

GOOD COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS FOR FRAUD PREVENTION IN COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESSES

Nurul Handayani¹, Ghonimah Zumroatun Ainiyah²

^{1,2} Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Terbuka University

e-mail: nurulhandayani2407@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of the implementation of transparency and accountability as a form of fraud prevention in the preparation of financial reports at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch. The research method uses a qualitative case study approach. Data collection was conducted through interviews and documentation, analysis refers to the theory of Miles & Huberman. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of transparency in the preparation of financial reports has been implemented. The evidence is that financial reports can be accessed as needed and can be tracked in real time in the Core Banking System. The Annual Members Meeting (RAT) is also held routinely every year. The application of the principle of accountability in the preparation of financial reports has also been implemented. Only improvements are needed in the documentation of corrections and evaluations. Overall, both principles of GCG have been implemented and proven to have a direct impact on fraud prevention in the preparation of financial reports at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch. To minimize the risk of fraud as much as possible, the Cooperative is advised to strengthen the implementation of GCG, provide HR training, and conduct external audits with KAP.

Keywords: Good Cooperative Governance, Transparency, Accountability, Fraud

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh penerapan transparansi dan akuntabilitas sebagai bentuk pencegahan kecurangan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan di KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Cabang Sidoarjo. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi, analisis mengacu pada teori Miles & Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan transparansi dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan telah terlaksana. Buktinya adalah laporan keuangan dapat diakses sesuai kebutuhan dan dapat dilacak secara real time di Core Banking System. Rapat Anggota Tahunan (RAT) juga diadakan secara rutin setiap tahun. Penerapan prinsip akuntabilitas dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan juga telah terlaksana. Hanya perbaikan yang dibutuhkan dalam dokumentasi koreksi dan evaluasi. Secara keseluruhan, kedua prinsip GCG telah diterapkan dan terbukti memiliki dampak langsung pada pencegahan kecurangan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan di KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Cabang Sidoarjo. Untuk meminimalkan risiko kecurangan sebisa mungkin, Koperasi disarankan untuk memperkuat implementasi GCG, memberikan pelatihan SDM, dan melakukan audit eksternal dengan KAP (Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Praktik).

Kata Kunci: Tata Kelola Koperasi yang Baik, Transparansi, Akuntabilitas, Kecurangan

1. Introduction

Cooperatives are an essential pillar of Indonesia's economic system, grounded in the principles of mutual cooperation and economic democracy as stated in Law No. 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives. As member-owned and member-managed institutions, cooperatives play a strategic role in improving member welfare and strengthening community-based economic systems, particularly through savings and loan activities. Because the foundation of cooperatives rests on trust, transparent disclosure of financial conditions becomes crucial in maintaining credibility and ensuring the sustainability of their operations. In practice,

however, many cooperatives continue to face challenges related to the risk of fraud in financial statement preparation. This issue is evident at Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch, established in 2013, which has experienced various forms of fraud such as unauthorized receivables, fictitious loans, and manipulation of settlement discounts. These irregularities distort the cooperative's true financial condition, create financial losses, and—if left unaddressed—threaten member trust and long-term viability.

Many of these irregularities arise from weak implementation of Good Cooperative Governance (GCG) within the recording and reporting processes. Previous studies show that GCG plays a significant role in fraud prevention, serving as an anti-money laundering measure and reducing the likelihood of financial statement manipulation (Soleman, 2013; Fatrizia et al., 2025). In Indonesia, GCG guidelines issued by the National Committee on Corporate Governance consist of five principles: transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness (Syofyan, 2021; Suroso, 2022). Among these, transparency and accountability are the most directly related to financial reporting quality and vulnerability to fraud. Transparency requires clear and accessible information disclosures (Hood, 2006; Janning et al., 2020) to foster trust through accurate and easily obtained information (Nugraha, 2019). Accountability refers to the obligation of those entrusted with authority to provide responsibility reports, disclose information, and justify their actions to stakeholders (Mardiasmo, 2002; Bovens, 2007; Ismiarti, 2013). With proper accountability, irregularities can be detected at early stages and prevented before escalating into fraud (Arsyad & Arifin, 2025; Rahayu et al., 2021).

