DRAWING UP FRAUD MODE AT XYZ STATE UNIVERSITY AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF EXPENDITURE TREASURER ASSISTANT

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to disclose fraud mode at XYZ State University based on the author's experience in working as expenditure treasurer assistant. This qualitative interpretive study used autobiographical approach. The result showed that fraud mode occurred in work units at XYZ State University. The causes were (a) poor internal controlled in the university, (b) negligence and collusion committed by certain parties, (c) performance pressure that made employees did anything to improve their performance, and (d) pressure from superiors to finished tasks regardless using inappropriate ways. Accountability report of public sector units did not care about appropriateness but document completeness and validity. The report could pass auditor's surveillance if it was complete and valid.

Keywords: fraud, autobiography, accountability report

INTRODUCTION

Fraud is a serious problem for people in a country. In developing countries, it spreads in a massive, structured and systematic way. The disadvantages of fraud are fantastic. The phenomenon of fraud is likened to an iceberg. It is revealed only

around the ice peak, but the bottom of the ice is still very large. This phenomenon occurs because the perpetrators of fraud are people who have the position, the level of intelligence and high intellectual.

The study of fraud can be seen from a study entitled "Report to the Nation on Occupational Fraud and Abuse" or better known as "2016 Global Fraud Study". Based on the report of "2016 Global Fraud Study", asset misappropriation is a common mode of fraud. The frequency of asset misappropriation is 83.5% followed by corruption of 35.4%. Furthermore, financial statements of fraud 9.6% was ranked last. However, in terms of the median loss, financial statements of fraud (\$ 975.000) ranked first. Corruption (\$ 200,000) placed in second rank and misappropriation asset (\$ 125,000) in the last rank.

Furthermore, it is seen under ACFE Indonesia Chapter 2016. Frequency of corruption occupies the highest level of 77%. Misuse frequency of valuable property/assets as big as 19% and fraud financial statements of 4%. However, fraudulent financial statements that only amounted to 4% would cause considerable losses. The losses caused by fraudulent financial statements amount more to 10 billion rupiahs. The cheating is done by top executives who have a great position and influence. Top executives who have intelligence and power make them more flexible in cheating.

The horrendous case of accountants in the end of June 2017 was a case of corruption experienced by British Telecom and PWC (Price Waterhouse Cooper). British Telecom is audited by KAP "Big Four", but does not escape fraud. The incident happened to a British Telecom subsidiary in Italy. British Telecom Company in the UK is audited by PWC for more than 33 years. PWC also failed to detect the fraud that occurred in the subsidiary. Cheating is revealed when there is a complaint (whistleblower) (www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos, July 11, 2017).

My experience about fraud began when I started working at XYZ¹ State University. Beginning in June 2015, I was placed in the administration department of accounting documents in the work unit of XYZ State University. My job was to record and recap all administrative documents. Three months later I was given the mandate of being an expenditure treasurer assistant. I helped to prepare the SPJ (Accountability letter).

I still remember how it was first told to compile the SPJ. Mrs. Kum² said to me, *"Bro, this year I want to retire. Please fill this note. Regarding you learn to replace me because I'll retiring soon. Later, when you have finished I'll check whether it is true or not."* I agree with a sense of enthusiasm. However, I was surprised when presented with a memorandum and empty receipts with stamp, signature and postage. The question that came to my mind in the first time was how they got the blank note. A lot of strange thoughts came to my mind, but I did not dare to ask more about these blank notes and bills. I was still a new employee at that time.

A few weeks after I worked as an expenditure treasurer assistant, I began to learn how to work in this unit. For example, there are two ways to get a blank note. First, we make a blank note using a stamp that we have created by ourselves which resembling the original. In the most extreme case is that we make our own stamp design, in other words "to invent" the stamp of a store exactly as it was originally. Second, when we bought things in a store, we always ask for blank stamped notes, empty postage and stamped bill. The store is usually become a subscription. Many customers are comfortable shopping at the store because they also serve a blank bill at the time of purchase.

¹ It is not the real name of the University

² It is not the real name

Another experience was about "Stowaway". The meaning of "Stowaway" is as follows. In an activity, there are many people's names but among the names there are some people who have never seen and never contributed. Strangely, when attached an SPJ there are several names of the person with completely honorarium receipt signature. "Stowaways" are usually those who hold important positions at XYZ State University. This "Stowaways" have major contribution to the SPJ process. In order to make the SPJ process run smoothly, protection from someone who has the power is needed. With the presence of someone who has the power, SPJ runs smoothly even though it is incomplete.

