

COUNTRY BASELINE UNDER THE ILO DECLARATION ANNUAL REVIEW

Indonesia - 2021

***THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF FORCED OR COMPULSORY
LABOUR Protocol of 2014 P029 to the Forced Labour Convention***

REPORTING

Fulfillment of Government's reporting obligations

p29 Fulfillment of Government's reporting obligations

Involvement of Employers' and Workers' organizations in the reporting process

91. When preparing its report, did the Government consult? [10.1]

a) The most representative employers organizations?,b) The most representative workers organizations?,c) The competent authorities?

92. To which employers organizations was the report sent? [12] Please provide the list

- Indonesia Employers' Association (DPN APINDO).

93. To which workers organizations was the report sent? [13] Please provide the list

- Confederation of All Indonesian Worker Union (KSPSI);
- Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPI);
- All Indonesian Trade Union Confederation (KSBSI);
- Federation of Indonesian Timber and Forestry Workers Union (F-Kahutindo);
- Federation of Plantation Workers Union (FSP BUN)
- Confederation of National Trade Union (KSPN);
- Confederation of Indonesian Muslim Trade Unions (K-SARBUMUSI).

<p>94. Please describe the consultation process(es). [10.2]</p>	<p>The government conducts consultations on the preparation of the reports by holding tripartite consultation meetings attended by the representatives of workers' organizations, employers' organizations, relevant Ministries and Institutions. The government prepared an initial draft report to be consulted with workers' and employers' organizations at that tripartite consultation meeting.</p>
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OBSERVATIONS BY THE SOCIAL PARTNERS

Employers' organizations

<p>83. Have employers and or or workers organizations been consulted in the development and implementation of adopted measures? [6.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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<p>84. Please provide details and provide any relevant URL(s) [6.2]</p>	<p>1. The Program for the Elimination of Child Labour is a complementary program that involves cross-sectoral ministries, institutions/child observers, and the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA) in Province/Regency/City involving employers and workers in the National Action Committee. 2. Workplace discrimination elimination program involving tripartite elements in the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) task force. 3. BP2MI through the Directorate of Directorate of Systems and Strategy for the Placement and Protection of the Americas and the Pacific Region is finalizing an agency regulation on PMI's peers (PMI Volunteer Community). The task of PMI peers is to assist BP2MI in disseminating information, assistance, and prevention of troubled PMI, in the form of work agreements and discussion forums organized by Indonesian representatives held in the country of placement. Employers' organizations (APJATI, ASPATAKI) and Workers' Organizations (LKS</p>
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	Tripnas) were involved by BP2MI in discussing the placement fee waiver program
95. Did employers organizations comment on the report? [11a]	Yes
96. Did workers organizations comment on the report? [11b]	Yes
97. Please provide URL(s) to the responses and comments of the employers and workers organizations to the above questions, if you have received them	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nt1H1jklbmsX56c-BIV3ySLLWTIAjp5a/edit?usp=sharing&oid=115864211646230664896&rtpof=true&sd=true
Workers' organizations	
83. Have employers and or or workers organizations been consulted in the development and implementation of adopted measures? [6.1]	Yes
84. Please provide details and provide any relevant URL(s) [6.2]	<p>1. The Program for the Elimination of Child Labour is a complementary program that involves cross-sectoral ministries, institutions/child observers, and the National Action Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (KAN-PBPTA) in Province/Regency/City involving employers and workers in the National Action Committee.</p> <p>2. Workplace discrimination elimination program involving tripartite elements in the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) task force.</p> <p>3. BP2MI through the Directorate of Directorate of Systems and Strategy for the Placement and Protection of the Americas and the Pacific Region is finalizing an agency regulation on PMI's peers (PMI Volunteer Community). The task of PMI peers is to assist BP2MI in disseminating information, assistance, and prevention of troubled PMI, in the form of work agreements and discussion forums organized by Indonesian</p>

