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Research Article

Unveiling the Drivers of Financial Statement Fraud: The Roles of Financial Targets, Stability, External Pressures, Industry Traits, and Auditor Changes

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of Financial Targets, Financial Stability, External Pressure, Industry Characteristics, and Change of Auditor on Financial Report Fraud and its Review from an Islamic Perspective (Empirical Study on Food & Beverage Sub-Sector Companies Registered on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2018-2021) This research method uses quantitative research using secondary data in the form of Food&Bavarage Company Financial Reports from 2018 to 2021. The analysis used is a hypothesis with multiple linear regression data analysis methods. The results of this research show that the External Pressure variable influences financial report fraud. Meanwhile, the variables of Financial Target, Financial Stability, Industry Nature and Change of Auditor do not affect Financial Report Fraud. Managerial implications suggest that organizations should implement robust internal controls and governance frameworks to mitigate the risk of financial fraud. By closely monitoring financial targets and stability, managing external pressures effectively, understanding industry-specific risks, and ensuring the continuity and integrity of auditor relationships, companies can significantly reduce the likelihood of fraudulent financial reporting.

Keywords: Financial Targets, Financial Stability, External Pressure, Industry Nature, Auditor Turnover, Financial Statement Fraud

How to cite: Bahfen, M., Komala, L., (2025). Unveiling the Drivers of Financial Statement Fraud: The Roles of Financial Targets, Stability, External Pressures, Industry Traits, and Auditor Changes, *Research of Accounting and Governance (RAG) 3(2)*, 87-99

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1. Introduction

Financial reports are documents that provide insights into a company's current financial condition over a specific period. They serve as a summary of the recording process for financial transactions that occurred during the reporting period, fulfilling the accountability requirements of the entity owner. The management of the entity is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial reports (Farawansyah et al., 2024).

Such reports contain vital information for various stakeholders (Bahri, 2020). By analyzing a company's financial reports, interested parties can assess the organization's financial health (Murhadi, 2018). Consequently, financial reports are designed to assist management, investors, and other users in making informed decisions.

Financial reports are designed to convey information regarding an entity's financial position, performance, and cash flow, which is valuable for a wide range of users in making informed economic decisions (Bahri, 2020). When a company releases its financial reports, it naturally aims to present an optimally favorable view of its condition. This intention can drive companies to compete more aggressively, potentially leading to instances of fraud (Budiantoro, Santosa, et al., 2022).

Amris, one of the investors in AISA, revealed that the EY report on the company must have come as a shock to all parties, particularly the shareholders. In the situation involving PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera, this has been categorized as fraud related to financial statements. From this case, it can be concluded that financial statement fraud often occurs due to the desire to present financial reports positively, maintain a stable financial position, and meet company targets.

There are three main motivations for someone to commit fraud, or what is known as the Fraud Triangle: the existence of a condition where they have financial problems, so there is pressure and realizing that there is an opportunity (opportunity) to resolve the problem in secret by committing a breach of trust in their position. That they have this violation of trust can be carried out independently and considered normal behavior (rationalization) (Budiantoro et al., 2022).

Financial targets are risks that arise due to the high pressure that management must achieve. The demands to achieve targets and continue to provide financial reports in a stable position also create pressure on employees (Fitria & Sari, 2023)(Rahman et al., 2021). Therefore, management often manipulates the condition of the financial reports so that the condition of the company's financial reports becomes stable. Apart from that, a high change in the percentage of total assets also indicates manipulation of the financial reports (Rachmania, 2017).

Financial statement fraud does not only arise due to pressure exerted by internal and external parties of the company; it can also occur when the perpetrator gets the opportunity to carry out the action (Hasanah et al., 2024). Ineffective control over sales and receivables will provide opportunities for management to commit fraud in financial reports.

Rationalization is an act of justification carried out by someone who commits fraudulent financial reporting. This justification is carried out by internal company parties such as managers or company employees because they can freely control the company's inventory. This voluntary change of auditor sometimes raises public suspicion, so there are two possibilities for this decision: The company dismisses the auditor or the auditor deliberately resigns (Wafa & Ghazali, 2024)(Soraya & Haridhi, 2017).

