

The Influence of Internal Auditors And Organizational Justice With Company Code of Practice As Moderating Variables Against Fraud Prevention Through Employee Perceptions In PT Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of employee perceptions about the role of internal auditors, justice organization with a code of conduct companies as moderating variable on the prevention of fraud through the perception of employees. The population in this study were employees working at PT Jaya Konstruksi MP, Tbk.

Purposive sampling method used in this study were employees of a permanent employee status, education Minimum Diploma 3 to Tier 2 and the length of at least 2 years working in the company. In this study, there are Several tests used are validity test that uses Corrected Item-Total Correlation, reliability test that uses Cronbach Alpha and test the hypothesis by using the coefficient of determination (r^2), F test, t test and regression analysis using moderated regression analysis (MRA).

The results of this study indicate that 1) the role of the internal auditor has an effect on the prevention of fraud; 2) organizational justice has an effect on the prevention of fraud; 3) the role of internal auditors is reinforced by the company's code of conduct has an effect on the prevention of fraud; 4) organizational justice is reinforced by a code of conduct companies have an influence on the prevention of fraud as well; 5) the role of internal auditors and justice organization that is reinforced by the company's code of conduct has an effect on the prevention of fraud.

Keywords: The role of internal auditor, justice organization, the company's code of conduct, fraud prevention, Moderated regression analysis (MRA)

1. Introduction

Corruption or fraud is a big issue in our country. Corruption in Indonesia has penetrated into all levels of public and private sector. Dilapidation could not be separated from the causal relationship with the business sector by the BUMN/BUMD as well as private entities. Fraud shortly expressed as a false representation or concealment of material facts that cause a person to have something. Fraud covers an irregularity and illegal acts characterized by intentional deception (Herman, 2013). Not infrequently the case of fraud was revealed in an entity's main protagonists are the employees who work on that entities. Especially for the entities that engaged in construction services. According to the Act Number 18 Year 1999, construction services are construction planning consultancy services, construction services and construction supervision services.

Construction services are especially vulnerable to fraud. As quoted from *e-paperbisnisindonesia.com* (19/05/2016), according to Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian National Construction Contractors Association (Gapensi) Suaid Didu said the business climate in the construction services still have a number of challenges, including the difficulty in getting the project without any collusion, In addition, the standardization of public auction system as a whole has not been applied to all relevant agencies and institutions. Despite the use of high technology (computerized) but difficult to be detected in case of collusion between unscrupulous employees and other parties. Fraud and declining performance of employees may occur because of the motivation within themselves. At the moment assume fairness in the organization that were not appropriate, and the stimulus and opportunity to commit fraud, the rationalization to justify the fraudulent behavior. At the peak level, the employee may be treated unfairly in the process of recruitment and selection, learning opportunities, policies, compensation, and career opportunities. Justice is a term to describe the organization of equality or fairness in the workplace, focusing how the employees conclude whether they have been treated fairly in the work environment and how those conclusions then affect other variables associated with the job. Justice emphasizes how the organization rewards, incentives, recognition, work and sanctions in an organization institutions are allocated fairly and proportionately. When justice is met with good employees, productivity and employee performance will increase and eliminate the motivation for doing a disservice to the company so as to encourage the achievement of the goals set (Herman, 2013). According Bertens (2013: 84) demanding equal justice organization on the basis of fairness we should give to each person what they are entitled without exception. Justice must be done to everyone regardless of the person who. Internal control according to the Committee Of Sponsoring Organizations Of The Treadway Commission (COSO), which characterizes the internal control into the five elements namely; (1) the control environment, (2) risk assessment, (3) control activities, (4) information and communication, and (5) monitoring (Sawyer's, 2005: 61). An effective control system is an important component in the management and the basis for the operational activities of a healthy and safe, to help administrators keep corporate assets, ensure the availability of financial reporting and managerial trustworthy, improve adherence to rules and regulations, as well as reduce the risk of loss, irregularities and violations of prudential aspects. In addition, the control can considerably reduce loopholes for perpetrators of fraud to take actions that hurt the company and their own benefit. Internal auditors act as assessors reviewers for the company's operations to measure and evaluate the adequacy of controls and the efficiency and effectiveness of the company.

Internal auditors should be able to ensure company objectives and policies can be implemented properly and to report to the management and leadership of the company. Internal auditor becomes very important because not all transactions can be monitored directly by the management and leadership of the company. Internal auditors also acts as a monitor of the performance of the company. The role of the internal auditor not only focuses on the supervisory function or merely for errors and report to the leadership but more on solving problems that occur independently and objectively. Therefore, the internal auditor as an internal control to keep and always supervise the implementation in each operations so as to minimize the practice of cheating and make a code of conduct it as a reference in which no operations are out of the code to be sure there are irregularities that happened. So it is expected to be one of the keys to prevention of problems related to fraud in an entity construction services.

