

The Effect of the Implementation of the Auditor's Code of Ethics by the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) on the realization of good governance at the General Election Commission

# **The Effect of the Implementation of the Auditor's Code of Ethics By The Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) on The Realization of Good Governance At The General Election Commission**

**Wilis Budi Santoso, Dadang Rachmat**

Department of Accounting  
Indonesian College of Economics  
Jakarta, Indonesia

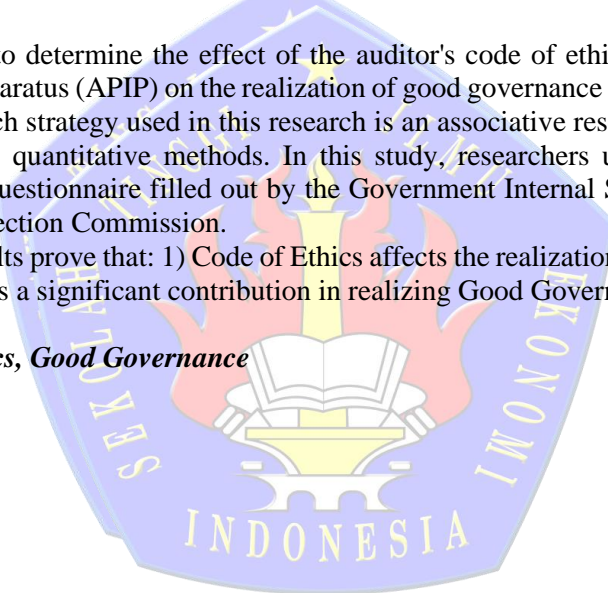
[santosobudiwilis@gmail.com](mailto:santosobudiwilis@gmail.com); [dadang\\_rachmat@stei.ac.id](mailto:dadang_rachmat@stei.ac.id)

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to determine the effect of the auditor's code of ethics by the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) on the realization of good governance in the General Election Commission. The research strategy used in this research is an associative research strategy with the research method used is quantitative methods. In this study, researchers used quantitative data, namely the results of a questionnaire filled out by the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) at the General Election Commission.

The research results prove that: 1) Code of Ethics affects the realization of Good Governance. 2) The Code of Ethics has a significant contribution in realizing Good Governance, which is 75.2%.

**Keywords:** *Code of Ethics, Good Governance*



## **PRELIMINARY**

The current paradigm shift towards governance encourages the realization of a system of good governance or also known as Good Governance, namely by realizing democratic governance through good governance, cleanliness, transparency, participatory and accountability.

The government's commitment to eradicating corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN) in various aspects of the implementation of general government tasks and development mandated by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) in the provisions of No. XI / MPR / 1998 and Law No. 28 of 1998 on state administration clean and free from KKN has become the government's agenda to achieve transparency and public accountability. In order to establish a system for monitoring the performance of state administration and a system of supervision, a supervisory organization is required in every government institution. One of the platforms that can carry out this task is the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) which is the spearhead of a clean, transparent and accountable government in realizing good governance.

Public trust in a profession is seen based on the reliability, accuracy, timeliness and quality of services provided by the profession concerned. In addition to this, public and government trust in the work of examiners is also determined by the expertise, independence and integrity of the examiners in carrying out their work.

Audit work belongs to a profession. Auditors or APIP who work in the public sector in carrying out their duties must comply with the employment regulations as a civil servant and are required to comply with the Code of Ethics. Therefore, to achieve a high level of professionalism and performance for APIP, it is necessary to establish a code of ethics so that stakeholders can believe in the quality of the work of an auditing profession.

Internal auditors work according to a code of conduct or code of conduct. The code of ethics or code of conduct is made to guide behavior / carry out assignments so as to foster trust and maintain the image of the organization in the eyes of the community.

The code of ethics used is the APIP code of ethics, intended as a guideline for APIP officials and officers in behaving, behaving like a government auditor in order to provide a good APIP image and foster public trust in APIP. In realizing good governance, APIP has an important role in monitoring the implementation and accountability of budget allocations in every activity carried out by agencies / institutions.

Based on the results of the examination by the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI), the General Election Commission in 2016 received an Unqualified Opinion (WDP), then in 2017 it received an Unqualified Opinion (WTP), but in 2018 until 2020 Unqualified opinion (WDP). The inconsistency and fluctuation of audit opinion are caused by several findings by the Supreme Audit Agency regarding financial reports. At the General Election Commission, before the Supreme Audit Agency conducts an inspection / audit, APIP as the previous internal auditor conducts an audit. This aims to provide input on improvements to financial accountability and activities that are not in accordance with the rules, as well as if errors or irregularities are found in the presentation of financial statements. With the findings of the Supreme Audit Agency on the implementation of audits at the KPU, it is necessary to conduct an evaluation of the APIP regarding the implementation of the code of ethics in carrying out its duties. This is because the role of APIP is very important in realizing good governance, especially in the implementation of clean governance. For this reason, APIP is expected to work well based on established professional ethics

Based on this explanation, the researcher is interested in conducting research related to "The Effect of the Implementation of the Auditor's Code of Ethics by the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) on the Realization of Good Governance at the General Election Commission"

## **BASIS OF THEORY AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT**

## **Theoretical basis**

### **Profession**

Referring to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), profession is a field of work that is based on education, expertise, skills, honesty and so on. Meanwhile, according to KBBI professionals are:

1. Relating to the profession
2. Work that requires special intelligence to carry it out.
3. Require payment to do so.

This definition implies that the main requirement of a profession is the necessity to have certain unique skills. Thus, everyone who joins a certain profession is required to have special skills that are not possessed by cloud people or ordinary people. In addition, members of the profession are required to provide satisfactory work results because of compensation in the form of payment for doing so. This requires a commitment to the quality of the work.

