Fair Value : Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Keuangan
Volume 4, Number 12, 2022
P-ISSN: 2622-2191 E-ISSN : 2622-2205
Open Access: https://journal.ikopin.ac.id/index.php/fairvalue

The effect of fraud diamond and financial stability on fraudulent financial statement with anti fraud as a moderating variable

Ujang Sutisna[1], Helmi Yazid[2], Tri Lestari[3]
[1,2,3]University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa
[1]ujangsutisna335@gmail.com , [2]helmiyazid@untirta.ac.id, [3]trilestari.untirta@gmail.com

Info Artikel
Sejarah artikel:
Diterima 26 Mei 2022
Disetujui 5 Juni 2022
Diterbitkan 25 Juli 2022

Keywords :
Fraud diamond; Financial stability; Fraudulent financial statement; Moderating variable; Banking

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of fraud diamond and financial stability on fraudulent financial statement with anti-fraud as a moderating variables in banking companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange 2016-2020. The sample used in this study is 28 companies. The data used is secondary data. The data analysis technique used is quantitative. Structural Equation Modeling is used as an analysis with the help of Smart SPSS software version 25. The results in this study indicate that pressure has no effect on fraudulent financial statements, opportunity has no effect on fraudulent financial statements, rationalization has effect on fraudulent financial statements, ability has no effect on fraudulent financial statements, financial stability has effect on fraudulent financial statements, anti-fraud has not moderate the relationship between pressure on fraudulent financial statements, Anti- fraud has not moderate the relationship between opportunity and fraudulent financial statements, Anti-fraud moderates the relationship between rationalization and fraudulent financial statements, Anti-frad does not moderate the relationship between ability and fraudulent financial statements, Anti-fraud moderates the relationship between financial stability and fraudulent financial statements.

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INTRODUCTION

Financial statements are results that are presented in a structured manner regarding the company's financial information in the accounting period that can be used to assess the financial position and describe the company's performance. Financial statements aim to provide information regarding the financial position, performance, and changes in financial position of a company that is useful for a large number of users in making economic decisions (Financial Accounting Standard No. 1 of 2018).

According to SAK (2018), there are four qualitative characteristics of financial reports, namely understandability, relevance, reliability and comparability. The information presented in the financial statements must be relevant in order it can be appropriate for decision- making process. In order to be useful, information should have reliability, information must be away from misleading, material errors and can be relied on by users as a sincere and honest representation of what it should be presented or that can reasonably be presented. The information presented will be more useful if it can be comparability. Users must be able to compare the company's financial statements between periods to identify trends in financial position and performance. Users must also be able to compare financial statements between companies to evaluate financial position, performance, and changes in financial position.

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners-ACFE in its Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud and Abuse (ACFE, 2014) found that around 77% of fraud was committed by individuals through departments such as accounting, operations, sales, executive or top management, customer service, purchasing and finance. In addition, there was an increase in most types of fraud, one of which was financial statement fraud by 9.0%, an increase from 2012 which was only 7.6% (ACFE, 2012). This figure is not too large when compared to the misuse of assets which reached 85.4%, but fraudulent financial statements caused the biggest financial impact.

There were several fraud phenomena discovered. In August 2020, the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE), which is the largest anti-fraud organization at the global level, released a Report to the Nations (RTTN) which recorded 2,504 fraud cases from 125 countries with a median loss

USD 8,300 per month and there are 29 cases of fraud in Indonesia. The US Department of Justice's lawsuit for the wrongful sale of subprime mortgage assets is not only experienced by Deutsche Bank. Previously, US investment bank giant JP Morgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, and Goldman Sachs have settled their lawsuits in the same case with the US Department of Justice. The fines paid by the banks were finally negotiated to be less, on the initial claim of US$ 12 billion. Deutsche Bank said it would try to negotiate the penalty figure to a mere US$5.4 billion. To date, efforts to negotiate the amount of the penalty requested by the Department of Justice have not yielded results (feb.ug.ac.id, 2020).

