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Effect of *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System and Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention With Ethical Considerations as Moderating Variables

(Empirical Study on State-Owned Enterprises in Palembang City)

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Abstract

The formulation in this study is how the influence of Risk Based Audit, Internal Control System, and Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention with Ethical Considerations as Moderating Variables. The aim is to determine the effect of Risk Based Audit, Internal Control System, and Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention with Ethical Considerations as Moderating Variables. This research uses associative research type. The place of research was carried out in BUMN in the city of Palembang. The data used is primary data. Data collection techniques are interviews and questionnaires. The sampling method used purposive sampling. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression analysis and moderate regression analysis. Together, Risk Based Audit, Internal Control System, and Organizational Commitment have an effect on Fraud Prevention. These results partially indicate that the Internal Control System has an effect on fraud prevention, Risk Based Audit and Organizational Commitment have no effect on Fraud Prevention. And in moderation Ethical Consideration is a Homologiser of Internal Control System Moderation on Fraud Prevention, Ethical Consideration is a Predictor of Risk Based Audit Moderation and Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention.

Keywords: Risk Based Audit, System, Commitment, Consideration, Prevention

1. Introduction

1.1 Problem Background

Fraud or fraud committed by someone, both employees and leaders, will be very detrimental to the company, both *financially* and financially *non-financial.* The company's loss due to this *fraud* destroys the company and can eventually lead to bankruptcy. As the saying goes, prevention is better than cure, therefore the main effort should be prevention. *Fraud* or fraud is an intentional act or deed and uses an organization's or company's resources unreasonably for personal gain to the detriment of the organization or company. *The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners* classifies *fraud* into three groups, namely *corruption* (corruption), *asset misappropriation* (asset looting), and *fraudulent financial statements* or financial statements that are intentionally misleading (Betri, 2020).

The fraud prevention program or system as part of the anti-fraud system must start from strong commitment and support, consistency and direction, as well as a good role model (*tone at the top)* from executive management. management must strive to create a fraud-free zone and *zero tolerance* , namely not allowing management, employees, shareholders, vendors, contractors and buyers to try to commit fraud and if fraud is detected and revealed it

will not be tolerated. (Clids & Bishop in Diaz's book, 2013:188)

In line with current business developments, it has been able to bring about a paradigm shift in the implementation of auditing from a control approach to a risk-based audit approach. The main purpose of *risk based internal auditing* (RBIA) is to assist companies in achieving strategic goals and objectives (vision and mission). The internal audit division provides an independent and objective opinion to the company's management or the board of directors regarding whether the risks contained in the *risk register* have been managed to an acceptable level (*risk appetite).* (Hery, 2015:89)

At the implementation stage, weaknesses in the internal control system can occur due to *incompliance* and *in-appropriateness* . So, intentional non-compliance leads to *fraud* . To minimize non-compliance and someone's incompatibility to commit fraud, good internal control is needed. This shows that the better the internal control, the more controlled environment can be realized and can prevent fraud.

Another factor that influences fraud prevention is Organizational Commitment. Organizational commitment is the degree to which an employee sided with a particular organization and its goals and intends to maintain membership in the organization. Organizational commitment is also a personal value that sometimes refers to an attitude of loyalty to the company or commitment to the company. Employee commitment to the organization is an attitude that reflects the feelings of likes or dislikes of an employee towards the organization where he works. (Arfan, 2019)

This study uses a moderating variable, the moderating variable is ethical considerations. Ethical considerations are the top factor emergence of intentional behavior on moral issues which occurs, the role of ethical considerations is indispensable. The role of ethical considerations required on moment occur dilemma when will choose alternative decisions related to the company's internal control. From ethical considerations the could describe like what control internal which they apply. Ethical decisions are related to the values that underlie a judgment. This means that not all decisions are considered ethical. Ethical decision making involves conscience. Therefore, ethical considerations are the basis for ethical decisions, the goal is that the decisions taken have weight. (Kasdin, 2016:140)

