

# Analysis of The Benefits of Collective Labor Agreements (CLA) in Establishing Harmonious Industrial Relations Between Employers, Workers, and The Government

Nurita Singalodra<sup>1\*</sup>, Suartini<sup>2</sup>, Anis Rifai<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1-3</sup> Faculty of Law, Master of Laws,  
Al Azhar University of Indonesia,  
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia

nurita.singalodra@uai.ac.id; suhartini@uai.ac.id; anis.rifai@uai.ac.id

\*Correspondence: nurita.singalodra@uai.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

*Collective Labor Agreements (CLA) are a crucial instrument for fostering harmonious industrial relations between employers, workers, and the government. CLAs provide legal certainty, ensure fair management of rights and obligations, and support the creation of a conducive working environment. This study aims to identify the benefits gained by each party employers, workers, and the government through the implementation of CLAs. Using a normative research method, the study analyzes applicable labor regulations and examines the role of CLAs in reducing potential conflicts, increasing productivity, and enhancing cost efficiency. The findings reveal that CLAs offer numerous benefits, including conflict reduction, productivity improvement, more efficient cost management, and the development of a positive image for both companies and the government. The study also highlights the importance of social dialogue in the CLA drafting process and the need for regular evaluation of its implementation. In conclusion, CLAs are a strategic tool for establishing stable, equitable, and sustainable industrial relations. Therefore, it is essential for all parties to strengthen the implementation and oversight of CLAs to ensure the creation of harmonious and productive working relationships.*

**Keywords:** Collective Labor Agreement; Industrial Relations; Employer; Worker; Government; Benefits

## INTRODUCTION

A Collective Labor Agreement (CLA) is a legal document that governs employment relations between employers and workers, mutually agreed upon through trade unions. In the context of Indonesian legislation, CLAs are regulated under Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower, which states that the purpose of a CLA is to create harmonious, dynamic, and fair working relationships. A CLA serves as a foundation for both employers and workers to fulfill their rights and obligations responsibly (Thorik, 2023). Beyond being a formal tool for regulating labor relations, a CLA also reflects a dialogical relationship between employers and workers. Its formulation requires deliberation and negotiation conducted transparently and fairly, aiming to reach an agreement that benefits both parties and ensures the sustainability of a healthy employment relationship (Apriyanto et al., 2024). CLAs consist of several key components that serve as guidance for both employers and workers (Anggraini & Syamsiah, 2024), including: the identity of the parties involved, the scope of the agreement, its duration, and the respective rights and obligations. It also covers working conditions such as wages, working hours, benefits, and employee welfare programs (Tumanggor & Asyari, 2024). CLAs also contain mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes, which are vital to ensuring any conflict can be effectively managed without disrupting labor relations (Hananto & Lie, 2024). Additionally, they include sanctions for parties that breach the agreement, giving CLAs legally binding power.

Industrial relations refer to the system governing the interaction between employers, workers, and the government within the labor context (Lesnussa, 2024). These three parties play complementary roles: employers provide jobs, workers fulfill tasks, and the government acts as regulator and mediator to ensure employment practices align with prevailing laws. Well-functioning industrial relations are marked by effective communication, mutual respect, and commitment to cooperation for shared goals. The presence of a CLA significantly enhances this by serving as a legal and moral reference for both sides in conducting work relations (Dewi et al., 2024). CLAs have a strategic role in building harmonious industrial relations. They offer clarity in employment arrangements, which fosters a sense of security and trust between parties and helps prevent potential conflicts arising from unclear labor rules (Devi et al., 2025). For employers, CLAs provide legal certainty on their responsibilities, supporting the creation of a stable, productive work environment that ultimately benefits business development (Wibowo & Gunadi, 2024). For workers, CLAs serve as a protective instrument for their rights ensuring fair wages, occupational safety, and welfare entitlements (Nirwana & Damayanti, 2024). The legally recognized nature of these rights fosters a sense of security among workers.

Governments also benefit from CLAs, as they help maintain national industrial stability (Putra & Wiridin, 2022). Reduced labor disputes contribute to a positive investment climate and provide legal certainty in labor relations, enhancing the country's appeal to investors. CLAs are thus essential instruments in employment relations, supporting social and economic stability (Endrawati & Kaemirawati, 2024). Employers, workers, and governments must collaborate to ensure that CLAs are effectively implemented in accordance with applicable laws.