There are several cases of fraud that occurred in the banking industry, one of them is the Century Bank case. Century Bank issued a financial report that is considered misleading because of many material errors in it. In 2008, liquidity problems hit Century Bank. Boediono as the Governor of BI consulted with Sri Mulyani (Minister of Finance) regarding the actions that need to be taken regarding this matter. The Financial Sector Stability Committee (KSSK) then designated Century Bank as a Systemic Impact Failing Bank. Rescue measures via the Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) were also proposed. The KPK is suspicious of this special treatment and has started an investigation. In collaboration with the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), the results of the audit showed that there were various problems and serious irregularities in the process of saving Century Bank. Until now, the Century Bank case has not been completed and has even begun to drag a number of prominent figures in Indonesia. The fourth injection still came in February 2009 amounting to Rp. 1.55 trillion. The KPK is suspicious of this special treatment and has started an investigation. In collaboration with the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), the audit results showed that there were various problems and serious irregularities in the process of saving Century Bank. Based on the results of the audit, the DPR was also involved by proposing the right of inquiry to conduct further studies on the case.

Other case of fraud in Bank is in Bank Banten's net non-performing loan (NPL) ratio was 4.01 percent but was designated as a Bank Under Intensive Supervision (BDPI) by the OJK on June 19, 2019. Meanwhile, when Bank Banten's NPL net in 2018 was 4.92 percent, Bank Banten's condition was fine. M.Ojat Sudrajat said that in addition to the irregularities in the report on the ratio of non-performing loans in net or non-performing loans (NPL nett), his party also carried out further investigations against Bank Banten. As a result, it is suspected that there are fictitious loans whose value is above Rp. 150 billion from commercial credit types. Ojat said the credit was given by PT X as his initials (banten.bpk.go.id, 2020).

One of way to detect fraudulent financial statements is to use a fraud diamond. In the diamond fraud, individual traits and abilities play a major role in the occurrence of fraud. There are so many major frauds would not have occurred without people of individual competence. Although opportunities pave the way for fraud and incentives and rationalizations can draw people in that direction but one must have the ability to see the loophole to commit fraud as an opportunity and to take advantage of it, not just once, but continuously. Thus, fraud occurs because of the opportunity to do so, pressure and rationalization that makes people want to do it and individual abilities. Referring to the research conducted by Sihombing (2014), It is explained that the fraud diamond variable cannot be simply investigated, so it requires a proxy variable. This study uses pressure with the financial target proxy variable as proxied by ROA, financial stability is proxied by changes in total assets and external pressure is proxied by leverage ratio, opportunity with ineffective monitoring proxy variable is proxied by the ratio of independent commissioners, rationalization is proxied by auditor turnover, capability that is proxied by change of directors.

According to Karyono (2013) pressure can occur on employees (employee fraud) and management (management fraud). According to Loebbecke (1989) in Yendrawati et al. (2019) management allows manipulation if the growth is below the industry average. One of the factors of management committing fraud is financial pressure (Mansor & Abdullahi, 2015). So that management commits fraud to cover up bad financial conditions.

Opportunity is one of the factors that allows fraud or fraud to be carried out (Annisya, 2016). According to Karyono (2013) there are several factors that cause high fraud, namely limited access to information, inappropriate employee capabilities and lack of an audit trail. According to Elder (Arens, 2012) rationalization is the attitude or character that committing fraud is the right thing not the wrong thing. There are several factors that affect rationalization, namely meeting the demands of third parties in achieving profit targets that are too aggressive, management's failure to improve weak controls and to avoid large taxes, management justifies fraudulent actions (AICPA, 2002). Proxied through the Rationalization variable (rationalization).

According to Wolfe and Hermanson (2004) in Sorunke (2016) fraud will not occur without the right people and have the right abilities. The Board of Directors determines whether weaknesses in internal control lead to fraud. There are six components in this factor, namely first, a person's position or position in a company is an opportunity for someone to commit fraud.

