



*The Institute of  
Internal Auditors  
Indonesia*

**2019**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**EMPOWERING INTERNAL AUDITORS**

**The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia**

[www.ia-indonesia.org](http://www.ia-indonesia.org)

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# **TO OUR MEMBERS: HIGHLIGHT**

## Quick Facts

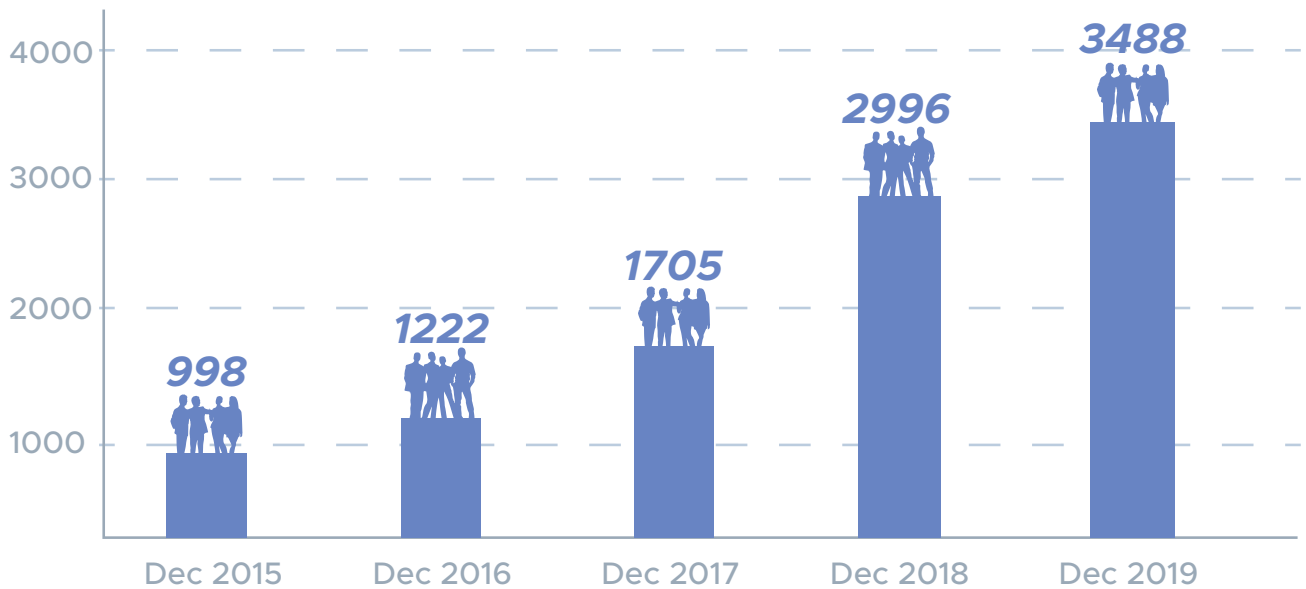
Description	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Memberships	3.488	2.996	1.705	1.222	998
Conferences Participants	452	580	485	422	385
Training Participants	725	682	655	430	113
Certification Holders	571	505	470	449	435

## Financial

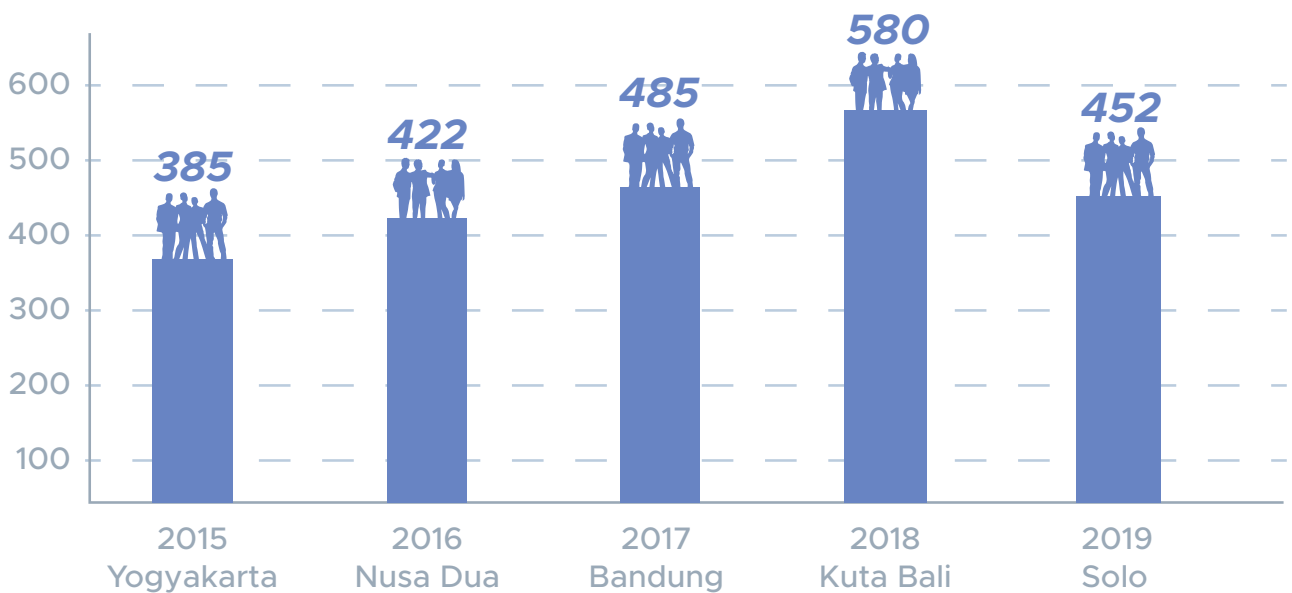
Description	2019	2018	2017
Revenues	17.537	15.829	11.412
<b>Gross Contribution</b>	<b>4.760</b>	<b>5.338</b>	<b>2.932</b>
General Administration	4.357	5.086	2.875
<b>Operating Contribution</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>57</b>
Total Assets	3.241	3.583	2.082
Net Assets	2.378	2.373	2.081

*\*in million rupiah*

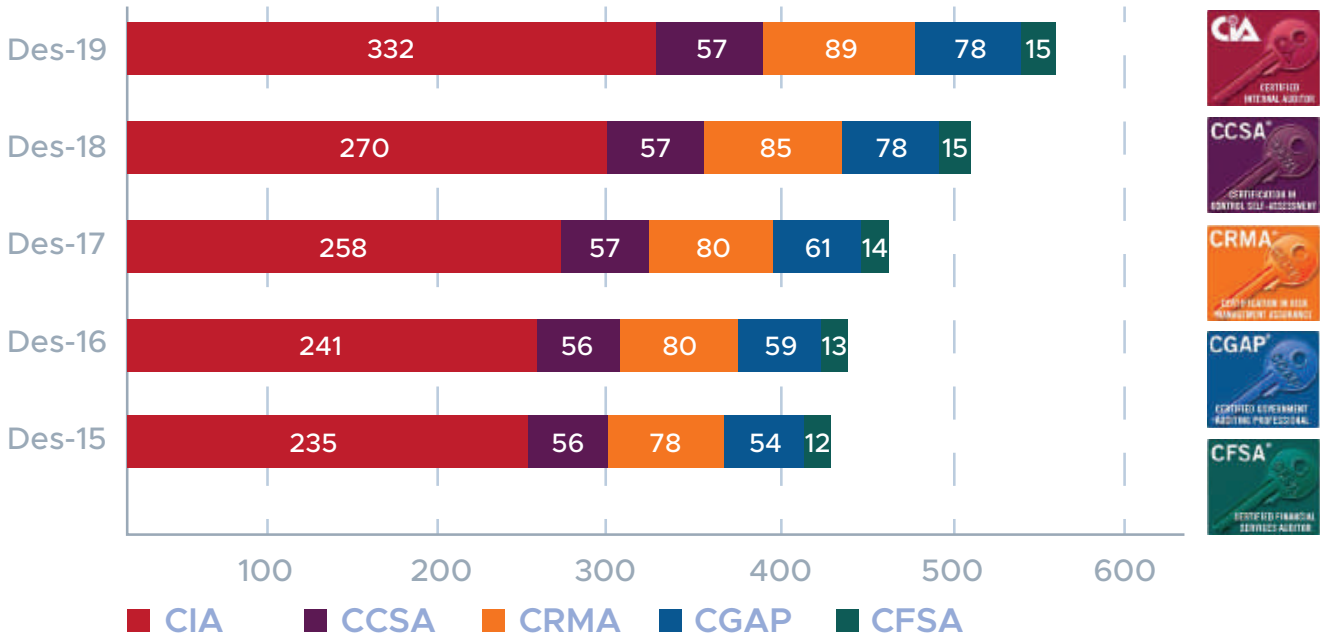
## Number of IIA Indonesia Members



## National Conference Participants

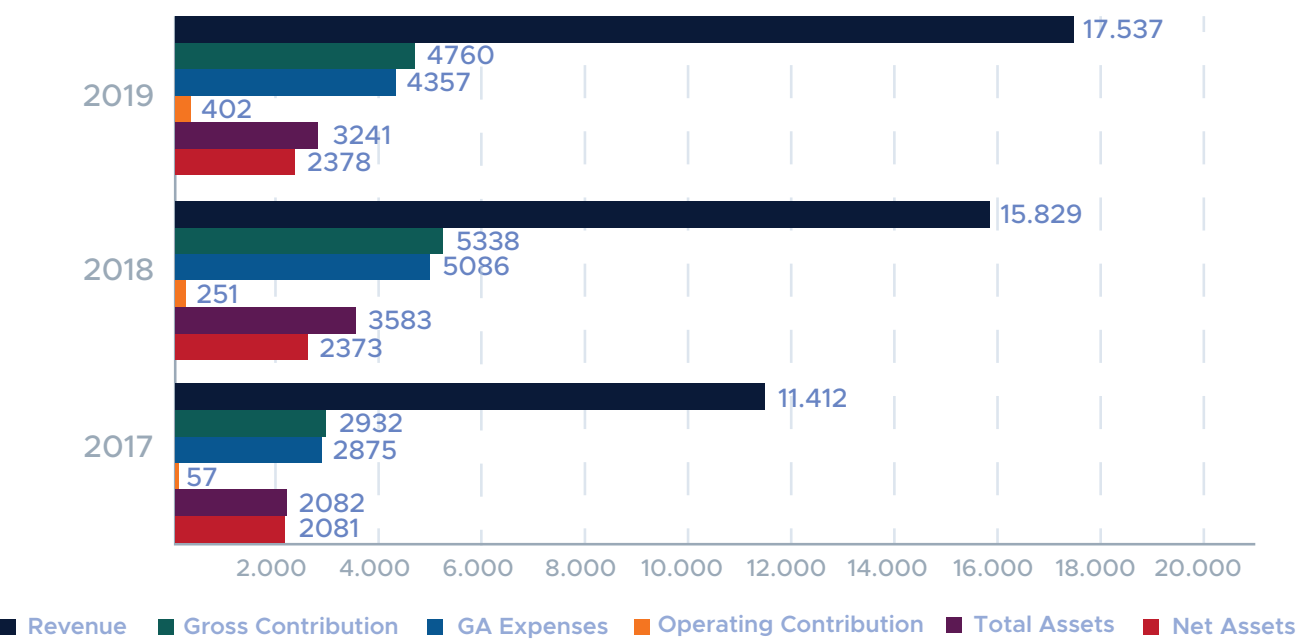


# Certification Holder



# Financial Position

*\*in million rupiah*



# PROFIL IIA INDONESIA

No	Deskripsi	Penjelasan
1	Nama Organisasi	Institut Internal Auditor Indonesia (IIA Indonesia)
2	Akta Pembentukan	15 September 1988. Akta Notaris Nomor 25, Notaris Aswendi Kamui, S.H.
3	Akta Terkini	17 Juli 2018. Akta Notaris Nomor 15. Notaris Kurnia C Dewi, S.H.
4	Akuntan Publik	KAP Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan (Terafiliasi dengan Crowe)
5	Penasehat Hukum	Albone, Darwin & Associates

# IIA INDONESIA PROFILE

No	Description	Explanation
1	Organization Name	The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia (IIA Indonesia)
2	Establishment Deed	15 September 1988, Notarial Deed No 25, Notary Aswendi Kamuli,SH
3	Current Deed	17 July 2018, Notarial Deed No 15, Notary Kurnia C Dewi, SH
4	Public Accountant	KAP Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan (Affiliated with Crowe)
5	Lawyer	Albone, Darwin & Associates

# Board of Governors

Term 2018-2021



- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Hari Setianto       | 8 Joni Pathibang        |
| 2 Angela I Simatupang | 9 Mohamad Hassan        |
| 3 Fandhy H Siregar    | 10 Rama Kurnia          |
| 4 Suryaningrum        | 11 Revoldi Siringoringo |
| 5 Dewi Andriati       | 12 Rizki Rangkuti       |
| 6 Hartian S Widhanto  | 13 Rudy Hartono         |
| 7 I Made Suandi       | 14 Subagio Tjahjono     |



# BOARD OF GOVERNORS PROFILE



## Hari Setianto

Ak, MSocSc, CIA, CCSA, CFSA, CGAP, CRMA, CFE, CISA, GRCP, QIA, CRMP

### President

Director in TNCA, Tbk and Audit Committee IBST Tbk



## Joni Pathibang

MBA, CMA, QIA, CIBA, CBV

Governor - Advocacy and Public Sector Committee

CEO PT Samudera Sinergi Digital



## Angela Indirawati Simatupang

MCom, CIA, CRISC, CRMA, CICP, ERMCP, GRCP, GRCA, CFE

### Vice President

Director RSM International



## Mohamad Hassan

MAFIS, QIA, CRMA, CRMP, CA, CACP, CPMA, GGIA

Governor - Technical Assistance Committee

Academic Director PPIA YPIA



## Fandhy Haristha Siregar

MKom, CIA, CISA, CGEIT, CISSP, CISM, CRISC, CRMA, CEH, CEP-PM, QIA, Cobit5, CCSA, GRCP, GRCA

### Secretary

CAE LPEI



## Rama Kurnia

SE, M.Ak, CIA, CPSAK, CRBA, CCO, CMA, CRMP, QIA, CFA

Governor - Academic Relation Committee

Internal Audit Specialist at SKK Migas



## Suryaningrum

SE, Ak., QIA, ERMCP, BCMCP, QRMP, CA

### Treasurer

Chief Audit and Risk Management Advisory PT Astra Otopart, Tbk



## Revoldi Siringoringo

SE, Ak, MPsiT, CA, CIA, CCSA, CGAP, CPMA, QIA, ACC, GRCP, GRCA

Governor - Training Committee

BPKP



## Dewi Andriati

SE, Ak, M.Ak, QIA, CIA, CRMA, GRCA

Governor - Membership Committee

Senior Manager Broader Assurance Service - PWC Indonesia



## Rizki Rangkuti

SE, MMT, CCSA, CRMA, GRCP, GRCA, CIDA

Governor - Conference Committee

Director of Insight Consulting



## Hartian Surya Widhanto

MSc.(Eng), CIA, CISA, CRISC, CRMA

Governor - Research Committee

Seasoned Practitioner in IT Governance, Risk Management, and Assurance



## Rudy Hartono

MM, CFE, CCPS, QIA

Governor - Volunteer Relation Committee

CFO PT LRT Jakarta



## I Made Suandi

M.Sc, CRMP, CIA, CRMA

Governor - Guidance Translation Committee

Assistant Manager at Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan



## Subagio Tjahjono

SE, MM, CIA, CISA, CFE, CRISC, CPA, ASEAN CPA

Governor - Certification Committee

CAE PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia, Tbk

## Komite Audit

Pengurus IIA Indonesia pada tahun 2018 telah membentuk Komite Audit. Pembentukan ini sesuai dengan Anggaran Dasar Pasal 10.4.

Komite Audit ini memiliki tugas melakukan pengawasan kegiatan Institut termasuk penseleksian dan penilaian kinerja Akuntan Publik.



**J. Sindu Adisuwono**

CIA, QIA, CACP

Audit Committee Chairman

Presiden Komisaris PT BCA Finance



**Alexander Zulkarnain**

Dr, MM, CIA, CCSA

Audit Committee Member

Inspector Head of Itjen Kemenkeu



**Zayarwan Zain**

SE Ak, CFE, CIA, CRMA

Audit Committee Member

SVP Enterprise Risk Management Mind ID

## Direktur Eksekutif

Untuk menjalankan program pengurus, IIA Indonesia mengangkat Direktur Eksekutif untuk kurun waktu tertentu. Tugas utamanya adalah menjalankan program pengurus dan memimpin administrasi pengelolaan kantor eksekutif.



