INDONESIAN workers are still being sent to Malaysia illegally. According to data from the East Nusa Tenggara police, over 2,000 people from the region were victims of trafficking to Malaysia throughout 2015 and 2016. Lured by promises of large salaries, workers have returned home with physical injuries, with some even losing their lives. Children are also targeted and sold. Sadly, even those holding work permits are not immune to servitude.

Tempo and MalaysiaKini’s investigation since September 2016 exposed an organized network of human traffickers spanning between Malaysia and certain parts of Indonesia. Billions of rupiah have been spent on recruitment of illegal workers, involving identity forgers and immigration officials. Perpetrators in Malaysia remain impervious to the law.

This report is a collaborative project between Tempo, the Tempo Institute and Free Press Unlimited.
EN months after she ran away from home, Yufrinda Selan finally came back, one day before her 19th birthday, on July 14 last year. But it was not a cause for celebration for her family in south-central Timor in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), where she was born. Instead, they mourned her untimely death. After secretly working in Malaysia, Yufrinda, who never finished high school, came home in a coffin, wrapped in a white shroud.

On the day of her birthday, the police opened up Yufrinda’s coffin at the So’e South-Central Timor Regional Hospital. Her family, who were shocked to discover sutures and bruises on Yufrinda’s face, identified her by the mole on her leg. “They told us she had hanged herself in her employer’s home,” said Yufrinda’s father, Metusala Selan, in early March.

The Kupang police learned that Yufrinda was recruited by a network run by Eduard Leneng, a former sub-inspector in the police force who resigned in 2009 to run for the Kupang Regional Legislative Assembly, and Diana Aman, owner of Pancamanah Utama in Salatiga, Central Java, a company that recruits and makes job placements. The network changed Yufrinda’s name to Melinda Sapay. Eduard, Diana Aman, and others in their network appeared in court early this month.

Eduard has denied any involvement in human trafficking. “I was never involved with the people who recruited Yufrinda,” he said. Diana Aman and her lawyer Edwin Manurung declined to comment. “No comment for the time being,” said Edwin.

Yufrinda was not the only victim to return home in a coffin. According to data from the Center for Service, Placement, and Protection of NTT Workers, the bodies of 33 illegal workers were returned to the province in 2016. Kupang Police Chief Adjie Indra said over 2,200 NTT residents were victims of human trafficking in 2015 and 2016. He obtained the number from witness statements and implicated individuals already questioned by the police. “There are at least seven trafficking networks in NTT,” said Adjie.

There may be more undisclosed networks, the police chief said, explaining that, “[Investigations are] performed in stages.” He said the traffickers in this region are funded by agents in Malaysia. “They all have the same methods and involve big brokers in Malaysia.”

Turisme

TEMPO has been investigating the activities of human traffickers in NTT, Medan in North Sumatra, and Malaysia since September 2016. Networks involved have been identified through documented financial transactions between January 2015 and August 2016, obtained from the authorities. The stack of documents, amounting to a ream of paper, shows how billions of rupiah flow from Malaysia to several people in Indonesia, to be used for illegal recruitment of Indonesian workers.

One of the largest transactions originated from Oey Wenny Gotama’s account. In over a year, beginning August 2015, Wenny transferred at least RM646,000, or almost Rp2 billion, to Seri Safkini’s Bank Central Asia (BCA) account. Seri is the owner of Cut Sari Ash, a Medan-based Indonesian labor placement agency. On June 28, 2016, for instance, Wenny sent Seri RM28,000, or around Rp84 million, with the note: “Deposit for five Indonesian women workers.”

Seri Safkini was subsequently found to have sent money to members of her NTT network, including Yohanes Leonardus Ringgi, an airline security guard at Kupang’s El Tari airport. The total sent to him was over Rp1.8 billion, via 155 transfers between August 2015 and August 2016. The total is larger, Rp2.057 billion, when all transfers beginning in January 2015, are included.