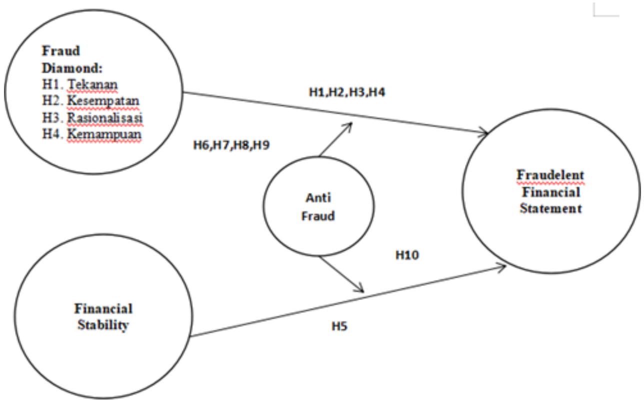
Financial stability can also put considerable pressure on management to maintain financial stability in the company. The pressure obtained from financial stability can provide an impetus to do things that should not be done by the company's management. When financial stability is threatened by the state of the economy, industry, and the situation of the operating entity, managers face pressure to commit fraudulent financial statements. Research on the relationship between financial stability has a positive effect on financial statement fraud, conducted by Pamungkas (2018) who found that financial stability has a positive effect on financial statement fraud.

Anti-fraud is the Bank's strategy in controlling fraud designed to develop, implement and improve anti-fraud compliance programs at the Bank, with reference to the process of fraud occurring and taking into account the characteristics and range of the potential for fraud, which are arranged in a comprehensive manner and implemented in the form of a control system. fraud.

In this study, a gap was found where the results of research that tested the fraud diamond factor that could affect financial statement fraud, such as research conducted by Diansari & Wijaya (2019), Yesiariani (2017), and Saputra (2017). Research on the relationship between financial stability has a positive effect on financial statement fraud (Kurniawan, 2017), while according to Norbarani (2012) there is no significant relationship between financial stability and financial statement fraud. This research is different from previous research by adding a financial stability variable to provide diversity in testing the fraudulent financial statement variable and the research year 2016 to 2020 in banking companies listed on the IDX.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK/RESEARCH MODEL

The research model will theoretically link between variables research, independent variable namely (financial stability) and (fraud diamond) that was consist of pressure, opportunity, rationalization, and ability, with the dependent variable (fraudulent financial statement) and moderating variable (anti fraud). The research model that describes this relationship is as follows:



METHOD

This study uses quantitative methods. Quantitative research is research based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical, with the aim of testing established hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2019). Meanwhile, the data sources used are secondary data in the form of financial reports and annual reports, from sample companies in 2016-2020. The data was obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The population used in this study were all banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016 - 2020. The number of samples taken in this study were 28 companies with the criteria as stated above which included 28 observations for the observation period in 2016-2020.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Agency theory is an economic theory that views the firm as a set of contracts among self-interested individuals. Agency relationship is created when a person (the principal) authorizes another person (the agent) to act on his or her behalf. Agency theory which is based on the relationship of principles, namely shareholders and agents, namely management or companies (Jensen & H. Meckling, 1976) in (Norbarani & Rahardjo, 2012). Agency theory, that each individual behaves in accordance with their respective interests and creates conflicting interests. However, this raises a problem, namely that agents have an interest in getting large compensation for the work of principals or shareholders who want a high return on their investment (Hanifa & Herry, 2015). This difference in objectives creates a conflict of interest or conflict between the agent and the principal. The relationship between the two can lead to a condition of information imbalance between the principal and agent or referred to as information asymmetry (Amara et al., 2013).

HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Pressure and Fraudulent Financial Statement (H1)

Companies are generally exposed to pressure from outside the company. The pressure is usually experienced by companies to meet additional sources of financing from outside the company with the aim of maintaining the company's condition so that it can compete with other companies, the research financing above is supported by research conducted by Persons (1995) and Lou & Wong (2009). This situation triggers a high risk as an indication of fraud in financial reporting. To carry out activities that can detect fraud in financial reporting, an experienced auditor is needed. The emergence of the intention of the manager to achieve the mission will bring up various ways and ideas to support the achievement of the mission (Zelin, 2018).

The Return on Assets (ROA) ratio can provide an overview for companies in seeing how the assets used obtain equivalent results. When the ROA results are higher, it shows a sign that the company's internal systems or management have worked effectively and efficiently (Skousen, Smith, & Wright, 2009). But also, when the ROA results are declared high, the chances of fraud within the company are also higher. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H1 : Pressure has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements

Opportunity and Fraudulent Financial Statement (H2)

Agency theory states that there is an asymmetric information imbalance between the owner of the company as the principal and management as the agent. Management knows more about the condition of the company than the owner of the company so that it creates opportunities for management to manipulate the financial statements.

