers on a 6-day workweek, overtime can be conducted up to the eleventh hour, with a tiered payment system where the first hour to the eleventh hour is paid at 2 to 4 times the regular hourly wage.

- 2) For workers on a 5-day workweek, overtime can be conducted up to the twelfth hour, with a tiered payment system where the first hour to the twelfth hour is paid at 2 to 4 times the regular hourly wage.

Source: §85(3) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, Act No. 6/2023; §1(1) & 11(b & c); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021); Government Regulation on Wages (Regulation No.36 of 2021)

03/13 ANNUAL LEAVE & HOLIDAYS

ILO Conventions

Convention 132 (1970) on Holidays with Pay Convention
Conventions 14 (1921), 47 (1935) and 106 (1957) for weekly rest days.
In addition, for several industries, different Conventions apply.

Indonesia has ratified the Convention 106 only.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

An employee is entitled to at least 21 consecutive days of paid annual leave. National and religious holidays are not included. Collective agreements must provide at least one day of annual leave on full remuneration for every 17 days on which the employee worked or was entitled to be paid.

A worker should be entitled to paid leave during national and officially recognized public holidays.

Workers should enjoy a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in every 7-day period, i.e., a week

Regulations on annual leave and holidays:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Joint Decree of Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Manpower, and Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform No. 885 of 2023, No 3 of 2023 and No. 4 of 2023 on National Holiday and Collective Leave in 2024
- Manpower Minister Regulation concerning Holiday Allowances (Minister Regulation No.6 of 2016)
- Government regulation on Wages (PP No. 51/2023)

Annual Leave

The Manpower Act provides for fully paid annual leave to all workers on completion of one year of service. Workers are entitled to at least 12 working days of annual leave per year (if the worker has worked continuously). Full wages are provided to the workers who use his/her right to take the period of annual rest.

Aside from annual leave, the old labour law recognized long leave or leave of at least 2 (two) months, to be taken in the seventh and eighth years, with 1 (one) month granted in each year, for employees who have worked continuously for 6 (six) years at the same company. However, this provision was abolished by the Job Creation Law 6/2023.

Although this regulation has been removed from the normative rules, the implementation of annual leave and long leave can still be specifically determined within a company. Government Regulation

No. 35/2021 states that certain companies may grant long leave, and its implementation can be stipulated in the Employment Contract, Company Regulations, or Collective Bargaining Agreement.

Source: §79 & 84 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Workers, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Work.

Pay on Public Holidays

Public holidays are specified by an annual joint decree. Joint decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Manpower and State Minister for Administrative and Bureaucratic Reforms of the Republic of Indonesia set the number and dates of national holidays and collective leave. The dates of these holidays may vary from year to year.

In accordance with the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs, the Minister of Manpower, and the Minister of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Number 855 of 2023, Number 3 of 2023, and Number 4 of 2023 regarding National Holidays and Collective Leave in 2024, there are 17 national holidays as follows:

- New Year's Day (January 1)
- Isra Mi'raj (February 8)
- Chinese New Year (February 10)
- Nyepi Day (March 11)
- Good Friday (March 29)
- Easter Sunday (March 31)
- Eid al-Fitr (April 10–11)
- International Workers' Day (May 1)
- Ascension of Jesus Christ (May 9)
- Vesak Day (May 23)

- Pancasila Day (June 1)
- Eid al-Adha (June 17)
- Islamic New Year 1 Muharram (July 7)
- Independence Day (August 17)
- Maulid Nabi Muhammad (September 16)
- Christmas Day (December 25)

Muslim holidays depend on the sighting of the moon (lunar calendar) and thus are liable to change.

If a public holiday falls on a weekend, they are not moved to the nearest workday. The government declares certain additional holidays, also known as collective leave, to extend holidays that fall on weekends.

Collective leave is not mandatory. However, government offices treat collective leave as mandatory and consequently reduce the annual leave entitlement of their employees. However, most private sector enterprises do not follow this. Indonesian manpower laws do not impose or recognize collective leave in the privates. Taking collective leave must be voluntary.

Employers are under an obligation to pay Religious holiday allowances called **“TUNJANGAN HARI RAYA/ THR”** (Idul Fitri Day, Christmas Day, Waisak Day) to their workers once a year, according to Manpower Minister Regulation No 6/2016. The amount of THR depends on the working period of the workers. If the worker has been working for more than 1 (one) year, the worker gets THR for 1 month salary. But, if the worker has been working less than 1 (one) year, the amount of THR will be calculated pro-rata.

Example:

Mr. A has been working for 6 months, and his salary/month is 5.000.000 Rupiah. So

the calculation of THR is: $6/12 \times 5.000.000$ Rupiah = Rp 2.500.000,-. But if Mr. A has been working for more than 1 year, the amount of his THR is Rp 5.000.000,- (1 months' salary).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government issued a regulation that allowed companies to delay the payment of the Religious Holiday Allowance (THR) by providing proof of financial losses. However, this rule has since been revoked, and legal sanctions are now reimposed on employers who are late in paying THR to employees, in accordance with Minister of Manpower Regulation No. 6/2016 and Government Regulation No. 51/2023. The penalty includes a fine of 5% of the total THR amount that must be paid. Imposing this fine does not absolve the employer's obligation to pay the THR to the employees. Employers who fail to pay the religious THR within the stipulated time may also face administrative sanctions, such as written warnings, restrictions on business activities, temporary suspension of some or all production equipment, and freezing of business activities.

Source: §85 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Act, (Law No. 6/2023); Joint Decree of Minister of Religious Affairs, Minister of Manpower, and Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform No. 281 of 2021 and No. 1 of 2021 on National Holiday and Collective Leave in 2021; Minister of Manpower Circular Letter No. M / 6 / HK.04 / IV / 2021 concerning the Implementation of 2021 Religious Holidays Allowances for Workers in Companies; Manpower Minister Regulation No. 6 of 2016 on Holiday Allowances

Weekly Rest Days

Workers are entitled to weekly rest of one day after six working days in a week or two days after five working days in a week. A rest for at least half an hour between the working hours after working for consecutive 4 hours has also been stipulated by the labour law, and it shall be exclusive of the working hours. Employers shall also provide the worker the opportunity to perform worship during the working hours as per his/her respective religion(s).

Source: §79(2) & 80 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

04/13 CONTRACTS & DISMISSALS

ILO Conventions

Convention 158 (1982) on employment termination

Indonesia has not ratified the Convention 158.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Convention

The questions under this section measure the security or even flexibility or precariousness of an employment relationship. Although these are not clearly mentioned in a single convention (severance pay and notice requirement are provided in the Termination of Employment Convention No. 158) however, the best practices in the field require that employees be provided with a written contract of employment; workers on fixed term contracts should not be hired for tasks of permanent nature; a reasonable probation period (ideally lower than or equal to 6 months) may be followed to assess the suitability of an employee; a period of notice must be specified in an employment contract before severing the employment relationship; and workers be paid severance allowance on termination of employment relationship.

A contract of employment may be oral or written however workers should be provided with a written statement of employment at the start of their employment.

Fixed Term Contract workers must not be hired for permanent tasks as it leads to precarious employment.

A reasonable probation period must be allowed to let a worker learn new skills. A newly hired employee may be fired during probation period without any negative consequences.

A reasonable notice period, depending on the length of service of an employee, may be required before an employer may sever the employment relationship.

Employers may be required to pay a severance allowance on termination of employment (due to redundancy or any other reason except for lack of capacity or misconduct).

Regulations on employment security:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021).
- Government Regulation concerning Utilization of Foreign Workers (Regulation No. 34 of 2021)
- Indonesia Constitutional Court Verdict No. 7/2014 about “Phrase by Law in Article 59 Law No 13/2003”

Employment Agreement/Contract

An [individual] working agreement (perjanjian kerja) is an agreement made between a worker and an entrepreneur or an employer. The agreement specifies work requirements, rights and obligations of both sides. An employment relation or relationship (hubungan kerja) is a relationship between an entrepreneur and a worker/ labourer based on a work/ employment agreement, which deals with aspects relating to the job [that the worker has to do], the worker’s wage, occupation and order.

The employment contract can be written or oral and it is determined by mutual consensus. The work agreement can be for either fixed or indefinite term and it is based on capability or competence to take legally-sanctioned actions; the availability/ existence of the job which both sides have agreed about; and the notion that the job which both sides have agreed about does not run against public order, morality and what is prescribed in the valid legislation.

Otherwise, the agreement is considered null and void by law.

The employment contract must include the following information: The name, address and line of business [of the enterprise]; the name, sex, age and address of the worker; the occupation or the type of job; the place, where the job is to be carried out; the amount of wages and how the wages are paid; job requirements stating the rights and obligations of both the entrepreneur and the worker; the date the work agreement starts to take effect and the period during which it is effective; the place and the date where the work agreement is made; and the signatures of the parties involved in the work agreement.

The contract is drawn in two equally legally binding copies, one of which is kept by the employer and the other by the worker. It can be withdrawn and/or changed by mutual agreement, and also the employment contract must be notified to Indonesia labour offices

If an employment contract is made orally, the employer is obliged to issue a letter of appointment for the worker. The appointment letter must at least contain the following information: the name and address of the worker; the date the worker starts to work; the type of job or work that the worker is supposed to do; and the amount of wage that the worker is entitled to.

Under the previous Labour Act, the duration of a contract was set for a maximum of 3 years, with the initial contract period lasting up to 2 years and only allowed to be extended once for a maximum of 1 year. If this provision was violated, the employee would

automatically be reclassified as a permanent employee (PKWTT) by law.

On 2014, this regulation, has been Judicial Reviewed by Indonesia Constitutional Court by No 7/2014, the panel of judges stated that “if the company applied the contract for many times over the period, then the contract workers by the law being a permanent worker, based on an inspection note from the labour inspector”

With the introduction of the Job Creation Law, the rules on contract duration have been extended, and the practice of repeatedly renewing contracts has been made more flexible. It is stated that Fixed-Term Employment Agreements (PKWT) based on a specific period can last for a maximum of 5 years. PKWT can be renewed multiple times if the work has not been completed, provided that the total duration of the PKWT and its extensions does not exceed 5 years.

Source: §01(14-15), 50-55, 63 & 66 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Act, (Law No. 6/2023); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

Fixed Term Contracts

An employment agreement for fixed term contract can only be made for a certain job, including:

1. work to be performed and completed in one go
2. work which is temporary by nature;
3. seasonal work
4. work that is related to a new product, a new [type of] activity or an

additional product that is still in the experimental stage or try-out phase.

The period or completion of a certain job shall be determined on the basis of a work agreement. A fixed term contract is not allowed to be generated for jobs.

According to Government Regulation No. 35 of 2021, a fixed term employment contract can only be made for a maximum of 5 (five) years, and can be extended provided that the entire period of the work contract and its extension cannot exceed 5 (five) years. If the company applied the contract many times over the period, then the contract workers by law are permanent workers.

Fixed term contract must be registered online by the Employer to the Ministry of Manpower office no later than 3 (three) working days from the signing date of the contract. In the case of online registration is not yet available, the employer may register the contract in writing to the Regency / City Manpower Office, no later than 7 (seven) working days from the signing date of the contract.