The main problem in this study is the increasing risk of financial statement fraud influenced by internal and external pressures, such as excessive financial targets, financial instability, external pressure from third parties, industry characteristics that are susceptible to manipulation, and auditor changes. These factors provide opportunities for management to take manipulative actions in presenting financial statements in order to achieve the desired target or maintain the company's reputation.

We overcome this problem, this study aims to identify the influence of each factor on financial statement fraud and formulate mitigation steps that can be implemented by company management. The proposed alternative solutions include strengthening internal control, preparing realistic financial targets, strategically managing external pressures, and implementing independent and quality audit mechanisms. The results of this study are expected to provide practical contributions to companies in reducing the risk of fraud, increasing transparency, and maintaining the integrity

of financial statements.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis
Literature Review
Financial Report Fraud
Fraud is fundamentally a series of irregularities and illegal acts perpetrated by either external individuals or members within an organization, aimed at generating profit while causing harm to others. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) categorizes fraud into two main types: financial and non-financial. Examples of financial fraud include falsifying transaction records, manipulating transaction amounts, applying inconsistent accounting methods to artificially inflate or deflate profits, presenting assets in a manner that exaggerates their true value, and misrepresenting liabilities to make them appear smaller than they actually are (ACFE, 2020). Fraud, or deceit, is characterized by intentional actions or careless behavior executed for the benefit of the perpetrator, utilizing deceptive practices that can be conducted by individuals or groups, ultimately resulting in harm to others. Financial statement fraud specifically involves the presentation of financial reports that portray a more favorable situation than what actually exists (Cahyono & Nursanita, 2024).

Financial Targets
Financial Target is excessive pressure on management to achieve unrealistic profit targets. Financial Target is one element of pressure in fraud. This financial target becomes a pressure that comes from the company when the company sets excessive profit targets/achievements for management. Financial Target is the pressure to achieve the desired level of profit. In general, a company will financially have goals/targets to achieve, including reducing costs, increasing income and ultimately increasing profits. Financial Target is pressure to fulfill the company's desires to achieve high company targets and to help the company remain in a stable condition. Management will be said to have failed to meet the company's financial targets when the company's financial performance declines. This action is known as earnings management, which is the act of changing various types of financial information that will be disseminated to the public in the form of increasing profits to achieve certain targets. However, a common thread can be drawn from this debate, namely that both parties agree that earnings management is an effort to change, hide and delay financial information. ROA is a profitability ratio to assess the percentage of profit obtained by a corporation in relation to its resources and total assets (Arum et al., 2022). Return on Assets (ROA) or return on total assets is a ratio that shows the results (return) on the number of assets used.

Financial Stability
Monetary solidness is weight and is the most grounded driver for somebody or monetary administration to commit extortion. Money related steadiness is proxied by the rate alter in add up to resources due to one frame of control in budgetary reports carried out by administration related to the development of company resources. The FASB (Budgetary Bookkeeping Benchmarks Board) characterizes resources as financial benefits which will happen within the future that are gotten or controlled by a specific substance since of past exchanges or occasions. Add up to resources depict the riches possessed by the company. Add up to resources incorporate current resources and non-current resources. Since resources are the company's riches, to draw in investors intrigued, the show of add up to resources ought to continuously be in great condition. So, ACHANGE gets to be a intermediary for money related soundness. Resource abuse extortion is caused by the weight they confront, the capacity to rationalize the activities taken, and the capacity and inner self of the culprits, so resource abuse depends on the perpetrator's recognition and the quality of an entity's internal control mechanisms. Money related Solidness may be a circumstance that requires a company to pronounce that the company's monetary condition is in steady condition.

External Pressure
Outside weight is weight from exterior the company on benefits to pull in potential speculators, and this leads to the company's inspiration to control budgetary reports. Outside weight may be a

situation where administration tries to meet wants of the exchange/third parties and the commitment to pay obligations. In carrying out their operational exercises, companies need use, namely funding sources from outside parties such as loans, to extend benefits within the trade. Directors feel constrained to form unused advances or extra obligation so that the company can proceed to run easily. When supervisors feel constrained to require out loans/debts for company needs, supervisors often commit extortion so that the credit advance conditions can be met, particularly regarding the company's benefit level, which moreover influences the esteem of the obligation credit. The next level of debt can result in false money related reports happening since there's a exchange of hazard from capital proprietors and directors to banks or banks. To extend outside weight inside a company, you'll utilize the use proportion.

