

Insight and Oversight Function of BPK to Improve the Management of Indonesian Migrant Workers

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the role of BPK through insight and oversight function to improve the management of the Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI) program. The study was conducted using a qualitative approach by analyzing the contents of the performance audit report as well as the viewpoint/opinion of BPK regarding Indonesian migrant workers released by BPK from 2010 to 2021. Various performance audits are carried out periodically by BPK by targeting PMI recipient countries with multiple characteristics, which determine different strategies regarding the dynamics of policies in PMI recipient countries. This study concludes that BPK plays a significant role in encouraging the improvement of PMI management through various performance audit recommendations and viewpoints/opinions. These audit recommendations have carried out the insight and oversight functions related to governance and implementation of the PMI program, as well as policies that need to be improved accordingly. Traditionally seen as only conducting financial audits, performance audits conducted by BPK, primarily through insight and oversight functions, can improve government management related to the Indonesian Migrant Workers program.

KEYWORDS:

Indonesian Supreme Audit Institution, insight and foresight , performance audit, migrant workers

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian Migrant Workers (Pekerja Migran Indonesia/PMI, formerly Tenaga Kerja Indonesia/TKI) are recognized as significant foreign exchange heroes. As Indonesian citizen who will, is currently doing, or has done work to earn wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (Wahyuni & Sihalo, 2022), they will need the role of the Government of Indonesia in the context of providing them protection and also undertake the management of Indonesian migrant workers program. According to Tjiptoherijanto and Manurung (2017), the scope of public services in the current era of globalization is not limited to citizens who live in that country but also citizens who are in other countries or have an international dimension. According to Aeni (2017), poverty is a factor that drives the decision for Indonesian citizens to pursue opportunities as migrant workers.

Data from the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (formerly abbreviated as BNP2TKI and currently known as BP2MI) shows that from 2010 to 2012, as many as 1.66 million

Indonesian migrant workers came from 33 provinces and 482 cities/regencies throughout Indonesia and were placed in 64 destination countries. In 2019 Indonesia sent 276,553 PMIs, consisting of 133,993 Formal PMIs and 142,560 Informal PMIs, where the Informal PMI placement rate exceeded 50 percent. Based on gender, the composition is 85,316 men and 191,237 women. When viewed from the level of education, it consists predominantly of Diploma and Basic Education graduates, as many as 32 post-graduates, 1,495 undergraduates, 2,463 Diplomas, 82,242 high school graduates, 101,440 junior high school graduates, and 88,881 elementary school graduates (BNP2TKI/BP2MI, 2020). The largest recipient countries for Indonesian migrant workers in 2020 are Malaysia, with 1.63 million people; Saudi Arabia, with 0.83 million people; Taiwan, with 282,000 people; Hong Kong, with 231,000 people; and other countries, with 231,000 people. Yearly PMI placement abroad from 2014 to 2020 is shown in Figure 1.

According to the remittance data, in the third quarter of 2018, remittances from Indonesian migrant workers in Saudi Arabia were the highest, with a total value of 2.9 bil-

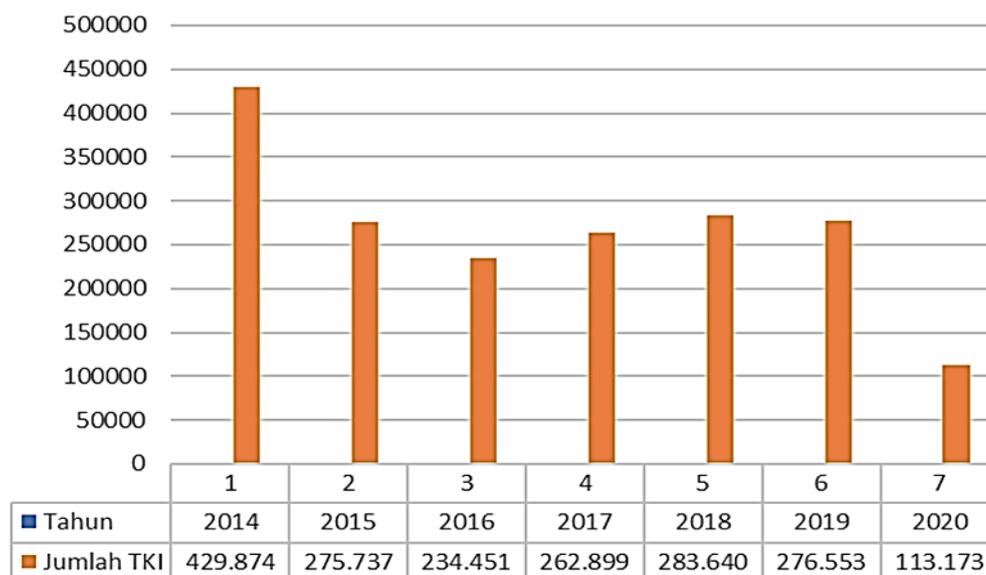


Figure 1. PMI Placement Abroad 2014 - 2020

Source: BNP2TKI/BP2MI, (2018), (2020)