Table 1. Preliminary survey

Company name	Preliminary Survey Results
PT. Bhanda Ghara Reksa (Jl. RE Martadinata No.1, Sei Buah, Kec. Ilir Timur II, Palembang City)	Based on a survey conducted that PT Bhanda Ghara Reksa still has ineffective internal control as evidenced by irregularities in the storage of other people's goods in PT BGR's warehouse, where the goods are available in the warehouse but in the administrative records the goods are not available in the administrative records report and vice versa. This makes the organizational commitment of employees not yet high so that employees do not work according to the rules that apply within the organization. And ethical considerations where management is hesitant to make ethical decisions because they feel bad for friends at work and in the field
PT. Kodja Bahari Docks and Ships (Jl. Ali Gatmir No. 957, Duku, Kec. Ilir Timur II, Palembang City)	Based on a survey conducted by PT Dok dan Perkapalan, it explains that the risk management process exists but has not been implemented effectively because financial managers tend to do more than one job with different objectives, thus making financial managers not so effective in carrying out risk management processes and auditors have not checked the list. company risk so that the company has not considered the possibility of fraud in the risk assessment .
PT. Hutama Karya Tbk	Based on a survey conducted at PT Hutama Karya, the internal auditors have

(Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro No. 31, 30 Ilir, Ilir Barat II, Palembang City)	not optimally increased their competence so that the *auditees* feel that the recommendations given are still inadequate. In addition, the internal auditors have not fully conducted a thorough examination, especially the head office which is rarely evaluated, so that the risk-based audit conducted within the company is also not optimal.

Source : *Writer 2021*

Based on the phenomena and preliminary survey above, it can be seen that the importance of *Risk Based Audit* , internal control system, and organizational commitment in BUMN, an internal auditor must maintain all of that to assist the organization in preventing indications of fraud and this must be supported also with ethical considerations. in making a decision. Thing the could means consideration ethical could direct to control internal which good so that produce procedures and results that can benefit the company in other words can reach destination companies to prevent fraud. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Effect of *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System and Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention With Ethical Considerations as Moderating Variables. (Empirical Study on State-Owned Enterprises in Palembang City)."

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What is the Influence of *Risk Based Audit, Internal Control System, and Organizational Commitment to* Fraud Prevention ?
2. How *does Risk Based* Audit affect Fraud Prevention?
3. How does the Internal Control System affect Fraud Prevention?
4. How is Organizational Commitment effect on Fraud Prevention?
5. How *does Risk Based* Audit affect Fraud Prevention with Ethical Considerations as a moderating variable?
6. How does the Internal Control System affect Fraud Prevention with Ethical Considerations as a moderating variable?
7. How is Organizational Commitment effect on Fraud Prevention with Ethical Considerations as a moderating variable?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Foundation

2.1.1 Agency theory

Agency theory is a relationship based on contracts that occur between members in the company, namely between the *principal* (owner) and *agent* (agent) as the main actor. The owner is the party that mandates the agent to act on behalf of the owner, while the agent is the party who is mandated by the owner to run the company. Agency theory aims to solve: (1) agency problems that arise when there is a conflict of objectives between company owners and management and the difficulty of company owners verifying management's work, (2) risk sharing problems that arise when company owners and management have different behavior towards risk. Problems due to differences in actions are due to differences in risk preferences (Arfan, 2019)

2.1.2 Risk based audit

Risk-based auditing is based on the view that when conducting an audit, public accountants

are exposed to *audit risk* . Therefore, public accountants must be able to manage the audit risk in identifying, measuring, evaluating, and taking the necessary steps so that the risk can be reduced to an acceptable level. (Soemarso, 2018:479)

2.1.3 Internal control system

The internal control system is a process carried out by the board of directors, management, and other personnel in an entity that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the categories of reliability of financial reporting, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, effectiveness and efficiency of operations (Arum , 2018:176)

2.1.4 Organizational commitment

Organizational commitment is a work attitude, emotion, belief, willingness that reflects the desire, need, responsibility, alignment and order to work hard, a definite desire to survive in the organization and give the best effort, energy and time for a job or activity.