**Nur Abdillah**

Ak, MM, CA, CPSAK, QIA, CACP, GRCP, GRCA, CRMP

Executive Director

## Audit Committee

IIA Indonesia's Board of Governors in 2018 has established an audit committee. This establishment based on Statute Article 10.4. The audit committee has to conduct monitoring on the Institute's activities, including the selection and assessment of public accountants.

## Executive Director

To execute the Board of Governors' programs, IIA Indonesia assigns Executive Director for a particular period. The main duty is to execute the programs and lead the administration of the office executive.

# Executive Office



## Tata Kelola

Pengelolaan Institute berikut dengan penyelenggaraan kantor eksekutif dan termasuk pengelolaan kegiatan senantiasa dilakukan dengan mengacu kepada governansi yang memadai. Penyelenggaraan kegiatan dengan tata kelola atau governansi yang memadai merupakan komitmen Board of Governors yang dituangkan menjadi salah satu tujuan strategis.

Penyelenggaraan kegiatan pengurusan dan pengelolaan kantor antara lain berbasis dan mengacu pada:

- Anggaran Dasar Institut
- Peraturan Perundangan Negara
- Perjanjian kerja sama dengan Global
- Kebijakan dan prosedur kegiatan

Sementara itu interaksi antara Pengurus dengan Kantor Eksekutif terselenggara dalam pengarahan dan pengawasan yang dilakukan melalui media pertemuan reguler, pertemuan dengan topik tertentu, penyampaian laporan periodik, dan interaksi lainnya termasuk penggunaan media komunikasi berbasis daring

## Governance

The Institute's management, including the operation of executive office and its activities were conducted by upholding good governance philosophies. The execution of the activities related to sufficient governance is the Board of Governors' commitment that written as part of the strategic objectives.

The execution of office management based and referred to:

- Institute's statute
- Government regulation
- Cooperation agreement with IIA Global
- Activities policies and procedures.

Meanwhile, the interaction between the Board of Governors and the Executive Office held on the direction and monitoring that conducted by regular meetings, specific topic meetings, periodic reporting, and other interactive activities, including the usage of online-based communication media.

## Visi

Professional di bidang audit internal diakui secara universal sebagai hal yang tidak tergantikan atas tata kelola, manajemen risiko, dan pengendalian atas barang publik secara efektif.

## Misi

Memajukan profesi dan praktik audit internal.

## Tujuan Strategis

- IIA Indonesia dinilai dan diakui secara tinggi oleh anggotanya dan pemangku kepentingan, dengan tingkat ketertarikan dan retensi yang tinggi (Keanggotaan).
- IIA Indonesia akan mengembangkan profesional bidang audit internal yang berkinerja tinggi yang tidak tergantikan bagi organisasinya (Profesionalisme).
- IIA Indonesia secara positif akan meningkatkan profil dan permintaan akan audit internal yang profesional (Advokasi).
- IIA Indonesia akan menyelaraskan dirinya dengan model operasi global yang diarahkan oleh IIA Global (Tata Kelola).
- IIA Indonesia akan membangun tim staf dan relawan yang profesional untuk mencapai misinya (Manusia).

## Vision

Internal audit professionals are universally recognized as indispensable to effective governance, risk management, and control for the public good.

## Mission

To advance the profession and practice of internal auditing

## Strategic Objectives

- IIA-Indonesia is valued and highly regarded by its members and stakeholders, with high member attraction and retention rates (Membership)
- IIA-Indonesia will develop high-performing internal audit professionals that are indispensable to their organisations (Professionalism)
- IIA-Indonesia will positively raise the profile of, and demand for, professional internal auditing (Advocacy)
- IIA-Indonesia will align itself to a revised global operating model governed by IIA- Global (Governance)
- IIA-Indonesia will build a team of professional staff and volunteers to achieve its mission (People)

## Prioritas Strategis

- Meningkatkan kesadaran
- Meningkatkan anggota IIA Indonesia
- Meningkatkan CIA di Indonesia
- Menyediakan pelatihan dan pendidikan.

## Strategic Priorities

- Raise awareness
- Increase IIA Indonesia members
- Increase CIAs in Indonesia
- Provide training and education

## KATA PENGANTAR PRESIDEN



## PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Yang saya hormati dan banggakan anggota IIA Indonesia

Semoga anda semua senantiasa dalam keadaan sehat dan safe. Semoga tetap produktif dan agile dalam suasana pandemic saat ini. Sehubungan dengan Internal Audit Awareness Month, bulan Mei ini, saya ingin menyampaikan apresiasi dan terimakasih atas partisipasi anda semua. Berikut saya sampaikan refleksi atas perjalanan saya dalam profesi ini.

Saya sudah menggeluti profesi internal auditor selama lebih dari 30 tahun. Belakangan diselingi break atau sembari menjalankan peran lain sebagai direktur, komisaris independen maupun komita audit, utamanya pada perusahaan publik (terbuka). Dalam menjalankan peran lain tersebut, saya sangat mengandalkan 'bahan baku' yang sama yang dikembangkan dalam profesi ini, yakni corporate governance, manajemen risiko, dan pengendalian internal. Saya beruntung pada saat menjalani peran lain tersebut, saya masih diberi kesempatan untuk terlibat dan punya hook (kaitan) dengan profesi ini.

Saya menyaksikan telah terjadi pertumbuhan pesat dan banyak kemajuan pada cara dan pendekatan kita dalam menjalankan profesi yang kita banggakan ini, baik secara global maupun di negara kita. Saya juga mengamati adanya perubahan apresiasi para stakeholders kita terhadap peran kita, dari semula sebagai sekedar 'anjing penjaga' menjadi 'mitra strategis' dalam menata organisasi menjadi lebih baik.

IIA Indonesia members that I honor and proud of,

I hope that all of you stay healthy and safe. In addition, you still productive and agile during current pandemic situation. In relation to the Internal Audit Awareness Month, In May, I would like to appreciate and thank you for your participation. Herewith, I would like to share you regarding my journey reflection in this profession.

I have been working in internal audit profession for more than 30 years. Lately, interspersed with break or hold other roles as director, independent commissioner or audit committee, majority in the public listed companies. In those other roles, I rely on the same "ingredients" that were developed in this profession which is corporate governance, risk management and internal control. I am fortunate when did those other roles, I was still given the opportunity to get involved and have hook (connection) with our profession.

I have witnessing the rapid development and great improvement in way and approach when carrying out profession that we proud of, globally and or in our country. I also notice appreciation from stakeholders regarding changing in our role, from "watchdog" into "strategic partner" in order to manage organizations betterly.

Saya beruntung atas segala peluang yang telah diberikan oleh profesi ini. Saya bangga telah ikut dapat menyumbang sedikit peran terhadap kemajuan yang besar ini. Saya beruntung telah dapat berteman dan bekerjasama dengan rekan-rekan auditor yang membanggakan dan luar biasa di negara tercinta ini.

Saya juga beruntung telah mendapatkan kesempatan membangun network dengan the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) Global maupun IIA Indonesia dan para anggotanya, penggiat profesi internal audit di berbagai belahan dunia. The IIA telah berkembang sangat pesat merumuskan standar, best practices, pedoman-pedoman, riset-riset, dan advisories yang relevan, cepat dan tepat waktu.

Pada saat memulai profesi ini, rasanya saya tidak pernah membayangkan bahwa kita dapat mencapai pertumbuhan profesi, kemajuan peran dan pendekatan, serta perubahan apresiasi stakeholders yang terjadi saat ini. Saya optimis 30 tahun kedepan juga akan terjadi berbagai kemajuan pesat lebih dari yang dapat kita bayangkan saat ini.

Terimakasih yang tak terhingga untuk rekan-rekan auditor dan para penggiat internal audit, yang telah bersama-sama menggerakkan profesi ini selama ini, baik yang sudah purna tugas, maupun yang masih berkarya dan yang akan mewarnai wajah profesi ini di masa mendatang. Terimakasih untuk the Institute of Internal Auditors, untuk anggota IIA Indonesia, untuk governors, komite audit, staffs, dan para volunteers IIA Indonesia.

**I am proud to be an Internal Auditor**

**Hari Setianto, CIA, CCSA, CFSA, CGAP, CRMA  
President, IIA Indonesia**

I am fortunate for all of the opportunities given by this profession. I am proud that I have contibuted in small role to this great improvement. In addition, I also have a lot of friends and get opportunity to work together with great and extraordinary auditors in our beloved country.

In addition, I also have opportunity to built network with Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA Global), and IIA Indonesia also with its members, activist of internal audit profession in all parts of the world. IIA has developed rapidly by formulating relevant, fast, and timely standards, best practices, guidances, researches, and advisories.

When start entering this profession, I have never imagine that one day we can achieve the profession growth, advancement in our role and approach, and also the appreciation of change from stakeholder as we receive it now.

Thank you very much to our fellow auditors and all of internal audit activists, who already work together to drive our profession during this time- both those who already retire, still working and who will enriching this profession in the future. Thank you to the Institute of Internal Auditors, IIA Indonesia members, Board of Governors, Audit Committee, staff and volunteers.





# **LAPORAN KEGIATAN**

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# **ACTIVITY REPORT**

## Menguatkan Professionalisme

Sebagai organisasi profesi, IIA Indonesia memiliki komitmen dan tujuan strategis untuk memajukan profesi audit internal di Indonesia. Semakin majunya profesi akan makin memberikan kontribusi bernilai untuk organisasi tempat berkarya dan memberikan sumbangsih bagi dunia bisnis secara nasional.

Untuk dapat berperan secara optimal dalam dunia bisnis yang sangat dinamis, Auditor Internal harus memiliki kompetensi yang memadai. Tidak berhenti hanya pada penguasaan kompetensi, namun kompetensi ini harus terus dimutakhirkan melalui program yang terus berkelanjutan.

Dengan komitmen ini, IIA Indonesia mendesain sejumlah program dan kegiatan yang kesemuanya adalah dalam rangka peningkatan kompetensi. Program-program ini antara lain:

- Pelatihan regular
- Pelatihan di Kantor
- Lokakarya
- Profesional Auditor Forum
- Konferensi Nasional
- Pengiriman delegasi ke konferensi regional dan internasional.

## Enhanced Professionalism

As a professional organization, IIA Indonesia has a commitment and strategic objectives to advance the internal audit profession in Indonesia. The advancement of the profession will provide a valuable contribution to the working organization and contribute to the business world nationally.

To be optimally play the role in the dynamic business world, internal auditors must possess sufficient competency. Not limited only to the possessing competency, but this competency must be updated by continuous program.

With this commitment, IIA Indonesia designs various programs and activities to increase the competency. The programs are:

- Regular training
- In-house training
- Workshop
- Professional Audit Forum
- National Conference
- Sending the delegation to regional an international conference.

## Pelatihan Regular

Pelatihan regular adalah pelatihan yang didesain dan direncanakan oleh IIA Indonesia. Kami menetapkan sejumlah topik yang relevan dan menunjang bagi peningkatan kompetensi para professional auditor internal.

Selama tahun 2019 terselenggara 54 kelas dengan jumlah peserta 650 orang. Jumlah ini meningkat sebesar 20% dalam jumlah kelas dibanding tahun 2018. Jumlah peserta meningkat 12%.

Sebaran topik-topik yang mendapat apresiasi tinggi dari peserta training selama 2019 berikut ini.

**6x**

CIA Review

**3x**

- Fraud Detection
- Risk Base Audit
- Tools and Tecnique 1

**2x**

- CRMA Review
- Root Cause Analysis
- Third Party & Vendor Audit
- Tools & Technique 2
- Audit Report Writing

## Regular Training

Regular training is the training that designed and planned by IIA Indonesia. We set various topics that relevant an support the increase of the competency of the professional internal auditors.

In 2019, 54 classes with 650 participants were held. This amount was increased by 20% in the number of classes as of 2018. The number of participants increased by 12%.

These spreading topics get a high appreciation from the training participants in 2019.

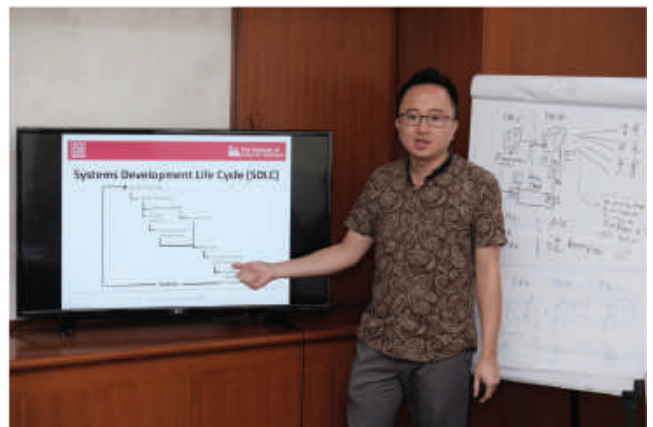
# Regular Training Photos



## Regular Training Photos



## Regular Training Photos



## Pelatihan di Kantor

IIA Indonesia sangat mengapresiasi tingginya permintaan pelatihan di kantor masing-masing. Pelatihan di Kantor sangat efektif dalam sisi jangkauan jumlah peserta pelatihan dan sangat efisien dalam hal investasi yang harus dikeluarkan.

Selain itu topik pelatihan in house juga sangat dinamis dan well customized menyesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dari unit kerja Audit Internal tuan rumah.

Selama tahun 2019 ini terselenggara 20 kali inhouse training, meningkat 4 kali lipat jika dibandingkan dengan inhouse tahun 2018.

No	Nama Kantor	Topik Pelatihan
1	Asabri	CIA Review
2	Bank BRI	CIA Review
3	Lautan Luas	Data Analytics
4	BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	CIA Review
5	Ultra Jaya	Communication Skill
6	Asuransi Tokio Marine	Root Cause Analysis
7	Panin Syariah	Audit Risk Management
8	Astra Internasional	CIA Review
9	PNM	IA Refreshment
10	Paragon Technic	Tools Technique 1
11	Bank Woori	Fraud Detection
12	OJK	Creative Problem Solving
13	Bank Capital	Audit Report Writing
14	Itjen Kemenag	Data Analytics
15	Ditjen Pajak	Communication Skill
16	Bappenas	Risk Base Auditing
17	Bringin Gigantara	Forensic Accounting
18	Bank Panin	Critical Thinking
19	Maybank	CIA Review Part 2
20	Maybank	CIA Review Part 3

## In House Training

IIA Indonesia highly appreciates the in-house training demands in each office. In-house training was very effective by its reach based on the number of participants and very efficient by the number of investment disbursed.

Besides that, the training topic was very dynamic and well-customized based on the need for the internal audit host. During 2019, 20 in-house training was held, increasing by four times compared with 2018.

No	Agency Name	Training Topic
1	Asabri	CIA Review
2	Bank BRI	CIA Review
3	Lautan Luas	Data Analytics
4	BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	CIA Review
5	Ultra Jaya	Communication Skill
6	Asuransi Tokio Marine	Root Cause Analysis
7	Panin Syariah	Audit Risk Management
8	Astra Internasional	CIA Review
9	PNM	IA Refreshment
10	Paragon Technic	Tools Technique 1
11	Bank Woori	Fraud Detection
12	OJK	Creative Problem Solving
13	Bank Capital	Audit Report Writing
14	Itjen Kemenag	Data Analytics
15	Ditjen Pajak	Communication Skill
16	Bappenas	Risk Base Auditing
17	Bringin Gigantara	Forensic Accounting
18	Bank Panin	Critical Thinking
19	Maybank	CIA Review Part 2
20	Maybank	CIA Review Part 3



## Lokakarya

Dalam komitmen memajukan profesi auditor internal Indonesia, IIA Indonesia pada beberapa kesempatan tertentu menyelenggarakan lokakarya. Lokakarya ini dipublikasikan kepada seluruh anggota dan profesional auditor internal untuk menjangking keikutsertaan.

Lokakarya selalu memberikan pembahasan mengenai topik teknis tertentu yang relevan dan bermanfaat dalam pelaksanaan pekerjaan sehari-hari. Pembahasan teknis dilakukan secara fokus dan intensif pada lokasi tertentu. Pemilihan lokasi juga merupakan faktor penting dalam pelaksanaan sehingga menjadi daya tarik bagi para peserta.

