

Pengaruh *Fraud Triangle* Berdasarkan SAS. No 99 Terhadap *Fraudulent Financial Statement*

(Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2010-2016)

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pengaruh *perspektif fraud triangle* yang diprosikan oleh SAS No. 99 terhadap *fraudulent financial statement* pada perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2010-2016. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh terdapat kenaikan tingkat *financial statement fraud* yang signifikan dari tahun 2012-2016 dari 7,6% menjadi 9,6% secara global dimana selama tahun 2012-2016 Indonesia menempati posisi kedua dalam jumlah kasus *fraud* yang telah terjadi di wilayah Asia Pasifik.

Teori *fraud triangle* menyatakan bahwa terdapat tiga kondisi yang menyebabkan terjadinya kecurangan pada laporan keuangan, faktor tersebut adalah *pressure, opportunity* dan *rationalization*. AICPA menerbitkan SAS No. 99 mengenai *Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit* yang akan digunakan untuk menentukan proksi dari perspektif *fraud triangle*, adapun proksi yang diteliti adalah *financial stability, external pressure, personal financial needs, financial targets, ineffective monitoring*, dan *rationalization*, proksi yang dapat digunakan untuk mengukur kecurangan laporan keuangan adalah *earnings management* yang diukur menggunakan *modified Jones model*.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dan verifikatif dengan melakukan sensus pada 44 perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar pada Bursa Efek Indonesia dengan melakukan 256 observasi selama tahun 2010-2016. Pengujian hipotesis menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda dengan model *unbalanced data panel*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *financial stability, external pressure, dan financial targets* berpengaruh secara positif signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, semakin tinggi tingkat *financial stability, external pressure, dan financial targets* maka semakin tinggi tingkat *fraudulent financial statement*. Sebaliknya *personal financial needs* dan *rationalization* berpengaruh secara negatif signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*, semakin tinggi tingkat *personal financial needs* dan *rationalization* maka semakin rendah tingkat *fraudulent financial statement*. Namun *ineffective monitoring* tidak terbukti memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*. Hasil pengujian secara simultan menunjukkan bahwa *financial stability, external pressure, personal financial needs, financial targets, ineffective monitoring*, dan *rationalization* mempunyai pengaruh signifikan terhadap *fraudulent financial statement*.

Kata Kunci: *fraud triangle, SAS No. 99, financial stability, external pressure, personal financial needs, financial targets, ineffective monitoring, rationalization, fraudulent financial statement*

The Effect of Fraud Triangle Based on SAS No. 99 to Fraudulent Financial Statement

(Empirical Study on Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Exchange Securities Year 2010-2016)

ABSTRACT

This research investigates the effect of fraud triangle perspective proxied by SAS No. 99 to the fraudulent financial statement on the banking companies listed in the Indonesia Exchange Securities 2010-2016. This research is motivated by a significant increase of financial statement fraud level in 2012-2016 from 7,6% to 9,6% globally where during 2012-2016 Indonesia occupies the second position in the number of fraud cases that have occurred in the Asia Pacific region.

The fraud triangle theory states three factors that leads to fraudulent financial statement, namely pressure, opportunity and rationalization. AICPA issued SAS No. 99 regarding the Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit to determine the proxies of fraud triangle's perspective which are financial stability, external pressure, personal financial needs, financial targets, ineffective monitoring, and rationalization. The proxy to detect fraudulent financial statements is earnings management that measured by modified Jones model.

The research method used was descriptive and verificative with conduct census of 44 banking companies that listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange with 256 observations during period 2010-2016. Hypothesis testing using multiple linear regression analysis with unbalanced data panel model.

The results shows financial stability, external pressure, and financial targets have a significant positive effect on fraudulent financial statement. The higher level of financial stability, external pressure, and financial targets, leads to higher of the fraudulent financial statement. In contrast the proxy personal financial needs and rationalization have a significant negative effect on the fraudulent financial statement. The higher of level personal financial needs and rationalization leads to lower of the fraudulent financial statement. However ineffective monitoring does not have a significant effect to the fraudulent financial statement. Furthermore the financial stability, external pressure, personal financial needs, financial targets, ineffective monitoring, and rationalization have simultaneously effect to the fraudulent financial statement.

Keywords: *fraud triangle, SAS No. 99, financial stability, external pressure, personal financial needs, financial targets, ineffective monitoring, rationalization, fraudulent financial statement*