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The Effect of Internal Control, Accounting Professional Ethics and Compensation on Fraud Risk with UN Ethical Behavior as Intervening Variables

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Abstract

Fraud that occurs in a company requires important attention in overcoming it so that a company is able to minimize the occurrence of fraud. It is necessary to know the influence factors of the occurrence of fraud so that it can be used as a reference for companies in developing company management, especially in the financial sector. This study was conducted with the aim of knowing the effect of internal control, professional ethics of accountants and the suitability of compensation to the risk of fraud which is strengthened by the presence of unethical behavior in employees. This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlational research design. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires. The data analysis technique in this research is using the SPSS application 21 version and using regression analysis test to answer the hypothesis that has been made. The results showed that the variables of internal control, accounting profession ethics, compensation suitability and unethical behavior had a significant influence on the risk of fraud. This is reinforced by the existence of unethical behavior variables that are able to strengthen the relationship between internal control and the suitability of compensation for the risk of fraud, but unethical behavior has not been stated to be able to strengthen the relationship between the influence of the ethics of the accounting profession on the risk of fraud.

Keywords
internal control; professional accounting ethics; compensation suitability; fraud risk

I. Introduction

Leaders as business leaders know more about inside information and the future prospects of the business than owners (shareholders) and creditors. So, as a manager, it is the manager's job to give a signal about the condition of the business to the owner. Signals can be given through the publication of accounting information such as financial statements. However, sometimes the information sent is received in a way that is not in accordance with the actual conditions of the company. The growth of a company certainly has several important directions, one of which is financial management. The financial management of a company can be seen through the company's financial statements. Financial statements can be considered as a source of information that is responsible for its use. The financial statements are prepared with the aim of providing information regarding the financial position, results of operations and changes in the company's financial position. A company really needs accurate and relevant information to avoid fraud, where the perpetrator of fraud can certainly be identified with the commercial agent itself so that it is hoped that there will be no mistakes in decision making. Financial statements are also very useful for management, especially as an important factor in determining the

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company's business plan for the coming period. There are many types of crime in Indonesia that often occur in our daily lives. For example in the fields of politics and public order. Sins and transgressions inevitably cause material or substantial harm in our lives. Likewise in accounting, there are crimes and violations (criminal acts) that accountants know are fraud. There are four factors for someone to commit fraud, namely greed, opportunity, need, and disclosure. So, in this case, the propensity for accounting fraud can be influenced by the presence or absence of such actions. Fraud cases mainly involve parties who work within the company who are also employees who are experts and experts in their fields. The existence of an opportunity or opportunity for someone to commit fraud is influenced by the effectiveness of the company's internal control, if the company's internal control is weak, the possibility of errors and fraud is also greater (Petra, 2013).

According to (Nita and Supadmi, 2019) Accounting fraud often occurs in Indonesia, such as manipulation of records, omission of documents and markings that damage the country's finances and economy. In general, accounting fraud is closely related to corruption. Internal control is considered a factor that can affect the risk of fraud. Internal control is carried out with the belief that it will be effective and efficient in complying with applicable laws and regulations and financial reporting constraints. Accounting fraud has become a widely debated topic. The ability to commit fraud depends on the position of the author in relation to the subject of fraud. Accounting fraud is often an incentive to take advantage of opportunities or can be caused by pressure from management to commit fraud in a structured manner. Prevention of fraud can be likened to a disease, prevention is better than cure. In the fight against fraud, it is necessary to control or monitor. To achieve good supervision, effective internal control is needed, internal control plays an important role in the organization in order to reduce the occurrence of fraud. By establishing and implementing good and correct internal controls in the company, the company will easily achieve its goals and reduce risks (Jefri, 2014). Fraud occurs in both the public and private sectors without exception. In the public sector, for example, the practice of marking in government-run projects. In the private sector, fraud often occurs, including paying employees by falsifying wages to create fictitious employees, reimbursement of costs that have been paid and presenting financial statements that are not in accordance with reality, giving rise to interested parties in the financial statements. statement.