Nature of Industry
The nature of the industry could be a circumstance where dangers emerge for the company, which includes certain gauges and contemplations. The company employments the stipend strategy to gauge the parcel of its accounts receivable that cannot be collected. One shape of the nature of industry is the condition of the company's receivables. A great company will diminish and diminish the sum of the company's receivables and increment the company's cash stream receipts. The alter in receivables proportion can be seen by calculating receivables with deals for this year short the past year. The opportunity (Opportunity) to commit extortion is by and large seen by a person/perpetrator of extortion from a few pointers, for illustration, frail inner controls, inside educate, the nature of the industry or exercises of substances that have the opportunity to carry out false budgetary detailing through two things, specifically exchanges with altogether related party exchanges that are not a ordinary portion of the trade of the substance concerned, or with related substances that are not inspected or inspected by other KAPs and the budgetary position is so solid or the capacity to rule a specific industry or segment that permits the substance to impose certain terms or conditions to providers or clients. This supposition may be an sign of an out of line exchange between unequal parties (unseemly or non-arm length exchange) (Budiantoro et al., 2022).

Change of Auditor
Concurring to (Budiantoro, Nugroho, et al., 2022), an review is an examination carried out fundamentally and efficiently by an free party of budgetary reports that have been arranged by administration beside bookkeeping records and supporting prove, with the point of giving an conclusion on the decency of the budgetary reports. A individual carries out this activity. Evaluators. It is from their hands that we are able discover out that there are companies that commit money related extortion. In this manner, review quality is required to supply a quality conclusion on financial reports. An outside evaluator reviews the company's monetary reports and gives a supposition with respect to the decency of the financial articulations contained within the autonomous review report. Agreeing to Arens et al. (2017), changing evaluators or review turn may be a rule for keeping up freedom, specifically requiring pioneers and review accomplices to pivot review assignments after an indicated time constrain. Changing reviewers is changing Open Bookkeeping Firms. Inspector exchanging could be a alter of evaluator carried out by a client company due to required inspector revolution. To see how frequently companies carry out review turns utilizing counterfeit factors, to be specific sham factors which are utilized to speak to two distinctive categories, by setting the numbers "0" and "1" (Fitria & Sari, 2023).

Hypothesis
The Influence of Financial Targets on Financial Statement Fraud
Such conditions will put requests on administration to realize benefit targets that are at slightest the same as those gotten within the past year, in this way making administration propelled to commit acts of budgetary announcing extortion (Martyanyto and Daljono, 2018). Money related Targets have a positive impact on money related report extortion. This consider is additionally backed by inquire about. Based on the portrayal over, hypotension is proposed as takes after:
H1: Financial targets influence financial statement fraud

The Influence of Financial Stability on Financial Statement Fraud
The money related flimsiness experienced by companies invigorates administration to commit false acts in displaying their money related reports as an exertion to overcome budgetary conditions so that they show up steady (Miftahul, 2022). Agreeing to Lestari et al. (2022), budgetary soundness encompasses a positive impact on the event of false money related articulations. Money related steadiness impacts the occurrence of false monetary articulations. This finding is additionally upheld by inquire about by Listyaningrum (2017) and Anggraini (2021). Based on this depiction, the taking after theory is proposed:
H2: Financial stability influences financial statement fraud

The Influence of External Pressure on Financial Report Fraud
Outside weight is over the top weight for administration to meet the necessities or desires of third parties. The ought to obtain additional obligation or external sources of financing could be a weight that's frequently experienced by administration in a company to stay competitive, counting inquire about subsidizing and improvement or capital consumption (Yossi and Desi, 2018). Weight from outside parties makes companies attempt to draw in potential speculators by attempting to show great monetary execution or proportions and high profits by committing false acts (Novitasari et al., 2018). Outside Weight impacts monetary report extortion. This result is additionally upheld by Anggraini (2021) that Outside Weight impacts monetary report extortion. Based on this clarification, a speculation can be shaped:
H3: External Pressure influences Financial Report Fraud