2.1.5 Fraud prevention

Fraud prevention is by implementing anti-cheat programs and controls based on company values, values that help create an honest and ethical culture on which to base employees' professional responsibilities, oversight by the audit committee is also a barrier to fraud by managers and employees. With a good internal control system, fraud in the company can be prevented. (Aji In Rahmat, et al. 2021:10)

2.1.6 Ethical considerations

Ethical decisions are related to the values that underlie a judgment. This means that not all decisions are considered ethical. Ethical decision making involves conscience. Therefore, ethical considerations become the basis for ethical decisions, the goal is that the decisions taken have weight. (Kasdin, 2016:140)

2.2 Framework for Thinking

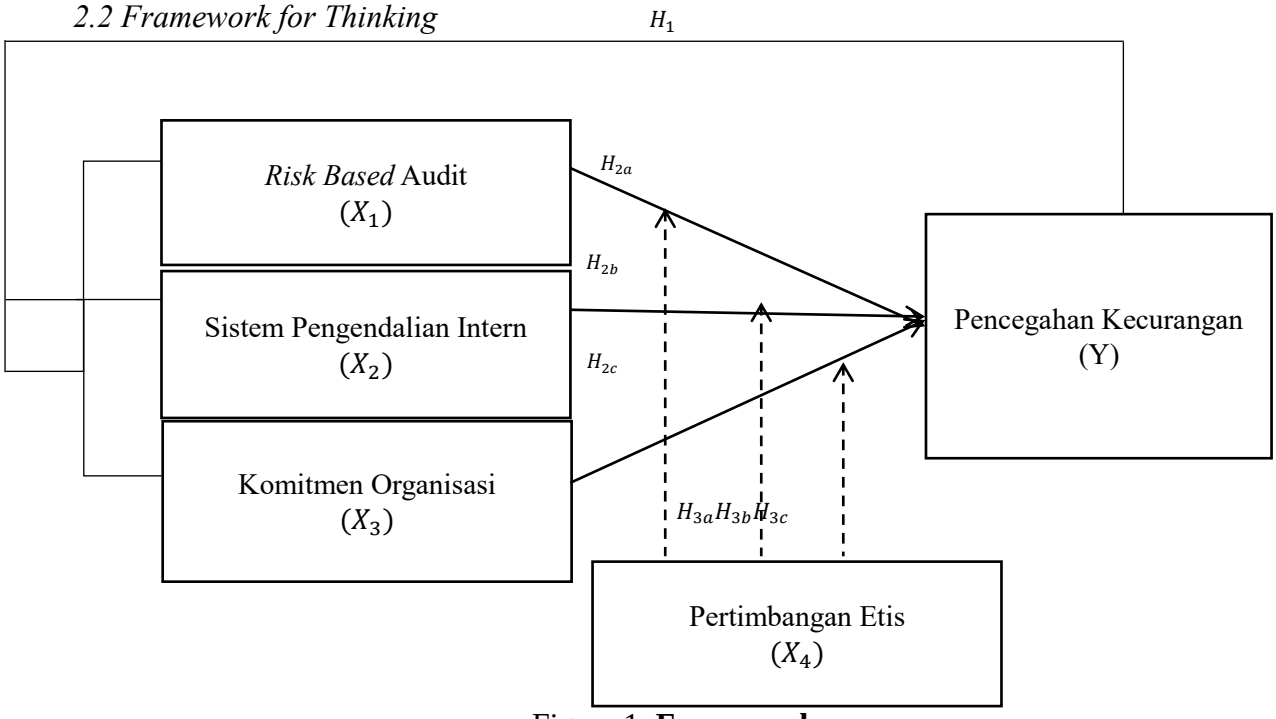


Figure 1. **Framework**

2.3 Hypothesis

The explanatory hypothesis of the framework, the research hypothesis is proposed as a temporary answer to the formulation of the problem in this study

