

THE EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTING GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES ON FRAUD PREVENTION

Yuhanis Ladewi, Mizan & Putri Rizki Amalia

*Research Scholar, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Palembang,
South Sumatra, Indonesia*

Received: 11 Apr 2019

Accepted: 22 Apr 2019

Published: 26 Apr 2019

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the magnitude of the influence of the application of the principles of good corporate governance to the prevention of fraud surveys in the BUMN banking sector in the city of Palembang. Data collection methods used in this study were interview techniques, questionnaires, and documentation. The data analysis method used in this study is quantitative and qualitative analysis. The sample in this study was the BUMN Banking Sector in Palembang City with 32 respondents. The results of the study indicate that the principles of good corporate governance (X) have a positive and significant effect on the prevention of fraud (Y). The results of partial tests conducted indicate that the hypothesis proposed the application of the principles of good corporate governance (X) has an effect on prevention of fraud (Y).

KEYWORDS: *Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Prevention of Fraud*

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the concept of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), which became known since the economic crisis in 1997, a long-standing crisis was assessed as a result of not managing the companies responsibly, and ignoring regulations and conditions with practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN). After that, the Indonesian government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (Letter of Intent) with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which encouraged the creation of a more conducive climate for the implementation of GCG. State (BUMN). In article 2 paragraph (1) SOEs are required to apply GCG consistently and sustainably by referring to ministerial regulations while still showing the applicable rules and norms as well as the statutes of BUMN.

According to Wahyudin (2008: 36) Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is basically a system (input, process, output) and a set of rules that regulate relations between stakeholders (stakeholders), especially in the narrow sense of the relationship between shareholders, board of commissioners, and the board of directors to achieve company goals. In the regulation of the Minister of BUMN Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 Article 1 paragraph (1), it is explained that Good Corporate Governance is the principles that underlie a process and mechanism for managing a company based on legislation and business ethics. It is concluded that GCG is a set of rules, principles, and systems that regulate relations between companies, shareholders and stakeholders that prevent actions that are not based on legislation and business ethics. According to State Minister and BUMN Regulation Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 concerning the implementation of good corporate governance, the principles of Good Corporate

Governance include transparency, accountability, accountability, independence, and fairness.

Yenny Sucipto (2015) said that there were 141 state-owned enterprises that had retained earnings of Rp 656 trillion as of November 31, 2014. Even though they had large profits, SOEs held back profits on the grounds that they would expand their business. However, in its management, SOEs do not implement transparently. This proves that there are still BUMNs that do not implement corporate governance in a transparent and accountable manner. In addition, the case of the Director and Deputy Chief Director of PT Pertamina (persero), where different directors make decisions that cause directors to run individually or not. a decision agreement, which according to BUMN Minister Rini Soemarno (2017) attitude like that not in accordance with the principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG). The two cases above reflect that the implementation of corporate governance has not been properly implemented in accordance with the basic principles of implementing Good Corporate Governance.

Joel G. Siegel and Jae K. Shim in Irham Fahmi (2013: 156) defines fraud or fraud as an intentional act by individuals who cause harm. As for Hamdani (2016: 146), fraud (fraud) is an act that is contrary to the truth and carried out intentionally to obtain something that is not the right of the perpetrator so that it can cause losses to the company. So that it can be concluded that Fraud is an act of fraud committed intentionally to enrich themselves or groups, which causes harm to other people and companies.

Joel G. Siegel and Jae K. Shim in Irham Fahmi (2013: 156) defines fraud or fraud as an intentional act by individuals who cause harm. As for Hamdani (2016: 146), fraud (fraud) is an act that is contrary to the truth and carried out intentionally to obtain something that is not the right of the perpetrator so that it can cause losses to the company. So that it can be concluded that Fraud is an act of fraud committed intentionally to enrich themselves or groups, which causes harm to other people and companies.