Tempo met Yohanes Ringgi three times last November while he was being held at Kupang Police’s eastern cell block over his involvement in human trafficking. He acknowledged that he accepted cash from Seri Safkini and Eduard Leneng as well as from Diana Aman as payment for recruiting individuals to work as domestics in Malaysia. The money from Diana and Eduard for Yohanes totaled over Rp250 million.

El Tari Airport serves as the main gateway for illegal workers leaving the country. Yohanes, who had worked at El Tari for 16 years, said that prospective workers were able to fly out unobstructed. He claimed to have sent over 400 workers to Malaysia via Surabaya and Medan. “I received Rp500,000 per worker,” he said.

Members of his group gave some of the money, around Rp1 to 2 million, to the families of prospective workers. The money was intended to ‘seal the deal’, so that the families would allow their daughters to work in Malaysia. Yohanes’ people would sometimes entice prospective workers by prom-
ers create false identities. Sipri Talan, an engineering student at a university in Kupang, created false identity documents for Jeni and Damaris.

Sipri, who is now being held by the Kupang Police, admitted to Tempo that he forged identity cards by altering the victims’ real IDs using Adobe Photoshop. He would change names, gender and addresses. The citizens’ registration numbers were adjusted to suit prospective workers’ dates of birth. Finally, the forged cards would be printed on concord paper and laminated with clear plastic. “They looked just like the originals. Including the holograms,” said Sipri, who had ties with several illegal recruitment brokers. He was paid Rp100,000 for every forged card.

The forged identities passed inspection when they were used to make passports at the immigration office. Yohanes Leonardus Ringgi said all leaders of illegal recruitment networks colluded with immigration officials. Yufrinda Selan’s passport, as written in the indictment against Eduard Leneng, was prepared by Godstar Mozes Banik, a Kupang immigration officer. Godstar has denied helping make passports for illegal workers. “Everything [I did] was in line with procedures,” he said.

With their new passports, the illegal workers were free to head to Malaysia. Justice and Human Rights Minister Yasonna Hамonangan Laoly said the current passport system cannot detect fake IDs. “Not everyone has obtained an electronic identity card,” he said earlier this month. The government is now trying to limit issuing passports for those suspected of planning to work abroad illegally, requiring these individuals to demonstrate that they have at least Rp25 million in savings.

Eventually, Jeni and Damaris fled from their employers. After given temporary accommodation at Cut Sari Asih’s office in Medan, the primary school graduates were sent to Banda Aceh and finally took off again after mistreatment by their employers.

As with Jeni and Damaris, who were both only 16 when they were recruited, most workers illegally sent to Malaysia are underage. Regulations in Malaysia require household workers to be at least 21 years old. To get around the regulation, traffickers create false identities. Sipri Talan, an engineering student at a university in Kupang, created false identity documents for Jeni and Damaris.

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A LARGE poster with a yellow background covered the front door of the NG Bersatu office in Bandar Puchong Jaya, Malaysia, last Monday. The agency’s name was written in capital letters, along with the words ‘Maid Agency’. The poster had a picture of a woman holding a small child, both smiling happily.

A room for workers was found on the first floor, with bunk beds taking over half the space and a small area left over for sitting on the floor. There were no windows, only a fan.

It was there that Sarlin Agustina Djingib, a worker from Sabu Raijua at NTT, arrived on August 2015. She was under 20 when Yohanes Ringgi’s network recruited her. “My fake ID and passport were prepared by his people,” she said after the Kupang police asked her for a statement at the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur in early December 2016.

Sarlin was sent to Batam, where she was met by Angellin Wijaya, the daughter of Seri Sаfкini, owner of Cut Sаri Asih. “Angellin accompanied me to the Batam Centre Port so I could cross into Johor Bahru,” she said. Someone unfamiliar to her then brought her to NG Bersatu’s office in Puchong, Selangor.

Sarlin was later employed by a Malaysian of Indian descent, Jasmin. “I paid NG Bersatu RM19,000 (around Rp57 million),” Jasmin said. The amount paid by Jasmin was much higher than the fee allowed by the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia of RM8,400. Yet Sarlin still does not have a work permit.