1. Together

   H1 : *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System, And Organizational Commitment Affect Fraud Prevention

2. Partially

   H2a: *Risk Based* Audit Affects Fraud Prevention

   H2b: Internal Control System Affects Fraud Prevention

   H2c: Organizational Commitment Effect on Fraud Prevention

3. Moderately

   H3a: *Risk Based* Audit Affects Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

   H3b: Internal Control System Affects Moderated Fraud Prevention Ethical Considerations

   H3c: Organizational Commitment Affects Moderated Fraud Prevention Ethical Considerations

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Types of Research

The type of research used by the author in this study is associative research, research to determine the presence or absence of the size of the influence of *Risk Based* Audit , Internal control system and organizational commitment to fraud prevention with ethical considerations as a moderating variable.

3.2 Population and Sample

3.2.1 Population

Uma and Roger (2019:52) suggest that the population (population) refers to the whole group of people, events, or interesting things that researchers want to investigate. A population is a group of people, events, or things of interest for which the researcher wants to make an opinion (based on sample statistics). The population used in this study were employees who worked in 37 State-Owned Enterprises in Palembang City.

3.2.2 Sample

Uma and Roger (2019:55) suggest that the sample is part of the population. The sample consists of a number of members selected from the population in other words , some, but not all, elements of the population make up the sample. The sample used in this study is *Purposive Sampling* is a sampling technique using certain considerations or criteria.

3.3 Required Data

The data used in this study is primary data. Primary data in this study were obtained through questionnaires distributed to respondents.

3.4 Data Collection Method

The data collection method used in this research is by using interviews and questionnaires. The interview was carried out directly by conducting direct questions and answers with internal auditors who worked at State-Owned Enterprises in Palembang City. The questionnaire was conducted by giving a set of questions to the internal auditors who worked in State-Owned Enterprises in Palembang City.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data analysis method used in this research is quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis was carried out using statistical testing of the results of the questionnaire. Then the test results will be explained using sentences.

4 . Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Results

4.1.1 Descriptive statistics

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Risk Based Audit	42	25.44	9.00	34.44	1084.62	25.8243	5.78683	33,487
Internal Control System	42	44.03	13.00	57.03	1754.67	41.7780	9.23307	85,249
Organizational Commitment	42	27.32	14.21	41.53	1191.08	28.3590	5.83655	34,065
Ethical Considerations	42	19.62	6.00	25.62	798.28	19.0066	4.46293	19,918
Cheating Prevention	42	46.20	16.69	62.89	1846.76	43.9706	10.15273	103.078
Valid N (listwise)	42							

Source: Processed data, 2022

In statistical analysis, namely, the results of descriptive statistical tests that show description or description something data could seen from flat- mean *(mean),* drink value, maximum value and standard deviation of each variable study which obtained that variable *risk based* audit (X_1) have Mark minimum 9, Mark maximum 34.44, mean value 25.82 and standard deviation 5.786. Variable The Internal Control System (X_2) has a minimum value of 13, a maximum value of 57 ,03 , a value of mean 41.77 and standard deviation 9.233. Organizational commitment variable (X_3) has a minimum value of 14.21 , a maximum value of 41.53, an average value of 28.35 and a standard deviation of 5.836. The Ethical Consideration variable (X4) has a minimum value of 6, a maximum value of 25.62 , an average value of 19 and a standard deviation of 4.462. The fraud prevention variable (Y) has a minimum value of 16.69 , a maximum value of 62.89, Mark average 43.97 and standard

deviation 10,152

4.1.2 Validity Test

The validity test in this study uses the basis for making decisions on the *Pearson product moment validity test* . To be significant, it is done by comparing the value of r count with r table for degree of freedom (df) = n-2 with alpha = 0.05 i.e. (df) = 42-2 = 40 is 0.304. The test criteria if $r_{count} > r_{table}$ with $\alpha = 0.05$ then the measuring instrument is declared valid and vice versa. For the validity test with 42 respondents, the significance value is 0.304 and the following are the results of the calculation of the validity test using SPSS version 25. Based on the table, it can be seen from the statement items that $r_{count} > r_{table}$ (0.304) and is positive. Thus all statements are valid.