Many people associate fraud with white collar crime, because those are done by educated, esteemed, and possessed (Priantara, 2013: 5). Fraud perpetrators are mostly done by people with a high level of intellect and intelligence. The fraud that occurred at XYZ State University was done by an educated person. Their minimal educational background is bachelor degree.

Fraud can also occur due to abuses of excessive trust given by a person to the perpetrators of fraud (Kurniawan, 2014: 8). Everyone can do fraud without knowing gender, age, education and income, because fraud knows no bounds. In fact, even universities are known to have high integrity, they are not immune to fraud (Napel, 2013). According to Marquet (2012), when all types of organizations experience fraud, many of those are unaware of the degree of cheating and embezzlement in the College because of the reluctance of administrators to prosecute. Poltenson (2008) claimed that 90% of frauds are not reported.

Based on the above description of my work experience, I feel this study is still needs to be done. Considering that the implications of study are beneficial to many parties. One of them is the internal auditor (SPI) and the finance department of the University headquarters. As an expenditure treasurer assistant, I am more comfortable disclosing what happened to me using a narrative-based method. This study has some uniqueness. Firstly, in this paper the fraudulent practices of the

Good Procurement Services Unit (ULP) may be revealed. Secondly, I give a mark or red flag in any area that is prone to occur cheating related to the preparation of SPJ. Thirdly, the writing of this autobiography is a form of concern and sympathy regarding to the acts of cheating at XYZ State University. Thus, it can be concluded that this study is important and interesting to do.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study conducted by Tandianto (2017) described the fraud that presented in the Department of Transportation. His study used an autobiographical approach through narrative methods. The main subject in his study was the author himself. The results showed that cheating is done on the basis of the culture passed down from generation to generation. This bad culture is also exacerbated by the omission of agencies related to accounting fraud mode.

Study on fraud is interesting to be investigated. The existence of pressure, opportunity and rationalization becomes a factor that requires a person to commit fraud. As study which is conducted by Bakri, Mohamed, and Said (2017). They examined the effect of elements of fraud risk and integrity on the misappropriation assets in the Royal Malaysian Police. Their study used a quantitative approach with a questionnaire that was then processed using statistics to produce an answer. Result of this study indicated that pressures as the element of fraud risk have significant effect to misappropriation assets. The existence of pressure, opportunity and rationalization makes the perpetrators cheated by plundering assets.

Another study related to fraud is Kula at el (2011). He examined the fraud risk factor regarding to misstatements for asset looting. His study used a quantitative approach with a questionnaire that was then processed using statistics to produce an answer. The results showed that rationalization, opportunity and

pressure are an element of fraud risk factor which has a positive effect on asset looting. This causes a person to commit fraud on the basis of that factor.

Furthermore, many high-ranking officials have a lavish lifestyle. Luxury lifestyle is used as a benchmark of their welfare, so it is uncommon for those who dress up for the sake of social status. Lifestyle can cause a person to fall into the act of cheating. According to Dellaportas (2013), financial and employment pressures can cause a person to engage in fraud. They are under intense pressure from urgent financial needs, but available resources such as salaries or savings cannot meet. Therefore, to support it they do everything possible in order to meet their lifestyle.

Subsequent study related to cheating is Juardi's study (2016). His study used a qualitative approach of narrative Biography. It described a driver who did not only drive the vehicle but also keeps the customer. Honesty becomes one of the most needed by the driver, in order to keep the business going on. Likewise with other sectors both private and public sector, they should give priority to honesty so that customers can enjoy the service maximally.

METHOD

The approach used is qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2010: 4), a qualitative approach is research that uses methods in exploring and understanding the meaning of a number of individuals, groups of individuals and groups of people that exist derived from humanitarian and social problems. A qualitative approach is better to describe the real situation in Government Agency especially a public sector. If using quantitative research approaches, I will tend to be confined and constrained by well-known and global theories, such as transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness of financial management of public sector agencies. I used the autobiography approach to tell my experience of being an expenditure treasurer assistant at XYZ

State University. The autobiography/autobiographical approach look at how the researchers perceive and address issues related to fraud. The focus of this study is to tell my history and experience as an expenditure treasurer assistant, a program funded by DIPA of XYZ State University, call it as Operational Budget 20XX³.

