

ABSTRACT

Asset Misappropriations is a scheme of occupational fraud that often occurs repeatedly. According to ACFE in 2022 that the program has consistently ranked first for a whopping 86 percent of cases. This study aimed to determine whether culture can be a trigger for the emergence of acts of asset misappropriations committed by employees in an organization.

The setting in this research is PT. YWS, which is a private contractor company in the oil and gas sector located in one of the districts in Central Java. The number of informants in this study were 5 informants, they were chosen because they were in direct contact with company assets. This study uses a qualitative method with an ethnographic approach. The process of collecting data was using by means of interviews and participant observation. The research was using for approximately three months, with researchers going directly into the research setting environment. By using a developmental research sequence analysis model, several findings were obtained during the research process.

The results found indicate that a weak organizational culture, and misunderstanding of the meaning of family culture can be a trigger for the emergence of acts of asset abuse at PT. YWS. On the other hand, the lack of fraud awareness within the company has encouraged cases of asset misappropriations at PT. YWS to proliferate. This is because fraud is social learning, which is a social reality. Fraud can be transmitted like a virus with everyday interactions. The importance of creating an anti-fraud culture and launching fraud awareness to reduce the possibility of this happening again.

Key words: fraud, asset misappropriations, organizational culture, social learning, fraud awareness.