Indonesian law does not allow hiring of fixed term contract workers for the type of permanent work. If violated, the contract will automatically be converted into permanent employment by law.

Employment contracts for the specified period of time are based on a term or the completion of a certain job. The agreement is made in writing and it must be written in the Indonesian language with Latin alphabets. In the event of part-time work, if a work agreement is written in both the Indonesian language and a foreign language, and then differences in interpretation arise, the Indonesian version of the agreement is regarded as the

authoritative one. If the contract is not written in Indonesian Language, then the contract is null and void.

Source: Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Act, (Law No. 6/2023); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

Fixed Term Contract Workers Compensation

Based on Government Regulation No.35/2021, employer is obliged to provide compensation to workers whose employment relationship is based on a fixed term contract and have continuously worked for at least 1 (one) month.

Fixed term contract workers who have worked 12 (twelve) months are entitled to monetary compensation in the amount of 1 (one) month of salary, while for workers who have worked for more than or less than 12 (twelve) months, the compensation will be calculated proportionally with the following formula:

- Period of works/12 x 1 (one) month salary
- If a fixed term contract is extended, this compensation must be given at the completion of the contract period before the extension.

No compensation will be provided if a fixed-term employment agreement is terminated before the contract expires. In such cases, the party terminating the contract (whether the employee or the employer) is required to pay compensation to the other party equal to the employee's salary up to the contract's original end date.

Source: Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Act, (Law No. 6/2023); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

Probation Period

In accordance with the Manpower Act, an indefinite-term employment agreement/permanent contract may provide for a probation period of up to three months. During probation, a worker is entitled to wages that cannot be less than the applicable legal minimum wage. The worker engaged on a fixed term contract cannot be subject to probation. If required, the probationary period shall be considered null and void, and the work period shall still be calculated. Job training shall also be provided to the employees by government, private or company job-training institutes

Source: §13, 58 & 60 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing Agreement for Specific Time, Transfer of Work, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

Outsourcing

Outsourcing involves transferring specific tasks based on an agreement between the outsourcing company and the company providing the work. After the enactment of the Job Creation Law, outsourcing is no longer limited to supporting tasks (non-core business), meaning there are no longer any restrictions on the types of jobs that

can be outsourced. The types of jobs that can be outsourced now depend on the needs of the sector. This regulation differs from the old Labor Law, which limited outsourcing to supporting tasks, such as cleaning services, catering for employees, security services, auxiliary services in mining and oil, and employee transportation services.

The employment relationship between an outsourcing company and its workers is based on a written fixed term or permanent employment agreement.

The responsibility of the protection and welfare of the workers lies with the outsourcing company, this includes their wages, terms of work and any dispute arising out of the employment agreement, company regulation, or collective bargaining agreement of the outsourcing company.

In the case of a specified employment agreement, the contract must include the transfer of rights protection of the worker if the outsourcing company changes during the working period of the worker. In the event that the worker does not receive a guarantee for the continuity of work, the outsourcing company is responsible for fulfilling the worker's rights.

This case has been examined by Constitutional Court (Case No. 7/PUU-XII/2014) with the verdict stating that if a worker's job description is included in the company's business core, he/she can demand supervision by the labour inspector, and if the inspection report's conclusion decided that the worker's job relates to the core of business, the report can be taken to the District Court for legalization. However, no implementing regulation has been framed yet.

The Ministry of Manpower in 2016 issued Minister of Manpower Regulation Number 33 of 2016 concerning Mechanism Labour Inspection. As implementation after Constitutional Court verdict number: 7/PUU-XII/2014, in Article 34 Minister Regulation regulates, to get approval from the District Court against the Special Examination Memorandum issued by the labour inspectors after found violations irregularities specific time agreement, workers must submit a written application addressed to the head of the Provincial Ministry office where the worker works.

Source: Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021); Ministry of Manpower Regulation No. 10 of 2018; Minister of Manpower Regulation concerning Mechanism Labour Inspection (Regulation No. 33 of 2016), Constitutional Court verdict number: 7/PUU-XII/2014.

Foreign Workers Employment Contract

The foreign workers'/expatriates' employment is regulated under the Government Regulation on Utilization of Foreign Workers (Regulation No. 34 of 2021). Employers wishing to engage foreign workers must have an approved Expatriate Employment Plan from the Ministry of Manpower. The foreign workers are allowed to work in Indonesia on fixed term contracts only, and have special expertise. Thus, they are not eligible for the rights related to contract termination, especially severance pay and long service pay. Individual employers cannot employ foreign workers.

In line with the Supreme Court Order issued for the Labour Court, foreign workers can be engaged only for certain positions and for fixed term contracts only; legal protections are available to a foreign worker only if they have a work permit; and if the work permit of a worker has expired however the fixed term employment contract is still effective, the remaining period of fixed term employment is not protected by law.

However, it is the responsibility of those employers who employ foreign workers to appoint Indonesian citizens as their counterparts in the manpower. They should provide these locals with education and training, and return the foreign workers to their country of origin on the termination of the employment contract.

Source: Government Regulation on Utilization of Foreign Workers (Regulation No. 34 of 2021)

Termination of Employment and Notice Requirement

The employment contract ends if the worker dies; or the work agreement expires; or a court ruling and/ or a decision or a resolution of the institute for the settlement of industrial relations disputes, which has permanent legal force, ends the agreement; or there is a certain situation or incident prescribed in the work agreement, the enterprise's rules and regulations, or the enterprise's collective work agreement which may effectively result in the termination of employment; completion of the job assigned. Valid grounds for dismissal include gross misconduct (grave wrong doings); absence from work for more than 5 days without justified reason, violation of the provisions specified in the

work agreement, the company regulations or the collective agreement.

Employment may be terminated due to inability to work due to retirement, or for reasons related to legal criminal proceedings or economic reasons including change of status of the enterprise, closing down due to continuous losses, or bankruptcy.

However, in the event of the death of the employer or transfer of rights, the employment contract shall prevail.

All the participants, the employer, the worker, the trade union, and the Government shall avoid termination. In case the termination takes place, the employer shall notify the underlying cause for the termination of the worker and/or the trade union no later than 14 (fourteen) days before the day of termination. The notification must be provided no later than 7 (seven) working days before the day of termination for workers who are terminated during the probationary period. If the workers accept the termination, the employer must notify the relevant Ministry of Manpower office.

However, if the worker refuses to accept the dismissal, the worker must submit a rejection letter along with the rejection grounds no later than 7 (seven) days after the receipt of the termination notice to the employer. In the event of a dispute between the terminating employer and terminated workers, they must carry out bipartite negotiations. If a settlement is reached, a Mutual Agreement should be registered at the relevant labour court and then executed. If they do not reach a settlement, then they can proceed with the case through the dispute settlement procedures.

In the following cases, there is no requirement to obtain permission from the industrial court before terminating an employment contract:

- during the probation period;
- worker's voluntary resignation (without any pressure/intimidation from the employer);
- expiry of the worker's employment agreement;
- reaching the retirement age as specified in law, enterprise regulations, employment contract or collective agreement;
- worker's death; or
- criminal proceedings against the worker (restricting the worker to work for 6 consecutive months).

Source: §61, 151, 151A & 154A of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

Severance Pay

Severance pay is a monetary payment made by an employer to an employee as a result of the termination of employment.

The severance of an employment relationship (pemutusan hubungan kerja) is termination of employment relationship because of a certain event that results in the coming of an end of the rights and obligations of the worker and the entrepreneur.

In accordance with the Manpower Act revoke by Job Creation Act (Law No. 11 of 2020) and its implementation regulation such as Government Regulation concerning

Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing Agreement for Specific Time, Transfer of Work, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021), termination of permanent employment contract gives rise to termination payments that include severance pay, long service pays, compensation of rights, and separation pay (uang pisah).

The amount of severance pay is equal to the one month's wages for each year of service, up to a maximum of nine months' pay for a service of 8 years or more. One-month salary is granted for a service period of less than one year. Furthermore, there is a payment for service reward that consists in adding one month's pay for every three years of employment, starting with two months' pay for 3-6 years, up to a maximum of 10 months' wages for 24 years or more of service. Compensation of rights includes compensation for leave which was not taken by the employee, compensation for travel expenses to return to the hiring location, other compensation as stipulated under employment contract, enterprise regulations or collective agreement.

The separation payment (uang pisah) is applicable where the employment is terminated by the employee (voluntary resignation) or where the employment was terminated for absence without leave for five consecutive working days or more. The amount of separation pay is stipulated under employment contract, company regulations or collective agreement. "Separation pay" is granted to the worker whose duties and functions do not "directly represent" the company's interest which may include members of the Board of Directors or even managerial level employees.

The calculation of severance pay, service award payment, compensation for rights, and separation pay that an employee is

entitled to receive depends on the reason for the termination of employment. Below is a table explaining the calculations:

1	The company is conducting a merger, consolidation or spin-off and the workers is not willing to continue the employment relationship or the employer is not willing to accept the workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
2	The company is being acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
3	The company is being acquired but the workers refuses to continue the employment due to changes to the terms of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.5x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
4	The company is taking efficiency measures due to losses it has suffered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.5x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
5	The company is taking efficiency measures to prevent further losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
6	The company is closing down due to losses suffered for 2 years whether consecutively or not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.5x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
7	The company is closing down not because of losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● compensation for rights
8	The company is closing down due to force majeure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.5x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
9	A force majeure event has occurred, but the company is not closing down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.75x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
10	The company is undergoing a delay or debt payment due to losses it has suffered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.5x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
11	The company is undergoing a delay or debt payment but not due to losses it has suffered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
12	The company has been declared bankrupt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 0.5x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
13	The employee has submitted an application to terminate the employment relationship (eg. due to the employer has assaulted, insulted in a rude manner or threatened the employee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
14	A decision has been issued by the industrial relations dispute settlement agency that states the employer is not guilty of the violation alleged by the workers, and the employer has decided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compensation ● Separation pay according to the employment agreement, company

	to terminate the employment relationship	regulations, or collective bargaining agreement
15	Worker's voluntary resignation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Separation pay according to the employment agreement, company regulations, or collective bargaining agreement
16	The workers have been absent for five or more working days without serving written notice supported by valid evidence and the employer has duly summoned the workers twice in writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Separation pay according to the employment agreement, company regulations, or collective bargaining agreement
17	The workers have violated the employment agreement, company regulations, or collective bargaining agreement and has been served a first, second, and third successive warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5x the severance pay due • 1x the term of service recognition payment • compensation for rights
18	The workers is committed an urgent nature violation as stipulated under the employment agreement, company regulation, or collective bargaining agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Separation pay according to the employment agreement, company regulations, or collective bargaining agreement
19	The workers is unable to work for 6 (six) months because of being detained for an alleged crime that has caused the company to suffer a loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation • Separation pay according to the employment agreement, company regulations, or collective bargaining agreement
20	The employee is unable to work for 6 (six) months because the employee has been detained due to an alleged crime that has not caused the company to suffer a loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1x the term of service recognition payment • compensation for rights

21	A court has convicted the workers proven of a crime that has caused the company to suffer a loss before the 6 (six) months period of detainment has lapsed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compensation ● Separation pay according to the employment agreement, company regulations, or collective bargaining agreement
22	A court has convicted the workers of a crime that has not caused the company to suffer a loss before the six months period of detainment has lapsed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
23	The workers is suffering from a prolonged illness or disability due to an occupational accident and is unable to work after more than 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
24	The workers request that their employment be terminated due to prolonged illness or disability due to an occupational accident and is unable to work after more than 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
25	Retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.75x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights
26	The worker passes away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2x the severance pay due ● 1x the term of service recognition payment ● compensation for rights

Source: §01, 156-172 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Government Regulation concerning Fixed-Term Contract Agreement, Outsourcing, Working Time and Break Time, and Termination of Working Relationship (Regulation No. 35 of 2021)

05/13 FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

ILO Conventions

Convention 156: Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention (1981) Recommendation 165: Workers with Family Responsibilities (1981)

Indonesia has not ratified the Convention 156 and 165.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Convention

Paternity leave is for the new fathers around the time of childbirth and is usually of shorter duration.