2. literature Review

2.1. Auditing

Auditing according to Arens, et al (2010: 4) is the collection and assessment of the evidence and report the information to determine the level of concordance between the information and the specified criteria. Auditing should be carried out by a competent person and independent. The definition of auditing by Agoes (2012: 4) is an examination conducted to critically and systematically, by an independent party, on financial statements that have been prepared by management, along with the copy of records and evidence proof of supporters, with the aim to provide an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements. Hery (2016: 10) state that *auditing* is as a systematic process to obtain and evaluate (objectively) the evidence relating to the assertion of the measures and economic events, in order to determine the level of compliance between assertions with pre-determined criteria, and communicate the results to related parties.

2.2. Internal audit

Internal audits according to the Institute of Internal Auditors (Institute Of Internal Audit-II A) in Sawyer (2005: 9) is an independent activity, objective assurance and consulting designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. The audit helps organizations achieve their goals by applying a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management processes, the adequacy of the control and management of the organization. Internal audits according to Sawyer (2005: 10) is a systematic and objective assessment conducted by the internal auditor on the operation and the different control within the organization to determine whether (1) the financial and operation information is accurate and reliable; (2) the risks faced by Performance Management has identified and minimized; (3) with external regulations along with internal policies and procedures that can be received have been followed; (4) The criteria for satisfactory operation have been completed; (5) the resources have been used efficiently and economically; and (6) the purpose of the organization has achieved effectively, all done in order to consult with management and assist members of the organization in carrying out its responsibilities effectively.

2.3. Organizational Justice

Organizational Justice, according to Greenberg (1990) in Yuwono, et al (2005: 127) is the organizational justice refers to employee perceptions of fairness within the organization. While, the organizational justice according to Folger and Greenberg in Yuwono, et al (2005: 127) is the organizational justice refers more to the form of individual evaluation of the organization's treatment of its employees in terms of fair efforts to obtain results, the process to obtain the results are also done fairly or not, as well as forms of interpersonal treatment of each employee. Therefore, organizational justice is truly describe the orientation that focuses on perceptions related to the so-called justice and their reaction to the unjust situation (O'leary, 2004) in Herman (2013). Folger and Crozpanzano (1998) in Herman (2013), describes the perceptions of organizational justice include members of the organization about the condition of justice from their experience or perceive within the organization, specifically about the sense of justice associated with the allocation of rewards such as pay and promotion. Organizational Justice used to categorize and describing the views and feelings of employees on their own attitudes and others in an organization where they work, and it is connected with their understanding in reconciling the perception subjectively resulting from the decisions taken by the organization, procedures and the process used for the particular decisions. According Deustch and Tornblom in Yuwono, et al (2005: 126) define organizational justice into three types: distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice.

2.4. Fraud

According to Fahmi (2015: 156) fraud is an action that conducted intentionally, and conducted for personal or group, where that act has impact the loss of certain persons or institutions. According to Siegel in Fahmi (2015: 156) fraud is the deliberate act by an individual or entity to deceive others that cause harm. Especially the case misrepresentation to damage, or the purposes of withholding material data that its necessary for the implementation of previous decisions. According to Black's Law Dictionary in Fahmi (2015: 157) fraud is a general term, encompassing a wide variety of individual tools to benefit against another party with a false presentation. There are no absolute regulation and visible unless it can be established as a general proposition to defining fraud, because the fraud captures astonishment, intellect (tricks), craftiness and unfair ways / reasonable to deceive others.

2.5. Company's Code of Conduct

According Bertens (2013: 409) company's code of conduct is an ethics code written specific to a company. The making of a code of ethics is a powerful way to institutionalize ethics in the structure and activities of a company.

Meanwhile, according to Murphy in the Bertens (2013: 410) code of conduct of companies or so-called code of conduct companies divided into three kinds. First, there is a statement of values. Such documents and describe briefly what is seen by the company as its mission. Frequently called the values upheld by the company. Secondly, there is a corporate credo, which usually defines the responsibilities of the company towards its stakeholders, especially customers, employees, shareholders, public and the environment. Third, the code of conduct. This code of conduct regarding the ethical policy of the company relating to the difficulties that could arise (and perhaps in the past arised), such as conflicts of interest, relations with suppliers, receiving gifts, donations to political parties, etc.

2.6. Perception

According Kreitner and Kinicki in Wibowo (2015: 59), perception is a cognitive process allows us to interpret and understand our surroundings. It is also said as an environmental process. A person must know the object to interact fully with their environment. According to McShane and Von Glinow in Wibowo (2015: 59), perception is the process of receiving information make sense of the world around us. It requires consideration of information which needs to be considered, how to categorize information and how to interpreted within the framework of our existing knowledge. Meanwhile, according Wibowo (2015: 60), perception is a peroses that lets us organize and interpret information about the impression of the surroundings.

3. Methodology

3.1. conceptual framework

This study was designed to solve problems that have been formulated through hypothesis testing. Meanwhile, this study included in type of associative research, this study was wearing a casual relationship which is a relationship both cause and effect that are independent variables (variables that affect) and dependent (influenced). With this research, it will be constructed a theory that could help researchers to get definitive answers. Secondary data is generally an evidence record or historical report that have been compiled in archive (documentary data) that is published or unpublished. Researchers obtained data related to the issues on studied through books, journals, theses, Internet and other devices

related to the title of the study. Researchers used an independent variable that consists of the role of the Auditor as (X1) and Justice Organization As (X2). Company's Code of Conduct (X3) Fraud Prevention (Y), The object of this study was the employees in the various divisions working at PT Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Tbk.