Furthermore, CLAs provide transparency in labor relations, helping to create a conducive and supportive work atmosphere (Friyadi et al., 2024). They offer legal protection to all parties employers gain clear HR management guidelines, and workers gain assurance that their rights will be upheld. For the government, CLAs are a tool to ensure fair and consistent labor law application, which in turn supports economic stability, enhances productivity, and nurtures a healthy investment climate (Yustisio et al., 2023). The role of CLAs extends beyond codifying rights and responsibilities they also offer space for negotiation and expression. Social dialogue between employers and workers during CLA formation is a key element that builds stronger, trust-based relationships. This democratic negotiation process can serve as a practical implementation of workplace justice.

According to John T. Dunlop (1958), the industrial relations system consists of three main actors: management (employers), workers (labor unions), and the government (Marnisah, 2020). These actors interact within a system shaped by technology, market conditions, and societal forces united by a common ideology that forms a set of rules governing labor relations in the workplace and broader work community. The goal of sound industrial relations is to achieve industrial progress and development through democratic methods, stability, comprehensive welfare, and worker satisfaction, leading to industrial peace (Rahadi et al., 2021). Harmonious labor relations are built on continuity and balance between employers and workers, creating a work environment conducive to all parties (Marselina et al., 2024). Empirical studies confirm that harmonious relationships between companies and workers result in more positive work outcomes (Amaliah, 2013).

According to Law Number 13 of 2003, a CLA is the product of negotiation between one or more registered labor unions and one or more employers or employer associations, containing terms of employment, rights, and obligations of both parties. The CLA acts as a legal protection mechanism for workers and supports the creation of harmonious employer-worker relationships.

## METHODS

The methodology used in this article is a qualitative-descriptive approach with a normative juridical method. This approach was selected because the main focus of the article is to analyze laws and legal norms governing labor relations in Indonesia, particularly those related to Collective Labor Agreements (CLA). The legal sources were selected based on their relevance to the theme of industrial relations, source validity, and regulatory updates especially following the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation and its implementing regulation, Government Regulation Number 35 of 2021. Several international legal instruments were also referenced, including ILO Convention No. 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, which outlines fundamental workers' rights. To strengthen the normative analysis, this article also refers to specific case studies on CLA implementation in selected industrial sectors in Indonesia. These include studies on CLA enforcement in the manufacturing sector in the Karawang industrial area and in state-owned service companies in the post-pandemic era. Case studies were drawn from academic journals, research reports from national labor institutions, and CLA documents made available through the Ministry of Manpower.

Secondary data were analyzed using content analysis of legal documents, CLAs, and relevant academic publications. Through this approach, the article aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the benefits of CLAs as a tool for creating harmonious labor relations among employers, workers, and the government in Indonesia. This study employs the normative legal research method to analyze the benefits received by employers, workers, and the government from the existence of CLAs. The normative method is appropriate for examining legal rules, principles, and norms embedded in legislation related to labor and CLAs. The goal is to understand how legal provisions governing CLAs offer protection and benefits to all parties involved.

The normative approach enables in-depth analysis of the legal aspects of CLAs, particularly in terms of providing legal certainty for employers and rights protection for workers. Secondary data used includes literature reviews, academic journals, and official documents on CLA implementation across various industrial sectors. The study also explores the government's role in monitoring CLA implementation as part of efforts to maintain industrial stability.

Normative analysis is conducted through a conceptual approach and a statutory approach. The conceptual approach is used to understand the fundamental concepts and philosophy behind CLAs, including the principles of justice, balanced rights and obligations, and the importance of social dialogue. Meanwhile, the statutory approach involves examining the various regulations that form the legal basis for CLAs, such as Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower and other related legal provisions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following table presents data on the benefits gained by employers, workers, and the government from the existence of Collective Labor Agreements (CLAs):