4.1.3 Reliability Test

This reliability test uses the *Cronbach Alpha formula* . If the resulting value is < 0.6 then the consistency of the instrument data is considered unreliable or not accepted. The following table of reliability test results:

Table 3. Research Instrument Reliability Test Results

No	Variable	Cronbach alpha	Criteria	Information
1	X1	0.791	0.60	Reliable
2	X2	0.777	0.60	Reliable
3	X3	0.773	0.60	Reliable
4	X4	0.805	0.60	Reliable
5	Y	0.771	0.60	Reliable

Source: processed data, 2022

Based on Table 3. each variable has a *cronbanch alpha* > 0.6. Thus, each variable can be said to be reliable.

4.1.2 Classical Assumption Test

4.1.2.1 Normality Test

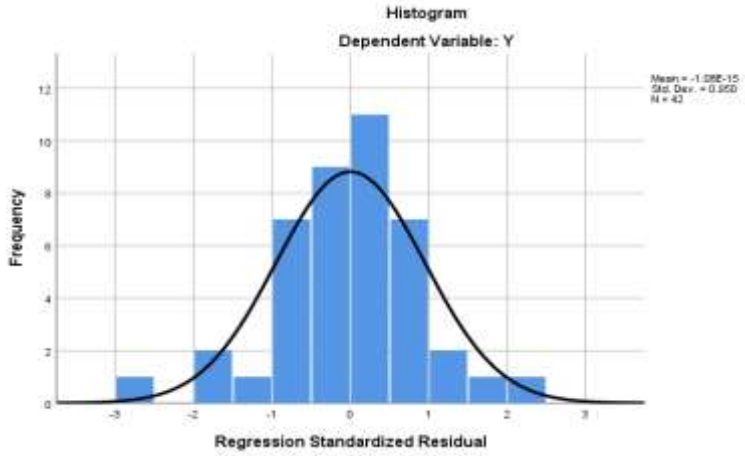


Figure 2 . Normality Test (*histogram*)

Based on Figure 2 it can be concluded that the *histogram graph* it is seen that the points spread around the diagonal line, then fulfil normality assumption.

4.1.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

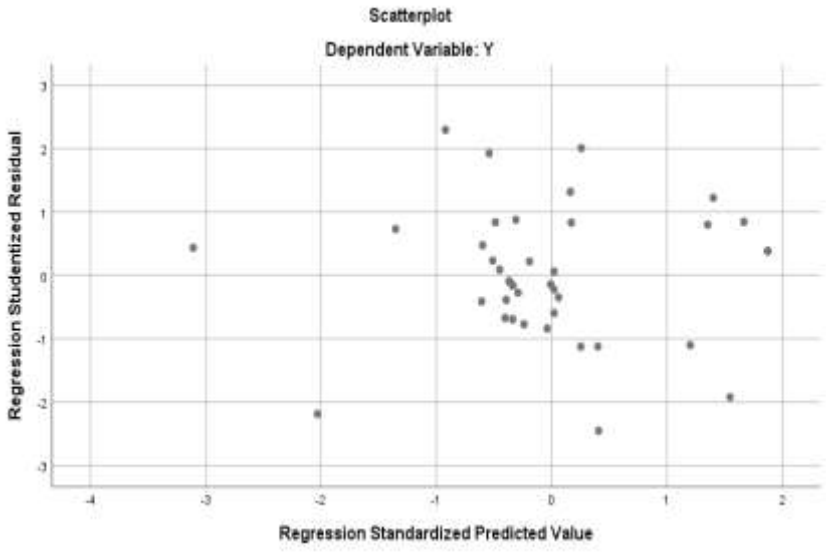
Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients [a]								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-2.068	3,405		-.607	.547		
	Risk Based Audit	-.039	.166	-.022	-.232	.817	.441	2.269
	Internal Control System	.598	.147	.544	4.072	.000	.222	4,504
	Organizational Commitment	.426	.181	.245	2,351	.024	.364	2,748
	Ethical Considerations	.525	.249	.231	2.107	.042	.330	3.027
a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention								

