

FRAUD MINIMIZATION IN VIEW OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Zulhawati

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ABSTRACT

Risk management disclosure is one of the company's responsibilities and is part of the management to reduce fraud. The availability of good management in directing and regulating risk is the basis for each banking company as an effort to minimize bankruptcy. To run a banking company running well, you should also carry out the rules of governance or good corporate governance well. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of good corporate governance, operational effectiveness and risk management on fraud disclosure in employees working at Bank Negara Indonesia Harmoni Jakarta Branch. The research samples used in this study were 100 samples. The data used in this study are primary data. The analysis method in this study uses descriptive statistical tests, data quality tests, classical assumption tests, hypothesis tests and determination coefficient tests using the SPSS program. Based on the results in this study, it shows that good corporate governance and effectiveness do not produce positive and insignificant influences. Meanwhile, risk management has a positive and significant effect. This means that risk management is very important and influential in the disclosure of fraud in banking companies.

INTRODUCTION

Disclosure of risk management is one of the company's responsibilities and is part of management to suppress fraud or fraud in financial reports. Disclosure of risk management is very important for investors because many uncertainties arise in the field of business. The availability of good management in directing and managing risk is the basis for each banking company as an effort to minimize bankruptcy, materially or

not. In order for a banking company to run well, it is better to carry out governance rules or good corporate governance as well. Some conditions that often occur, for example the occurrence of bad loans at banks, theft at Bank BNI, and internal banking problems that occur in Indonesia can affect the creditworthiness of the banking industry. This situation occurred due to the weakness of existing control measures to implement the corporate

governance system. In the process of implementing the concept of corporate management according to standards, the role of internal audit becomes necessary to oversee and interpret risk management plans, as well as read risk management auditing methods, as a reference for evaluating the effectiveness of those designed. The course of risk management Management is continued.

Like the case with the National Bank of Indonesia in Ambon, the theft of BNI customer funds totaling 134 billion. According to the bank's statement, this was due to weak internal controls. This case involved external parties, namely the Head of Bank BNI Masohi Branch and the Head of Bank BNI Mardika Branch in the theft of Bank BNI Ambon Branch customers (Kontan, 2019).

The research objective to be achieved in this research is to analyze good corporate governance, operational effectiveness and risk management have an effect on fraud.

Literatur Review

Good corporate governance

Good company management is a regulatory instrument by establishing interactions among capital owners, managers, authorities, workers, and company control (Sari et al., 2015). The Indonesian Corporate Governance Forum (FCGI) defines company management, which is a number of decisions and regulations used to manage shareholders, company management, creditors, government, employees, and internal and external needs related through their obligations & rights. Human relations are a social pattern that governs the course of the company. The purpose of corporate governance according to Sutojo and Aldrige (2005), namely; (a) to protect the rights and desires of capital owners; (b) increase the capacity & efficiency of the board of directors and company management; (c) improve interpersonal relations between the board of

directors and the company's senior management.

The composition of corporate governance is regulated in 2 ways, namely: (a) internal governance mechanism, namely the internal governance mechanism aims to manage, guide and oversee the company's activities in order to create continuous quality to achieve company targets; (b) external governance mechanisms, namely mechanisms aimed at monitoring the activities and achievements of the company to align if the interests of each group within, namely: managers, leaders, external supervisors and employees of the company are aligned with outsiders (namely investors, auditors, creditors and institutional which legitimizes legality.) [Said, 2005 and Saron 2009].

The function of corporate governance is a special part of the corporate governance structure, including: (a) oversight function: namely the function of the supervisory board is to oversee management functions so that management functions are in line with the interests of the company and shareholders; (b) managerial function (managerial function): namely the function of company managers is managing the company and maintaining financial and non-financial information, operations and disclosures; (c) compliance function (compliance function): which contains laws, policies, foundations, as well as implementation formulated by the state and professional groups to make plans for the company so that it reaches the company; (d) Internal audit function (internal audit function): namely providing companies with assurance and consulting services for operational efficiency, risk management, bookkeeping management so that the company's operations are achieved; (e) legal and financial advisory functions: namely providing legal advice and assisting companies, directors and employees in complying with legal and financial obligations. Financial consultants will later advise and plan business activities for the company; (f) External audit function: that is

carried out by outside supervisors to ensure that the financial accounting has been properly displayed based on agreed standard provisions. Outside supervisors carry out comprehensive financial report reviews; (g) Monitoring function: that is carried out by business owners (especially institutional capital owners who have voting rights and release directors if necessary) [IICG, T. I. I. for C. G, 2013 and Ariestya, 2016].