lion dollars, followed by remittances of Indonesian migrant workers working in Malaysia, with a total value of 2.7 billion dollars, in Taiwan reaching an amount of 1.4 billion dollars, those working in Hong Kong contributed 1 billion dollars, and Indonesian migrant workers in Singapore contributed 284 million dollars to the national economy (Rizky, Rachmawati., & Wulandari, 2021). The total remittances sent by 3.2 million Indonesian migrant workers in 2020 amounted to 9.42 billion US dollars, with details based on the leading country of PMI placement shown in Figure 2.

In addition to the enormous potential for remittances generated, the placement of Indonesian migrant workers in various destination countries is also faced with multiple problems that the government and relevant stakeholders must address (Hanifah, 2020). Among these multi-faceted problems are the large number of low-skilled informal workers who dominate PMI, which gives rise to complaints from employers, the non-fulfillment of Indonesian migrant workers' fundamental rights, unilateral job termination, and often leads to cases of

torture (Nizar, Inayah, & Dwijono, 2018; Sumiyati, 2013). Moreover, pre and post-placement management, both legal and illegal (Anwar & Idami, 2020), and a minimum understanding of the local country's language, culture, and laws often lead to various humanitarian or legal problems.

Nahartini, Dewi, Fitriah, Defianty, and Anasy (2021) state that the lack of English proficiency has often led to misunderstandings between Indonesian migrant workers and employers, causing unfavorable PMI competitive positions compared to other countries. On the other hand, Kusdarini, Puspitasari, Sakti, and Wahyuni (2021) state that usually, Indonesian migrant workers do not have sufficient legal literacy, causing exploitation in many occurrences. According to Widodo and Belgradoputra (2019), the maximum protection of Indonesian migrant workers can be achieved if government authorities and relevant stakeholders implement the laws and regulations consistently. Moreover, Yazid (2018) identifies the significant role of such women migrant worker advocates in addressing the women migrant worker problems.

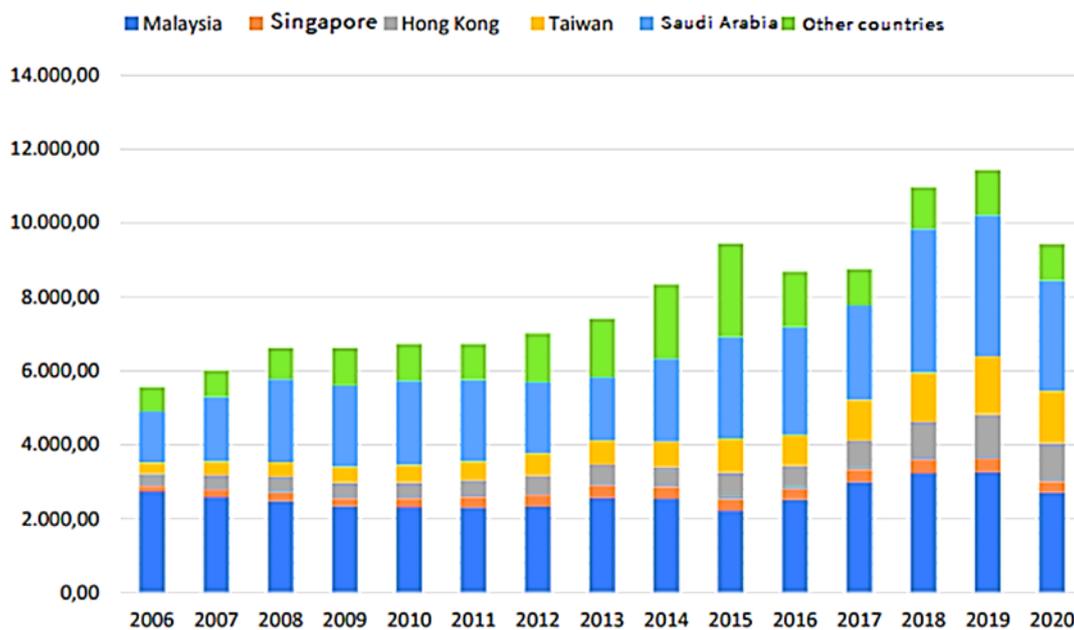


Figure 2. Remittances Based on PMI Placement (US \$ Million), 2006-2020

Source: Rizky et al., (2021)

In the context of PMI management, as the external auditor of the government, BPK can play an active role in audits, especially through the type of performance audit. Dwiputrianti (2011) emphasized the importance of public sector audit reports by recommending the importance of performance accountability to avoid government programs/activities that do not achieve the desired targets or waste state finances. Hence, there is a need for audits beyond financial audits by emphasizing audits to encourage people's welfare through performance audits. The number, complexity, and quality of performance audits carried out by BPK continue to increase in line with the process of developing performance audit capacity, as shown in Figure 3.