### **Auditing**

Audit according to Agoes (2017) is an examination that is carried out critically and systematically by an independent party of the financial statements that have been prepared by management, along with accounting records and supporting evidence, with the aim of being able to provide an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements.

The definition of auditing according to Hery (2017) is a systematic process for obtaining and evaluating (objectively) evidence related to assertions regarding the actions of economic events, in order to determine the level of compliance between assertions with predetermined criteria, as well as communicating the results to parties. -interested party.

Auditing is the collection and evaluation of evidence about information to determine and report the degree of conformity between that information and predetermined criteria. Auditing must be carried out by competent and independent people (Jusuf, 2015).

Meanwhile, Mulyadi (2014) states that the notion of auditing is a systematic process of obtaining and evaluating evidence objectively regarding statements about economic activities and events, with the aim of determining the level of conformity between these statements and predetermined criteria. as well as the delivery of the results to interested users.

So it can be concluded that auditing is a financial report that has been prepared by management, along with records, books, and supporting evidence. Examination is carried out critically and systematically to obtain and evaluate evidences regarding the statements regarding these activities with predetermined criteria. The examination is carried out by a competent and independent person for the purpose of being able to provide an opinion on the fairness of financial statements so that it is useful for interested users of financial statements.

### **Code of Ethics**

The Code of Ethics according to Istiyono (2006) is the norms and principles accepted by a certain group as the basis for attitudes and behavior.

A code of ethics can be defined as a series of norms / principles / moral values in various ways accepted by a group as a basis for attitudes. Professional codes of ethics are often referred to as rules of conduct that every member of the profession must obey. In this case, the auditor's professional code of ethics is a code of conduct that must be obeyed by every auditor in carrying out their duties.

So, the code of ethics is, in principle, a system of moral principles that are enforced in a group of professions that are determined collectively. The code of ethics of a profession is a code of conduct that must be obeyed by every person who carries out his professional duties. A code of ethics that binds all members of the profession needs to be established together. Without a code of ethics, every individual in a community will behave differently so that there are no clear guidelines to support their profession.

### **Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP)**

APIP is an Internal Auditor of Government Agencies that has the main task and function of supervising. APIP includes auditors within the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), Inspectorate General Departments, supervisory units for Non-Departmental Government Institutions (LPND) and Regional Supervisory Bodies (Bawasda) for Regency and City Provinces in carrying out their duties must comply with the code of ethics and audit standards of APIP.

The Indonesian government internal audit standard (SA-AIPI) issued by the Indonesian Government Internal Auditor Association (AAIPI) is a minimum quality criterion or measure for conducting internal audit activities which must be guided by the Government of Indonesia's Internal Auditors (AIPI) in ministries or state institutions. This standard was established to assist leaders in the executive branch, at the level of the President, minister, heads of non-ministerial government agencies to the provincial, district and city government levels.

The objectives of the audit standard are to:

1. Establish basic principles for presenting appropriate audit practices;
2. Provide a framework for the implementation and improvement of value-added internal audit activities;
3. Establish the basis for measuring the internal audit performance;
4. Accelerate the improvement of operations activities and organizational processes;
5. Assess, direct and encourage auditors to achieve internal audit objectives;
6. To serve as a guideline in internal audit work;
7. As a basis for assessing the success of the internal audit work.

Audit standards serve as a minimum quality measure for auditors and APIP in:

1. Implementation of duties and functions that can present internal audit practices that should be, provides a framework for implementing and enhancing internal audit activities that have added value and establishes the basis for measuring internal audit performance;
2. Implementation of internal audit coordination by the leadership of APIP;
3. Assessment of the effectiveness of the follow-up to internal audit results and consistency in the presentation of reports on internal audit results.

The scope of the internal audit activities is grouped into :

1. Quality assurance activities, consisting of:
  - a. Audit
    - Financial audit
    - Performance audits
    - Audit with a specific purpose
  - b. Evaluation
  - c. Review
  - d. Monitoring / monitoring
2. Other supervisory activities that do not provide quality assurance (consulting activities), for example consulting, outreach and assistance

### **Principles of Professional Audit Ethics**

The principles of professional ethics which are the foundation for professional ethical behavior consist of 8 principles, namely:

1. Professional responsibility

In carrying out their responsibilities as professionals, each member must always use moral and professional considerations in all of his activities.

2. Public interest  
Each member is obliged to always act within the framework of serving the public, respecting public trust, and showing commitment to professionalism.
3. Integrity  
To maintain and enhance public trust, each member must fulfill his professional responsibilities with the highest possible integrity.
4. Objectivity  
Each member must maintain objectivity and be free from conflicts of interest in fulfilling their professional obligations.
5. Professional competence and prudence,  
Each member must carry out his professional services with prudence, competence and diligence, this means that members have an obligation to carry out professional services to the best of their abilities, for the benefit of service users and consistent with professional responsibilities to the public.
6. Confidentiality  
Each member must respect the confidentiality of information obtained in the course of performing professional services and may not use or disclose such information without consent, unless there is a professional or legal right or obligation to disclose it.
7. Professional Conduct  
each member must behave consistent with a good professional reputation and avoid actions that could discredit the profession.
8. Technical Standards  
Each member must perform his professional services in accordance with the relevant technical standards and professional standards. In accordance with their expertise and prudence, members have the obligation to carry out the assignment of the service recipient as long as the assignment is in line with the principles of integrity and objectivity.