The seven governance functions are a special part of the corporate governance chart. The balance (well balance) of the implementation of the seven interrelated governance functions will lead to corporate governance responsibilities, reliable financial reporting, and reliable audit services, this is important to create a balanced and efficient operation.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness is the relationship between output and goals, the greater contribution (donation) output to the achievement of goals, the more effective organization, program or activity. Effectiveness focuses on the outcome (result) of the status of an organization, program or activity that is considered effective if the resulting output fulfills the requirements expected goals or said to be spending wisely (Mahmudi, 2005)

According to Kurniawan (2005) defines effectiveness, as follows: "Effectiveness is the ability to carry out tasks, functions (operations, program activities or missions) of an organization or the like in which there is no pressure or tension between its implementation." In connection with the matters stated above, in short the meaning of effectiveness is doing or doing something right on target so that the goals desired by an organization or institution can be achieved properly. The level of effectiveness itself can be determined by the overall integration of organizational goals and activities, the adaptability of the organization to changes

in its environment that can be accepted by the surrounding community. Effectiveness is the relationship between the output of a responsibility center and the goals that must be achieved, the greater the contribution of the resulting output to the value of achieving these goals, the more effective the unit can be said (Supriyono, 2000). Effectiveness can be defined by four things that describe effectiveness, namely: (1) Doing the right things, which are in accordance with what should be completed according to plans and regulations; (2) Reaching a level above competitors, where being able to be the best with other opponents as the best; (3) Bringing results, where what has been done is able to give useful results. (4) Dealing with future challenges Effectiveness basically refers to a success or achievement of goals. Effectiveness is a key element for achieving the goals or objectives that have been determined in every organization, activity or program is called effective if the goals or objectives are achieved as predetermined. Effectiveness is the ability to choose the right goals or the right equipment to achieve the goals that have been set (Handoko, 1997). Efforts to evaluate the running of an organization, can be done through the concept of effectiveness. This concept is one of the factors to determine whether significant changes need to be made to the form and management of the organization or not. In this case, effectiveness is the achievement of organizational goals through the efficient use of available resources, in terms of input, process and output.

Risk management

According to Ferry (2008) argues that risk management is a reasonable and systematic way to identify, measure, ensure behavior, choose a way out, also monitor, report risks that occur during activities. The Committee of Sponsored Organizations (COSO, 2006) is of the view that risk management can be interpreted as: "A process influenced by the board of directors, management and other entity personnel, applied to strategy formulation and

throughout the company, which aims to identify potential events that influence the entity, control risks and provide reasonable assurance.

The definition of risk management can be explained as follows: (a) On going process: Continuous risk management and periodic monitoring. Risk management is not a one-time activity; (b) Effected by people: that is, risk management is decided by each faction in the institution. In government areas, the arrangements are designed directly by the leaders and staff of the relevant agencies; (c) Applied in strategy setting: namely the top management of the organization formulates organizational strategy, risk management has been carried out. Through the use of securities arrangements, the plans provided are aligned with the risks borne by each department within the institution; (d) Applied across the enterprise: namely the strategy is determined according to the risk arrangements applied to the operational activities of work activities and all departments within the institution. Because the risks are not the same in each department, the use of the settings is determined according to the risks of each department; (e) Designed to identify potential events: namely risk management aims to identify events or situations that can interfere with the achievement of the institution's goals; (f) Provide reasonable assurance; namely appropriate risk management can ensure that the institution's activities and services can be carried out optimally; (g) Achieve to Geared: namely risk management objectives are expected to be used as a reference for institutions to achieve the goals that have been set.

