

# Precarious Labour in Indonesian Electronics

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LIPS & ELECTRONICS WATCH



# POPULATION

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- Population: 260 million [2016].
- Population of Java: 145 million [2016].

# Map of INDONESIA



# EMPLOYMENT

- Total employment: **120.647 million** (94%); [2016].
- Employment in ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY: close to **0.5 (half) million**; [2015].




*Pekerja pabrik pulang kerja di Kawasan Cammo Industri, Senin (22/2). Tahun 2017, Upah Minimum Provinsi (UMP) Kepri diproyeksikan naik Rp 179. 743. Foto: Dalil Harahap/Batam Pos*

# Precarious Labour

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- Indonesian labour act 13/2003 allows flexibilization of labour market
- It has impacted working conditions: contractualization

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- There are regulations to restrict outsourcing (employing agency workers).
  - however, the Number of agency workers has been increased significantly.
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# Precarious labour

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TYPICAL COMPOSITION OF WORKERS IN FACTORY:


- **20% REGULAR WORKERS**
- **30% CONTRACT WORKERS**
- **50% OUTSOURCED/AGENCY WORKERS**

In some cases, the number of agency/contract workers are even much more, up to **90%**



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the company can fire the workers once they reached maximum of **two-years** of contract, and hire other workers.

- Many Workers are also contracted only for **short-term (3, 6, 12 months)**, but being contracted repeatedly for years.
  - Many others **work in one factory and move to another**
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- In electronics factories, workers are **exposed to toxic chemicals everyday**.
- the factories are **not designed** to prevent and limit the workers' exposure to the chemicals