The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI) 300 par-10 (INTOSAI, 2013) emphasizes the importance of performance audits to provide new information, analysis or insights, and recommendations for improvement. Performance audits provide knowledge or value by (1) providing analysis of new insights, i.e. broader or deeper analysis or new perspectives; (2) making existing information more accessible to various stakeholders; (3) providing independent views or conclusions based on audit evidence; and (4) providing

recommendations based on analysis of audit findings.

The United States Government Accountability Office formulated the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) maturity accountability model in 2006 that was accommodated by INTOSAI in 2007, where the model was introduced by Anwar Nasution, the Chairman of BPK from 2004–2009. This model became a reference in seeking the organizational maturity model of BPK, especially through BPK's Strategic Planning (Mukthadir, 2015; Prabhawa & Prasajo, 2021). According to this model, Supreme Audit Institutions can undertake three roles, namely oversight function, which is to improve the effectiveness of financial supervision, insight function to increase insight into public policy, and foresight function or a review of alternative future options (Sendjaja, Rismanto, & Andrianto, 2015).

Based on the preceding, this study is conducted to explore the performance audit by BPK regarding the management of Indonesian migrant workers by the government. While another study has focused primarily on PMI management actors, this study focuses on the role of external audit institutions that audit government programs related to managing and protecting Indone-

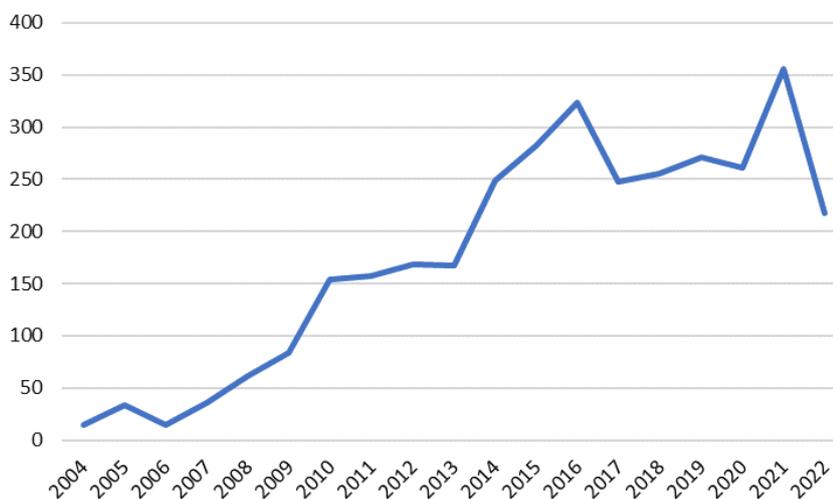


Figure 3. The Number of Performance Audit Conducted by the BPK 2008 - 2022
Source: Andrianto, Sudjali, & Karunia (2021); BPK (2022)

sian migrant workers involving other stakeholders. BPK has been traditionally seen as only conducting financial audits. Therefore performance audit conducted by BPK, especially through insight and oversight function, has opened opportunities to improve government management. Hence, this study is also intended to provide constructive input in the field of administrative science/public policy in the Indonesian context through the performance audit practices carried out by BPK, especially concerning PMI management. The rest of the article will explain the literature review, the research method that has been applied, the analysis and discussion, and a conclusion and recommendation.

Literature Review

Migrant workers and their potential

According to Sørensen (2016), development-related migration proceeds in complex and interdependent ways. Global inequalities in access to decent work, resources, education, health care, human rights, and other livelihood conditions explain why individuals, families, and communities migrate between countries. According to Tirtosudarmo and Mulyani (2013), the demand for Indonesian workers from the Gulf countries, Malaysia, Singapore, and Hong Kong has increased since the mid-1980s. Furthermore, research conducted by Maksum, Tsay, and Muhammad (2021) concluded that both Indonesia and Taiwan benefited economically from migrant workers through the remittances from Indonesian income and the fulfillment of the workforce and geopolitical aspects for Taiwan. Likewise, natural disasters and man-made disasters are often followed by humanitarian crises, another essential factor that drives migration.

According to Widodo and Belgradoputra (2019), Indonesian migrant workers are every Indonesian citizen who will, is currently,

or has worked and receives wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia is one of the sending migrant workers in the world, and the largest placement areas for Indonesian Migrant Workers are the Asia Pacific and the Middle East. In Indonesia, the release of remittance data for PMI is conducted by the Bank of Indonesia, as quoted by the Harkat Negeri Foundation (Rizky et al., 2021).