According to Mc Nemee (1999) and Habiburrochman (2007), risk is defined as a concept that is used to express uncertainty about events and or their results, which may have a significant impact on institutional targets. Uncertainty with a significant impact must be regulated to ensure the company's target. When the company's activities and globalization are increasingly

complex, understanding business responsibility is an urgent part of company management. risks must be understood because they have an impact on institutional targets. Or it is necessary to identify and measure the possibility of a risk occurring, and provide priority attention (risk assessment), then manage it so that risks can be resolved or minimized (Sleim and McNemee, 1999, Habiburrochman, 2007).

Risk management activities are activities that are fully considered and aim to eliminate inappropriate behavior from general activities, increase the best results and reduce failures (Subekti, 2002). Based on the theory of Habiburrochman (2007), risk management is a way in which individuals try to solve the problems they face and the impact of these problems can be resolved, therefore practical steps must be taken and taken to achieve company goals.

From these various explanations related to the definition of risk, it can be said that risk management, namely the identification of a number of series of events, can have a negative impact on the realization of the company's targets. Ferry (2008) argues that the best risk management can help institutions carry out many activities including: (a) Comprehensive risk & control strategies: (1) risk tolerance, namely how much impact will be taken and which impact should be avoided; (2) the meaning of risk, which determines views and decisions on risks and the solutions taken; (3) risk accountability, risk accountability system, is the power to deal with problems; (b) Discipline: Discipline of risk management in all organizational entities, including: (1) uniformity of language when defining risk, namely uniformity of language expressing risk is a potential threat, (2) understanding of risk arrangements that exist in each individual in the Institution; (3) integrate risk management into corporate regulatory designs; (c) how to adapt to risk when setting policies; (d) management skills and predicting the influence of problems on the achievement of company goals; (d) enhancing the company's image and the

company's work plan; Learning business tricks; (f) Form of initial warning and response to disaster; (g) maintain company confidentiality.

Cheating (Fraud)

Cheating is translated as fraud. Fraud is something that a person can suspect and anything that is tried to be taken from another owner through wrongful or coercive actions, including any unplanned, cunning and covert acts. All dishonesty methods cause other people to be deceived (in Soepardi; 2007). Fraud is an action that is detrimental to the company, which is carried out by a part of the profession and working for the company and takes deliberate actions to get results in illegal ways due to deception or fraud.

According to Mark R. Simmons (2011) (in Koesmana et al.; 2007) there are four criteria that must be met in order to be considered fraud, namely; (1) the action is carried out by planning; (2) there are victims who think (because they do not know the actual situation) that the action is reasonable and right, the perpetrators and victims can be individuals, groups or organizations. (3) the victim believes and acts on the basis of the perpetrator's actions. (4) Victims suffer losses as a result of the perpetrator's actions.

Fraud in an institution can be carried out at all levels, from the lower level to the investors. This fraud can be carried out by means of fraud (Keosmana et al., 2007), in which the perpetrators are individuals or groups within the company (employees) getting paid from partners who participate in fraudulent acts. Tuanakotta (2010, 2014) explains that due to fraud there are 3 (three) conditions, so it is called the fraud triangle: (1) there is motivation or pressure (incentives or pressure); (2) there is an opportunity and; (3) there is a tendency for the perpetrator to rationalize or behave or

justify his actions. If a person or group of people is pressured or pushed by various circumstances within them, such as an urgent financial need or maybe because of pressure from other parties, such as pressure from their superiors, then they will do it for example fraud, dissatisfaction with the workplace organization, greed, others. This motive then makes a person or group of people look for opportunities to commit fraud, and if the organization's internal controls are weak then these opportunities are open.