### ***Good Governance***

The definition of good governance according to Mardiasmo (2009) is a concept-oriented approach to the development of the public sector by good governance. There are nine main characteristics of Good Governance, namely:

1. Participation  
Every citizen has a voice in the formulation of decisions, either directly or through intermediation of legitimate institutions that represent their interests. Such participation is built on the basis of freedom of association and to speak and participate constructively.
2. Application of Law  
The legal framework must be fair and implemented indiscriminately, especially laws for human rights.
3. Transparency  
Transparency is built on the basis of the free flow of information that is directly acceptable to those in need. Information must be understandable and can be monitored.
4. Responsiveness  
Institutions and institutional processes should try to serve each stakeholder.
5. Orientation  
Good governance becomes an intermediary for different interests to obtain the best choice for broader interests both in terms of policies and procedures.
6. Equity  
All citizens, both men and women have the opportunity to improve or maintain their welfare.
7. Effectiveness



Processes and institutions produce what has been outlined by making the best possible use of available resources.

8. Accountability

Decision makers in government, the private sector and society (civil society) are accountable to the public and stakeholder institutions. This accountability depends on the organization and the nature of the decisions made, whether these decisions are for the benefit or external to the organization.

9. Vision Strategy

Leaders and the public must have a broad and far-reaching perspective of good governance and human development in line with what is needed for this kind of development.

The principles above are characteristics that must be met in the implementation of good governance related to control and control, namely the control of a good government to achieve the desired results of stakeholders.

### **Relationship Between Variables**

#### **The Relationship of the Auditor's Code of Ethics (APIP) to the Realization of Good Governance.**

APIP has a very big role in the successful realization of Good Governance in a government agency, including the Inspectorate of the General Election Commission. The implementation of Good Governance must be based on values as moral guidelines for state administrators. For that we need ethics or rules of conduct, which are used as a reference for attitudes and behavior in carrying out tasks. And the General Election Commission APIP has implemented these rules of conduct in every audit assignment. If Good Governance has been implemented, it will create an institutional system and government governance that is clean, efficient, effective, transparent, professional and accountable. In addition, there is also a reduction in the practice of KKN, the elimination of laws and regulations and actions that are discriminatory against the state, group or class. Can increase public participation in public policy making and also ensure consistency and legal certainty in all laws and regulations, thus the law becomes the basis for action for government officials and the public to realize excellent service. Conversely, if APIP does not carry out its duties properly according to the code of ethics, then Good Governance will not be realized.

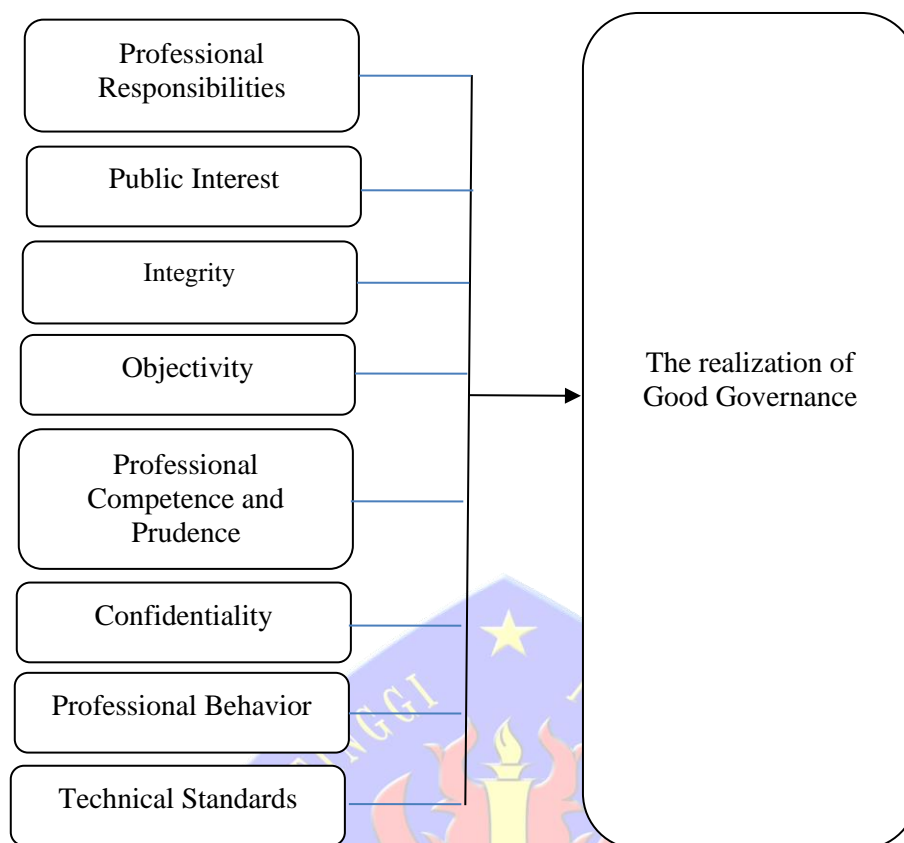
### **Hypothesis Development**

Sugiyono (2017) defines that what is meant by hypothesis is a temporary answer to the formulation of research problems, where the formulation of the research problem has been stated in the form of a question sentence. It is said temporary, because the answers given are only based on relevant theories and have not been based on empirical facts obtained through data collection. Based on the explanation above, the researcher will make a hypothesis in accordance with the problem formulation, objectives, theory and previous research as follows:

H : There is an influence between the Auditor's Code of Ethics on  
The realization of Good Governance in the General Election Commission

### **Research Conceptual Framework**

Based on the literature review and hypothesis development above, the writer tries to make a research scheme as follows :



**Figure 1: Research Conceptual Framework**

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Research Strategy**

The strategy used in this research is associative, because there is a variable that will be examined the relationship between the independent variable (X) and the related variable (Y). According to Sugiyono (2017) Associative strategy is a research problem formulation, a research problem that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. In this research, a theory can be built that can serve to explain, enliven, and control a symptom. In this study, the associative method is used to explain the effect of implementing the auditor's code of ethics by APIP on the realization of good governance in the General Election Commission.