Linking migration to development is not new (Sorensen, 2016). The growth of remittances or even counter-cyclical capacity in times of economic recession explains why development-migration discussions take place in international institutions such as the World Bank, regional development banks, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and International Organization for Migration (IOM). Furthermore, Sørensen (2016) also states that the proposed mechanism to strengthen the link between migration and development requires regulatory objectives to facilitate migration and mobility of people in a safe, orderly, and responsible way through implementation and well-managed policies.

Furthermore, Sørensen (2016) explained that since the mid-2000s, international efforts have encouraged migration to support development through remittances. Organizational measures began to focus on collective remittances transferred by diaspora or other organized migrant groups. Unlike individual remittances, collective remittances can more easily be directed to community development projects in infrastructure, health care, and education or invested in productive areas that generate local employment, with the potential for a significant multiplier effect on the local economy.

Migrants and migrant organizations linking people living abroad with their communities

and/or countries of origin have emerged as essential development agents. Migrant remittances are a significant source of external development financing, although accurate data are difficult to obtain. Research by Muksin, Shabana, and Tohari (2019) shows that PMI's online communication with their families in their home countries is related to financial management to solve their domestic problems and to fulfill secondary needs, such as property/house and land/rice fields assets. The primary source of official data on migrant remittances comes from each country's annual balance of payments records, compiled in the Balance of Payments Yearbook published annually by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The largest volume of remittances is sent directly from migrants to family members left in their home countries, generally used to meet basic needs, such as food, education, and health care. Migrants can also send money to build or repair housing. In addition, remittances also generate direct demand for products and services in the destination area, thus creating a multiplier effect. According to Sørensen (2016), research on transnational migration through economic sociology has demonstrated the macroeconomic developmental impacts of migration beyond remittances directed to the Global South, including multiplier effects in financial arrangements and international trade and cultural production and consumption. Research conducted by Wahyuni and Sihalo (2022) shows a strong relationship between remittance delivery rates and the level of household welfare of migrant workers.

Many of the changes brought about by migration include another important transfer, namely "social remittances"; ideas, practices, identities, and social capital flowing from the communities of the receiving country to the sending country. Remittances of "social

money" are transferred by migrants during home visits or exchanged by mail, telephone, internet, or other modern forms of communication. They can promote migrant entrepreneurship across borders. International development-migration cooperation has generally limited the understanding of social remittances to skills transfer.

Bringing together migration issues and development policies of various governments and international organizations, according to Sørensen (2016), a Global Commission on International Migration was founded in 2005 to promote a more coherent, comprehensive, and global response to migration issues. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) annual meeting seeks to establish a new global process designed to enhance the positive impact of migration on development by adopting a more consistent policy approach, identifying new instruments and best practices, exchanging knowledge and experience on innovative ways and methods, and building cooperative relationships between various actors involved.

According to Ely, Tuhulele, and Daties (2022), various international regulatory instruments have regulated the protection of migrant workers, including the 2006 Maritime Labor Convention, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 188 concerning the Work in Fishing Convention, then the International Convention on The Protection of The Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). However, the occurrence of COVID-19 globally is the latest challenge that can cause health, economic, and psychosocial problems, unemployment, and reduce the number of sending migrant workers abroad (Rahmawati & Kamilah, 2020; Elviandri & Shaleh, 2022, Aswindo et al., (2021).

Performance audit by BPK

Performance audit is a relatively new practice at the Indonesian Supreme Audit Institution (BPK) as its development has been intensive since 2006. The emergence of this type of audit began with the enactment of Law number 15 of 2004 concerning Audits on the Management and Responsibility of State Finances, which was strengthened with Law number 15 of 2006 concerning BPK. Both laws explicitly introduce performance audits as a type of audit at BPK.

The emergence of performance audits is mainly due to the strengthening of attention to the public sector, significant public sector restructuring, SAI-led initiatives, similar developments in other countries, government initiatives, and the mandate to carry out this type of audit (Manaf, 2010). Performance audits provide benefits for the government to improve the quality of state management and/or improve government services to the community (INTOSAI, 2013). ISSAI 300 defines a *performance audit* as “an independent examination of the efficiency and effectiveness of government activities, programs, and organizations, taking into account economic aspects, intending to push towards improvement.”

Performance audits have various names, including in England; according to Parker, Jacobs, and Schmitz (2018), which is known as value for money (VFM) auditing, and in Canada, it is called comprehensive auditing (Everett, 2013). Performance audit focuses more on assessing whether a program, activity, or organization is managed economically, efficiently, and effectively (3E). In addition to providing an assessment of the 3E aspects, when auditors find problems that hinder the entity's performance, auditors are required to provide recommendations for improvement. Hence, performance audits aim to correct existing weaknesses, not only find errors

and determine who should be responsible for these errors. However, the scope of performance auditing could be expanded beyond 3E's, which are environment (and sustainability) (Irawan & McIn-tyre-Mills, 2016), equity (Johnsen et al., 2019; Reichborn-Kjennerud, 2013), and ethics (Bringselius, 2018).