Selama 2019 terselenggara dua lokakarya yaitu di Solo dan di Semarang. Lokakarya di Solo diselenggarakan pada bulan Februari 2019, sedangkan Lokakarya di Semarang di adakan pada bulan Nopember 2019.

Lokakarya di Solo bertemakan Economic Outlook Provisiong Toward Challenging Year 2019. Pembicara dalam lokakarya ini antara lain Rico Usthavia Frans (Direktur Bank Mandiri), Gildas Deograt Lumy (Cyber Defense Expert), dan Sunarsip (Chief Economist The Indonesian Economic Intelllignce). Jumlah Peserta lokakarya ini mencapai 50 (lima puluh) orang.


## Workshop

In its commitment to advance the internal audit profession, IIA Indonesia on various occasions held the workshop. This workshop was published to all members and professional internal auditors to gain the participants.

The workshop always gives a discussion about a particular relevant technical topic that benefits for daily working activities. The technical discussion was held by focused and intensively at a particular location. The location choosing also becomes an important factor in the implementation so it becomes attractive for the participants.

During 2019, two workshops were held in Solo and Semarang. The workshop in Solo was held in February 2010, meanwhile, the workshop in Semarang was held in November 2019.

The theme of workshop in Solo is Economic Outlook Provision Toward Challenging Year 2019. The speakers in this workshop are Rico Usthavia Frans (Director of Bank Mandiri), Gildas Deograt Lumy (Cyber Defense Expert), dan Sunarsip (Chief Economist The Indonesian Economic Intelligence). The number of participants reached 50 (fifty) persons.



Kemudian pada kesempatan Bulan Nopember 2019, IIA Indonesia kembali mengadakan lokakarya yang kali ini bertemakan Financial Shenanigans, How to Detect Them?. Acara ini diselenggarakan di Kota Semarang Jawa Tengah. Pembicara dalam workshop ini adalah Vidvant Brahmantyo, CIA, CFE, CA, CICA, GRCP, GRCA (Partner dan Leader in GRC Services RSM Indonesia). Jumlah peserta mencapai 30 orang.

Then on the November occasion, IIA Indonesia held a workshop with the theme is Financial Shenanigans, How to Detect Them? This workshop was held in the City of Semarang, Central Java. The speaker is Vidvant Brahmantyo, CIA, CFE, CA, CICA, GRCP, GRCA (Partner and Leader in GRC Services RSM Indonesia). The number of participants reached 30 persons.

## Konferensi Nasional

Puncak penyelenggaraan kegiatan adalah national conference. Acara ini merupakan acara rutin tahunan yang diselenggarakan oleh IIA Indonesia. National Conference selalu berlokasi di kota-kota yang sarat dengan daya tarik sehingga menarik minat peserta.

National Conference tahun 2019 diselenggarakan di Kota Surakarta yang sangat kental nuansa budaya tinggi khas Jawa. Tema utama National Conference adalah: Empowering Internal Auditors: Embracing the 4IR.

IIA Indonesia merasa bangga untuk kedua kalinya, Mr Larry Harrington (Chairman IIA Global 2015-2016) berkenan menjadi keynote speaker bersama sejumlah pembicara kaliber internasional dan nasional lainnya. Konferensi diselenggarakan selama 2 (dua) hari tanggal 24-25 Juli 2019 dan berlokasi Ballroom Alila Hotel, Solo.

Sajian unik dan artistik lainnya adalah penyelenggaraan gala dinner di tanggal 24 Juli 2019 malam. Gala Dinner dilaksanakan di ruangan Hall Tjolomadoe yang merupakan bagian dari eks Pabrik Gula yang dibangun pada tahun 1861 oleh Mangkunegara IV.

Dalam Gala Dinner ini selain disuguhkan suasana pabrik gula yang eksotik, para peserta national conference juga disuguhi dengan kuliner tradisional khas Jawa Tengah yang biasa dijumpai di kaki lima. Setelah menikmati kuliner khas, G Pluck tampil menghibur peserta dengan membawakan lagu-lagu legendaris legacy The Beatles.

## National Conference

The summit of activities is the national conference. This moment is the annual routine activity that held by IIA Indonesia. National Conference always located in a city full of attractions so it can attract the participants.

2019 National Conference was held in Surakarta which full of highly Javanese culture. The main theme is Empowering Internal Auditors: Embracing the 4IR.

IIA Indonesia was highly proud as the twice, Mr. Larry Harrington (Chairman of Global IIA 2015-2016) becomes the keynote speaker alongside with other international and national-caliber speakers. The conference was held for two days, on July 24-25, 2019, located in the Ballroom of Alia Hotel, Solo.

The other uniqueness and attractiveness are the held of gala dinner on the night of July 24, 2019. The Gala Dinner was held in the Hall Tjolomadoe that the part of former Sugar Factory, built-in 1861 by Mangkunegara IV.

In this Gala Dinner, besides provided by the exotic sugar factory atmosphere, the participants also treated to traditional Central Java culinary that usually met in the traditional shop. After enjoying the typical culinary, G Pluck appears to entertain the participants with legacy legendary songs of The Beatles.

# National Conference Photos



# National Conference Photos



# National Conference Photos



## Mengorganisasi Kelompok untuk Konferensi Regional atau Internasional

IIA Indonesia setiap tahun juga menyelenggarakan pengurusan bagi para professional auditor internal yang ingin meningkatkan cakrawala dan kompetensi dengan menghadiri konferensi regional dan internasional. Konferensi ini diselenggarakan oleh IIA Global dan/atau IIA Regional.

Selama tahun 2019, IIA Indonesia mengorganisasi keberangkatan partisipan Indonesia menghadiri Konferensi Kawasan Australia (SOPAC) di Sydney (Maret 2019); Konferensi Internasional di Anaheim California (Juli 2019); dan Konferensi Kawasan Eropa (ECIAA) di Luxembourg dan Kawasan Asia (ACIAA) di Tokyo yang keduanya diselenggarakan pada bulan September 2019.



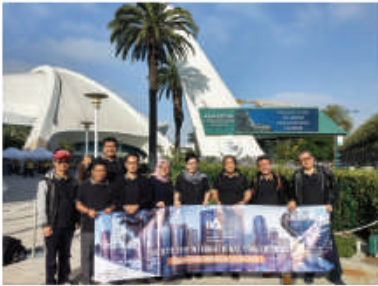
## Organize Group to Regional or International Conference

IIA Indonesia annually also held the organization for professional internal auditor which wants to increase the horizon and competency by presenting the regional and international conference. This conference was held by Global IIA and/or Regional IIA.

During 2019, IIA Indonesia organizes the departure of Indonesia participants to present Australia Regional Conference (SOPAC) in Sydney (March 2019); International Conference in Anaheim California (July 2019), and European Regional Conference (ECIAA) in Luxembourg and Asia Regional (ACIAA) in Tokyo which both of them was held in September 2019.



# International Conference Photos





## Forum Auditor Profesional

Kontribusi IIA Indonesia pada dunia profesi yang paling utama adalah peningkatan kompetensi dan profesionalisme khususnya anggota IIA dan profesi auditor internal umumnya. Selain menyelenggarakan pelatihan, IIA juga mengadakan forum diskusi.

Forum ini dipersembahkan bagi para anggota dan komunitas profesi untuk bertemu secara periodik dimana selain menjalin hubungan antar profesi juga membahas topik-topik terkini yang relevan. Forum ini dikenal dengan nama Profesional Auditor Forum (PAF).

Selama 2019, IIA Indonesia dengan didukung oleh mitra berhasil menyelenggarakan 6 (enam) kali Profesional Auditor Forum. Penyelenggaraan ini tidak hanya bertempat di venue IIA Indonesia, namun juga ke berbagai instansi yang telah berkontribusi menjadi tuan rumah.

Detail Profesional auditor forum selama 2019:

- Maret 2019 membahas mengenai Smart and Attractive Through Public Speaking for Internal Auditor yang dibawakan oleh Pakar dalam bidang komunikasi Ayu Dyah Pasha.
- April 2019 bertempat di Gedung Nusantara DPR RI, diselenggarakan seminar nasional yang juga bersamaan dengan bulan Kartini, tampil pembicaranya adalah seluruh srikandi Profesi Auditor Indonesia, antara lain:

## Professional Auditor Forum

IIA Indonesia's main contribution to the world of the profession is the increasing of competency and professionalism, especially for IIA members and generally for the internal auditors. Beside held the training, IIA Indonesia also held a discussion forum.

This forum was presented for the member and the professional community to meet periodically which beside create the relation among professions, this forum also discusses relevant current topics. This forum was known as Professional Auditor Forum (PAF).

During 2019, IIA Indonesia, supported by its partners, successfully held 6 PAF. The venue of these events was not the only in IIA Indonesia, but also in other institutions which contributed as the host.

The detailed 2019 PAF during 2019 are:

- In March 2019, discussing Smart and Attractive Through Public Speaking for Internal Auditors, presented by communication expert, Ayu Dyah Pasha.
- April 2019, located in Nusantara Building of Indonesia House of Representative, held at the same time with Kartini (Indonesian Women Hero) Month, presenting the speakers of all women professional internal auditors, e.g.:

Angela Simatupang (Direktur RSM Internasional dan Vice President IIA Indonesia), Isma Yatun (Anggota perempuan pertama dalam jajaran pimpinan tinggi BPK RI), Sumiyati (Irjen Kemenkeu), Damayanti Johan (CAE Bank Indonesia), Dewi Berliana (Inspektur DPR RI), dan Suryaningrum (CAE Astra Otopart, Tbk/Treasurer IIA Indonesia).

- Ramadhan Discussion di Bulan Mei 2019 dengan pembicara Pakar Information Security PT Telkom, Elizabeth Damayanti. Tema sentral diskusi adalah Pengamanan Social Media.
- Sinergi periodik tahunan dengan ACFE Chapter Indonesia diwujudkan dalam forum diskusi bersama yang mengusung tema Internal Auditor's Role to Enhance Anti-Fraud Culture in the Organization: The Do's and Don't's. Tampil sebagai pembicara adalah Subagio Tjahjono (IIA Indonesia) dan Randy Rizki (ACFE Chapter Indonesia). Acara ini terselenggara dengan dukungan penuh dari PT Pelindo 2.
- Pada awal Desember 2019, IIA Indonesia Chapter Bandung menyelenggarakan forum diskusi bersama bekerja sama dengan Civitas Akademika Universitas Padjadjaran. Tema forum diskusi ini adalah On Risk 2020 – a Guide to Understanding, Aligning, and Optimizing Risks. Pembicara dalam forum ini: Rektor Unpad Prof Dr Rina Indiyanti, Presiden IIA Indonesia Hari Setianto, Chief Audit Executive Unpad Cahya Irawady, dan Chief Audit Executive Dana Pensiun PT Telkom Noor Rohman.

Angela Simatupang (Director of RSM Internasional and Vice President IIA Indonesia), Isma Yatun (First Woman Board in Indonesian Supreme Audit Board), Sumiyati (General Inspector of Ministry of Finance), Damayanti Johan (CAE of Bank of Indonesia), Dewi Berliana (Inspector of Indonesia House of Representative), dan Suryaningrum (CAE of Astra Otopart, Tbk/Treasurer IIA Indonesia).

- Ramadhan (Fasting Month) Discussion in May 2019, which speaker is Information Security Expert from PT Telkom, Elizabeth Damayanti. The central discussion theme is Social media Security.
- Annual periodic synergy with ACFE Indonesia Chapter realized by discussion forum which theme is Internal Auditor's Role to Enhance Anti-Fraud Culture in the Organization: The Do's and Don't's. The speakers are Subagio Tjahjono (IIA Indonesia) and Randy Rizki (ACFE Chapter Indonesia). The event was held by the full support of PT Pelindo 2.
- In early 2019 December, IIA Indonesia Chapter Bandung held the discussion forum in cooperation with Academic Civitas of Padjadjaran University. The theme is On Risk 2020 – a Guide to Understanding, Aligning and Optimizing Risks. As the speakers are Rector of the University of Padjadjaran Prof Dr. Rina Indiyanti, President of IIA Indonesia Hari Setianto, Chief Audit Executive of Unpad Cahya Irawady, dan Chief Audit Executive of Pension Fund of PT Telkom Noor Rohman.

- Rangkaian forum diskusi tahun 2019 ditutup dengan penyelenggaraan forum diskusi di Bank Indonesia. Acara ini terselenggara tanggal 17 Desember 2019 dengan tema Practical Approach and Ethical Considerations in Cybersecurity. Panelis dalam diskusi ini Taufik Sefty Negara Purba (PT Telkom) dan Kiagus Yulyan (PT Meratus Line).
- The 2019 discussion forums closed by the discussion forum in Indonesia Central Bank. This event was held on December 17 2019 which theme is Practical Approach and Ethical Considerations in Cybersecurity. The panelists of this discussion are Taufik Sefty Negara Purba (PT Telkom) dan Kiagus Yulyan (PT Meratus Line).

# General Membership Meeting 2018



# Seminar Nasional di DPR RI



# Ramadhan Discussion - GRC Forum



# Forum Diskusi IIA Indonesia ACFE Chapter Indonesia

*Pelindo 2*



# Forum Diskusi IIA Chapter Bandung

Universitas Padjadjaran





# Profesional Auditor Forum Bank Indonesia



## Layanan Keanggotaan dan Advokasi

Anggota merupakan stakeholder utama organisasi ini. Dengan kesediaan menjadi anggota maka organisasi profesi ini exist dan tumbuh berkembang pesat seiring dengan partisipasi anggota di dalamnya.

Board of Governors IIA Indonesia menetapkan pelayanan kepada anggota merupakan pelayanan yang utama yang harus terus meningkat kualitasnya. Pelayanan kepada anggota yang berkualitas dengan sendirinya akan memberikan kenyamanan bagi anggota dan investasi yang dilakukan melalui kontribusi tahunan melalui membership fee dapat dirasakan manfaatnya.

Kenyamanan dan kepuasan anggota akan memberikan nilai tersendiri bagi Institute yang kemudian akan membentuk kepercayaan dan menjadi kebutuhan. Pada saatnya proses pembaharuan keanggotaan akan berjalan dengan sendirinya.

IIA Indonesia selain program yang bersifat peningkatan profesionalisme anggota dan profesi auditor internal secara umum, maka terdapat sejumlah layanan lain kepada anggota dan termasuk calon anggota yang potensial.

Pelayanan yang diberikan antara lain kuliah umum dalam perguruan tinggi yang menasar kaum muda sebagai calon auditor masa depan; translasi sejumlah terbitan IIA Global ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia, dan Penyelenggaraan Awareness Month.

## Membership Service and Advocacy

Members are the main stakeholders of this organization. By the willingness to become a member, this professional organization might be exist and rapidly grow along with the participation of its member inside it.

The Board of Governors of IIA Indonesia stated that the services for its members as the main services that must be increased in quality. Qualified service to members will present the comfortability to the members itself and the investment paid by members by the annual contribution of membership fee can be felt of the benefit.

The comfortability and satisfaction of members will give the value for the Institute which will form the trust and needs. It's the moment that the membership renewal will run itself.

IIA Indonesia, besides the programs which nature is to increase the members' professionalism and professional internal auditors generally, there are also other services to members, including to potential member candidates.

Among the services provides area general lectures in the university which target the young generation as future internal auditors; translating publication of Global IIA into Bahasa Indonesia, and held Awareness Month.

## Kuliah Umum

Program kuliah umum di Universitas merupakan agenda tahunan IIA Indonesia yang menjadi bagian dari Program Academic Relation. Dalam audiensi di Perguruan Tinggi ini selain melakukan kuliah umum profesi, umumnya juga dilakukan diskusi akademik dengan pengampu mata kuliah Internal Auditing.

Dalam kesempatan diskusi akademik, IIA Indonesia memberikan informasi mengenai perkembangan profesi terkini sehingga kurikulum dan acuan pengajaran mata kuliahnya bisa disesuaikan. Hal ini menjadikan lulusan perguruan tinggi tersebut dalam bidang Audit Internal telah memiliki pengetahuan dan wawasan profesi terkini.

Dalam beberapa kesempatan audiensi dengan perguruan tinggi ini dilanjutkan dengan kerja sama yang konkrit dan berkelanjutan. Saat ini setidaknya terdapat 3 (tiga) universitas yang telah menandatangani nota kesepahaman dengan IIA Indonesia antara lain: Universitas Jember, Universitas Trunojoyo, dan Universitas Esa Unggul. Dan 2 universitas lain sedang dalam finalisasi penandatanganan nota kesepahaman.