The methodology used in this research is quantitative research methodology with survey research. According to Sugiyono (2017) quantitative understanding is a research method used to examine a specific population or sample, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative or statistical, with the aim of testing the hypothesis that has been applied.

### **Research Population**

The population in this study is the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus at the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia. Respondents in this study were Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus at the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia in realizing good governance in the General Election Commission.

## Research Samples

The sampling method in this study used a convenience sampling technique, which means that the sampling unit is easy to contact, easy to reach, easy to measure, and cooperative (Sugiono, 2017). The convenience sampling method is used because researchers have the freedom to quickly select samples from population elements whose data are easily obtained by researchers. The sample in this study were Civil Servants at the Inspectorate (APIP) of the General Election Commission who had experience conducting audits in the work units of the Provincial General Election Commission or Regency / City General Election Commission.

## Data

According to Sugiyono (2014) the definition of a data source is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. Based on the source, the data can be divided into two, namely :

### 1. Primary data

Primary data is data obtained from direct empirical research to direct actors or those directly involved using data collection techniques.

### 2. Secondary data

Secondary data is data obtained from other parties or research results from other parties.

The type of data used in this study is primary data.

## Method of Collecting Data

The data collection method in this research is to use a questionnaire given to the respondents, namely the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus at the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia. The questionnaire is distributed via google form which is distributed via whatsapp message.

The questionnaire will consist of two parts. The first part will contain general information related to the respondent's situation including the respondent's bio. And the second part will contain questions related to the research topic, namely regarding the Auditor code of ethics (APIP) in realizing good governance in the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia.

Respondents in answering the questionnaire will use a Likert scale, because what will be measured in this study is a person's attitudes, opinions, and perceptions about social conditions. The rating scale ranges from 1 to 4 for answering questions from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Respondents only need to cross the answers to be selected. The following is an overview of the questionnaire assessment in this study.

**Table 1 : Answer Value**

Answer	Value
Strongly Disagree	1
Disagree	2
Agree	3
Strongly Agree	4

## Operationalization of Variables

### Independent Variable (Variable X)

Independent variables are variables that affect or cause the change or the emergence of the dependent variable. The independent variable in this study is the Auditor code of ethics by the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) which includes :

- X<sub>1</sub> : Professional Responsibilities
- X<sub>2</sub> : Public Interest
- X<sub>3</sub> : Integrity



- X<sub>4</sub> : Objectivity
- X<sub>5</sub> : Professional Competence and Prudence
- X<sub>6</sub> : Confidentiality
- X<sub>7</sub> : Professional Behavior
- X<sub>8</sub> : Tehnical Standards

**Dependent Variable (Variable Y)**

The dependent variable is the main variable that attracts or focuses the researcher. The dependent variable in this study is good governance.

**Operationalization of Variables**

Variable operationalization is needed to determine the types and indicators of the variables involved in this study. In addition, the operationalization of the variables aims to determine the measurement scale of each variable, so that hypothesis testing using tools can be carried out appropriately. In more detail the operationalization of the variables in this study can be seen in the following table :

**Table 2 : Operationalization of Variables**

No	Variable	Definition of Variable	Indicator	Item	Scala
1.	Auditor Code of Ethics by APIP (X1) Kneefel <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Professional code of ethics is a code of conduct that every member of the profession must obey	1. Professional Responsibilities 2. Public Interest 3. Integrity 4. Objektivty 5. Professional Competence and Prudence 6. Confidentiality 7. Professional Behavior 8. Tehnical Standards	1,2 3, 4 5,6 7 8,9 10 11 12,13	Likert
2.	<i>Good Governance</i> (X2) Pertiwi (2016)	Good governance is good governance	1. Participation 2. Application of Law 3. Transparency 4. Responsiveness 5. Orientation 6. Equity 7. Effectiveness 8. Accountability 9. Vision Strategy	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Likert

**Data Analysis Method**

The data analysis method used in this research is quantitative. Technical analysis of data in this study used the computer program SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 25. This analysis was carried out using simple linear analysis techniques to process and discuss the data that had been obtained and test the hypothesis.

**Descriptive Statistics Test**

Descriptive statistics are statistics that provide an overview or description of data seen from the average value, standard deviation, maximum, minimum, sum, range, kurtosis, and skewness

(slope distribution). Descriptive statistics describe data into information that is clearer and easier to understand (Ghozali, 2018). Descriptive statistics in this study describe the demographics of respondents consisting of gender, age, length of work, educational level and educational background.

## **Data Quality Test**

### **a. Validity Test**

The validity test is used to measure whether a questionnaire is valid or not. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions on the questionnaire are able to measure the variable to be measured. The validity test in this study uses the corrected item total correlation with decision-making criteria as stated by Ghozali (2018), a research instrument is said to be valid if it meets the following criteria :

- 1) If  $r_{count} > r_{table}$ , it is declared valid
- 2) If  $r_{count} < r_{table}$ , it is declared invalid.