In the context of an audit with an SDGs perspective, according to INTOSAI Development Initiative (IDI), the following three things are always considered in designing the audit, namely policy coherence, multi-stakeholder engagement, and leaving no one behind (IDI, 2020). Meanwhile, BPK's contribution to the impact of audits, according to IDI (2021), is determined by the value chain, which for performance audits is determined by (1) outputs: namely coverage, quality, timeliness, and issuance of audit reports; (2) outcome: follow-up by the Legislative and implementation of recommendations by the government, and (3) the role of SAI in building impact through improving public services and improving people's quality of life.

According to Tjokroamidjojo (1991, in Tjiptoherijanto and Manurung, 2017), public administration primarily performs policy formulation, controls administrative elements, and uses organizational dynamics. PMI management must be well prepared, starting from the recruitment, placement, and repatriation stages. Furthermore, PMI management must be coordinated across stakeholders to encourage its effectiveness. It is necessary to ensure the sound management of PMI that performs to achieve the effectiveness and efficiency of this program for the preparation and protection of Indonesian migrant workers as a whole, as well as encouraging the delivery of skilled migrant workers. Indonesia's Human Capital Index (HCI) is in 87th position, 157 in the world, or 6th in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's relatively low HCI

rating affects the quality of Indonesian Migrant Workers, so according to Solechan, Utami, and Azhar (2020), it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of Indonesian Migrant Workers to increase their bargaining power in the international world.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses qualitative content analysis to identify key information in the Audit Report (Laporan Hasil Pemeriksaan, LHP) of BPK's Performance audit and BPK's viewpoints regarding the management of Indonesian Migrant Workers. In addition, a literature study was conducted to strengthen the research's theoretical basis. Statistical data was also obtained, both from institutions that manage PMI, research institutions, and data from the Directorate of Evaluation and Audit Reporting (Direktorat Evaluasi Pelaporan Pemeriksaan, Direktorat EPP) of the BPK. The study is also enriched by information from various online media.

Qualitative research methods have four data collection techniques: observation, interviews, documentation, and combination/triangulation. As a form of triangulation, discussions were held with experts from the auditor and auditee regarding Indonesian migrant workers and the role of BPK's performance audit in improving PMI management. Data processing is carried out in conjunction with collecting data and information. Since the start of the preliminary research, data processing has been carried out until the research proposal is compiled. During the interviews, data, and information collected at the research location, data processing was carried out in more depth and continued with checking the validity of the data. Data validity or data credibility is carried out by asking for confirmation of the data obtained from the interview results and comparing the data with other data and related information.

The final stage is interpreting data and information checked for validity using a triangulation analysis approach.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In addition to the potential for remittances and foreign exchange generated, discussing Indonesian migrant workers in other countries is also necessary to address the various problems surrounding them. Behind the vast potential to develop the country/region of origin, the BPK's performance audit results show that there are many problems related to Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad, which have many implications for legal and humanitarian issues. Research conducted by Zein, Kurnia, and Putra (2021) in the Nunukan Regency area concluded that to minimize the number of illegal migrant workers, there are legal protection efforts and the closure of illegal cross-border routes by the government.

According to Rahayu (2011), in some cases, sending migrant workers involves elements of human trafficking, such as threats or acts of violence, fraud, debt bondage, forced labor, or slavery-like conditions. Furthermore, according to Nasirin (2020), the main problems of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia are low qualifications and no assurance of qualifications by professional certification bodies. Various parties should help to resolve these Indonesian Migrant Workers, according to Saleh, Utami, and Oktafiani (2019), including the Indonesian Student Association in Malaysia, the migrant workers union (Sumardiani, 2014) and its leader (Susanti & Nugroho, 2018).

Along with the development process of performance audit at the BPK, from 2010 to 2021, there has been a performance audit with the theme of TKI/PMI management. Through this performance audit, it is hoped that there will be continuous improvement

through the implementation of various recommendations given. The performance audit with the theme of TKI/PMI is also expected to encourage improvements in governance and resolve various problems that arise during the management of the PMI program. In addition, the escalation of performance audit recommendations into BPK's viewpoint submitted to the President is expected to further encourage the improvement of PMI management. This shows that BPK has stepped into the insight function through BPK recommendations and viewpoints that touch upon aspects of government policy in PMI management.

Based on the results of the search and analysis of data at Direktorat EPP, there are Performance Audit Reports related to TKI/PMI from 2010 to 2021, as shown in the Appendix. Through performance audit, BPK highlighted the management of PMI starting from the establishment of training centers in the areas of origin of PMI, the role of relevant Ministries and technical institutions, Indonesian Representatives in PMI receiving countries, as well as the placement and protection of PMIs both with Government to Government and Private to Private schemes.