According to Sudarmo et al (2009) as for several ways that can be done in fraud prevention include the establishment of anti-fraud policies, the existence of standard preventive procedures, independent and responsible organizations, and the existence of sensitivity control techniques for fraud. According to Theodorus (2010: 44) despite the spotlight, the main causes of fraud in general and cropping, in particular, are their weaknesses in the principles of corporate governance, both corporate and government. In Indonesia, this is very clear with corruption cases from state administrators and also clear from the studies mentioned by the KPK.

In Law No. 10 of 1998 concerning changes to Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning banking defines the Bank as a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of deposits and distributes them to the public in the form of loans and or other forms in order to improve the lives of many people. Based on circular No. 15 concerning the implementation of GCG in Commercial Banks, it is emphasized that the Bank is obliged to carry out its business activities based on the principles of GCG. This is reinforced by PBI Number 8/4 / PBI / 2006 concerning the implementation of good corporate governance for commercial banks, which in article 2 states that Wajid banks implement the principles of good corporate governance in each of their business activities at all levels of the organization. must always be based on 5 (five) basic principles, namely transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness.

Banks that are part of SOEs, namely Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk and the State Savings Bank (Persero) Tbk, become one entity that must and must implement the principles of Good Corporate Governance as which has been stipulated in the Minister of BUMN Decree

Number PER-01 / MBU / 2011, Circular No. 15 concerning the implementation of GCG in Commercial Banks and PBI Number 8 of 2006 concerning the above mentioned GCG.

Mirza Adityaswara (2013) stated that the Case at Century Bank was caused by poor corporate governance. Where is the mode, changing the terms of the capital adequacy ratio or the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of FPJP recipients from a minimum of 8 percent to a positive CAR. CAR of Century Bank, which at that time was only 2.35 percent, could get a loan of Rp 502.07 billion. In addition, news about the case at the BTN bank where Agung Setya (2017) stated that the case of Rp 225,000,000,000 in burglary money had been broken into by a bank. The case of burglary is based on counterfeiting deposits. OJK Deputy Commissioner of Banking Supervision II, Budi Armando (2016) said "The absence of GCG implementation and risk management has led many BPRs to commit fraud or fraud so that many BPRs have closed down their operations," in addition there were 108 cases of banking crimes for almost two years. According to Nelson Tampubolon (2016), the types of cases that occur in banking are 55 percent credit cases, 21 percent engineering records, 15 percent embezzlement, 5 percent fund transfers, and 4 percent asset procurement.

Various Fraud cases that occur in the banking world do not rule out the possibility because of the weak application of the principles of Good Corporate Governance. According to Hamdani (2016:145), Acts of fraud can occur because of the weak implementation of Good Corporate Governance. All stakeholders, especially company management, should understand that by implementing GCG, including considering all the principles and functions of governance and the role of the audit committee, it is expected to prevent or reduce the occurrence of fraud. Based on the various phenomena above, fraud occurs more frequently in the banking sector.

Previous research conducted by Sitti Fitratul Jannah (2016), entitled the influence of good corporate governance on the prevention of fraud in rural credit banks studies in rural credit banks in Surabaya concluded that the application of the principles of Good Corporate Governance had an effect on the prevention of Rural Bank Fraud in Surabaya. Different research results were found in a study conducted by Putu Ayu et al (2014), entitled the influence of internal cash control and implementation of Good Corporate Governance on Fraud empirical studies on SKPD in Buleleng Regency. The results of his research show that internal cash control has a significant negative effect on fraud, the implementation of Good Governance has a significant negative effect on fraud, as well as internal cash control and implementation of Good Governance simultaneously having a significant effect on fraud. Based on the background of the problem, the authors are interested in conducting a study entitled The Effect of the Application of the Principles of Good Corporate Governance Against Fraud Prevention (Survey on BUMN Banking Sector in Palembang City).