Autobiography uses the writer as a subject in writing. Writing by using the own subject is quite able to describe easily what kind of his/her situation. I can tell narratively about my role as an expenditure treasurer assistant in interpreting fraud. The obstacles in writing autobiography are that writer sometimes forget to remember the correct and accuracy of events. This is because too many events occur and are sometimes very personal.

I (as a researcher) described and explained the circumstances of being an expenditure treasurer assistant with funds derived from DIPA. The writer's autobiography did not aim to corner a party in looking for faults but it just a variety of experience and knowledge for improvement to a better direction.

The primary data of this study come from my own experience as an expenditure treasurer assistant at XYZ State University. While the secondary data in the form of documents that I collected. Documents are public and private records that may be newspapers, meeting minutes, personal diaries, biographies and letters (Creswell, 2015: 440). The documentation method is used to search historical data sources. Autobiography research is more suitable to use historical data. This approach used past experiences, stories, and things related to past events. Therefore, historical documents are indispensable.

I used the data analysis procedure based on Creswell (2010), i.e. (1) objective experience files about the life of the writer is organized, (2) the whole story that has been read is reduced and marked, (3) the story has been arranged in chronological order, (4) then the meaning of the story described has been identified

³ It is not the real budget

and studied by the writer and reached the epiphany and that story, (5) the writer sees the structure to explain the meaning, such as social interaction in a group, then the writer interprets it to an individual's life experience. (6) Then, the biography of the writer is written in narrative form, justified by the theory relating to the experience and uniqueness of the writer then drawn conclusions. In the data analysis phase the writer do reflective thinking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Welcoming the beginning of the year, each unit of work at XYZ State University is required to prepare a Business Plan and Budget (RBA). It will be used for the next year. This planning is made by the treasurer's administration department and approved by the Headman in each section. In the Procurement Services work unit, it is compiled by Mr. Hurry⁴ and directed by Mr. Sunarto⁵ as chief of ULP. Based on the input from Mr. Sunarto, the RBA is prepared according to the needs of the work unit. Many factors influence the acceptance or absence of the RBA by the headquarters finance and planning team. One is the accuracy of the intended use. The point is the use of budget in accordance with the needs and adequately support the activities undertaken (not making it up).

The Business Plan and Budget (RBA) have several sub-sections, namely: (1) Salary and allowance, (2) Purchase of goods, (3) Operations (4) Maintenance of facilities and infrastructure and (5) Official travel. In the sub-section of the RBA is prone to fraud. The culprit is the composer of the RBA itself. The RBA composer is the treasurer's administration section where he/she is able to markup the activities. So the RBA compiler can determine the amount value of SPJ difference. The difference between the SPJ is usually considered as a separating for funds. The spending of funds from the budget goes into tactical funds.

⁴ It is not the real name

⁵ It is not the real name

The drawing up is as follows. When the RBA has been approved by the finance department and the head office planner team, it can already be disbursed to perform the activities that already budgeted. However, the RBA value does not reflect the actual value used. Though SPJ that is issued has the same value as RBA proposed. For example, in an ABC⁶ building construction requires only 3 packages of auction activities. However, in the SPJ report, there are 5 packages of activities and 5 packages of activities are listed in the RBA.

This kind of cheating happens every year. The perpetrators of cheating are committed by the same people, because they know a gap that can be used to cheat. Their experience, knowledge and high working hours make it easier for them to fool the RBA selection team, which consists of the finance department and the headquarters planning team. This cheating action is supported by the rarely rolling/mutation of the employees. In the Procurement Services Unit, a change of employee/mutation is rarely happened because there are some people who have high positions and have an effect on protecting their positions. In return, the patrons are also given "pocket money" from ULP employees.

RBA funds from headquarters are usually in the form of "rolls". For example, in each work unit will get large enough funds and directly come in to the cash of work unit. The "rolls" funds can be "tampered" divided into several activities. This activity is usually fictional and there is a real pure note by enlarging the nominal value (to be marked up). From this activity, mode of cheating practice begins.

