

**DETECTING FRAUDULENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT USING THE
FRAUD HEXAGON: AN INDONESIAN STUDY CASE**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to ascertain how fraudulent financial statement are affected by the fraud hexagon variables, which include financial targets, ineffective monitoring, total accrual ratio, change in director, frequent number of CEO's pictures, and audit fee. The technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) between 2021 and 2024 comprise the study's population. Purposive sampling was used to pick 109 observations for the research sample. Multiple linear regression analysis utilizing STATA version 17 and Microsoft Excel is the testing strategy used in this quantitative study. The findings of the hypothesis test indicate that financial target as a proxy for pressure and total accrual ratio as a proxy of rationalization has a positive effect on fraudulent financial statement. In the meantime, ineffective monitoring as a proxy of opportunity, change in director as a proxy of capability, frequent number of CEO's picture as a proxy of arrogance, and audit fee as a proxy of collusion have no effect on fraudulent financial statement.

Keywords: *fraudulent financial statement, fraud hexagon, model F-Score*

MENDETEKSI *FRAUDULENT FINANCIAL STATEMENT* MENGUNAKAN *FRAUD HEXAGON*: STUDI KASUS INDONESIA

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memastikan bagaimana *fraudulent financial statement* dipengaruhi oleh variabel *fraud hexagon* yang meliputi *financial target*, *ineffective monitoring*, *total accrual ratio*, *change in director*, *frequent number of CEO's pictures*, dan *audit fee*. Perusahaan teknologi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (IDX) antara tahun 2021 dan 2024 merupakan populasi penelitian. *Purposive sampling* digunakan untuk memilih 109 observasi sebagai sampel penelitian. Analisis regresi linear berganda menggunakan STATA versi 17 merupakan strategi pengujian yang digunakan dalam penelitian kuantitatif ini. Temuan uji hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa *financial target* sebagai proksi *pressure* dan *total accrual ratio* sebagai proksi *rationalization* memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*. Sementara itu, *ineffective monitoring* sebagai proksi *opportunity*, *change in director* sebagai proksi *capability*, *frequent number of CEO's pictures* sebagai proksi *arrogance*, dan *audit fee* sebagai proksi *collusion* tidak memiliki pengaruh terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*.

Kata kunci: kecurangan laporan keuangan, *fraud hexagon*, model F-Score