Several recommendations for improvement in PMI management are related to PMI policies, governance, and implementation, which are encouraged through various periodic performance audits targeting PMI recipient countries with different characteristics. The strategy carried out by the Government includes utilizing various diplomatic means and anticipatory steps for various opportunities and challenges that can arise at any time, for example, related to amnesty policies in PMI recipient countries.

These efforts must be integrated across Ministries/Agencies by emphasizing synergistic collaboration or a whole government approach.

Based on the results of discussions with the auditors, in formulating recommendations, BPK involves all important stakeholders to increase involvement, and it is hoped that their implementation will be widely accepted. Based on the chronology of the audit themes above, there have been improvements made by the Government, both in terms of regulations, governance, and supporting policies as a follow-up to BPK recommendations. In addition, PMI improvements were made on the service side during recruitment, debriefing, placement, and after repatriation. Various media reports support this government claim, to which BPK auditors have also agreed. Moreover, the number of PMI complaints handled by BNP2TKI is also increasing yearly, providing measures to solve the problems entirely by involving all stakeholders (BNP2TKI, 2020).

Furthermore, according to the Ministry of Manpower, the problems of Indonesian migrant workers are complex and involve many stakeholders, including the Ministry of Manpower, BP2MI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Regional Government, Police, Immigration, and the private sector, as well as the government of the placement country. Performance audits from outside parties that are independent and objective are constructive as input for related parties to improve the quality of PMI placement and protection governance. The results of the Performance Audit conducted by BPK should be a shared reference document for all stakeholders in the PMI placement and protection governance cycle to evaluate regulations, policies, institutions, mechanisms, and synergy between stakeholders.

Hence, BPK has not only carried out its traditional function of oversight but has also touched on insights, including recommendations for a moratorium on sending informal migrant workers to countries that do not yet have protection for migrant workers, encouraging the government to anticipate the momentum of amnesty by the government of Saudi Arabia in

2013, and reviewing the placement of informal migrant workers, and increase formal and professional migrant workers (PMI). Confirming these government efforts result, Low's (2020) research concluded that the pressure from migrant worker sender countries and calls for migrant worker protection regionally and globally had pushed the Malaysian government to do labor reforms. Such labor reforms include a recruitment system through an agreement between Government and Government, increasing ethical issues in the recruitment process, and adopting a zero-cost migration process.

Confirming BPK performance audit results, some of the improvements have been made by the Ministry of Manpower in terms of governance of the placement and protection of migrant workers, including:

1. Review of Cooperation Agreement with Malaysia;
2. One-channel Placement Agreement with Saudi Arabia;
3. Issue Ministry of Manpower Regulation (Permenaker) Number 4 of 2023 concerning Social Security for Indonesian Migrant Workers, replacing Permenaker Number 18 of 2018 as it no longer follows developments and legal needs;
4. Carry out training for labor attaches serving in PMI placement countries so that they can carry out their duties more optimally; and
5. Integrate the service application for Indonesian migrant workers, namely Sisko TKLN (owned by BP2MI), with the SIAPKerja employment service application owned by the Ministry of Manpower.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous description, it can be concluded that BPK plays a significant role in encouraging management improvements through various performance audit recommendations given to all entities related to

Indonesian migrant workers. One of the recommendations by BPK that touch on policy or the implementation of its insight function is to ask the Government to conduct a moratorium on sending informal migrant workers to countries that do not yet have any regulations to protect Indonesian migrant workers and/or to countries that do not yet have a written agreement (MoU) with the Government of Indonesia. In addition, BPK has escalated the results of performance audits related to PMI into viewpoints/opinions submitted directly to the President in order for the President to coordinate across Ministries/Agencies to resolve problems related to PMI. The limitation of this study is that it tends to cover the area of traditional PMI placement, which is closely related to recipient countries. However, this study only covers some areas due to the new characteristics and current PMI trends.

As a suggestion in the future, BPK needs to direct the PMI performance audit in areas that are still not covered by legal protection, for example, Indonesian migrant worker at sea where there are cases of slavery involving fishing boat workers, which are becoming a public concern, or workers across national borders that are susceptible to protection vulnerability. According to Hidayati (2013), jobs that are vulnerable to slavery are those working as domestic workers in the factory and farm sectors and the fishing industry. Therefore, BPK needs to continue to monitor media coverage related to Indonesian migrant workers, both nationally and internationally, by utilizing big data analytics. Another limitation of this study might be related to the response bias of the informant from government officials, which other research can improve.