The budgetary fund flow starts from the budget submission until the submission of the SPJ. First, the budget submission is done by way of application, using an application that has been integrated with the central office financial system. The financial system is named SIMKANESA. Each work unit has its own

⁶ It is not the real name of the building

username and password, because each work unit has its own budget value. Second, after the budget is prepared through the application, the RBA will be reviewed by the financial team and head office planning team. Its result is acceptable/rejected/accepted with revised records. Third, after it is approved, each work unit can collect funds at headquarters. Fundraising is often called as bait. Fourth, when the funds have been received, then each treasurer's administration can absorb the budget. One kind of budget absorption can be done by doing activities. If RBA funds are enough then it can directly compile the SPJ according to the funds that have been baited. However, if RBA funds are less than budget, the revisions can be made. After that preparation of additional SPJ can be done.

Modus in Planning

As we know that RBA is prepared based on activity plan and need of a work unit for one year ahead. It is set when it will face the end of the year or at least by the end of January. This situation makes the team have to overstatement RBA funds more than they should. This is done due to avoid less storage funds during the activities in a work unit.

It was made to find out how much funding is spent by each work unit. Each head of the work unit is obliged to make letters of accountability, transparency, and budget accountability when applying for funds (when RBA is approved). It can go down when the statement is given to headquarters and exchanged for bait fund.

One day, I was given the opportunity to accompany the treasurer's administration for an initial meeting in the preparation of the composing budget for new budget year of 20XX⁷. There is a new knowledge that I gained from attending the meeting, which is how to prepare and apply for RBA funds. The

⁷ It is not the real year

preparation of RBA funds should represent all performance and activities undertaken in each work unit. A good work unit is that which is able to absorb 100% of the budget. At the meeting, it is also said that if the work unit is not able to absorb 100% budget, then no need to apply funds that are not possible to be absorbed. In my workplace unit, it submissions increase for each year. In fact, the ability to absorb actual budget is only 60%. While the rest, the absorption of the budget is done by making-invent. Performance of a work unit viewed from the absorption of the budget made.

To carry out activities in a work unit is done based on the availability of funds. Funds required include the funds for consumption, honorarium and stationery. The problem that arises nowadays is the unequal amount of real activity with accountability to the center (finance). This mode has long been done from the planning stage in order for the administration to get funding from the difference of overall accountability with the responsibility that should be. For example, there are 4 activities in a work package, but there are only 3 activities in practice. Well, the funds of an activity entered the administrative pockets as tactical funds. Thus a fictitious letter of liability of activities, meetings and implementation of the meeting emerged.

In RBA, meetings dominate spending. Nearly half of the RBA is used for meetings that are fictitious, or there is a meeting but replaced by the execution date and hours of implementation. Top officials usually get more honoraria than their subordinates, whereas the frequency of the attendance list is the same as the others.

Implementation of the meeting did not escape from the practice mode of cheating. It is done by creating a multilevel attendance list. There are multilingual attendance list which still "vacant". The "vacant" attendees list is usually tucked in between existing attendance lists. The list is exactly the same but the title of the

meeting, the location of the meeting, the date of the meeting and the hour of the meeting are all cleared.

Procurement of Stationery Office (ATK) is often used as a fraud modus, so it appears fictitious letter of ATK. There are office stationeries and some are quite expensive. With a sufficient number of this, it is very difficult to track the items that are classified as consumables. The employees here are actually rarely using the stationery. The use of stationery may only be around pens, pencils, erasers, printer ink, and copier ink.

Comanditaire Venotschap (CV) is involved in the procurement of ATK. Procurement is indeed more comfortable using the CV, because it is more practical and save the work time. However, the use of CV can facilitate fraudulent activities "How come?" The use of CV is used only as a cover for creating fictitious letters of accountability. The fact that the office station purchased is less than the SPJ attached when making the letter of accountability for the head office. This modus is not only done in my work unit, but also in other work units at XYZ State University.

Furthermore, in every meeting both activities and meetings would require consumption or snack. Because the duration of the meeting is long enough, it takes consumption or snack. Providing food consumption or snack during the meeting has become an ethics in every work unit. There is a limit in purchasing consumption, where one person is given a maximum quota of Rp 44.000,00. If the purchase exceeds the value it will be difficult in reporting activities. Consumption purchase exceeds that value is considered invalid and breaks the rules. This rule is issued by the head office financial section where there are rules that give the limit.

In its accountability, the participants were asked to sign more than three sheets. In fact, the administrative requirements of accountability only required two sheets. Many signatures are only taken a few. These double signatures are actually a modus of fraudulent practice in consumption accountability or snacks.

