

ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide empirical evidence regarding the fraud hexagon (pressure, opportunity, rationalization, capability, arrogance, and collusion) on fraudulent financial reporting. The pressure element is proxied by financial stability, financial targets, external pressure and personal financial need. The opportunity element is proxied by ineffective monitoring and the nature of industry. The rationalization element is proxied by change in auditor and total accruals to total assets. The capability element is proxied by change in director and good corporate governance. Arrogance element is proxied by CEO duality and frequent number of CEO's picture and collusion element is proxied by political connection and cooperation with government projects. The population in this study are state-owned enterprises (BUMN) sector companies that are registered on the IDX during 2017-2021 with a total sample of 65 data. Sampling was done by purposive sampling method. The data analysis technique used is logistic regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that total accrual to total assets has a positive effect on fraudulent financial reporting, while financial stability, financial targets, external pressure, personal financial need, ineffective monitoring, nature of industry, change in auditors, change in directors, good corporate governance, CEO duality, frequent number of CEO's picture, political connection, and cooperation with government projects have no effect on fraudulent financial reporting.

Keywords : *fraud, fraudulent financial reporting, hexagon fraud*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh *fraud hexagon* (*pressure*, *opportunity*, *rationalization*, *capability*, *arrogance*, dan *collusion*) terhadap *fraudulent financial reporting*. Elemen *pressure* diproksikan dengan *financial stability*, *financial target*, *external pressure* dan *personal financial need*. Elemen *opportunity* diproksikan dengan *ineffective monitoring* dan *nature of industry*. Elemen *rationalization* diproksikan dengan *change in auditor* dan *total accrual to total assets*. Elemen *capability* diproksikan dengan *change in director* dan *good corporate governance*. Elemen *arrogance* diproksikan dengan *ceo duality* dan *frequent number of CEO's picture* dan elemen *collusion* diproksikan dengan *political connection* dan *cooperation with government project*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan sektor Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) yang terdaftar di BEI selama tahun 2017-2021 dengan jumlah sampel 65 data. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *total accrual to total assets* berpengaruh positif terhadap *fraudulent financial reporting*, sedangkan *financial stability*, *financial target*, *external pressure*, *personal financial need*, *ineffective monitoring*, *nature of industry*, *change in auditor*, *change in director*, *good corporate governance*, *ceo duality*, *frequent number of CEO's picture*, *political connection*, dan *cooperation with government project* tidak berpengaruh terhadap *fraudulent financial reporting*.

Kata kunci: *fraud*, *fraudulent financial reporting*, *fraud hexagon*