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## The effect of transparency and accountability on the prevention of pension fund fraud: a case study of a BUMD in Jawa Barat

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### Abstract

Fraud prevention is all efforts made to deter potential perpetrators, narrow the space for movement, and identify activities that pose a fraud risk. This study examines the effect of transparency and accountability on preventing pension fund fraud. The variables in this study consist of transparency and accountability as independent variables and prevention of pension fund fraud as the dependent variable. The measurement scale used in this study is ordinal. The research method used is a survey method with a quantitative approach. The statistical tests used in this study are validity, reliability, normality test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, coefficient of determination,  $t_{test}$ , and  $F_{test}$  using the Statistical Product Service Solution (SPSS) application version 26. The results of this study indicate that partial transparency has a significant effect on preventing pension fund fraud, while accountability has no significant effect on preventing pension fund fraud. However, simultaneously transparency and accountability affect the prevention of pension fund fraud with a contribution value of 24.2%.

**Keywords:** Transparency, Accountability, Prevention of Pension Fund Fraud

### 1. Introduction

Fraud is indeed a mild type of crime. However, unwittingly, fraud can also cause substantial material losses. One example that is easy for us to understand from fraud is corruption. Corruption is usually carried out by people with essential or high positions, hindering an organization or company from developing to improve. Cheating itself is usually found due to an accident or intentional. So that management needs to be careful of the possibility of fraud in the company. For this reason, a manager should be able to prepare prevention steps to avoid fraud. One of the preventions of fraud in the public sector is by passing various laws and regulations relating to strict sanctions against an act of fraud (fraud) which is expected to ward off or at least be able to reduce acts of fraud (Karyono, 2013).

One example of several cases of fraud that occurred in pension funds is the PDAM. PDAM, or Regional Drinking Water Company itself, is a regionally owned business unit or BUMD distributing clean water to the general public. There are PDAMs in every province, district, and municipality throughout Indonesia. PDAM is a regional company as one of the means of providing clean water, which is supervised and monitored directly by the regional executive and legislative officials ([www.papua.bppk.go.id](http://www.papua.bppk.go.id)).

Reported from news.detik.com by Mappiwali (2021). The South Sulawesi Prosecutor's Office investigation team (Kejati Sulsel) searched the Makassar PDAM Office due to allegations of corruption in pension funds and production services amounting to more than Rp. 31 billion. In this case, investigators have examined 15 people at the investigation stage; of the 15 who have been examined, some are the Main Director, the Director of Finance, and the Technical Director. This case stems from audit findings from the BPK RI, where the BPK RI audit initially found excess bonus payments to employees in 2017 and 2019 worth approximately IDR 8 billion. In addition, the RI BPK audit also found excess payments for Dwi Guna insurance and double pension fund premiums since 2016, 2018, and 2019 worth approximately IDR 31 billion.

In addition to the pension fund case in the Makassar PDAM, the same thing also happened to the Purwakarta PDAM, reported by RMOLKABAR.id, by Yuslipar (2021) Purwakarta PDAM has arrears of pension funds to the Dapenma Pamsi institution (Retirement Fund with the Indonesian Regional Drinking Water Company) up to a not insignificant amount of Rp. 3.6 billion. This has caused several retirees from the Regional Drinking Water Company to be unable to withdraw their pension benefit funds. However, after that, in February 2022, as reported by SuaraJabar.PDAM Gapura Tirta Rahayu was said to have yet to pay pensions to 12 employees who had retired or retired as of 2021.

Reported from West Java (2021) Based on the information available, the 12 retirees have yet to receive a penny of retirement salary from PDAM Purwakarta. Even though during their working period, the retirees have fulfilled their obligation to contribute five percent of the PhDP (Basic et al.). The contribution is deducted automatically when the finance department receives the salary, which should be paid to Dapenma Pamsi. However, due to information digging, it turned out that Gapura Tirta Rahayu Purwakarta PDAM has arrears to Dapenma Pamsi with a pretty fantastic value of more than IDR 3 billion.