The Influence of Industry Characteristics on Financial Statement Fraud
The financial environment and industry controls require companies to be able to carry out subjective appraisals in evaluating awful obligations. One frame of the nature of industry is the condition of the company's receivables. A great company will decrease and diminish the sum of the company's receivables and increment the company's cash stream receipts. Indriani and Terzaghi (2017) appear that the nature of the industry incorporates a noteworthy positive effect on monetary explanation extortion. This finding is additionally backed by investigate by Apriyani et al. (2019), specifically that the nature of the industry includes a positive and critical impact on extortion within the introduction of monetary reports. Based on this clarification, a speculation can be shaped:
H4: The nature of the industry has a positive effect on financial statement fraud

The Influence of Changing Auditors on Financial Statement Fraud
Alter of Reviewer is a trade of Open Bookkeeping Firms. Changing reviewers (alter in evaluator) is utilized by companies as a frame of killing follows of extortion (extortion path) found by the past reviewer. Concurring to Yossi and Desi (2018), Changes in reviewers have a positive impact on recognizing false monetary articulations. This finding is additionally upheld by investigate by Millenia et al. (2021), which states that changes in inspectors have a positive impact on money related report extortion. Based on this clarification, a speculation can be shaped:
 H5: Changes in auditors influence financial report fraud

Conceptual framework
The conceptual framework in this study explains the relationship between five independent variables, namely financial targets, financial stability, external pressure, nature of industry, and change of auditor, to the dependent variable, namely financial statement fraud. Change of auditor refers to the change of external auditors that can affect the level of supervision and audit quality. The relationship between these variables is explained through hypotheses (H1-H5), which aim to identify the significant influence of each factor on financial statement fraud. This conceptual framework provides a theoretical basis for research to test these relationships empirically. The conceptual framework of this research can be seen in Figure 1 below:
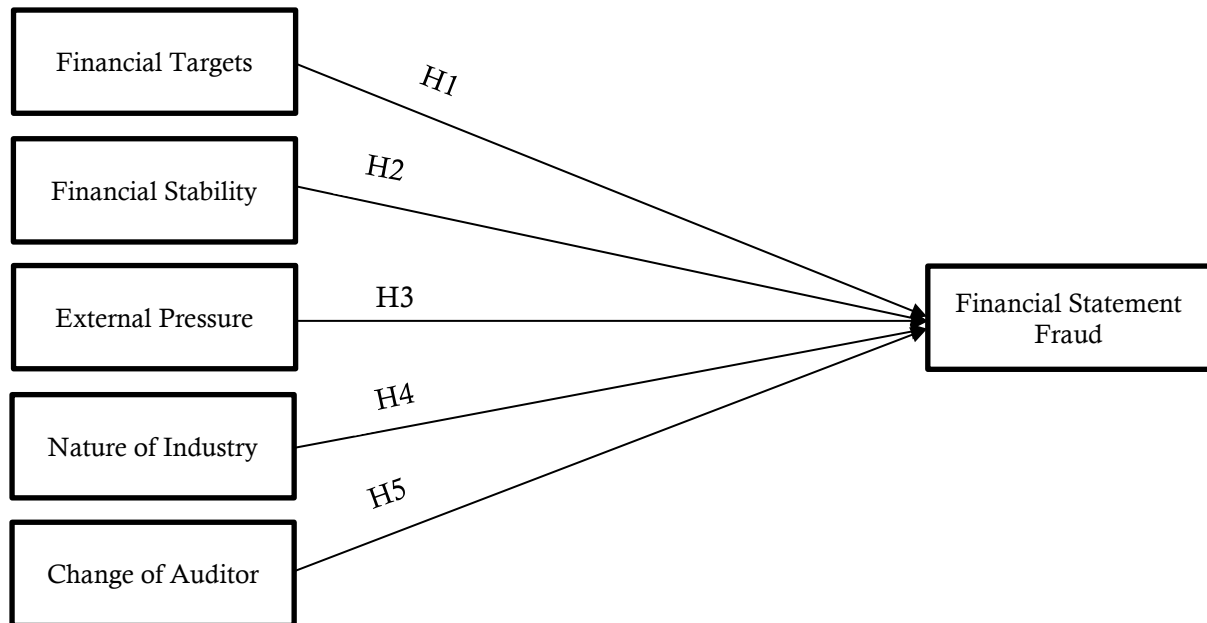
Figure 1. Conceptual framework

3. Data and Method

Types of research

This research is a type of quantitative research. Quantitative research is a research method based on positivistic (concrete data) research data in the form of numbers that will be measured using statistics as a calculation test tool related to the problem being researched to produce a conclusion. The variables used in this research consist of dependent variables and independent variables. The dependent variable in this research is fraudulent financial statements, while the independent variables used are Financial Targets, Financial Stability, External Pressure, Industry Nature, and Auditor Change.

