

THE EMPOWERMENT OF INTERNAL SUPERVISORY UNIT BY PERFORMING FORENSIC AUDIT ON TACKLING CORRUPTION IN STATE OWNED-ENTERPRISE

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ABSTRACT

Corruption has been counted as a big retarder in economic and social development. Indonesia it self has been facing this issue especially in the government institution. However, this misuse of conduct in financial sector has been found also currently in State Owned-Enterprise (SOE). The corruption crime always generates financial loss and negative effects related to integrity and public trust. Considering the harmness of corruption in SOE, *this research aims: 1. To identify the benefit of the SPI empowerment in Internal Supervisory Unit (ISU) of State Owned-Enterprises in performing forensic audit in tackling corruption as a law enforcement and prevention effort. 2. To examine the most suitable SPI empowerment model in the Internal Control Unit of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), in the framework of financing in terms of substance, structure and culture. Moreover, this study evaluates normatively and sosiologically the jurisdiction of the legal rules concerning the application of forensic audits in the criminal justice system, particularly in the case of corruption which contains elements of corruption in State-Owned Enterprises. From this study, the results showed that: (1). It requires the empowerment of ISU in the SOE's by performing forensic audit, what are the underlying things and how it relates to the criminal law enforcement system , Forensic audits lead to more cases of evidence of financial irregularities or corruption that will be used in litigation process. (2). The most suitable ISU empowerment model in the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) with forensic audits, is the Rational Search Model. This is based on the real condition, aspirations and desires of employees of State-Owned Enterprises in accordance with the duties and authorities of the Internal Control Unit of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).*

Keywords : Empowerment, Forensic Audit, Corruption Crime

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a developing country has been facing some frauds in the governance administration. Fraud is identical to corruption crime, especially in the government environment which adversely affects the development in creating social welfare, as stated in the Constitution 1945 of the Republic of Indonesia. The losses of state revenue due to corruption practices will greatly affect the economic conditions (ability) of a country, especially for developing countries, including Indonesia. The corruption costs can be seen from the non-compliance losses, potential losses, lacking income earning possibilities, administrative deviation, inefficiency and ineffectiveness. Based on the description above, in this dissertation research, the author took the title: " The Empowerment of Internal Supervisory Unit in State-Owned Enterprises with Forensic Audits in Countering Corruption."

The concept of empowerment model is optimizing the role and function of internal control system both in state-owned enterprises and in APIP by synergizing and collaborating with the external supervisory party and the law enforcement apparatus (Corruption Eradication Commission), prosecutor and police department) to develop a good integrated criminal justice system in implementing Anti Corruption Action Plan¹. This action plan is a sustainable continuously program of corruption prevention which is prepared and implemented by all participating institutions. The empowerment of forensic audit is a part of the anti corruption action plan followed up by optimizing the steps of examination and investigation of an object that is suspected to be a fraud, by considering every legal aspects of each audit process, since the phase of the data and information collection, data and facts analyses based on assurance, track record audit and traceability.

Track record audit, is a process where auditor obtaining data /information/facts which are based on legal aspect that is a clear legality of data and facts that will be audited either from a meeting report, request for audit-report and investigation report. Traceability includes every step of the audit that should be filed in such a way chronologically legal, well documented with a good measurable audit file system to be able to be traced as audit evidence. The purpose of the audit is to verify that the subject of the audit has been completed or run in accordance with the standards, regulations and practices that have been agreed/approved, received and carried out properly and also the audit process is conducted by a competent, objective and impartial party referred to as "auditors".

I. INCREASING INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

¹ Indonesia National Work Competency Standard in Audit Forensic, p.15/The Regulation of Labour Minister No. Kep.46/Men/Ii/2009.

The Government Internal Control System (GICS) as regulated in the Government Regulation Number 60 Year 2008 of Government Internal Control System stated that internal control must be implemented thoroughly in the Central and Regional Government. In accordance with the article 2 paragraph (3), the purpose of GCIS is to provide sufficient confidence for the achievement of effectiveness and efficiency in achieving the goals of state administration, reliability of financial reporting, security of state assets, and compliance with laws and regulations.

The Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism-Free State Administration Act No.28 of 1999 describes the principle of accountability in the administration and management of government. It shows that to create a responsive and corruption-free performance government, there must be an accountability condition as a sufficient condition. Therefore, the government attempts to promote a good governance in Indonesia. As stated in the State Treasurer Act No. 1 of 2004, article 58, the government is required to organize and to maintain an overall system of internal controls within the government environment in performance improvement, transparency and accountability of state financial management.

The supervision function is required to assist any management responsible for each activities which are conducted to achieve the organization's objectives that represent the organization interests. The government has also adopted the COSO's (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations) internal control framework into the Government Internal Control System (SPIP), which has been stipulated in the form of Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008 on Government Internal Control System (SPIP). In performing the supervision function, audit is an essential part in promoting good governance. The results of the audit will provide feedback for all parties the organization.

II. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION COUNTERMEASURES MODEL

Fraud and Corruption Countermeasures Model

Audit is a very dependent process on the conditions of financial management and applicable law. Audit can benefit a company to prevent or to detect any fraud by doing these below things as follows: Building a good control framework, Optimizing the control activities, Improving organizational cultur and Streamlining the internal audit function². However, in performing the audit, a company manager must consider some factors that can effectively assist management in carrying out its responsibilities to provide analysis, assessment, suggestions and comments on the investigation, which are:

1. The internal audit departments should have an independent position within the organization of the company.
2. The Internal audit departments should have a written description of the task, so that each auditor will clearly understand their task, authority and responsibility.
3. Internal audit must have internal manual audit.
4. There should be a strong support from the top management to the internal audit department.
5. Internal audit department must have professional, skillfull, objective, loyal and high integrity resources.
6. Internal auditors should be able to cooperate with public accountants.
7. Creating a reasonable and proper recitation structure.
8. Carrying out rotation and obligations for employees to take their annual work leave.
9. Providing strict sanctions to those who cheat and reward those who do excellent work.
10. Creating an aid program for employees who have difficulties in both financial and non-financial terms.
11. Determining the terms of bribery and gifts
12. Providing specific sources in order to detect cheating because cheating is hard to find in a mediocre examination.
13. Providing channels for employees to report the occurrence of cheating to be processed on the right track.

In general there are nine investigative audit techniques as one of the forensic auditor tools which are commonly used in revealing the existence of frauds, as follows³:

1. The application of checking techniques of financial statements. This checking technique serves to assess the fairness of the presentation of financial statements. There are seven steps examination of these financial statements, namely:
 - a. Physical Checking and Observing. Physical checking usually interpreted as a cash in hand calculation, securities, asset inventory, and other tangible goods. While physicl observing uses the five sense organs to identify and to have a good grip of financial environment.
 - b. Requesting Information and Confirmation. Requesting information aims to get more updated and important infromation from the company management either orally or written. Those informations should be corroborated and collaborated with the others to affirm the truth or untruthful information. In the final, it will help the auditor to ensure the liabilities.
 - c. Checking Documents. This activity should be executed in order to gain an understanding of a case potential value. The document has a broad definition, including financial information that is processed and stored electronically (digitally).
 - d. Analytical Review.
 - e. Recounting. Recounting or re-perform are conducted to identify any adjusting entries in balance reconciliation.
 - f. Final report. The contents of the Final Report should describe Information about the passage of the accounting examination process, including the discovery of fraud, information on the perpetrator or profiling, the motive for the conduct of fraud, the time and place of the fraud, how fraud is committed.