In addition to the cases of pension funds that occurred in PDAM Makassar and PDAM Purwakarta, there is also a phenomenon that is almost the same, namely what happened to PDAM Ungaran, reported by KOMPAS.com (Munir, 2016). PDAM Ungaran, Semarang Regency has been in arrears in paying pension funds to eight of its employees, and this has occurred since 1993. The total pension funds in arrears for 23 years have reached IDR 1.3 billion. For the management of their pension funds in the PDAM, there is the Joint Pension Fund for Regional Drinking Water Companies throughout Indonesia (Dapenma Pamsi). All PDAMs in Indonesia involve their employees in this program, including PDAM Ungaran.

Table 1

*Summary of Fraud Cases*

Year	Company	Fraud Cases	Loss
2021	PDAM Makassar	Investigators from the South Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office (Kejati Sulsel) conducted a search related to allegations of corruption committed by PDAM Makassar in pension funds and production services	From the findings of the BPK RI audit, at first it was found that the overpayment of bonuses to employees in 2017 and 2019 amounted to IDR 8,318,213,130 or around IDR 8 billion. In addition, the BPK audit also found excess payments for Dwi Guna insurance and double pension fund premiums since 2016, 2018 and 2019 amounting to IDR 31,448,367,629 or around IDR 31 billion.
2021	PDAM Purwakarta	PDAM Gapura Tirta Rahayu Purwakarta is said to have not paid pensions to 12 of their employees who have retired or retired as of 2021. From available information, the 12 retirees have not received a penny of retirement salary	As a result of information digging, it turned out that Gapura Tirta Rahayu Purwakarta PDAM has arrears to Dapenma Pamsi. The value is quite fantastic, which is more than Rp. 3 billion Rupiah.

		from PDAM Purwakarta. Even though during their working period, the retirees have fulfilled their obligation to contribute five percent of the PhDP (Basic Basic Income). The contribution is deducted automatically when the salary is received by the finance department	
2016	Ungaran PDAM	PDAM Ungaran, Semarang Regency has been in arrears in paying pension funds to eight of its employees and this has occurred since 1993.	The total of the pension funds that were in arrears for 23 years reached IDR 1.3 billion.

Source: Processed data

Retirement for some people is the freedom to determine the activities to be carried out. They have plenty of time to satisfy their desires and channel their hobbies, develop their talents and interests, stay in touch with relatives, organize, exercise, or engage in activities that may be difficult to do while working and tied to a company. According to Law of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Concerning Pension Funds (1992), a Pension Fund is a legal entity that manages and runs a program that promises retirement benefits for its participants. Thus, a *pension fund* can be defined as an institution or legal entity that manages a pension program to provide welfare to employees in a company, especially those who have retired.

Good Governance for Pension Funds, from now on referred to as Pension Fund Governance, is a process and structure used by Pension Funds to achieve the objectives of managing Pension Funds by applying the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness and according to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 16/POJK 05/2016 Concerning Pension Fund Management Guidelines (2016) here in after referred to as POJK 16/2016: transparency, namely openness in disclosing material and relevant information and openness in carrying out the decision-making process. Meanwhile, accountability is a condition of administering a Pension Fund that can explain the implementation of the functions of each related party by the provisions of laws and regulations and generally accepted practices.

Transparency and accountability in the management of pension funds should properly assist these pension fund institutions' management of pension funds. However, sometimes these principles need to be adequately implemented by some of these management and pension institutions.

Several previous studies regarding fraud prevention have been carried out. The first research by Utama et al. (2022), the effect of internal control on fraud prevention, with transparency and accountability as intervening variables, shows that transparency and accountability do not affect fraud prevention; both transparency and accountability are rejected positively. This shows that better transparency and accountability within a church do not contribute and play an essential role in preventing fraud in the church. Research conducted Wardhani & Purnamasari (2021) entitled the impact of accountability, transparency, and morality of village apparatus on fraud prevention in the management of allocated village Funds shows that accountability and transparency have a significant effect on preventing fraud in the management of allocated village funds.

Research conducted by Sariwati & Sumadi (2021) with the title the effect of competence, accountability practices, and individual morality on prevention (fraud) in the management of village funds shows that the success of the recipient of the mandate in accounting for the success or failure in carrying out activities increases village fund accountability practices. Research conducted by Eldayanti et al. (2020) with the title effect of village apparatus competence, internal control system, integrity and accountability on fraud prevention in village financial management, shows that accountability hurts fraud prevention; this shows that village apparatus do not yet have high accountability for financial management villages to allow for the potential for fraud in the management of village finances.