Tempo also spoke to Oey Wenny Gotama at the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur. Wenny, who had transferred billions of rupiah to Seri Sаfкini’s account, was questioned at the embassy in early December over her involvement in human trafficking. Claiming to be an Indonesian citizen, the woman with unkempt, shoulder-length black hair said she represented NG Bersatu. “I know nothing about human trafficking,” she demurred.

Wenny denied she had ever transferred money for recruiting women workers, but NG Bersatu’s manager in Puchong, Ng Jing Hao, confirmed the allegation. “Wenny paid a company in Indonesia,” he said, refusing to say just how much was sent to Indonesia. Jing Hao also confirmed that he had partnered with Cut Sаri Asih, though he denied recruiting Sarlin. He claimed she came through another agent. “We only placed her,” he said, admitting to receiving a commission for the service. Jing Hao also denied that his company had been recruiting illegal workers. “They all have work permits.”

We were unable to contact Seri Sаfкini or her daughter, Angellin Wijaya, for their
Their home at the Primer Pavilion residential complex in Pegadungan, West Jakarta, is deserted. A security guard at the complex, Abdul Rahman, said both had moved out of the house, previously used to accommodate workers, long ago.

In Medan, Cut Sari Asih’s temporary accommodation at the Taman Ubud complex in Medan Johor, which the police raided on August 2016, is tightly bolted. Kupang Police Chief Adjie Indra said Cut Sari Asih has sent at least 251 illegal workers to Malaysia. Seri Saifkini is now officially a fugitive.

KOBAR, a former worker recruitment agent from NTT, also received money from Malaysia. He has admitted to sending six workers to a Malaysian named Albert Tei. “For each worker I send, I get Rp21 million,” said Kobar, who has previously been detained for human trafficking.

Apart from Kobar, two management staff at the Association of Indonesian Worker Recruitment Services and several agencies in Malaysia all confirmed they know Albert Tei as a major recruiter for Indonesian workers. He owns ManPower88, a company that holds licenses for eight household assistant placement agencies. The 29-year-old also owns a swallow’s nest processing factory called the Maxim Birdnest, in Klang District, Selangor.

The official at the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur handling Indonesian workers, Mustafa Kamal, said he once met Albert at the embassy and asked him how many Indonesian workers he had recruited. According to Mustafa, Albert answered he could ‘import’ 100 in a month. “That’s a very high number,” he said. President of Pertumbuhan Kebangsaan Agensi Pekerjaan, an association of worker recruitment agencies in Malaysia, Dato Raja Zulkepley Dahalam, said agencies in Malaysia usually only recruit 20 Indonesians per month.

Through a police investigator, Tempo met a former illegal Indonesian worker, Seravina Dahu, at her son’s home at Oesapa, Kupang, in early March. When she was shown Albert Tei’s photo, she immediately recognized him. “He was Mama’s boss,” she told her son.

Born in Malaka, NTT, she once worked as a domestic at one of Albert’s companies, Agensi Pekerjaan Uni Setia Sdn Bhd, in Puchong, Selangor. She said she never had a work permit. “Many people from NTT were staying at Albert’s dormitory, most of them illegals,” she added.

When he was contacted by telephone early this month, Albert Tei promised to meet us two days later. But following the interview request, he repeatedly contacted us, anxiously asking what our objectives were. He sped up the interview to the same evening at his Maxim Birdnest factory.

After taking Tempo and MalaysiaKini on a tour around his factory, Albert asked Tempo to sign a declaration promising not to name him nor his companies. Albert, who claimed he had close ties with the police, even blocked Tempo and MalaysiaKini from leaving the room and threatened to report us to the police. “I’m a good man. My company is huge,” he said.

After debating with us for around 20 minutes, the tall, well-built man finally agreed to be interviewed. Claiming to hold the title of *dato*, an honorary title granted by Malaysian royalty, Albert denied he recruited illegal Indonesian workers. “I deal with everything legally,” he said. “If someone comes here with a false identity, I wouldn’t know about it, as that is the business of the Indonesian agency.”