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APPENDIX

Appendix. Performance Audit Report Related to PMI from 2010 to 2021

No	Year & Performance Audit Nature	Title of Performance Audit Report	Substance of Significant Findings, Problems and/or Recommendations
1.	2010 oversight	Performance Audit Report on Management of Competency-Based Training for Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009 at the Center for the Development of Overseas Job Training in Bekasi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximizing the function of the implementing team through specific job descriptions for members of the training implementation team in organizing training and implementing these tasks; 2. Increase the quantity and quality of instructors; Improve the quality and quantity of facilities and infrastructure.
2.	2011 oversight, insight	Performance Audit Report on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad.	BPK recommends to the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration as well as the Head of BNP2TKI to conduct a thorough evaluation of the legislation, policies, systems, and mechanisms for the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad and to immediately implement a moratorium (temporary suspension of sending) of informal migrant workers to countries that do not yet have regulations/laws that protect Indonesian migrant workers and/or a written agreement (MoU) with the Government of Indonesia
3.	2013 oversight	Performance Audit Report on Placement and Protection of Indonesian Formal Migrant Workers Government to Government Program at the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Service Center for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and Other Related Agencies in Jakarta, Central Java, Japan, and South Korea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The implementation of socialization carried out by BNP2TKI is not integrated, does not involve BP3TKI in the regions, and does not reach rural communities, which are the majority of formal job seekers abroad. 2. The Korean Language Job Training Institute, as an entity that plays an important role in the process of placing Indonesian migrant workers G to G Program in South Korea has not been regulated in an adequate regulation. 3. The Technical Service Commitment Arrangement between BNP2TKI and HRD K has not been adjusted to the current conditions, and the implementation and monitoring of the EPS TOPIK fee refund process are inadequate. 4. CTKI G to G program to South Korea did not receive adequate information about employment and was not given sufficient opportunity to review the Standard Labor Contract (SLC) before signing it. 5. The function of the KTKLN application system as a data collection tool for migrant worker departures is not optimal. 6. The implementation of data collection on the return and empowerment of the Indonesian migrant workers Formal G to G program is not optimal.

No.	Year & Performance Audit Nature	Title of Performance Audit Report	Substance of Significant Findings, Problems and/or Recommendations
4.	2013 oversight	Performance Audit Report on Placement and Protection of Indonesian Formal Migrant Workers Government to Government Program (Placement Period) at the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Service Center for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and Other Related Agencies in Jakarta, Central Java, Japan, and South Korea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Indonesian migrant workers placement database at the Indonesian Representatives in Japan and South Korea does not yet include all data on TKI who enter and work in the country of placement. 2. The problem of overstayer interferes the protection efforts, placement quotas, and the continued placement of Indonesian migrant workers in South Korea. 3. Indonesian migrant workers with fake documents will interfere with the continued placement of TKI G to G in South Korea. 4. The data collection of problematic TKI cases at the RI Representatives in South Korea is not integrated into one database management for handling TKI cases.
5.	2013 oversight, insight	BPK viewpoint/opinion on Amnesty in Saudi Arabia.	<p>Encourage the Indonesian Government to immediately take anticipatory steps to prevent unwanted events after the amnesty period ends, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a cross-Ministerial task force to anticipate the surge in Indonesian migrant workers services; 2. Increase diplomatic efforts to improve the service performance of the Saudi Arabian immigration authorities; 3. Develop guidelines for services for Indonesian Migrant Workers/Indonesian Citizens related to amnesty by considering all the worst possibilities; 4. To collect data on Indonesian Migrant Workers/ Indonesian Citizens regarding the possibility of large-scale repatriation to Indonesia; 5. Take advantage of the amnesty momentum for protection purposes and encourage the acceleration of the signing of the MoU with the Government of Saudi Arabia.
6.	2015 oversight	Performance Audit Report on the Governments Guidance and Supervision in the Placement and Protection of TKI Private to Private Scheme at the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, BNP2TKI, Provincial/District/City Manpower Offices, and Other Related Agencies in DKI Jakarta, West Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and Riau Islands Province.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The law that regulates all stages of the implementation of the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers is available but needs improvement. 2. There are overlapping rules regarding the placement and protection of TKI, which results in confusion in the process of placing and protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers. 3. The financing charged to CTKI is inadequate, among other things, because the cost structure for the placement of TKI has not been fully transparent, detailed, and valid according to actual conditions in the field.