## Public Lecturing

The public lecture program in university is the IIA annual agenda of IIA Indonesia which become the part of Academic Relation Program. In the audience of University, besides conducting professional public lectures, generally, IIA Indonesia also held academic discussion with the Internal Auditing lecturer.

In the academic discussion occasion, The IIA Indonesia gave information about the current professional development so the curriculum and reference of the lecture can be adjusted. This will create a graduate of the university in the field of internal auditing has possessed current knowledge and professional insight.

In the some audience occasion with the universities, the discussion continued with the concrete and continuous cooperation. Currently, at least 3 universities have signed the memorandum of understanding with The IIA Indonesia: The University of Jember, The University of Trunojoyo, and the University of Esa Unggul. Besides that, two universities are in the process of finalization of the MoU signature.

# Dokumentasi Kuliah Umum selama 2019



## Dokumentasi Kuliah Umum selama 2019



## Penerjemahan

IIA Global sebagai organisasi profesi auditor internal dunia secara periodik selalu menerbitkan berbagai kajian yang relevan dengan profesi audit internal. Kajian ini berisikan berbagai hal seperti aspek teknis, aspek pengetahuan, aspek penataan organisasi, aspek kompetensi, dan berbagai aspek lainnya. Semua hasil kajian ini kemudian dipublikasikan baik yang bersifat bebas untuk umum atau yang khusus diperuntukkan bagi anggota. Semua hasil kajian IIA Global ini menggunakan Bahasa Inggris.

Komite Translasi IIA Indonesia untuk setiap publikasi termasuk yang direncanakan akan dipublikasi menindaklanjuti dengan menugaskan volunteer untuk melakukan translasi dan kemudian direview kualitas translasinya secara berjenjang. Hasil translasi ini kemudian disampaikan kembali ke IIA Global untuk dipublikasi dalam website IIA Global.

Selama tahun 2019 terdapat 9 (Sembilan) terbitan IIA Global yang semuanya telah ditranslasi ke Bahasa Indonesia. Translasi juga dilakukan untuk supplemental guidance.

Dengan telah ditranslasinya terbitan IIA Global ke Bahasa Indonesia, maka IIA Indonesia berharap seluruh auditor internal di Indonesia mendapatkan pemahaman yang sama atas seluruh terbitan IIA Global yang relevan dengan profesi.

## Translation

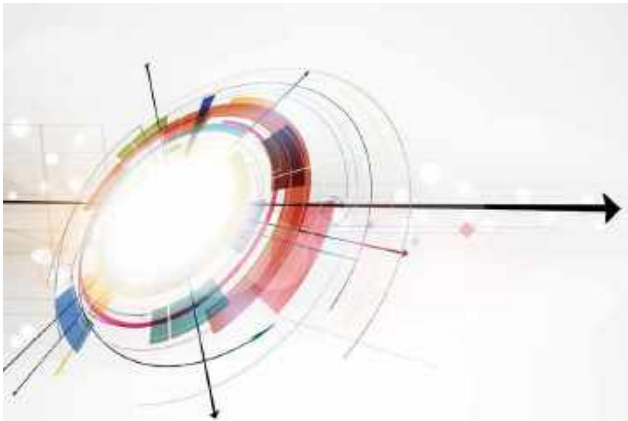
The Global IIA as a world internal audit professional organization periodically always publishes various research relevant to the profession of internal audit. This research contains various things like technical, knowledge, organization set, competencies, and other aspects. All of this research published both free for public or specialty for members. All of these Global IIA research published in English.

The IIA Indonesia Translation Committee for each publication, including planned publication will be published by assigning the volunteer to translate and then reviewed in the aspect of quality of translation gradually. The result of translation then submitted to The Global IIA to be published on the website of Global IIA.

In 2019, nine Global IIA publications have been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The translation also conducted for supplemental guidance.

As the translation of Global IIA publication into Bahasa Indonesia, so IIA Indonesia hopes that all internal auditors in Indonesia will gain the same understanding of all Global IIA that relevant to the profession.

# Hasil Translasi selama 2019



## PERSPEKTIF DAN PANDANGAN GLOBAL

Mengoptimalkan Manajemen Talenta dalam Lanskap Audit yang Berkembang



Perspektif dan Pandangan Global

### Evolusi Kebutuhan Talenta di Audit Intern

Diskusi baru-baru ini tentang masa depan audit intern menunjukkan lebih dari sekedar kekhawatiran. Hal ini sebagian besar disebabkan oleh perkembangan pesat teknologi yang tidak hanya secara fundamental mengubah fungsi audit intern itu sendiri, tetapi juga sifat risiko yang harus dipahami oleh organisasi untuk dapat mengidentifikasi, memantau, dan mengelolanya. Kedua hal ini layak dibahas secara lebih rinci, termasuk juga mengenai keadaan yang dihadapi para pemimpin audit ketika memikirkan bagaimana cara mendapatkan talenta yang diperlukan untuk menghadapi kondisi lingkungan risiko yang dinamis tersebut.

#### Dampak Teknologi terhadap Pasar Talenta

Dalam diskusi tentang masa depan audit intern, pembicaraan mengenai teknologi dan otomatisasi tak dapat dihindari. Berdasarkan analisis pasar dari PwC, sekitar 45% dari aktivitas pekerjaan saat ini dapat diotomatisasi secara utuh — sebagian besar merupakan pekerjaan repetitif dan rutin.<sup>2</sup> Dari sudut pandang audit intern, pekerjaan ini antara lain pengujian populasi, penilaian risiko, pemantauan berkelanjutan atas *key risk indicators*, analisis data, dan hampir semua tugas berbasis kuantitatif. Dengan teknologi yang tepat, pekerjaan ini dapat diselesaikan dengan efisien dan akurat lebih tinggi, serta biaya lebih rendah daripada mempekerjakan manusia. Nyatanya, untuk fungsi audit intern agar sepenuhnya memanfaatkan analisis data, integrasi *robotic process automation (RPA)* adalah suatu keharusan. Sebuah artikel dalam majalah *Internal Auditor* membahas hubungan ini dan bagaimana keduanya dapat diasimilasi untuk memberikan asurans yang lebih baik bagi risiko organisasi. "Analisis data dan otomatisasi audit memberikan para auditor intern sarana untuk membangun asurans pada skala pemula ataupun ahli", menurut artikel tersebut.<sup>3</sup>

Peningkatan produktivitas bukanlah satu-satunya manfaat yang ditawarkan teknologi. Misalnya, mengotomatisasi kegiatan audit yang berulang dan memakan waktu sehingga mendukung tim lebih efisien dengan ukuran lebih kecil — sebuah keuntungan bagi audit intern skala kecil yang selama ini merasa faktor ukuran sebagai suatu kendala. Penulis dan futuris Jacob Morgan, menulis untuk *Forbes*, mengutip konsep bahwa tim yang lebih kecil adalah tim yang lebih disukai, termasuk filosofi "dua pizza" Jeff Bezos (jika sebuah tim harus diberi makan lebih dari dua pizza, itu terlalu besar) dan Efek Ringelmann (dinamai dari filusof Perancis Maximilien Ringelmann, studinya menemukan bahwa satu orang menarik tali akan memberikan 100% dari upayanya, dan upaya individual ini semakin berkurang seiring lebih banyak orang ditambahkan).<sup>4</sup>

"Bukan sebuah kebetulan jika organisasi yang lebih kecil seringkali lebih gesit dan lincah sementara organisasi besar terlihat seperti berjalan di atas lumpur," kata Morgan.

Di sisi lain, anjakan tren ke arah tim yang lebih kecil dan efisien menyurutkan niat para profesional muda memulailah karir mereka di tingkat staf junior? Konflik seperti ini menggambarkan keresahan yang saat ini sedang dirasakan di berbagai industri. Misalnya, dalam bidang medis, para spesialis merasa terancam oleh platform cerdas otomatis yang dapat mendiagnosis penyakit dan ketidakhadiran jauh lebih akurat daripada

<sup>2</sup> "Robotic process automation: A primer for internal audit professionals," PwC, 2017, <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/risk-assurance/publications/assets/pwc-robotics-process-automation-a-primer-for-internal-audit-professionals-october-2017.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> James Bone, "Transforming Assurance," *Internal Auditor*, September 12, 2019, <https://journal.theiaa.org/2019/Pages/Transforming-Assurance.aspx>.

<sup>4</sup> Jacob Morgan, "Why Smaller Teams Are Better Than Larger Ones," *Forbes*, April 15, 2015, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jacobmorgan/2015/04/15/why-smaller-teams-are-better-than-larger-ones/#62cca315e68>.

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Perspektif dan Pandangan Global

### Pendahuluan

Bila anda seorang kandidat audit intern dengan latar belakang *IT*, *data analytics*, atau keahlian berbasis teknologi, selamat. Anda adalah primadona bagi para pemimpin audit di seluruh dunia untuk memberi penawaran, hanya untuk mendapat hak istimewa menikmati pengetahuan yang anda miliki. Hidup nan indah, dan rekening bank yang selama ini didambakan akan segera anda miliki.

Implan bagi seseorang bisa saja merupakan mimpi buruk bagi orang lain. Dalam pasar tenaga kerja saat ini, para pemimpin audit tak henti-hentinya memikirkan bagaimana menjaga fungsi auditnya tetap mampu memenuhi harapan para pemangku kepentingan di perusahaan. Ketika risiko bisnis terus berubah dalam waktu yang semakin cepat — didorong oleh teknologi baru, ekonomi makro, geopolitik, dan lainnya — fungsi audit intern dibebani keharusan untuk menjelajah pasar demi mendapatkan talenta yang dibutuhkan, yang jumlahnya sedikit dan tersebar, serta menuntun kompensasi finansial yang jauh melebihi apa yang dapat ditawarkan oleh fungsi audit umumnya.

Namun demikian, tak ada rintangan yang tak dapat diatasi, dan rintangan multi-aspek ini dapat diatasi dengan strategi manajemen talenta komprehensif yang mencakup seluruh siklus, mulai dari perekrutan, pengembangan, hingga retensi jangka panjang. Yang dibutuhkan adalah pemahaman tentang faktor-faktor penyebab bergelaknya lingkungan talenta itu sendiri, dan melakukan evaluasi memadai tentang strategi manajemen apa yang tepat untuk dilakukan.

"...bakat tak berarti apapun, sementara pengalaman, yang diperoleh dengan kerendahan hati dan kerja keras, berarti segalanya."

— Patrick Süskind<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Quotable Quote," Goodreads, accessed September 27, 2019, <https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/460208-talent-means-nothing-while-experience-acquired-in-humility-and-wit>.

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Perspektif dan Pandangan Global

yang mereka bisa. Sebuah artikel *The Economist* merujuk pada satu *startup*, Enlitic, dengan teknologi yang terbukti mampu mengklasifikasi tumor ganas 50% lebih baik dalam daripada tiga ahli radiologi.<sup>5</sup>

Namun, dalam skenario yang sama sebuah perubahan perspektif sederhana dapat mengungkap peluang yang tersembunyi. Alih-alih berfokus pada yang dapat diambil oleh teknologi dari audit intern — dan tenaga manusia secara keseluruhan — akan lebih produktif untuk mencermati apa yang tidak bisa diambalnya.

"Manusia memiliki senjata rahasia untuk melawan komputer di tempat kerja masa depan: empati. Bahkan ketika kecerdasan buatan (*AI*) dan *machine learning* membuat terobosan yang lebih besar tidak hanya dalam pekerjaan manual tetapi juga dalam tugas-tugas kognitif, manusia masih akan memiliki mata air di tengah gurun para pekerja yang tergantikan. Pekerjaan yang membutuhkan hubungan satu lawan satu ... akan tetap kukuh di tangan manusia," kata Mohanbir Sawhney menulis untuk *Forbes*.<sup>6</sup>

Perlunya auditor intern untuk membangun hubungan produktif dalam lingkup pengaruhnya — mulai dari manajemen, board, hingga *subject matter experts* yang penting untuk audit khusus seperti *IT* — saat ini sama halnya dengan yang pernah terjadi di masa lalu, dan mereka yang mampu membangun hubungan kerja yang baik akan selalu diminati. Dikatakan Morgan dalam blog LinkedIn, "Tak ada mesin atau robot yang memiliki kemampuan seperti kita untuk dapat terhubung, berempati, berkomunikasi, dan bersinergi."<sup>7</sup>

Selain hal negatif, banyak bukti yang menunjukkan bahwa teknologi baru akan membawa dampak keseluruhan yang positif pada peluang kerja bagi calon karyawan yang prospektif. Sebagai contoh, *The World Economic Forum* pada tahun 2018 merilis perkiraan baru yang mengatakan otomatisasi akan menciptakan 58 juta lebih banyak pekerjaan daripada jumlah mereka yang akan tergantikan.<sup>8</sup> Namun demikian, optimisme ini datang dengan peringatan — sebagian besar dari calon tenaga kerja ini harus menunjukkan keahlian yang cocok untuk bekerja bersama dengan teknologi.

"Setelah mempelajari *AI*, ternyata karya rekan-rekan dalam kemiripan antara manusia dan mesin, saya percaya masa depan tidak akan menjadi komputer vs. manusia, tetapi komputer plus manusia. Alih-alih diganti, manusia akan dipindahtugaskan ke pekerjaan tingkat tinggi yang membutuhkan lebih banyak keterampilan kognitif," kata Sawhney.

Hal ini menuntun para pemimpin audit menggunakan strategi manajemen talenta untuk mengkolaborasikan bermacam keterampilan ke dalam fungsi audit intern, dan ini akan membantu mengatasi berbagai hambatan seperti keterbatasan jumlah tenaga kerja dan sumber daya keuangan dalam prosesnya.

<sup>5</sup> "Automation and anxiety," *The Economist*, June 23, 2016, <https://www.economist.com/special-report/2016/06/23/automation-and-anxiety>.

<sup>6</sup> Mohanbir Sawhney, "As Robots Threaten More Jobs, Human Skills Will Save Us," *Forbes*, March 10, 2018, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/mohanbirsawhney/2018/03/10/as-robots-threaten-more-jobs-human-skills-will-save-us/#7a01c1f0e5>.

<sup>7</sup> Jacob Morgan, "The One Thing AI And Automation Cannot Take Away From Us" (blog), LinkedIn, November 4, 2016, <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/one-thing-ai-automation-cannot-take-away-from-us-jacob-morgan/>.

<sup>8</sup> Hamza Shaban, "Machines will create 50 million more jobs than they displace by 2022, World Economic Forum says," *The Washington Post*, September 18, 2018, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2018/09/18/machines-will-create-million-more-jobs-than-they-displace-by-world-economic-forum-says/>.

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# Hasil Translasi selama 2019



## PERSPEKTIF DAN PANDANGAN GLOBAL 5G dan Revolusi Industri Ke-Empat Bagian I

## Pendahuluan

Jika semuanya berjalan sesuai rencana, para ahli mengatakan bahwa hanya dalam dua tahun, generasi baru konektivitas mobile akan menjadi kenyataan yang menjanjikan lompatan kuantum di dunia teknologi. Hal ini akan mengantarkan dunia yang "serba-terhubung" yang ditandai dengan unduhan yang secepat kilat, konektivitas bisa dilakukan di mana-mana, serta volume lalu lintas data dalam triliunan byte.

"Apa yang telah terbukti saat ini, sebelumnya hanya sebuah imajinasi."

— William Blake  
Puisi (1757-1827)<sup>1</sup>

Disat smartphone, TV pintar, asisten virtual, dan perangkat digital lainnya menjadi lebih pintar dan lebih banyak — serta penggunaannya akan menghasilkan lebih banyak data — Jaringan nirkabel yang menghubungkan peralatan tersebut harus cukup besar, cukup kuat, dan cukup handal untuk mengikuti perkembangannya. Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan yang semakin meningkat akan konektivitas dan kecepatan arus data, raksasa telekomunikasi seperti Verizon, AT&T, Sprint, Deutsche Telekom dan Vodafone telah bergerak cepat untuk menyediakan penerus komunikasi seluler 4G dan LTE yang banyak dinantikan yaitu generasi kelima dari teknologi jaringan nirkabel yang dikenal sebagai 5G.