**Table 1. Benefits of Collective Labor Agreements (CLAs)**

No	Benefit	Employer	Worker	Government
1.	Legal Certainty	Has a legal basis for managing labor efficiently	Receives protection for labor rights	Ensures uniform implementation of labor regulations
2.	Increased Productivity	Stable labor relations enhance company productivity	A conducive work environment supports well-being and work comfort	Economic stability through improved workforce productivity
3.	Conflict Reduction	Reduces the potential for labor disputes that could disrupt company operations	Ensures the presence of fair conflict resolution mechanisms	Lowens the number of industrial disputes requiring government intervention
4.	Cost Efficiency	Reduces costs arising from conflicts or labor strikes	Guaranteed fair compensation without having to expend time and energy on disputes	Saves government resources that would otherwise be used to handle industrial disputes
5.	Balance of Rights and Obligations	Clear and fair agreements regarding rights and obligations	Guarantee of workers' rights without neglecting responsibilities to the company	Ensures the implementation of justice principles in industrial relations
6.	Positive Image	Enhances the company's reputation as a workplace that values employee welfare	Feels appreciated by the company, leading to increased loyalty	Helps the government maintain its image as a fair overseer of industrial relations
7.	Negotiation Opportunities	Enables social dialogue to collectively discuss company performance improvements	Provides space for workers to voice their aspirations	Promotes the implementation of workplace democracy

The table above emphasizes that Collective Labor Agreements (CLAs) play a crucial role in providing benefits to employers, workers, and the government.

### 1. Decision No. 38/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2020/PN Jkt.Pst

In this case, the panel of judges affirmed that the existence of a CLA provides protection for workers' rights and legal certainty for employers, while also facilitating government oversight of industrial relations.

### 2. Decision No. 17/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2018/PN Sby

The court stated that CLAs enhance harmonious working relationships between employers and workers, thus increasing productivity and supporting employment stability, which aligns with the government's interests.

### 3. Decision No. 89/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2017/PN Mdn

In this case, the CLA was recognized as strengthening workers' positions in asserting their rights while also benefiting employers by fostering a more conducive working climate and assisting the government in resolving industrial disputes.

### 4. Decision No. 45/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2016/PN Bdg

The judge considered that CLAs, as the outcome of joint negotiations, reduce the potential for disputes, thus benefiting all parties, including the government, which faces a lighter supervisory burden.

### 5. Decision No. 23/Pdt.Sus-PHI/2015/PN Smg

This ruling stated that the existence of a CLA contributes to justice in industrial relations, where workers are protected, employers receive assurances for business continuity, and the government finds it easier to monitor labor relations.

Collective Labor Agreements (CLAs) offer numerous benefits for employers, workers, and the government, making them a vital instrument in industrial relations. For employers, CLAs provide legal certainty in managing the workforce, allowing company operations to run efficiently. Moreover, the stability in labor relations fostered by CLAs contributes to increased productivity. Employers also benefit from reduced labor conflicts that might otherwise disrupt business operations and incur costs from strikes or disputes. Additionally, the existence of a CLA enhances the company's image as a workplace that prioritizes employee welfare.

On the other hand, workers gain significant advantages from CLAs, particularly in the protection of their rights, such as fair compensation and a conducive work environment. With a CLA in place, workers enjoy a sense of security, knowing that their rights and obligations are clearly defined. This leads to a feeling of appreciation, which enhances employee loyalty. Furthermore, CLAs open opportunities for workers to participate in negotiations and voice their concerns directly, giving them an important role in shaping company policies.

The government also benefits from CLAs, particularly in ensuring the consistent implementation of labor regulations. CLAs help reduce industrial disputes, easing the burden on the government in conflict resolution. With increased workforce productivity, economic stability is also supported, which provides strategic value to the government. Moreover, CLAs uphold principles of justice in labor relations, reflecting the government's commitment to maintaining harmony in the workforce.

In addition, CLAs act as a key tool for promoting healthy social dialogue between employers and workers. The negotiation process involved in drafting a CLA reflects workplace democracy, contributing to more harmonious and equitable industrial relations. By balancing rights and responsibilities, all parties operate with clarity, leading to a stable and mutually beneficial work environment.

CLAs are not just formal documents; they serve as a foundation for building harmonious industrial relations. They provide tangible benefits for employers, workers, and the government in terms of efficiency, productivity, and labor stability. With optimized implementation, all parties can maintain supportive relationships that foster a sustainable and conducive work climate. CLAs are the cornerstone of harmonious industrial relations among employers, workers, and the government. A core function of CLAs is to provide legal certainty, ensuring that all parties have a clear framework for fulfilling their roles and obligations. For employers, this means managing the workforce efficiently without the risk of violating labor laws. For workers, it means protection of rights that are firmly defined within the CLA. For the government, CLAs ensure that labor regulations are applied consistently and fairly across sectors.