² Amrizal. (2004). Pencegahan dan Pendeteksian Kecurangan oleh Internal Auditor. (p.51-61). Jakarta: BPKP

³ Tuanakotta, Theodorus M. (2010). Akuntansi Forensik dan Audit Investigatif. (p.295-359). Jakarta: Salemba Empat

2. Utilization of taxation techniques. Taxation techniques commonly used in the examination of organized crime and income tax manipulations.
3. This technique can also be applied to the wealth report of state official. Tracking traces of money flows.
4. Application of legal analysis techniques. In this case the forensic accountant must have an understanding of the law of evidence in accordance with the problems encountered, such as general crime, special criminal acts, and money laundering. Through this analysis, forensic accountants will be able to collect evidence and evidence to support allegations of unlawful acts committed by the perpetrators.
5. Utilization of investigative audit techniques in procurement goods. This procurement inspection is an attempt to ensure that public funds are spent well in order to improve operational effectiveness as well as their intended use.
6. The using of computer forensic .
7. The using of Interrogation Techniques. This interrogation technique is conducted persuasively. An auditor usually uses the tactics of "making revelation" and not "ask questions". The goal is none other than to find the real truth.
8. The using of an undercover operations. This kind of secret work has a purpose to collect and to gather any evidence directly from fraudsters in operation of disguise and deceit.
9. Utilization of Whistleblower. A whistleblower is a person who reveals any fraud in an organization to the inside or outside company.

Internal auditing has a very important role in preventing and detecting internal fraud by checking and evaluating internal controls that reduce the risk of fraud. Internal audits will help detect fraud by implementing audit procedures that may reveal fraudulent financial reporting and asset misuse.

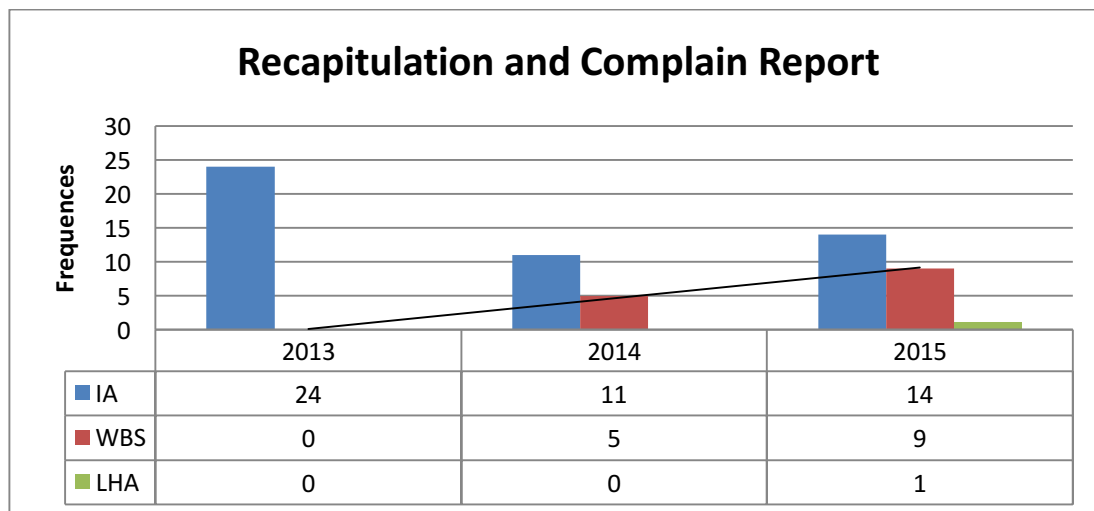
III. INTERNAL AUDIT SUPERVISION UNIT EMPOWERMENT MODEL WITH FORENSIC AUDIT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF CRIMINAL ACCEPTANCE OF CORRUPTION

Pertamina is one of the greatest state-owned company engaged in the energy sector including oil, gas and new and renewable energy in Indonesia. This study use Pertamina as the research sample because among other state own-enterprises in Indonesia, Pertamina has the most forensic auditor reach to 24 auditors, while the others only have one forensic auditor in each enterprises. As the locomotive of the nation's economy, Pertamina runs its business activities based on the principles of good corporate governance so that it can be highly competitive in the era of globalization. In the midst of the global oil price hike and the continuing global economic turmoil, Pertamina has been able to operate well in the absence of job cuts. Until the third quarter of 2015, the company is still able to incise profit achievement of USD 914.055 million or about 52.84% of the target set by the end of 2015 of USD 1.73 billion. Of course, the challenges ahead will be greater, either because of the national economic condition that is currently experiencing challenges, as well as turbulence in the world oil and gas industry due to decline in world oil prices has fallen sharply in the last year.