Source: data processing results, 2022

Based on the previous Table 4 the *tolerance for* each variablemore big from 0.1 and Mark VIF more small from 10.00, so it can be concluded that no occur multicollinearity between variable free in research this.

4.1.2.3 Heteroscedasticity Test



Source: data processing results, 2022

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test (*Scatterplot*)

Based on Figure 3 above, between the dependent predictive values with residual obtained

results no existence pattern which clear andthe points above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, it can be concluded that no occur heteroscedasticity.

4.1.3 Hypothesis Test
4.1.3.1 F Test Results

Table 5. F . Test Results

ANOVA [a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3533,262	3	1177,754	64,587	.000 [b]
	Residual	692,937	38	18,235		
	Total	4226,198	41			

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

b. Predictors: (Constant), Organizational Commitment, Risk Based Audit, SPI

Source: data processing results, 2022

Table 6. Determination Test Results

Model Summary [b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.914 [a]	.836	.823	4.27027

a. Predictors: (Constant), Organizational Commitment, Risk Based Audit, SPI

b. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: data processing results, 2022

The results of the hypothesis test show that the calculated F value is known is as big as 64.587 whereas F_{table} for level real ( ) _ as big as 5% as well as numerator (K = 4), so K-1 = 3 and df denominator= NK = (42-4-1) = 38 is 2.86, so it can be concluded that *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System and Organizational Commitment have an effect to Cheating Prevention by together. From results test F also that the significant (sig) that appears is 0.000, which means sig. F (0.000) < 0.05 . _ Thing the describe that there is significant which strong on influence variable free to the dependent variable. So the conclusion *is Risk Based* Audit (X_1), Internal Control System (X_2) and Organizational Commitment (X_3) take effect by significant to Fraud Prevention (Y).

Based on Table 6 results test hypothesis table *Model Summary* obtained Mark Adjusted R *square* (R^2) as big as 0, 836 or 83.6 % . Results this means 83.6% variable Cheating Prevention influenced by *Risk Based* Audit (X_1), Internal Control System (X_2) and Organizational Commitment (X_3) whereas the remaining 16.4% (100%-83.6%) is influenced by other factors that not included in this study such as *Good Corporate Governance* ,

Integrity, Organizational culture.

4.1.3.2 T . Test Results

Table 7 . T . Test Results

Coefficients [a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.952	3,513		-.271	.788
	X1	.063	.166	.036	.380	.706
	X2	.780	-124	.710	6.307	.000
	X3	.377	.188	.217	2007	.052

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: data processing results, 2022

The magnitude of the number t $_{table}$ with the provisions α= 0.05 obtained t $_{table\ value}$ of 2.026 . Based on table 7 it can be seen the influence of each variable as follows:

1. Variable *Risk Based* Audit Against Fraud Prevention

   The results of the hypothesis test show that the known value of t $_{count}$ for the variable *Risk Based* Audit (X1) of 0.380 while t $_{table}$ with real rate ( ) by 5% (0.05) and df= nk = (42-4-1) = 37 is 2.026, so it can be concluded that Ha $_{2a\ is}$ rejected and Ho $_{2a\ is}$ accepted because t $_{count}$ < t $_{table}$ withnumber 0.380 < 2.026. The results of individual hypothesis testing for the *Risk Based* Audit variable show that variable This does not affect the fraud prevention variable (Y).