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97. Please provide URL(s) to the responses and comments of the employers and workers organizations to the above questions, if you have received them	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nt1H1jklbmsX56c-BIV3ySLLWTIAjp5a/edit?usp=sharing&oid=115864211646230664896&rtpof=true&sd=true
EFFORTS AND PROGRESS MADE IN REALIZING MEASURES TARGETED BY THE PROTOCOL	
Ratification	
Ratification status	
p29 Ratification status	P29 not ratified
Ratification intention	
61. If you have ratified Convention No. 29 but not the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29, what are the prospects for ratification of the Protocol?	Unlikely
62. What, if any, are the impediments to the ratification of the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29?	Currently, the Government of Indonesia has good regulations in labour inspection and has ratified the ILO Convention No. 29, thus it is not necessary to ratify the 2014 protocol. However, it is necessary to make a study on the ratification of the 2014 Protocol by

involving a joint working team that has been formed for the handling of TPPO as stated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 69 of 2008 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Task Force , especially related stakeholders such as the Ministry of Manpower, the National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers-BP2MI, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the National Police, Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, LPSK (the Witness and Victim Protection Agency). This multi-stakeholders collaboration is very much needed in order to determine the main obstacles and root causes and determine what should be improved in existing regulations, so that Indonesia does not have to ratify this protocol.

Existence of a policy and or plan of action for the suppression of forced or compulsory labour

63. Is there a national policy and plan of action aimed at realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [1.1]

Yes

65. Please also indicate the manner in which employers' and workers' organizations have been consulted. [1.3]

The Government of Indonesia has involved elements of employers and workers in: 1. Issuing RAN PBPTA (National Action Plan for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour towards a child labour free Indonesia by 2022 by involving tripartite and other partners in the formulation process. Review of the roadmap for a Child Labour-Free Indonesia by 2022, in the process consultations with tripartite stakeholders will be carried out. 2. Formulating agency regulations on the release of migrant

	workers in Indonesia for 10 informal positions that are vulnerable to forced labour, such as Domestic Workers.
<p>68. Is there a national policy and plan of action setting out measures and specific action for combatting trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour? [1.5]</p>	Yes
<p>69. Please describe these measures. [1.5]</p>	<p>National policies and action plans to establish specific measures and actions to combat human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour: 1. issued Presidential Regulation No. 22 of 2021 which regulates the working mechanism of the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Task Force (GT PPTPPO) as an amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 69/2008. The (GT PPTPPO) members consist of 27 Ministries/Agencies which are divided into 6 Sub Task Forces. The preparation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking (RAN PPTPPO) for the period of 2021-2024 has been completed and is in the stage of the harmonization process. 2. Formation of the Non-Procedural (inter-ministerial) Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Task Force through: Performance Audit of Private Indonesian Migrant Workers Placement (PPPMIS); • Imposing Sanctions; Rightsizing the number of Private Indonesian Migrant Worker Placements (PPPMIS); Optimizing the non-procedural Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Task Force at 21 embarkation and debarkation locations; Cost Structure Review; The imposition of fees on users of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI); Strengthening bilateral communication. 3. Establishment of a task force for the Prevention and Eradication of Syndicates of Illegal Placement of Migrant Workers, consisting of experts in their fields, reference to the Decree of the Head of BP2MI Number 239 of 2021 concerning the Task Force for the Prevention and Eradication of</p>

Syndicates of Illegal Placement of Migrant Workers. 4. Revise RAN PBPTA revision (A meeting will be held to discuss in November) 5. Establishment of Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Task Force 6. Issuing the 2015-2019 National Action Plan for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking with the aim of increasing coordination and cooperation in preventing the crime of human trafficking as well as handling victims and taking action against perpetrators of the crime of human trafficking. 7. Issuing a policy of tightening the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI), through:

- Soft Policy, Tightening the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) on individual users/informal sector for Asia Pacific countries, soft policy policies are implemented to prioritize welfare indicators related to the burden of costs borne by Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) and the overcharged amount of salary deductions with higher skills and education of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI).
- Hard Policy, termination of placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) on individual users/informal sector for Middle Eastern countries (19 countries), this moratorium policy is implemented taking into account that Middle Eastern countries still use the kafalah system and the absence of labour regulations that protects Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) in the informal sector in the country.