Research conducted by Syahrin (2019) entitled the role of internal control in efforts to prevent fraud (case study in PDAM Tirta Galuh, Ciamis Regency) shows that internal control plays an essential role in efforts to prevent fraud in PDAM Tirta Galuh, Ciamis Regency. Conducted by Sari (2018) with the title Effects of Internal Control and Internal Audit in Fraud Prevention (Case Study at PT Pindad Bandung City), based on research showing that internal control and internal audit affect fraud prevention. The higher the application of internal control and implementation of internal audit, the higher the fraud prevention.

Research conducted by Sukmawati & Nurfitriani (2019) titled effects of transparency and accountability on village financial management (Study on Village Government in Garut Regency) shows that transparency does not affect village financial management in 30 Village Governments in Garut Regency. Meanwhile, accountability affects village financial management in 30 village governments in the Garut district.

Based on the description above, this research is minimal by looking at the situation and conditions that limit the research and do not allow conducting more extensive research. For this reason, this research was conducted to look at the effect of transparency and accountability on preventing fraud in pension funds at one of the BUMDs (Regional Owned Enterprises) in West Java. With Thus, based on the background of the problems above, the author intends to conduct research which will then write down the results in a journal entitled "The Influence of Transparency and Accountability on Fraud Prevention in Pension Funds (Case Study on a BUMD in West Java)."

## 2. Method

### *Design*

The research method used in this research is explanatory research. At the same time, the design used is a case study. Case study, as stated by Nuryaman & Christina (2015), i.e., a case study is a study that emphasizes depth rather than breadth. This study emphasizes in-depth context analysis based on ongoing events or situations and seeks the relationship between one event and another. Based on the above references, case study research is used to gain understanding (understanding/description/illustration) or to obtain an explanation of a phenomenon as a whole. In this study, a case study was conducted at one of the BUMDs in West Java.

### *Place and time of research*

This research was carried out in one of the BUMDs in West Java. Questionnaire distribution techniques were distributed to HR employees at the Head Office, 3 Branch Offices, and 1 Unit Office at the BUMD, which aimed to determine the effect of transparency and accountability on preventing pension fund fraud when the research was carried out in September until completion.

### *Population and Sample*

The population in this study are all employees who work in one of the BUMDs in West Java, which consists of the HR Section, 3 Branch Offices, and 1 Unit Office with the population details as follows.

Table 2  
*Number and Distribution of Population*

No	Part	Amount
1	HR Section	12
2	1st Branch Office	19
3	2nd Branch Office	20
4	3rd Branch Office	20
5	Unit Office	9
	Amount	80

Of the 5 sections, 80 people were used as the population in this study. Furthermore, the technique used in this study was purposive sampling, according to Siregar (2013:33) *purposive sampling* is a method of determining respondents to be sampled based on certain criteria. In this study, the selected respondents were parties related to pension fund management and employees who will retire in the near future with the aim of knowing how much influence transparency and accountability have on preventing pension fund fraud. And work experience over 11 years. With purposive sampling, the number of samples with the following criteria is obtained:

Table 3

*Results Purposive Sampling*

Sample Criteria	Amount
The total population in the 5 sections of the BUMD	80
Sample Reduction Criterion 1: Employees who will retire in the near future	(50)
Number of Samples	30

Then a research sample of 30 people was obtained who were employees or employees who would soon retire in the near future with a working period of over 11 years.

Method of collecting data. According to Siregar (2013) data collection methods that are generally used in a study are: interviews, questionnaires and observation. Data collection methods used by researchers to collect data and other information in research about the problem under study.

*a. Field Research (Field Research)*

Field research is research to obtain primary data, namely data obtained directly or from the first person by visiting a place that is the object of research. Data collection in field research was obtained through questionnaires. According to Siregar (2013) a questionnaire is a technique of collecting information that allows analysis to study the attitudes, behaviors, and characteristics of some people, especially in organizations that can influence the proposed system or existing systems.

*b. Internet*

In connection with the limitations of reference sources from existing libraries, researchers also browse to get reliable references, such as international journals, or related articles to obtain additional literature or other relevant and reliable data needed.