However, in the midst of the effort and hard work of the company, there are still fraud behaviors perpetrated by unscrupulous workers. Lately we are certainly surprised by media reports of fraud cases being handled by the Law Enforcement Officials (LEOs). Not only big cases such as the Pertamina Tree Saving Movement, TPPI case, Inospec case, the LEOs also handled other cases along with the evasion of salary in RU V Balikpapan and PKBL case in South Sumatra. Right now we are still plagued by the Petral issue that has been on the rise since the emergence of rumors of oil and gas mafia in the country, leading to the implementation of forensic audit of Petral whose results are currently under investigation by the Corruption Eradication Commission.

There are still some cases of fraud that occur in the corporate environment revealed through the investigative audit process. Public complaints related to the behavior of the workers' fraud are still present, and even the public complaints are the main gate of the investigation of fraud indicated in Pertamina. If viewed from the trend of complaints in the last three years, until December 2015, the number of complaints received increased significantly each year starting in 2013, either through Work Breakdown Structur channels or complaints directly received by the Internal Audit⁴.

⁴ Data from Pertamina, author is an internal auditor in Pertamina.



From the 24 complaints submitted to the Internal Audit in 2013, 9 (nine) complaints or 38% were followed through an investigative audit. By 2014, out of 16 incoming complaints, 11 (eleven) complaints or 69% are followed through an investigative audit. By 2015, out of 24 (twenty four) incoming complaints, 13 complaints or 54% are followed through an investigative audit. The rest of (nine) complaints will be followed up by 2016. Overall, the results of investigative audits mostly fall into the category of corruption. As an effort to prevent and tackle corruption case in this SOE, the direction board has encouraged the internal auditor to investigate deeper every case by performing the forensic audit.

When an indication of an organization or individual is found to be fraud, a forensic audit is required to prove whether or not there is fraud applicable to the litigation process. In conducting forensic audits, the forensic auditor shall collect various audit evidence to obtain facts and conduct analysis based on his expertise to make conclusions about the occurrence or non-occurrence of fraud or deviations from applicable provisions and losses suffered by various parties due to fraudulent behavior. The evidence that the auditor collects in the conduct of the audit is audit evidence obtained by the auditor by the application of audit techniques based on his expertise. The audit evidence is not always exactly the same as the legal evidence, such as evidence according to the Criminal Procedure Code. However, because the forensic audit results may be used in the litigation process, the auditor should, as far as possible, consider audit evidence collected to be used as legal evidence, or convert law enforcement tools into legal evidence. At least the audit evidence it has collected will be able to support the information it provides in court as an expert⁵. Article 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code states:

"The judge shall not impose a penalty on any one unless at least two valid evidences he obtains the conviction that a crime is actually committed and that the defendant is guilty of doing so."

Considering the important roles and the duties of the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Internal Control Unit, it is necessary to clarify the implementation of government forensic audit system whether the system is independent and self-contained. Internal auditors should constantly review and follow up to ensure that the reported findings of the inspection have been carried out appropriate measures. Internal audits should ascertain whether a corrective action has been taken and provide expected results, or senior management or the board has accepted the risk of non-corrective action on reported findings. Follow-up by internal auditors is defined as a process for determining the adequacy, effectiveness, and timeliness of various actions undertaken by management.

Internal auditors take role to constantly review and follow up to ensure that the reported findings of the inspection have been carried out appropriate measures. Internal audits should ascertain whether a corrective action has been taken and provide expected results, or senior management or the board has accepted the risk of non-corrective action on reported findings. Follow-up by an internal examiner is defined as a process for determining the adequacy, effectiveness, and timeliness of various actions performed by management against the reported findings of the inspection. A finding may include other relevant findings obtained by the examiner and others. Responsibility for follow-up should be defined in terms of the objectives, authorities, and responsibilities of the internal audit section. Management is responsible for determining the actions that need to be taken in response to the audit findings Reported. The head of the internal audit is responsible for estimating the required management actions, so that the various issues reported as the findings of such examinations can be solved in a timely manner. In determining the extent of the follow-up, the internal auditor should consider the various procedures of matters relating to follow-up, which are carried out by others in the organization.