Fraud itself refers to intentional deception that causes loss (Kismawadi et al., 2020). In financial reporting, it manifests in intentional misstatements, deletion of transactions, or alteration of accounting records and supporting documents (Hutajulu et al., 2024; Herianti et al., 2023). Fraud in cooperatives often arises when individuals exploit weak internal controls to create misleading financial information for personal gain or to conceal losses. Such practices damage trust and threaten the cooperative's long-term sustainability. These risks underline that weak internal control systems cannot be ignored, and that cooperatives must strengthen their financial-reporting integrity through the core governance principles of transparency and accountability (Soleman, 2013; Zalwa et al., 2025).

Prior studies (Devi et al., 2025; Rahayu et al., 2021) confirm that transparency and accountability play significant roles in fraud prevention, finding that weaknesses in these principles often open opportunities for transaction manipulation, concealment of cash evidence, and distortion of ending balances. However, other findings (Sari, 2022; Utama et al., 2023) indicate that good governance practices do not always have a significant effect on preventing fraud in financial reporting. This inconsistency shows that the effectiveness of GCG still requires deeper examination, particularly in relation to the financial-statement preparation phase, which is the most vulnerable stage to fraud.

Existing literature has predominantly focused on the formal governance structure of cooperatives, such as regulatory compliance and annual member meetings, while operational aspects directly connected to financial-statement formation—transaction recording flows, evidence control, segregation of duties, and verification processes—remain underexplored. Furthermore, few studies examine how transparency and accountability function specifically as fraud-prevention instruments within cooperatives that have simple organizational structures, where opportunities for manipulation are easier to exploit and harder to detect. This creates a clear research gap that this study seeks to address.

Based on the problems identified, this study focuses on three research questions: how transparency is implemented in the financial-reporting process at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim Sidoarjo Branch; how accountability is carried out in each stage of recording and verification;

and how both principles contribute to preventing fraud during the preparation of financial statements. Accordingly, the objectives of this study are to analyze the implementation of transparency, evaluate the application of accountability, and examine their contribution to fraud prevention in the cooperative's financial-reporting process.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on operational-level governance, specifically transparency and accountability in the process of financial-statement preparation rather than merely formal compliance. By analyzing the points most vulnerable to fraud within a cooperative structure that is relatively simple, this study provides a more grounded understanding of how GCG principles function as practical tools for fraud prevention.

2. Literature Review

Good Cooperative Governance and Financial Reporting

Good Cooperative Governance (GCG) is a governance framework designed to ensure that cooperatives operate transparently, responsibly, and in accordance with member interests. In Indonesia, GCG is guided by five core principles: transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness (Syofyan, 2021; Suroso, 2022). These principles aim to strengthen internal control systems, enhance organizational credibility, and protect member trust. In the context of financial reporting, GCG functions as a mechanism to ensure that financial information reflects the cooperative's actual condition and is free from manipulation (Soleman, 2013; Fatrizia et al., 2025).

Previous studies highlight that weak governance structures often result in poor-quality financial reports, particularly in cooperatives with simple organizational arrangements where segregation of duties is limited. While formal governance mechanisms—such as annual member meetings and regulatory compliance—are commonly implemented, operational governance at the transaction and reporting levels remains a critical area requiring further examination.

Transparency

Transparency refers to the availability, clarity, and accessibility of information provided to stakeholders (Hood, 2006; Janning et al., 2020). In financial reporting, transparency enables stakeholders to understand how transactions are recorded, verified, and reported, thereby reducing information asymmetry and opportunities for concealment (Nugraha, 2019). Transparent systems are expected to discourage fraudulent behavior by increasing visibility and traceability throughout the reporting process.

Empirical evidence suggests that limited access to financial information is a key driver of misuse of authority and financial manipulation (Handayani & Darmawan, 2024; Devi et al., 2025). However, in cooperative settings, transparency is often applied selectively due to concerns over members' varying financial literacy levels. This conditional transparency, while intended to prevent misinterpretation, may still leave blind spots that can be exploited for fraud, particularly during daily transaction recording and verification stages.