Recommendation (No. 165) provides for parental leave as an option available to either parent to take long leave of absence (paid or unpaid) without resigning from work. Parental leave is usually taken once the maternity and paternity leave have been exhausted. For working parents, laws may define the portion of parental leave that has to be compulsorily taken by fathers or mothers.

Flexible Work Option for Parents / Work-Life Balance Recommendation 165 asks the employers to look into the measures for improving general working conditions through flexible work arrangements.

Regulations on family responsibilities:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Regulation the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection on the Gender-Responsive and Child-Friendly Workplace Facilities, (Regulation No. 5/2015)
- Law on Maternal dan Child Welfare (Law No. 4/2024)

Paternity Leave

The Manpower Act provides paid paternity leave to a worker. Working men are entitled to 2 days of paternity leave on child's birth. Paternity leave is paid for by the employer.

The opportunity for extended leave is provided by the newly enacted Law No. 4 of 2024 on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life, which was passed on June 4, 2024. This law provides male workers the right to take 2 days of leave to accompany their wife during childbirth, with an option to extend it for up to 3 additional days or as agreed upon.

Source: §93(2c & 4e) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003)

Parental Leave

No specific leave entitlements found in the law on parental leave.

Flexible Work Option for Parents / Work-Life Balance

Provisions that support work-life balance for parents or employees with family responsibilities can be found in the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 5 of 2015 on the Provision of Gender-Responsive and Child-Friendly Workplace Facilities. This regulation emphasizes that increasing work productivity is achieved through the provision of gender-responsive workplace facilities that prioritize the best interests and development of children. These facilities include lactation rooms, time for expressing breast milk during work hours, childcare/daycare centers, healthcare facilities, and other supportive workplace amenities.

The Law on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life also outlines the responsibilities of working mothers and fathers during the first thousand days of a child's life.

06/13 MATERNITY & WORK

ILO Conventions

An earlier Convention (103 from 1952) prescribed at least 12 weeks maternity leave, 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after birth. However, a later convention (No. 183 from year 2000) requires that maternity leave be at least 14 weeks of which a period of six weeks compulsory leave should be after childbirth.

Indonesia has not ratified the Conventions 103 and 183.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Convention

During pregnancy and maternity leave, a worker should be entitled to medical and midwife care without any additional cost.

During pregnancy and while breastfeeding, a worker should be exempt from work that might bring harm to you or your baby.

The total maternity leave should last at least 14 weeks.

During maternity leave, a worker's income should amount to at least two thirds of your preceding salary.

During pregnancy and maternity leave, a worker should be protected from dismissal or any other discriminatory treatment.

Workers have the right to return to same or equivalent position after availing maternity leave.

After childbirth and on re-joining work, a worker must be allowed paid nursing breaks for breast-feeding the child.

Regulations on maternity and work:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Ministerial Decree on the Obligation of Employers Who Employ Female Workers between 23:00 and 07:00 (Ministerial Decree No. 224/2003)
- Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection on the Provision of Gender-Responsive and Child-Friendly Workplace Facilities (Minister Regulation No. 5/2015)
- Law on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life (Law No. 4/2024)

Free Medical Care

Medical benefits are provided to an insured worker under national social security laws.

No Harmful Work

Employers are prohibited from employing pregnant workers at night (between 23:00 and 07:00) if they are at risk of damaging their health or harming their own safety and the safety of the babies that are in their wombs.

No provisions specific to the risks faced by pregnant or breastfeeding workers identified. However, generally, it is obligatory for all employers to ensure the health and safety of all workers.

Source: §76(2), 86 & 87 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Manpower and Transmigration Minister Decree concerning the obligation of entrepreneurs who employ female workers/labourers between 11 PM and 7 AM (Decree No. 224/2003)

Maternity Leave

The Manpower Act provides 03 months of maternity leave to all female workers who work for a wage or other form of remuneration. There is no qualification condition specified by the law. Female workers are entitled to 45 days of antenatal leave (estimated by an obstetrician or a midwife to give birth to a baby) and another 45 days of postnatal leave.

Maternity leave can be extended in case of any complication or medical reasons. An attested written statement from the obstetrician or a midwife, specifying the medical condition, must be provided either prior or after the delivery.

To strengthen guarantees for extending maternity leave in special circumstances, Law No. 4 of 2024 on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life introduces a new provision for female workers who give birth. The law mandates a minimum of three months of leave, which can be extended up to an additional three months if special conditions arise for either the mother or the child, supported by a doctor's statement letter.

Female workers who suffer a miscarriage are entitled to 45 days of leave or as specified in a certificate from a gynecologist or midwife.

Female workers are also entitled to paid leave on the 1st and 2nd days of menstruation if they are ill and cannot perform their work.

Source: §1(3) 82, and 93 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003)

Wages during Maternity Leave

Maternity leave is fully paid by the employer to a worker availing her right to take maternity leave. The cash benefit is provided for the whole duration of maternity leave, i.e., up to 3 months.

The newly enacted Law on the Welfare of Mothers and Children in the First 1,000 Days of Life also establishes that every worker who exercises the right to maternity leave cannot be terminated from their job and is entitled to full pay for the first three months and the fourth month, as well as 75% of their salary for the fifth and sixth months.

In case of miscarriages, workers are entitled to a paid leave of one and a half months, or as per the recommendation of the physician.

Source: §1(3) and 82 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023)

Protection from Dismissals

Labour law prohibits termination of a female worker when she is absent from work because she is pregnant, giving birth, having a miscarriage, or breastfeeding her baby, or because of the worker's sex or marital status (among other things).

The law further states that termination of employment that takes place for these reasons shall be declared null and void. The employer has to reinstate the dismissed worker.

To reinforce this provision, Law No. 4/2024 emphasizes that every working mother exercising her right to maternity leave cannot be terminated from her job and must continue to receive her rights

according to labour law. If a mother is terminated from her employment and/or does not receive her rights, the Central Government and/or Local Government are obligated to provide legal assistance.

Source: §53(1.e) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023), Law on Maternal and Child Welfare on the First Thousand Days of Life (Law No. 4/2024)

Right to Return to Same Position

There is no specific provision in the labour law regarding a worker's right to return to the same position after availing of her maternity leave. However, it is mentioned that a worker cannot be terminated and keep getting paid during the term of her maternity leave.

The law emphasizes that if a mother is terminated from her employment and/or does not receive her entitlements, the Central Government and/or Local Government will provide legal assistance in accordance with legal provisions.

Source: §1(5) & 153 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023), Law on Maternal and Child Welfare on the First Thousand Days of Life (Law No. 4/2024)

Breastfeeding/Nursing Breaks

Female workers are entitled to nursing breaks during working hours. The employer is obliged to provide proper opportunities to female workers to breastfeed their babies if that must be performed during working hours. Law has no clear provision

on the duration (minutes or hours) or length of nursing breaks.

Currently, the rights of mothers to take breastfeeding breaks during working hours have been made clearer following the enactment of Law No. 4/2024 on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life. This law establishes the right for mothers to provide breast milk from the time the child is born until the child reaches the age of 2 years.

Regarding child care facilities, the Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 5 of 2015 on Gender-Responsive and Child-Friendly Workplace Facilities and Law No. 4/2024 on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life provides guidelines for employers to provide child care facilities within a company.

Regulation of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 5 of 2015 on Gender-Responsive and Child-Friendly Workplace Facilities, and Law No. 4 of 2024 on Maternal and Child Welfare during the First Thousand Days of Life.

Source: §83 & 100 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)

07/13 HEALTH & SAFETY

ILO Conventions

Most ILO OSH Conventions deal with very specific Occupational Safety hazards, such as asbestos and chemicals.

Convention 155 (1981) is the relevant general convention here.

Labour Inspection Convention: 81 (1947)

Indonesia has ratified both the Conventions 81 and 155.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

The employer, in all fairness, should make sure that the work process is safe.

The employer should provide protective clothing and other necessary safety precautions for free.

Workers should receive training in all work-related safety and health aspects and must have been shown the emergency exits.

In order to ensure workplace safety and health, a central, independent and efficient labour inspection system should be present.

Regulations on health and safety:

- Work Safety Act (Law No. 1 of 1970)
- Regulation of the Minister of Manpower on the Occupational Safety and Health Committee (Permenaker No. 4/1987).
- Health Act (Law No. 23/1992).
- the National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40/2004).
- Presidential Decree on Occupational Diseases (Decree No. 22/1993).
- Regulation of the Minister of Manpower on the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (Permenaker No. 5/1996).
- Government Regulation on the Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System (Minister Regulation No. 50/2012).
- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Manpower Minister Regulation concerning Occupational Safety and Health at Workplace (Minister Regulation No. 5 of 2018)
- Presidential Regulation on Occupational Diseases (Presidential Regulation No. 7/2019).

Employer Duty

In accordance with the Manpower Act 2003, every worker has the right to receive protection for occupational safety and health.

Law No. 1 of 1970 regarding Occupational Safety (Work Safety Act) sets out the basic principles in relation to the implementation of occupational safety. Measurements should be taken to prevent accidents and explosions; to reduce the possibility of a fire

and to extinguish fires; and any other measure mentioned in reference to the workplace. The law also has provisions related to the fire exits; first aid in case of injury, protection from pollutants such as gas, noise, etc; protection from occupational disease; and provisions of protective equipment to employees.

All accidents must be reported to an official appointed by the MOM. Work Safety Act specifies a list of industries that require a pre-employment medical examination of employees. Annual medical examinations should also be performed.

An employer, with 100 or more workers engaged in high-risk work/activities, must establish an occupational safety and health management system that complies with the legal requirements. An employees' representative must agree to the workplace occupational safety and health management system; which must also be explained to all the company's employees, suppliers and customers. The Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration must supervise the implementation of the system, and evaluate and assess the system on a regular basis.

Minister of Manpower Regulation No. 7 of 1964 regarding Health and Hygiene Requirements, as well as Lighting in the Workplace, specify certain requirements for suitable workplaces. Measures should be taken to prevent fire, accident, poisoning, infection from occupational diseases, spread of dust, gas, steam, and unpleasant smells. The Ministry of Manpower has issued a new regulation on workplace health and safety which repeals the above 1964 regulation. The new regulation provides new guidelines for chemical and physical threshold value, and also provides

the guidelines for indoor air quality to create a decent workplace.