The various factors that are required to be considered in determining appropriate follow-up procedures are:

- a. The importance of reported findings,
- b. The level of effort and cost required to improve the conditions reported,

⁵ Ardi, Mulia in Audit Forensic Seminar. 2016

- c. Risks that may occur if the corrective action fails,
- d. The degree of difficulty in implementing corrective action, and
- e. Duration required.

Certain findings reported may be very important and require immediate management action. These conditions must be monitored constantly by internal auditors until they are corrected due to possible impacts on the organization. The examination should ensure that action taken on the inspection findings improves the conditions underlying the action. The techniques used to effectively complete the follow-up plan are as follows⁶:

- a. Delivery of reports on audit findings to appropriate management levels, which are responsible for carrying out corrective actions.
- b. Accept and evaluate the management's response to the examination findings during the execution of the examination, or within a reasonable time after the report of the examination results is published. Responses would be more useful if they include sufficient information for the internal audit leader to evaluate the adequacy and timeliness of the corrective action.
- c. Receives periodic improvement reports from management to evaluate management business status to improve previously reported condition.
- d. Receiving and evaluating reports from various other organizations assigned and responsible on various matters relating to the follow-up process.
- e. Report to the management or council on the status of responses to the various examination findings. A signed written report must be issued after an examination of the examination has been completed. A temporary report can be made in writing and submitted formally. The report should state the intent, scope and outcome of the examination; And where deemed necessary, the report shall also contain a statement of the opinion of the examiner.

In the examination report background information and summary report can also be included. Background information, among other things, describes the organizational units and activities that have been examined and provides a variety of relevant information that is explanatory. The auditor can also state the state of various findings, conclusions and recommendations on the prior examination in the examination report. It will indicate whether the report includes a planned inspection or response to a request or order. Where indicated, a summary of the report should be made in accordance with the contents set forth in the inspection report. The examination findings result from a comparative process between "What should be there" and "what turned out to be there". From the results of the comparison, the internal auditor has a basis for making a report where the circumstances are found to be in accordance with the criteria. The examination report also has to make a statement about the recognition of satisfactory employment results. The findings should be based on the following things.

- a. Criteria: the various standards, measures, or expectations used in evaluating and/or verifying (what should be).
- b. Condition: that is the real evidence found by the examiner in the execution of the examination (what turns out to be there).
- c. Reasons: the reasons put forward for the difference between expected conditions and actual conditions (why there is a difference).
- d. Consequences: the risks or losses faced by the organizational unit of the inspected party and/or other organizational units due to the presence of conditions that are not in accordance with the criteria (impact of the difference). In determining the level of risk or loss, internal auditors should consider also the possible consequences of these findings on the financial statements of the organization.
- e. In the finding report, it can also include recommendations, results that have been reached by the parties examined, and other helpful information that is not listed elsewhere⁷.

Conclusions or opinions are the results of an examination of the impacts of findings on the activities examined. Conclusions always place findings in perspective based on the implications of the findings as a whole. When included in the examination report, the conclusions may include the entire scope of the examination or specific aspects. Conclusions may include, but are not limited to, whether the objectives and targets of the operation or program are aligned with the organization's goals and objectives, whether the goals and objectives of the organization will be achieved, and whether the activities examined function as expected.

Reports may include recommendations for various developments that may be achieved, acknowledgment of widespread activity and corrective action. Recommendations are based on the findings and conclusions of the examination. Recommendations are made with the aim of requesting action to improve on existing circumstances or improve operations. In the recommendations can be suggested various approaches needed to improve or improve the implementation of activities. The suggestion will be used as a guide for management in achieving the desired results. Recommendations may be specific or general. For example, under certain circumstances it is necessary to make recommendations about a general action and specific advice for the implementation of such actions.

