

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis *Vousinas' Hexagon Fraud Theory* terhadap potensi terjadinya *Fraudulent Financial Statement* yang diukur menggunakan model Beneish M-Score. *Hexagon Fraud* terdiri dari enam elemen yang dijadikan variabel independen pada penelitian ini yaitu *pressure (financial stability, external pressure, dan financial target)*, *opportunity (nature of industry dan effective monitoring)*, *rationalization, competence, arrogance, dan collusion*. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah perusahaan sektor pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2015 – 2019. Sampel pada penelitian ini dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling* sehingga menghasilkan sampel sebanyak 31 perusahaan dari total 47 perusahaan sektor pertambangan yang dijadikan populasi pada penelitian. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi logistik dengan bantuan *software Eviews 9*. Hasil dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa *pressure* dengan proksi *financial stability (ACHANGE)*, *opportunity* dengan proksi *nature of industry (RECEIVABLE)* dan *rationalization (TATA)* secara parsial memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kemungkinan terjadinya *fraudulent financial statement*. Sementara *pressure* dengan proksi *financial target (ROA)* secara parsial memiliki pengaruh negatif terhadap kemungkinan terjadinya *fraudulent financial statement*. Untuk variabel *competence, arrogance, dan collusion* tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*.

Kata Kunci : *fraudulent financial statement, hexagon fraud theory*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the Vousinas' Hexagon Fraud Theory on the potential occurrence of a fraudulent financial statement as measured using the Beneish M-Score model. Hexagon fraud consists of six elements which are used as independent variables in this study, namely pressure (financial stability, external pressure, and financial targets), opportunity (nature of industry and effective monitoring), rationalization, competence, arrogance, and collusion. The population in this study are all mining sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period of 2015 – 2019. The sample in this study was selected using purposive sampling which obtained a sample of 31 companies from a total of 47 mining sector companies that were used as populations in this study. Data analysis techniques in this study using logistic regression analysis with the help of Eviews 9 software. The results of this study state that pressure with proxies of financial stability (ACHANGE), opportunities with proxies of industrial properties (RECEIVABLE) and rationalization (TATA) partially have a significant positive effect on the possibility of fraudulent financial statement. Meanwhile, pressure with the proxy financial target (ROA) partially has a negative effect on the possibility of fraudulent financial statement. The competency, arrogance, and collusion variables did not have a significant effect on fraudulent financial statements.

Kata Kunci : *fraudulent financial statement, hexagon fraud theory*