He also denied recruiting 100 Indone-
sians a month. “At most, 70 to 80 a month. And that was when the Malaysian economy was good. Now it’s 30 at the most,” he said. Despite the denials, Albert said his name is known to many Indonesian agents. “Let’s say I take 50 kids a month, in two years that’s 1,200 people. It’s only to be expected that my name would be mentioned in the villages.”

AS of the end of 2016, 1.2 million Indonesian workers were working legally in Malaysia. The responsible official at the Indonesian Embassy estimates that the number of illegal Indonesian workers to be far more than said figure. “It could be twice as many,” said Mustafa Kamal.

Mustafa said stopping the flow of illegal workers proved to be difficult. “There are around 150 spots along the Indonesia-Malaysia border which illegal workers can use to cross over,” he said. Additionally, official channels such as the Batam Centre Port offer easy gateways for crossing into Malaysia.

According to Teguh Hendro Cahyono, deputy chief for protection at the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI), illegal workers are at greater risk of being stripped of their rights. They are vulnerable to abuse—some are even murdered, which may have been the case with Yufrinda Selan.

To this day, investigations into Yufrinda’s suspected abuse and possible murder in Malaysia have not met significant progress. Rohaimi Md Isa, deputy chief of Malaysian Police D7 Division in charge of investigating human trafficking, declined to comment on the case. “It has been addressed in our bilateral discussions,” said Rohaimi.

Contrary to the Malaysian’s statement, Indonesian Police Public Relations chief, Boy Rafli Amar, said Yufrinda’s case has not yet been discussed with the Malaysian police. Yusron B. Ambary, chairman of the Protection of Indonesian Citizens Task Force and a counselor at the Indonesian Embassy in Malaysia, said he has asked the Malaysian police to investigate the case. “It’s their jurisdiction,” he said.

Yufrinda’s employer, Conrad Wee Hoe Thong, was reluctant to talk about her death when he was interviewed by Malaysiakini reporter Alyaa Alhadjri. “I don’t want to talk about it any more. It was a very sad incident,” he said from his car, before leaving his apartment at the Awana Puri Condominium in Kuala Lumpur.

Metusalak Selan, Yufrinda’s father, still weeps over the loss of his daughter. Every evening, he and his wife, 43-year-old Juliana Nomleni, light a candle and offer prayers at Yufrinda’s grave next to their home.
SLAVERY AT A BIRD NEST FACTORY

Many Indonesian workers at Albert Tei’s company receive sub-standard wages. Workers are bound by contracts, with clauses that make them subject to fines.

On a Sunday in late February, four head-scarved young women ate ravenously at the Rasa Utara Restaurant in the Berjaya Times Square Mall in Kuala Lumpur. They devoured sweet and sour tofu, bean sprouts, sausages and chicken nuggets. “I haven’t eaten since morning,” said Sundari—not her real name. “The company does not give us breakfast on Sundays.”

Sundari said the four women would sometimes only eat rice with tempe or vegetable, or just rice with fried crackers. Things do not improve by much, later in the day. “The food provided by the company is not enough for the 170-or-so workers there,” said Denok, Sundari’s friend. At night, workers must find their own food.

The four women lived in Semarang, Central Java, before they began working at the Maxim Birdnest company in Klang, Selangor, Malaysia. Their job is to clean up swallow nests, including removing remaining feathers with tweezers. The company is owned by Albert Tei, who also owns eight domestic help recruitment agencies. Tempo’s investigation discovered that Albert was one of the parties involved in recruiting Indonesian workers illegally.

Three of the four women are under 20, but last month, there was no mistake the bags under their tired eyes. According to Sundari, they often work from 12 to 16 hours a day in order to reach the daily target of cleaning at least 15 nests. If they fail to meet the target, they would receive an RM900-pay-cut, or about Rp2.7 million.

It takes at least an hour to clean one nest. “I’ve passed out from exhaustion,” said Denok. The employment contract requires eight hours of work with two hours of overtime per day or a total of 60 hours a week. According to Denok, Maxim also cuts workers’ salaries, when they have to miss work due to illness, by RM50 or about Rp150,000 a day. The company is also reluctant to pay for sick workers’ medical treatment. The overtime pay of RM338 for two hours receives gets cut RM200 for food costs.