3.2. Population and Research Data

This research was conducted at PT Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama, Tbk, which is located at Bintaro Jaya's Office Park, Building B, Bintaro Raya Street, Jakarta. Population of Respondents were used in this study are employees from various divisions who have minimum education at least Diploma 3 to Strata 2, the status of the central contract and permanent employees, and the length of work in the company at least two (2) years. The number of respondent as many as 238 people. The criteria of sample selection by job position (title). Which are Project Head, Chief Engineer, Head of Operations, Head of Department, Head of Section, General Affairs, Financial Administration, Financial Administration, Administration Logistics and Warehouse Administration.

3.3. Hypothesis

Based on the conclusion above, the hypotheses can be formulated as the following:

- H1 : The role of internal auditor has a significant effect on the prevention of fraud (*Fraud*).
- H2 : Organizational Justice has significant effect on the prevention of fraud (*Fraud*).
- H3 : Company's Code of conduct strengthens influence significantly the role of the internal auditor to the prevention of fraud (fraud).
- H4 : Code of conduct company strengthens significantly influence organizational justice to the prevention of fraud (fraud).
- H5 : Code of conduct reinforce the company's internal auditor's role and influence of organizational justice simultaneously and significantly to the prevention of fraud (fraud).

4. Results

4.1. Data Quality Test Results

1. Validity of Test Results

Validity test used to measure whether a legitimate or valid questionnaires. The questionnaire was declared invalid if the statements in the questionnaire is able to express a will be measured. This test uses Corrected Item-Total Correlation. Validity test conducted in this study by comparing the value of $r_{\text{arithmetic}}$ by r_{table} for degree of freedom (df) = n - 2 (Ghozali, 2013: 53). In this study, df = 209-2 or df = 207 with alpha = 0:05 obtained r_{table} amounting to 0.116. If $r_{\text{arithmetic}} > r_{\text{table}}$ means the statement is said to be valid. Validity test results for $r_{\text{arithmetic}}$ (Per item) can be seen in the results column SPSS output Corrected Item-Total Correlation as it is presented as follows:

a. Validity of Test Results on Role of the Internal Auditor Variable (X1)

Table 4.1
Validity of Test Results Variable Role of Internal Auditor
Item-Correlation Statistics

	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	r Table	Information
X1P1	, 495	, 116	valid
X1P2	, 495	, 116	valid
X1P3	, 519	, 116	valid
X1P4	, 445	, 116	valid
X1P5	, 429	, 116	valid
X1P6	, 325	, 116	valid
X1P7	, 314	, 116	valid
X1P8	, 169	, 116	valid

Source: SPSS output

According to the table above in the column Corrected Item-Total Correlation ($r_{\text{arithmetic}}$) For each item or item statement greater value of r_{table} 0116, so that it can be concluded that the 8 statement for a variable is a valid statement.

b. Validity of Test Results on Organizational Justice (X2)

Table 4.2
Validity of Test Results Variable Justice Organization
Item-Correlation Statistics

	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	r Table	Information
X2P9	, 180	, 116	valid
X2P10	, 282	, 116	valid
X2P11	, 410	, 116	valid
X2P12	, 465	, 116	valid
X2P13	, 481	, 116	valid
X2P14	, 420	, 116	valid
X2P15	, 432	, 116	valid
X2P16	, 323	, 116	valid
X2P17	, 376	, 116	valid
X2P18	, 314	, 116	valid

Source: SPSS output

According to the table above in the column Corrected Item-Total Correlation ($r_{\text{arithmetic}}$) For each item or item statement greater value of r_{table} 0116, so that it can be concluded that 10 statement to the variable of organizational justice is valid.

c. Validity of Test Results Variable Code of Practice Company (X3)

Table 4.3
Validity of Test Results Variable Code of Practice Company
Item-Correlation Statistics

	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	r Table	Information
X3P19	, 292	, 116	valid
X3P20	, 281	, 116	valid
X3P21	, 389	, 116	valid
X3P22	, 347	, 116	valid
X3P23	, 419	, 116	valid
X3P24	, 459	, 116	valid
X3P25	, 401	, 116	valid
X3P26	, 394	, 116	valid
X3P27	, 394	, 116	valid
X3P28	, 397	, 116	valid

Source: SPSS output

According to the table above in the column Corrected Item-Total Correlation ($r_{\text{arithmetic}}$) For each item or item statement greater value of $r_{\text{table}} 0116$, so that it can be concluded that 10 statement to the variable company code of conduct is valid.

d. Validity of Test Results Variable Fraud Prevention (Y)

Table 4.4
Validity of Test Results Variable Fraud Prevention
Item-Correlation Statistics

	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	r Table	Information
YP29	, 538	, 116	valid
YP30	, 540	, 116	valid
YP31	, 532	, 116	valid
YP32	, 461	, 116	valid
YP33	, 600	, 116	valid
YP34	, 137	, 116	valid
YP35	, 205	, 116	valid
YP36	, 195	, 116	valid
YP37	, 177	, 116	valid
YP38	, 246	, 116	valid

Source: SPSS output

According to the table above in the column Corrected Item-Total Correlation ($r_{\text{arithmetic}}$) For each item or item statement greater value of $r_{\text{table}} 0116$, so that it can be concluded that the 10 statements for fraud prevention variable is valid.