The establishment must provide sufficient light, temperature control, and ventilation; cleanliness, storage and periodic removal of waste; establishment must be well constructed and made of non-flammable materials; periodic painting of walls and ceilings at least once every five years; separate lavatories for men and women (one lavatory for at every 15 employees); hygienic arrangements for the needs of personnel; beverages and meals; lodging of the personnel (if applicable); work stations and the seating arrangements; and emergency lighting at night in the workplace.

Additionally, the regulation also addresses psychological factors, including those affecting worker activities, factors resulting from interpersonal relationships in the workplace, and responsibilities related to the job.

The employment relationship of the worker with his/ her employer may terminate if the employer has ordered the worker to carry out work that puts the worker's life, safety, health and or morality in jeopardy, of which the worker is not made aware or informed at the time the worker/ labourer's employment agreement was made.

Source: §86 & 154A (g.6) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)

Free Protection

No specific provision in the laws on the provision of clothing, however Manpower Act states that the employer is obliged to provide and administer health and safety

schemes. The Work Safety Law No. 1 of 1970 however has provisions on self-protection equipment and requires employers to provide such equipment free of cost to the workers and necessary training on the use of such equipment. Workers are also under an obligation to fulfil and obey all the health and safety requirements and use the self-protection equipment provided by the employer. Workers may raise the objection and stop work if necessary protective equipment is not provided.

Source: §86(2) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023); §9, 12 & 14 of Work Safety Law 1970

Training

Each form of business must have a health and safety system to be integrated into the management system of the company. It is the responsibility of an employer to provide instruction, training and supervision as is necessary to ensure health and safety at work of his employees.

Source: §87(1) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)

Labour Inspection System

Regulation on Labour Inspection System:

- Labour Inspection Act (Law No. 3 of 1951)
- Work Safety Act (Law No. 1 of 1970).
- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Presidential Regulation No. 21 of 2010 concerning Labour Inspection

- Manpower Regulation Number 33 of 2016 concerning Mechanism Labour Inspection

Labour inspection (pengawasan ketenagakerjaan) refers to the activity of controlling and enforcing the implementation of laws and regulations in the field of manpower.

Labour inspection is carried out by the government labour inspectors, determined by Minister or other government officials appointed to act on Minister's behalf, who have the competence and independency to guarantee the implementation of labour laws and regulations.

The Act requires a separate labour inspection unit in government office responsible for manpower affairs at the Central and Provincial levels, having the duty of submitting reports on labour inspections to the concerned Minister.

Labour Inspectors, in course of their duty, must keep everything confidential that, by its nature, needs or is worthy to be kept secret and refrain from abusing their authority.

In receiving complaints from the worker, in 30 days the labour inspectors must make an inspection note/reports, and give the note to the employers/entrepreneurs and the workers.

Labour Inspectors also can coordinate with Indonesian Police Investigators in terms of the issuance of the report/inspection note.

Employer cannot terminate the services of a whistle-blower if he/she reports to the authorities the crime committed by the entrepreneur.

Source: §01, 153(1.h), 176-181 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Labour Inspection Act (Law No. 3 of 1951); Work Safety Act (Law No. 1 of 1970; Local Government Act (Law No. 23 of 2014); Presidential Regulation No. 21 of 2010 concerning Labour Inspection; Manpower Minister Regulation concerning Labour Inspection Procedure (Minister Regulation No. 33 Of 2016) as amended by Manpower Minister Regulation concerning Labour Inspection Procedure (Minister Regulation No. 1 of 2020)

08/13 SICK LEAVE & EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFIT

ILO Conventions

Convention 102 (1952), Conventions 121 (1964) and 130 (1969) concerning Social Security, Employment Injury Benefits and Medical Care and Sickness Benefits

Indonesia has not ratified the Conventions 102, 121 and 130.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

A worker's rights to work and income should be protected when illness strikes. The national labour law may provide that sickness benefit may not be paid during the first 3 days of your absence. Minimally, a worker should be entitled to an income during first 6 months of illness. This income should be at least 45 per cent of the minimum wage. (Countries are free to opt for a system which guarantees 60 per cent of the last wages during the first 6 months of illness or even during the first year). A worker must be entitled to paid sick leave.

During illness, a worker should be entitled to medical care without any additional cost. Employees and their family members should have access to the necessary minimal medical care at an affordable cost.

During the first 6 months of illness, a worker should not be fired.

If a worker is disabled due to an occupational disease or accident, he/she must receive a higher benefit. In the case of temporary or total incapacity/disability, a worker may at least be provided 50% of his average wage while in the case of fatal injury, the survivors may be provided with 40% of the deceased worker's average wage in periodical payments.

Regulations on sick leave & Employment Injury Benefits:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Government Regulations concerning the Work Accident Insurance and Death Benefits (Regulation No. 44 of 2015), last amended in 2019 by Government Regulation No. 82 of 2019

Income

Employers are entitled to paid sick leave in case of illness evidenced by a medical certificate or statement by the Physician treating the worker. Long-term paid medical leave can also be granted, provided that such leave is recommended in writing by a doctor and lasts for a period greater than one year.

In accordance with the Manpower Act, the amount of wages payable by the employer to workers who are ill is determined as follows:

- 100% wages first during first four months;
- 75% wages during next 4 months (5th to 8th month);
- 50% wages during next 4 months (9th to 12th month); and
- 25% wages for subsequent months, prior to the termination of employment by the employer.

Women workers are entitled to paid leave on the 1st and 2nd days of menstruation, if they are ill and they cannot perform their work.

Source: §81 and 93(3) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003)

Medical Care

Social security scheme includes health insurance. Health Insurance provides a comprehensive medical care to workers and their families. The types of medical services provided include ambulance care; hospitalization in public and private hospitals; maintenance of pregnancy and childbirth; provision of drugs; laboratory diagnosis; dental and eye care; and emergency care.

Job Security

The employer is prohibited from terminating the employment of a worker because the worker is absent from work or because of illness for a period under 12 months. If the term of sickness exceeds 12 months, employer may terminate the contract.

Termination of employment contract is prohibited for a worker who is permanently disabled, ill as a result of a work accident, or ill because of an occupational disease where period of recovery cannot be ascertained as attested by the written statement made by the physician.

Source: §153(1a and j) and 154A (1.m) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003)

Work Injury Benefit

Work injury benefits include services such as medical care, monetary compensation, and a Return to Work program.

Monetary compensation encompasses transportation cost reimbursement (land,

sea, and air), Temporary Work Incapacity Allowance (STMB), disability benefits, death benefits, funeral expenses, periodic benefits, rehabilitation for assistive devices and/or replacement equipment, replacement of dentures, hearing aids, glasses, and scholarships for up to two children

Work-related injuries are divided into three categories: (i) total permanent disability, (ii) partial functional disability, and (iii) partial anatomical disability.

In case of partial functional disability, the amount of compensation is calculated as a percentage of the loss of function, multiplied by the percentage specified in the table, and then multiplied by 80 months of wages

In case of permanent disability, a lump sum up to 70% of 80 months of the insured worker's wage in the month before the disability began is paid, plus IDR200,000 paid by lump sum.

In the case of fatal injury such as death, dependents (spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, siblings, and parents-in-law) receive survivors' benefit. A lump sum of 60% of 80 months of the deceased worker's wage in the month before death is paid. If there are no eligible survivors, the benefits are paid to any person named by the deceased.

A lump sum of 14,200,000 (14.2 million) rupiah plus 200,000 rupiah a month for up to 24 months is paid as a death grant.

There is provision of Scholarship grant with total maximum of 12,000,000 (12 million) rupiah for the insured worker's children at university level.

Funeral grant is a lump sum of 10 million rupiah. It is paid to the survivor eligible for the survivor benefit. If there is no eligible survivor, the funeral grant is paid to the person who pays for the funeral.

Source: §29-34 of the National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004); Government Regulations concerning the Work Accident Insurance and Death Benefits (Regulation No. 44 of 2015), last amended in 2019 by Government Regulation No. 82 of 2019

09/13 SOCIAL SECURITY

ILO Conventions

Social Security (minimum standards): Convention 102 (1952). For several benefits somewhat, higher standards have been set in subsequent Conventions

Employment Injury Benefits: Conventions 121 (1964),

Invalidity, Old age and survivors' benefits: Convention 128(1967)

Medical Care and Sickness Benefits: Convention 130 (1969)

Unemployment Benefits: Convention 168 (1988).

Indonesia has not ratified any of the above-mentioned Conventions.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

In the normal circumstances, the pensionable age may not be set higher than 65 years of age. If retirement age is fixed above 65 years, it should give “due regard to the working ability of elderly persons” and “demographic, economic and social criteria, which shall be demonstrated statistically”. Pension can be set as a percentage of the minimum wage or a percentage of the earned wage.

When the breadwinner has died, the spouse and children are entitled to a benefit, expressed as a percentage of the minimum wage, or a percentage of the earned wage. This must at least be 40% of the reference wage.

For a limited period of time, the unemployed has a right to unemployment benefit set as a percentage of the minimum wage or a percentage of the earned wage.

Invalidity benefit is provided when a protected person is unable to engage in a gainful employment, before standard retirement age, due to a non-occupational chronic condition resulting in disease, injury or disability. Invalidity Benefit must at least be 40% of the reference wage.

Regulations on social security:

- National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023) – revoked by Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011)
- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003, last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011)
- Presidential Regulation concerning Health Insurance (President Regulation No. 75 of 2019)
- Government Regulations concerning the Work Accident Insurance and Death Benefits (Regulation No. 44 of 2015), last amended in 2019 by Government Regulation No. 82 of 2019
- Government Regulation concerning the Implementation of Old-Age Savings Program (Regulation No. 46 of 2015)
- Government Regulation No. 6 of 2025 concerning the amendment of Government Regulation No. 37 of 2021 on the Job Loss Security Program (PP No. 6/2025)

Social Security for Workers

Since Indonesia has Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011), every employer must be registered their employee to BPJS Kesehatan (Healthcare Security) and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (Social Security). BPJS Ketenagakerjaan provide many programs to employee, such as: accident assurance in the workplace, old age assurance, pension assurance, job loss security and also death assurance.

BPJS Ketenagakerjaan obliged to give the workers number of registrations in BPJS Card, and do some monitoring into employers. If the employers didn't want to registered and didn't want to pay BPJS, so the employers can be punished by the law.

The maximum initial capital for BPJS Kesehatan and BPJS Ketenagakerjaan is Rp2,000,000,000,000.00 (two trillion rupiah), gained from the State Budget; whereas, the maximum initial capital for the job loss guarantee program is IDR 6,000,000,000,000.00 (six trillion rupiah) gained from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Source: §6, 9 & 42 of Social Security Law, Act No.40/2004, last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)

Healthcare Security

The Indonesian National Social Health Insurance is a government-operated paid health system implemented by the BPJS Kesehatan (BPJS Health). The BPJS Health membership is mandatory and it is implemented nationwide. All Indonesian residents are required to participate in health insurance managed by the BPJS including foreigners who have worked for at least six months in Indonesia and have paid contributions.