Effective internal controls reduce the tendency of accounting fraud. If the internal control is weak or ineffective, as a result, the company's assets will not be safe, the existing accounting information is unreliable, ineffective and ineffective in the company's operations. The company's policies and management will not be respected. With the control of authority from the owner to the manager, the control function is increasingly playing an important role. This is to find out whether the tasks and authorities given have been carried out in accordance with the planned plan. The internal control process is ensured by the board of directors who are responsible for protecting and ensuring the security of company assets. In addition to internal control and accounting ethics, companies must also consider the treatment they offer employees. Because the adequacy of claims is one of the factors that influence the tendency of accounting fraud to occur. With adequate compensation, individuals are expected to derive satisfaction from compensation and not engage in accounting fraud to maximize their personal gain. Nowadays, accounting fraud has received a lot of media attention as the most frequent act in today's era of globalization. Accounting fraud that occurs every year causes economic losses for both private companies and government agencies. The tendency for fraud to occur can be reduced by increasing the effectiveness of internal controls. If the company's internal control is weak, the possibility of errors and fraud is greater. On the other hand, with good internal control, the possibility of fraud can be minimized. The effectiveness of Internal Control is also a factor that influences the existence of accounting fraud and unethical behavior. Weak or weak internal controls can provide opportunities for someone to engage in unethical behavior related to the occurrence of accounting fraud that can harm the agency or organization. Therefore, an agency or organization needs to have an effective internal control system in which all activities carried out by employees within the agency or organization must be closely monitored. With the existence of effective internal control, it is expected to reduce unethical practices related to accounting fraud within the agency or organization that can harm the agency or organization itself.

Fraud prevention can be done in two ways, namely by preventing and detecting fraud. The main effort that must be made to prevent fraud is starting with internal control and then carried out with two other important concepts, namely the perception of fraud and the achievable risk assessment efforts. By preventing fraud in the accounting field, companies can eliminate, prevent or even eliminate the possibility of employee fraud and reduce opportunity factors that arise within the company. As far as fraud is concerned, preventing accounting fraud is very important to move the business in a better direction. Accounting fraud prevention can be viewed and implemented in a number of ways. For example, from the company's accounting department, control over the work of the company's financial management staff is controlled. This also translates into an element of employee happiness, as employees with proper ethics and pay are rarely at risk of committing fraud that is detrimental to themselves and the business.

This research is a development of several previous studies, namely research by (Sofia, 2017) which examines the effect of internal control variables on the risk of fraud, then research by (Okpianti, 2016) which examines the effect of the variable of professional ethics on the risk of fraud, further research by (Karsam et al., 2019) which tested the effect of the compensation suitability variable on the risk of fraud and research by (Maulidya and Fitri, 2020) which tested the effect of the variable of unethical behavior on the risk of fraud. Then all the influential variables are strengthened by research by (Fadhilah et al., 2021) which in his research explains that ethical behavior variables are considered capable of strengthening other variables, namely internal control variables, professional accountant ethics and compensation suitability for the occurrence of fraud risk. Through the previous research, the researcher formulated several research problems aimed at finding answers so as to be able to justify the existence of the hypothesis that had been made.

Based on the background of the problems that have been described previously on the phenomenon that occurs, it encourages researchers to carry out further research by formulating several existing problems, including: (1) analyzing the influence of internal control on fraud risk; (2) analyze the influence of the ethics of the accounting profession on the risk of fraud; (3) analyze the effect of compensation suitability on the risk of fraud; (4) analyzing the effect of unethical behavior on the risk of fraud; (5) analyze the effect of internal control on fraud risk which is strengthened by unethical behavior; (6) analyze the influence of the ethics of the accounting profession on the risk of fraud which is strengthened by the presence of unethical behavior; (7) analyze the effect of compensation suitability on fraud risk which is strengthened by the presence of unethical behavior.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Fraud Risk

Fraud which can be termed as fraud means an act that is wrong and against the law, which is intentionally carried out for several purposes, such as to deceive or give a wrong picture to other parties, which is carried out by people both inside and outside the organization. Fraud designed to take advantage of opportunities dishonestly, causing direct or indirect harm to other parties (Natasya et al., 2017). In the triangle theory, behavior (cheating) is supported by three factors, namely pressure, opportunity, and justification. Three factors are depicted in an equilateral triangle, namely a) Pressure caused by fraud on employees and managers; b) Opportunities arising from fraud prevention and detection In addition, certain other conditions support the occurrence of violations and c) Justification will be given by fraudulent fraud perpetrators (Andari and Ismatullah, 2019).