METHOD

This study uses a causal relationship research design. The type of data used in this research is primary data. While the form used is subject data (Ghozali, 2016). Thematic data is a form of research data in the form of opinions, responses, expertise, as well as individual characteristics as well as groups being interviewed (research topics). The research method used in this study is a quantitative method with a descriptive approach (Sakaran 2017). The population in this research are employees of PT. Bank Negara Indonesia, Tbk Harmoni Branch, which has a total of 928 employees. Meanwhile, the number or size of the sample to be used in this study was determined using the Slovin formula, with a total sample of 100 respondents (rounded off). The data collection technique in this study used purposive sampling (Sakaran, 2017). The reason for using a purposive sampling technique is that not all samples have standards related to the phenomenon being studied.

While technical data analysis in this study used the SPSS analysis tool which consisted of: descriptive statistics, data quality tests, namely reliability tests and validity tests, classical assumption tests, coefficient of determination tests and hypothesis testing (Ghozali, 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Test

The results of the descriptive test in this study are:

Tabel 1. The results of the descriptive test

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Good corporate governance	100	41.00	60.00	55.9600	3.74684
Effectiveness	100	22.00	30.00	27.1700	2.40393
Risk Managemet	100	18.00	25.00	23.4400	1.69563
Fraud	100	20.00	30.00	28.2300	2.18283
Valid N (listwise)	100				

Data Quality Test

Data quality tests include reliability tests and validity tests using SPSS Ver.20. Reliability test was carried out by Cronbach Alpha test with Cronbach Alpha value > 0.60 and validity test by looking at the Correlated item-Total Correlation r product moment table with a significance of 10%. The results of the reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha, all dependent variable measuring instruments in this study, have a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.60. This shows that the measuring instrument used in this study is reliable or reliable. While the results of the validity test show that all r calculated

values are greater than the product moment r table values at a significance level of 10% with $df = N-2$, so $df = 100-2 = 98$ can be calculated, so from the calculation results it can be seen that $r - \text{table} = 0.1654$ so it can be concluded that all statement items used as measuring instruments in this study are valid.

Classic assumption test

The classic assumption test conducted in this study consists of: (1) Normality Test; (2) Multicollinearity Test; (3) Heteroscedasticity test which can be seen in table 2, 3 and 4 below:

Tabel 2. Normality Test Result One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test (K-S)

N	Unstandardized Residual	
	Mean	100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Std.	1.22222366
	Deviation	
	Absolute	.121
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.070
	Negative	-.121
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.212
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.106

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Based on the results of the normality test above, the significance value of the K-S test in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov regression model is 1.212 with a significance of 0.106. Based on the test results, it can be said that the regression model meets the normality requirements because the significance value is $0.106 > 0.05$

Multikolonieritas test

The multicollinearity test in this study

can be seen from the results of the multicollinearity test in table 3, namely

Table 3 Multicollinearity test Results Coefficientsa

Model	Collinearity Statistics				
	Tolerance	Cut Off	VIF	Cut Off	Keterangan
1	(Constant)				
	Good corporate governance	0.561	> 0,1	1.758	< 10 Tidak terjadi multikolonieritas
	Effectiveness	0.860	> 0,1	1.163	< 10 Tidak terjadi multikolonieritas
	Risk Management	0.527	> 0,1	1.898	< 10 Tidak terjadi multikolonieritas

a. Dependent Variable: Perilaku etis mahasiswa akuntansi

The multicollinearity test on the independent variable tolerance value shows that no independent variable has a tolerance of less than 0.10 (VIF below 10) so that it can be concluded that all variable concepts do not contain multicollinearity.

Heteroskedastisitas test

The heteroscedasticity test in this study can be seen in table 4 as follows:

Tabel 4. Heteroscedasticity test results

Model	Sig.	Cut Off	Keterangan
1	(Constant) .595		
	Good corporate 0.014	> 0,05	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas
	Effectiveness 0.420	> 0,05	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas
	Risk Managemet 0.750	> 0,05	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas

Dependent Variable: LnE2

From the results of the heteroscedasticity test with the Spearman's rho test, it indicates that the significance probability value is above the 10% confidence level or the correlation significance value is greater than 0.10, which means that it can be concluded that the regression model used does not contain heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linear Regression Test results