### **b. Reliability Test**

Reliability test is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or contract. A questionnaire can be said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answer to a question or statement is consistent over time (Ghozali, 2018). The reliability test in this study used the Cronbach's Alpha formula. Cronbach's Alpha is a measure or benchmark used to interpret the correlation between the scale made and all the existing variable scales. If Cronbach's Alpha coefficient is  $\geq 0.7$  (Ghozali, 2018).

## **Classic Assumption Test**

### **a. Normality Test**

According to Ghozali (2018) the normality test is carried out to test whether in the regression model the independent variable and dependent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. If the variables are not normally distributed, the results of statistical tests will decrease. The data normality test can be done using One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov, provided that if the significant value is above 0.05, the data is normally distributed. Meanwhile, if the results of One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov show a significant value below 0.05, the data is not normally distributed.

### **b. Heteroscedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model has an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variance and residuals from one observation to another are constant, it is called homocedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2018). How to detect heteroscedasticity is to look at the plot graph between the predicted value of the dependent variable and its residual and see whether there is a certain pattern on the scatterplot graph.

If there is a certain pattern, such as the dots forming regular patterns (wavy, widening, then narrowing) then it indicates that heterocendasticity has occurred, if there is no clear pattern, and the dots spread above and below the 0 on the axis. Y, then there is no heterocendasticity (Ghozali, 2018)

## **Hypothesis testing**

### **a. Simple Linear Regression Test**

In this study, the data analysis technique used simple linear regression, namely the analysis technique to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The model in this study is :

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 KE + e$$

Keterangan :

Y = *Good Governance*

KE = *Code of Ethics*

e = *Standarterror*

### b. Correlation Coefficient Test

The correlation coefficient (R) is a coefficient that shows the percentage effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The correlation coefficient value is between zero and one. The small correlation coefficient value means that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variable provides almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018).

### c. Partial Test (t Test)

The t test is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable individually (partially). The t test can be done by comparing the t count with the t table (Ghozali, 2018). At a significant level of 5% with the testing criteria used as follows:

1. If  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  and  $p\text{-value} > 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, which means that one of the independent variables (independent) does not significantly affect the dependent variable (independent).
2. If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  and  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$  then  $H_1$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected, which means that one of the independent variables affects the dependent variable (independent) significantly

## RESEARCH RESULT

### Respondent Description

The number of APIPs in the General Election Commission is 120 people. The sample in this study was 100 people who had experience in conducting audits in the work units of the Provincial General Election Commission or the Regency / City General Election Commission. The remaining 20 (twenty) people were not sampled because they were still Candidates for Civil Servants who had no experience in conducting audits. It can be seen that the distribution of questionnaires that the researchers successfully used in this study is shown in table 3 below :

**Table 3 : Details of the Distribution of Questionnaires That Are Entered and**

No	Information	total	Percentage
1.	Number of questionnaires received	100	100 %
2.	Number of unfilled questionnaires	0	0 %
3.	Number of questionnaires that can be processed	100	100 %

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

Researchers cannot distribute more questionnaires because they are constrained by limited research time. For this reason, researchers only took a sample of 100 respondents.

### Respondent Profile Characteristics

The questionnaire in this study was supported by the participation of the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus. The following is a profile regarding the identity of the respondent which is presented in table 2 to table 6 which consists of gender, age, length of work, education level, and educational background.

**a. Respondents' Description by Gender**

The description of respondents based on gender in this study shows that those who filled the most questionnaires in this study were male respondents, namely 84 people or 84%. While the remaining 16 people or 16% were filled by female respondents. This can be seen in table 4 below :

**Table 4: Description of Respondents by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>total</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Male	84	<b>84</b>
Female	16	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

**b. Respondents' Description by Age**

Descriptions of respondents based on age in this study can be seen in table 5 below :

**Table 5 : Respondents' Description by Age**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
21-30	12	<b>12</b>
31-40	70	<b>70</b>
Diatas 40	18	<b>18</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

Table 5 above shows that the age of the respondents is dominated by respondents aged 31-40 years, namely 70 people or 70%. The remaining 18 people or 18% of respondents were over 40 years old and 12 people or 12% were respondents aged 21-30 years.

**c. Description of Respondents Based on Length of Work**

Respondents based on the length of work were dominated by respondents who had worked for 3-5 years, namely as many as 61 people or 61%, the second position was filled by respondents who had worked for 1-3 years, namely 24 people or 24%, then for respondents who had the most a few are those who work for more than 5 years, namely as many as 15 people or 15%. This can be seen in table 6 below :

<b>Length of work</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Less than 1 year	0	<b>0</b>
1-3 years	24	<b>24</b>

3-5 years	61	<b>61</b>
More than 5 Years	15	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 6 : Description of Respondents Based on Length of Work**

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

**d.Descriptions of Respondents Based on Education Level**

Descriptions of respondents based on the level of education in this study can be seen in table 7 below :

**Table 7 : Descriptions of Respondents Based on Education Level**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
S1	95	<b>95</b>
S2	5	<b>5</b>
S3	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

Descriptions of respondents based on education level are mostly those who have a Strata-1 education level, namely 95 people or 95%, the remaining 5 people or 5% are respondents who have a Strata-2 education level

**e. Respondents' Descriptions Based on Educational Background**

Descriptions of respondents based on educational background are mostly occupied by respondents who have accounting backgrounds, namely 85 people or 85%, the remaining 15 people or 15% who have non-accounting backgrounds. This can be seen in table 8 below :