Para ahli mengatakan 5G akan memberi lebih dari sekadar peningkatan kemampuan perangkat yang membuat hidup kita lebih nyaman, seperti meminta rumah pintar Anda untuk memesan makan malam atau mematikan lampu. 5G akan memungkinkan perkembangan dalam kapasitas untuk mengkomunikasikan data yang belum pernah ada sebelumnya, membuka pintu ke layanan dan aplikasi yang sebelumnya tidak terbayangkan. Kinerjanya menjanjikan kecepatan data yang tinggi, pengurangan latensi, penghematan energi, pengurangan biaya, kapasitas sistem yang lebih tinggi, dan konektivitas perangkat yang masif — semua yang diharapkan dari revolusi dalam inovasi nirkabel. Tetapi seperti halnya dengan semua teknologi baru, 5G harus mengatasi tantangan implementasi, dan membangun infrastruktur pendukung, biaya adopsi, hingga menghadapi permasalahan hukum dari peraturan-peraturan.

Manajer risiko harus menyadari bahwa 5G memiliki pro dan kontra yang terkonsolidasi ke dalam satu paket. Saat risiko harus dikelola untuk memberi manfaat bagi organisasi, 5G menawarkan konektivitas yang belum pernah terjadi sebelumnya dan kemampuan pengumpulan data yang dapat memungkinkan teknologi baru, seperti operasi medis virtual dan mobil tanpa pengemudi. Namun, hal itu juga akan memungkinkan teknologi yang mengacaukan yang sudah ada; menciptakan tantangan baru untuk mengumpulkan, mengelola, menguraikan, dan melindungi data; serta menciptakan masalah keamanan siber baru.

Laporan Perspektif dan Pandangan Global Inerupakan Bagian I dari seri yang terdiri dari dua bagian. Bagian I akan membahas dampak potensial 5G dan merinci apa yang perlu diketahui organisasi dalam mempersiapkan kehadirannya. Bagian II dari seri ini, "Mengelola dalam dunia yang serba terhubung," membahas implikasi untuk organisasi dan audit internal.

## Teknologi

Setiap generasi teknologi nirkabel telah memberikan konektivitas seluler dan internet yang lebih cepat dan lebih dapat diandalkan. Generasi kelima dari teknologi seluler meningkatkan layanan dengan secara eksponensial meningkatkan jumlah data yang dapat dikumpulkan. Pengumpulan data saat ini melibatkan gigabytes (miliaran byte), sedangkan teknologi yang baru akan memungkinkan pengumpulan data dalam zettabytes (triliunan gigabyte). Revolusi teknologi yang ditunggu-tunggu ini akan memungkinkan organisasi untuk mengumpulkan sejumlah besar data untuk menginformasikan keputusan bisnis strategis dan mengintegrasikan data cerdas ke dalam segala hal.

### Menangani Arus Data Besar

5G memberi sinyal adanya transformasi digital yang akan sangat mengubah bentuk bisnis. Ketika tiba saatnya, teknologi ini diproyeksikan akan menggunakan pita frekuensi yang lebih tinggi dari spektrum nirkabel saat ini yang memungkinkan sejumlah besar data ditransfer jauh lebih cepat daripada pita frekuensi-rendah yang didedikasikan untuk 4G dan LTE. Misalnya, total dari seluruh gambar digital, hiburan, produktivitas, dan penggunaan suara akan tumbuh dari 33 zettabytes yang dicatat pada tahun 2018 akan menjadi sebanyak 175 zettabytes pada tahun 2025, dengan asumsi peluncuran 5G yang agresif pada tahun 2020.<sup>2</sup>

Selain menjanjikan kecepatan, kekuatan, keandalan yang ditingkatkan, dan kecerdasan, dampak terbesar dari 5G adalah dimungkinkannya konektivitas perangkat di mana-mana. Sebagai contoh, teknologi 4G dan LTE saat ini membatasi konektivitas hingga sekitar 100.000 perangkat per kilometer persegi, sedangkan 5G menjanjikan peningkatan sepuluh kali lipat menjadi 1 juta perangkat yang terhubung dalam ruang yang sama yang dihubungkan dengan kecepatan 200 kali lebih cepat. Pada awal 2020, saat dimulainya era 5G, diperkirakan akan ada sebanyak 50 miliar perangkat yang terhubung yang menghasilkan 4,4 zettabytes data.

Teknologi generasi kelima ini akan mendefinisikan kembali infrastruktur jaringan melalui "pengirisan jaringan (network slicing)," yang merupakan kemampuan untuk menawarkan jaringan yang disesuaikan untuk penggunaan khusus dan memberikan kemampuan yang lebih besar dalam pemanfaatan sumber daya jaringan. Sebagai contoh, aplikasi seperti pengoperasian mesin jarak jauh (remote), telesurgery, dan pengukuran (metering) cerdas, semuanya membutuhkan konektivitas, tetapi dengan karakteristik yang sangat berbeda. Teknologi nirkabel baru seperti pengiris jaringan (slicer) memberikan dasar untuk jaringan logis yang dapat disesuaikan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan setiap aplikasi, yang memungkinkan produk dan layanan baru untuk dibawa ke pasar dengan cepat dan mudah diadaptasi untuk permintaan pasar yang berubah cepat.<sup>3</sup>

Evolusi dalam teknologi ini dilakukan melalui pembagian infrastruktur fisik menjadi platform virtual dengan menggunakan teknik yang dikenal sebagai virtualisasi fungsi jaringan/Network Function

### Zettabyte = arus data besar

- Zettabyte adalah ukuran kapasitas penyimpanan yang berukuran  $2^{70}$  bytes, yang juga bisa dinyatakan sebagai  $10^{21}$  (1,000,000,000,000,000,000 bytes) atau 1 sextillion bytes.
- Satu zettabyte kira-kira sama dengan seribu exabytes, satu miliar terabytes, atau satu triliun gigabytes.<sup>2</sup>

Virtualization (NFV). Alih-alih dipaksa untuk mengadopsi arsitektur jaringan yang "one size fits all" konvensional, di mana semua perangkat dan layanan berbagi jalur pipa yang sama, 5G memungkinkan para insinyur merancang jaringan yang dapat ditargetkan, berorientasi aplikasi dalam perangkat lunak tanpa gangguan layanan, gangguan, atau perencanaan luas.<sup>4</sup>

Diperkirakan bahwa perangkat pintar akan mengalami peningkatan besar dalam pemanfaatan dan kemampuan mereka. Kemampuan ini akan memungkinkan organisasi menyesuaikan jaringan dengan berbagai perangkat dan layanan. Sensor ponsel, internet of things (IoT), aplikasi perusahaan, dan perangkat lain apa pun yang memiliki chip di dalamnya akan terhubung ke jaringan, setiap saat. Penyedia layanan dapat mempersonalisasikan jaringan mereka untuk rumah pintar, mobil pintar, tempat kerja pintar, atau seluruh kota pintar — yang menggabungkan bandwidth, keamanan, atau latensi yang diperlukan untuk masing-masing. Secara keseluruhan, hal ini akan memberikan kualitas layanan yang lebih baik dan pengalaman jaringan yang lebih baik untuk pengembang dan pengguna aplikasi.

Perusahaan yang sama yang memberi daya pada telepon seluler saat ini merupakan perusahaan yang membawa 5G kepada konsumen. Meskipun sistem radio 5G yang sebenarnya, yang dikenal sebagai 5G-NR, tidak kompatibel dengan 4G, semua perangkat 5G — setidaknya pada awalnya di AS — akan membutuhkan 4G untuk membuat koneksi awal sebelum melakukan penyalinan 5G di tempat yang tersedia.<sup>5</sup>

Namun 5G tidak semata-mata mengenal ponsel dan kecepatan. Transisi ke 5G juga akan memengaruhi perangkat lain, termasuk robot industri, kamera keamanan, aplikasi virtual reality (VR), drone, dan mobil, dapat pula menciptakan perubahan besar mengenai berapa jumlah situs *cellular* yang diperlukan dan berapa banyak perangkat yang dapat terhubung ke satu jaringan. Jaringan yang lebih cepat dapat membantu memperluas penggunaan kecerdasan buatan (AI) dan teknologi mutakhir lainnya.<sup>6</sup>

Meskipun 5G diperkirakan akan mengarah pada penciptaan tiga juta pekerjaan baru, investasi langsung sebesar \$275 miliar, dan pertumbuhan ekonomi sebesar \$50 miliar, menurut CTA, hal itu juga dapat mengarah pada penghapusan lapangan kerja, karena teknologi ini diharapkan akan mengubah model bisnis tertentu, dan meningkatkan kebutuhan untuk berubah dari tenaga kerja dengan keterampilan rendah ke tenaga kerja dengan keterampilan lebih tinggi.<sup>7</sup>



# Hasil Translasi selama 2019



## PERSPEKTIF DAN WAWASAN GLOBAL 5G dan Revolusi Industri Ke-Empat Bagian II

## Implikasi bagi Organisasi

Disrupsi, sebuah revolusi, sebuah peluang - jika semuanya berjalan sesuai rencana, generasi kelima teknologi jaringan nirkabel ini akan secara radikal mengubah cara organisasi memyusun jaringan perusahaan dan tempat kerja. Hal ini akan secara radikal mengubah cara organisasi memberikan produk dan layanan, serta mengubah cara konsumsi dari konsumen. Sederhananya, 5G diharapkan memberi organisasi kemampuan untuk menggantikan hampir setiap hal pada konektivitas seluler, yang akan membawa perubahan signifikan dan mendisrupsi.

### Ubah Budaya, Ubah Lingkungan

Dalam dunia 5G yang diprediksi, organisasi yang merespons secara efisien terhadap lingkungan dengan konektivitas konstan dan informasi instan akan mampu untuk sukses. Oleh karena itu, organisasi yang berharap untuk memanfaatkan perubahan yang digerakkan oleh 5G harus menggunakan saat ini untuk menetapkan strategi implementasi dan kapitalisasi.

Organisasi tersebut harus mempertimbangkan kondisi infrastruktur jaringan kabel yang telah ada dan apakah akan mengonversi ke sistem nirkabel penuh dapat menghemat biaya. Organisasi juga harus mempertimbangkan adanya tekanan tambahan untuk meyakinkan bahwa tim TI telah memastikan unit bisnis benar-benar siap untuk dapat mengambil keuntungan dari teknologi baru.

Contohnya, organisasi dapat mulai memperbaiki proses internal untuk menjembatani kemampuan teknis yang ada saat ini dan yang dijanjikan akan dapat diberikan oleh 5G. Kemampuan untuk menjalankan perubahan secara cepat sangat penting untuk mempertahankan relevansi di pasar selama masa transisi.

Alih-alih mempertahankan proses yang ada, seperti menetapkan tujuan dan mengidentifikasi persyaratan teknis, organisasi harus:

- Membandingkan kemampuan nirkabel saat ini dan kemampuan nirkabel 5G.
- Melakukan penilaian kesiapan jaringan yang mencakup menentukan kelayakan proyek sinkronisasi dengan peluncuran 5G.
- Mengantisipasi status jaringan 5G pada tanggal penyelesaian proyek.
- Mengembangkan rencana proyek yang menghitung dampak potensial terhadap pendapatan, operasi, dan pasar.

Setiap rencana untuk memanfaatkan teknologi 5G dengan maksimal harus mencakup keputusan strategis tentang cara mendapatkan dan menavigasi standar global yang meskipun belum tertulis untuk teknologi baru. Salah satu tantangan utama transformasi digital adalah perubahan budaya organisasi. Penting bagi para pemimpin untuk berpikir secara strategis tentang tantangan dan evolusi yang akan mereka hadapi ketika menerapkan teknologi 5G di dalam organisasi mereka, dan keberhasilannya akan sangat bergantung pada bagaimana para pemimpin dapat melibatkan budaya perusahaan.

Para pemangku kepentingan semakin berharap audit internal memiliki perspektif mengenai budaya, terutama mengingat dampak holistiknya terhadap organisasi. Audit internal diposisikan dengan baik untuk dapat memastikan apakah risiko yang timbul dari budaya telah diidentifikasi dan ditangani dan, oleh karena itu, akan dapat memberikan wawasan penting tentang bagaimana teknologi baru akan diterima dan dimanfaatkan, dan bagaimana hal itu dapat mengubah budaya.

## Pendahuluan

Hanya dalam waktu dua tahun, konektivitas seluler generasi berikutnya akan menjadi kenyataan dan menjanjikan sebuah lompatan kuantum di dunia teknologi. Jaringan ini - yang dikenal sebagai 5G - akan memberikan peluang signifikan dalam mentransformasi organisasi di seluruh industri dan wilayah geografis. Jaringan ini menjanjikan penghilangan batasan lokasi secara virtual dan membuat organisasi lebih kuat, lebih terintegrasi, serta lebih produktif. Komunikasi bisnis akan lebih ditingkatkan dan konektivitas akan disesuaikan untuk setiap industri.

Apakah kemunculannya akan mendisrupsi bisnis? Jawaban singkatnya adalah ya. Yang pasti, hal itu akan mampu untuk mendefinisikan ulang seluruh industri, serta membuat industri baru. Tetapi menjaga disrupsi pada tingkat minimum untuk kemudahan transisi ke 5G masih memungkinkan, dan hal tersebut sangatlah penting.

Audit internal dapat mendukung transisi yang lancar dan mendorong perubahan positif dengan membantu organisasi menavigasi risiko yang mendisrupsi dan mengelola semua bidang risiko secara efektif. Namun, audit internal tersebut harus mampu berubah ke posisi terbaik mereka untuk fokus pada pelung baru dalam melayani dan memberikan pandangan ke depan mengenai risiko baru yang dimunculkan oleh 5G.

Fokus audit ini untuk meneliti implikasi 5G terhadap organisasi dan audit internal, termasuk mengantisipasi adanya perubahan terhadap budaya organisasi, lingkungan kerja, dan rencana bisnis, serta strategi dan kebijakan TI, seperti keamanan dunia maya, manajemen data, dan privasi. Fokus ini juga berupaya melihat apa yang dapat dilakukan audit internal dalam mempersiapkan peluncuran 5G dengan memanfaatkan dan meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi saat ini.

Catatan: Ini adalah laporan kedua dalam seri dua bagian. Untuk informasi lebih lanjut, lihat laporan pertama: "5G dan Revolusi Industri Keempat - Bagian I"<sup>1</sup>

"Saya mencari banyak orang yang memiliki kapasitas tak terbatas untuk tidak tahu apa yang tidak bisa dilakukan."

—Henry Ford, Founder Ford Motor Co. (1863-1947)

Sejumlah pemimpin industri telah mulai memperbarui strategi TI mereka untuk menangani kecepatan dan volume data yang akan didorong oleh aplikasi bertarget 5G. Dengan permulaan itu, manajemen harus yakin bahwa organisasi tetap "berpusat pada orang" selama masa transisi dan mempertimbangkan semua pemangku kepentingan, termasuk pelanggan dan karyawan:

- **Temukan dan tangani dimana budaya dan strategi berbenturan.** Pahami di mana posisi budaya itu saat ini, dan kemudian bayangkan keadaan idealnya. Tanyakan: Bagaimana budaya saat ini mendukung niat organisasi? Apa yang perlu diubah?
- **Ubah budaya mendengarkan (listening tours).** Terjemahkan aspirasi tinggi untuk budaya ke dalam tindakan sehari-hari, dan ajak orang lain bergabung dengan menantang dan mendorong debat yang sehat dan umpan balik nyata dari lintas departemen dan lintas level.
- **Identifikasi perilaku "sedikit tapi kritis" yang akan mengubah budaya.** Adopsi perilaku kritis yang paling penting dan akan membantu mengubah budaya.
- **Masukkan ke era "tunjukkan padaku".** Tunjukkan komitmen untuk mengembangkan budaya organisasi kepada karyawan dengan melakukan sesuatu yang terlihat dan nyata, dan memberdayakan karyawan untuk berinovasi dalam paradigma bisnis baru untuk menurunkan hambatan mereka.
- **Berkomitmen pada budaya yang berkelanjutan dan kolaboratif.** Bersiaplah untuk bertahan dalam melalui rintangan.<sup>2</sup>

"Munculnya 5G adalah titik tumpu dalam evolusi teknologi seluler dari teknologi yang memiliki dampak transformatif pada komunikasi pribadi menjadi teknologi tujuan umum sejati (General Purpose Technology (GPT)) yang menjanjikan untuk mengubah seluruh industri dan ekonomi."

