

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the elements of fraud in theory fraud hexagon in detecting fraudulent financial statement. Fraud hexagon is proxied with eight variables that consists of two elements of stimulus or pressure (financial stability, external pressure), one variable from the element of capability or competence (change of directors), two variables from the element of opportunity (nature of industry and effective monitoring), one variable from element rationalization (total accrual to total asset), one variable from the arrogance or ego element (CEO duality) and one variable from the collusion element (political relations) which are hypothesized to affect fraudulent financial statement.

This study uses M-Score Model to determine fraudulent financial statement. The population in this study is the consumer goods sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2016 – 2020 period. The samples were collected using the purposive sampling method, so that a sample of 32 companies was obtained with a total of 160 observation data. This study is a logistic regression analysis.

The result shows that financial stability and TATA (total accrual to total asset) are influencing fraudulent financial statement. While external pressure, change of director, nature of industry, effective monitoring, CEO duality and political relations aren't influencing fraudulent financial statement.

Keywords : *fraud hexagon, fraudulent financial statement, M-Score Model*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji unsur-unsur kecurangan dalam teori *fraud hexagon* dalam mendeteksi kecurangan laporan keuangan (*fraudulent financial statement*). *Fraud hexagon* diprosikan dengan delapan variabel yang terdiri dari dua variabel elemen *stimulus* atau *pressure* (*financial stability* dan *external pressure*), satu variabel dari elemen *capability* atau *competence* (*change of directors*), dua variabel dari elemen *opportunity* (*nature of industry* dan *effective monitoring*), satu variabel dari elemen *rationalization* (*total accrual to total asset*), satu variabel dari elemen *arrogance* atau *ego* (*CEO duality*) dan satu variabel dari elemen *collusion* (*political connection*) yang dihipotesiskan mempengaruhi *fraudulent financial statement*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan *M-Score Model* untuk menentukan *fraudulent financial statement*. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah perusahaan sektor *consumer goods* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) pada periode 2016 – 2020. Sampel yang dikumpulkan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*, sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 32 perusahaan dengan jumlah data observasi sebanyak 160. Metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *financial stability* dan TATA (*total accrual to total asset*) berpengaruh terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*. Sedangkan *external pressure*, *change of directors*, *nature of industry*, *effective monitoring*, *CEO duality* dan *political connection* tidak berpengaruh terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*.

Kata kunci : *fraud hexagon, fraudulent financial statement, M-Score Model*