In the regression test which shows the effect and measures the strength between the three independent variables (X) on the dependent variable (Y). It can be seen the results of SPSS data processing that produce output in the following table 5:

Table 5. Multiple Regression Test Results Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
1	(Constant) .385	2.137		-.180	.858
	Sum.X1 .114	.044	.195	2.577	.011
	Sum.X2 .124	.056	.137	2.216	.029
	Sum.X3 .805	.101	.626	7.946	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sum.Y

Based on table 5 above, the multiple linear regression equation obtained is as follows:
Pengungkapan Kecurangan = 0,385 + 0,114 GCG + 0,124 EFK + 0,805 FR + e

Statistical Test Results t

The results of the t-test carried out can be seen in table 6 below:

Tabel 6. Statistical Test Results t Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error				Toleranc e	VIF
(Constant)	-.385	2.137		-.180	.858		
Sum.X1	.114	.044	.195	2.577	.011	.569	1.758
Sum.X2	.124	.056	.137	2.216	.029	.860	1.163
Sum.X3	.805	.101	.626	7.946	.000	.527	1.898

Based on the results above, it indicates that the variable good corporate governance (X1) has a t count of 2.577 which is greater than the t table of 1.984 with a significance value of 0.011 or greater than 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) does not have a significant and negative effect so that good corporate governance negative effect on minimizing fraud. The effectiveness variable (X2) has a t count of 2.216 which is greater than a t table of 1.984 with a significance value of 0.029 or greater than 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$)

Hypothesis Test Results F Test Results (Anova)

The F statistical test in this study was carried out using a significance level of 0.05

Table 7. F Test Results ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	323.821	3	107.940	70.068	.000 ^b
	147.889	96	1.541		
Total	471.710	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Sum.Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Sum.X3, Sum.X2, Sum.X1

From the results of the F test calculation it is known that the independent variables together have a significant influence on the dependent variable. This can be proven

and has no significant and positive effect so that effectiveness has a negative effect on minimizing fraud. While the risk management variable (X3) has a t count of 7.946 greater than a t table of 1.984 with a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) has a significant and positive effect on risk management on fraud. The amount of influence in determining fraud $(0.805)^2 \times 100\% = 64.80\%$.

and can be seen in the table below: Table 7. F Test Results ANOVAa

from the Fcount value of $70.068 > Ftable 2.47$ with a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$. Because the significance is much smaller than 0.05 or 5%.

Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

The results of the Determination test (R2) analyzed can be seen in table 8:

Tabel 8. Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.829 ^a	.686	.677	1.24117	2.013

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sum.X3, Sum.X2, Sum.X1

b. Dependent Variable: Sum.Y

Based on the test results of the coefficient of determination seen from the Adjusted R Square value of 0.677, this means that 67.7% of the Y variable can be explained by the three independent variables, namely X1, X2, and X3. While the rest (100% - 67.7% = 32.3%) is the influence of other variables outside the scope of research.

Hypothesis Discussion

Effect of Good Corporate Governance Implementation on Fraud Disclosure

Based on the results of data analysis on the good corporate governance variable, it proves that there is no significant impact on disclosing fraud. The use of good corporate governance is to prevent potential fraud or fraud that can occur in companies, public sector organizations and other organizations. The principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) are a code of ethics and other principles used to prevent organizations from committing criminal acts.

The results of the analysis on the good corporate governance variable as measured by transparency, decision holders such as directors and leaders have informed openly about matters relating to what is happening in the company, but due to a lack of understanding from employees, this has resulted in ineffective employees at work.

The results of the analysis on the good corporate governance variable as measured by accountability, as well as the directors and management have made and defined detailed and clear tasks aimed at employees, so that employees can be guided by predetermined tasks for smooth operations company, but there are still many employees who do not understand what tasks they have

to carry out in the smooth operation of the company, causing discrepancies with the tasks that have been determined by the decision interns.

The results of the analysis on the good corporate governance variable are measured by responsibility, companies have a good influence because they have paid attention to the community, such as when they carry out the establishment of a micro-economy which is directly supervised by the company. And also the employees also have and are aware of doing good things for the company.