Data Types and Data Sources

The data taken in this research is secondary data. The data source was obtained from the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) via the Indonesian Stock Exchange website, www.idx.co.id. The data in this research includes data on Food and Beverage companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange for the 2018-2021 period.

Data collection technique

Data collection by documentation or observation is a record of past events. Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main aim of research is to obtain data. The method used to obtain research data is through data collection techniques, namely observation. The data obtained can contain information about an object or past event, which is collected, recorded and stored in archives. The technique used in sampling in this research was purposive sampling. Data obtained from the official IDX website www.idx.co.id.

Population and Sample

A population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. A population indicates the entire group of people, events or things that are of interest in the investigation. The population in this research is 31 Food and Beverage Companies registered on the IDX in 2018-2021.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis will be carried out if the number of independent variables is at least two. Multiple linear regression analysis is used to test whether the independent variable influences the dependent variable simultaneously or partially. The multiple linear regression equation is as

follows:

$$Y = a + \beta1FT + \beta2FS + b3EP + \beta4NI + \beta5CA + e \qquad (1)$$

4. Results
Descriptive Statistical Analysis
Descriptive analysis is an analysis method that aims to describe something as it is. In this research, the independent variables will be explained based on each indicator. Researchers will analyze based on the mean and standard deviation results as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Financial Targets	46	-.067	.228	.07041	.067631
Financial Stability	46	-.124	1.040	.08195	.169630
External Pressure	46	.000	1.117	.33558	.275602
Nature of Industry	46	-.298	.382	.00497	.093376
Change of Auditor	46	0	1	.26	.444
Financial Statement Fraud	46	-4633725.633	6.872	-100733.066	68320.6286
Valid N (listwise)	46				

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the results of descriptive statistics in Table 1 on the Financial Target and External Pressure variables for Food & Beverage Companies in 2018 - 2021 shows that the data is distributed well and evenly because these variables have an average value (mean) > standard deviation.

Normality test
The normality test aims to determine whether the regression model's confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. Two ways to detect this are graphic analysis and statistical tests.
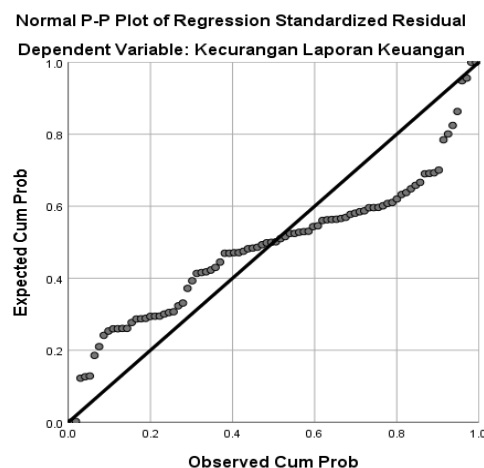

Figure 2. Normality Test

Based on Figure 2, the normal Probability Plot graph shows that the points spread are still outside the diagonal line and do not follow the direction of the diagonal line. So, it can be concluded that from the normality test, the regression model in this study does not meet the normality assumption or the data is not normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test
The results of the multicollinearity test are seen as follows by looking at the presence or absence of multicollinearity through the cut-off value that is commonly used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity, namely a tolerance value ≥ 0.10 or a VIF value ≤ 10.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-.335	.328		-1.021	.313
Financial Targets	1.151	2.294	.081	.502	.619
Financial Stability	1.409	.920	.250	1.523	.133
External Pressure	1.320	.556	.380	2.372	.023
Nature of Industry	-1.588	1.722	-.136	-.922	.362
Change of Auditor	.187	.323	.087	.579	.566