2.2 Internal control

Based on government regulation no. 60/2008 concerning the internal control system is an activity carried out continuously by the leadership and all employees to create confidence in the achievement of organizational goals through effective and efficient activities to detect and reduce the occurrence of actions that can harm the state (Sofia, 2017). Internal controls are policies and procedures intended to protect company assets from all forms of misuse that can harm the company based on applicable regulations. In addition to providing guarantees to achieve business efficiency and performance (Andari and Ismatullah, 2019)

The development of the first hypothesis based on the relationship between internal control and the problem of fraud in a company is very closely related. Cheating is always a problem. Having internal control can at least reduce management collusion in fraud. Therefore, the first hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:

H1 : Internal Control Affects Fraud Risk

2.3 Professional Accounting Ethics

Accounting as a profession to carry out the audit function must follow a professional code of ethics and audit financial statements in a certain way. In addition, accountants must comply with auditing standards or standards and maintain the implementation of the established professional code of ethics. Morality is the principle and moral action that forms the basis of a person's actions so that what he does is considered by society as an act that is commendable and increases his dignity. Professional ethics that have been agreed upon by the members are called professional codes of ethics. Aspects used in the study of professional ethics are personality, professional skills, responsibility, application of the code of ethics, as well as interpretation and refinement of the code of ethics (Marini, 2003). Ethically, a profession must have a high moral commitment, which is stated in certain rules. These rules are the rules of the game in professional activities or practices which are often referred to as codes of ethics. Auditors must comply with the professional code of ethics when carrying out their duties to facilitate the detection of legal auditor fraud (Ristalia, 2015).

The formulation of the second hypothesis based on the relationship between Accounting Ethics and fraud risk has a positive and significant effect on the auditor's ability to detect fraud either directly or through the listener's professional skepticism. To maintain public trust in their profession, professional actors must maintain behavior that is in accordance with applicable ethics so that they can meet the quality standards of their

work (Okpianti, 2016). Therefore, the second hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:
H2: Ethics of the Accounting Profession Affects Fraud Risk

2.4 Compensation Suitability

Compensation is the provision of fair and appropriate service rewards to employees for their dedication to organizational performance. Companies must establish a compensation program based on fair and equitable principles, taking into account applicable labor laws. Remuneration must have a positive impact, both for employees and for the company. The objectives of compensation are partnership ties, job satisfaction, efficiency delivery, motivation, ensuring fairness, discipline, trade union influence, and government influence (Rivai, 2013). Compensation needs to be distinguished from wages and salaries, because the concept of remuneration is not the same as wages or wages. Wages and salaries are one specific form of payment. What is clear is that compensation is not only in the form of wages and salaries, but also other things (Suwatno and Priansa, 2014)

The development of the third hypothesis is based on the relationship between remuneration adequacy and fraud risk. The adequacy of payments has a significant influence on the tendency of fraud to occur, because the higher the value of payment adequacy, the lower the tendency for fraud to occur. Thus, adequate compensation can reduce the occurrence of fraud (Karsam et al., 2019). Therefore, the third hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows:
H3 : Compensation Suitability Affects Fraud Risk

2.5 Compensation Suitability

Unethical behavior is a conscious pattern of bad behavior that has become a tradition in some parts of the organization. Unethical behavior is the principle of approved or justified deviant behavior and bad behavior that is carried out regularly and therefore spreads (Maulidya and Fitri, 2020). Organizations with low ethical standards are at high risk of accounting fraud, causing a person to engage in unethical behavior, such as abusing authority, power, position, and resources. Therefore, ethical behavior is needed for organizational management to be able to create an ethical organizational environment. Employees will be more likely to follow the rules that have been set and avoid fraud that can harm the business (Calsia, 2019). Unethical behavior is classified as behavior that deviates from the goals that have been previously agreed upon and should not be unacceptable because it can pose a danger to the surrounding environment.