Based on the literature review and the identified research gap, this study addresses the following research questions: How is the principle of transparency implemented in the financial statement preparation process at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch?

Accountability

Accountability refers to the obligation of individuals entrusted with authority to report, justify, and be answerable for their actions to stakeholders (Mardiasmo, 2002; Bovens, 2007). In financial reporting, accountability is reflected through clear task allocation, compliance with standard operating procedures, documentation of transactions, and audit trails (Ismiarti,

2013). Strong accountability systems enable early detection of irregularities and ensure corrective actions are properly recorded and evaluated.

Studies by Rahayu et al. (2021) and Arsyad and Arifin (2025) emphasize that accountability mechanisms such as layered verification, internal audits, and documented follow-ups significantly reduce the likelihood of fraud escalation. Nevertheless, accountability weaknesses often arise not from the absence of procedures, but from incomplete documentation of corrections and evaluations, which limits organizational learning and weakens future control effectiveness.

Based on the literature review and the identified research gap, this study addresses the following research questions: How is the principle of accountability applied at each stage of transaction recording and verification in the financial reporting process at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch?

Fraud in Cooperative Financial Reporting

Fraud is defined as intentional deception conducted to obtain unlawful benefits and cause financial loss (Kismawadi et al., 2020). In financial reporting, fraud may take the form of unauthorized receivables, fictitious transactions, manipulation of accounting records, or alteration of supporting documents (Hutajulu et al., 2024; Herianti et al., 2023). In cooperatives, such practices often occur when individuals exploit weak internal controls, excessive system access, or insufficient verification mechanisms.

While several studies confirm that transparency and accountability significantly reduce fraud risk (Devi et al., 2025; Rahayu et al., 2021), other findings indicate that good governance does not always have a direct or significant impact (Sari, 2022; Utama et al., 2023). These inconsistent results suggest that the effectiveness of GCG depends on how governance principles are implemented operationally, particularly during the financial-statement preparation phase, which remains the most vulnerable stage for fraud.

Based on the literature review and the identified research gap, this study addresses the following research questions: How do transparency and accountability contribute to fraud prevention during the preparation of financial statements at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch?

Pada bagian kajian teori, sub judul langsung dituliskan teori yang akan dijadikan acuan penelitian. Teori menjelaskan hubungan antar variable penelitian. Penulisan kutipan ditulis dengan menggunakan font style italic, spasi 1. Setiap penulisan teori ditulis sumber utamanya. Pengembangan hipotesis dijelaskan pada bagian ini terkait logika penelitian, teori pendukung, dan referensi penelitian sebelumnya.

3. Method

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design at Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch. The qualitative approach was chosen because it enables an in-depth understanding of processes, contexts (Mamik, 2015), and the dynamics of transparency and accountability in financial-statement preparation. The focus of this research is not statistical generalization but the exploration of work practices, experiences, and decision-making patterns that shape cooperative governance (Fadli, 2021).

The object of the research is the implementation of transparency and accountability in the cooperative's financial-reporting process, particularly as it relates to fraud prevention. The data consist of primary data obtained through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with key informants, including cooperative managers, bookkeeping staff, internal supervisors, and selected members and secondary data in the form of 2024 internal documents such as

financial statements, standard operating procedures, bookkeeping records, transaction archives, and internal audit reports.

Data analysis follows an inductive qualitative procedure consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing as outlined by Miles & Huberman (2014). Interview transcripts and documents are categorized into thematic groups such as information transparency, accountability mechanisms, internal-control practices, and indicators of potential fraud. These themes are then interpreted to identify patterns and relationships relevant to the application of Good Cooperative Governance.

To ensure data validity, the study employs source and technique triangulation, member checking to verify interview summaries, and an audit trail documenting the research process. Ethical principles, including confidentiality of informant identities, are observed throughout. This methodological structure allows the study to produce a detailed and credible description of how transparency and accountability operate within the cooperative's financial reporting, and to reveal critical areas that require governance improvement for stronger fraud prevention.