Another fraudulent practice is to pauses the activity title, date and place of execution. For activities that actually happen to be placed in the front and the blank (fictitious) placed in the back. By discharging the title of this activity it is intended to be used to conduct fictitious activities/meetings on different days. Thus, treasurers can create fictitious activities and can spend the budget consumption or snacks.

Receipt/bon consumption purchases or snack also potentially occur cheating. They work with catering service providers who have known for a long time and have a good relationship. For the manufacture of receipt/bon and bill it is also by requesting more stamps from catering service providers who have become previous subscriptions. Previous blanks receipt/bon and bill will be written on their own with nominal amount in accordance with the budget that has been made.

Modus in Funds Disbursement

Funds have an important role in the operation of work unit to be able to run smoothly. The more funds that come in, the smoother and better the performance is. Therefore the benchmark of the success of organization is judged on the performance of the work unit itself. Financial managements in the work unit of XYZ State University are still found many modus of cheating practices encountered. As I encountered in the field, the cheating mode for disbursement of funds is to apply for funds in accordance with the RBA. However, the actual activity is not as much as stated in the RBA. In the disbursement modus the funds consist of fictitious service travel, excessive honorarium, original but false fuel receipt/note, duplication of multiplication and volume of documents, and lapping of the tactical fund.

On the official trips are divided into two types, namely the official travel in the city and travel services outside the city. All these official trips are inseparable from the cheating modus. Fraudulent modus on official travel is by using fictitious service travel. However, for business trips out of town with the purpose of a special place (example: ministries/central government agencies) is quite difficult to commit fraud. It is not impossible but depending on the circumstances that make it or not to cheat. Official travel to get out of the city to a special place is quite difficult to cheat, because the completeness of the documents must be met from the letter of duty, plane tickets, boarding plane, and especially SPPD (Travel Service Command Letter) that cannot be falsified. In contrast to travel services in the city or around the city that is not too far away, simply it uses a letter of assignment, SPPD and the results/travel activities of the service.

The fraudulent practice modus of official travel is done by making travel trips which is done for many times. In fact, the official trip is one to two times. Ironically, the remainder of the trips was used for recreation or sightseeing by the members. Usually the messengers from the office request a lot of SPPD stampings or make their own stamp. The cost to make a stamp is only Rp 35.000,00. SPPD that has been filled with many stamps can be used several times. The stamped SPPD is usually a sheet that does not include days or dates. While for the making of letter of duty and result of report of official travel activity is easy enough, that is just attach report activity. Letter of assignment was just asked for the signature of superiors and he/she did not care to sign it. This means that he/she supports the cheating practices of their subordinates.

The next is about excessive honorarium. Everyone who works as a civil servant (PNS) or contract workers would want to get honor in every activity undertaken. This honor is used as a form of gratitude for the performance that has been done both as a work committee and employees. This honor is commonly

referred to as additional employee allowances, because the honorarium received sometimes exceed the basic salary per month.

Over time honorarium has become the main target of every person to earn more money. Not infrequently people in the XYZ State University vying to get it. A fairly effective way is to use a Letter of Duty. His assignment letter was proposed by the head office of top officials, such as the rector, vice-chancellor, head of BUK (General and Financial Section) and Personnel Section. Letter of assignment often misused. There are motives behind the request of assignment letter. For example, the motive is used for adding honoraria, adding remuneration, and as a political force.

Honorarium is obtained when a member already performs or is completing an activity based on an official duty letter. Another problem is the determination of the amount of honor received by each member. The honor received by each member is not the same. The inequality of honorarium is determined by the position, class, and position in the work unit. There is a member whose name always be included in the assignment letter by changing the letter of assignment that already exists so that they can receive more honoraria.

Original fuel receipt/note is also used for cheating practices. Every activity must use official vehicles to travel. It requires fuel oil to go. The purchase note of fuel oil should be attached to the SPJ. Official vehicles should not use subsidized fuel. Then every official vehicle must purchase unsubsidized fuel such as *pertamax* and *pertamax turbo*.

Fuel purchases are not limited to the operational requirements of the work unit. Fraud practices can be done more freely because the purchase of unlimited fuel. The commonly used modus of fraudulent practice is to request a gas station note to gas station (SPBU) employee. This modus is usually done by many vehicle drivers as a trick to get more money. The driver cooperates with the SPBU officers

to obtain a gas purchase note from a fuel buyer who does not take a receipt or BBM note. This note can be redeemed to the financial administration of the XYZ State University work unit.