**Table 8 : Respondents' Descriptions Based on Educational Background**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Accounting	85	<b>85</b>
Non Accounting	15	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

**Data Quality Test Results**

**a. Validity Test Results**

The questionnaire is declared valid or invalid if it has met the validity test. A questionnaire is declared valid if the statement in the questionnaire is able to reveal something to be measured in the commissioner or in other words the questionnaire statement is in accordance with the variables studied. The validity test is done by comparing the r count and r table values. To get the rtable, it is done by looking at the degree of freedom = n-2, in this case n is the number of samples in the study, namely (n) = 100, then the amount of df can be calculated as 100-2 = 98. That way df = 98 and alpha

= 0,05 then we get r table = 0.1966 (by looking at r table at df = 98 with a two-sided test). The results of the validity test of this study can be seen in table 9 as follows :

**Table 9 : Results of the Code of Ethics Variable Validity Test**

Statement	R <sub>hitung</sub> Value	R <sub>tabel</sub> Value	Conclusion
KE1	0,764	0,1966	Valid
KE2	0,562	0,1966	Valid
KE3	0,484	0,1966	Valid
KE4	0,497	0,1966	Valid
KE5	0,721	0,1966	Valid
KE6	0,692	0,1966	Valid
KE7	0,379	0,1966	Valid
KE8	0,362	0,1966	Valid
KE9	0,554	0,1966	Valid
KE10	0,361	0,1966	Valid
KE11	0,360	0,1966	Valid
KE12	0,299	0,1966	Valid
KE13	0,442	0,1966	Valid

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

Based on table 9, it shows that the code of ethics variable which consists of 13 statement items is valid because it has a value greater than r table. Like the code of ethics variable, the Good Governance variable in this study which has 9 statement items also shows a valid statement because the rcount value is greater than the rtable. This can be seen in table 10 below :

**Table 10 : Results of the Validity Test of Good Governance Variables**

Statement	R <sub>hitung</sub> Value	R <sub>tabel</sub> Value	Conclusion
GG1	0,714	0,1966	Valid
GG2	0,634	0,1966	Valid
GG3	0,661	0,1966	Valid
GG4	0,494	0,1966	Valid
GG5	0,606	0,1966	Valid
GG6	0,531	0,1966	Valid
GG7	0,297	0,1966	Valid
GG8	0,422	0,1966	Valid
GG9	0,339	0,1966	Valid

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

#### **b. Reliability Test Results**

A research statement can be said to be reliable or consistent if it has a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.7. Reliability test is used to determine the extent of consistency research statements and can be used in various places with different conditions from time to time. In this study, the variable Code of Ethics and Good Governance is reliable because it has a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.70, namely the Code of Ethics variable has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.803 and the Good Governance variable of 0.822. The reliability test in this study can be seen in table 11 below :



**Table 11 : Reliability Test Results**

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Code of Ethics	0,803	Reliabel
Good Governance	0,822	Reliabel

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

### Classical Assumption Test Results

#### a. Normality Test Results

The normality test in this study looked at the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test. Data is said to be normal if the significant value is above 0.05. Meanwhile, if the results of One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov show a significant value below 0.05, the data is not normally distributed. For this research, the significant value in the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test is 0.096, which is above 0.05, so the data is said to be normally distributed. This can be shown in table 12 below:

**Table 12 : Kolmogorov-Smirnov Non Parametric Test Results**

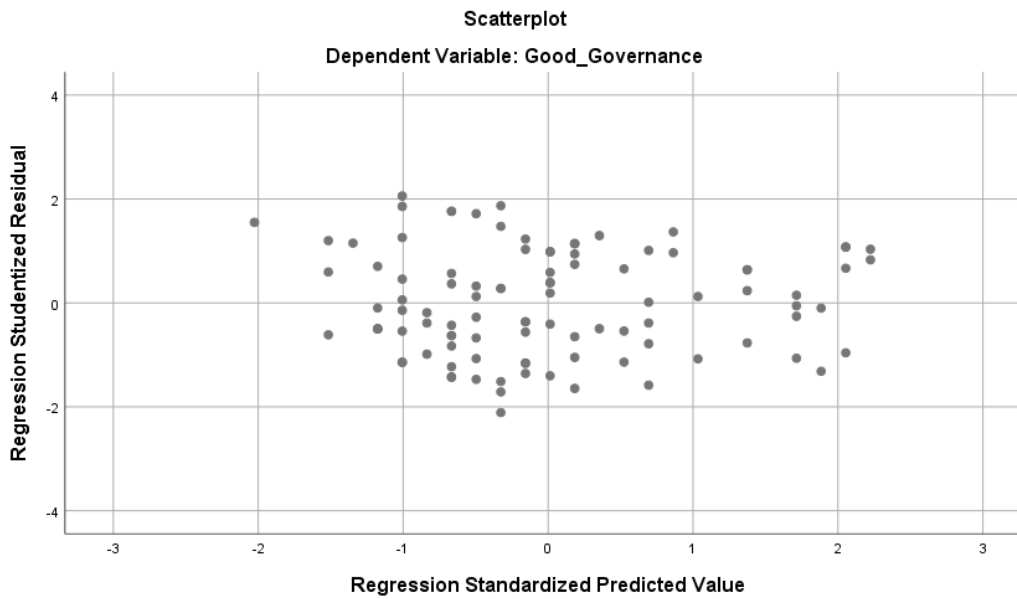
		Unstandardize d Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	5.02447537
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.082
	Positive	.082
	Negative	-.077
Test Statistic		.082
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		<b>.096<sup>c</sup></b>

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

#### b. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroscedasticity test is intended to test the difference in residual variance from one observation period to another. If the residuals have the same variance, it is called homoscedasticity or heteroscedasticity does not occur. Simple linear regression equations are good if heteroscedasticity does not occur. How to predict the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in a model can be seen from the following scatterplot pattern

:



Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020  
**Figure 2 Scatterplot Graph of Heteroscedasticity Test**

Based on the scatterplot graph in Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the dots spread randomly (do not form a certain pattern) and are spread either above or below zero on the Y axis. It can be assumed that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model so that the regression model is suitable for use.