## Data analysis



If all the necessary data has been collected, then data processing will be carried out, after which it is presented and also analyzed. In this study, researchers conducted statistical tests. To find out the value of the independent variables ( $X_1$ ) and ( $X_2$ ) and the dependent variable ( $Y$ ), the analysis will be carried out by calculating the average or mean value of each variable. Furthermore, to test the research hypothesis using multiple linear regression analysis,  $t_{test}$  and  $F_{test}$ .

## Results and Discussion

### Site Profile

Regional Owned Enterprises (BUMD) are business entities whose capital is wholly or mostly owned by the region. So that each region can establish BUMD. The establishment of BUMD itself aims to: (1) contribute to the national economy and state treasury revenues, (2) pursue and seek profit, (3) fulfill the needs of many people, (4) pioneer business activities, (5) provide assistance and protection for small and weak businesses (Siahaan, 2013). The establishment of a BUMD is also based on regional needs and the feasibility of the BUMD business sector to be formed. Here are some examples of BUMD, namely: Regional Development Banks (BPD), Regional Water Supply Companies (PDAM), Regional City Transportation Companies (City Buses), Regional Slaughterhouse Companies (PDRPH), Regional Intercity Transportation Companies (AKDP and AKAP Buses).

For BUMD itself, the implementation is under the supervision of the management and development of the regional government (Pemda). The legal basis for establishing BUMD is Law Number 5 of 1962 concerning Regional Companies and strengthened by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Pemda). BUMD can also be said as a branch of a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) in each region. BUMD is one of the government instruments that has an important role in running and developing the economy of each region and the national economy.

### Overview of Respondents

In this sub-chapter, the author will describe the results of testing the questionnaire data which was carried out with the help of IBM SPSS statistics 26 software. Questionnaires were distributed to employees in the HR department at the head office, 3 branch offices and 1 unit office at one of the BUMDs previously has received a research permit.

To explain the background of the respondents who were sampled in this study, a table description of the respondent's profile was made. The description of the respondent's profile consists of gender, age, education, length of work, and position. The data that the author obtained regarding the profile of the respondent are as follows:

Table 4

### Respondent Data Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Man	19	63.3%
Woman	11	36.7%
Total	30	100%

Source: Processed primary data

Based on Table 4 of the 30 people who were respondents in this study, the number of male respondents was larger with a percentage of 63.3% (19 people), while female respondents were only 36.7% (11 people).

### Descriptive Analysis

Based on the results of descriptive calculations, it was found that the percentage value of the total response score of the respondents obtained from the statements that make up the Transparency variable ( $X_1$ ) of 40.25% was included in the unfavorable category. When viewed

from the statements that make up the Transparency variable ( $X_1$ ), it can be seen that the statement  $X_{1.5}$  has the smallest value with a mean score of 1.80. From the table above, information is also obtained that the actual total score achieved by respondents related to the Transparency variable ( $X_1$ ) is 483 with an ideal score of 1200. Furthermore, to provide an interpretation of the score obtained, the percentage score calculation is carried out in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage score (\%)} &= (\text{Actual Score Index} : \text{Ideal Score Index}) \times 100\% \\ &= (483 : 1200) \times 100\% \\ &= 40.25\% \end{aligned}$$

The percentage value obtained was 40.25% which was categorized as not good. Thus it is known that the variable Transparency ( $X_1$ ) is classified as not good.

In addition, based on descriptive calculations it can be seen that the percentage value of the total response score of the respondents obtained from the statements that make up the Accountability variable ( $X_2$ ) of 53.74% is included in the unfavorable category. When viewed from the statements that make up the Accountability variable ( $X_2$ ), it can be seen that the statement  $X_{2.18}$  has the smallest value with a mean score of 1.77. From the table above, information is also obtained that the actual total score achieved by respondents related to the Accountability variable ( $X_2$ ) is 1451 with an ideal score of 2700. Furthermore, to provide an interpretation of the score obtained, the percentage score calculation is carried out in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage score (\%)} &= (\text{Actual Score Index} : \text{Ideal Score Index}) \times 100\% \\ &= (1451 : 2700) \times 100\% \\ &= 53.74\% \end{aligned}$$

The percentage value obtained was 53.74% which was categorized as not good. Thus it is known that the Accountability variable ( $X_2$ ) is classified as lacking

