



Public Services International
Internationale des Services Publics
Internacional de Servicios Públicos
Internationale der Öffentlichen Dienste
Internationell Facklig Organisation för Offentliga Tjänster
国際公務労連

SPEAKERS AND TOPICS

- **Mr. Said Iqbal**, President of Konfederasi Serikat Pekerja Indonesia (KSPI) - Trade Unions and equality & social Protection
- **Mr. Surya Tjandra**, Director of Trade Union Right Centre (TURC) - Trade Unions promoting human and trade union rights
- **Ms. Sulistri**, Vice President of Konfederasi Serikat Buruh Sejahtera Indonesia (KSBSI) - Trade unions engaging social partners
- **Mr. Fabby Tumiwa**, Executive Director, Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR) - Civil society organizations engaging IFIs (International Financial Institutions) on energy
- **Mr. Muhammad Reza**, Advocacy Coordinator for the People's Coalition for the Right to Water (KRUHA) – Advocacy and Anti-privatization campaign on water

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world with 18,108 islands. Nearly 60% of Indonesia's land is forested and a significant portion is mountainous and volcanic. Indonesia is the fourth most heavily populated country in the world after China, India and the United States with 247 million people (2012), comprising some 300 ethnic groups who speak an estimated 583 languages and dialects. 1.7% is the annual population growth in Indonesia.

Indonesia was hardest hit by the financial crisis of 1997-98. From 1998 Indonesian political and governmental structures have undergone major reforms. Amendments to constitution 1945 were made. In 2004, presidential election was the first in which the people directly elected the president and vice president.

Indonesia is member of ASEAN. Member of UN since 1950. It is signatory to WTO. The country is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and member of G20. It is a founding member of ADB. It is the 27th biggest exporting country. The country has extensive natural resources, including crude oil, natural gas, tin, copper, and gold. Indonesia's major imports include machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, and foodstuffs. And the country's major export commodities include oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, rubber, and textiles. The country regained its investment grade rating in late 2011 after losing it in the 1997 and became resilient to the global crisis. However, as of 2012, an estimated 12.5% of the population lived below the poverty line and the official open unemployment rate was 6.1%.

In Indonesia, 3 types of public services, namely administrative, goods services and facilitating services are available and they are delivered by 3 types of deliveries namely functional, centralized and combined institutions.

As per the overall view, the quality of public services in Indonesia need to be improved and providing good quality public service by the state apparatus is an obligation that should be fulfilled by the State at all level, from centre to local government.

THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON INDONESIA

“HOW THE TRADE UNIONS
INFLUENCE THE
DEMOCRATIZATION
PROCESS”

DATE: 14 APRIL 2014

TIME: 14.00 – 17.30

PATRA BALI RESORT AND
VILLAS, KUTA, BALI,
INDONESIA

**PUBLIC SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL
ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL
ORGANISATION**

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

Indonesia is going through a reform programme which involves the major restructuring in many public institutions and organizations. It is also predicted that Indonesia will emerge as a major economic power in the next decade given the strategic natural resources and human resources. Indonesia has been identified as a priority country for the PSI in its world Congress 2012 for growth potential.

As part of ASEAN and G20 Indonesia is also in a strong position to be an active player in making many policies and decisions directing the sub region and region. On the flip side, the current environment for the Public sector unions, employees and workers is not favorable. It is also generally for the national labour movement.

At this critical time the Indonesian Labour movement has to work collectively as multiple issues are challenging them and they need global labour movement, standing solidly behind them. Inactivity at this time will have a long term demolishing effect on the sustainability of labour movement.

The commitment by the government to pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-job and pro-environment would remain unachieved if trade unions are not active partners in the massive process of reforms.

This workshop is a humble effort to pave a way for interaction of the Indonesian labour movement, with the global PSI affiliates, so that the issues are discussed and a consolidated strategy can be worked out for winning workers struggles. It is also necessary that when the country takes the economic leap the trade unions are not left behind and the trade union values and voice are upheld.

It is expected at the end of the workshop the understanding and solidarity between the Indonesian labour movement and global trade union movement is strengthened and the Indonesian labour movement is benefitted by the experience of the PSI affiliates and a channel is open for a road map towards growth.

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