

ABSTRACT

Financial statement fraud is an intentional act in presenting financial information. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the presence of financial statement fraud using the fraud hexagon model, including stimulus, capability, collusion, opportunity, rationalization, and ego. The independent variable proxies in this study are financial stability, change of director, market performance, nature of industry, total accrual ratio, and frequent number of CEOs, measured using the fraud score model (f-score).

The objective of the study is to understand the influence of stimulus, capability, collusion, opportunity, rationalization, and ego on financial statement fraud in the Technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, both simultaneously and partially.

This descriptive research focuses on technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2022, using purposive sampling to select 20 companies, resulting in a total sample of 60 companies over a 3-year period. The data used are secondary data from the annual reports of the companies. The data analysis technique employed is panel data regression using EViews version 12.

The initial hypothesis of this research posits the existence of Financial Statement Fraud from the perspective of the Fraud Hexagon. Therefore, for future research, it is recommended to broaden the scope of the study and increase the sample size, particularly targeting technology companies facing financial statement fraud issues. Additionally, researchers can consider adding or utilizing alternative measurement tools.

Keywords: Fraud, Fraud Hexagon, F-Score model