

***THE EFFECT OF PRESSURE, OPPORTUNITY,
RATIONALIZATION, CAPABILITY, ARROGANCE, AND
COLLUSION ON FRAUDULENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT***

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Abstract

This research is a quantitative study that aims to examining the effect of fraud hexagon theory, which consists of pressure, opportunity, rasionalization, capability, arogance, and collusion on fraudulent financial statements. The population used in this study consisted of companies in comprises state-owned enterprises (BUMN) listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2018-2022 period. The sample was selected by using purposive sampling method, which resulting in 100 samples from a total of 20 companies. Hypothesis testing in this study was using Panel Data Analysis with STATA version 17 software and a significance level of 5% (0.05). The results of the tests indicate that: (1) pressure (financial stability) has no significant effect on fraudulent financial statements, (2) opportunity (ineffective monitoring) has no significant effect on fraudulent financial statements, (3) rasionalization (change in auditor) has no significant effect on fraudulent financial statements, (4) capability (change in director) has a significantly negative effect on fraudulent financial statements, (5) arrogance (CEO duality) has no significant effect on fraudulent financial statements, and (6) collusion has no significantly positive effect on fraudulent financial statements.

Keywords : *fraud hexagon, fraudulent financial statement.*

**PENGARUH TEKANAN, KESEMPATAN, RASIONALISASI,
KAPABILITAS, AROGANSI, DAN KOLUSI TERHADAP
*FRAUDULENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT***

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini ialah studi kuantitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari *fraud hexagon theory*, yaitu tekanan, kesempatan, rasionalisasi, kapabilitas, arogansi, dan kolusi terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*. Penelitian menggunakan populasi, yaitu perusahaan-perusahaan BUMN yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode 2018-2022. Sampel dipilih dengan metode *purposive sampling* yang memberikan hasil 100 sampel dari total 20 perusahaan. Pengujian hipotesis dalam studi ini memakai Analisis Data Panel dengan *software* STATA versi 17 dan tingkat signifikansi 5% (0.05). Hasil dari pengujian menunjukkan bahwa (1) tekanan (stabilitas keuangan) tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, (2) kesempatan (ketidakefektifan pengawasan) tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, (3) rasionalisasi (pergantian auditor) tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, (4) kapabilitas (pergantian direksi) memiliki pengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, (5) arogansi (CEO *duality*) tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, (6) kolusi tidak memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*.

Kata Kunci : teori hexagon, kecurangan laporan keuangan.