—IHS Economics and IHS Technology and Berkeley Research Group

## Awareness Month

IIA Global menetapkan Bulan May merupakan bulan dimana profesi audit internal diadvokasi berbagai pihak. Melalui advokasi ini maka profesi ini akan makin dikenal banyak pihak dan pemahaman berbagai pihak atas profesi ini tepat sesuai dengan rumusan IIA Global.

Setiap tahun IIA Indonesia bersama anggota dan profesi audit internal secara umum melakukan serangkaian kegiatan terkait advokasi. Kegiatan advokasi dalam awareness month ini antara lain kuliah umum, audiensi ke tokoh profesi senior, pertandingan olahraga, dan jalan santai bersama keluarga dengan memanfaatkan area bebas kendaraan.

Semaraknya kegiatan awareness month oleh IIA Indonesia mendapat apresiasi positif dari IIA Global dengan menjadikan IIA Indonesia sebagai salah satu pemenang. Apresiasi global ini merupakan ke empat kali berturut turut sejak tahun 2016.

## Awareness Month

Global IIA set May as the month in which the internal audit profession was advocated by various parties. By this advocacy, the profession will be known by many parties and the understanding from many parties of this profession will exact based on the formulation of Global IIA.

Annually, The IIA Indonesia together with its member and internal audit profession generally conducts a set of activities related to advocacy. The advocacy activities in the awareness month are general lecture, an audience to senior profession figure, sport match, and fun walk with family in the car-free day area.

The glory of the awareness month by IIA Indonesia gained positive appreciation from The Global IIA by making IIA Indonesia as one of the winners. This global appreciation was the fourth in the row since 2016.

# Memperingati Hari Bumi melalui Kegiatan Diving bersama OJK Divers Club



# Pertandingan Futsal Antar Perusahaan



# Funwalk



## Awareness Month Champion

Seluruh aktivitas yang semarak dalam memperingati program tahunan awareness month pada akhirnya untuk keempat kalinya mendapatkan penghargaan dari IIA Global sebagai salah satu pemenang dan berhak atas electronic award.

Penghargaan ini adalah penghargaan ke empat yang diraih oleh IIA Indonesia secara berurutan sejak 2016.

Pengurus IIA Indonesia mengapresiasi bantuan dan kontribusi dari segenap anggota dan instansi yang turut menyemarakkan awareness month ini baik di unit kerja masing-masing atau meramaikan acara yang telah disiapkan oleh IIA Indonesia.

## Awareness Month Champion

All of those glory activities in the anniversary of annual awareness month finally achieved the reward from the Global IIA as one of the winners and entitled an electronic award.

The reward is the fourth consecutive reward achieved by The IIA Indonesia.

The IIA Indonesia management appreciate the assistance and contribution from members and institution that support the awareness month of anniversary, either in each institution or enliven the event prepared by The IIA Indonesia.





**Richard F. Chambers**  
Certified Internal Auditor  
Qualification in Internal Audit Leadership  
Certified Government Auditing Professional  
Certification in Control Self-Assessment  
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August 2, 2019

Greetings and Congratulations!

It gives me great pleasure to present, on behalf of The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), the 2019 Building Awareness Champion award to IIA–Indonesia. This award is given annually by The IIA to show appreciation for the exceptional commitment made to promoting the internal audit profession during International Internal Audit Awareness Month celebrated each May.

By executing and taking part in activities throughout the month, IIA–Indonesia’s efforts help build a deeper understanding of and bring a keen awareness to the value that internal audit brings to stakeholders. Indeed, the collective efforts of affiliates and chapters around the world help raise the profile of internal auditors as key to the success of their organizations. Thank you for everything you did to help spread that message.

Please accept the attached digital award as a sign of your professional commitment. I hope that you will display it proudly on your website. Although May is over, I know that IIA–Indonesia will continue the hard work it does to advocate all year for internal auditors and the important role they play in their organizations.

Once again, thank you for the excellent work you are doing to elevate the profession.

Best regards,

Richard F. Chambers, CIA, QIAL, CGAP, CCSA, CRMA  
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## Kegiatan Riset IIA Indonesia

Komite Riset kembali melakukan survei nasional di tahun 2019. Survei dimulai pada hari pertama pelaksanaan Konferensi Nasional IIA Indonesia tahun 2019 di Solo dan diakhiri pada awal bulan September. Sebanyak lima ratus responden dari berbagai sektor termasuk sektor publik telah mengikuti survei ini.

Respons yang diperoleh melalui survei ini diolah dan ditelaah oleh Tim Riset IIA Indonesia untuk selanjutnya dirilis secara bertahap pada kuartal kedua dan ketiga tahun 2020. Kumpulan dari telaahan akan dipublikasikan dalam versi digital dan tercetak. Sebagaimana survei nasional sebelumnya (tahun 2016) dan hasil riset yang dipublikasikan melalui buku “Lanskap Praktik Audit Internal di Indonesia” (2017), buku ini kelak akan memberikan gambaran lebih mutakhir bagi profesi mengenai status penerapan audit internal di Indonesia.

Survei dan riset mencakup empat topik: talent management, audit process, internal audit management, dan governance. Isu-isu terkini terkait audit internal seperti transformasi digital audit internal, talent management, pengukuran kinerja, cybersecurity risk assurance, serta hubungan antara induk dengan anak perusahaan, juga menjadi ruang lingkup dari survei dan riset.

Pengurus IIA Indonesia sangat menghargai partisipasi dari para responden survei dan kontribusi serta dedikasi dari para volunteer yang tergabung dalam tim riset.

## The Institute’s Research Activities

The Research Committee conducted a second national level survey in 2019. The survey started on the first day of the 2019 IIA Indonesia National Conference in Solo and ended at the beginning of September. Five hundred respondents from various sectors including the public sector participated in this survey.

Responses obtained through this survey were analyzed and reviewed by IIA Indonesia Research Team and would subsequently be released in a series of publications in the second and third quarters of 2020. The full release will be published in digital and printed versions. Like the previous national survey (in 2016 ) and the research results published in “Internal Audit Practice Landscape in Indonesia” (2017), this publication will provide the profession with a more up-to-date overview of the status of internal audit practices in Indonesia.

The survey and research covered four topics: talent management, audit process, internal audit management, and governance. Current issues related to internal audit such as internal audit digital transformation, talent management, performance measurement, cybersecurity risk assurance, and relationship between the holding and its subsidiaries, are also included in the survey and research.

The Board of Governors of IIA Indonesia highly appreciated all the survey respondents and the volunteers as members of IIA Indonesia Research Team for their contributions and dedications.



## **Kunjungan dari Auditor Kota Metropolitan Tokyo**

Pada bulan Oktober 2019, IIA Indonesia menerima kunjungan kehormatan dari auditor internal Kota Metropolitan Tokyo, Jepang. Kunjungan ini merupakan kunjungan balasan setelah di sela menghadiri konferensi regional Asia pasifik di Jepang, Rombongan Auditor yang dipimpin IIA Indonesia melakukan study banding ke Pemerintah Kota Metropolitan Tokyo.

Rombongan dipimpin oleh Masaki Echizen, Direktur Unit Kerja Audit dan Inspeksi Pemerintah Kota Metropolitan Tokyo. Mr Echizen didampingi oleh 5 auditor lain dan satu orang penterjemah.

IIA Indonesia kemudian mendampingi Tamu dari Negeri Sakura ini melakukan kunjungan kehormatan ke Inspektora Jenderal Kementerian Keuangan. Selain berkunjung ke IIA Indonesia dan Kementerian Keuangan, rombongan juga melakukan kunjungan ke BPK RI dan ACFE Chapter Indonesia.

## **Tokyo's Internal Auditor Courtesy Visit**

In October 2019, The IIA Indonesia accepted the honorary visitation from the internal auditor of the Tokyo Metropolitan City, Japan. This visit is reverse as in the middle of visiting the Asia-Pacific regional conference in Japan, the group of auditors, led by IIA Indonesia, conducted a comparative study to the Government of Tokyo Metropolitan City.

This group led by Masaki Echizen, the Director of Audit and Inspection Working Unit of the Government of Tokyo Metropolitan City. Mr. Echizen accompanied by five other auditors and a translator.

IIA Indonesia then accompanied the visitors from Sakura Country to conduct courtesy visit to the Principal Inspectorate of Ministry of Finance. Other than the visitation to IIA Indonesia and the Ministry of Finance, the groups also visited Indonesia Supreme Audit Institution (BPK RI) and ACFE Indonesia Chapter.

# Foto Kunjungan Auditor Tokyo Jepang



## KEANGGOTAAN

Pengurus IIA Indonesia merumuskan dan melaksanakan sejumlah program dengan tujuan memberikan layanan terbaik bagi anggota. Dan terselenggaranya seluruh kegiatan juga berkat dukungan, kontribusi serta keikutsertaan anggota yang senantiasa memberikan yang terbaik bagi IIA. Hal ini membentuk sinergi yang terjalin dengan antara pengurus dan anggota sebagai pemangku kepentingan utama organisasi profesi ini.

Sejak tahun 2015 sampai dengan tahun 2019 jumlah anggota IIA Indonesia terus menunjukkan pertumbuhan. Tingkat Pertumbuhan Tahunan Majemuk dari tahun 2015 sampai dengan 2019 atau Compound Annual Growth Rate mencapai 37%. Jumlah anggota telah berkembang dari 998 di Desember 2015 menjadi 3.488 pada Desember 2019.

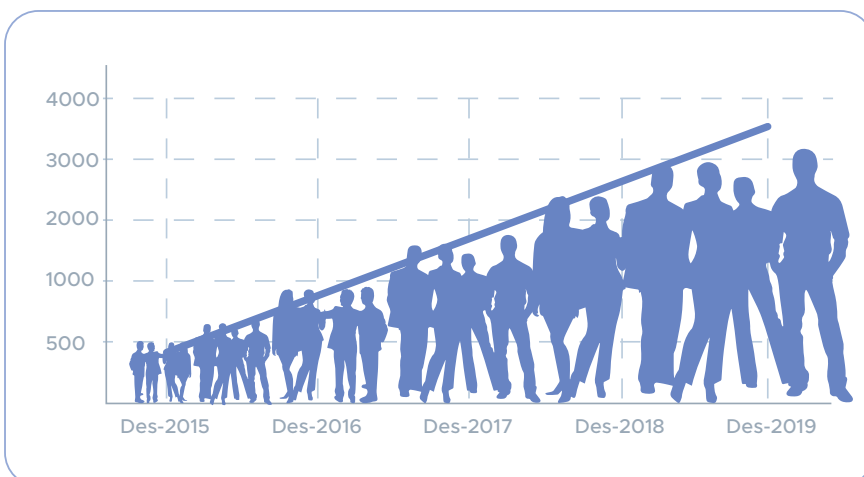
Dalam komposisi anggota tahun 2019 ini termasuk didalamnya adalah Anggota yang berasal dari Negara Republik Democratic Timor Leste sebanyak 12 orang.

## MEMBERSHIP

Board of Governors IIA Indonesia formulates and executes various programs to provide the best for its members. All IIA Indonesia activities executed by support, contribution, and participation of all members that always give their best for IIA. This will form a good synergy between IIA Indonesia management and member as the main stakeholders of this organization.

From 2015 to 2019, the number of IIA Indonesia members continuously show an increase. The cumulative growth or compound Annual Growth Rate reached 37%. The number of members grows from 998 in December 2015 to 3.488 in December 2019.

The composition of the member in 2019 includes the member from 12 persons from The Democratic Republic of Timor Leste



# DEMOGRAFI |

Data sebaran anggota IIA Indonesia yang berjumlah 3.488 dapat disampaikan berikut ini.

## 1. Komposisi Gender

● Laki-laki	2.439	(69,92%)
● Perempuan	1.049	(30,08%)

## 2. Komposisi Sektor Pemerintahan dan Non Pemerintahan

● Pemerintahan	761	(21,82%)
● Non Pemerintahan	2.727	(78,18%)

## 3. Komposisi Negara

● Indonesia	3.476	(99,66%)
● Timor Leste	12	(0,34%)

## 4. Komposisi Industri

● Pemerintahan	761
● Bank, Lembaga Keuangan, dan Bursa	726
● Migas dan Pertambangan	293
● Kegiatan Konsultasi	254
● Industri Otomotif	93
● Telekomunikasi	92
● Konstruksi dan Properti	87
● Perguruan Tinggi	69
● Agrikultur dan Perkebunan	64
● Aviasi dan Maritim	55
● Media	55
● Logistik dan Transportasi	50
● Industri Makanan	42
● Industri Kesehatan dan Farmasi	40
● Industri Utilitas Kelistrikan	40
● Industri Perdagangan	35
● Lainnya	732

# DEMOGRAPHICS

The 3.488 persons of IIA Indonesia member can be classified:

## 1. Gender Composition

● Male	2.439	(69,92%)
● Female	1.049	(30,08%)

## 2. Government and Non-Government Sector

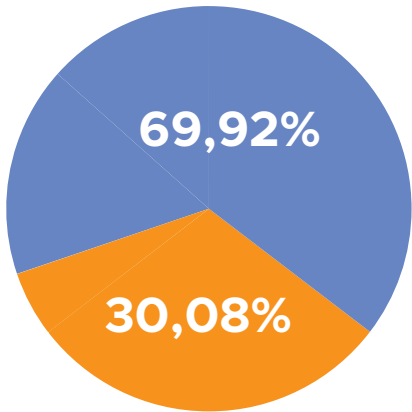
● Government	761	(21,82%)
● Non-Government	2.727	(78,18%)

## 3. Country

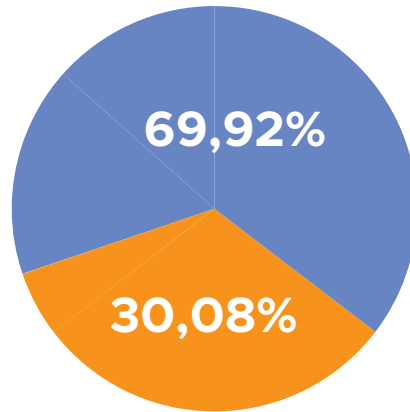
● Indonesia	3.476	(99,66%)
● Timor Leste	12	(0,34%)

## 4. Industry Composition

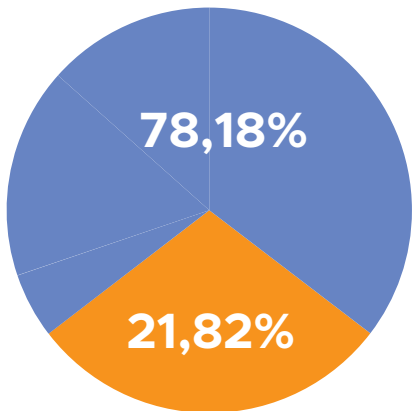
● Government	761
● Bank, Financial Institution, and Market	726
● Oil, Gas, and Mining	293
● Consulting activities	254
● Automotive industry	93
● Telecommunication	92
● Construction and Property	87
● Universities	69
● Agriculture and plantation	64
● Aviation and Maritime	55
● Media	55
● Logistic and Transportation	50
● Food Industry	42
● Health and Pharmacy	40
● Electricity Utility Industry	40
● Trading Industry	35
● Others	732



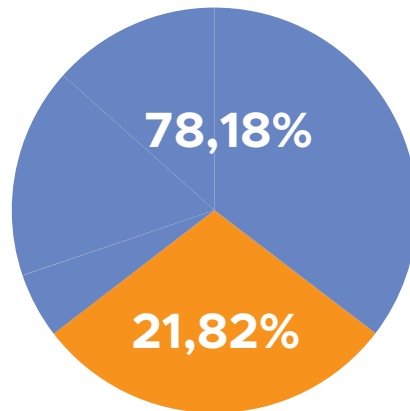
■ Laki-laki ■ Perempuan



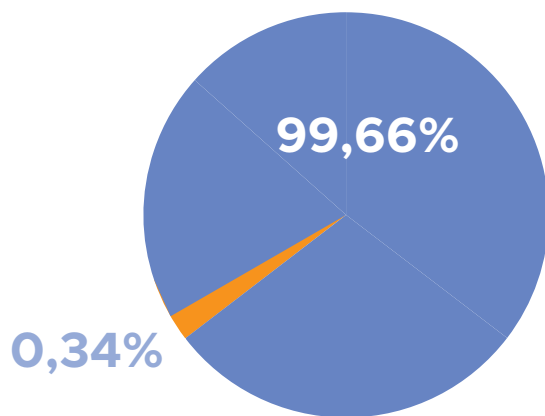
■ Male ■ Female



■ Pemerintahan ■ Non-Pemerintahan



■ Government ■ Non-Government



■ Indonesia ■ Timor Leste

# **BERITA DUKA**

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# **OBITUARY**



**BAPAK SOEDARJONO**



**BAPAK SOEKARDI HUSODO.**

Tahun 2019 merupakan tahun duka bagi IIA Indonesia dan dunia profesi audit internal dan manajemen risiko di Indonesia.

