



International
Labour
Organization

OVERVIEW OF ILO IN INDONESIA

“The primary goal of the ILO today is to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity”

ILO Director-General Juan Somavia

Overview

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the United Nations specialized agency with international responsibilities for work and employment issues, with headquarters in Geneva.

The Organization has 180 member states and is unique amongst United Nations Agencies in being tripartite: governments, employers and trade unions all participate in its work and in its decision-making processes.

Employers' and worker's representatives – the “social partners” of the economy – have an equal voice with those of governments in shaping its policies and programmes.

The ILO also encourages tripartism within Member States as well, by promoting a social dialogue between trade unions and employers in formulating, and where appropriate, implementing national policy on social, economic, and many other issues.

ILO's Strategic Objectives

The ILO seeks to achieve the promotion of decent work for all men and women through four key objectives:

- ✿ To promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work;
- ✿ To create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income;
- ✿ To enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all;
- ✿ To Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue

ILO PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIA

The ILO assists Indonesia to move forward with decent work objectives, through programmes and work in three priority areas.

Stopping Exploitation at Work:

- ✿ Effective programmes with National Plan of Action on Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ✿ Improved Labour Migration Management and Better Protection for Indonesian Workers, especially Domestic Workers.

Employment Creation for Poverty Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery, especially for Youth:

- ✿ Employment Targets in Medium Term Development Plan are underpinned by policies and programmes with emphasis on pro-poor employment growth.
- ✿ Effective implementation of employment intensive and other livelihood programme for crisis-affected areas, especially Aceh, North Sumatra and parts of Eastern Indonesia.
- ✿ Education and training systems and policies better equip young people for employment and entrepreneurship.

Social Dialogue for Economic Growth and Principles and Rights at Work:

- ✿ Application of labour laws and practices fully in line with fundamental principles and right at work, including through strengthened labour administration.
- ✿ Employers and unions through bipartite cooperation achieve results on labour market flexibility and job security.

Other important areas for ILO assistance relate to gender equality, development of HIV/AIDS workplace programmes, and improving social security and occupational safety and health.

These objectives are realized in a number of ways:

1. Formulation of international policies and programmes to promote basic human rights, improve working conditions and enhance employment opportunities;
2. Creation of international labour standards—backed by a unique system to supervise their application—to serve as guidelines for national authorities in putting these policies into action;
3. An extensive programme of international technical cooperation formulated and implemented in an active partnership with constituents, to help countries in making these policies effective in practice;
4. Training, education, research and publishing activities to help advance all these efforts.

The Structure

The work of the ILO is guided by the Governing Body, comprising 28 government members, and 14 worker and 14 employer members. It takes decisions on action to give effect to ILO policy, prepares draft programme and budget, which it then submits to the International Labour Conference (ILC) for adoption and elects the Director General.

The ILC meets in June every year, in Geneva. Delegates are accompanied by technical advisors. Each member country, including Indonesia, has the right to send four delegates to the ILC—two from government, and one each representing workers and employers. Each of whom may speak and vote independently.

CONVENTIONS RATIFIED BY INDONESIA

The ILO Conventions are international treaties, subject to ratification by ILO member states. Indonesia was the first Asian country and the fifth country in the world to ratify all core Conventions. Since became a member in 1950, Indonesia has ratified a total of 17 conventions.

CORE CONVENTIONS

NO	CONVENTION	YEAR
29	Forced or Compulsory Labour (1930)	1950
98	The Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize (1949)	1957
100	Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (1951)	1958
87	Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize (1948)	1998
105	The Abolition of Forced Labour (1957)	1999
111	Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1958)	1999
138	Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (1973)	1999
182	The Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)	2000

OTHER CONVENTIONS

- C. 19: Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as Regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents (1925);
- C. 27: The Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels (1929);
- C. 45: The Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of All Kinds;
- C. 69: The Certification of Ships Cooks (1946);
- C. 81: Labour Inspection (1947);
- C. 88: Employment Service (1948);
- C. 120: Hygiene in Commerce and Offices (1969);
- C. 106: Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices (1957);
- C. 144: Tripartite Consultation to Promote the Implementation of International Labour Standards (1976).



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