In other circumstances, suggestions for the conduct of investigations or further research are appropriate. The results that have been reached by the inspected party, in the sense of progress achieved since the last examination or the implementation of a well-controlled operation, may be included in the inspection report. This information should be included to describe the situation in a fair and provide the right perspective and maintain a balance of inspection reports.

⁶ Tugiman, Hiro. (1997). Standar Profesional Audit Internal. (p. 75-78). Jakarta: Kanisius

⁷ *ibid*

The ideal legal model for empowering a forensic audit on the Internal Supervisory Unit in dealing with the desired corruption in Indonesia is the Rational Model. The Rational Model emphasizes both efficiency and economic aspects. As it is mandated in Article 3 of Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reforms Number PER/87/M.PAN/8/2005, Human Resource Demands Government Apparatus in carrying out its responsibility has an obligation to change attitude, action, and behavior toward efficient, efficient, discipline and anti-corruption, collusion and nepotism work culture systematically and continuously. The role models within the community further reinforces the conclusion that the desired model of corruption prevention policy is the Rational Model.

The rational model as the policy model desired to be applied in the effort to tackle corruption is a more aspirational policy to achieve the desired end goal of the policy, so that it can bring satisfactory results according to the wishes of the community and the legal liability attached to the person of the legal subject. It is based on the real condition, aspirations and wishes of respondents in accordance with their duties and authority in each work unit as research data, and from the data obtained are shown as follows:

- a. The coping policy of corruption issued by its intended content is the aspiration of all staff in the work unit;
- b. Corruption control policies issued should emphasize on the efficiency aspects of workload on the work unit concerned.
- c. Corruption prevention policies should be made as derivatives of existing policies originating from the central Government.
- d. Corruption prevention policy as a guide for all employees to carry out their respective duties.
- e. Corruption prevention policies should be elaborated and made by the highest BUMN leaders, i.e. the Minister of SOEs.

The implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Bureaucracy Reforms Number PER/87/M.PAN/8/2005 on Guidelines for Improving the Implementation of Efficiency, Savings and Work Discipline is supported by the expectation or willingness of the entire community for financial transparency and good supervision. The existence of technical guidelines or standard work guidelines, thereby reducing the risk of misuse of authority or corruption in their respective working units in order to have security and comfort in the work, indicating that the desired corruption coping policy is a Rational Model for Rapprochement Policy.

The Rational Styles Model emphasizes both efficiency and economic aspects. Human Resource Demands Government Apparatus in carrying out its responsibility to be obliged to change attitude, action, and behavior toward efficient, efficient, discipline and anti-corruption, collusion and nepotism work culture and systematically and continuously Role models and role models within the community as regulated in Article 3 of Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform No. PER/87/M.PAN / 8/2005 further reinforces the conclusion that the desired model of corruption prevention policy in Indonesia is the Rational Search Model. Rational search as a model of policy desired to be applied in the effort to tackle corruption is a more aspirational policy to achieve the desired end goal of the policy, so that it can bring satisfactory results.

In determining the criterion of legal liability limits should reflect the value of justice in society, both in a distributive and substantive manner. The criteria for limitation of liability in the field of marriage is not necessarily in accordance with the criteria of limitation of responsibility in the field of civil law other. Differences of these criteria are possible because the value of job quality, consequences and responsibilities and the results are not the same. The criteria for limitation of liability in law must also reflect the values of social justice. The maturity boundary between the act of theft and the act of rape must be distinguished. Which manifestation is only appropriate for the adult and what action is made possible by the immature person must also be identified. Classification of legal liability limits. This classification is based on the quality of its actions and the value of its responsibilities.

IV. Conclusion.

The empowerment of Internal Supervisory Unit (ISU) in the SOEs by performing forensic auditing is very impertinent in law enforcement and corruption prevention efforts. Evidence-seeking process as well as an assessment of the suitability of the audit evidence or findings with the evidentiary measures required for the trial process. Forensic audits are an extension of the application of standardized audit procedures to the collection of evidence to the needs of trial in court. This audit covers certain procedures or stages performed with the intent to produce evidence. Forensic audits are more directed towards cases of evidence of financial irregularities or corruption. The object of forensic auditing is financial information that may (presumably) contain an element of deviation. The deviation could be an act that harming a company's finances, a person, or even a country. Audit findings from the results of this examination can be used as evidence for investigators. Therefore, the role of forensic audit is very central and supportive in law enforcement efforts against corruption, especially those that occurs in State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).