Another modus is to give a note or gasoline receipt for free to the treasurer's administration. The goal is to provide the memorandum or gasoline structure, then the treasurer's administration can exchange the note with SPJ. The money disbursed by SPJ is set aside into a tactical fund. Here is a quote conversation between superiors with the administration, *"Bro, this is the fuel note, I give it to you than throw it away, it is deplorable, it will be better if I give it here"*. Administration department treasurer replied, *"Oh, thanks Mr.!"*. Well, the administration of the treasurer is happy to be given a receipt or gasoline note for free, because the note can be exchanged with SPJ. Another modus is that they use official cars for personal use, for example official cars are used to go to "homecoming" villages instead of being used for work unit operations.

Fraudulent practices also occur in duplication and volume of documents. Indonesia cannot be separated with paper as a valid/legal document, so the paper becomes a basic requirement in a work unit. In the work unit, a document is used as proof of report on all activities and job output. Documents also require archives because the SPI (Internal Supervisory Unit) requires documents for evaluating and auditing. Archives must also be owned by each work unit, as the Head Office's Financial Supervisory Agency (BPK) will also come at any time to audit. Therefore, the document archive must be made more than one. This doubling has become a routine after completing an accountability report or other reports.

In fact, duplication of such documents is misused. SPJ duplication of documents is made in such a way, so it can be reported. This replication typically uses blank notes and empty receipts with stamp. The advantage of the use of memorandum and empty receipts is the administration can determine the value. In addition, sometimes duplication of documents is also used to comply with the SPJ.

For example, there is SPJ Rp 100.000.000,00 but it less Rp 67.250.00. Then the administration can use doubling amounting to Rp 67.250.00. As many as that value will be difficult to spend or issued. So the solution is to use it as SPJ report.

Tactical funds are also not spared from the practice of cheating. Tactical funds are funds that can be used for sudden or urgent needs and can take place spontaneously. This fund is very important in supporting the very urgent activities. The tactical fund that is in my work unit comes from the difference between the SPJ report and the real (actual) expenditure. Tactical funds wherever their origin is needed, because not all activities can enter the RBA. An example is to entertain auditors of BPK or Inspector General. The funds used to host the guests are taken from the tactical funds. The more concerned thing is the auditors sometimes choose their own place for reception that is in expensive places. This kind of activity will inevitably be taken from the tactical fund because the situation is quite urgent.

The fact is that everyone does not know the total and amount of the tactical fund even the head of the work unit. Head of work unit also close his/her eyes with this problem as if it was common. He/she just need to know that all activities finished and run well. This causes the treasurer of the administration can do freely with the tactical funds. I often see that the tactical funds are also used for their own benefit even though the funds are also returned. It can be said that the treasurer of administration do lapping.

Modus in Accountability

Discuss about letters of responsibility in a work unit has become the daily routine of the treasurer's administration. The treasurer is obliged to create letters of accountability as a form of accountability of funds that already in use. The funds are obtained from the head office and then returned by attaching the SPJ. The

meaning of done SPJ in the financial system is devoid. The done SPJ is an allusion to the words of the treasurers' administration. This is commonly done considering the letter of accountability must be completed and no revisions.

The treasurers' administrations have their own teams in drawing up letters of accountability. Letters of accountability cannot be composed solely by individuals. Besides complicated, of course, there are many reports. There are staffs who feel that their honor is less, it can make SPJ reporting withdrawal. Simply the term "done SPJ" is an accountability report completed after the end of activities even though the activities and the reports is fictitious. So the report should be completed immediately so that any revisions can be fixed immediately. When the report is completed, the treasurer's administration can file another fund. This is due to other activities can work as well.

Funding sources for activities of the work unit of XYZ State University work unit uses funds which are derived from PNB (Non Tax State Revenue). The use of such funds should be transparent, accountable, responsive, independent and impartial. In fact, the letter of accountability is still far from the word transparent, accountability, responsibility, independent and not partiality. The ready SPJ is an example of irregularities of accountability. The irregularity of accountability is to tamper with and cheat the letters of accountability to zero. Zero here means that the budget can be absorbed all and no one is returned to headquarters. Logically, we spend the expenditure of funds may not be exactly the same with taking money "bait". Bait money always shaped intact/round for example 50 million, 100 million, 200 million, 250 million, 500 million, etc. However, the SPJ may not be intact/round. So this is where the deviation takes place, and where the SPJ is made in such a way that it can be whole/round.