In addition to legal certainty, CLAs contribute to enhancing productivity. Stable and transparent work relations help companies perform better in a conducive environment. Workers who feel valued and secure are often more productive, which in turn contributes to economic growth. Governments benefit from this stability, as increased productivity has a positive impact on the national economy. Thus, CLAs are a key factor in creating a balanced and sustainable work environment.

Another significant benefit of CLAs is the reduction of conflict between employers and workers. Disputes often arise from unclear rights and obligations, but CLAs minimize these through detailed dispute resolution mechanisms. Workers feel secure knowing conflicts will be resolved fairly, while employers enjoy smoother operations with fewer disruptions. The government benefits from a reduction in cases that require direct intervention. CLAs also promote cost efficiency for employers, workers, and the government. With mutual agreements in place, the usual costs associated with strikes or legal disputes are significantly reduced. Workers receive fair compensation without having to expend time and energy on conflict resolution. Governments can save resources previously used for managing labor disputes and redirect them toward more strategic labor policy development.

Finally, CLAs contribute to a positive image for employers, positioning them as companies that value employee welfare. Consistent with this, research by Wiyatno (2025) emphasizes that effective CLA implementation fosters a conducive work environment and operational stability, which supports

long-term business sustainability. This also enhances worker loyalty and strengthens internal relationships. From the workers' perspective, they feel respected and are given space to express their aspirations through democratic social dialogue. The government, too, gains a reputation as a fair regulator, upholding justice and balance in industrial relations. In conclusion, CLAs are not merely formal agreements they are strategic instruments that deliver real benefits to all parties in achieving harmonious, stable, and sustainable industrial relations.

## CONCLUSION

Collective Labor Agreements (CLAs) play a crucial role in establishing harmonious and mutually beneficial industrial relations among employers, workers, and the government. For employers, CLAs provide legal certainty, improve operational efficiency, and reduce the potential for conflicts that could disrupt business continuity. Workers receive protection of their rights, fair compensation, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes, which enhances their well-being and loyalty. Meanwhile, the government benefits from the stability of industrial relations, which reduces disputes and improves labor productivity, thereby contributing to the national economy.

CLAs also function as an instrument for cost efficiency for employers by minimizing expenses related to labor conflicts, for workers by reducing uncertainty, and for the government by saving resources previously allocated to dispute resolution. In addition, CLAs contribute to building a positive image for companies as workplaces that prioritize employee welfare, and for governments as capable guardians of balance in labor relations.

Overall, CLAs are not only legal documents but also essential elements in strengthening healthy, transparent, and sustainable employment relations. Therefore, optimal implementation of CLAs is crucial to ensuring harmonious industrial relations, improving productivity, and supporting equitable and stable economic growth.

Based on the discussion of the benefits that employers, workers, and the government derive from CLAs, several recommendations can be made to improve the effectiveness of CLAs in creating harmonious industrial relations: First, employers are encouraged to take a more active role in involving workers in the CLA drafting process. Open and constructive social dialogue between both parties will strengthen mutual trust and ensure that the interests of both sides are adequately accommodated. This can minimize potential conflicts and facilitate faster resolution in case of disputes. Second, workers should be given greater opportunities to participate in negotiations related to CLAs. Active involvement in decision-making processes that directly affect their welfare will enhance their sense of fairness and drive productivity. Labor organizations or unions should also strengthen their capacities to conduct more effective and representative negotiations. Third, the government should enhance monitoring and evaluation of CLA implementation to ensure that agreements comply with prevailing labor regulations and are properly enforced. The government may also offer incentives to companies that successfully maintain harmonious industrial relations and implement CLAs optimally, to encourage more companies to adopt similar systems.

Additionally, to ensure the sustainability of good industrial relations, companies and workers should regularly evaluate the contents of CLAs to align with evolving economic, social, and technological conditions. Periodic updates to CLAs will help both parties remain aligned with current demands and challenges. Through these steps, CLAs are expected to become more effective in creating a fair, transparent, and productive work environment benefiting not only employers and workers but also supporting more stable and sustainable economic growth.

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