Opportunities for fraudulent financial reporting can arise at any time, so the company's internal control and supervision is needed to anticipate the possibility of someone's opportunity to commit fraud. Statement on Auditing Standard No. 99 states that weak internal control or poor supervision (ineffective supervision) is the most frequent cause of opening opportunities for fraudulent financial statements. Ineffective management supervision or ineffective monitoring is a situation where the company does not have sufficient supervision to monitor the company's performance so as to provide room for management to commit fraud.

The opportunity variable (opportunity) with a proxy for the number of independent commissioners is believed to have an effect on fraudulent financial reporting, because in the research of Yusof et al (2016) Chyntia & Puji (2016), Marsellisa (2018) which shows that there is a significant relationship between opportunity for fraud detection financial statements. Based on the explanation above, the researcher hypothesizes that:
H2 : Opportunity has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements

Rationalization and Fraudulent Financial Statement (H3)

The concept of rationalization suggests that the perpetrator must be able to formulate some form of rationalization that is morally acceptable before engaging in unethical behavior (Mansor & Abdullahi, 2015). Rationalization allows fraudsters to view their illegal actions as acceptable. Reasons such as being tempted to commit fraud because they feel that their colleagues are also doing the same thing and do not receive sanctions for the fraudulent act can be justification for the fraud that occurred

(Zulaikha & Hadiprajitno, 2016). In the end, this rationalization action will only result in an announcement of the fraud that has occurred, especially if the fraud is carried out continuously.

Rationalization is an attitude that states that cheating is the right thing (Romney & Steinbart, 2014). This means that in achieving its goals, management justifies various ways, including committing fraud. The measurement uses total accruals (Sihombing & Rahardjo, 2014). The company's accrual value reflects the company's assessment and decision making (Noble, 2019). Because some accounts in total accruals require estimates such as expenses and in determining asset depreciation. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H3 : Rationalization has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements

Capability and Fraudulent Financial Statement (H4)

Capabilities are defined as a person's ability or strength to take advantage of the surrounding circumstances, where this ability is more directed at situations to trick the internal control system with the aim of legalizing things that are actually prohibited in an organization (Arles, 2014).

According to Wolfe and Hermanson , fraud will not occur without the right people and the right abilities. The Board of Directors determines whether weaknesses in internal control lead to fraud. There are six components in this factor, namely first, a person's position or position in a company is an opportunity for someone to commit fraud. The second component, intelligence, explains that taking advantage of internal control weaknesses by using the position or position and access they have.

The third component of the ego if someone has high self-confidence is not easily detected when committing fraud (Wolfe & Hermanson, 2018). The fourth component is coercion by directors on employees to participate in hiding fraud. The fifth component of fraud, when committing fraud will make a lie to convince stakeholders. The sixth component of pressure, committing fraud over a long period of time creates pressure and the risk of fraud being detected so that it creates pressure for the perpetrators (Wolfe & Hermanson, 2018). Proxied through the change of directors variable. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H4 : Capability has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements

Financial Stability and Fraudulent Financial Statement (H5)

Financial stability is the company's performance in maintaining or keeping the company's economic condition stable. Stable financial statement conditions will attract the views of investors and the public. If financial stability has problems, management will try to improve and maintain financial conditions so that they look good. This condition can put pressure on management to do various ways, including fraud in the financial statements. According to SAS No. 9 (2003) explained that managers face pressure to commit fraud and manipulate financial statements when the financial stability and profitability of their companies are threatened by economic conditions, industry, and other situations. Companies that experience growth below the industry average,

Management is often under pressure to manage the company so that the company remains stable. One of the circumstances that forces a company to display stable finances is the stable growth of company assets, so that it can trigger attractiveness for investors, creditors and other decision makers. This is what triggers management to commit fraud to cover up poor stability conditions (Nugraheni & Triatmoko, 2017). This is in line with the research of Sari (2016), Yulia & Basuki (2016), & Indriani (2017). Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H5 : Financial Stability has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements

Pressure on Fraudulent Financial Statements moderated with Anti-Fraud (H6)

Pressure is the desire or need to commit fraud. Opportunity is a weakness in a system so that the right person is very likely to exploit fraud. According to Karyono (2013) the urge to commit fraud can occur in employees (employee fraud) and management (management fraud). According to Loebbecke (1989) in Skousen et al. (2008) management allows manipulation if the growth is below the industry average. One of the factors of management committing fraud is financial pressure (Abdullahi et al., 2015). So that management commits fraud to cover up bad financial conditions. The results of this study support Faradila & Suyanto (2017), Rasiman & Rachbini (2018) which states that pressure is a factor that can be used to detect fraud in financial statements.

The internal audit mechanism is carried out with daily, weekly and monthly inspection procedures. Daily inspection is carried out by examining transactions that occur on that day. There is no routine daily reporting to the president director if deemed reasonable. Unless there are findings, a report will be made directly addressed to the president director. Weekly reports in the form of cash taking as well as carrying out inventory and monthly reports are mandatory in which the report is reported to the president director in order to see the performance of the company's operations. The role of internal audit for prevention and detection is an important component in assessing the effectiveness of the anti-fraud system implementation. So that this strategy can reduce fraud in the company. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H6 : Pressure has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements Moderated by Anti Fraud

Opportunity on Fraudulent Financial Statements moderated with Anti-Fraud (H7)

Opportunities for fraudulent financial reporting can arise at any time, so the company's internal control and supervision is needed to anticipate the possibility of someone's opportunity to commit fraud. Statement on Auditing Standard No. 99 states that weak internal control or poor supervision (ineffective supervision) is the most frequent cause of opening opportunities for fraudulent financial statements. Ineffective management supervision or ineffective monitoring is a situation where the company does not have sufficient supervision to monitor the company's performance so as to provide room for management to commit fraud. Opportunity variable with ineffective monitoring proxy is believed to have an effect on fraudulent financial reporting,

Internal audit has a role in supervising the manager so as not to take actions that can benefit himself so that an internal audit within the company can reduce fraud in the preparation of financial reports by the company's management. Lidiawati and Asyik (2016) state that the audit committee has a positive effect on financial statement fraud in companies that can minimize or weaken the opportunity for managers to commit accounting irregularities in preparing financial statements. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H7 : Opportunity has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements Moderated by Anti Fraud

Rationalization on Fraudulent Financial Statements moderated with Anti-Fraud (H8)

This concept suggests that in the process of initiating, a criminal must convey various types of morally acceptable behavior that will be used to rationalize his ideas before committing an offence. Rationalization refers to the perpetrator's belief that the dishonest and unethical behavior committed is something other than a criminal activity (Abdullahi & Mansor, 2016). The results of the study show positive evidence that banking companies during the year of observation, namely in 2015-2019, made efforts to increase company profits. Earnings management is carried out by increasing profits that occur because of the possibility of optimistic management in reporting their performance, namely by recognizing future income into current income (Septriani & Handayani, 2018).

According to Sukirman & Sari (2013) rationalization is a justification for the action to be taken. The perpetrators of fraud will usually look for various rational reasons to identify their actions. The higher the rationalization owned by the management, the greater the level of accounting irregularities. One way management justifies it is by making changes to the auditor in auditing the financial statements. One of the tasks of internal audit is to provide recommendations to the board of commissioners regarding the appointment of auditors so that the existence of an audit committee can reduce financial statement fraud. Lidiawati and Asyik (2016) stated that the audit committee has a positive effect against fraudulent financial statements. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H8 : Rationalization has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements Moderated by Anti Fraud

Capabilities on Fraudulent Financial Statements moderated with Anti-Fraud (H9)

The replacement of the Board of Directors is one of the methods used by management to improve the company's performance, one of which is by changing the board of directors because the new directors are considered more competent. But new directors need time to adapt to the company so that the initial performance produced is less than optimal (Devi et al., 2016). In diamond fraud, individual traits and abilities play a major role in the occurrence of fraud. Many frauds - major frauds will not occur without people who have individual skills or capabilities.