With the various salary deductions, and a tax of RM108, or around Rp324,000, these Indonesian workers can end up receiving less than half of their monthly salary. Tempo obtained several Maxim workers’ salary slips. Apparently, some workers end up getting less than RM200, or less than Rp600,000.

Based on the 1955 Workers Act, which regulates the relationship between workers and employers in Malaysia, salary deductions may not exceed 50 percent. “This is going in the direction of slavery,” said Alex Ong, an activist with Migrant Care, an organization based in Kuala Lumpur.

Mustafa Kamal, the Indonesian official in charge of Indonesian workers at the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, said workers have the right to a salary of RM1,000, or about Rp3 million, the minimum set by the Malaysian government in June 2016. “Their work hours should not be that long, either,” Mustafa told Tempo and Malaysiakini.

Albert Tei denied that the salaries paid to his workers paid to his workers were sub-standard. According to Albert, workers who arrived before June receive RM900 per month, while those who arrived after receive RM1,000. He also denied that his employees work more than 10 hours a day. “We have two shifts, morn-
ing and night,” he said. “If anyone wants to work more to meet a target, they get a bonus.”

Albert also dismissed reports that the company had been providing its workers with inadequate sustenance. “Chicken is included,” he said. On the issue of employees fainting, Albert and Maxim’s General Manager Grace Tan simply laughed. “No such thing,” they said. Albert claimed that his company tries to provide its workers with the best facilities. In fact, Maxim Birdnest provides a dormitory, washing machines, and a karaoke set for their employees. “You can see for yourself. The facilities are quite complete. This is a big company.”

WORKERS at Maxim Birdnest—most of whom graduated from vocational high schools—are recruited by Sofia Sukse Sejati, located in Semarang. According to Sundari and Denok, Sofia partners with their schools in recruiting graduates to work in Malaysia for two years.

But it was later revealed that the employment contract signed by the workers were not under Maxim, but under Kiss Produce Food Trading, which shares Maxim’s address. Work permits for a number of workers at Maxim state that they are employed by Kiss Produce.

Teguh Hendro Cahyono, deputy chief in charge of protection at the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers Abroad (BNP2TKI), feels that the discrepancy renders their employment contracts invalid. “Even if the two companies belong to the same group, employment contracts must be under Maxim, not Kiss Produce,” he said.

Maxim’s General Manager Grace Tan confirmed a report that Maxim and Kiss Produce belong to one group, insisting that the contracts with Indonesian migrant workers are in line with labor regulations. “Contracts are with each respective company. It’s not possible that we’re employing workers at companies [not listed on contracts],” she said.

Albert Tei said they pay RM2,400 to Sofia for each worker, then Maxim cuts employee salaries by RM300 ringgit per month for six months. “I don’t know what the RM2,400 is for. What’s clear, we pay a subsidy of RM600 for each worker,” said Albert.

All of the workers gathered by Albert Tei when Tempo and Malaysiakini visited a Maxim dormitory, said they wanted to go back to Indonesia. But one of them said in Javanese that they were afraid of being subjected to fines should they return. The contract with Sofia obtained by Tempo states that each worker who returns before the end of two years must pay a fine of up to Rp11 million. The company can also confiscate the assets of the workers’ families back home.

Teguh Hendro suspects that these agreements were made without the knowledge of local government labor offices. “This sort of stipulation is not allowed,” he said. The employment contracts were not signed by the Semarang Labor Office.

Tempo attempted to meet the Sofia CEO, Windi Hiqma Ardiani, at her office at the end of February. Mayang, one of Windi’s employees, said her boss was in Mecca for umrah (minor pilgrimage). Mayang was reluctant to provide any explanation, but she confirmed a report that her company would collect money from Indonesian workers who return home before the end of their contracts. “If an employee runs away or their whereabouts are unknown, we will go to their families. Contracts are signed with family members present.”