2. Internal Control System Variables Against Fraud Prevention

   The results of the hypothesis test show that the known value of t $_{count}$ for Internal Control System variables (X2) of 6.307 while t $_{table}$ with real rate ( ) by 5% (0.05) and df= nk = (42-4-1) = 37 is 2.026, so it can be concluded that Ha $_{2a\ is}$ accepted and Ho $_{2a\ is}$ rejected because t $_{count}$ > t $_{table}$ withnumber 6,307 > 2,026. Individual hypothesis test results for the Internal Control System variable show that variableit affects the fraud prevention variable (Y).

3. Variables of Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention

   The results of the hypothesis test show that the known value of t $_{count}$ for the variable Organizational Commitment (X3) of 2.007 while t $_{table}$ with real rates ( ) by 5% (0.05) and df= nk = (42-4-1) = 37 is 2.026, so it can be concluded that Ha $_{2a\ is}$ rejected and Ho $_{2a\ is}$ accepted because t $_{count}$ < t $_{table}$ withnumber 2.007 < 2.026. Individual hypothesis test results for the variable Organizational Commitment show that variableit has no effect on the fraud prevention variable (Y)

4.1.4 Moderation Test

4.1.4.1 Effect of *Risk Based* Audit on Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

Table 8. **Coefficients** [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	5.414	4,556		1.188	.242
	X1	.437	.217	.249	2010	.051
	X4	1.435	.282	.631	5.098	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: Data Processing Results, 2022

Table 9 . **Coefficients** [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1,680	10,722		-157	.876
	X1	.756	.488	.431	1.550	.129
	X4	1,834	.614	.806	2,987	.005
	X1_X4	-.017	.023	-.333	-.732	.469

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: Data Processing Results, 2022

Table 8 test results. The first 8 interactions showed a significant level of 0.000 which means Tsig < level (α) (0.000 < 0.05) then the first interaction had a significant effect. Test the hypothesis in table IV. The second 8 interactions showed a significant level of 0.469, which means Tsig > significant level (α) (0.469 > 0.05) then the second interaction did not have a significant effect. The results of this study indicate that Table 8 has a significant effect and Table 9 does not have a significant effect.

So it can be concluded that Ho3a is rejected and Ha3a is accepted, namely *risk based* audit has a significant effect on moderating fraud prevention with ethical considerations as a

moderating predictor.

4.1.4.2 Effect of Internal Control System on Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

Table 10. **Coefficients** [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.125	3.178		.354	.725
	X2	.807	.120	.734	6.700	.000
	X4	.481	.249	.211	1,929	.061

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: Data Processing Results, 2022

Table 11. **Coefficients** [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.299	7,755		.554	.583
	X2	.720	.228	.655	3.152	.003
	X4	.306	.462	.135	.663	.511
	X2_X4	.005	.010	.151	.450	.655

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: Data Processing Results, 2022

Table 10 and 11 test results. The first 10 interactions showed a significant level of 0.061 which means Tsig > level (α) (0.061 > 0.05) then the first interaction had no significant effect. Test the hypothesis in table IV. The second 10 interactions showed a significant level of 0.655, which means Tsig > significant level (α) (0.655 > 0.05) then the second interaction did not have a significant effect. The results of this study indicate that Table 10 has no significant effect and Table 11 does not have a significant effect.

So it can be concluded that Ho3 is accepted and Ha3a is rejected, namely the Internal Control System no significant effect on Fraud Prevention moderated by Ethical Considerations as a

moderating homologist.