The results of research by Saputra & Kusumaningrum (2017), Septriani & Handayani (2018) & Putri (2015) which state that directors have the ability to commit fraud, because they are considered to know the gaps and are good at seeing opportunities in certain functions that have the potential to commit fraud. Fraud that is often done by directors is earnings management.

The ability of the agent will affect the agent in committing fraud against the financial statements. Fraud will not occur without the presence of the right people. The higher the management's ability to manage financial statements, the more likely management is to commit fraud. The quality of the report is influenced by the quality and characteristics of the internal audit. The Board of Directors has special abilities in committing fraud such as earnings management and the application of certain accounting policies in accordance with its objectives, by influencing managers and other subordinates to be able to follow the aims and objectives. But in line with research (Febrianto et al., 2014). Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H9 : Capability has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements Moderated by Anti-Fraud

Financial Stability on Fraudulent Financial Statements moderated with Anti-Fraud (H10)

Financial stability reflects how financially stable a company is. When the company is in a stable state, it will attract many investors and creditors to support the company's activities (Apriliana & Agustina, 2017). On the other hand, if the financial condition of a company is declared unstable, there will be pressure on the management where the daily process of activities is disrupted or funds are hampered to invest in previously designed fields (Zelin, 2018). The results of research conducted by Pamungkas (2018) found that financial stability had a positive effect on financial statement fraud. This shows that the threatened condition of financial stability will make managers do everything possible, including manipulating financial statements. According to Sihombing (2014) financial stability is a condition that describes the company's financial condition in a stable condition. Managers will have pressure to manipulate financial statements whose financial stability is threatened. Internal audit has a role in supervising the manager so as not to take actions that can benefit himself so that the existence of an internal audit in the company can reduce fraud in the preparation of financial reporting. Based on the explanation above, this research hypothesizes that:
H10 : Financial Stability has a positive effect on Fraudulent Financial Statements Moderated by Anti Fraud

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Normality test

Table 1 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		140
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	430.397.960
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.158
	Positive	.158
	Negative	-.143
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.116
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.166

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2022

The results of the normality test in Table 1 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, show that the significant value of Asmyp.sig (2- tailed) 0.166 greater than 0.05. So based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test in the table above, it can be concluded that the analyzed data is normally distributed.

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test aims to test whether there is a correlation in the linear regression model between the nuisance error in period t and the nuisance error in period t -1. If there is a correlation, it is called an autocorrelation problem. To see there, used the Durbin-Watson test (DW test). The results of the autocorrelation test can be in the table 2 below:

Table 2 Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.601[a]	.361	.288	454.195	2.116

b. Predictors: (Constant), X5, X2, X1, X3,X4

c. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2022

Based on table 2 the results of the regression analysis obtained a DW value of 2.116 with k'=4 and N= 140 with a Du value of 1.7830 and a DW value smaller than 4-Du and the value of 4-Du is 4-1.7200 = 2.217 So that the result is 1.7830 < 2.1116 < 2.217, then it can be concluded that the variables X1 to X5 do not have autocorrelation problems and can carried out in the next test.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found the existence of correlation between independent variables. In a good regression model there should be no correlation among the independent variables. To see if there is collinearity in this study, then can be seen by analyse the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and the value of tolerance. To find out whether there is multicollinearity, it can be seen from the tolerance value or VIF contained in each variable as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3 Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
1	X1	.772	1.295
	X2	.883	1.133
	X3	.836	1.196
	X4	.769	1.300
	X5	.883	1.133

d. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2022

Based on the output results in table 3 coefficient, the tolerance value for the X1. Variable is obtained until X5 is greater than 0.10. For the value of VIF pad variable X1 to X5 is smaller than 10.00. So it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test in this study used the Glejser test. Test this proposes to regress the absolute value of the residual to the independent variable (Ghozali, 2018). The results of heteroscedasticity testing using the Glejser test can be seen in Fig the table 4 below:

Table 4 Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	12.933	6.059		2.134	.038
	X1	7.690	11.294	.096	.681	.500
	X2	9.319	7.116	.173	1.310	.197
	X3	1.834	2.492	.100	.736	.466
	X4	4.584	1.236	.525	3.708	.128
	X5	.219	1.197	.024	.183	.855

e. Dependent Variable

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2022

Based on table 4 cofficient above, it clearly shows that all independent variables have sig value. 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that in this regression model there is no heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression method, which is the method used to test the effect of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable with a measuring scale or ratio in a linear equation (Indriantoro and Supomo, 2002). Regression analysis results multiple linearity can be seen in table 5 below:

Table 5 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	18.385	9.790		1.878	.000
	TK (X1)	17.046	18.248	.128	.934	.335
	KS (X2)	11.145	11.498	.124	.969	.338
	RS (X3)	6.161	4.026	.202	1.530	.001
	KM (X4)	7.020	1.998	.483	3.514	.133
	FS (X5)	1.480	1.935	.098	.765	.004

f. Dependent Variable: FFS (Y)

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2022

Based on table 5 the value of constant (a) is 18.385, the value of KM (b1) is 17.046, KS (b2) of 11,145, RS (b3) of 6,161, KM (b4) of 7,020 and the size of FS (b5) of 1.480 with these values the regression equation is as follows:

Y = a + b1 TK (X1) + b2 KS (X2) + b3 RS (X3) + b4 KM (X4) + b5 FS (X5) + e

Y = 18,385 a + 17,046 TK + 11,145 KS + 6,161 RS + 7,020 KM + 1,480 FS + 4,54195 e

The test results of each independent variable on the dependent variable it can be seen that,

1. Pressure variable has a positive regression coefficient of 17.046 with p-value (sig) 0.335 > 0.05.
2. Opportunity variable has a positive regression coefficient of 11.145 with a P-value (sig) 0.338 > 0.05.
3. The Rationalization variable has a positive regression coefficient of 6.161 with a p-value 0.001 > 0.05.
4. Ability variable has a positive coefficient of 7.020 with p-value 0.133 > 0.05.
5. stability variable S has a positive coefficient of 1.480 with p-value 0.004 < 0.05.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been described in the previous chapter, the conclusions that can be drawn from this research are as follows: (1) Pressure has no effect on the Fraudulent Financial Statement. The results of data processing explained the results of regression analysis that the pressure variable had a significance value of 0.335 greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.335 > 0.05). (2) Opportunity with a significance value of 0.338 is greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.338 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the opportunity variable has no effect on the fraudulent financial statement, so the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected. (3) Rationalization with a significance value of 0.001 is smaller than a significance level of 0.05 (0.001<0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the rationalization variable affects the fraudulent financial statement, so the second hypothesis (H3) is accepted. (4) Capability with a significance value of 0.133 is greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.133 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the ability variable has no effect on the fraudulent financial statement, so the second hypothesis (H4) is rejected. (5) Financial stability with a significance value of 0.004 is smaller than a significance level of 0.05 (0.004 > 0.05). (6) Anti-fraud moderates the effect of pressure on the fraudulent financial statements with a significance value of 0.123, which is greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.123 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the anti fraud variable does not moderate the relationship between pressure on fraudulent financial statements, so the sixth hypothesis (H6) is rejected. (7) Anti-fraud moderates the effect of opportunity on the fraudulent financial statements with a significance value of 0.059, which is greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.059 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the anti fraud variable does not moderate the relationship between opportunity and fraudulent financial statements, so the seventh hypothesis (H7) is rejected. (8) Anti-fraud moderates the effect of rationalization on the fraudulent financial statements with a significance value of 0.006 greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.006 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the anti fraud variable moderates the relationship between rationalization and fraudulent financial statements, hence the eighth hypothesis (H8) rejected. (10) Anti-fraud moderates the effect of capability on the fraudulent financial statements with a significance value of 0.740 greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.740 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the anti fraud variable moderates the relationship between ability to fraudulent financial statements, so the ninth hypothesis (H9) is rejected. (11) Anti-fraud policies moderate the effect of financial stability on the fraudulent financial statements with a significance value of 0.003 greater than a significance level of 0.05 (0.003 > 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the anti fraud variable moderates the relationship between financial stability and fraudulent financial statements, so the tenth hypothesis (H10) is accepted.

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