Based on the calculation results, it can be seen that the percentage value of the total response score of the respondents obtained from the statements that make up the Fraud Prevention (Y) variable of 55.88% is included in the unfavorable category. When viewed from the statements that make up the Fraud Prevention variable (Y), it can be seen that the statement  $X_{3.6}$  and  $X_{3.23}$  has the smallest value with a mean score of 2.23. From the table above, information is also obtained that the actual total score achieved by respondents related to the Fraud Prevention (Y) variable is 2850 with an ideal score of 5100. Furthermore, to provide an interpretation of the score obtained, the percentage score calculation is carried out in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Percentage score (\%)} &= (\text{Actual Score Index} : \text{Ideal Score Index}) \times 100\% \\ &= (2850 : 5100) \times 100\% \\ &= 55.88\% \end{aligned}$$

The percentage value obtained was 55.88% which was categorized as not good. Thus it is known that the Fraud Prevention variable (Y) is classified as not good.

Following are the results of multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS software.

Table 5

*Multiple Linear Regression Test Results*

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	47,308	17,052		2,774	.010
	Transparency ( $X_1$ )	1,544	.646	.401	2,390	.024
	Accountability ( $X_2$ )	.472	.257	.309	1,840	.077

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention (Y)



The regression equation to be formed is as follows:

$$\hat{y} = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

$$\hat{y} = 47.308 + 1.544X_1 + 0.472X_2 + e$$

From the equation above, it is known that the variables Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and Accountability ( $X_2$ ) have a positive regression coefficient, where the lower/less good Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and Accountability ( $X_2$ ) are predicted to reduce the prevention *Fraud* ( $Y$ ), and vice versa.

Statistically, the values in the regression equation above can be explained as follows:

- 1) A constant of 47.308 shows the score for Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ) if Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and Accountability ( $X_2$ ) are 0 (zero).
- 2) The regression coefficient for Transparency ( $X_1$ ) is 1.544 with a positive coefficient indicating that any increase in the score on Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and other independent variables is assumed to be constant, it is predicted to increase the Prevention score *Fraud* ( $Y$ ) of 1.544, and vice versa.
- 3) The regression coefficient for Accountability ( $X_2$ ) is 0.472 with a positive coefficient indicating that any increase in the score on Accountability ( $X_2$ ) and other independent variables is assumed to be constant, it is predicted to increase the Prevention score *Fraud* ( $Y$ ) of 0.472, and vice versa.

#### Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is a value that describes the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable. The test results are shown in the following table:

Table 6

#### Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.492a	.242	.186	.97466

a. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability ( $X_2$ ), Transparency ( $X_1$ )

From the table above, it is known that the multiple correlation values between Transparency ( $X_1$ ), Accountability ( $X_2$ ) and Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ) are 0.492 so that an  $R^2$  value of 0.242 is obtained or a coefficient of determination value of 24.2% ( $0.4922 \times 100\%$ ) which shows the ability of the independent variable in explaining the dependent variable. This means that Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and Accountability ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously contribute 24.2% to Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ), while  $(1-R^2)$  the remaining 75.8% is the magnitude of the influence contribution given by other variables not researched. Thus, the magnitude of the effect of Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and Accountability ( $X_2$ ) on Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ) is 24.2%.

#### $t_{test}$ (Partial)

The effect of independent variables on the dependent variable partially can be known using the t test. The statistical method used to test this partial hypothesis is the t test. The ttable value used as a critical value in the partial hypothesis test (t test) is 2.052 which is obtained from the t distribution table with  $df = 30 - 3 = 27$  at the significance level ( $\alpha$ ) by 5%. The test results are summarized in the following Table 7.

Table 7

#### Partial Hypothesis Testing Results ( $t_{test}$ )

Model	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	2,774	010
Transparency ( $X_1$ )	2,390	024
Accountability ( $X_2$ )	1,840	077

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ )

The formulation of the partial hypothesis to be tested is as follows.

### **Hypothesis I**

H<sub>0</sub> : Transparency (X<sub>1</sub>) has no significant effect on Fraud Prevention (Y).

H<sub>a</sub> : Transparency (X<sub>1</sub>) has a significant effect on fraud prevention (Y).