Based on the description of the background of the problem, the authors formulate the problem as follows: how much influence the application of the principles of good corporate governance on prevention of fraud surveys in the BUMN banking sector in the city of Palembang.

LITERATURE/THEORETICAL UNDERPINNING

Good Corporate Governance

Definition of Good Corporate Governance

According to Wahyudin (2008: 36) Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is basically a system (input, process, output) and a set of rules that regulate relations between stakeholders (stakeholders) especially in the narrow sense of the relationship between shareholders, board of commissioners, and the board of directors to achieve company goals. GCG is

intended to regulate relationships and prevent the occurrence of significant errors that occur can be corrected immediately.

According to Mardiasmo (2009: 18) Good Corporate Governance is defined as the implementation of a solid responsible development management that is in line with the principles of democracy and efficient markets, avoidance of misallocation of investment funds and prevention of corruption both politically and administratively, implementing budgetary discipline and legal creation and political framework for the growth of business activities.

Hamdani (2016: 20) states that there are two points of view in defining GCG, namely narrow view, which is interpreted as an equal relationship between companies and shareholders. In a broad perspective, GCG is defined as a web of relationship, not only companies with owners or shareholders, but companies with other stakeholders are employees, customers, suppliers, bondholders, and others.

In the Regulation of the Minister of State and BUMN Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 concerning the Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in State-Owned Enterprises explained GCG are the principles that underlie a process and mechanism for managing the company based on laws and regulations invitation and business ethics.

From several opinions about the notion of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) (Wahyudin (2008: 36), Mardiasmo (2009: 18), Hamdani (2016: 20), State Minister and BUMN Regulation Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 concerning the Implementation of Governance Good Corporate Governance in State-Owned Enterprises) It can be concluded that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a set of rules, principles, and systems that regulate relations between companies, shareholders and stakeholders that prevent the occurrence of actions that not based on legislation and business ethics

Measurement of Good Corporate Governance

According to Mardiasmo (2009: 18) include participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, efficient and effectivity, accountability, strategic vision. Whereas according to Valery (2011: 23) the principles of GCG are divided into 4, namely fairness transparency, accountability, responsibility. While in the Minister of State and BUMN Regulations Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 it is explained that the principles of Good Corporate Governance include Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence, Fairness.

Based on a number of opinions (State Minister and BUMN Regulation Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011, Mardiasmo (2009: 18), Valery G Kumaat (2011: 23)) measurement of the principles of good corporate governance consisting of Transparency, is a commitment of openness both in the delivery of material information and in making decisions that are relevant, accurate, timely and easily accessible and understood by stakeholders. Accountability is the clarity of functions, the responsibility of the management to fulfill applicable regulations so that company management is carried out effectively. Responsibility, is a form of accountability of all internal parties to external parties, with the suitability in the management of the company with the applicable laws and regulations. Independence, independent or professional management of the company and the absence of mutual domination in the implementation of the company's management process and Fairness, ensuring that all decisions and policies are determined for the benefit of all parties and are fair to shareholders and others.

Fraud

Definition of Fraud

According to Hamdani (2016: 146), Fraud is something that is contrary to the truth and is done intentionally to obtain something that is not the right of the perpetrator so that it can cause harm to the company. Fraud that usually occurs in the form of theft of assets or assets other than cash, theft of money by not being responsible as recipients of money and theft of money by making unauthorized expenses. Whereas according to Irham (2014: 146) fraud or fraud is an action carried out intentionally and it is carried out for personal or group purposes, where intentional action has caused harm to certain parties or certain institutions. In the word Fraud itself can be interpreted by various meanings contained in it such as Fraud, lies, fraud, crime, embezzlement of goods, manipulation of data, engineering information and changing public opinion with a reversal of facts that deliberately eliminate evidence.

From opinion (Hamdani (2016: 146), Irham (2014: 146)) about the notion of Fraud, it can be concluded that fraud (fraud) is an act of fraud committed intentionally to enrich oneself or group, which causes harm to other people and companies.