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test in Table 2, the Financial Target variable has a tolerance value greater than 0.10, namely 0.800.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The scatterplot graph looks at the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely ZPRED, and the residual SRESID. Detection of the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at whether there is a certain pattern on the scatterplot graph between SRESID and ZPRED that has been predicted. The results of the heteroscedasticity test show the scatterplot graph in Figure 3 below:
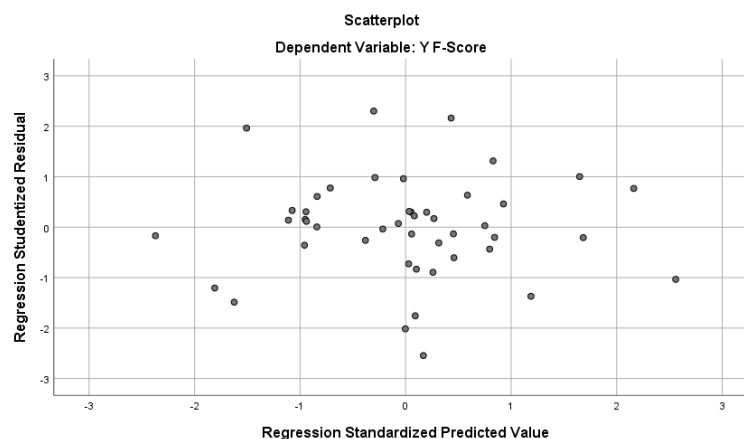
Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on Figure 3, the sample data is distributed randomly and does not form a particular pattern. Data is spread both above and below the number 0 on the Y-axis.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to test whether the independent variable influences the dependent variable simultaneously or partially. From data processing using the SPSS 26 for Windows program, the results obtained can be seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-.335	.328		-1.021	.313
Financial Targets	1.151	2.294	.081	.502	.619
Financial Stability	1.409	.920	.250	1.532	.133

External Pressure	1.320	.556	.380	2.372	.023
Nature of Industry	-1.588	1.722	-.136	-.922	.362
Change of Auditor	.187	.323	.087	.579	.566

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the result of the regression analysis, it is known that Financial Targets (p = 0.619) and Nature of Industrial (p = 0.362) do not have a significant influence on the dependent variable, with a significant value above 0.05

5. Discussion

The Influence of Financial Targets on Financial Statement Fraud

Based on the t factual test with respect to the impact of budgetary targets on monetary articulation extortion, it appears that the calculated t esteem includes a importance esteem. Based on the comes about of the t-statistical test, it demonstrates that the Monetary Target in part does not influence false monetary reports of Nourishment & Refreshment companies recorded on the IDX for 2018 - 2021. This result implies that no matter how expansive the Money related Target is, it does not impact fraud. The budgetary targets actualized by the company don't make weight for administration to commit extortion in money related reports. The comes about of this inquire about are in line with inquire, which states that Money related Targets don't influence false budgetary reports. Which states that money related targets impact false money related reports. The more prominent the Money related Target, which is proxied by ROA, the more prominent the event of fraud because the Money related Target actualized by the company is weight for management, which is able lead to false acts in budgetary reports by controlling benefits to induce ROA. the great one.

The Influence of Financial Stability on Financial Statement Fraud

Based on the t factual test with respect to the impact of money related solidness on budgetary explanation extortion, it appears that the calculated t esteem incorporates a noteworthiness esteem. Based on the comes about of the t-statistical test, demonstrate that Financial Stability mostly has no impact on extortion within the budgetary reports of the Nourishment & Refreshment company for 2018 - 2021. This ponder implies that no matter how huge the Money related Soundness is, it does not impact extortion. The comes about of this inquire about are in line with inquire, which state that Money related Soundness does not influence false monetary articulations. Investigation, which states that money related solidness impacts false budgetary reports. In these circumstances, administration can utilize resources to control monetary reports to pick up benefits by controlling the number of resources related to the company's resource development (Alter).