8. In addition to issuing the two PMI placement tightening policies mentioned above. In 2011 – 2015, the Government also made improvements to the governance of the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) for individual users, through:

- Preparation of a Roadmap on zero domestic workers placed abroad in 2017;
- In February 2015, the preparation of the initial draft of the grand design for the protection and placement of Indonesian workers abroad, for the placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) to users with legal entities and requires that they have competency certification to work abroad.
- Completion of

	<p>Law no. 39/2004 into Law no. 18/2017 is a form of State presence to provide protection for everyone who will work abroad, the substance of which is regulated to place PMI as a subject</p>
<p>70. Does the Government collect and analyse statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour? [1.6]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>71. Please describe these data. [1.6.1]</p>	<p>Statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour: 1. BP2MI has data related to complaints about PMI problems that are published regularly which can be accessed through the website bp2mi.go.id in the placement statistics section. The data contains complaints submitted through various complaint media compiled by the crisis center. The classification of the data consists of the country of destination, origin of PMI to the regency level, as well as the types of problems including work that is not in accordance with the employment contract and human trafficking. According to the data, there were a total of around 15,922 cases received by the crisis center for the period 2018 to 2020. Source: https://bp2mi.go.id/uploads/statistik/images/data_27-02-2021_Laporan_Pengolahan_Data_Th_2020.pdf 2. Data on child labours refers to data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Sakernas August 2020 as many as 392,051 people 3. Data for the hopeful family program ended in 2020, as many as 143,456 children (2008 – 2019) From a total of 2,176,389 working children in August 2020, around 18.01% or 392,051 people were categorized as child labours. Child Labours by Education and Gender: 1. Number of working children aged 15-17 years, categorized based on the highest education completed: • ≤ Primary School: Male = 375,782, Female = 141,831, Total = 517,454 • Lower Secondary School: Male = 794,985,</p>

Female = 649,180, Total = 1,444,165 • Higher Secondary School: Male = 53,102, Female = 73,541, Total = 126,643 • Vocational Higher Secondary School: Male = 41,892, Female = 45,798, Total = 87,690 • Diploma I/II/III/Academy: Male = 278, Female = -, Total = 278

2. Number of Working Children having more than 40 hours working time, categorized based on the highest education completed: • ≤ Primary School: Male = 100,454, Female = 35,728, Total = 136,182 • Lower Secondary School: Male = 103,530, Female = 86,577, Total = 190,107 • Higher Secondary School: Male = 13,488, Female = 20,726, Total = 34,214 • Vocational Higher Secondary School: Male = 14,643, Female = 16,627, Total = 31,270 • Diploma I/II/III/Academy: Male = 278, Female = -, Total = 278

Child Labour by Residential Area and Gender: 1. Number of working children aged 15-17 years, categorized based on residential area: • Urban: Male = 486,343, Female = 452,621, Total = 911,964 • Rural: Male = 779,696, Female = 484,729, Total = 1,264,425

2. Number of Working Children having more than 40 hours working time, categorized based on residential area: • Urban: Male = 112,398, Female = 99,210, Total = 211,608 • Rural: Male = 119,995, Female = 60,448, Total = 190,443

Child Labour by Business Field and Gender 1. Number of working children aged 15-17 years, categorized based on business field: • Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Male = 591,463, Female = 215,764, Total = 807,227 • Manufacturing: Male = 129,821, Female = 129,641, Total = 259,462 • Wholesale and retail trade; Repair and Maintenance of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles: Male = 274,599, Female = 351,610, Total = 626,209 • Accommodation and Food and Beverages: Male = 100,717, Female = 145,580, Total = 246,297 • Other Services: Male = 42,555, Female = 37,452, Total = 80,007

2. Number of Working Children having more than 40 hours working time, categorized based on business field: • Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Male = 62,653, Female = 15,944, Total = 78,597 • Manufacturing: Male =

34,787, Female = 27,586, Total = 62,373 • Wholesale and retail trade; Repair and Maintenance of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles: Male = 52,847, Female = 59,067, Total = 111,914 • Accommodation and Food and Beverages: Male = 19,961, Female = 28,200, Total = 48,161 • Other Services: Male = 9,787, Female = 19,812, Total = 29,599

Measures taken or envisaged for systematic and coordinated action

64. Please describe the measures envisaged, the established objectives and the authorities responsible for the implementation, coordination and assessment of these measures. Please provide any relevant URL(s) [1.2]