Fraud Prevention Measures

According to Theodorus (2010: 272), Fraud prevention efforts begin with internal control. Besides internal control, two other important concepts are instilling awareness about the existence of fraud (fraud awareness) and efforts to assess the risk of fraud (fraud risk assessment). Fraud prevention according to Hamadani (2016: 162-164) can be done with the implementation of Ethics, implementation of the internal control system, implementation of Good Corporate Governance. According to Irham Fahmi (2013: 198), Risks and fraudulent actions are very dangerous for a company if this continues. Then there are several ways to prevent fraud, namely by increasing internal control in the company, strictly selecting employees, increasing the internal audit department's condition, providing adequate compensation for all employees, conducting a rotation of duties and requiring employees to use leave rights they, do spiritual coaching, give strict sanctions to those who commit fraud and give awards to those who excel, foster a climate of openness within the company, management must set an example by acting honestly, fairly and cleanly, making written policies regarding fair dealing in several ways prevention of fraud.

According to Theodorus (2010: 272), Fraud prevention efforts begin with internal control. Besides internal control, two other important concepts are instilling awareness about the existence of fraud (fraud awareness) and efforts to assess the risk of fraud (fraud risk assessment). Fraud prevention according to Hamadani (2016: 162-164) can be done with the implementation of Ethics, implementation of the internal control system, implementation of Good Corporate Governance. According to Irham Fahmi (2013: 198), Risks and fraudulent actions are very dangerous for a company if this continues. Then there are several ways to prevent fraud, namely by increasing internal control in the company, strictly selecting employees, increasing the internal audit department's condition, providing adequate compensation for all employees, conducting a rotation of duties and requiring employees to use leave rights they, do spiritual coaching, give strict sanctions to those who commit fraud and give awards to those who excel, foster a climate of openness within the company, management must set an example by acting honestly, fairly and cleanly, making written policies regarding fair dealing in several ways prevention of fraud.

Based on several opinions about measuring fraud prevention (Hamdani (2016: 162-164), Theodorus M. Tuanakotta (2010: 272), Irham Fahmi (2014: 198), Sudarmo, Sawardi & Agus Yulianto (2009: 38-43), Sukrisno (2004: 235)) It can be concluded that the measurement of fraud prevention can be done by the implementation of internal controls, anti-fraud policies, the existence of an independent audit committee, strict selection of employees, the obligation of employees to use leave rights.

Framework

The thinking framework in this study is based on the premise. Based on the results of research conducted by Gopal Krishna Agarwal and YajuluMedury (2013), RusmanSoleman (2013), PutuAyuRatnayani, EdySujana, Nyoman Ari Surya Darmawan (2014), Ni LuhPutuPurnama Sari, GedeAdiYuniarta, I Made PradanaAdiputra (2015), SitiFitratulJannah (2016) the results of the study show that Good Corporate Governance has a positive effect on fraud prevention. The framework of thought in research can be described as follows:



Figure 1: The Framework

Source: Author, 2018

Hypothesis

Based on the framework, the hypothesis can be arranged as follows:

The application of the principles of good corporate governance has an effect on the prevention of fraud.

METHODOLOGY

Variable Operationalization

Variable (X) in this study is Good Corporate Governance (X) where from several opinions about the notion of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) (Wahyudin (2008: 36), Mardiasmo (2009: 18), Hamdani (2016: 20), Ministerial Regulation State and BUMN Number: PER-01 / MBU / 2011 concerning Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in State-Owned Enterprises) It can be concluded that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a set of rules, principles, and systems that regulate relationships between companies, shareholders and stakeholders that prevent actions that are not based on legislation and business ethics. With variable indicators consist of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independency, fairness, by using an ordinal measurement scale.