The results of the analysis on the good corporate governance variable as measured by independence, emerges that the company is free from the influence of other parties and objective decision-making does not have a significant effect on employees because only decision makers in the company have authority.

Good corporate governance variables, as measured by equality and fairness, get the result that employees can only convey interests related to their divisions, on the other hand, with decision makers they can convey opinions that are broad in scope or all divisions in the company, and has made a fair report without any manipulation of company data

The good corporate governance variable as measured by legal certainty produces insignificant results, this can be seen when there are a number of employees who feel that their legal status is not the same as other employees. This shows that the majority of all employees in the company have not implemented good and correct good corporate governance. employees whose level of responsibility in work is very

minimal. Like procrastinating work, there is inequality between employees.

If seen from the results of the data of respondents who have worked for more than five years, it is possible that they already understand the credibility of the company in preventing fraud or fraud in banking companies, and from these results the level of employees to commit fraud is low because they already understand the consequences or sanctions they will receive if they commit fraud.

Effect of Effectiveness on Disclosure of Fraud

The results of testing the hypothesis on operational effectiveness show no significant impact on disclosure of fraud where the results are significant. Effectiveness or performance evaluation is a routine work of institutions, operations departments, and employees which is carried out according to the goals, standards that have been determined at the beginning. From the results of the statement saying that superior employees must come from the best graduates, with the results of the data the largest respondents said they did not agree. This shows that the best employees do not have to come from the best graduates.

The results of the analysis of effectiveness as measured by internal mechanisms and processes have a good influence on employees but there are still many employees who do not understand and implement the mechanisms that have been made by the company, so the level of effectiveness of employees at work is very minimal.

The results of the analysis of the effectiveness variable as measured by success in achieving results, having a good influence, employees have run the company's operations well and work together with other employees. Measuring effectiveness in an institution is a difficult job, because unicorn institutions have different departments and different goals.

The Effect of Risk Management on Disclosure of Fraud

The results of the hypothesis on risk management show a positive and significant impact on disclosure of fraud where the

results are significant. These results indicate that there is a positive relationship between risk management and fraud, which means that the higher the complexity of the bank, the more fraud will occur with the premise that other variables remain unchanged.

The results of the analysis of risk management as measured by pressure have a significant and positive value impact on the company. This shows that the majority of employees think that fraud can occur due to pressure. This can be proven from the awareness of employees if they commit fraud they will be penalized and will be reported to the related party.

Opportunities and opportunities show a significant influence in minimizing fraud. This shows that employees agree that fraud can occur because of opportunities and opportunities. Just as employees are guided by existing professional ethics, having good integrity at work will minimize the occurrence of fraud.

The risks in the business environment of banks and funding institutions are different. In fact, for those who are able to manage risk well, risk may contain enormous opportunities. Risks to the banking industry are events that are likely, predictable and unpredictable, which will adversely affect bank earnings and capital. When carrying out risk management activities, banks are required to accurately identify risks at an early stage by identifying and understanding all existing risks (inherent risks) or risks that will arise later through new banking operations (including risks from related companies and other companies).

CONCLUSION

The conclusions obtained from this study are as follows: (1) The effect of implementing good corporate governance does not have a significant impact on minimizing fraud in banking companies. The use of good corporate governance is to prevent potential fraud or fraud that can occur in companies, public sector organizations and other organizations. The principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) are a code of ethics and other principles used to prevent organizations from

committing criminal acts. (2) The effect of effectiveness has no significant effect on minimizing fraud in banking companies. Operational effectiveness shows no significant impact on disclosure of fraud. Effectiveness or performance evaluation is the routine work of institutions, operations departments, and employees in accordance with the goals, standards, which have been determined at the beginning. (3) The effect of risk management has a significant effect on minimizing fraud in banking companies. Implementation of risk management shows a positive and significant impact on disclosure of fraud where the results are significant. These results indicate that there is a positive relationship between risk management variables and fraud, which means that the higher the complexity of the bank, the more fraud will occur.

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