4. Result and Discussion

This study examines the financial reporting process at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch, which operates under the coordination of the cooperative's central management in Malang. The Sidoarjo branch was selected due to its historical exposure to financial reporting fraud risks and its relatively complex transaction volume compared to other branches. The cooperative's main activities include savings collection, loan disbursement, installment payments, operational expenditures, and the calculation of members' residual income (SHU). All transactions are recorded through the Core Banking System (CBS) to support traceability and verification.

Based on interviews, documentation, and observation, the preparation of financial statements follows a structured and sequential workflow, consisting of daily transaction recording, internal unit verification, central internal audit, and the issuance of monthly and annual financial reports. This process is consistently implemented and repeated throughout the accounting period to ensure data accuracy and reporting completeness. At the daily transaction recording stage, bookkeeping staff and member service unit staff are responsible for inputting payroll deductions, savings deposits and withdrawals, loan realizations, installment payments, and operational expenses. These activities are conducted routinely to provide real-time financial information. Although the CBS facilitates systematic recording, this stage still relies heavily on individual accuracy, making it a critical point that requires strong verification support.

The internal unit verification stage is carried out by branch supervisors before data submission to the central office. This verification includes matching system records with physical transaction evidence, cash balances, and bank balances, as well as identifying unusual transaction patterns. This layered control reduces input errors and strengthens internal oversight at the branch level. Subsequently, the central internal audit stage involves a comprehensive evaluation of branch transactions by the cooperative's internal audit team. This process includes bank reconciliation, journal correction, clarification of transaction completeness, and validation of monthly reports. Audit results are returned to the branch for correction and finalization under central coordination. While audit activities are performed regularly and effectively detect discrepancies, documentation of corrective actions and evaluation notes is not always consistently recorded, limiting the availability of historical audit trails.

The final stage is the issuance of monthly and annual financial reports, prepared by the branch head based on audited data. Annual reports are formally presented and accounted for during the Annual Member Meeting (RAT), which includes management accountability reports, financial statements, SHU reports, work plans, and branch performance evaluations. Analysis of RAT documents indicates that the financial reports of KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim Sidoarjo Branch are complete, systematic, and formally accountable.

Transparency in Financial Reporting

Table 1. Implementation of Transparency

No	Indicators for Transparency Implementation	Interview Results
1	Clarity of the financial report preparation process.	The stages of financial report preparation are clearly regulated.
2	Disclosure of financial information.	Financial reports can be viewed by stakeholders in the Core Banking System (CBS).
3	Accessibility of information.	Access to financial reports is limited to those within their interests and authority to prevent misunderstandings.
4	Timeliness of information delivery.	Financial reports are prepared daily, monthly, and annually.
5	Completeness and credibility of information.	Financial reports are prepared in full, along with supporting documentation.

Source : Interview data, processed (2025)

The findings show that transparency in financial reporting at the Sidoarjo Branch is generally well implemented. The financial reporting process is clearly regulated through defined roles, responsibilities, and operational stages. The use of the CBS enables authorized parties to access and verify transaction data according to their functional authority. Access rights are restricted through individual passwords and role-based permissions to prevent misuse and misunderstanding.

Financial reports are prepared on a daily, monthly, and annual basis, and supporting physical documentation is available for verification. Members may access financial information upon request, and key financial information—such as total savings, loans, and SHU is disclosed openly during the RAT. However, transparency remains largely internal in nature, as the cooperative does not provide an automatic online information portal for members. Management considers unrestricted access inappropriate due to differences in members' financial literacy, which could potentially lead to misinterpretation and conflict.

While this controlled transparency helps maintain order, it also creates informational blind spots. Consistent with Handayani and Darmawan (2024), limited visibility of financial information may still provide opportunities for unauthorized activities. Thus, transparency at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim functions as a preventive mechanism, but its limited external scope leaves residual fraud risk.

Accountability in Financial Reporting

Table 2. Implementation of Transparency

No	Indicators for Accountability Implementation	Interview Results
1	Clarity of division of tasks and responsibilities.	The Cooperative has a clear organizational structure, job descriptions, and standard operating procedures (SOPs).
2	Compliance with SOPs and Regulations.	Financial reporting is in accordance with the Articles of Association (AD/ART), Special Regulations (PerSus), and applicable SOPs.
3	Internal control system.	Multilevel verification and routine internal audits are conducted.
4	Audit trail documentation.	Every transaction and audit result is well documented, but there are no evaluation records when corrections are made.