Develop the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh hypotheses about organizational behavior based on the ethics of honesty, fairness, and integrity, which are components of leadership in which ethical development is important for individual success as organizational leaders and in the preparation of financial statements and misappropriation of assets due to non-compliance with accounting rules, when this leads to fraud (Fadhilah et al., 2021). Ethical dilemmas often arise when, at the same time, management must increase organizational profits and maximize the benefits that consumers can get from the products produced by the organization. This situation has given rise to various unethical practices and biased policies (Thoyibatun, 2012). Therefore, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh hypotheses in this study are formulated as follows:
H4: Unethical Behavior Affects Fraud Risk
H5: Unethical Behavior Strengthens Relationship Between Internal Control and Fraud Risk

H6: Unethical Behavior Strengthens the Relationship Between Professional Accounting Ethics and Fraud Risk
H7: Unethical Behavior Strengthens the Relationship Between Compensation Suitability and Fraud Risk

III. Research Method

This research design uses a quantitative approach with a correlational research design, meaning that this research will analyze statistical data in the form of interpreting descriptive and inferential statistical data and testing a theory by detailing certain hypotheses. Collect data to support or disprove the hypothesis. Sources of data used in this study include primary data in the form of responses to questionnaires from respondents related to the variables studied, namely: Internal Controls (X1), Professional Accounting Ethics (X2) and Compensation Suitability (X3) as independent variables, Fraud Risk (Y) as the dependent variable, and Unethical Behavior (Z) as the intervening variable. The data collection method in this study used a survey method to obtain or collect information data about a large population using a relatively small sample with data collection tools in the form of a questionnaire. Data collection in this study was carried out by distributing questionnaires given to workers as the research population. The sample used in this study was 54 respondents. The scoring on the questionnaire uses a Likert Scale 1-5, namely Strongly Disagree (score 1), Disagree (score 2), Neutral (score 3), Agree (score 4), and Strongly Agree (score 5). The data analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis and Regression Path Analysis test or path analysis test which is a special test of multiple linear regression, which in the Path Analysis Regression equation contains an interaction element, namely the multiplication of two or more independents which aims to determine whether the intervening variable will strengthen the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The Regression Path Analysis test consists of several tests, namely the coefficient of determination (R2) test, model feasibility test (F test), hypothesis testing (t test) and path analysis

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Multiple linear regression analysis test in this study was conducted with the aim of knowing the effect of the variables of Internal Control, Professional Accounting Ethics, Compensation Suitability and Unethical Behavior on the Fraud Risk variable. Multiple linear regression analysis test was carried out after the instrument test treatment and classical assumption test had stated that the data used in this study had passed the test and could be declared valid. The results of this multiple linear analysis can be formulated in the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in this study which was carried out using the IBM SPSS Statistivs 21 application software, the results of the multiple linear regression test were presented in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	β	Standart Error	Beta	t	
Constanta	-4.699	11.719		-0.401	0.347
Internal Control (X1)	-0.655	0.369	-0.183	-1.774	0.009
Professional Accounting Ethics (X2)	0.539	0.370	0.171	1.455	0.009
Compensation Suit (X3)	0.181	0.210	0.096	0.860	0.134
Unethical Behavior (Z)	2.913	0.289	0.971	10.074	0.000

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the results of the analysis in table 1 above, it can be seen that the regression equation obtained in this study can be formulated as follows:

$$Y = -4.699 - 0.655X_1 - 0.539X_2 + 0.181X_3 + 2.913X_4 + e$$

Coefficient of Determination Test Results **(R2)**

The coefficient of determination or usually symbolized (R2) is used to determine the amount of contribution contributed by the regression model between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The results of the analysis on the coefficient of determination can be seen in table 2 as follows:

Table 2. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

R	R Square	Adjustted R Square	Std. Error Of The Estimate
0.870	0.757	0.737	10.055

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that the R value is a symbol of the correlation coefficient value. This value shows a result of 0.870. This value means that the relationship between the Internal Control variables (X1). Professional Accounting Ethics (X2), Compensation Suitability (X3) and Unethical Behavior (Z) on the Fraud Risk variable (Y) have a very strong relationship. From the table above also obtained the value of R Square or coefficient of determination (KD) which will show how good the regression model formed by the interaction of variables X1, X2, X3, Z and Y variables is. The value of R Square in the above analysis is 0.757 or equal to 75.7% which means that the Internal Control variable (X1). Professional Accounting Ethics (X2), Compensation Appropriateness (X3) and Unethical Behavior (Z) have a 75.7% contribution effect on the Fraud Risk variable (Y) and the remaining 24.3% are influenced by other factors outside the independent variables.