4.1.4.3 The Effect of Organizational Commitment on Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

Table 12. **Coefficients** [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.886	3.920		-.481	.633
	X3	.847	.161	.487	5,277	.000
	X4	1.148	.210	.505	5.467	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention

Source: Data Processing Results, 2022

Table 13. **Coefficients** [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-5,181	10.370		-.500	.620
	X3	.981	.420	.564	2,336	.025
	X4	1.311	.519	.576	2,526	.016
	X3_X4	-.006	.019	-135	-.344	.733

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: Data Processing Results, 2022

Table 12 and 13 test results. The first 12 interactions showed a significant level of 0.000 which means Tsig < level (α) (0.000 < 0.05) then the first interaction had a significant effect. Test the hypothesis in table IV. The second 12 interactions showed a significant level of 0.733, which means Tsig > significant level (α) (0.733 > 0.05) then the second interaction did not have a significant effect. The results of this study indicate that Table 12 has a significant effect and Table 13 does not have a significant effect.

So it can be concluded that Ho3c is rejected and Ha3c is accepted, namely Organizational Commitment significant effect on fraud prevention moderating with Ethical Considerations as a moderating predictor.

4.2 Research Discussion Results

4.2.1 Test Results of the Effect of *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System and Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention

The results of hypothesis testing in this study indicate that $H_{a1\ is}$ accepted and $H_{o1\ is}$ rejected, meaning that *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System and Organizational Commitment have a significant effect on fraud prevention.

4.2.2 Results of the Effect of *Risk Based* Audit on Fraud Prevention

The results of the hypothesis test show that Ha2a is rejected and Ho2a is accepted. This means that *Risk Based* Audit has no effect on fraud prevention, although managing audit risk to an acceptable level cannot affect fraud prevention.

4.2.3 Result of Effect of Internal Control System on Fraud Prevention

The results of the hypothesis test show that Ha2b is accepted and Ho2b is rejected. This means that the Internal Control System has a significant effect on fraud prevention. The internal control system that is run in each office must be relevant and of high quality to support the internal control implemented in each office so that internal control can run properly and effectively in preventing fraud.

4.2.4 Results of the Effect of Organizational Commitment on Fraud Prevention

The results of the hypothesis test show that Ha2c is rejected and Ho2c is accepted. This means that organizational commitment has no effect on fraud prevention. This means that the higher organizational commitment has not been able to increase one's awareness in preventing fraud .

4.2.5 Test Results of the Effect of *Risk Based* Audit on Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in moderation using a special application of multiple linear regression and *moderated regression analysis* , it is stated that Ho3a is rejected and Ha3a is accepted, i.e. *risk based* audit has no significant effect on fraud prevention which moderates with ethical considerations as a moderating predictor.

4.2.6 Test Results of the Effect of Internal Control System on Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in moderation using a special application of multiple linear regression and *moderated regression analysis* , it is stated that Ho3b is accepted and Ha3b is rejected, namely the Internal Control System no significant effect on Fraud Prevention moderated by Ethical Considerations as a moderating homologist.

4.2.7 Test Results The Effect of Organizational Commitment on Fraud Prevention Moderated Ethical Considerations

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in moderation using a special application of multiple linear regression and *moderated regression analysis* , it is stated that Ho3c is rejected and Ha3c is accepted, namely Organizational Commitment has no significant effect on fraud prevention which moderates with ethical considerations as a moderating predictor.

5. Conclusion

This study was conducted to examine and to find out how the influence of *risk based* audit,

internal control system, and organizational commitment to fraud prevention with ethical considerations as a moderating variable, from the results of research and discussion it can be concluded that:

1. *Risk Based* Audit, Internal Control System, and Organizational Commitment together have a significant and significant impact on Fraud Prevention.
2. *Risk Based* Audit has no effect on Fraud Prevention.
3. The Internal Control System has an effect and is significant on Fraud Prevention.
4. Organizational Commitment has no effect on Fraud Prevention
5. Ethical Considerations do not moderate *Risk Based* Audit on fraud prevention Ethical Considerations as a *Predictor Moderator*
6. Ethical Considerations do not moderate the Internal Control System fraud prevention Ethical Considerations as *Homologist Moderator*
7. Ethical considerations do not moderate Organizational Commitment to Fraud Prevention Ethical Considerations as *Predictor Moderator*

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