Indonesia already has several national regulations and the ratification of related international Conventions for prevention, victim protection, and recovery from all forms of forced and compulsory labour, such as: Update on additional information on National Regulations from previous reports 1. Law no. 18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers 2. Law No. 6 of 2012 concerning Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families 3. Law no. 20 of 1999 concerning the ratification of the ILO Convention No. 138 of 1973 concerning the the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment 4. Law No. 1 of 2000 concerning the ratification of the ILO Convention No. 182 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. 5. Government Regulation No. 59 year 2021 Implementation of Migrant Worker Protection. 6. Presidential Regulation No. 69 of 2008 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Task Force Force has been revoked, replaced by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 69 of 2008 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Task Force 7. Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Trasmigration No. 235//MEN/2003 concerning Types of Work that endanger the health, safety or morals of children. 8. Presidential

Regulation No. 53 of 2021 concerning the National Human Rights Action Plan for 2021-2025. 9. Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. 115/MEN/VII/2004 concerning Protection of Children undertaking jobs to develop talent and interest. Update on additional information on Ratification of International Conventions from previous Reports

1. Ratification of the 1969 International Covenant on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination) In addition to the efforts of national regulations and ratification of international conventions, the Government of Indonesia in prevention, protection and recovery, has programs/activities, such as (additional update of information from previous reports):

1. The Government of Indonesia has carried out a program to withdraw child labour and return to education through the Reduction of Child Labour in order to Support the Family Hope (PPA-PKH) program since 2008-2019 and the PPA program in 2020.
2. Increasing awareness of rural communities, especially vulnerable groups to care for the fulfillment of children's rights by not involving children in hazardous work.
3. Conducting socialization, coordination and assistance to return children to education using various approaches.
4. Facilitating social assistance or social protection interventions for poor families.
5. Disseminating information on child labour norms to stakeholders.
6. Declaration of child labour free zones/areas.
7. Implementing the program Towards a Child Labour-Free Indonesia in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
8. Including the protection of women's labour rights in the issuance of Company Regulation (PP)/Collective Labour Agreement (PKB).

Coordination and Assessment of measures that need to be improved: The parties responsible for the implementation, coordination and assessment of the Government's efforts mentioned above are carried out by several Ministries/Agencies, namely:

1. Ministry of Manpower;
2. Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture;
3. Ministry

	<p>of Law and Human Rights; 4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 5. Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Women Empowerment and Child Protection; 6. Ministry of Social Affairs; 7. Ministry of Health; 8. The National Police; 9. National Board for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers-(BP2MI); 10. Ministry of Internal Affairs; 11. Ministry of Education and Culture.</p>
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Measures taken or envisaged to prevent forms of forced labour

<p>74. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged for the prevention of all forms of forced or compulsory labour? [2.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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<p>75. If so, please indicate the type of measures, [2.2]</p>	<p>a) Information, education and awareness raising targeting especially people in vulnerable situation and employers, b) Strengthening and broadening of the coverage of legislation, particularly labour law, c) Regulation and supervision of the labour recruitment and placement process, d) Supporting due diligence by the public and private sectors, e) Addressing the root causes that perpetuate forced labour, f) Promotion of safe and regular migration, g) Education/vocational training, h) Capacity building for the competent authorities, i) Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations, j) Basic social security guarantees, k) Other</p>
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<p>75.f. Please provide a description of measures taken or envisaged:</p>	<p>(updated information from previous reports) 1. Disseminate the prevention of forced labour, human trafficking to vulnerable groups at home and abroad; 2. Provide advocacy services to vulnerable groups or victims that are carried out in an integrated manner both at home and abroad. 3. Development of cooperation with destination countries as well as regional and international organizations in the context of</p>
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	<p>protecting vulnerable workers (informal sector PMI). 4. Public campaign to prevent illegal PMI. (Public campaign on safe migration) 5. BP2MI together with related ministries/agencies and the House of Representatives (DPR RI) continuously conduct socialization regarding safe migration as a form of protection to PMI before working. 6. On September 11, 2021, the establishment of the PMI School was initiated to create a Regency Free from Illegal Recruitment of PMI and Narcotics (KABARI PMI Bersinar) in the southern Amanatun village, East Nusa Tenggara. This pilot project will be developed and continued in the coming year as an effort and concern of BP2MI to increase awareness and protect Prospective PMI from the dangers of illegal placement syndicates and narcotics abuse [BP2MI]</p>
<p>75.f. Please indicate the population groups benefiting from these measures and the relevant forced labour practices:</p>	<p>All levels of society, especially for Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI).</p>
<p>Measures taken or envisaged to protect victims of forced labour</p>	
<p>76. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged for the identification, release, protection, recovery and rehabilitation of victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour? [3.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>77. If so, please indicate the type of measures [3.2]</p>	<p>a) Training of relevant actors for identification of forced labour practices, b) Legal protection of victims, c) Material assistance for victims, d) Medical and psychological assistance for victims, e) Measures for the rehabilitation and social and professional reintegration of victims, f) Protection of privacy and identity, g) Appropriate accommodation, h) Specific measures for children, i) Specific measures for migrants, j) Other</p>