The significance level ( $\alpha$ ) used is 5% or 0.05. Decision making criteria:

- 1) Reject H<sub>0</sub> and Accept H<sub>a</sub> if the value is  $t_{count} \geq t_{table}$ .
- 2) Accept H<sub>0</sub> and Reject H<sub>a</sub> if the value is  $t_{count} < t_{table}$ .

From the table of t test calculation results, information is obtained that the  $t_{count}$  value is 2.390 with a Sig.  $0.024 < 0.05$  ( $\alpha$ ). The value of  $t_{count}$  (2.390)  $> t_{table}$  (2.052) means that H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, so with a confidence level of 95% it can be decided to reject H<sub>0</sub> and accept H<sub>a</sub> which means Transparency (X<sub>1</sub>) has a significant effect on Fraud Prevention (Y).

### **Hypothesis II**

H<sub>0</sub> : Accountability (X<sub>2</sub>) has no significant effect on Fraud Prevention (Y).

H<sub>a</sub> : Accountability (X<sub>2</sub>) has a significant effect on Fraud Prevention (Y).

The significance level ( $\alpha$ ) used is 5% or 0.05. Decision making criteria. From the table of  $t_{test}$  calculation results, information is obtained that the  $t_{count}$  value is 1.840 with a Sig.  $0.077 > 0.05$  ( $\alpha$ ). The value of  $t_{count}$  (1.840)  $< t_{table}$  (2.052) means that H<sub>0</sub> is accepted, so with a confidence level of 95% it can be decided to accept H<sub>0</sub> and reject H<sub>a</sub>, which means Accountability (X<sub>2</sub>) has no significant effect on Fraud Prevention (Y).

### *F<sub>Test</sub> (Simultaneous)*

This F test is used to test the significance of the hypothesis as a whole/together or simultaneously between variables X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> on variable Y. The statistical test used to test this simultaneous hypothesis is the F<sub>test</sub>. The F<sub>table</sub> value is used as the critical value in this simultaneous hypothesis test is 3.354 which is obtained from the F distribution table with  $df_1 = 2$  and  $df_2 = 27$  at the significance level ( $\alpha$ ) 5%. The formulation of the simultaneous hypothesis to be tested is as follows:

H<sub>0</sub> : There is no significant effect of Transparency (X<sub>1</sub>) and Accountability (X<sub>2</sub>) simultaneously on Prevention *Fraud* (Y).

H<sub>a</sub> : There is a significant effect of Transparency (X<sub>1</sub>) and Accountability (X<sub>2</sub>) simultaneously on Prevention *Fraud* (Y).

The significance level ( $\alpha$ ) used is 5% or 0.05. Simultaneous test decision making criteria (Test F):

- 1) Reject H<sub>0</sub> and Accept H<sub>a</sub> if the value of  $F_{count} \geq F_{table}$
- 2) Accept H<sub>0</sub> and Reject H<sub>a</sub> if the value of  $F_{count} < F_{table}$

The test results can be seen in the following Table 8

Table 8

### *Result F<sub>Test</sub>*

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3433349	2	1716674	4,303	.024b
	residual	10772651	27	398,987		
	Total	14206000	29			

a. Dependent Variable: Fraud Prevention (Y)  
b. Predictors: (Constant), Accountability (X<sub>2</sub>), Transparency (X<sub>1</sub>)

From the calculation results, information is obtained that the  $F_{\text{count}}$  value is 4.303 with a Sig.  $0.024 < 0.05$  (a). The  $F_{\text{count}}$  value obtained is 4.303 and this value is far greater than the  $F_{\text{table}}$  value of 3.354 so that  $H_0$  is rejected, so with a confidence level of 95% it can be decided to reject  $H_0$  and accept  $H_a$ , which means that there is a significant effect of Transparency ( $X_1$ ) and Accountability ( $X_2$ ) simultaneously on Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ).

