

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji apakah terdapat pengaruh dari elemen *fraud star theory* dalam mendeteksi *fraudulent financial statement*. Variabel penelitian dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari *financial stability* dan *financial target* sebagai proksi dari *pressure*, *nature of industry* dan *ineffective monitoring* sebagai proksi dari *opportunity*, *auditor changes* dan *total accrual ratio* (TATA) sebagai proksi dari *rationalization*, *change of directors* sebagai proksi dari *capability*, serta *market to book ratio* (MBR) dan *real earning management* (REM) sebagai proksi dari *integrity*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan keuangan serta laporan keuangan tahunan perusahaan BUMN melalui *website* Bursa Efek Indonesia dan *website* masing-masing perusahaan. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan BUMN di Indonesia dengan periode pengamatan selama 7 tahun (2016-2022). Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* diperoleh sebanyak 154 sampel. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda dengan bantuan SPSS 25.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *financial target* dan *total accrual ratio* (TATA) berpengaruh terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, sedangkan *financial stability*, *nature of industry*, *ineffective monitoring*, *auditor changes*, *change of directors*, *market to book ratio* (MBR), dan *real earning management* (REM) tidak berpengaruh terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*.

Kata Kunci: *fraud star theory, fraudulent financial statement, BUMN*

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of fraud star theory elements in detecting fraudulent financial statements. The research variables in this study consist of financial stability and financial targets as a proxy for pressure, the nature of the industry and ineffective monitoring as a proxy for opportunity, change of auditor and total accrual ratio (TATA) as a proxy for rationalization, change of directors as a proxy for ability, as well as Market to Book Ratio (MBR) and Real Earning Management (REM) as proxies for integrity.

This study utilizes a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from financial statements and annual financial reports of state-owned companies available on the IDX and the websites of each company. The population in this study is state-owned companies in Indonesia, and the observation period is seven years (2016-2022). The sample was selected using the purposive sampling method with 154 samples. The research hypothesis was tested using multiple linear regression assisted by SPSS 25.

The findings in this study show that financial targets and total accrual ratio (TATA) affect fraudulent financial statements. However, financial stability, the nature of the industry, ineffective monitoring, auditor changes, change of directors, market-to-book ratio (MBR), and natural earnings management (REM) do not affect fraudulent financial statements.

Keywords: Fraud Star Theory, Fraudulent Financial Statement, SOEs