The membership is divided into the following:

a) Workers Receiving Wage (PPU)

People who work for an employer receives a wage. Workers who fall into the categorization include: state officials, state administrators, army forces, national police, honorary workers who are paid by state budget, state owned enterprises workers, private business entity workers.

b) Non-Receiving Wage Worker (PBPU) and Non-workers (BP)

People who works or does business at their own risk. Workers who falls into the categorization include: workers outside of work relations or self-employed workers. PBPU participants must register themselves and their family members as registered in the Family Card

c) Beneficiaries of Health Insurance Contribution Assistance (PBI)

People who are classified as poor and disadvantaged people whose contributions are paid by the Government. Requirement to receive health insurance contribution assistance include: Indonesian citizen, have a registered identity number, registered in integrated social welfare data.

Individuals eligible for PBI are those who are unable to work due to job loss and have not found employment after six months, as well as those who suffer from total permanent disability and lack financial resources.

The Health Insurance benefits cover prevention and treatment services including services for medicines and consumable medical according to medical needs. BPJS Health participants will get benefits, such as:

1. Non-medical benefits
 - Supporting health service, including inpatient care facilities.
2. Medical benefits
 - personal health services
 - Health services to save lives and eliminate productivity disruptions.
 - Health services that pose unmanageable risks for participants.
 - Effective and efficient health services.
 - Standardized services
 - Not differentiated based on the contributions

Not covered by other programs

Source: National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023); Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011); Presidential Regulation concerning Health Insurance (Regulation No. 75 of 2019)

Pension Rights

Pension Security is defined as social guarantee which is aimed to maintain a decent living for the participants and/or its inheritors by granting an income to them after reaching their retirement age, experiencing total permanent disability, or die.

The employers are responsible to register all of their employees to the Social Security Employment Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) no later than 30 days after the workers starts working. Workers who have been registered with the employer at BPJS Ketenagakerjaan will automatically be registered in the pension security program. Participants that are eligible for pension security program include: workers who is working under state administrator, workers who is workers under non-state administrator employer. In the event of employer is proven negligent in not registering its workers in the pension security program, the employer will be sanctioned. Starting from administrative forms such as written warnings, fines to not getting certain public services.

Pension benefits received by participants are in the form of money given every month. Pension program benefits include: Old-age pension benefits, Disability pension

benefits, Widow pension benefits, Child pension benefits, and Parent pension benefits.

Furthermore, employers and workers must pay pension benefit contribution, in which employers are required to collect and deposit contributions to BPJS Ketenagakerjaan. The amount of pension security contributions is 3% of the worker's monthly wages where this value is shared by the employer with a composition of 2% being paid by the employer and 1% being paid by the worker. The monthly wages which are used as the basis for calculating contributions consist of the basic wage and fixed allowances. Employers who do not meet the requirements for payment of contributions will be subject to a fine of 2% for each month of delay.

Source: §154 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); §41 of the National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004 revoked Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011); Government Regulation concerning the Arrangements for Pension Guarantee Program (Regulation No. 45 of 2015)

Old Age Security Program

Old-Age Security (JTH) is a cash benefit that is paid at once at the time of participants entering retirement age, death, permanent total disability. Employer has to register themselves and their workers into Old Age Saving program to the Social Security Employment Agency (BPJS Ketenagakerjaan) by submitting registration form at least 30 working days since the receipt of the registration form of the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan.

Membership of old age saving program consists of:

- i. participants received the wages who worked on Employer (workers at a company, individual workers, foreigner who work in Indonesia for minimum of 6 (six) months
- ii. participants who do not received the wages (employer, self-employed, workers outside employment)

The amount of old age saving program contribution is 5,7% of the worker's monthly wages, where it consists of 2% being paid by the employer and 3.7% being paid by the worker. The old age saving retribution payment is mandatory to be paid every month, late payments on old age saving retribution are subject to a fine of 2% (two percent) for each month of late payment calculated from the retribution that should be paid by the Employer.

Old age benefits are the lump sum of total worker and employer provident fund contribution plus accrued interest. Benefits of old age saving is paid in cash which will be paid if the Participants already at the age of 56 (fifty-six) years, died, have total permanent disabilities, or left Indonesia permanently. The payment of JHT benefits can be partially granted up to a certain limit after the participant has reached a minimum of 10 years of membership.

Source: Government Regulation concerning Implementation of Old-Age Savings Program (Regulation No. 46 of 2015)

Dependents' / Survivors' Benefit

Survivor's benefit is provided to the dependents including (in order of priority) the spouse, children, parents,

grandchildren, grandparents, siblings, or parents-in-law. If there are no eligible survivors, the benefit is paid to a person named by the deceased. If there is no named survivor, only the funeral benefit is paid to the person who pays for the funeral. Eligible survivors are entitled to dependents' benefit if the deceased was younger than age 56 at the time of death or aged 56 or older and receiving a periodic pension at the time of death.

Survivor's benefit is a lump sum of total employee and employer provident fund contributions plus accrued interest is paid. Eligible survivors of deceased members may opt for a periodic pension if they had more than 50 million rupiah in their provident fund account.

If the deceased was receiving a periodic pension, the survivor benefit is the total employee and employer provident fund contributions plus accrued interest minus the amount already paid to the deceased member.

The lump-sum death benefit is 60% of 80 months of wages, with a minimum amount equal to the death benefit of JKM (Death Insurance). A lump-sum of funeral grant is 10 million rupiah.

There is provision of scholarship grant with total of 12,000,000 (12 million) rupiah for the insured worker's children.

The benefit can be deferred. There is no maximum age for deferral. Social insurance benefits are adjusted every two years.

Source: National Social Security System Act No. 40, 2004 revoked by Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011); ISSA Country Profile for Indonesia 2014-15; Government Regulations concerning the

Organization of Occupational Accident Insurance and Death Benefits (Regulation No. 44 of 2015)

Unemployment Benefits – Job Loss Security

Workers who are terminated from employment are entitled to a job loss security in order to maintain a decent living standard during the period of unemployment. It shall be administered by the Central Government and the agency for labour social security administration. On national level, the administration shall be carried out on the basis of the principle of social insurance. Every person who has paid contributions can be a participant in the job loss security, funded by government, social security program contributions, or BPJS Ketenagakerjaan operational funds. Benefits can be achieved in the form of job training, cash (equivalent to six months of wages), and access to labour market, after completion of a specified membership period.

In more detail, the implementation of the Job Loss Security program is regulated in Government Regulation No.37 of 2021 and some articles have been amended through Government Regulation No. 6 of 2025. Job Loss Security has the objective of maintaining the standard of life of workers so that they do not decrease their degree even though they lose their job. Job loss security is the new BPJS Ketenagakerjaan program, in addition to existing social security such as health insurance, occupational accident insurance, old age saving program, death benefits and pension security. Workers who are registered in the existing social security program are automatically registered to Job Loss Security program.

The contribution to the job loss security program is 0,36% of the workers' monthly wages. 0.22% will be borne by the government. The remaining 0.14% is covered by the JKP (Job Loss Insurance) funding source, which is a reallocation of contributions from the existing JKK (Occupational Accident Insurance) programs.

If the worker is laid off, the worker is entitled to receive cash of 60% of his/her wages for a maximum of 6 months. In addition to getting cash for 6 months, workers also get access to labor market information and job training. However, workers will get this if they have paid contributions for at least 12 months in 24 months and have paid contributions for 6 consecutive months before being laid off.

Source: §46A-46E of Social Security Law, Act No.40/2004, last amended by Job Creation Law (Law No. 6/2023); Government Regulation No. 6 of 2025 concerning the amendment of Government Regulation No. 37 of 2021 on the Job Loss Security Program (Regulation No. 6 of 2025)

Work Accident Insurance

Work Accident Insurance are benefit in the form of cash and/or health services provided when a participant experiences a work accident or illness caused by the work environment.

The benefits of the Work Accident Insurance program are getting better because of changes to the increase in benefits as regulated in Government Regulation Number. 82 of 2019, the benefits include:

1. Health services (care and medication), Treatment, including comorbidities and complications related to

occupational accidents and occupational diseases, including home care services.

2. Cash benefits (disability benefits, funeral expenses, replacement of dentures, replacement of hearing aids, replacement of eyeglasses, and others)
3. Return to Work Program (health service, rehabilitation, and work training)

Source: National Social Security System Act (Law No. 40 of 2004) revoked by Social Security Organizing Agency Act (Law No. 24/2011); Government Regulations concerning the Work Accident Insurance and Death Benefits (Regulation No. 44 of 2015), last amended in 2019 by Government Regulation No. 82 of 2019

10/13 FAIR TREATMENT

ILO Conventions

Convention 111 (1958) lists the discrimination grounds which are forbidden.

Convention 100 (1952) is about Equal Remuneration for Work of Equal Value.

Convention 190 (2019) is about elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work.

Indonesia has ratified the Conventions 100 and 111.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

At workplaces, equal pay for men and women for work of equal value is a must, regardless of marital status. Pay inequality based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction/place of birth or social origin is also forbidden. A transparent remuneration system and the clear matching of pay and position should be in place and to help prevent wage discrimination.

Convention No. 190 recognizes the right of everyone to a world of work free from violence and harassment. It defines violence and harassment as “a range of unacceptable behaviours and practices, or threats thereof, whether a single occurrence or repeated, that aim at, result in, or are likely to result in physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, and includes gender-based violence and harassment”. This definition covers physical abuse, verbal abuse, bullying and mobbing, sexual harassment, threats and stalking, among other things.

An employer can't discriminate against you on in any aspect of employment (appointment, promotion, training and transfer) on the basis of union membership or participation in union activities, filing of a complaint against an employer, race, colour, sex, marital status, family responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, temporary absence due to illness, age, trade union membership, disability/HIV-AIDS, or absence from work during maternity leave. (Conventions 111, 156, 158, 159 and 183)

People have the right to work and there can't be occupational segregation on the basis of gender.

Regulations on fair treatment:

- Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002
- Law on the Ratification of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 100 Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Work of Equal Value (Law No. 8/1957)
- Law on the Ratification of the ILO Convention on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) (Law No. 21/1999)
- Manpower Act (No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Act, (Law No. 6 of 2023).
- Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Circular Letter No. 3 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace. (Circular Letter No. 3 of 2011)
- Indonesia Penal Code
- Disabled People Act (Law No. 8 of 2016)
- Law on Sexual Violence Crimes (Law No. 12/2022)
- Minister of Manpower Decree on Guidelines for Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Workplace (Decree No. 88/2023)

Equal Pay

The Constitution supports the principle of equal pay for equal work. It states that every person has the right to work and to receive fair and proper remuneration and treatment in employment.

The Manpower Act guarantees every worker has the right to receive equal treatment without discrimination from their employer. Indonesia has ratified Equal

Remuneration Convention (No. 100) which requires equal pay for work of equal value and prohibits discrimination in pay related matters on account of sex. Wage differentials, based on objective job appraisals, are not considered discrimination.

Source: §28D (2) of the Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002; §6 of the Manpower Act (No. 13 of 2003); Ratification of ILO Convention 100 (Act No. 80 of 1957)

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is considered a serious violation. The recently issued Law regulating sexual violence crimes is Law No. 12 of 2022. Specifically in the workplace, there is the Minister of Manpower Decree on Guidelines for Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Workplace (Decree No. 88/2023).