From this study, it can be concluded that the most suitable model for SPI empowerment in the Internal Control Unit of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) with forensic audits to overcome corruption is the Rational Search Model. This is based on the real condition, aspirations and desires of SOEs employees in accordance with the duties and authorities of the Internal Control Unit of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). This model can be implemented thoroughly since it can give the form and limit of the Internal Control Unit of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in conducting forensic audits, the data obtained are shown as follows:

- a. The results of investigative / forensic audits conducted by the auditor may be followed up with an investigation or investigation by investigators or investigators from the Police, Attorney or Corruption Eradication Commission.
- b. The investigator or investigator of the Police, Attorney or Corruption Eradication Commission may ask the auditor to carry out a forensic audit as part of their investigation or investigation;

- c. If an indication of corruption is identified, the auditor will generally conduct exposure in the presence of investigator or investigator from the Police, Attorney or Corruption Eradication Commission prior to preparing the report of the investigative / forensic audit result;
- d. Report of investigative audit result made by the auditor based on the power of oath of office / profession can be used as evidence of letter as referred to in Article 184 paragraph 3 jo Article 187 in penal code.

From the aspect of legal culture concerning legal culture which is human attitude (including legal culture of Internal Control Unit of State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) in conducting forensic audit) to law and legal system. Whatever the structuring of the legal structure to enforce the established rule of law and how well the quality of legal substance created without legal culture supported by people involved in the system and society then the prevention of corruption will not run effectively, the data obtained is shown as follows :

- a. Providing a corruption coping policy issued by its intended content is an aspiration of all staff in the work unit;
- b. The corruption coping policy issued should emphasize the efficiency aspects of the workload on the work unit concerned.
- c. Corruption prevention policies should be made as derivatives of existing policies originating from the central Government.
- d. Corruption prevention policy as a guide for all employees to carry out their respective duties.
- e. The policy of corruption should be elaborated and made by the SOE's leader, the Minister of SOEs.
- f. Considering the importance of ISU empowerment by performing forensic audit in preventing and eradication corruption and frauds, there were several recommendations to support the institutional of forensic auditors in each ISU-SOE as follows:
 - a. The role of forensic auditing should be enhanced primarily to form individuals from ISU auditors who are anti fraud. For this purpose, it is necessary to extend training and education for auditors to develop the auditor's expertise, especially in the field of Forensic Auditing through an accredited official body.
 - b. In an effort to eradicate systematic fraud and corruption, the existence of forensic audits is necessary in order to reveal the existence of a corruption (fraud) practice that is detrimental to the state's finances. It is time for the good auditors who work in the government environment that is the auditor of government institution as well as internal auditors (Internal Audit Unit) in SOEs to establish intensive Communication Forum in synergy and collaborate to equate perceptions and steps to empower the potential so that in the disclosure of the fraud case can be faster and smoother.'
 - c. It is necessary to apply auditing standards of auditor at related institutions, such as Internal Audit Unit at various SOEs. The results of auditor work in the form of Report of Audit Result should be one of the evidence in determining the element of financial loss of State in criminal justice process. In this regard, it is necessary to establish legislation regulating the role of the auditor and the position of forensic audit as an integral part of the evidence that explains the existence of Fraud, Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism.
 - d. The supervision and law enforcement institutions to be clarified and confirmed through the synergy of the examination by utilizing the potential of forensic audit in each ISU in state owned-enterprises.
 - e. Changing / revising the provisions of SOEs law where the position of SPI is not under the CEO but in a shareholder structure.
 - f. Changing the organization of Finance and Development Supervision Board to "Government Performance Monitoring Agency" by collaborating the existence of government apparatus and SOEs Internal Auditor integratedly responsible to the President.

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