5	Accountability to members.	The Cooperative regularly submits financial accountability reports to the Annual General Meeting (AGM).
---	----------------------------	---

Source : Interview data, processed (2025)

Accountability in financial reporting is reflected through a clear organizational structure, defined job descriptions, and adherence to internal regulations, including the cooperative's bylaws (AD/ART), special regulations (PerSus), and standard operating procedures (SOPs). Responsibilities are distributed across administrative staff, unit supervisors, internal auditors, branch management, and cooperative administrators, ensuring that each stage of the reporting process is supervised and accountable. Documentation of transactions and audit results is generally adequate; however, the study identifies weaknesses in the documentation of audit corrections and follow-up evaluations. The absence of systematic records of corrective actions complicates decision-making when similar issues recur. This finding aligns with Sevi (2022), who emphasizes that accountability requires not only responsibility assignment but also verifiable documentation of actions taken. Weak accountability documentation increases the risk of unresolved deviations and may indirectly facilitate fraud if inconsistencies are repeated without formal resolution. Strengthening documentation practices would enhance the cooperative's accountability framework and provide a stronger basis for managerial decisions.

Fraud Risks and the Role of Good Cooperative Governance

Table 3. The Relationship between Transparency and Accountability in Fraud Prevention

No	Relationships Between Variables	Interview Results
1	The Implementation of Transparency	Results can reduce the risk of fraud because all stages of financial report preparation are transparently systemized, gradually verified, and audited each period. Disclosure of financial information is accessible to members upon request and during the Annual Members' Meeting.
2	The Implementation of Accountability	Results can reduce fraud in financial report preparation because each function has a greater sense of responsibility through compliance with applicable cooperative regulations, including SOPs, PerSus, and Articles of Association/Bylaws. The cooperative's accountability is also demonstrated by the submission of financial reports at the annual General Meeting of Shareholders (RAT).
3	The Implementation of Transparency and Accountability in Fraud Prevention	Results show that no fraudulent financial report preparation incidents were recorded in 2024. Therefore, the implementation of transparency and accountability has a direct impact on fraud prevention.

Source : Interview data, processed (2025)

Prior to the strengthening of governance practices, the study identifies three main fraud risk points in financial reporting: unauthorized receivables, fictitious loans, and manipulated settlement discounts. These risks were primarily caused by excessive system access, limited dual authorization, and the absence of automated system controls for transaction changes. Such practices could result in misstated financial reports, improper SHU calculation, and potential financial losses.

Interview results indicate that the implementation of transparency and accountability as core principles of Good Cooperative Governance (GCG) has significantly reduced fraud risks. In 2024, no recorded cases of financial reporting fraud were identified at the Sidoarjo Branch. Transparency narrows opportunities for concealment through open system-based tracking and staged verification, while accountability reinforces individual responsibility through compliance with cooperative regulations and formal reporting to members during the RAT.

Nevertheless, the study acknowledges that fraud risk cannot be entirely eliminated, as financial reporting involves multiple actors and manual judgment. In line with fraud triangle theory and the COSO framework, preventive, detective, and corrective controls still require further strengthening, particularly through improved documentation, automated system controls, and historical risk mapping.

Overall, these findings confirm that transparency and accountability jointly play a crucial role in preventing financial reporting fraud. This study contributes to the literature by focusing on the financial reporting process itself, rather than solely on finalized financial statements, thereby identifying governance strengths and weaknesses at each operational stage and offering practical insights for improving cooperative control systems.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

This study concludes that the principles of transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process at KSP Berkah Sesama Jatim, Sidoarjo Branch have generally been implemented effectively. Transparency is reflected in the structured preparation of daily, monthly, and annual financial reports and their disclosure during the Annual Member Meeting (RAT). However, access to financial information remains limited, as members can only obtain reports upon request due to the absence of a real-time online platform and concerns over differing levels of financial literacy among members. While this policy helps prevent misinterpretation, it also creates information gaps that may still pose potential fraud risks. The implementation of accountability is supported by a clear organizational structure, defined job descriptions, and standard operating procedures based on the cooperative's bylaws (AD/ART) and special regulations (PerSus). Transaction records and internal audit results are generally well documented, indicating a strong accountability framework. Nevertheless, weaknesses remain in the documentation of correction evaluations and follow-up actions prior to internal audits, which limits the availability of historical audit trails and may affect future decision-making. Strengthening this documentation process is therefore essential to ensure full traceability and sustained accountability.