The Minister of Manpower Regulation mentions three forms of sexual violence that are most commonly encountered in the workplace: physical sexual harassment, non-physical sexual harassment, and electronic-based sexual violence. However, other forms of sexual violence, as regulated in Law No. 12/2022, are also possible.

Decree No. 88/2023 specifically regulates sexual violence committed by superiors within the company and emphasizes a comprehensive approach to eliminating sexual violence, including prevention, handling, and recovery of victims of sexual violence in the workplace.

Regarding sanctions, Decree No. 88/2023 stipulates that companies may impose

sanctions such as: 1) written warnings, 2) reassignment or transfer to a different division/section/unit, 3) reduction or even removal of some or all of the employee's authority within the company, 4) temporary suspension, and/or 5) termination of employment. Criminal charges may continue to be processed by the police under Law No. 12 of 2022.

Source: §154A (1.g) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Guidelines on Sexual Harassment Prevention at Workplace 2011; §281 & 285 of the Penal Code 1982

Non-Discrimination

In accordance with the Indonesian constitution, all persons are equal before the law and the government. Every person is entitled to work and to have a reasonable living standard.

Manpower Act also prohibits discrimination. Every worker has the same opportunity to get a job and to receive equal treatment without any discrimination from their employer. Termination of an employment contract is prohibited on the basis of ideology, religion, political inclination, ethnic group, race, colour, social group, gender, physical condition, or marital status of the employee.

Disabled People Act (Law No. 8 of 2016) requires an employer to hire at least one disabled staff member if he/she has 100 or more workers employed in an establishment. Entrepreneurs who employ disabled workers are under an obligation to provide protection to the workers in accordance with the type and severity of their disability.

Labor placement shall be done on the basis of transparent and free objectives and non-discriminatory objectives.

Article 153 of the Manpower Act prohibited termination of employment contract of worker for having a marital bond and/or a blood relationship with another employee in the same company; however, there was an exception which provided that "*employment contract, company regulation or collective labour agreement may regulate otherwise*". The Constitutional Court, in a recent decision of December 2017, concluded that the proviso violated Constitutional provisions and was thus invalid. Thus, employers can no more add such proviso in company regulations, employment contracts or collective agreements threatening a worker with a job loss in the case of marriage with another worker in the enterprise or having a blood relationship with another worker in the enterprise. Worker/labour shall also have an equal opportunity to participate in vocational training provided by the employer in accordance with their respective fields of tasks.

Source: §5, 6 & 27 of the Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002; §4(b), 6, 7, 12(3), 32 & 153 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); Disabled People Act (Law No. 8 of 2016); No 13/PUU-XV/2017

Equal Choice of Profession

Women can work in the same industries as no restrictive provisions could be located in the law. Constitution grants the right to work in any profession to all the citizens. It says, "Every citizen shall have the right to work and to earn a humane livelihood." The Constitution further states, "Every person has the right to work and to receive fair and

proper remuneration and treatment in employment." As per the Labour Code, every worker shall have equal rights and opportunity to choose, obtain and move to other job, and earn adequate income within their country or elsewhere.

Source: §27(2) & 28D(2) of the Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002; §31 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003)

11/13 MINORS & YOUTH

ILO Conventions

Minimum Age: Convention 138 (1973)

Worst Forms of Child labour: Convention 182 (1999)

Indonesia has ratified the Conventions 138 and 182.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

At workplaces, children may not be forced to perform work that could harm their health and hampers their physical and mental development.

All children should be able to attend school. Once this is safeguarded, there is no objection against children performing light jobs between the ages of 12 and 14. The general minimum age is 15 years however developing countries may set this at 14 years. The minimum age for hazardous work, work that is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons, is 18 years. It can also be set at a lower level of 16 years under certain circumstances

Children should not be employed in a work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. It is considered one of the worst forms of child labour. The minimum age for such hazardous work is 18 years.

Regulations on minors and youth:

- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Manpower and Transmigration Minister Decree regarding Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of Children (Ministry Decree No. 235 of 2003)
- Child Protection Act (Law No. 35 of 2014)
- Act on the National Education System (Law No. 20 of 2003)

Minimum Age for Employment

Minimum age for regular employment is 15 years. Law prohibits employers from hiring children. In accordance with the law child is any person less than 18 years of age.

Young workers aged between 13 to 15 years can be employed for light work, provided that the job does not affect their physical, mental and social development. Light work requires written permission from parents/guardians and the employer must provide them with an employment contract; children can be employed only in day time for 03 hours (maximum) without disturbing their schooling; OSH requirements must be fulfilled; and wages are provided in accordance with the valid law. If a child works in a family business, parent/guardian consent, existence of a written employment contract and payment of wages is not a requirement.

Children aged 14 years or more can be employed at a workplace as part of their school's education curriculum or training which has been made legal by the authorities, provided that the children are given clear-cut instructions on how to do

their job as well as guidance and supervision on how to carry out the work; and that the occupational safety and health of the children are protected.

Law also requires that children's workplace should be separate from that for adult workers/labourers. Also, children are considered to be at work if they are found at workplace unless there is evidence to prove otherwise.

Minimum Age for Hazardous Work

The law prohibits the employment and involvement of children in worst form of work, including: any kind of work taking the form of slavery or the like; any work exploiting, providing, or offering children for prostitution, pornographic production, pornographic shows, or gambling; any work exploiting, providing, or involving children in the production and trading of liquor, narcotics, psychotropic substances, or other addictive substances; and/or any work endangering the health, safety, or morals of the child.

Children under 18 are prohibited from operating dangerous machinery or equipment (including cutting, sewing, knitting or weaving machines, boilers or lifts), or engage in heavy lifting (12 kgs for boys and 10 kgs for girls). Children should not be engaged in work that could expose them to harmful chemicals, electricity, high levels of dust or noise, extreme temperatures or heights. Similarly, working underground, in confined spaces, construction work.

Overtime and night work (23:00 to 07:00) is prohibited for children under 18.

Source: §74 & 76 of the Manpower Act (Law

No. 13 of 2003); Child Protection Act (Law No. 35 of 2014), National Education System Act (Law No. 20/2003) Manpower and Transmigration Minister Decree regarding Jobs that Jeopardize the Health, Safety or Morals of Children (Ministry Decree No. 235 of 2003)

12/13 FORCED LABOUR

ILO Conventions

Forced labour: Conventions 29 (1930)

Abolition of Forced labour: Conventions 105 (1957)

Forced labour is the work one has to perform under threat of punishment: forfeit of wages, dismissal, harassment or violence, even corporal punishment. Forced labour means violation of human rights.

Indonesia has ratified both Conventions 29 and 105.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

Except for certain cases, forced or compulsory labour (exacted under the threat of punishment and for which you may not have offered voluntarily) is prohibited.

Employers have to allow workers to look for work elsewhere. If a worker is looking for work elsewhere, he/she should not be shortened on wages or threatened with dismissal. (In the reverse cases, international law considers this as forced labour).

If the total working hours, inclusive of overtime exceed 56 hours per week, the worker is considered to be working under inhumane working conditions.

Regulations on forced labour:

- Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002
- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (Law No. 21 of 2007)
- Manpower and Transmigration Minister Decree concerning overtime work and overtime pay (Decree No. 102 of 2004) - Revoked by Government Regulation Number 35 of 2021 concerning Specific Time Work Agreements, Transfer, Working Time and Rest Time and Termination of Working Employment

Prohibition on Forced and Compulsory Labour

In accordance with the Constitution, every citizen has the right to work and earn a humane livelihood. The Constitution guarantees every individual the right to work and to receive fair and proper remuneration and treatment in employment. The Constitution further allows everyone to choose one's employment.

Forced or compulsory labor is any work or service imposed on any person under the threat of any penalty, because the person has not offered themselves voluntarily. It is punishable by 03 to 15 years of imprisonment and a fine of IDR 120 million to 600 million (\$10,500 to \$52,500).

Source: §27(2), 28D(2) & 28E(1) of the Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002; §32 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job

Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023); §1-2 of Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (Law No. 21/2007)

Freedom to Change Jobs and Right to Quit

The Indonesian constitution guarantees that every citizen has a right to choose his/her occupation.

Manpower Act states that workers have the right to change jobs. Worker who resigns on his/her own will is entitled to compensation pay. However, he/she must fulfil the following requirements: submit a resignation letter no later than 30 days prior to the date of resignation; not being bound by a contract to serve the company; and continue to carry out his/her obligations until the date of his/her resignation.

For more information on this, please refer to the section on employment security.

Source: §28E(1) of the Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002; §31 & 154A (i) of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)

Inhumane Working Conditions

Working time may be extended beyond normal working hours of 40 hours per week and 07 or 08 hours per day according to the spread of the working week. Workers may be required to work beyond the weekly or daily hours limit only after written agreement. When a worker agrees to work overtime, the employer must ensure that overtime limit must not exceed 04 hours per day and 18 hours per week. Overtime work performed on weekly rest day or public holidays are not included in it.

The maximum working hours inclusive of overtime are 54 hours (40 hours + 14 hours) per week.

For more information on this, please refer to the section on compensation.

Source: §77 & 78 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023); §3-11 of the Ministerial Decision concerning overtime work and overtime pay (Decree No. 102 of 2004)

13/13 TRADE UNION

ILO Conventions

Freedom of association and protection of the right to organize: Convention 87 (1948)

Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining: Convention 98 (1949)

Indonesia has ratified both Conventions 87 & 98.

Summary of Provisions under ILO Conventions

Freedom of association means freedom to join a trade union. This is part of the fundamental human rights. Employees may not be put at a disadvantage when they are active in the trade union outside working hours. The list of exclusions for sectors of economic activity and workers in an organization should be short.

Trade unions are entitled to negotiate with employers on term of employment without hindrance. The freedom of a trade union to negotiate with employers to try and conclude collective agreements is protected. (The ILO has a special procedure for handling complaints from unions about violation of this principle).

Workers have the right to strike in order to defend their social and economic interests. It is incidental and corollary to the right to organize provided in ILO convention 87.

Regulations on trade unions:

- Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002
- Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003), last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)
- Trade Union Act (Law No. 21 of 2000)
- Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Decree concerning Trade Unions Membership Dues (Decree No. 187 of 2004)
- Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Decree concerning Procedure for Recording Trade Union (Decree No. 16 of 2001)

Freedom to Join and Form a Union

In accordance with the Constitution, every person has the right to the freedom to associate, to assemble and to express opinions.

A trade union (serikat pekerja)/labour union (serikat buruh) is defined as an organization that is formed [established] from, by and for workers/labourers either within an enterprise or outside of an enterprise, which is free, open, independent, democratic, and responsible in order to strive for, defend and protect the rights and interests of the worker/labourer and increase the welfare of the worker/labourer and their families.

Every worker has the right to form and join a trade union. Trade union has the right to collect and manage fund and be accountable for the union's finances, including for the provision of a strike fund. Employer must provide opportunity to the officials and members of a trade union to carry out trade union activities during working hours that are agreed upon by both

parties and or arranged in the collective labour agreement.