Measures taken or envisaged to facilitate access to remedies

78. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged to provide victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour with access to remedies? [4.1]

Yes

79. If so, please indicate the type of measures, [4.2]

a) Information and counselling for victims regarding their rights, b) Free legal assistance, c) Cost-free proceedings, e) Access to remedies and compensation, f) Capacity building and enhanced resources for the competent authorities, such as labour inspection, law enforcement, prosecution services and judges, g) Provision for authorities not to prosecute victims for acts which they have been compelled to commit, h) Provision of penalties such as the confiscation of assets and criminal liability of legal persons

80. Please indicate whether the measures aimed at providing access to justice and remedies apply to all victims of forced or compulsory labour, irrespective of their presence or legal status in the national territory. [4.3]

Yes

Non-prosecution of victims for unlawful acts that they would have been forced to carry out

79.g. Please provide a description of measures taken or envisaged:

signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK), the Attorney General's Office, and the National Police, some of which cover the prevention of illegal placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, law enforcement, providing legal assistance, legal considerations, and other legal actions in the civil and state administration fields, communication and coordination in the context of law enforcement, as well as assistance in the implementation of

	supervision of the illegal placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers.
Cooperation with other Member States, international / regional organizations or NGOs	
<p>81. Does the Government cooperate with other member States, international and regional organizations, or non-governmental organizations to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour? [5.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>82. Please briefly describe the modalities of this cooperation. [5.2]</p>	<p>a) Other member states: • MoU with South Korea • Establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Joint Working Group/Joint Task Force and other bilateral agreements with PMI placement countries b) International and regional organizations • ASEAN High Level Meeting for the Prevention and Eradication of Human Trafficking • Regional consultative process (Bali Process), • Regional Commitments through the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Cebu Declaration) - 2007, • Regional Commitments through Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers - 2017 • Cooperation in the Colombo Process forum • Cooperation in the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) • ILO projects • cooperation with IOM on pre-departure orientation preparation for CPMI • G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting • Technical Cooperation with international organizations • Plan to sign MoU with IOM • Cooperation with ACMW - ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers c) Non-governmental organizations - The signing of a cooperation agreement related to the placement and protection of Indonesian</p>

workers abroad is expected to provide benefits to 3 elements, namely the government, workers, and also employers and provide a better regulatory umbrella for PMI in domestic sectors that are prone to problems. This placement is through the Triple Win program which is a new opportunity for PMI placement by the government in the European region. The Triple Win program initiated by the German government is expected to provide benefits to 3 elements, namely the government, both Germany and Indonesia, workers, and also employers. In cooperation in the trade sector, inputs from the employment service sector are submitted in the form of compiling Indonesia's list of occupation and non-paper (proposal) related to Indonesia's supply potential in the skilled sector to be able to grab opportunities in the promotion destination country as an effort to increase placement in professional positions in accordance with the potential supply of Indonesia.

Promotional activities

90. Please provide URL(s) to any new information on efforts made to respect, to promote and to realize the principle of effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies. [14]

URL for Update on additional information on National Regulations from previous reports:
<https://jdih.go.id/search/pusat/detail/833429>
<https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/2000/1TAHUN2000UU.htm>
https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/176417/Salinan_Perpres_Nomor_22_Tahun_2021.pdf
<https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/175351/UU%20Nomor%2018%20Tahun%202017.pdf>
[https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-1823 - Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html](https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-1823-Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html)
<https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-308-Keputusan%20Menteri.html>
https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/176463/Salinan_Perpres_Nomor_53_Tahun_2021.pdf
<https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-290-Keputusan%20Menteri.html>

Special initiatives or Progress

85. Please describe any significant changes which have taken place since your last report (for example, changes in the legislative and institutional framework, launching of major programmes, new data, changes in the number of persons in forced labour who have been identified, released and protected, penalties imposed on perpetrators). [7]