2. The Result of Reliability

Reliability test is a measuring tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of variables. A questionnaire can be reliable if someone answer to that statement consistent or stable over time. *Cronbach Alpha* used to measure the reliability of statistical tests, A variable is said to be reliable if the value Croncbach Alpha > 0.70. Where as otherwise the data is said to be unreliable (Ghozali, 2013: 48).

a. Hasil Test Reliability Variable Role of the Internal Auditor (X1)

Table 4.5

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,700	,723	8

Source: SPSS output

Based on the above table shows Cronbach's Alpha $0.70 = 0.70$. It can be concluded that the statements in the variable internal auditor's role is reliable, it means that the measurement variable internal auditor's role is consistent.

Variable Reliabilitas b. Hasil Justice Organization Test (X2)

Table 4.6

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,702	,713	10

Source: SPSS output

Based on the above table shows Cronbach's Alpha $0.702 \geq 0.70$. It can be concluded that the statements in the variables of organizational justice is reliable, it means that the measurement of organizational justice variables is consistent.

c. Reliability Test Results Variable Code of Practice Company (X3)

Table 4.7

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,717	,720	10

Source: SPSS output

Based on the above table shows Cronbach's Alpha $0.717 \geq 0.70$. It can be concluded that the statements in the variable code of conduct of the company is reliable, it means that the measurement of the variables is the company's code of conduct consistent.

d. Reliability Fraud Prevention variable (Y)

Table 4.8
Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
,705	,708	10

Source: SPSS output

Based on the above table shows Cronbach's Alpha $0.705 \geq 0.70$. It can be concluded that the statements in fraud prevention variable is reliable, it means that the measurement results are consistent variables fraud prevention

4.2. Classic Assumption Test

1. Normality Test Results

Normality test on the regression model is used to test whether the residual value is normally distributed or not. A good regression model is to have a normal distribution of data (Ghozali, 2013: 160). Normality can be seen by looking at the table One-Sample Kolmogorov - Smirnov Test the column Asymp Sig (2-tailed), ie if the p value (sig) > 0.05 , it can be concluded that data collected dai population is normally distributed (Ghozali, 2013: 164). Based on the results of SPSS output to normality test data can be seen from the table below:

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Residual unstandardized
N		209
Normal Parameters a, b	mean	0E-7
	Std. deviation	1.85763145
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute positive	,052
	negative	-,052
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,754
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,621

Source: SPSS output

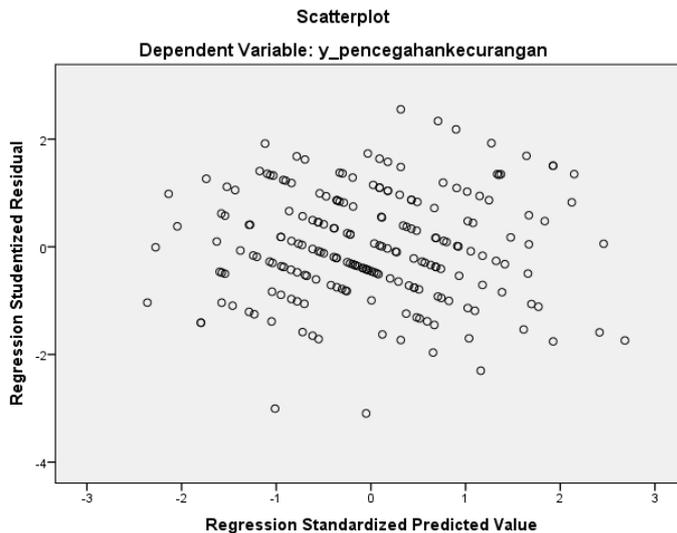
From the above table Asymp result Sig (2-tailed) sebesar $0.621 > 0.05$, which means normally distributed. It can be concluded that the data meets the classical assumption of normality.

2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test occurs when a variant of the residual observation to another observation occurs inequality. A good regression model is no heteroscedasticity. To detect heteroskedastisitas can see the scatterplot chart is to see whether there is a certain pattern on the scatterplot chart between SRESID and ZPRED where Y-axis Y is predicted, and the X axis is the studentized residual (Y prediction - Y) that

has been studentized (Ghozali, 2013 : 139). To find out whether there is heteroskedastisitas or not on the regression model can be seen in the picture below:

Figure 4.1
Test Results Heterokidastisitas



Source: SPSS output

The results of the regression output in the scatterplot that known point spread is not clear and the points spread above and below zero on the Y axis so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Table 4.10
Test Method Heteroskidastity Glejser

Model	Coefficients ^a				
	Coefficients unstandardized		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	beta		
(Constant)	3,101E-015	2,615		,000	1,000
x1_the_role_of_intern al_auditor	,000	,072	,000	,000	1,000
x2_Organizational_Jus tice	,000	,061	,000	,000	1,000
x3_Code_of_Conduct	,000	,049	,000	,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: AbsUt

From 4:10 above can be seen that the significant value of the three independent variables more than the confidence level of 5% or 0.05. It can be concluded that there was no trouble heterokedastisitas in regression models.

3. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is a situation where a proper regression model should not happen correlations between the independent variables. To test multicollinearity can be seen from the SPSS output value *tolerance* and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor). Based on the value of tolerance, the value of which must be formed to be above 10% and when using VIF, the value of which is formed to be less than

10 (Ghozali, 2013: 106). To determine whether there is multicollinearity in the regression model can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.11
Test Results Multicollinearity
coefficients

Model	Coefficients unstandardized		standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	beta			tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	11.528	2,615		4.409	,000		
x1_the_role_of_internal_auditor	-,108	,072	-,091	-1.511	,132	,943	1,060
x2_Organizational_Justice	,139	,061	,136	2.302	,022	,968	1,033
x3_Code_of_Conduct	,455	,049	,553	9.367	,000	,972	1.029

a. Dependent Variable: y_pencegahankecurangan
Source: SPSS output

From the results in the table above 4:11 can be seen that there is no multicollinearity problem. It can be seen from the VIF for all three independent variables is less than 10, and the tolerance value of more than 10%.

4. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation is the correlation between observation members organized by time or place. A good regression model should not happen autocorrelation. The test method is often frequently used by the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) with the provision, if DW is situated between dU and (4-dU), the null hypothesis is accepted, which means no autocorrelation (Ghozali, 2013: 111). DL and dU value can be obtained from statistical tables Durbin Watson who rely number of observations and many variables explained. Based on the statistical tables Durbin Watson with 0:05 significant and the amount of data (n) = 209 and k = 3 (k is the number of independent variables) obtained values of 1.73 dL, dU of 1.79 and 4-dU of 2.21. To determine whether there is autocorrelation in the regression model can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.12
Test Results Autocorrelation
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,556a	,309	,299	1.87124	1,914

a. Predictors: (Constant), x3_Code_of_Conduct, x2_Organizational_Justice, x1_the_role_of_internal_auditor
b. Dependent Variable: y_Fraud Prevention

Source: SPSS output

From the results obtained above output DW value generated from the regression model is 1.914. Because the value of DW is located between dU is equal to 1.79 and (4-dU) that is equal to 2.21, the null hypothesis is accepted, which means no autocorrelation.

The test results of classical assumptions that have been made, it can be concluded that the regression model used in this study feasible because the regression model has been free from the problem of data normality, do not occur heteroskedastisitas, did not happen multikolinieritas and the absence of autocorrelation.

4.3. Hypothesis

1. Hypothesis 1 (H1)

a. Coefficient of Determination Test

Based on the test results in Table 4:12 shows that the value of R Square of 0323 which means that the role of the internal auditor has an influence or a contribution of 32.3% to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4.13
Role of the Internal Auditor Test Results against Fraud Prevention

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,569a	,323	,320	3.30332	,175

a. Predictors: (Constant), y_Fraud Prevention

b. Dependent Variable: x1the role of Internal Audit

Source: SPSS output

b. Significant Parameter Test Results Individual (t test)

Based on test results in table 4.13. With an error rate of 0.05 and *degree of freedom* (Df) = nk, where n is the number of samples, k is the number of independent variables, then $df = 209 - 3$ that is equal to 200. With df is 200 then t table is 1,652. H_0 accepted if $t > t$ table and have significant < 0.05 and H_0 is rejected if $t < t$ table and have significantly > 0.05 . T test results can be seen in Table 4.13 can be known t arithmetic amounted to 9.944 is greater than t table 1,652 which means H_0 accepted.

Table 4:14
t Test Results
coefficient^a

Model	Coefficients unstandardized		standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11.787	1.664		7.085	,000
1 y_Fraud Prevention	,490	,049	,569	9.944	,000

a. Dependent Variable: y_ Fraud Prevention

Source: SPSS output

2. Test Results Hypothesis 2 (H2)

a. Coefficient of Determination Results

Based on the test results in Table 4.14 shows that the value of R Square of 0395 which means that the Organization of justice have an influence or a contribution of 39.5% to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4:15
Test Results on the Organization of Justice Fraud Prevention

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,628a	,395	,392	3.62260	,371

a. Predictors: (Constant), x2_Organizational Justice

b. Dependent Variable: y_ Fraud Prevention

Source: SPSS output

b. Significant Test Results Individual Parameters (t test)

Test T Test Results Coefficients^a

Model		Coefficients unstandardized		standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients beta		
1	(Constant)	12.739	1.797		7.089	,000
	x2_keadilanorganisasi	,590	,051	,628	11.622	,000

a. Dependent Variable: y_ Fraud Prevention

Source: SPSS output

With an error rate of 0.05 and *degree of freedom*(Df) = nk, where n is the number of samples, k is the number of independent variables, then $df = 209 - 3$ that is equal to 200. With df is 200 then t table is 1,652. H_0 accepted if $t > t$ table and have significant < 0.05 and H_0 is rejected if $t < t$ table and have significantly > 0.05 . T test results can be seen in Table 4.15, it can be seen by 11.622 t is greater than t table 1,652 which means H_0 accepted.