**Data Analysis Test Results**

**a. Simple Linear Regression Test Results**

Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The simple linear regression analysis test results can be seen in table 13 below

**Table 13: Results of Simple Linear Regression Analysis Test and Hypothesis Test t**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	<b>18.037</b>	3.140		5.744	.000
	Kode_Etik	<b>.223</b>	.086	.252	2.579	.011

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

Based on the simple linear regression results above, a simple linear regression equation model can be determined as follows

$$\text{Good Governance} = 18,037 + 0,223 \text{ Code of Ethics} \dots\dots\dots 4.1$$

The regression equation shows a constant value of 18.037, this means that if there is no code of ethics variable, Good Governance can be realized at 18.037.

The regression coefficient on the code of ethics variable is 0.223 which means that any increase in the value of the code of ethics by one unit will result in an increase in the value of Good Governance by 0.223 or it can be said that the effect of the code of ethics on Good Governance is positive.

### **b. Statistical Test Results t**

The t statistical test was used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable tested at a significant level of 0.05. The results of the t test in this study can also be seen in table 4.11, which has a significant value of 0.011, which means that it has a significant value less than 0.05. Besides being able to see from the level of significance, the effect or not the influence of a study can also be seen from the tcount and t table. For this reason, the table can be determined by looking at the number of respondents as many as 100 ( $n = 100$ ), the independent variable is 1 ( $k = 1$ ) with Degree Of Freedom ( $df = nk-1$  or  $100-1-1 = 98$ ) so with  $df = 98$  and a significant level of 0.05 ( $\alpha = 5\%$ ), with that, the table can be determined using Microsoft Excel with the Insert Function formula :

$$T_{\text{tabel}} = \text{TINV}(\text{probability, deg freedom}) \\ = \text{TINV}(0,05, 98)$$

Then T table = 1.984467, this means that the tcount value of 2.579 is greater than 1.984467. This means that the code of ethics affects the realization of good governance.

### **c. Correlation Coefficient Test Results**

The correlation coefficient (R) shows the percentage contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable. The greater the correlation coefficient value, the better the contribution of the independent variable in explaining the dependent variable. The correlation coefficient in this study can be seen in table 14 below

:

**Table 14: Results of the Correlation Coefficient Model**

#### **Summary Test b**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	<b>.752<sup>a</sup></b>	.565	.554	5.05005

Source: Primary data that has been processed, 2020

Based on the table above shows the correlation coefficient value of 0.752 or 75.2%. This means that the code of ethics variable contributes to the Good Governance variable by 75.2% while the remaining 24.8% is influenced by other independent variables that are not studied.

## **Discussion of Research Results**

### **a. The Effect of the Code of Ethics on Good Governance**

Based on statistical analysis in this study, it was found that the code of ethics variable obtained a t-count of 2.579 with a significant value of 0.011. While the value of t table is 1.984467 when compared to the tcount value, the ttable value is smaller than the tcount or  $tcount > ttable$  ( $2.579 > 1.984467$ ) and with a significance value smaller than the significant level 0.05 ( $0.011 < 0.05$ )

So that the results of this study indicate that the code of ethics has an effect on Good Governance, thus the H1 hypothesis is accepted because it is proven by the results of research that has been done.

Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus plays an important role in the successful realization of Good Governance in a government agency, including the Inspectorate of the General Election Commission. The implementation of Good Governance must be based on a code of ethics as a moral guideline for state administrators. Ethics or rules of behavior are used as a reference for attitudes in acting to carry out their work. The General Election Commission APIP has also implemented these rules of conduct in every audit assignment. This can also have an impact on the realization of Good Governance in the General Election Commission. If Good Governance has been implemented, it will create an institutional system and government governance that is clean, efficient, effective, transparent, professional and accountable. In addition, there will also be a reduction in the practice of KKN, the elimination of laws and regulations and acts that are discriminatory against countries, groups or groups that can cause division. Good Governance can also increase public participation in public policy making and ensure consistency and legal certainty in all laws and regulations. Conversely, if APIP does not carry out its duties properly according to the code of ethics, then Good Governance is difficult to materialize.

This research is in line with research conducted by Pertiwi (2016) and Kneefel et al. (2017) which proves that the APIP code of ethics affects the performance of government auditors which can have an impact on the realization of good governance.

#### **b. Contribution of the Code of Ethics to Good Governance**

Based on the statistical results, the correlation coefficient is 0.752 or 75.2%. This proves that the relationship between the code of ethics used by the Government's Internal Supervisory Apparatus and the realization of Good Governance is strong. This is because it shows the value of the correlation coefficient between 0.600 to 0.799. Then the remaining 0.248 or 24.8% is influenced by other independent variables not examined by researchers such as audit structure, audit experience, and audit independence.