- Law No.18 of 2017 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers
- Government Regulation No. 59 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers
- Cooperation with the ILO in the establishment of the Migrant Research Center, in several One-Stop Integrated Services (LTSA) in 4 regencies/cities (Blitar, Tulungagung, Indramayu, and Lampung)

90. Please provide URL(s) to any new information on efforts made to respect, to promote and to realize the principle of effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies. [14]

URL for Update on additional information on National Regulations from previous reports:
<https://jdih.go.id/search/pusat/detail/833429>
<https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/2000/1TAHUN2000UU.htm>
https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/176417/Salinan_Perpres_Nomor_22_Tahun_2021.pdf
<https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/175351/UU%20Nomor%2018%20Tahun%202017.pdf>
[https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-1823 - Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html](https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-1823-Peraturan%20Pemerintah.html)
<https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-308-Keputusan%20Menteri.html>
https://jdih.setkab.go.id/PUUdoc/176463/Salinan_Perpres_Nomor_53_Tahun_2021.pdf
<https://jdih.kemnaker.go.id/katalog-290-Keputusan%20Menteri.html>

CHALLENGES IN REALIZING MEASURES TARGETED BY THE PROTOCOL

According to the social partners

Employers' organizations

86. What are the main obstacles encountered by your country with regard to realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression

a) Lack of awareness, b) Lack of information and data, c) Social values, cultural traditions, g) Lack of resources in the institutional framework, h) Challenges linked to the labour

<p>of all forms of forced labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [8]</p>	<p>recruitment and placement process, i) Challenges linked to migration policies</p>
<p>Workers' organizations</p>	
<p>86. What are the main obstacles encountered by your country with regard to realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [8]</p>	<p>a) Lack of awareness, b) Lack of information and data, c) Social values, cultural traditions, g) Lack of resources in the institutional framework, h) Challenges linked to the labour recruitment and placement process, i) Challenges linked to migration policies</p>
<p>According to the Government</p>	
<p>86. What are the main obstacles encountered by your country with regard to realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [8]</p>	<p>a) Lack of awareness, b) Lack of information and data, c) Social values, cultural traditions, g) Lack of resources in the institutional framework, h) Challenges linked to the labour recruitment and placement process, i) Challenges linked to migration policies</p>
<p>TECHNICAL COOPERATION NEEDS</p>	
<p>Request</p>	
<p>87. Does your Government think that it should establish technical cooperation activities with the ILO or pursue those that already exist for the prevention and effective suppression of forced or compulsory labour, victim protection and access to remedies? [9.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>

88. If so, please indicate the needs in this area by level of importance (not important, less important, important, most important) [9.2]

- b) Awareness-raising and mobilization activities => Most Important
- c) Collection and analysis of data and information => Most Important
- d) Guidance on the development of the national policy and plan of action => Most Important
- e) Strengthening the legal framework => Most Important
- f) Capacity building for the competent authorities => Most Important
- g) Inter-institutional coordination => Most Important
- h) Promotion of fair recruitment and placement practices => Most Important
- i) Promotion of fair migration policies => Most Important
- j) Vocational training, job-creation and income-generation programmes for at-risk populations => Most Important
- k) Basic social security guarantees => Most Important
- l) Guidance on supporting due diligence => Most Important
- m) Capacity building for employers' and workers' organizations => Most Important
- n) Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations => Most Important
- o) Exchange of experiences between countries or regions; international cooperation => Most Important

	p) Other => Most Important
<p>89. Please provide additional information on the top three needs that you have identified in the elimination of forced labour or compulsory labour. Please provide URL(s) to any other information you may deem necessary.</p>	<p>1. Synergy of Ministries/Agencies in resolving unprocedural PMI at home, 2. Strengthening cooperation with destination countries in protecting PMI, 3. Harmonization of terminology and indicators in the context of the 2014 ILO Protocol, 4. Exchange of data or provision of data from countries that have visas on arrival, 5. Strengthening bilateral policies on the abolition of forced labour, 6. Regarding the existence of overstayer (extended unilaterally by the employer) abroad, preventive measures can be taken through the delivery of diplomatic notes to the country of placement and the network of task forces abroad.</p>