Overall, the study confirms that the simultaneous application of transparency and accountability as key elements of Good Cooperative Governance significantly contributes to the prevention of fraud in financial reporting. Although no fraud cases were recorded after these principles were strengthened, continuous improvement is still required to prevent recurrence. It is recommended that the cooperative enhance governance practices through clearer fraud prevention SOPs, improved documentation systems, capacity-building for human resources, and periodic external audits. These efforts are expected to reduce fraud risk, restore member trust, and support the long-term sustainability of the cooperative.

Berisi simpulan dan saran. Simpulan memuat jawaban atas pertanyaan penelitian. Saran-saran mengacu pada hasil penelitian dan berupa tindakan praktis, sebutkan untuk siapa dan untuk apa saran ditujukan.

References

- Andry, A.R. (2017). Internal Control, Good Cooperative Governance, and Performance. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 6(11). Retrieved from www.ijstr.org
- Anoraga, P. & Widiyanti, N. (2000). *Manajemen Koperasi Teori dan Praktik*. Jakarta: PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya
- Bovens, M. (2007). *Analysing and Assessing Accountability: A Conceptual Framework*. *European Law Journal*. Vol. 13.

- Dasuki, R.A& Amran, S. (2019). *Kajian Good Corporate Governance dan Penerapan Sanksi Koperasi*. (R. S. Fitriani, Ed.), CV. Semiotika (p. 146).
- Devi, A.R.S., et.al. (2025). Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas: Strategi Dalam Mencegah *Fraud* di PT Multi Karya Liftindo. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, Vol 8 No. 5. DOI: 10.56338/jks.v8i5.7479
- Fadli, M. R. (2021). Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif. *HUMANIKA*, 21(1), 33–54. <https://doi.org/10.21831/hum.v21i1.38075>
- Fatrizia, S., Putra, N. N. A., and Hidayati, S. A. (2025). Role of Good Corporate Governance in Preventing Financial Statement *Fraud* and Money Laundering. *Journal of Accounting and Finance in Emerging Economies*, 11 (1), 25-36. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26710/jafee.v11i1.3268>
- Handayani, P. A., & Darmawan, N. A. S. (2024). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja pengelolaan koperasi simpan pinjam di Kabupaten Jembrana. *Jurnal Akuntansi Profesi*, 15(2), 448–463. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jap.v15i02.78367>
- Herianti, E., Suryani, A., & Marundha, A. (2023). *Audit Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan*. Purbalingga: CV. Eureka Media Aksara.
- Hood, C. (2006). *Transparency in Historical Perspective*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hutajulu, M., Munthe, P. N., Purba, V., & Muda, I. (2024). The fraud triangle: factors causing fraud in government financial reports. *Brazilian Journal of Development*, 10(1), 171–180. <https://doi.org/10.34117/bjdv10n1-012>
- Janning, F., Khlif, W., & Ingley, C. (2020). *The illusion of transparency in corporate governance: Does transparency help or hinder true ethical conduct? The Illusion of Transparency in Corporate Governance: Does Transparency Help or Hinder True Ethical Conduct?* (pp. 1–165). Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-35780-1>
- Juliani, N. K. D., & Samtika Putra, I. P. D. (2023). Pengaruh efektivitas sistem pengendalian internal, kesesuaian kompensasi dan integritas terhadap kecenderungan kecurangan (*fraud*) pada koperasi simpan pinjam di Kecamatan Denpasar Selatan. *Hita Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 4(4), 181–190. <https://doi.org/10.32795/hak.v4i4.3889>
- Kismawadi, E.R., Al Muddatsir, U.D., & Hamid, A. (2020). *Fraud Pada Lembaga Keuangan dan Non Keuangan*. Depok: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Kusuma, M. (2020). Pengaruh Akuntabilitas Terhadap Transparansi Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. *Cahaya Aktiva*, 02(02), 1–13.
- Mamik. (2015). *Metodologi kualitatif*. Sidoarjo: Zifatama Publisher.
- Mardiasmo. (2002). *Akuntansi Sektor Publik*, Cet. I:Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Mardiasmo. (2006). Perwujudan Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Publik Melalui Akuntansi Sektor Publik: Suatu Sarana Good Governance. *Jurnal Akuntansi Pemerintah* Vol.2 Nomor.1:1-17
- Marlina, E. (2019). Pengaruh good cooperative governance terhadap kinerja koperasi di Kota Pekanbaru , Riau. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Ekonomika*, 9(1), 11–21.
- Milles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook* (3rd ed.). Singapore: SAGE.
- Nugraha, H. (2020). Membangun Good Cooperative Governance Untuk Perkoperasian Di Indonesia. *Book Chapter: Bunga Rampai 2020: Pemikiran Koperasi Dalam Menghadapi Industrial Era 4.0 and Society 5.0*. Retrieved from <http://repository.ikopin.ac.id/id/eprint/1025>