Dua tokoh nasional panutan profesi serta guru bagi semua auditor berpulang dengan jangka waktu nyaris bersamaan. Tokoh nasional ini adalah Bapak Sudarjono dan Bapak Soekardi Husodo.

Berpulangnya dua tokoh nasional yang mengakar kuat dan menjadi panutan serta patron bagi profesi merupakan kehilangan yang amat.

Bapak Soedarjono penerima bintang mahaputra dari negara dan sebagai man of integrity, berpulang dengan meninggalkan legacy nama baik dan berbagai pemikiran mengenai profesi auditor internal khususnya berkaitan dengan kompetensi. 38 hari kemudian Tokoh Profesi yang dijuluki sebagai Gurunya semua auditor internal Indonesia, Bapak Soekardi Husodo juga menyusul sahabat eratnya ketika di BPKP dan di profesi.

Bapak Soekardi merupakan volunteer utama IIA Indonesia semangat dan dedikasinya sangat luar biasa melalui bakti sebagai Ketua Tim Kerja Revisi By Law tahun 2015, Ketua Komite Nominasi Pengurus tahun 2017 dan terus memberikan nasehat, dorongan semangat, dan arahan dalam banyak kegiatan IIA Indonesia. Kecintaannya pada profesi dan budaya jawa asal beliau diwujudkan dengan apik dalam National Conference 2019 di Solo dimana semua Pengurus menggunakan busana tradisional yang memberikan kebanggaan bagi beliau.

The Year of 2019 is mourning year for IIA Indonesia and internal audit profession and risk management world in Indonesia.

Two role model national figures and teacher for all auditor have passed away at the almost nearby time. These national figures are Mr. Sudarjono and Mr. Soekardi Husodo.

The passed away of these national figures that strongly rooted and become the example and patronage for the profession was a big loss.

Mr. Soedarjono, the receiver of Bintang Mahaputra (national appreciation) from the country and the man of integrity, has passed away by leaving the good name legacy and various thinks about internal audit profession, especially related with competency. Thirty eight-day later, the profession figures which nicknamed The Teacher of all Indonesian Internal Auditors, Mr. Soekardi Husodo, also passed away, follow his pal in BPKP (National Supervisory Agency) and profession.

Mr. Soekardi was the main volunteer of The IIA Indonesia. His spirit and dedication were outstanding by his dedication as the Leader of Working Team of 2015 By-Laws, leader of the 2017 Management Nominating Committee, and continually provide advice, supporting spirit, and direction in many IIA Indonesia activities. His love for the profession and Javanese culture, as his homeland, presented nicely in The 2019 National Conference in Solo, where all of the management wear traditional fashion which presents a proud for him.



# DOKUMENTASI |





# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**



BOARD OF OFFICERS STATEMENT  
REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR  
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF  
THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED

We, the undersigned::

Name : Hari Setianto  
Office address : Bina Sentra Bidakara Building, 1<sup>st</sup> floor 103  
Residential address : JL. PARKIT II BLOK C-2 NO.5 GRIYA CINERE I  
RT.002/RW.010 Kec. Limo, Depok.  
Telephone : 0811833079

declare that:

1. We are responsible for the preparation and presentation of The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia financial statements;
2. The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards;
3. a. All information contained in The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia financial statements has been disclosed in a complete and truthful manner;
4. b. Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia financial statements do not contain any incorrect information or material facts, nor do they omit information or material facts;
4. We are responsible for The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia internal control system.

This statement is made in all truth.

For and on behalf of the Board of Officers

Hari Setianto  
President



## **Kosasih, Nurdiyaman, Mulyadi, Tjahjo & Rekan**

Registered Public Accountants No. 854/KM.1/2015

Cyber 2 Tower 20<sup>th</sup> floor  
Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Blok X-5  
Jakarta 12950, Indonesia  
Main +62 (21) 2553 9200  
Fax +62 (21) 2553 9298  
www.crows.id

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

#### **Report No. 00767/2.1051/AU.1/10/0271-2/1/V/2020**

The Members, Board of Officers, and Executive Offices  
**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Institute Of Internal Auditors Indonesia, which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, and the statement of activities and changes in unrestricted net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### **Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia as of December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

**KOSASIH, NURDIYAMAN, MULYADI, TJAHO & REKAN**

**Drs. Ruchjat Kosasih, M.M., CPA**  
Public Accountant License No. AP 0271

May 30, 2020

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**As of December 31, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2, 4	546,561,801	1,901,556,182
Account Receivables	2,5	1,216,935,001	1,514,630,000
Advances and Prepayments	6	1,285,944,750	-
Inventories	2,7	47,831,450	9,360,000
Total Current Assets		<u>3,097,273,002</u>	<u>3,425,546,182</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property and equipment	2,8	18,319,028	32,487,488
Other Assets	9	125,317,000	125,317,000
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>143,636,028</u>	<u>157,804,488</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b><u>3,240,909,029</u></b>	<b><u>3,583,350,670</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Account Payables	2,10	173,985,844	748,810,917
Accrued Expenses	2,11	77,449,316	320,679,316
Tax Payables	2,12	249,223,636	141,068,966
Employee Benefits Liability	2,13	362,593,623	-
Total Current Liabilities		<u>863,252,419</u>	<u>1,210,559,199</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
Unrestricted Net Assets		<u>2,377,656,611</u>	<u>2,372,791,471</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b><u>3,240,909,029</u></b>	<b><u>3,583,350,670</u></b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES AND**  
**CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Training Revenues	2,14	6,738,221,952	6,215,362,756
National Conference	2,15	4,161,263,838	4,715,243,816
International Conference	2,16	3,728,281,680	2,822,777,221
Exam Revenues	2,17	1,982,695,962	928,523,931
Membership Fees	2,18	923,344,252	749,569,479
Other Revenues	2,19	3,645,250	397,639,024
Total Revenues		<u>17,537,452,934</u>	<u>15,829,116,227</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Training Expense	2,20	4,263,130,392	3,869,723,861
National Conference Expenses	2,21	3,822,648,233	3,733,090,770
International Conference Expenses	2,22	2,840,441,825	1,745,166,461
Exam Certification Expenses	2,23	1,037,381,587	972,066,182
Membership Expenses	2,24	814,769,938	682,987,350
General and Administrative Expenses	2,25	4,356,655,527	4,574,792,012
Total Expenditures		<u>17,135,027,502</u>	<u>15,577,826,636</u>
<b>Other income (expenses) – net</b>	2,26	<u>(397,560,292)</u>	<u>40,890,635</u>
<b>Increase In Unrestricted Net Assets After Tax</b>		<u>4,865,139</u>	<u>292,180,227</u>
Unrestricted Net Assets at Beginning of Year		<u>2,372,791,472</u>	<u>2,080,611,245</u>
<b>Unrestricted Net Assets at End of Year</b>		<u>2,377,656,611</u>	<u>2,372,791,472</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**For The Year Ended December 31, 2019**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Change in Unrestricted Net Assets to net cash Used (provided) by operating activities		4,865,139	292,180,227
Adjustments to reconcile Unrestricted Net Assets to net cash Used (provided) by operating Activities			
Depreciation	8	22,568,461	32,179,552
Employee Benefits	13	362,593,623	-
Net cash flow from operations before changes in working capital		390,027,222	324,359,779
Changes in working capital:			
Accounts Receivables		297,694,998	(1,230,830,000)
Advance and Prepayments		(1,285,944,750)	313,564,085
Inventories		(38,471,450)	483,961,111
Other Assets		-	6,538,000
Other Accrued Expenses		(243,229,999)	320,679,316
Account Payables		(574,825,073)	747,410,917
Tax payable		108,154,670	141,068,966
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>(1,346,594,381)</b>	<b>1,106,752,173</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of Property and equipment	8	(8,400,000)	(10,529,600)
<b>Cash flow used in financing activities</b>		<b>(8,400,000)</b>	<b>(10,529,600)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS</b>		<b>(1,354,994,381)</b>	<b>1,096,222,573</b>
<b>CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>		<b>1,901,556,182</b>	<b>805,333,609</b>
<b>CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS AT END OF YEAR</b>		<b>546,561,801</b>	<b>1,901,556,182</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**As of December 31, 2019 an**  
**For the Year Then Ended**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

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**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

**a. The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia Background**

The Institute of Internal Auditors Indonesia or IIA Indonesia ("The Institute") was established as an organization In Indonesia on September 15, 1988 by virtue of Notarial Deed No.5 of Notary Gde Kertayasa, S.H. dated April 3, 1989. The Institute's Articles of Association was amended by Notarial Deed No. 25 of Notary Aswendi Kamuli, S.H. dated August 9, 2001 and No. 02 of Notary Ibnu Hanny, S.H. dated August 2011. The Amended Articles of Association was related to the change in composition of the Institute's Board of officers.

The Institute's Articles of Association was amended several times, most recently by Notarial Deed No. 15 of Notary Kurnia Chandra Dewi, S.H. M.Kn. dated July 17, 2018. related to the change in composition of the Institute's Board of officers.

The Institute, which represents a professional association In Internal audit area, is a non-profit organization aimed to:

- 1, Develop internal audit profession by sharing information and concept of internal auditing among its members;
- 2, Distribute new technique and concepts in internal audit and in-depth research reports;
- 3, Provide training and publish materials in the field of internal auditing; and
- 4, Organize seminar, panel discussion or meeting In relation to the field of Internal auditing

The Institute is member of the Institute of Internal Auditors Incorporated, which is located in 246 Maitland Avenue, Altamonte Spring, Florida, USA. The Institute's local office is located in Bina Sentra Bidakara Building, 1st Floor Suite 103 Kav 71-73 Jalan Jendral Gatot Subroto, Menteng Dalam, Jakarta Selatan. The composition of Board of Officers ("Badan Pengurus") as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows :

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
President	: Hari Setianto	Hari Setianto
Vice President	: Angela Indirawati Simatupang	Angela Indirawati Simatupang
Executive Director	: Nur Abdillah	Nur Abdillah

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Institute had 10 and 7 employees, respectively (unaudited).

**b. Completion of the financial statements**

The management of the Institute is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which were completed and authorized for issue by the Institute's Board of Officers on May 30, 2020.

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**As of December 31, 2019 and**  
**For the Year Then Ended**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**b. New Accounting Standards**

Standards and amendments to standards effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, with early application permitted are as follows:

- PSAK 71 "Financial Instruments";

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of PSAK 71 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are generally measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under PSAK 71, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which PSAK 22 applies) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, PSAK 71 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of a financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of such changes in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under PSAK 55, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, PSAK 71 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under PSAK 55. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in PSAK 55. Under PSAK 71, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhance disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**As of December 31, 2019 an**  
**For the Year Then Ended**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

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**2, SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**a. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (“SAK”), which comprise the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“PSAK”) and Interpretations of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“ISAK”) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (“DSAK”).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PSAK 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those made in the preparation of the Institute financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018, except for the adoption of several amended SAKs. As disclosed further in the relevant succeeding Notes, several amended and published accounting standards were adopted effective January 1, 2019.

The financial statement are presented in accordance with PSAK 45, “Financial Reporting for Non Profit Entity”. The financial statements comprise of financial position, statement of activities and changes in unrestricted net assets, and statements of cash flows, Unrestricted net assets represents fund of which usage is not restricted to certain purpose.

The basis used in preparing the financial statement is historical cost and accrual concept, except for certain accounts which are measured on another basis described in the related accounting policies. The financial statement are prepared under accrual basis of accounting except for the statements of cash flows.

The Institute adopted Amendments to PSAK 2, “Statement of Cash Flows”.

The statement of cash flows is prepared using the indirect method with classifications of cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the financial statements is the Indonesian Rupiah, which is the Institute’s functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Institute’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

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**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**As of December 31, 2019 and**  
**For the Year Then Ended**  
**(Expressed in Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)**

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**b. New Accounting Standards (continued)**

- Amendments to PSAK 71 – “Financial Instruments: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation”

Amendments to PSAK 71 amend paragraphs PP4.1.11 (b) and PP4.1.12 (b), and add paragraph PP4.1.12A so that financial assets with accelerated repayment features that can produce negative compensation qualify as contractual cash flows that originate solely from payment of principal and interest from the principal amount owed.

- PSAK 72 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”;

PSAK 72 established a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. PSAK 72 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including PSAK 23. Revenue, PSAK 34 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of PSAK 72 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer or promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standards introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under PSAK 72, an entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when ‘control’ of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Far more prescriptive guidance has been added PSAK 72 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by PSAK 72.

The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.

- PSAK 73 “Leases”;

PSAK 73 introduces a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and accounting treatments for both lessors and lessees. PSAK 73 will supersede the current lease guidance including PSAK 30 Leases and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

PSAK 73 distinguishes leases and service contracts on the basis of whether an identified asset is controlled by a customer. Distinctions of operating leases (off balance sheet) and finance leases (on balance sheet) are removed for lessee accounting, and is replaced by a model where a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability have to be recognized for all leases by lessees (i.e. all on balance sheet) except for shortterm leases and leases of low value assets.

**THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS INDONESIA**  
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**b. New Accounting Standards (continued)**

- PSAK 73 “Leases”; (continued)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost (subject to certain exceptions) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payment, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others. Furthermore, the classification of cash flows will also be affected as operating lease payments under PSAK 30 are presented as operating cash flows; whereas under the PSAK 73 model, the lease payments will be split into a principal and an interest portion which will be presented as financing and operating cash flows respectively.

In contrast to lessee accounting, PSAK 73 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in PSAK 30, and continues to require a lessor to classify a lease either as an operating lease or a finance lease.

Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by PSAK 73.

- Amendments to PSAK 1 - “Presentation of Financial Statements: Definition of Material” and Amendments to PSAK 25 - “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Material”.

The new definition states that “Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity”.

The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

The Institute is still assessing the impact of these accounting standards and interpretations on the Institute’s financial statements,

**c. Financial instruments**

The Institute applied PSAK 50, “Financial Instruments: Presentation”, PSAK 55, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and PSAK 60, “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”.

Classification

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of PSAK 55 are classified as (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and receivables, (iii) held-to-maturity investments, or (iv) available for sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and, where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates the designation of such assets at each financial year end.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c. Financial instruments (continued)**

Financial assets (continued)

The Institute's financial assets consist of cash in bank and other receivables classified as loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of PSAK 55 are classified as (i) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, or (iii) as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Institute's financial liabilities consist of trade payables and accrued expenses classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are measured, subsequent to initial recognition, at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c. Financial instruments (continued)**

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of financial instruments that are actively traded in organized financial markets, if any, are determined by reference to quoted market bid or ask prices at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis; or other valuation models.

When the fair value of the financial instruments not traded in an active market cannot be reliably determined, such financial assets are recognized and measured at their carrying amounts.

Amortized Cost of Financial Instruments

Amortized cost is computed using the effective interest rate method less any allowance for impairment and principal repayment or reduction. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Institute assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the Institute of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Institute first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

If the Institute determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c. Financial instruments (continued)**

Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

When the asset becomes uncollectible, the carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced directly or if an amount was charged to the allowance account, the amounts charged to the allowance account are written off against the carrying value of the financial asset.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

Subsequent recoveries of previously written off receivables, if in the current period, are credited to the allowance accounts, but if after the reporting period, are credited to other operating income.

Derecognition

Financial asset

A financial asset, or where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets, is derecognized when:

- (a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
- (b) the Institute has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset.

When the Institute has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Institute continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Institute could be required to repay.

In that case, the Institute also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Institute has retained.



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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**c. Financial instruments (continued)**

Derecognition (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of (i) the consideration received, including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed; and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized to profit or loss .

**d. Cash and cash equivalents**

In statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

**e. Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment when the cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are met. All other repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is computed, using the straight-line method for building and declining balance method for other property and equipment over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	<b>Years</b>
Furniture and fixtures	4 – 8
Computer	4
Office equipment	4

The carrying value of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the assets is charged to profit or loss in the year the assets is derecognized.

The residual values, estimated useful lives, and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, at year end, if necessary.