The Influence of External Pressure on Financial Report Fraud

Based on the t measurable test with respect to the impact of outside weight on budgetary report extortion, it appears the calculated t esteem and importance esteem. Based on the comes about of the t-statistical test Outside Weight somewhat affected the false monetary explanations of the Nourishment & Refreshment company in 2018 - 2021. This think about implies that the measure of the Outside Weight impacts the false monetary articulations of the Nourishment & Refreshment company in 2018 - 2021. This result is in line with the extortion triangle hypothesis which states that weight is one of the most components causing fraud. External weight, it got to meet third-party expectations or certain budgetary prerequisites, can persuade administration to control budgetary articulations to form them see superior. For case, a company may confront weight from banks to appear steady productivity in arrange to meet obligation reimbursement prerequisites or get unused subsidizing. These comes about emphasize that great administration of outside weight through open communication with partners, reinforcing corporate administration, and actualizing a strict inner control framework are important strategies to diminish the chance of extortion. This finding moreover bolsters past inquire about appearing that outside weight incorporates a noteworthy relationship with the event of extortion, emphasizing that observing outside weight ought to be a need in overseeing a company's money related hazard. Investigate comes about This is often too in line with inquire about conducted by Anggraini (2021) and is upheld by the hypothesis, Outside

Weight is one of the components of extortion, to be specific over the top weight confronted by administration to meet needs or desires.

The Influence of Industry Characteristics on Financial Statement Fraud

Based on the t factual test with respect to the impact of mechanical characteristics on budgetary explanation extortion, it appears the calculated t esteem and centrality esteem. Based on the comes about of the t-statistical test demonstrate that the nature of the industry somewhat has no impact on the false monetary explanations of the Nourishment and refreshment company for 2018 - 2021. The comes about of this inquire about are too in line with inquire, expressing that the nature of the industry, as proxied by receivables, does not impact money related articulation extortion. Moreover, typically opposite to inquire which states that the nature of the industry impacts monetary report extortion. The hypothesis put forward by the AICPA (2020) Nature of Industry is an entity's operations that give openings for extortion in money related announcing including subjective judgments or gauges on certain accounts.

The Influence of Changing Auditors on Financial Statement Fraud

Based on the t factual test with respect to the impact of changing reviewers on budgetary articulation extortion, it appears the calculated t esteem and noteworthiness esteem. Based on the comes about of the t-statistical test, it is demonstrated that the fractional alter of evaluator has no impact on the false money related articulations of the Nourishment & Refreshment company for 2018 - 2021. This finding implies that the alter of reviewer does not show false budgetary articulations. In addition, we recognize whether there was an alter of inspector at Nourishment & Refreshment companies in 2018-2021. The comes about of this investigation are in line with inquire, which states that changing inspectors does not influence budgetary articulation extortion since the inspector may be a boss. It is vital to have certain capabilities in conducting an audit of a company's budgetary articulations. Besides, this is often opposite to investigate which states that the nature of the industry impacts money related report extortion.

6. Conclusion

Based on the comes about of investigate or speculation testing and talk with respect to the Impact of Targets and Monetary Soundness, Outside Weight, Nature of the Industry, and Alter of Evaluators in Nourishment & Refreshment Companies in 2018 - 2021, the taking after conclusion was gotten: Monetary Targets don't influence fraudulent financial explanations within the company. Monetary Steadiness has no impact on false monetary reports within the company. Outside weight impacts Company Monetary Report Extortion. The nature of the industry does not influence false company budgetary articulations. Changing Evaluators does not influence False Company Monetary Reports. The comes about of the study show that of the five factors tried, as it were Outside Weight features a critical impact on budgetary explanation extortion. This result demonstrates that outside weights, such as the got to meet budgetary targets, keep up speculator certainty, or meet obligation prerequisites, make solid motivations for administration to control budgetary articulations. In the interim, other factors, such as financial targets, budgetary solidness, industry characteristics, and inspector changes, don't altogether influence the hazard of budgetary explanation extortion. The administrative suggestions of this investigate show that directors ought to center on a few vital angles to relieve the hazard of money related articulation extortion. Setting practical budgetary targets, keeping up company budgetary solidness, and overseeing outside weights well can decrease motivating forces to commit extortion.

Recommendation

In future inquire about, creators can utilize other divisions such as managing an account, mining or other broader segments for comparison. Future analysts can include intermediary factors from the extortion pentagon, such as regulation share proprietorship, quality of outside evaluators, and capital turnover, so that the scope of inquire about factors gets to be more extensive. Future inquire about can moreover utilize other estimations other than the F-Score for false budgetary explanations, such as the M-Score, to supply comparisons to make strides the quality of future inquire about.

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