- Nugraha., E.(2019). Pengaruh akuntabilitas, transparansidan kualitas pelayanan Lembaga pengelolaan zakat terhadap komitmen muzakki:kepercayaan muzakki sebagai variabel intervening. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Akuntansi*. Vo.13 No.2. Hal. 167-186
- Rahayu, F., Ekasari, L. D., & Mukoffi, A. (2021). Upaya Pencegahan Kecurangan Dalam Mengelola Dana Desa Sesuai Dengan Prinsip Akuntabilitas Dan Transparansi. *Moneter - Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 8(2), 129–134. <https://doi.org/10.31294/moneter.v8i2.11034>
- Rilah, F. N., & Riwijanti, N. I. (2019). Integrasi Unsur Spiritualitas Dalam Prinsip Good Cooperative Governance: Revitalisasi Nilai Koperasi. *JURNAL AKUNTANSI DAN KEUANGAN ISLAM*, 5(2), 159–176. <https://doi.org/10.35836/jakis.v5i2.20>
- Sari, F. M. (2022). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pencegahan Fraud Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Pada Koperasi Di Kabupaten Batang. *EKOMBIS: Jurnal Fakultas Ekonomi*, 8(2), 145. <https://doi.org/10.35308/ekombis.v8i2.6533>
- Sevi, R. (2022). *Analisis Good Cooperative Governance Pada Koperasi Mina Pananjung Lestari, Kecamatan Pangandaran, Kabupaten Pangandaran*. Skripsi thesis, UIN Prof. K. H. Saifuddin Zuhri. <https://repository.uinsaizu.ac.id/14666/>
- Soleman, R. (2013). Pengaruh pengendalian internal dan good corporate governance terhadap pen cegahan fraud. *Jurnal Akuntansi & Auditing Indonesia*, 17(1), 57–74. <https://doi.org/10.20885/jaai.vol17.iss1.art5>
- Suroso, S. (2022). *Good Corporate Governance*. Pasuruan: CV. Penerbit Qiara Media.
- Syofyan, E. (2021). *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)*. Malang: Unisma Press.
- Turi, L. O., & Muharram, A. I. (2023). Pengaruh Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Laporan Keuangan Koperasi Terhadap Tingkat Kepercayaan Anggota Koperasi. *Jurnal Economina*, 2(12), 3787–3797. <https://doi.org/10.55681/economina.v2i12.1103>
- Utama, D. A., Sitawati, R., & Subchan, S. (2023). Pengaruh Pengendalian Internal Terhadap Fraud, Dengan Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Sebagai Variabel Intervening. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 18(2), 109. <https://doi.org/10.21460/jrak.2022.182.423>
- Zalwa, et.al. (2025). Peran Transparansi dan Akurasi terhadap Pengungkapan Skandal Korupsi PT ANTAM Tbk. *Jurnal Riset Manajemen dan Ekonomi*, Vol 3, No 2. <https://doi.org/10.54066/jrime.v3i2.3171>