Indeed, every work unit is required to be on time in reporting responsibility. Accountability cannot be on time when activities are still pending or unfinished. It is also more complicated when the amount in SPJ is less/not fit. SPJ less/not fit

here is for example if the bait money 100 million but less 80 thousand. The way to outsmart this shortage is to use the copy of fake document. The most frequent and easy activities of deviation in ready SPJ are meetings and activities, consumption purchases, stationary purchases, duplication and volume of documents.

The first “ready SPJ” is SPJ of activities and meeting. The number of activities in the report is marked up from the actual. The activity is not really there but is made into existence. Even more astonishing they just need to sign, then got the money and SPJ sorted out. Though the report is not small, it starts from the list of attendance until the results of activity reports. The practice mode of cheating which is done by a ready SPJ is to make more meetings than it really is. The scheduled meetings are not lots, maybe 2 times or 3 times depending on interests. In fact, the reporting is made more than that. This is done in a way when creating multiple duplicate attendance lists. So that each participant signatures more than a few times it needed. The entire present list does not contain complete time, date and place. There are some parts that are deliberately emptied so that they can be used again.

The second “ready SPJ” is the purchase of consumption. Consumption in every activity is always raised both in routine and special activities. Consumption is always attached to the activities undertaken. Actually the purchase of consumption has no limitation in the purchase. The limitation in buying restriction meant that a person get a maximum consumption of Rp 44.000,00. Consumption purchases exceeding Rp 44.000,00 are considered invalid for violating the terms. The treasurers’ administration must know that consumption purchases should not be more than that value. SPJ consumption is usually consumed by using blank notes and empty stamp receipts. Actually, the purchase is not more than Rp 25.000,00 but in the receipt is made equal to the maximum limit of purchase worth

Rp.40.000,00 to Rp.44.000,00. If there is budget in the remaining funds, it will be used as a duplication of documents because the value is easily tricked and tampered with.

The third “ready SPJ” is SPJ purchase for ATK. The purchases of ATK have many types and quantities. Fraudulent practice mode is done by attaching asphalt documents (original but fake). The asphalt attachment is in the form of travel documents, purchase notes, receipts, and tax billing ID. The treasurer's administration only shows the nominal value expected. In a minute the asphalt document of ATK purchase will be sent. All ATK purchases use CV so it can be easy to complete the SPJ document file. Making SPJ by using the CV needs the cost. Every SPJ for ATK with fake CV install rate of 10-15% per SPJ. Here, the purchase of ATK seen from the nominal amount not from the amount of goods. With reference value used, then the value is collected with other SPJ so it can be enough for SPJ attachment.

The fourth “ready SPJ” is the SPJ duplication and the document volumes. This is which I think is quite important of all. Because the value of this SPJ is to meet the overall SPJ value, so that it can return to the head office with a complete/round. A complete and round SPJ facilitates the treasurer's administration in reporting. If there are funds that return Rp 1.000,00 can be complicated reporting. The mode used is usually by using the following: (1) create own stamp or (2) ask for stamp in store with as much as possible. This is done due to easier the administration of the treasurer to “fit” the SPJ value. Make a stamp was very easy to do just equipped by the photocopy shop design then taken to the stamp maker. This method is quite easy but too vulnerable if there is an examination. The safest is to ask for a note and a seal of vacancy receipt at a well-known store. This is to keep watch so that if there is an accurate auditor/SPI can be avoided.

In the letters of accountability of the 20XX⁸ budget year, there is a term that often appears and need to be aware of, namely: "Stowaway" in a 20XX budget year activities. In the 20XX year which is I also served as an expenditure treasurer assistant. In activities that take place within a certain budget year appears suddenly a budget revision. The order to revise the budget arises from the old head of the work unit. The budget is then submitted to the central and planning for revision. After the activity is completed then proceeded with honorarium. As usual the honorarium is given in accordance with contributions and participation. The thing that surprised me was when a few names appeared but they never participated in the event. I know the person well and have met them. These people have high and central positions.

The stowaway is not a passenger with a dark face but someone who does not join an activity but his name is listed. This is very detrimental to the state and can also cause problems of social jealousy. The practice mode of fraud committed in stowaway is to include a name in an activity but the person concerned does not arrive. For the SPJ it is quite easy because it just need to put a signature for the blank sheet that has been provided. The sheets already have names and positions so remain to sign.