3. Hypothesis 3 (H3) with Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

MRA Analysis is a specialized application of linear regression to determine the relationship between two variables that are influenced by a third variable or variables *moderating*, In the analysis techniques

Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) contains an element of interaction (multiplication of two or more independent variables).

This method is done by adding a variable multiplication between independent variables with the variable moderation. Moderation hypothesis is accepted if the variable interactions (interactions $X_1.X_3$) has a significant influence on Y, regardless of whether the X_1 and X_3 have an influence on Y or not.

MRA regression equation to equation 1 as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_3 + \beta_3 X_1 * X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = Dependent variable

α = Constant or intercept

β = Coefficient of the independent variable

X_1 = The role of the internal auditor

X_3 = The code of conduct of the company (a moderating variable)

$X_1 * X_3$ = Variable internal auditor's role interaction with the code of conduct of companies

ε = Random error components (*random error*)

a. Coefficient of Determination Test

Based on the test results in Table 4:16 indicates that the value *R Square* by 0396 which means that the internal auditor's role strengthened by the code of conduct of companies have an influence or a contribution of 39.6% to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4:17
Test Results Strengthened Role of the Internal Auditor Code of Practice
Against Corporate Fraud Prevention
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	, 629a	, 396	, 390	3.62893	, 468

a. Predictors: (Constant), $x_1.x_3$, x_1 the role of internal auditor, x_3 code of conduct

b. Dependent Variable: $y_$ Fraud Prevention

Source: SPSS output

b. Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Statistic Test)

Based on statistical values in Table 4:17 results *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA), it can be seen that the value of F count equal to 67.435 larger than F table is with $k = 3$ and $n = 209$ the F table at 2.65 and 0.000 significant at less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable internal auditor's role with the code of conduct influential companies it exhibited significantly and simultaneously to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4:18
F Test Results Strengthened Role of the Internal Auditor Code of conduct Against Corporate Fraud Prevention ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1776.109	3	888.054	67.435	,000b
Residual	2712.839	206	13.169		
Total	4488.947	209			

a. Dependent Variable: y__ Fraud Prevention

b. Predictors: (Constant), x1.x3, x1the role of internal auditor, x3code of conduct

Source: SPSS output

a. Individual Parameter Significance Test Results (t test)

The moderation hypothesis is accepted if the interaction variable (interaction X1.X3) has significant influence on Y, regardless of whether X1 and X3 have an effect on Y or not. The first equation is as follows:

$$Y = -23.777 + 3,635X1 + 1,457X3 + (-0.046) X1.X3$$

$$Y = 23.777 - 3,635X1 + 1,457X3 - 0,046X1.X3$$

T test results can be seen in Table 4:18, it is known t arithmetic negative of -4.967 with significance 0.037 and below 0.05. This indicates that the variable is the company's code of conduct quasi moderation.

Table 4:19
T test results Strengthened Role of the Internal Auditor Code of Practice Against Corporate Fraud Prevention

Model	Coefficients unstandardized		standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	beta		
(Constant)	-23.777	7.978		-2.980	,003
1 x1fraud prevention	3.635	602	,3134	6.035	,000
x3codeofconduct	1.457	293	,1414	5.443	.002
x1.x3	-,046	.009	-2.580	-4.967	,037

a. Dependent Variable: y_fraud prevention

Source: SPSS output

4. Hypothesis 4 Test Result (H4) with Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

With the second equation is:

$$Y = \alpha + B_1 X_2 + B_2 X_3 + B_3 X_2 * X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- Y = Dependent variable
- α = Constant or intercept
- β = Coefficient of the independent variable
- X₂ = Justice Organizations
- X₃ = Code of conduct of the company (a moderating variable)
- X₂* X₃ = Variable interaction of organizational justice with code code of conduct companies
- ε = Random error components (*random error*)

a. Coefficient Determination Test Results

Based on the test results in Table 4:19 shows that the value of R Square of 0366 which means that organizational justice is reinforced by a code of conduct companies have influence or contribution of 36.6% to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4:20
Fairness Test Results Reinforced Organization Code of Practice Against Corporate Fraud Prevention
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,605A	,366	.357	3.72595	,528

a. Predictors: (Constant), x2.x3, x3_code of conduct, x2_organizational justice

b. Dependent Variable: y_fraud prevention

Source: SPSS output

b. Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Statistic Test)

Based on statistical values in Table 4:20 results *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA), it can be seen that the value of F count equal to 29.449 larger than F table is with k = 3 and n = 209 F table obtained significant at 2.65 and 0.000 less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable justice organization with a code of conduct significantly influenced companies and simultaneously to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4:21
F test results Strengthened Organizational Justice Code of Practice Against Corporate Fraud Prevention