A group of at least 10 workers is required to establish a labour union. The Ministry of Manpower (MOM) Decree No. Kep-16/MEN/2001 governs the notification and registration of labour unions. According to this regulation, unions and federations of labour unions must give written notification to the local MOM in order to be registered. A labour union must apply for registration by attaching its articles of association and by-laws, a list of the names of the management, the composition of the management, the members of the union, and its official name.

Decree No. Kep. 187/MEN/X/2004 Regarding Member of Labour Union Contribution Fees states that union membership fees can be paid by deduction from monthly salary, unless alternate method of payment is provided by the union. Employers can only collect such contributions from members of labour unions on the basis of a power of attorney from each union member employee.

Law states that the objective of a labour union is To provide protection, defend rights and interests, and improve the welfare of workers and their families. A union is obligated to be free (i.e., not subject to another's influence or pressure), open (to all and not based on political ideology, religion, ethnicity, or gender), and independent (i.e., acting on its own volition and not being controlled by a party outside the union).

Law further permits a union to be disbanded: if its members agree; if the enterprise goes out of business; or by court order if deemed in the interests of the state.

Law No. 21 imposes criminal sanctions on anyone who engages in certain anti-union activity. Such activities include preventing workers from forming a union, becoming a member of a union, or conducting union activities; terminating an employee or reducing his or her salary for conducting union activities; conducting an anti-union campaign; and intimidation in any form.

Source: §28E (3) of the Indonesian Constitution 1945, last amended in 2002; §01, 104 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003); §29 of the Trade Union Act (No. 21 of 2000); Decree No. Kep. 187/MEN/X/2004 Regarding Contributions of Members of Workers/Labour Unions; Decree No. Kep-16/MEN/2001 regarding Procedures for the Official Recording of Workers Unions/Labour Unions

Freedom of Collective Bargaining

A collective work agreement (perjanjian kerja bersama) is an agreement resulting from negotiations between a trade/labour union or several trade/labour unions and an entrepreneur or several entrepreneurs or an association of entrepreneurs. The agreement specifies work requirements, rights and obligations of both sides. The agreement usually provides better benefits to the worker than those provided in the law. If the agreement has provisions which are less favourable than those provided under the law, it cannot be enforced.

The collective work agreement is made in writing using Latin alphabets and in the Indonesian language. If the agreement is not written in Indonesian language, it must be translated into Indonesian by a sworn translator and the translation is considered to have fulfilled what is stipulated under the law.

A CBA may be concluded for definite or indefinite time period. The duration of a CBA signed for definite time period may not exceed 02 years but it can be extended for 01 more year on mutual agreement. Negotiations about next agreement may start 03 months prior to the expiration of existing agreement. If this negotiation fails, the existing agreement remains enforced for a period of one year at the longest. Single establishment can have only one collective work agreement that is applicable to all workers employed in that establishment.

A collective work agreement must contain the rights and obligations of the employer; the rights and obligations of the trade union and the worker; the period during which and the date starting from which the collective work agreement takes effect; and the signatures of those involved in making the collective work agreement.

Amendments can be made by mutual consensus, provided that the changes form an inseparable part of the ongoing, effective and valid collective work agreement. The employer must inform all the workers about the agreement and any amendments made in it by printing and distributing its text.

The agreement becomes effective on the day it is signed unless stated otherwise. The signed agreement must get registered at a government agency responsible for labour/manpower affairs.

Provisions concerning the requirements and procedures for making, extending, changing and registering a collective work agreement are determined and specified by means of a Ministerial Decision. The implementation of manpower laws and regulations in order to realize industrial

relations is the responsibility of the worker/labourer, the entrepreneur and the government.

In addition to playing a crucial role in the workplace, federations of Trade Unions at the regional and national levels have the right to be part of the composition of the National, Provincial, and Regency/Municipal Wage Councils. The membership of the Wage Councils consists of representatives from the government, employers' organizations, trade unions, universities, and experts. The Wage Council is mandated to provide advice, considerations, and formulate wage policies to be established by the government, as well as to develop the national wage system.

Source: §01 & 116-132 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023)

Right to Strike

A strike (*mogok kerja*) is a collective action of workers, which is planned and carried out by a trade/labour union to stop or slow work. The strike must be carried out legally, orderly and peacefully only after collective bargaining fail.

Strikers must notify the employers and the local government agencies responsible for labour affairs at least 07 days prior to the actual realization of a strike. The written notice must at least contain: the day and the date on which, and the hour at which they will start the strike; the venue of the strike; their reason for the strike and or their demand; the signatures of the chairperson and secretary of the striking union and/or the signature of each of the chairpersons and secretaries of the unions participating

in the strike, who are held responsible for the strike. The strike is considered illegal if it does not comply with the regulation provided by the law.

During strike, the employers are prohibited from replacing striking workers with other workers from outside of the enterprise; or imposing sanctions on or taking retaliatory actions in whatever form against striking workers and union officials during and after the strike is performed. It is not allowed to arrest and/or detain workers/ labourers and union officials who are striking legally, orderly and peacefully in observance of valid legislation.

When the strike is legal and it is staged in order to demand the fulfilment of their normative rights violated by the employer, strikers are entitled to their full wages despite the period of time not worked because of the strike. Meanwhile Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration Number 232 of 2003 concerning the Legal Effects of Illegal Strikes regulate provisions for illegal strikes if:

1. Not the result of failed negotiations.
2. Without notification to employers and the manpower office.
3. With notification less than 7 days prior to the strike.
4. The contents of the notification are not in accordance with the provisions of Article 140 paragraph (2) letters a, b, c, d of Law 13/2003

Source: §01(23), 137-145 of the Manpower Act (Law No. 13 of 2003) last amended by Job Creation Law, (Law No. 6/2023), Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration concerning the Legal Effects of Illegal Strikes (Ministry Decree No. 232 of 2003)

TEMPORARY REFORMS DURING COVID-19

Following April 12, 2020, when COVID-19 was announced a national disaster, certain measures were taken in order to control the spread of the virus and combat its consequences. Therefore, the government of Indonesia introduced Employment Social Security Contribution for Employers under Regulation Number 49 of 2020 as follows: the leniency of the deadline for the payment of Work Accident Security Program (JKK), Death Security (JKM), Old Age Security (JHT), and Pension Security (JP) Fee every month; lightening dues Work Accident Security Program (JKK) and Death Security (JKM); and postponement of payment of part of Pension Security (JP) dues.

These measures also included the initiation of the Pre-Employment Card Program as a social assistance by the government under Presidential Regulation Number 36 of 2020. This program was based on providing certain amount of cost assistance to attend vocational training for affected workers/labourers along with certain other categories of people.

However, under various regulations, foreign labourers were exempted from becoming a part of the Indonesian labour force, barring those who were already present in the country; they were allowed to be granted extension only under special circumstances.

Similarly, Ministerial Circular Number M/8/HK.04/V/2020 was concerned with the protection of workers/labourers in the Work Accident Security Program in cases of occupational disease due to corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This included assurance by the employers that all the safety measures were being complied with, and that all the affected workers got the Work Accident Security Program (JKK).

Government of Indonesia also issued subsidies for the wages of the affected workers in order to provide financial assistance. The subsidy comprised of Rp 600,000 (six hundred thousand rupiah) per month for four months to recipients verified by BPJS Ketenagakerjaan.

Source: Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020; Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020; Regulation Number 49 of 2020; Presidential Regulation Number 36 of 2020; Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 36 of 2020; Ministerial Circular Number M/1/HK.04/I/2021; Minister of Manpower Circular Number M/15

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/HK.04/XII/2020; Ministerial Circular Number M/1/HK.04/II/2020; Ministerial Circular Number M/1/HK.04/I/2021; Ministerial Regulation Number 14 of 2020

<https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/135058/keppres-no-11-tahun2020#:~:text=Kepres%20ini%20mengatur%20mengenai%20penetapan,dengan%20ketentuan%20peraturan%20perundang%2Dundangan>

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<https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-1646-Peraturan%20Presiden.html>

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<https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-1676-Peraturan%20Menteri.html>

RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECISION ON OMNIBUS LAW

On October 31, 2024, the Constitutional Court granted part of the petition for judicial review of the Job Creation Law submitted by the Labor Party along with representatives from several national labour federation leaders. The articles declared unconstitutional and amended by the Constitutional Court pertain to Foreign Workers, contract duration, outsourcing workers, rest times, wages, severance pay provisions, and employment termination.

Furthermore, the Constitutional Court Decision Number 168/PUU-XXI/2023 also ordered the government and the House of Representatives to establish a new Labour Law and to remove the labour cluster from the omnibus Job Creation Law. Here are the articles in the omnibus law on Job Creation that were amended through the Constitutional Court's decision:

Topic	Old Article	New Article
Foreign Workers	Article 42 paragraph (1) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 4 of Law 6/2023	
	Every Employer that hires Foreign Workers is required to have a plan for the use of Foreign Workers that is approved by the National Government.	Every Employer that hires Foreign Workers is required to have a plan for the use of Foreign Workers that is approved by the minister responsible for employment (affairs), in case the Minister of Manpower.
	Article 42 paragraph (4) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 4 of Law 6/2023	
	Foreign Workers may be employed in Indonesia only in Employment Relationships for certain positions and for a	Foreign Workers may be employed in Indonesia only in Employment Relationships for certain positions and for a specific period, and must

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	specific period, and must possess the competencies required for the positions they will occupy.	possess the competencies required for the positions they will occupy, by paying attention to prioritizing the use of Indonesian workers.
Contract Duration	Article 56 paragraph (3) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 12 of Law 6/2023	
	The duration or completion of a specific work as referred to in paragraph (2) is determined based on the Employment Agreement.	The duration or completion of a specific work is not to exceed a maximum of 5 (five) years, including if there is an extension.
Written Employment Agreement	Article 57 paragraph (1) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 13 of Law 6/2023	
	A fixed-term work agreement made in writing and must use Indonesian and Latin letters.	A fixed-term work agreement must be made in writing using Indonesian and Latin letters.
Outsourcing Restrictions	Article 64 paragraph (2) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 18 of Law 6/2023	
	The government determines part of the implementation of the work referred to in paragraph (1)	The Minister determines part of the work implementation as intended in paragraph (1) in accordance with the type and field of outsourcing work agreed in the written outsourcing agreement.
Rest Time	Article 79 paragraph (2) letter b of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 25 of Law 6/2023	
	The rest time as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a must be given to workers/laborers, at least including: b. weekly rest of 1 (one) day for 6 (six) working days in 1 (one) week.	The rest time as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a must be given to workers/laborers, at least including: b. weekly rest of 1 (one) day for 6 (six) working days in 1 (one) week or 2 (two) days for 5 (five) working days in 1 (one) week.