This mode of fraudulent practice is usually done to maintain good relations with other bosses. Good relationships are done so that if there is a problem in finance, problems in the SPJ or other problems they can help. If one day there is a problem, hopefully it can be helped to be resolved. For example, when the SPJ has a delay/SPJ there is something wrong usually assisted/covered up by them (stowaways). They also have another function to bribe the superior in a subtle way.

⁸ It is not the real year

Every name of stowaway always gets money with varying amounts depending on the level of authority.

In addition, creative accounting has helped people in solving financial problems. Each work unit at XYZ State University is required to absorb 100% budget. Absorption of the 100% budget is very difficult if it is in accordance with the actual situation (not cheating). This is where the creative accounting role is used to absorb the 100% budget without return or surplus. The administration of the treasurer must rack his/her brain so that funds can be absorbed. The absorption of budget funds can be done real or fake.

Discuss about the activity/package of work is closely related to budget. Budget must be seen whether it is sufficient to be made 5 times activities or more than that. The administration of the treasurer should be able to outsmart the activities in accordance with the existing funds. Outsmarting requires creativity and of course experience and hours of high experienced. When making a mistake he/she will enter to the SPI target. SPI in XYZ State University always checks all activities undertaken in each faculty/work unit. All forms of cheating will be included in the SPI findings. The findings will impact on employee status, usually he/she will be mutated and if it severe he/she will be terminated.

Existing funds must be sufficient with the existing budget. If there are funds remaining budget then it will return to the financial office headquarters. The return of the budget will have an impact on performance appraisal. His/her performance will be considered bad and decrease budget absorption. There is a dilemma that must absorb a 100% budget and on the other hand the real activity is not as much as the budget obtained. This means that inevitably he/she has to think creatively to be able to absorb a 100% funds although it is added by fictitious SPI activities.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to describe and explain the practice of fraud that occurred at XYZ State University. Autobiography is used to explore my life experiences as a treasurer for expenditure at XYZ State University. I believe that my own narratives or autobiographical narratives should be at the core of the journey towards understanding fraudulent practices. Fraudulent practices at XYZ State University for any reason or purpose are not justified, although they are used for the benefit and welfare of members and work unit performance.

Based on my experience as an expenditure treasurer assistant, the SPI report is still widely encountered fraudulent practices. Although it has been audited by the SPI, the facts showed that the assessment are only limited to the completeness and validity of the documents without going further down to the truth and document authenticity.

The fraudulent practice modes that occurred in the work unit of XYZ State University can still be done because of the neglect and collusion of certain parties. The habit of cheating has been done for a long time. Because it has been done for a long time, then they understand very well how to do "good" cheating (not caught by finance team, planning team, external auditor and SPI).

Performance demands are also the reason for cheating. The reason is that each work unit is required to improve its performance by being able to absorb the entire budget 100%. If the work unit is not able to absorb the budget then the performance is considered poor and next year the budget value will be reduced. Employee performance evaluation will also be conducted at the beginning of the year after the fiscal year has passed. If the employee's performance is up or at least stable, he will remains in the work unit. However, if performance decreases then the employee will be transferred elsewhere.

Fraud practices are also supported by the pressure from superiors to maximize performance in the work unit that he leads. Many bosses do not care about their subordinates. The boss does not want to know whether the work done by his subordinates is cheating or not. He just wants all the work done. In other words, superiors allow their subordinates to justify any means to achieve predetermined performance.

The implications of this study are directed at the agency to assist in the disclosure of fraud practices. Internal auditors (SPI) and external auditors can be more detailed in auditing in the positions that are prone to fraudulent practices based on my experience above. Such as: in the planning, disbursement, and accountability department. Furthermore, people can understand the various types of fraud that occur in the public sector, so that people can play a role to prevent fraud.

"There is no road that is not hollow" means that the work done by human beings is nothing perfect. The proverb represents my mood while completing this writing. This research is far from perfect. There are limitations of research that I cannot afford. The main limitation is that the data I used comes from myself. The data used in autobiographical writing is my own experience. I have trouble to harmonious my storylines because of the memory factor. There are many occasions that I have encountered during my work as an expenditure treasurer assistant. The second limitation is about the completeness of the data. It is due to some parts that have not been disclosed in order to maintain the confidentiality of the Agency.

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