Variable (Y) in this study is fraud prevention where From some opinions about the notion of Fraud (Hamdani (2016: 146), Irham (2014: 146) it can be concluded that fraud is a deliberate act of cheating to enrich yourself or groups, which cause losses for other people and companies with variable indicators consisting of implementation of internal control, anti-fraud policies, independent audit committees, strict selection of employees, obligations of employees to use leave rights, using ordinal scales.

The type of research used by the authors in this study is descriptive and associative statistical research. Descriptive statistics are studies that are concerned with the question of the existence of independent variables, both on one or more variables. Associative is to find out the value of the influence of variables Implementation of the Principles of

Good Corporate Governance Against Fraud Prevention. The locations of the research conducted by the authors are Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk. The population in this study were employees or banking employees in the city of Palembang. The population is 32 respondents who are directly involved with the application of the principles of good corporate governance and fraud prevention efforts. The respondents of this study are as follows:

- Head of the branch at BUMN bank in Palembang City
- Head of the financial division at a state-owned bank in Palembang City
- Employees or employees of the finance department or staff of the financial sub-section with a minimum education Diploma
- The accounting and equivalent operators or operators at the BUMN bank branch in Palembang City.

The data sources used in this study are primary and secondary data. Data collection methods used in this study were interview techniques, questionnaires, and documentation. The data analysis method used in this study is quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is done using statistical testing from the results of the questionnaire, namely by testing the data with validity and reliability, descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test, linear regression analysis based on the hypothesis test partially or individually (t-test).

RESULTS/FINDINGS RESEARCH RESULT

The results of the analysis and hypothesis testing that have been done show that the principles of good corporate governance (X) have a positive and significant effect on the prevention of fraud (Y). This states that the principles of good corporate governance (X) have a positive and significant effect on the prevention of fraud (Y) in the state-owned banking sector which is the sample unit of analysis studied.

Table 1: Result t Test

Model	Coefficients ^a				t	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
(Constant)	1,283	,806		1,592	,122	
X	,550	,190	,468	2,902	,007	

a. Dependent Variable: pencegahan *fraud*

Source: Results of Data Processing, 2018

The results of this study are in line with those stated by Theodorus M. Tuanakotta (2010: 44), namely the Highlights of Fraud in general, and corporations, in particular, are corporate governance weaknesses or weaknesses in the corporate sector, but the general principle is a weakness in the governance sector, both corporate and government. This is very clearly seen in corruption cases and state administrators.

The results of this study are in line with those stated by Theodorus M. Tuanakotta (2010: 44), namely the Highlights of Fraud in general, and corporations, in particular, are corporate governance weaknesses or weaknesses in the corporate sector, but the general principle is a weakness in the governance sector, both corporate and government. This is very clearly seen in corruption cases and state administrators.

This study supports the research conducted by Gopal and Medury (2013) entitled Good Governance- A Tool To Prevent Corporate Frauds) wherein his research states that good governance will reduce the risk of misuse or prevention of fraud. To prevent fraud through good corporate governance, companies need or prepare independent and professional auditors.

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Rusman (2013) which states that good corporate governance has a positive effect on fraud prevention. this research is also comparable with the research conducted by Sitti Fitratul Jannah (2016) which shows that Good Corporate Governance has a positive effect on the prevention of BPR fraud in Surabaya that is listing at Bank Indonesia.

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Rusman (2013) which states that good corporate governance has a positive effect on fraud prevention. this research is also comparable with the research conducted by Sitti Fitratul Jannah (2016) which shows that Good Corporate Governance has a positive effect on the prevention of BPR fraud in Surabaya that is listing at Bank Indonesia.

The results of Putu et al (2015), entitled The Effect of the Effectiveness of Internal Control Systems Compliance with Accounting Rules, Perception of Compensation Compliance and Implementation of Good Corporate Governance Against Fraud Trends, indicate that the implementation of good governance partially has a significant negative effect on fraud. And simultaneously the effectiveness of the internal control system, compliance with accounting rules, perceptions of conformity of compensation and implementation of good corporate governance have a negative simultaneous effect on the tendency of fraud.

DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the application of the principles of Good Corporate Governance has a positive and significant effect on the prevention of fraud. Hypothesis testing conducted shows that the value of $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and the significance value is smaller than $\alpha 0.05$.

Implication to Research and Practice

The results of this study in view of the development of science can be useful for the academic world and for other researchers. For the academic world can increase knowledge or insight about good corporate governance and prevention of fraud. For other researchers, it can be used as a reference in the next study.

Future Research

To fulfill the scientific research characteristics including replicability and generalizability, it is suggested that the next researcher conduct research again based on the results of this study by using the same research method, on the unit of analysis and different samples in order to show the same results, so that it will add confidence to the research what has been done and the usefulness of research can be widely accepted.

REFERENCES

1. Agung Setya. (2017). *Cerita Kasus Pembobolan Bank BTN, Melalui (ekonomi.kompas.com/read/2017/03/20/071956526/cerita.kasus.pembobolan.bank.btn, 25 November 2017)*
2. Diaz Priantara. (2017). *Ketika Skandal Fraud Akuntansi Menerpa British Telecom dan PWC, Melalui (https://m/wartaekonomi.co.id/berita145257/ketika-skandal-fraud-akuntansi-menerpa-british-telcom-dan-pwc.html, diakses 22 November 2017)*
3. Duwi Priyatno. (2016). *Analisis Korelasi, Regresi dan Multivariate dengan SPSS*. Yogyakarta: Gaya Media.
4. Gopal Krishna Argawal dan Yajulu Medury. (2013, Desember). *Good Governance -A Tool to Prevent Corporate Frauds. Jurnal IRACST – International Journal of Commerce, Business and Management(IJCBM)(online), ISSN: 2319–2828 Vol. 2 No.6. Diakses 26 november 2017, Melalui (http://www.ircast.org/ijcbm/papers/vol2no62013/3vol2no6.pdf*
5. Hamdani. (2016). *Good Corporate Governance Tinjauan Etika Dalam Praktik Bisnis*. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.
6. Irham Fahmi. (2014). *ETIKA BISNISTeori, Kasus dan Solusi*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
7. Mardiasmo. (2009). *Akuntansi Sektor Publik*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit ANDI
8. Mirza Adityaswara. (2013). *LPS :Bank Century Salah Kelola, Melalui (https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/518380/lps-bank-century-salah-kelola, diakses 2 Desember 2017)*
9. Mudrajad Kuncoro. (2013). *Metode Riset untuk Bisnis dan Ekonomi*. Jakarta: PT Gelora Aksara Pratama.
10. Nelson Tampubolon (2016). *Dalam 2 Tahun Ada 108 Kasus Kejahatan Perbankan, Melalui (http://www.google.co.id/amp/s/m.liputan6.com/amp/2651413/dalam-2-tahun-ada-108-kasus-kejahatan-perbankan, diakses 22 November 2017).*
11. Ni Luh Putu Purnama Sari dkk. (2015). *Pengaruh Efektivitas Sistem Pengendalian Internal, Ketaatan Aturan Akuntansi, Persepsi Kesesuaian Kompensasi Dan Implementasi Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Kecenderungan Fraud (Studi Empiris Pada SKPD Di Kabupaten Tabanan. e-JournalSI Ak Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jurusan Akuntansi Program SIVol 3 No 1. Diakses 1 Desember 2017, Melalui https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/SIak/article/view/4677/3565*
12. *Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 8/4/PBI/2006 tentang Pelaksanaan Good Corporate Governance Pada Bank Umum (2006)*. Jakarta: Bank Indonesia.
13. *Peraturan Menteri BUMN Nomor: PER-01/MBU/2011 tentang Penerapan Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik (Good Corporate Governance) Pada Badan Usaha Milik Negara (2011)*. Jakarta: Kementrian Badan Usaha Milik Negara.
14. Putu Ayu dkk. (2014). *Pengaruh Pengendalian Intern Kas Dan Implementasi Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Pencegahan Fraud (Studi Empiris Pada SKPD Di Kabupaten Buleleng).e-Journal SI Ak Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jurusan Akuntansi Program SIVol 2 No 1. Diakses 24 November 2017, Melalui*