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1642.987	3	547.662	39.449	,000b
1 Residual	2845.960	205	13.883		
Total	4488.947	208			

a. Dependent Variable: y_fraudprevention

b. Predictors: (Constant), x2.x3, x3_ code of conduct, x2_organizational justice
Source: SPSS output

3) Individual Parameter significance test results (t test)

The moderation hypothesis is accepted if the interaction variable (interaction X2.X3) has a significant influence on Y, regardless of whether X2 and X3 have an effect on Y or not. The second equation is as follows:

$$Y = -37.959 + 2,412X2 + 1,339X3 + (-0.047) X1.X3$$

$$Y = 37.959 + 2,412X2 + 1,339X3 -0,047X1.X3$$

T test results can be seen in Table 4:21, it is known t arithmetic of -1.521 with significance 0.016 and below 0.05. These findings suggest that spiritual intelligence variable is quasi moderation.

Table 4:22
Justice Organiasi t test results reinforced by the Code of Practice Against Corporate Fraud Prevention
Coefficients^a

Model	Coefficients unstandardized		standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	beta		
1 (Constant)	-37.959	35.187		-1.079	,282
x2_organizational justice	2.412	1,129	2,526	2,137	,034
x3_code of conduct	1.339	,997	1,299	1,343	,018
x2.x3	-,047	,031	-3.167	-1.521	.016

a. Dependent Variable: y_fraudprevention
Source: SPSS output

5. Hypothesis 5 (H5) simultaneously

a. Coefficient Determination Test Results

Based on the test results in Table 4:22 shows that the value of R Square of 0.429 which means that the internal auditors and the role of organizational justice is reinforced by a code of conduct companies have an influence or a contribution of 42.9% to the prevention of fraud.

Table 4:23
Test Results The Role of the Internal Auditor and the Organization of Justice Strengthened by the Code of Practice Against Corporate Fraud Prevention
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,655a	,429	,418	3.54344	,507

a. Predictors: (Constant), x2.x3, x1.x3, x3_ code of conduct, x1the role of internal auditor, x2_organizational justice

b. Dependent Variable: y_fraudprevention
Source: SPSS output

b. Simultaneous significance test results (test F)

Based on statistical values in Table 4:23 results *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA), it can be seen that the value of F count equal to 38.379 larger than F table of 2.65 or 0.000 significant at less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the variable role of internal auditors and justice organization with a code of conduct company and significant effect on the prevention of fraud simultaneously.

Table 4:24
F Test Results Role of the Internal Auditor and the Organization of Justice Strengthened by the Code of Practice Against Corporate Fraud Prevention

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1927.527	5	481.882	38.379	,000b
	residual	2561.421	204	12.556		
	Total	4488.947	208			

a. Dependent Variable: y_fraud prevention

b. Predictors: (Constant), x2.x3, x1.x3, x3_code of conduct, x1the role of internal auditor, x2_organizational justice

Source: SPSS output

4.3. Interpretation of Results

Based on the results of testing that has been done, found the following results:

1. The effect of Internal Auditors Against Fraud Prevention.

Hypothesis 1 states that the role of internal auditors significantly influence the prevention of fraud. At SPSS output results show the role of internal auditors coefficient of 1.652 to 9.944 t. Due to 9.944 greater than 1,652 and reinforced with significant value 0,000 smaller than 0.05 so Ha is received.

The results are consistent with previous research that dliakukan by Taufik (2010) which states that the role of the internal auditor positive and significant effect on the prevention of fraud than external audit. But in contrast to the results of researchFitriannisa (2014) which states the role of the internal auditor has no effect on the prevention of fraud. However, from the results of this study support the notion of internal auditorby Hery (2016: 234) in which the internal auditor of a series of processes and technical employees of a company which seeks to ensure the accuracy of financial information and the corresponding operating nets are set, as well as an assessment of whether the use of the resource has been done economically and efficiently. Thus it is clear that internal audit has become a dominant tool for the management company to monitor and supervise the operations of the company nets. Therefore, this is an act in fraud prevention.

2. Influence of Organizational Justice Against Fraud Prevention.

Hypothesis 2 states that justice organization significantly influence the prevention of fraud. At SPSS output results showed organizational justice coefficient of 1.652 with t11.622, Because11.622 greater than 1,652 and reinforced with significant niali 0,000 less than 0.05 thus Ha accepted.