4.2 Model Feasibility Test Results (F Test)

The model feasibility test or also called the F test is the result of the analysis of the regression test used to measure the feasibility level of the existing regression model. The regression model can be said to be feasible if the estimated model is feasible to be used to explain the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The value used to test the feasibility of the model is determined from a good probability number to be used as a regression model with a Sig value. $F < 0.05$. The results of the analysis on the model feasibility test (F test) can be seen in table 3 below:

Table 3. F Test Results

	Sum Of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	15410.964	4	3852.741	38.109	0.000
Residual	4953.851	49	101.099		
Total	20364.815	53			

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Based on the results of the F test, it can be seen in the table above that the Porb value. The calculated F is shown in the last column (sig.). Based on the table above, it can be seen that the significance value obtained from this regression equation is 0.000. This value is smaller than the 0.05 level of significance. In addition, the calculated F value is 38.109 > F table 2.54, so there is an influence between the Internal Control variables (X1). Professional Accounting Ethics (X2), Compensation Suitability (X3) and Unethical Behavior (Z) on the Fraud Risk variable (Y) **simultan**.

4.3 Hypothesis Test Results (Uji t)

The t-test is a test performed on regression analysis to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable partially. This test is carried out with the aim of answering the hypothesis that has been made. The results of the t test can be seen in table 4 below:

Table 4. t test results

Model	Beta Coefficients	*Sig. t*
$X_1 \rightarrow Y$	-0.655	0.009
$X_2 \rightarrow Y$	0.539	0.009
$X_3 \rightarrow Y$	0.181	0.134
$Z \rightarrow Y$	2.913	0.000

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Determination of the test results, namely the acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis can be done by comparing the significance value (Sig. t) with a predetermined probability level of 0.05. Based on the results of data analysis in table 4 above, it can be seen that each model has its own Beta and Significance Coefficient values. The X1 to Y model has a beta coefficient of -0.655 which means that there is a negative direction with a significance value of 0.009 <0.05, which means that there is a significant effect. Furthermore, the X2 to Y model has a beta coefficient of 0.539 which means that there is a positive direction with a significance value of 0.009 <0.05, which means that there is a significant effect. The X3 model against Y has a beta coefficient of 0.181 which means there is a positive direction with a significance value of 0.134 > 0.05, which means that there is no significant effect. The last model, namely the Z model against Y, has a beta coefficient of 2,913, which means that there is a positive directional influence with a significance value of 0.000 so that there is a significant effect. Based on the explanation of the t test, it can be concluded that H1, H2, H3 and H4 are accepted.

4.4 Effect of Internal Control on Fraud Risk

Testing the first hypothesis shows that H1 is accepted, so it can be interpreted that internal control has a significant influence on fraud risk. These results are in line with research by (Marciano et al., 2021) which in his research explains that the implementation of good internal control in an organization has a positive effect on the effectiveness of fraud prevention. The five elements of internal control, namely the control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication and monitoring, play a very important role in the effectiveness of fraud prevention. With a minimum of fraudulent actions, the organization's performance will be maximized in achieving the specified target. Improve internal control by increasing risk assessment activities such as identifying and analyzing organizational risks as a whole, as well as increasing awareness of the potential for fraud. Improving fraud prevention by segregating task functions and reviewing systems to detect fraud early, such as the division of different tasks for each employee so that they can be responsible for their duties and not interfere with each other's activities.

H1 is accepted, Internal Control has a Negative and Significant Effect on Fraud Risk

4.5 The Effect of Accounting Professional Ethics on Fraud Risk

Testing the second hypothesis shows that H2 is accepted, so it can be interpreted that the ethics of the accounting profession has a significant influence on the risk of fraud. The ethics of the accounting profession has a positive effect on the risk of fraud. The results of this study prove that professional ethics carried out by accountants in accounting work and activities can help detect fraud that occurs. Professional ethics must be adhered to by accountants in carrying out their work and are expected to detect fraud. It is clear here that there is a positive influence of professional ethics on the risk of fraud.