#### Partial Contribution

To determine the partial contribution of the effect, it can be seen from the multiplication between the beta value which is a standardized regression coefficient (standardized coefficients) and zero-order ( $r_{yx}$ ) which is a partial correlation value. The partial effect calculation results are presented in the following table:

Table 9

#### Amount of Partial Influence

Variable	Standardized Coefficients <i>Betas</i>	correlations <i>Zero-order</i>	Partial Coefficient of Determination
Transparency ( $X_1$ )	0.401	0.383	15.4%
Accountability ( $X_2$ )	0.309	0.285	8.8%

The table above provides information about the magnitude of the partial influence contribution. The interpretation for the table above is as follows:

- 1) Transparency ( $X_1$ ) partially contributing to the effect of 15.4% on Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ).
- 2) Accountability ( $X_2$ ) partially contributes 8.8% to Fraud Prevention ( $Y$ ).

Thus, in this study it is known that transparency has a greater influence (15.4%) against fraud prevention ( $Y$ ) over accountability (8.8%)

### Discussion

#### Effect of Transparency on Prevention of Pension Fund Fraud

Based on the results of the study, it shows that transparency affects fraud prevention. Meanwhile, the magnitude of the effect of transparency in contributing to fraud prevention is 15.4%. Test to measure the extent to which transparency affects fraud prevention. This shows that the better the transparency of a company, of course, it will contribute and play an essential role in preventing fraud. In practice, these BUMDs have properly implemented one of the Pension Fund Governance principles according to (Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 16/POJK 05/2016 Concerning Pension Fund Management Guidelines, 2016), namely transparency in pension fund management. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by Wardhani & Purnamasasi (2021) entitled the impact of Accountability, transparency, and Morality of village apparatus on fraud prevention in the Management of allocated village funds, which states that transparency has a significant effect on preventing fraud in the Management of allocated village funds.

#### Effect of Accountability on Prevention of Pension Fund Fraud

Based on the results of the study indicate that Accountability has no significant effect on fraud prevention. Meanwhile, the magnitude of the influence of Accountability in contributing to fraud prevention is 8.8%. This shows that better Accountability in a company does not necessarily contribute and also plays a vital role in preventing fraud. If seen from the results of the t-statistic test, Accountability has no significant effect on fraud prevention variables. Of course, this is not to the principles of Pension Fund Governance according to (Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 16/POJK 05/2016 Concerning Pension Fund Management Guidelines, 2016). The results of this study are supported by previous research

conducted by Eldayanti et al. (2020) with the title Effects of Village Apparatus Competence, Internal Control Systems, Integrity and Accountability on Fraud Prevention in Village Financial Management. This states that Accountability hurts the prevention of fraud (fraud); this can indicate that the village apparatus does not yet have high Accountability for village financial management, allowing for fraud to occur in village financial management. In addition, this research is also supported by previous research conducted by Utama et al. (2022) with the title Effects of Internal Control on Fraud Prevention, Transparency, and Accountability as Intervening Variables. This states that Accountability is rejected positively; this shows how good Accountability is in a church that does not contribute and plays a vital role in preventing fraud.

#### *Effect of Transparency and Accountability on Prevention of Pension Fund Fraud*

Based on the results of the study, it shows that transparency and Accountability have a significant effect on fraud prevention. Meanwhile, the magnitude of the effect of transparency and Accountability in contributing to fraud prevention is 24.2%. It can also be seen from the results of the simultaneous determination coefficient test that transparency and Accountability contribute to the prevention of pension fund fraud by 24.2%. In comparison, the remaining 75.8% is contributed by other variables not examined in this study. The theoretical basis supports the results of this study in the previous discussion, which states that transparency in public financial Management is a principle of good governance that public sector organizations should meet. By implementing transparency, the public will obtain basic and factual information (Mahmudi, 2013).

In addition to transparency, Accountability is also responsible for any success or failure of implementing the organization's mission in achieving predetermined goals through the media of Accountability, which is carried out periodically (Mardiasmo, 2009). Transparency and Accountability are one of the principles contained in GCG (Good Corporate Governance); according to Regulation of the Minister of State for State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) No: PER-01/MBU/2011 (2011), GCG is the principles that underlie a process and mechanism for managing a company based on laws and regulations and business ethics. The principles of Good Corporate Governance are not only to develop a code of ethics and principles to avoid crimes that are against the law but also involve openness, non-discrimination, clear responsibilities, and the existence of media control by society. There are several corporate governances or Good Corporate Governance to prevent fraud, including creating a culture of honesty and high ethics, Management's responsibility to evaluate fraud prevention, and supervision by the audit committee (Adiko et al., 2019).

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