- [http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=145463&val=1325&title=PENGARUH%20PENGENDALIAN%20INTERN%20KAS%20DAN%20IMPLEMENTASI%20GOOD%20GOVERNANCE%20TERHADAP%20FRAUD\(Studi%20Empiris%20pada%20SKPD%20di%20Kabupaten%20Buleleng](http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=145463&val=1325&title=PENGARUH%20PENGENDALIAN%20INTERN%20KAS%20DAN%20IMPLEMENTASI%20GOOD%20GOVERNANCE%20TERHADAP%20FRAUD(Studi%20Empiris%20pada%20SKPD%20di%20Kabupaten%20Buleleng).
15. Rini Soemarno. (2017). *Ini Bukti Dualisme Kepemimpinan di Pertamina Menurut Menteri Rini, Melalui* (<http://bisnis.liputan6.com/read/2845900/ini-bukti-dualisme-kepemimpinan-di-pertamina-menurut-menteri-rini>, diakses 23 November 2017).
 16. Rusman Soleman. (2013, Juni). *Pengaruh Pengendalian Internal dan Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Pencegahan Fraud*. JAAI Vol 17 No 1. Diakses 24 November 2017, melalui <http://journal.uui.ac.id/index.php/JAAI/article/view/3771>
 17. Siska Amleie F Deil. (2014). *Enron, Skandal Besar Perusahaan Energi yang Cekik Investor, Melalui* (<http://bisnis.liputan6.com/read/2031867/enron-skandal-besar-perusahaan-energi-yang-cekik-investor>, diakses 23 November 2017).
 18. Sitti Fitriatul Jannah. (2016). *Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Pencegahan Fraud Di Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Di Surabaya)*. *Jurnal Akrua* 7 (2) (2016): 177-191 e-ISSN: 2502-6380. Diakses 24 November 2017, Melalui <http://journal.unesa.ac.id/php.index/aj>
 19. Soekrisno Agoes. (2004). *Auditing (Pemeriksaan Akuntansi) Oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik Edisi ke Tiga Jilid 2*. Jakarta: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia.
 20. Ruchita Verma & Urvi Singh, *An Empirical Analysis of Influence of Frauds on the Profitability of Indian Public Sector Banks*, *IMPACT : International Journal of Research in Business Management (IMPACT : IJRBM)*, Volume 5, Issue 9, September 2017, pp. 1-10
 21. Sudarmo, M. M., T. Sawardi, A., & Agus Yulianto, Ak., M. A. (2009). *Fraud auditing*. Bogor: Pusat Pendidikan Dan Pelatihan Pengawasan Badan Pengawasan Keuangan Dan Pembangunan.
 22. Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.
 23. *Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia Nomor 15 tentang Pelaksanaan Good Corporate Governance Pada Bank Umum* (2013). Jakarta: Bank Indonesia.
 24. Theodorus M Tuanakotta. (2010). *Akuntansi Forensik dan Audit Investigatif*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
 25. Valery G Kumaat. (2011). *Internal AUDIT*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
 26. Wahyudin Zarkasyi. (2008). *Good Corporate Governance pada Perusahaan Manufaktur dan Perbankan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
 27. Yenny Sucipto. (2015). *BUMN Tak Punya Sistem Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas*, Melalui (<http://www.google.co.id/amp/s/geomtimes.co.id/berita/bumn-tak-punya-sistem-transparansi-dan-akuntabilitas/amp/>, diakses 22 November 2017).