	Article 79 paragraph (5) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 25 of Law 6/2023	
	In addition to rest periods and leave as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3), certain companies may provide long breaks as regulated in employment agreements, company regulations, or collective work agreements.	In addition to rest periods and leave as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3), certain companies provide long breaks as regulated in employment agreements, company regulations, or collective work agreements.
Wage Policy	Article 88 paragraph (1) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 27 of Law 6/2023	
	Every worker has the right to a decent living for humanity.	Every worker has the right to a decent living for humanity, including income that meets the needs of a living, which is the total earnings or income of the worker from their work, enabling them to reasonably fulfill the living needs of themselves and their families, including food and drink, clothing, housing, education, health, recreation, and old-age security.
Minimum Wage Calculation	Article 88C of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 27 of Law 6/2023	
	The formula for calculating the minimum wage as referred to in paragraph (1) takes into account the variables of economic growth, inflation, and certain indexes.	The formula for calculating the minimum wage as referred to in paragraph (1) takes into account the variables of economic growth, inflation, and certain indexes. Certain indexes are variables that represent the contribution of workers to the economic growth of a province or region/city by taking into account the interests of companies and workers as well as the principle of proportionality to

		meet decent living needs (KHL) for workers.
	Article 88F of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 28 of Law 6/2023	
	In certain circumstances, the Government may determine a formula for calculating the minimum wage that is different from the formula for calculating the minimum wage as referred to in Article 88D paragraph (2).	In certain circumstances, the Government may determine a formula for calculating the minimum wage that is different from the formula for calculating the minimum wage as referred to in Article 88D paragraph (2). What is meant by "in certain circumstances" here includes, natural or non-natural disasters, including extraordinary conditions of the global and/or national economy as determined by the President in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
Wages Council	Article 88 paragraph (2) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 27 of Law 6/2023	
	The Central Government establishes wage policies as one of the efforts to realize the rights of workers to a decent living for humanity.	The Central Government establishes wage policies as one of the efforts to realize the rights of workers to a decent living for humanity, involving regional wage councils that include elements of local government in formulating wage policies, which serve as material for the central government in determining wage policy.
	Article 98 paragraph (1) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 39 of Law 6/2023	
	To provide advice and considerations to the Central Government or Regional Government in formulating	To provide advice and considerations to the Central Government or Regional Government in formulating wage

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	wage policies and developing wage systems, a wage council is established.	policies and developing wage systems, a wage council is established to actively participates.
Wage Scale Structure	Article 88 paragraph (3) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 27 of Law 6/2023	
	The wage policy as intended in paragraph (2) includes: b. Wage scale structure;	The wage policy as intended in paragraph (2) includes: b. Proportional wage scale structure;
	Article 92 paragraph (1) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 33 of Law 6/2023	
	Employers are required to establish a wage scale structure within the company, taking into account the company's capabilities and productivity.	Employers are required to establish a wage scale structure within the company, taking into account the company's capabilities and productivity, as well as job classification, position, years of service, education, and competencies.
Sectoral Minimum Wage	Article 88C paragraph (2) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 28 of Law 6/2023	
	7. Further provisions regarding the procedures for establishing the minimum wage as referred to in paragraph (4) and the specific conditions as referred to in paragraph (6) are regulated in government regulations.	7. Further provisions regarding the procedures for establishing the minimum wage as referred to in paragraph (4) and the specific conditions as referred to in paragraph (6) are regulated in government regulations. Including the governor's obligation to determine sectoral minimum wages in the provincial area and may also apply to regions/cities.
Wages Above Minimum Wage	Article 90A of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 31 of Law 6/2023	

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	Wages above the minimum wage are determined based on an agreement between the employer and workers in the company.	Wages above the minimum wage are determined based on an agreement between the employer and workers in the company or the workers' union/labor union in the company.
Workers' Rights to be prioritized in Payment (in the event of a company bankruptcy)	Article 95 paragraph (3) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 36 of Law 6/2023	
	Other rights of workers/laborers as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prioritized for payment over all creditors, except for creditors who hold property guarantee rights.	Other rights of workers/laborers as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prioritized for payment over all creditors, including preferred creditors , except for creditors who hold property guarantee rights.
Employment Termination	Article 151 paragraph (3) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 40 of Law 6/2023	
	In the event that the Worker has been notified and refuses the Employment Termination, the resolution of the Employment Termination must be carried out through bipartite negotiations between the Employer and the Worker and/or Labor Union.	In the event that the Worker has been notified and refuses the Employment Termination, the resolution of the Employment Termination must be carried out through bipartite negotiations in a deliberative manner to reach a consensus between the Employer and the Worker and/or Labor Union.
	Article 151 paragraph (4) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 40 of Law 6/2023	
	In the event that bipartite negotiations as referred to in paragraph (3) do not reach an agreement, Termination of Employment will be carried out through the next stage in accordance with the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution mechanism.	In the event that the bipartite negotiations referred to in paragraph (3) do not reach an agreement, the termination of the employment relationship may only be carried out after obtaining a determination from the industrial relations dispute resolution institution whose decision has permanent legal force.

Layoff Compensation	Article 156 paragraph (2) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 47 of Law 6/2023	
	Severance pay as intended in paragraph (1) is given with the following conditions:	Severance pay as intended in paragraph (1) is at least:
Implementation of Employer and Worker Obligations during the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution Process	Article 157A paragraph (3) of Labor Law 13/2003 in Article 81 number 49 of Law 6/2023	
	The implementation of the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out until the completion of the Industrial Relations Dispute resolution process according to its level.	The implementation of the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out until the completion of the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution process according to its level, until the end of the industrial relations dispute resolution process which has permanent legal force in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Relations Dispute Resolution law.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The text in this document was last updated in March 2025. For the most recent and updated text on Employment & Labour Legislation in Indonesia in Bahasa, please refer to: <https://gajimu.com/>

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Check

DecentWorkCheck Indonesia is a product of
WageIndicator.org and www.gajimu.com/main

National Regulation exists



National Regulation does not exist

01/13 Work & Wages

	NR	Yes	No
1. I earn at least the minimum wage announced by the Government		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I get my pay on a regular basis. (daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

02/13 Compensation

3. Whenever I work overtime, I always get compensation <i>(Overtime rate is fixed at a higher rate)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Whenever I work at night, I get higher compensation for night work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I get compensatory holiday when I have to work on a public holiday or weekly rest day		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whenever I work on a weekly rest day or public holiday, I get due compensation for it		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

03/13 Annual Leave & Holidays

7. How many weeks of paid annual leave are you entitled to?*		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4+
8. I get paid during public (national and religious) holidays		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I get a weekly rest period of at least one day (i.e. 24 hours) in a week		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

04/13 Employment Security

10. I was provided a written statement of particulars at the start of my employment		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. My employer does not hire workers on fixed terms contracts for tasks of permanent nature <i>Please tick "NO" if your employer hires contract workers for permanent tasks</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. My probation period is only 06 months		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. My employer gives due notice before terminating my employment contract (or pays in lieu of notice)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. My employer offers severance pay in case of termination of employment <i>Severance pay is provided under the law. It is dependent on wages of an employee and length of service</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

05/13 Family Responsibilities





15. My employer provides paid paternity leave <i>This leave is for new fathers/partners and is given at the time of child birth</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. My employer provides (paid or unpaid) parental leave <i>This leave is provided once maternity and paternity leaves have been exhausted. Can be taken by either parent or both the parents consecutively.</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. My work schedule is flexible enough to combine work with family responsibilities <i>Through part-time work or other flex time options</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

06/13 Maternity & Work





18. I get free ante and post natal medical care		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. During pregnancy, I am exempted from nightshifts (night work) or hazardous work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. My maternity leave lasts at least 14 weeks		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* On question 7, only 3 or 4 working weeks is equivalent to 1 "YES".





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- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. | During my maternity leave, I get at least 2/3rd of my former salary |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 22. | I am protected from dismissal during the period of pregnancy
<i>Workers can still be dismissed for reasons not related to pregnancy like conduct or capacity</i> |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 23. | I have the right to get same/similar job when I return from maternity leave |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 24. | My employer allows nursing breaks, during working hours, to feed my child |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |





07/13 Health & Safety

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 25. | My employer makes sure my workplace is safe and healthy |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 26. | My employer provides protective equipment, including protective clothing, free of cost |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 27. | My employer provides adequate health and safety training and ensures that workers know the health hazards and different emergency exits in the case of an accident |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 28. | My workplace is visited by the labour inspector at least once a year to check compliance of labour laws at my workplace |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |









08/13 Sick Leave & Employment Injury Benefits

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 29. | My employer provides paid sick leave and I get at least 45% of my wage during the first 6 months of illness |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 30. | I have access to free medical care during my sickness and work injury |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 31. | My employment is secure during the first 6 months of my illness |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 32. | I get adequate compensation in the case of an occupational accident/work injury or occupational disease |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

09/13 Social Security













- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 33. | I am entitled to a pension when I turn 60 |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 34. | When I, as a worker, die, my next of kin/survivors get some benefit |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 35. | I get unemployment benefit in case I lose my job |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 36. | I have access to invalidity benefit in case I am unable to earn due to a nonoccupational sickness, injury or accident |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10/13 Fair Treatment



- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 37. | My employer ensure equal pay for equal/similar work (work of equal value) without any discrimination |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 38. | My employer take strict action against sexual harassment at workplace |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 39. | I am treated equally in employment opportunities (appointment, promotion, training and transfer) without discrimination on the basis of:* |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Sex/Gender |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Race |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Colour |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Religion |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Political Opinion |  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

* For a composite positive score on question 39, you must have answered "yes" to at least 9 of the choices.




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Nationality/Place of Birth		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Origin/Caste		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family responsibilities/family status		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability/HIV-AIDS		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trade union membership and related activities		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Language		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual Orientation (homosexual, bisexual or heterosexual orientation)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital Status		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical Appearance		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy/Maternity		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 I, as a woman, can work in the same industries as men and have the freedom to choose my profession		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





11/13 Minors & Youth

41. In my workplace, children under 15 are forbidden		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42. In my workplace, children under 18 are forbidden for hazardous work		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12/13 Forced Labour

43. I have the right to terminate employment at will or after serving a notice		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44. My employer keeps my workplace free of forced or bonded labour		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45. My total hours of work, inclusive of overtime, do not exceed 56 hours per week		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13/13 Trade Union Rights

46. I have a labour union at my workplace		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47. I have the right to join a union at my workplace		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48. My employer allows collective bargaining at my workplace		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49. I can defend, with my colleagues, our social and economic interests through "strike" without any fear of discrimination		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Results

Your personal score tells how much your employer lives up to national legal standards regarding work. To calculate your DecentWorkCheck, you must accumulate 1 point for each YES answer marked. Then compare it with the values in Table below:



is your amount of "YES" accumulated.

Indonesia scored 43 times "YES" on 49 questions related to International Labour Standards

If your score is between 1 - 18

This score is unbelievable! Does your employer know we live in the 21st century? Ask for your rights. If there is a union active in your company or branch of industry, join it and appeal for help.

If your score is between 19 - 38

As you can see, there is ample room for improvement. But please don't tackle all these issues at once. Start where it hurts most. In the meantime, notify your union or WageIndicator about your situation, so they may help to improve it. When sending an email to us, please be specific about your complaint and if possible name your employer as well. Also, try and find out if your company officially adheres to a code known as Corporate Social Responsibility. If they do, they should live up to at least ILO standards. If they don't adhere to such a code yet, they should. Many companies do by now. You may bring this up.

If your score is between 39 - 49

You're pretty much out of the danger zone. Your employer adheres to most of the existing labour laws and regulations. But there is always room for improvement. So next time you talk to management about your work conditions, prepare well and consult this DecentWorkCheck as a checklist.