H2 is accepted, the Ethics of the Accounting Profession Has a Positive and Significant Effect on Fraud Risk

4.6 Effect of Compensation Suitability on Fraud Risk

Testing the third hypothesis shows that H3 is accepted, so it can be interpreted that the suitability of compensation has a significant influence on the risk of fraud. This result is in line with research by (Muhammad and Ridwan, 2017) which states that compensation has a significant effect on fraudulent acts, inappropriate compensation will make employees have the urge to commit fraud to meet the needs and pressures they feel due to inadequate compensation. it is not in accordance with. The more inappropriate the compensation provided, the higher the possibility of employees to commit fraud. When employees feel their needs are met with the compensation they receive, these employees will be more motivated to do a better job and they feel their work is appreciated by the company, so that it will indirectly increase their loyalty to the company. Thus the suitability of compensation is able to minimize the occurrence of fraud.

H3 is accepted. Compensation Suitability has a Positive and Significant Effect on Fraud Risk

4.7 Effect of Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk

Testing the fourth hypothesis shows that H4 is accepted, so it can be interpreted that unethical behavior has a significant influence on the risk of fraud. This result is in line with research by (Calsia, 2019) which explains that unethical behavior is difficult to measure because it is related to the personal characteristics of the perpetrators of fraud. The unethical behavior carried out consists of behavior that abuses position or power, abuses authority and authority, abuses the allocation of organizational resources, and fraud. Unethical behavior has a positive effect on fraud.

H4 is accepted, Unethical Behavior has a Positive and Significant Impact on Fraud Risk

4.8 Path Analysis

Intervening is an intermediate variable that mediates the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The research model provides an indirect influence from Internal Control, Professional Accounting Ethics and Compensation Suitability to Fraud Risk through Unethical Behavior. Intervening test is carried out using path analysis as follows:

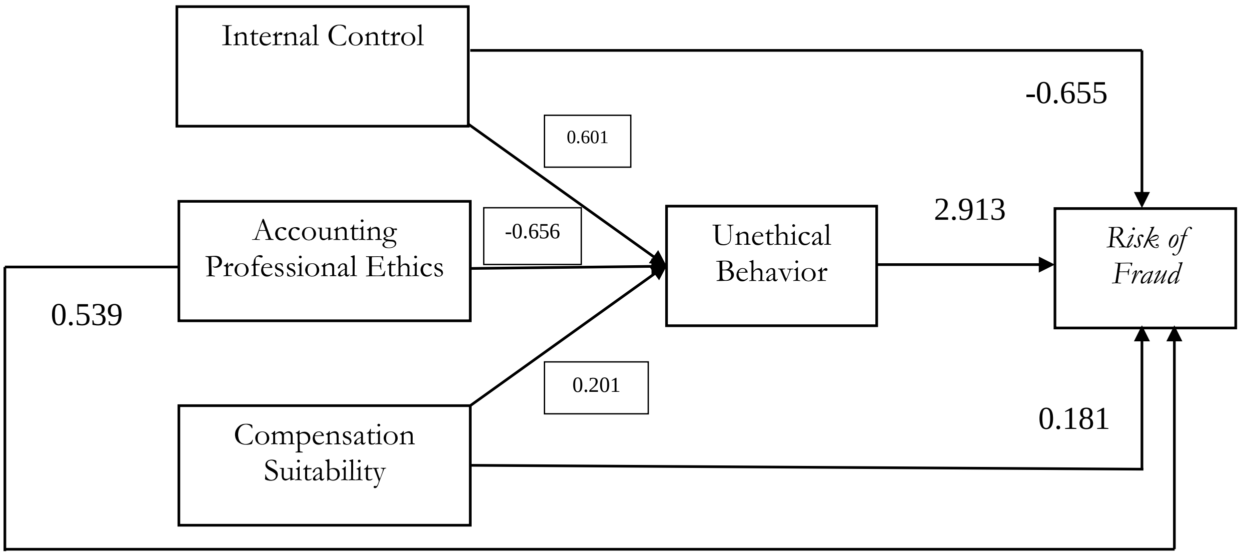

***Figure 1.** Path Analysis Results*
Source: Model developed in research (2022)

4.9 The Effect of Internal Control on Fraud Risk Reinforced by Unethical Behavior

The direct effect given by Internal Control on Fraud Risk is (-0.655). Meanwhile, the indirect effect of Internal Control through Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk is the multiplication between the Beta value of the Internal Control variable on Fraud Risk and the beta value of Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk, which is 0.601*2.913=1.751. Then the total effect given by the Internal Control variable on Fraud Risk is the direct effect plus the indirect effect, namely (-0.655) + 1.751 = 1.096. Based on the calculation results above, it is known that the direct influence value is (-0.655) and the indirect effect is 1.751, which means that the indirect effect value is greater than the direct influence value. These results indicate that the Internal Control Variable is indirectly strengthened by the Unethical Behavior Variable so that it significantly affects Fraud Risk.

H5 is accepted, Unethical Behavior Strengthens the Relationship Between the Influence of Internal Control on Fraud Risk

4.10 The Effect of Professional Accounting Ethics on Fraud Risk Reinforced by Unethical Behavior

The direct effect given by the Ethics of the Accounting Profession to Fraud Risk is 0.539. Meanwhile, the indirect effect of Accounting Professional Ethics through Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk is the multiplication between the Beta value of the Accounting

Professional Ethics variable on Fraud Risk and the beta value of Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk, namely (-0.656)*2.913=(-1.191). Then the total effect given by the variable of Accounting Professional Ethics on Fraud Risk is the direct effect plus the indirect effect, namely 0.539 + (-1.191) = (-0.652). Based on the calculation results above, it is known that the direct influence value is 0.539 and the indirect effect is (-1.191) which means that the indirect effect value is smaller than the direct influence value. These results indicate that the Unethical Behavior Variable is Not Able to Strengthen the Effect of the Accounting Professional Ethics Variable on Fraud Risk

H6 is rejected, Unethical Behavior does not Strengthen the Relationship between the Influence of Accounting Professional Ethics on Fraud Risk

4.11 Effect of Compensation Appropriateness on Fraud Risk Reinforced By Unethical Behavior

The direct effect given by Compensation Suitability on Fraud Risk is 0.181. Meanwhile, the indirect effect of Compensation Suitability through Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk is the multiplication between the Beta value of the Compensation Conformity for Fraud Risk variable and the beta value of Unethical Behavior on Fraud Risk, which is 0.201*2.913=0.586. So the total effect given by the Compensation Conformity to Fraud Risk variable is the direct effect plus the indirect effect, namely 0.181 + 0.586 = 0.767. Based on the calculation results above, it is known that the direct influence value is 0.181 and the indirect effect is 0.586, which means that the indirect effect value is greater than the direct influence value. These results indicate that the Compensation Suitability Variable is indirectly strengthened by the Unethical Behavior Variable so that it significantly affects Fraud Risk.

H7 is accepted, Unethical Behavior Strengthens the Effect of Compensation Suitability on Fraud Risk

V. Conclusion

This study examines the effect of Internal Control, Accounting Professional Ethics and Compensation on Fraud Risk with Unethical Behavior as an Intervening Variable. The conclusions of this study are: (1) There is a negative and significant influence between internal control on the risk of fraud; (2) There is a positive and significant influence between the ethics of the accounting profession on the risk of fraud; (3) There is a positive and significant effect between the suitability of compensation and the risk of fraud; (4) There is a positive and significant influence between unethical behavior on the risk of fraud. In addition, the presence of Behavior is not able to strengthen the relationship between the influence of Internal Control Variables and Compensation Suitability Against the Occurrence of Fraud Risk. The limitation of this study is that the questionnaire was conducted through a google form which made the researcher less able to directly observe the seriousness and correctness of the respondents in filling out the questionnaire. In addition, the scope of the study was only in the Greater Jakarta area, which did not represent the sample widely. Further research should be able to develop this research through testing other factors that are adjusted based on the phenomenon of fraud risk in an accounting firm that occurs in Indonesia with a wider scope.

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