**f. Inventories**

Inventories are stated at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower, Cost is determined using the first in first out (FIFO) method. Net realizable value represent the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the profits.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**g. Foreign currency transactions and balances**

The accounting records of the Institute are maintained in Rupiah. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Rupiah using the middle rates of exchange quoted by Bank Indonesia at such dates. Exchange gains and losses arising on foreign currency transactions and on the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities into Rupiah are recognized in the current period profit or loss,

The exchange rate at full amount used as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
1 USD	14,901	14,481

**h. Revenue and Expense Recognition**

Revenues earned from various offered examinations are recognized once the exams are rendered. Expenses are recognized as incurred on an accrual basis.

**i. Leases**

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed, Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability, The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

**j. Employee benefits**

Effective January 1, 2019, the Institute adopted Amendments to PSAK 24, "Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement".

The amendments clarify that the past service cost (or of the gain or loss on settlement) is calculated by measuring the defined benefit liability (asset) using updated assumptions and comparing benefits offered and plan assets before and after the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) but ignoring the effect of the asset ceiling (that may arise when the defined benefit plan is in a surplus position). PSAK 24 is now clear that the change in the effect of the asset ceiling that may result from the plan amendment (or curtailment or settlement) is determined in a second step and is recognized in the normal manner in other comprehensive income.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Employee benefits (continued)**

The paragraphs that relate to measuring the current service cost and the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) have also been amended. The Institute will now be required to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after the change to the plan. In the case of the net interest, the amendments make it clear that for the period post plan amendment, the net interest is calculated by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) as remeasured under PSAK 24.99 with the discount rate used in the remeasurement (also taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments on the net defined benefit liability (asset)).

The adoption of Amendments to PSAK 24 has no significant impact on the financial statements.

Short-term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are employee benefits which are due for payment within twelve months after the reporting period and recognized when the employees have rendered this related service. Liabilities are recognized when the employee renders services to the Company where all changes in the carrying amount of the liability are recognized in profit or loss.

The Institute recognized unfunded employee benefits liability in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003 dated March 25, 2003 (the "Labor Law"). Pension costs under the Institute's defined benefit pension plans are determined by periodic actuarial calculation using the projected-unit-credit method and applying the assumptions on discount rate, return on plan assets and annual rate of increase in compensation.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur in order for the net pension asset or liability recognized in the statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit and surplus. Remeasurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

All past service costs are recognized at the earlier of when the amendment or curtailment occurs and when the related restructuring or termination costs are recognized.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements)
- Net interest expense or income
- Remeasurement

The Institute presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Employee benefits (continued)**

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Institute's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

**k. Income taxes**

Based on Law No. 36 of 2008 concerning the fourth amendment to Law No. 7 of 1983 concerning income tax regarding income tax treatment for similar foundations or organizations, it is stated that assistance or donations are not a tax object as long as there is no relationship between the donor and recipient of the donation.

**l. Events After Reporting Period**

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the The Institute's position at the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events, if any, are disclosed when material to the financial statements.

**m. 2018 Interpretations and Annual Improvements**

In the current year, the Institute has applied standards and a number of amendments/improvements to PSAK that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting period beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

- ISAK 34, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"

The interpretation provides guidance on determining the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

The interpretation requires an entity to:

- determine whether uncertain tax positions are assessed separately or as a group; and
- assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings:
  - If probable, the entity should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings.
  - If not probable, the entity should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

The adoption of the 2018 interpretations and annual improvements has no significant impact on the financial statements.

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**3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

The preparation of the Institute's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts herein, and the related disclosures, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

**a. Judgment**

In the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Institute determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK 55. Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Institute's accounting policies in Note 2.

**b. Estimates and Assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Institute based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Institute. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Depreciation of property and equipment

The costs of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be within 4 to 8 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industries where the Institute conducts its business. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The carrying amounts of property and equipment are disclosed in Note 8.

**4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Cash on hand	45,538,625	25,000,000
<b>Bank</b>		
Rupiah		
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	369,380,572	630,237,092
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	95,205,527	1,035,030,014
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	539,122	6,126,461
	<u>465,125,221</u>	<u>1,671,393,567</u>

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**4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
US Dollar		
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	21,601,189	87,635,826
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	14,148,721	15,576,922
PT Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk	148,046	1,949,867
<b>Total Cash in Bank</b>	<b>35,897,955</b>	<b>105,162,615</b>
<b>Time Deposit</b>		
Rupiah		
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero)	-	100,000,000
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b><u>546,561,801</u></b>	<b><u>1,901,556,182</u></b>

The annual interest rate for time deposits in 2018 is 5,00%.

**5. ACCOUNT RECEIVABLES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Project Receivables		
Project Training	199,100,001	1,027,630,000
National Training	1,017,835,000	466,000,000
<b>Total Project Receivables</b>	<b>1,216,935,001</b>	<b>1,493,630,000</b>
Employee Receivables		
Employee	-	21,000,000
Other	-	-
<b>Total Employee Receivables</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,000,000</b>
<b>Total Receivables</b>	<b><u>1,216,935,001</u></b>	<b><u>1,514,630,000</u></b>

No impairment was provided in the above receivables as management believes that such receivables are collectible.

**6. ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS**

This account represents an advance payment for accommodation, Travel for a group of travel agents that are scheduled to attend a seminar in the United States of America in the amount of Rp 1,285,944,750 in 2019.

**7. INVENTORIES**

This account represents CIA Learning System Module, the balance as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to Rp 47,831,450 and Rp 9,360,000, respectively.

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**8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

	<b>2019</b>			<b>Ending Balance</b>
	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	
<b><u>Cost</u></b>				
Furniture and Fixtures	132,926,700	1,400,000	-	134,326,700
Computer	123,285,415	6,000,000	-	129,285,415
Office Equipment	66,125,855	1,000,000	-	67,125,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>322,337,970</b>	<b>8,400,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>330,737,970</b>
<b><u>Accumulated Depreciation</u></b>				
Furniture and Fixture	123,699,586	10,326,917		134,026,503
Computer	105,736,101	7,483,374		113,219,475
Office Equipment	60,414,795	4,758,169		65,172,964
<b>Total</b>	<b>289,850,482</b>	<b>22,568,461</b>		<b>312,418,942</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>32,487,488</b>			<b>18,319,028</b>
	<b>2018</b>			
	<b>Beginning Balance</b>	<b>Additions</b>	<b>Deductions</b>	<b>Ending Balance</b>
<b><u>Cost</u></b>				
Furniture and Fixtures	132,926,700	-	-	132,926,700
Computer	113,285,415	10,000,000	-	123,285,415
Office Equipment	65,596,255	529,600	-	66,125,855
<b>Total</b>	<b>311,808,370</b>	<b>10,529,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>322,337,970</b>
<b><u>Accumulated Depreciation</u></b>				
Furniture and Fixture	111,034,355	12,665,231	-	123,699,586
Computer	93,767,554	11,968,547	-	105,736,101
Office Equipment	52,869,020	7,545,774	-	60,414,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,670,929</b>	<b>32,179,552</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>289,850,482</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>54,137,440</b>			<b>32,487,488</b>

Depreciation expenses are charged to general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 (Note 24).

According to the Institute's management evaluation, there are no conditions or changes that indicate the impairment in carrying value of property and equipment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

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**9. OTHER ASSETS**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Security Deposit	109,567,000	109,567,000
Software	15,750,000	15,750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,317,000</b>	<b>125,317,000</b>

**10. ACCOUNT PAYABLES**

This account represents payables for membership fees amounting to Rp 173,985,844 and Rp 748,810,917 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

**11. ACCRUED EXPENSES**

This account represents accrued costs for third party services amounting to Rp77,449,316 and Rp 320,679,316 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

**12. TAXES PAYABLES**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Article 21	167,080,036	106,303,466
Article 4(2)	82,143,600	34,765,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,223,636</b>	<b>141,068,966</b>

Based on Law No. 36 of 2008 concerning the fourth amendment to Law No. 7 of 1983 concerning income tax regarding income tax treatment for similar foundations or organizations, it is stated that assistance or donations are not a tax object as long as there is no relationship between the donor and recipient of the donation. Therefore, no current or final taxes were recognized.

**13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY**

The Institute provides long-term employee benefits to its employee in accordance with Labor Law No. 13/2003 (Law No. 13/2003). The benefits are unfunded. The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefits expense recognized in the statements of profit or loss and the amounts recognized in the statement of financial position for the estimated liability for employee benefits as calculated by an independent actuary, Tubagus Syafril & Amran Nangasan Consulting, in its report dated Februari 28, 2020 for 2019. The actuarial calculation used the "Projected Unit Credit".



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**13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY (continued)**

The principal assumptions used in determining employee benefits liability as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	7,74% per annum
Salary increase rate	10% per annum
Mortality rate	TMI-IV 2019
Retirement age	56 years
Estimated average remaining working lives of employees	18,82 years

a. Employee benefits expense:

	<u>2019</u>
Current service cost	362,593,623
Interest cost	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>362,593,623</u></b>

In 2019, employee benefits expense is charged to operating expense (Note 24).

b. Employee benefits liability:

	<u>2019</u>
Present value of defined benefits obligation	<u>362,593,623</u>

The maturity of defined benefits obligations as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Within the next 12 months (the next annual reporting period)	-
Between 1 and 2 years	-
Between 3 and 5 years	-
Beyond 5 years	362,593,623

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as of December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	<u>1% Increase</u>	<u>1% Decrease</u>
Impact on the net defined benefits obligations		
Discount rate	(36.368.745)	42.249.836
Salary increase rate	40.914.049	(35.977.911)

The Institute's management has reviewed the assumptions used and agreed that these assumptions are adequate. Management believes that the liability for employee benefits is sufficient to cover the Institute's liability for its employee benefits.

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**14. TRAINING REVENUES**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
CIA Review Course	1,458,336,960	1,833,350,590
Beginning Auditor Training	421,000,000	113,955,000
Fraud Detection and Investigation Training	337,500,000	53,030,000
Root Cause Analysis Training	263,000,000	117,520,000
CRMA Review Course	234,000,000	39,957,000
Data Analysis Training	180,000,000	142,572,500
Communication Skills for Auditors Training	61,000,000	8,910,000
Audit Report Writing Training	50,000,000	74,213,725
Fundamental of IT Auditing Training	35,000,000	107,005,000
Other Project Training	3,698,384,992	3,724,848,941
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,738,221,952</b>	<b>6,215,362,756</b>

**15. NATIONAL CONFERENCES**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>National Conference</b>		
National Conference Registration Fee	2,266,263,838	3,268,193,816
National Conference Sponsorship	1,895,000,000	1,447,050,000
<b>Total National Conference</b>	<b>4,161,263,838</b>	<b>4,715,243,816</b>

**16. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
<b>International Conferences</b>		
International Conference - Anaheim	1,153,915,500	-
ACIIA - Tokyo	1,037,112,000	-
Sopac - Sydney	854,750,000	-
ECIIA - Luxembourg	682,504,180	-
International Conference - Dubai	-	1,032,100,000
ACIIA - Kualalumpur	-	918,087,040
ECIIA - Madrid	-	872,590,181
<b>Total International and Regional Conferences</b>	<b>3,728,281,680</b>	<b>2,822,777,221</b>

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**17. EXAM REVENUES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
CIA Exam Revenue	1,816,578,464	828,535,201
CRMA Exam Revenue	100,381,498	41,616,970
CGAP Exam Revenue	34,462,000	29,794,050
CFSA Exam Revenue	-	14,453,710
CCSA Exam Revenue	31,274,000	14,124,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,982,695,962</u></b>	<b><u>928,523,931</u></b>

This account rendering of services related to the examination arrangements for CIA (Certified Internal Auditor), CRMA (Certification in Risk Management Assurance), CGAP (Certified Government Auditing Professional), CFSA (Certified Financial Service Auditor), and CCSA (Certification In Control Self-Assessment).

**18. MEMBERSHIP FEES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Membership Fees - Regular	640,089,252	629,415,179
Membership Fees - Group	219,225,000	118,155,000
Membership Fees - Student	64,000,000	1,999,300
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>923,344,252</u></b>	<b><u>749,569,479</u></b>

**19. OTHER OPERATING REVENUE**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Book Landscape of Internal Audit	3,645,250	36,044,753
Merchandise and Souvenir Revenue	-	154,995,233
Other	-	206,830,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>3,645,250</u></b>	<b><u>397,869,986</u></b>

**20. TRAINING EXPENSE**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Honorarium	1,258,842,500	785,510,500
Material and Training Kit	1,013,297,038	387,072,307
Operational	1,990,990,854	2,697,141,054
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>4,263,130,392</u></b>	<b><u>3,869,724,347</u></b>

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**21. NATIONAL CONFERENCES EXPENSES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
National Conference Expense	<u><b>3,822,648,233</b></u>	<u><b>3,733,090,770</b></u>

**22. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>International Conferences Expenses</b>		
International Conference - Anaheim	1,030,580,183	-
Sopac - Sydney	688,661,045	-
ECIIA - Luxembourg	514,442,946	-
ACIIA - Tokyo	606,777,651	-
International Conference - Dubai	-	945,952,908
ECIIA - Madrid	-	332,325,585
ACIIA - Kualalumpur	-	466,887,967
<b>International and Regional Conferences Expenses</b>	<u><b>2,840,441,825</b></u>	<u><b>1,745,166,460</b></u>

**23. EXAM CERTIFICATION EXPENSES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Exam Certification Expenses		
Contribution to IIA Global	<u><b>1,037,381,587</b></u>	<u><b>972,066,182</b></u>

**24. MEMBERSHIP EXPENSES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Membership Expense	<u><b>814,769,938</b></u>	<u><b>682,987,350</b></u>

**25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRASTION EXPENSES**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Honorarium	2,006,891,951	1,733,716,811
Rent	563,201,100	586,162,500
Marketing	411,314,567	639,809,864
Post Employee Benefits	362,593,623	-
Meals and Accommodation	214,686,527	149,838,879
Professional Fee	204,330,000	340,323,466
Tax	113,701,983	35,197,500
Utilities and Office Supplies	103,574,764	139,896,955
Transportation	88,873,914	269,246,100
Awareness Month	71,524,575	361,509,185

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**25. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES (continued)**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Courier	37,182,965	42,978,800
Library	35,735,979	-
Depreciation Expenses (Note 8)	22,568,461	32,179,552
Others (below 10,000,000)	120,475,118	243,932,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,356,655,527</b>	<b>4,574,792,012</b>

**26. OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Bank Interest Income	8,781,043	5,769,855
Net Gain (Loss) in Foreign Exchange	(7,653,085)	(124,994)
Bank Charges	(25,679,818)	(13,262,370)
Interest	(1,991,162)	-
Others – Net	(371,017,271)	48,508,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>(397,560,292)</b>	<b>40,890,635</b>

**27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY**

The table below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Institute's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements as of December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	<b>2019</b>		<b>2018</b>	
	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Carrying value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>				
<b><u>Loans and receivables</u></b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	546,561,801	546,561,801	1,901,556,182	1,901,556,182
Account Receivables	1,216,935,001	1,216,935,001	1,514,630,000	1,514,630,000
<b>Total Financial assets</b>	<b>1,763,496,802</b>	<b>1,763,496,802</b>	<b>3,416,186,182</b>	<b>3,416,186,182</b>
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>				
<b><u>Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost</u></b>				
Account Payables	173,985,844	173,985,844	748,810,917	748,810,917
Accrued expenses	77,449,316	77,449,316	320,679,316	320,679,316
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>251,435,160</b>	<b>251,435,160</b>	<b>1,069,490,233</b>	<b>1,069,490,233</b>

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value:

The fair value of all current financial assets and liabilities, approximates their carrying values due to short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

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**28. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Economic Environment Uncertainty

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) declared the outbreak of corona virus (“Covid-19”) a global pandemic. This Covid-19 outbreak has caused global and domestic economic slowdown, which in turn affected the operations of the Institute. While disruption is expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the extent of the impact of Covid-19 on the Institute’s operations and financial performance. The extent of such impact will depend on certain future development which cannot be predicted at this moment, including the duration of the spread of the outbreak, economic and social measures that are being taken by the government authorities to eradicate Covid-19 threat, and the impact of such factors to the Institute’s employees.

The management is closely monitoring the Institute’s operations, liquidity and resources, and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of this unprecedented situation. These financial statements do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of the aforementioned uncertainty.



*The Institute of  
Internal Auditors  
Indonesia*

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