The results are consistent with previous research conducted by Herman (2013) mention justice organizations significant negative effect on the prevention of fraud. The study also supports research Fitriannisa (2014) which states that justice organization positive significant effect on the prevention of fraud. And the results of research conducted by Ram Cristofels (2010) also states that organizational justice positive significant effect on the level of fraud prevention. This can be proved that the higher the perceived organizational justice that the lower the level of fraud is happening. Based on the theory of fraud triangle that creates opportunities occur circumstances of his fraud, namely pressure, opportunity, and rationalization. If a person feels justice where he had worked but the squeeze pressure as the urgent needs that can not be told to anyone else, nor is a high lifestyle, in justification of the errors that have occurred,

3. Code of Conduct Affect Corporate Internal Auditor Role Against Fraud Prevention.

Hypothesis 3 states that the company's code of conduct may affect the auditor's role in the prevention of fraud in a positive and significant. At SPSS output results showed $t = -0.037$ and 4.967 with a significance far below 0.05 . With a percentage of 39.6% value the code of conduct the company can influence the internal auditor's role in the prevention of fraud.

Variable code of conduct of this company is adding a variable that want teltiti and is an extension of previous research. From this study showed that the company's code of conduct affects the internal auditor's role positively and significantly to the prevention of fraud. From the test results, it is also supported by the theory of codes of conduct by Bertens (2013: 409) states that the company's code of conduct is a written code of ethics specific to a company. With the code of conduct, expected behavior of every individual in the company will not be directed solely to private interests, because it is closely linked to the perceptions and norms of society and companies, But the company also needs an internal auditor's role in any operations. Due to the role of internal auditors in the company can improve the reliability of the information and ensure compliance with the company's management policy, the scope of work of internal audit also include the protection of corporate assets and an assessment of whether the use of the resource has been done economically and efficiently in accordance with the existing regulations within the company (Hery, 2016: 234). Thus, it can be concluded that the code of conduct the company can influence the internal auditor's role in the prevention of fraud.

4. Company's Code of Conduct Affect the Organizational Justice Against Fraud Prevention.

Hypothesis 4 stated that the code of conduct the company can influence organizational justice against fraud prevention positively and significantly. At SPSS output results show $t = 1.521$ with significant value $0,016$ and far below 0.05 . With a percentage of 36.6% value the code of conduct the company can influence the justice organization with the prevention of fraud.

Variable code of conduct of this company is adding a variable you want thorough and is an extension of previous research. From this research, the company's code of conduct affects the fairness of the organization positively and significantly to the prevention of fraud. It is also supported by the theory justice organizations According to Folger and Crozpanzano in Yuwono, et al (2005), where justice organizations include perceptions of organizational members about the condition of justice that they experienced or they feel in the organization, in particular about the taste of justice related to the allocation of the organization's reward such as pay and promotions. Thus, the existence of justice organization within a company and their regulatory code of conduct companies can minimize the level of fraud, because it can be concluded that the existence of justice good organization within the company productivity and employee performance increases and menghilangkan motivation to perform actions that harm and compliance with the code of conduct company even went so well that the company's objectives will be achieved as expected.

5. Company Code of Conduct Affects the Role of Internal Auditors and Organization Equity Simultaneously on Fraud Prevention.

Hypothesis 5 states that a code of conduct could affect the company's internal auditors and the role of organizational justice on the prevention of fraud in a positive and significant. At SPSS output results showed F count 38.379 greater than F table on the significance 0.000 2.65 or less than 0.05. With the presentation value by 42.9% together may affect the prevention of fraud.

Variable code of conduct of this company is adding a variable you want thorough and is an extension of previous research. From the test results F explained that the role of the internal auditor and justice organizations reinforced code of conduct companies jointly affect the prevention of fraud. Can be concluded with justice organizations both in the enterprise can affect all individuals / employees to be able to comply with the code of conduct of companies so as to minimize and prevent fraud will arise, and all operations of the company did not escape the role of internal auditors as an internal control companies to the vision and mission can be achieved with good company.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion about the regression model analysis of the influence of the role of internal auditors, justice organization and code of conduct of companies to the prevention of fraud. Variable research is the dependent variable, namely the prevention of fraud, the independent variable is the role of the internal auditor and justice organization and moderating variable that serves as a quasi moderation is the code of conduct of the company. Based on the results of this research can be concluded as follows:

1. Based on the results of testing the first hypothesis we can conclude the internal auditor's role and significant positive effect on the prevention of fraud. The results support the research Taufik (2010) which states that the internal auditor's role is very influential on the prevention of fraud.
2. Based on the results of testing the second hypothesis we can conclude positively influence organizational justice and significantly to the prevention of fraud. The results support the research Herman (2013), Fitriana (2014) and Cristofels (2010) which states that justice influential organizations on the prevention of fraud.
3. Based on the results of the third hypothesis testing, code of conduct the company can influence the internal auditor's role in the prevention of fraud. So we can conclude a code of conduct companies able to moderate (strengthening) the relationship of the internal auditor's role positively and significantly to the prevention of fraud.
4. Based on the results of testing the fourth hypothesis, the code of conduct can influence organizational justice to the prevention of fraud. It can be concluded the code of conduct of companies able to moderate (strengthening) the relationship of the internal auditor's role positively and significantly to the prevention of fraud.
5. Based on the results of the fifth hypothesis testing, code of conduct could affect the company's internal auditors and the role of organizational justice simultaneously. So we can conclude the company code of conduct able to moderate (strengthening) the relationship of internal auditors and the role of organizational justice positively and significantly to the prevention of fraud.

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