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| Nota di contenuto       | Front matter FOREWORD EXECUTIVE SUMMARY<br>INTRODUCTION DEMOGRAPHY, PARTY POLITICS AND THE GENERAL<br>CONTEXT FOR UNIONS TRADE UNION POLITICS: EARLY PERIOD<br>THE RISE OF MILITANCY: A NATIONAL TREND (2011-13) DECLINE OF<br>MILITANCY AND BEGINNING OF CO-OPTION (2013-17) CONCLUSION   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Over the past two decades, trade union activity in Batam has been<br>heavily influenced by regional demographics, employment conditions<br>and the prevalent political scenario. Following the end of the New Order<br>in 1998, the single state-authorized union was fragmented, giving rise<br>to a number of new enterprise unions. Batam's young and diverse<br>immigrant population, with no pre-existing loyalties to particular trade<br>unions, made it a hotspot for industrial relations activities. Low and<br>stagnant workers' wages throughout Indonesia and outbreak of social<br>unrest resulted in the formation of three strong national-level unions:<br>FSPMI, KSPSI and the KSBSI. By the mid-2000s, these' unions were also<br>active in Batam. Unsettled ethnic relations resulted in escalation of<br>labour mobilizations from 2011 to 2013. The Garda Metal (union<br>member formation) spearheaded a number of intense demonstrations<br>throughout Indonesia, including Batam, during this time. The 2012<br>mobilization was particularly effective, and the union bodies were able<br>to successfully negotiate for significantly higher minimum wages for all |

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workers in Indonesia. After intervention by the Widodo government, and the signing of a harmony declaration, there has been a change in the unions' approach in demanding wages and conditions improvement. Instead of addressing employment concerns through national-level campaigns, matters are now to be resolved at the enterprise level. While there are no visible signs of a confrontational mobilization in the near future, a number of worker welfare issues remain unsettled.