### **CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **Conclusion**

This study aims to determine the effect of the code of ethics on good governance. Research respondents totaled 100 Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus available at the General Election Commission. Based on the data that has been collected and tests that have been carried out on the problem formulation using a simple linear regression model, it can be concluded as follows :

- 1) Code of Ethics affects Good Governance. This shows that the better the implementation of the code of ethics by APIP, the better it will have an impact on the realization of Good Governance.
- 2) The contribution of APIP's code of ethics to the realization of Good Governance is 75.2%. This means that the contribution of the APIP code of ethics to Good Governance is strong and the APIP code of ethics in realizing Good Governance is quite significant.

#### **Implications**

The suggestion in this research is that Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus such as internal and external auditors in general must apply a code of ethics in carrying out their work. This is intended so that public trust in government internal audit, in this case APIP, is getting stronger so that it can realize good and sustainable Good Governance.

#### **Research Limitations and Further Research Development**

This study has limitations that can be taken into consideration for future researchers in order to get even better results. The following are the limitations of the research experienced by researchers :

1. Researchers had difficulty distributing and collecting questionnaires due to limited research time;
2. This research, respondents focused on the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus at the General Election Commission. Henceforth, it can be investigated in other government agencies;
3. This study uses a data collection method through a questionnaire so that the data obtained is based on the respondents' perceptions, so further research can be complemented by conducting deeper observations;
4. This study only focuses on one independent variable, namely code of ethics. It is expected that further researchers can add other independent variables or add moderating and intervening variables;
5. The addition of other independent variables that can affect the realization of good governance, such as audit structure, audit experience, and auditor independence.



## REFERENSI

- A. Alzeban dan D.Gwilliam., 2014., *Factors Affecting the internal Audit Effectiveness: A survey of the Saudi Public Sector*, *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation*, no. 23, pp74-86.
- Agoes, Sukrisno, Jan Hoesada. 2017. *Bunga Rampai Auditing*. Jakarta : Salemba Empat.
- Arens, et al. 2008. *Auditing and Assurance Service : An Integrated Approach*. Edisi Dua Belas, Erlangga. Jakarta.
- Badara, M. S dan Saidin, S.Z. 2014. “*Emperical Evidence of the Moderating Effective Audit Committee on Audit Experience in Public Sector: Perception of Internal Auditor*”. *Middle East Journal of Scientific Research* 22.
- Fadilah, Sri. 2013. *The Influence Of Good Governance Implementation To Organization Performance: Analysis Of Factors Affecting*. *The International Journal Of Social Sciences*, Vol. 7, No.1.
- Faisal, Muhammad, Saleh dan Abdullah. 2014. Pengaruh Pemahaman *Good Governance* Dan Independensi Terhadap Kinerja Auditor Pemerintah. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Akuntansi*, Vol. 4, No.5.
- Ghozali, Imam. 2018. *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IMB SPSS Edisi 8*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hery. 2017. *Auditing dan Asuransi*. Jakarta. Grasindo.
- Istiyono, Edi. 2006. Pengembangan Tes Kemampuan Berpikir Tingkat Tinggi Fisika (PysTHOTS) Peserta Didik SMA. *Jurnal Penelitian dan Evaluasi Pendidikan*(Vol 18 No 1) Hlm. 2-5.
- Jusuf, Amir Abadi. 2015. *Auditing dan Jasa Assurance*. Jilid 1. Edisi Keduabelas. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.
- Kneefel, Engelita O, Julie J. Sondakh dan Lidia Mawikere. 2017. Pengaruh Kode Etik APIP Terhadap Kinerja Auditor Pemerintah Pada Inspektorat Provinsi Maluku Utara. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Going Concern* Vol. 12(2), 2017, 636-660.
- Lumbantobing, Josua H.R. 2015. Analisis Kualitas Aparat Pengawas Intern Pemerintah Dalam Pengawasan Keuangan Daerah (Studi Pada Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara. *Jurnal Bisnis dan Ekonomi*, Vol. 7, No.2.
- Mardiasmo. 2009. Perwujudan Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Publik Melalui Akuntansi Sektor Publik: Suatu Sarana Governance. *Jurnal Akuntansi Pemerintahan* Vol. 2, No. 1 Mei.
- Mulyadi. 2014. *Auditing*. Salemba empat. Bandung.
- Nofianty, Leny dan Anggrieta Denziana. 2012. Pengaruh Kompetensi Aparatur Pemerintah Daerah dan Profesionalisme Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah Terhadap Penerapan *Good Government Governance*. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Bisnis*, Vol. 12, No. 2, September 2012.
- Pertiwi, Dian. 2016. Implementasi Sistem Pengendalian Intern Pemerintah (SPIP) Dalam Mewujudkan *Good Governance* Pada Dispenda Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Bisnis*, Vol. 3, No. 1 Maret, 2016.
- Ruhbaniah, Aluh, Agusdin dan Alamsyah. 2012. Determinan Kinerja Auditor Internal Pada Inspektorat Se-Pulau Lombok. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan*. ISSN 2548-298X.
- Sugiyono. 2017. *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.
- Tjokroamidjojo, Bintoro. 2001. *Reformasi Administrasi Publik*. Jakarta: MIA – UNKRIS
- Welenski. 2008. *Pusdiklatwas*.

## **Peraturan dan Undang-Undang**



Ketetapan No XI/MPR/1998.

Peraturan Menteri Negara Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara No. PER/05/PAN/03/2008 tanggal 31 Maret 2008.

UU No 28 tahun 1998 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Negara.

Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2004.

Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2006.