No.	Year & Performance Audit Nature	Title of Performance Audit Report	Substance of Significant Findings, Problems and/or Recommendations
7.	2016 oversight, insight	Performance Audit Report on Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Private to Private Placement Period Stage.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluating the fairness of the Cost Structure by considering the provisions in force in the country of placement and actual conditions. 2. To propose to the President that an integrated cross-ministerial/ institutional team be formed to study further and follow up on the Grand Design for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, which has been prepared by the Ministry of Manpower; 3. To conduct a comprehensive study of the problems of Indonesian Migrant Workers and the underlying/ systemic causes to establish a more comprehensive policy for handling problematic Indonesian Migrant Workers; 4. Reviewing policies for the placement of informal Indonesian Migrant Workers and increasing the placement of formal and professional TKI.
8.	2017 oversight, insight	Performance Audit Report on the Management of Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) Government to Government (G to G) Program at the Ministry of Manpower (Kemnaker), National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (BNP2TKI), and other relevant agencies 2014 until Semester I 2016 in Jakarta, Tokyo, and Seoul.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The organizational structure and working procedures of the Ministry of Manpower and BNP2TKI are not yet fully clear and are implemented by authorized officials and/or employees. 2. The Ministry of Manpower has not yet stipulated regulations regarding the insurance of Indonesian Migrant Workers placed by the Government. 3. The information system for the placement and protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers has not been fully integrated and has not been able to provide accurate and complete information. 4. The preparation of the TKI employment contract with the country of placement in South Korea has not optimally protected the interests of the TKI. 5. Indonesian representatives in Japan and South Korea still need to improve the guidance and supervision and fulfill the rights of Indonesian Migrant Workers in the G to G Program.
9.	2018 oversight	Performance Audit Report on Protection of Indonesian Citizens Abroad at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Other Related Agencies in 2015 and 2016 in Jakarta, Johor Bahru, Jeddah, Los Angeles, and Cape Town.	<p>Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia have not been optimal in providing services in the context of protection for Indonesian Migrant Workers abroad due to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mechanism for self-reporting is unclear for the four representatives tested as the sample, namely the Indonesian Consulate General in Johor Bahru, the Indonesian Consulate General in Jeddah, the Indonesian Consulate General in Cape Town, and the Indonesian Consulate General in Los Angeles; 2. The socialization carried out by representatives of the Republic of Indonesia has not been effective in increasing the awareness of Indonesian citizens to self-report;

No.	Year & Performance Audit Nature	Title of Performance Audit Report	Substance of Significant Findings, Problems and/or Recommendations
			3. Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia have not fully implemented services for Indonesian citizens, especially Indonesian migrant workers, in accordance with applicable local, national and international customs and procedures.
10	2019 oversight	Performance Audit Report on Protection for Indonesian Citizens Abroad at the Indonesian Consulate General in Hong Kong in 2017 and Semester I 2018.	As a preventive measure against the risk of PMI cases, the Indonesian Consulate General in Hong Kong held PMI capacity building activities through welcoming programs, during-stay programs, and exit programs. These efforts have a significant impact on the achievement of settlement of cases handled related to Indonesian citizens and the high level of acceptance of Indonesian citizens in Hong Kong and Macau for efforts to resolve cases carried out by Indonesian representatives.
11	2019 oversight	Performance Audit Report on Protection for Indonesian Citizens Abroad at the Indonesian Embassy in Seoul in 2017 and Semester I 2018.	As a preventive measure against the risk of PMI cases, the Indonesian Embassy in Seoul carries out various information dissemination programs to prevent cases from occurring since PMI arrived in South Korea through a welcoming program. Another achievement is that from the cases that were resolved in 2017, the Indonesian Embassy in Seoul has succeeded in fighting for the financial rights of Indonesian citizens/PMIs and sent them to their heirs in Indonesia with a value of Rp.10,920,416,393.00. This action had a significant impact on the achievement of the target for resolving cases of Indonesian citizens handled and the high level of acceptance of Indonesian citizens in South Korea for efforts to resolve cases carried out by Indonesian representatives.
12	2021 oversight	Performance Audit Report on the Effectiveness of Protecting Indonesian Migrant Workers in the Repatriation Process 2020 until Semester I 2021 at the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency and Other Related Agencies in DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, and East Nusa Tenggara.	BP2MI has had several achievements related to protection for PMI, especially the repatriation of those who are problematic/sick/died to their area of origin from the destination country, including: 1). The Government has released various PMI protection regulations with their derivative rules (Law 18/2017 on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, PP 59/2021 on the Implementation of the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Presidential Regulation 90/2019 concerning the Indonesian Migrant Worker Protection Agency), which forms the basis for the synergy of various stakeholders optimally. 2). BP2MI already has an Integrated Repatriation Information System for PMIs who are problematic/sick/died. 3). BP2MI has taken proactive steps to provide repatriation services for troubled/sick/died PMIs to their areas of origin. Several audit findings that require improvement, including 1). BP2MI does not yet have adequate regulatory support in the PMI repatriation process. 2). BP2MI does not yet have adequate institutional support in the PMI repatriation process. 3). The management of the Integrated Repatriation Information System (Sipunten) is not yet optimal in supporting return services and providing reliable data. and 4). The service for returning problematic PMI is not adequate.