TWO memos were issued by Grace Tan, general manager of Maxim Birdnest, two days after Tempo and Malaysiakini’s visit. One memo mentioned a pay raise for workers to RM1,000 and an overtime pay of RM375 starting in March. The memo also said workers would start getting eight vacation days and 14 sick days leave annually.

Additionally, Maxim is setting aside RM300 for costs of medical treatment per worker annually. Workers who want to extend their contract at Maxim can receive an additional RM200, with additional taxes borne by the company. The second memo contained procedures for filing for leave. The company will also provide a vehicle to transport fainting workers. Grace denied that the memos were made because the company was discovered to have been violating labor regulations. “It has been in the works for a long time,” she said.

These enticements, however, have not swayed Sundari and Denok’s determination to go home to Indonesia. “The first thing I want when I get home is to have some of my mother’s cooking,” said Sundari.
IN PURSUIT OF THE RINGGIT

OF THE APPROXIMATELY 2.5 MILLION INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA, HALF ENTERED THE COUNTRY ILLEGALLY. THESE ILLEGAL WORKERS TRAVEL USING 'ALTERNATIVE' ROUTES FROM AS MANY AS 157 POINTS. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE BY ORGANIZED SYNDICATES.

1. Batam Center Port
   - Prospective Indonesian migrant workers on tourist visas.
   - Ferry trip: one to two hours.

2. 'Alternative' Ports:
   - Mata Ikan Bay, Berakit Island, Tanjung Bemban, Tanjung Uma, Tanjung Riau, Sekupang Ujung, Patam Lestari Berakit, Melayu Beach.
   - Travel documents usually incomplete.
   - Trip on wooden longboats: one to three hours.

Stay 7-30 days at a shelter.
- Cleaning fee: Rp25,000 per person during stay in shelter.
- Bathroom fee: Rp4,000 per person.

564,191 INDONESIAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION AND HOMES

47,538 INDONESIAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION AND HOMES

SPREADING IN ALL DIRECTIONS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA (NTT) INVOLVES LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY. DOCUMENTS ON THE FLOW OF FUNDS AMONG PERPETRATORS OBTAINED BY THE NTT POLICE SHOW TRANSFERS AMOUNTING TO BILLIONS OF RUPIAH FROM JANUARY 2015 TO END OF 2016.

Deputy Director of NG Bersatu, a migrant workers recruitment agency in Malaysia. Funder and supplier of workers.

Director of Cut Sari Asih, a private migrant workers placement company.

A security officer at El Tari Airport, Kupang. Aided the process of sending workers to Malaysia.
» Migrant workers can take care of their own passport administration in Nunukan.
» Many houses are used as shelters.
» Ports of Haji Putri, Mentri River, Kandang Babi, Bolong River, and Pangkalan Haji Muchtar.

**TOTAL NUMBER OF INDOONESIAN WORKERS IN MALAYSIA:**
**1,289,706 PEOPLE**

**FROM EAST NUSA TENGGARA (2016-2017):**
**97,771 PEOPLE**

**WORKERS FROM EAST NUSA TENGGARA WHO DIED IN MALAYSIA (2016):**
**33 PEOPLE**

"**BUNDA SARI (SERI SAFKINI) SENT MONEY TO MY BANK ACCOUNT FOR RECRUITING WOMEN WORKERS.**"

YOHANES LEONARDUS RINGGI

"**I NEVER SENT MONEY TO CUT SARI ASIH OR OTHER COMPANIES IN INDONESIA.**"

OEY WENNY GOTAMA

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**SERI SAFKINI’S NETWORK**

- **AMF, SS**
  - AMF (a company employee)
  - SS owner of TCA (a labor supplier)

- **ILW**
  - A company employee

- **BRIGADIR E**
  - A police officer

- **IS, MNM**
  - (PPTKIS)

- **IR**
  - Director of RB (supplier of workers)

- **ANGELLIN WIJAYA**
  - Seri Safkini’s daughter

- **RP 3.2 million**
  - From AMF, SS

- **RP 14 million**
  - From ILW

- **RP 15.5 million**
  - From IS, MNM

- **RP 120 million**
  - From BRIGADIR E

- **RP 221 million**
  - From IR

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