

Crowe's Fraud Pentagon Theory Review of Fraudulent Financial Statements with Audit Committee Moderation

Wulan Retnowati¹, Erwin Saraswati² & Wuryan Andayani³

¹Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.

^{2&3}Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Brawijaya.

A This study aims to analyze the Pentagon fraud theory in detecting fraud in financial statements
B with the audit committee as a moderating variable. This study's population is manufacturing
S companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020. The research sample is 198
T consisting of 66 company annual reports for three years. The analysis technique used in this
R study is multiple linear regression and uses the MRA (Moderating Regressionssion Analysis)
A method through IBM SPSS version 26 software. The result showed that the variables of
C pressure and arrogance had an influence on fraud in financial statements, while the variables
T of opportunities, rationalization and competence did not. Pressure and opprtunities variables
have an effect on fraud in financial statements after being moderated by the audit committee
variables, while the rationalization, competency and arrogance variables have no effect.
Practical benefits for stakeholders as a source of information regarding factors that can be
detected as a cause of fraud in financial statements. That is expected to avoid or minimize
fraud and fraudulent financial statement, which can later develop and harm many parties,
especially business people. The diffrence between this study and previous research lies in
using variables, research periods and measurements that previous researchrs have not carried
out.

Keywords: Fraud Pentagon Theory, Financial Statements, Audit Committee, Moderating Regression Analysis.

1. Introduction

Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 99 (2002) has described the difference between the two types of misstatement, namely error (error) and fraud (fraud). Errors are described as accounting errors that are made unintentionally and are caused by inaccurate measurement calculations, estimates, and interpretations of accounting standards. The second category is fraud, an accounting error done intentionally to obtain personal gain or a particular group. The practice of financial reporting that contains fraud is often called fraud. The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) point out that fraud is any attempt to deceive others with the aim of gaining personal gain. Fraud in financial statements is a significant problem that cannot be underestimated. Currently, various cases of financial statement fraud are still common. The latest case regarding financial statement fraud was carried out by PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) in 2019. Garuda Indonesia's management was found to have committed public fraud in the company's annual Financial Position Report, namely 2018. That was conveyed by the Almud Coordinator (Youth Alliance for Democracy), namely Fadhli. PT Garuda Indonesia (Persero) recorded a profit of around IDR 11 billion in December 2018, even though in 2017, it experienced a loss of up to IDR 3 trillion. The clarification said that losses in 2017 could be turned into profits in 2018. However, in 2018 the rupiah exchange rate weakened, and world oil prices were also unstable, so the previous reasoning made no sense (Putra, 2019).

Furthermore, Crowe Howarth proposed the latest fraud theory model, the "Fraud Pentagon Theory," in 2011 by adding arrogance to his research. This theory is a refinement of Creese's "Fraud Triangle Theory" and Wolfe's "Fraud Diamond Theory". Crowe's fraud pentagon theory is a theory that states that five elements underlie a person committing fraud and fraud, namely opportunity, pressure, rationalization, competence, and arrogance. The fraud pentagon put forward by Crowe's fraud pentagon theory is far more complete than similar theories such as the fraud triangle and fraud diamond theories.

In Apriliana and Agustina's research (2017), the Pentagon fraud factor was proxied into several variables. With the conclusion of the nine independent variables, only three variables affected fraud in financial statements. These three variables are financial stability (a proxy for the element of pressure), the quality of external auditors (a proxy for the element of rationalization), and the frequent number of CEOs (a proxy for the element of arrogance). This research is in line with Hidayah and Saptarini (2019) and Khinanti and Setiawati (2020), who also conclude that opportunity factors and capability factors do not have a positive effect on the occurrence of fraud in financial statements. Whereas in the research, Damayani et al. (2017), Faradiza (2018), and Alfina and Amrizal (2020) concluded that the opportunity factor and capability factor are factors that influence the occurrence of fraud in financial statements.

The difference between this research and previous studies lies in using variables, research objects, research periods, and measurements that previous researchers have not widely used. This study uses data on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2018-2020.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

According to Crowe, arrogance is an attitude of superiority over the rights one has and feels that internal controls or company policies do not apply to him. Horwath (2011) suggests that there are five elements of arrogance from a CEO perspective, as follows (Suryandari, 2019); 1) Big ego, e.g., the CEO looks like a celebrity rather than a business person; 2) They consider that internal control does not apply to them; 3) Having disruptive behavior characteristics; 4) Having an authoritarian leadership style; 5) Have a fear of losing position and status. The Fraud Pentagon Theory Approach concluded that financial targets proxied by ROA could explain the pressure factor on state-owned companies in increasing the risk of fraudulent financial statements. This conclusion aligns with the research results by Cahyanti (2019) and Jaya and Poerwono (2019). Meanwhile, Alfina and Amrizal's research (2020) states that the financial target variable has a negative but insignificant effect on fraudulent financial statements. That is, the higher the rate of return on company assets, the less likely management is to commit financial statement fraud. Vice versa, if the company's ROA is getting smaller, it is more likely that management will commit fraud in its financial statements.

Pressure has a Positive Effect on Fraud in Financial Statements

Opportunity is one of the elements in the Fraud Crowe's Pentagon to detect fraudulent financial statements that can be measured by the Nature of Industry, Ineffective Monitoring, and Organization Structure. Then based on Cahyanti's research (2019), Jaya and Poerwono (2019); Alfina and Amrizal (2020) concluded that the nature of the industry has a positive effect on fraud in financial reports. In line with this study, the opportunity variable is proxied by the nature of the industry, so the hypothesis is as follows:

Opportunity has a Positive Effect on Fraud in Financial Statements

Rationalization (rationalization) is one of the elements in the Fraud Crowe's Pentagon to detect fraudulent financial statements that Auditor Change and Audit Opinion can measure. Then based on Maharani's research (2017), Puspitha and Yasa (2018) concluded that change in auditors positively affects fraud in financial reports. In line with this study, the variable rationalization (rationalization) is proxied by the change in auditors, so the authors develop a research hypothesis for elements of rationalization (rationalization) as follows:

Rationalization has a Positive Effect on Fraud in Reports Finance

Capability is one of the elements in the Fraud Crowe's Pentagon to detect fraudulent financial statements that can be measured by Change in Directors. Then based on the research of Riandani and Rahmawati (2018), Puspitha and Yasa (2018); Hidayah and Saptarini (2019) concluded that change in directors has a positive effect on fraud in financial reports. In line with this research, the capability variable is proxied by the change in directors, so the authors develop a research hypothesis for the capability element as follows:

Capability has a Positive Effect on Fraud in Reports Finance

Arrogance is one of the elements in the Fraud Crowe's Pentagon to detect fraudulent financial statements, which can be measured by the Frequent Number of CEO's Pictures and Dualism Positions. Then based on research by Apriliana and Agustina (2017), Puspitha and Yasa (2018); Triastuti et al. (2020) concluded that the frequent number of CEO pictures has a positive effect on fraud in financial statements. In line with this research, the arrogance variable is proxied by the frequent number of CEO pictures, so the research hypothesis for the element of arrogance is as follows:

Arrogance has a Positive Effect on Fraud in Financial Statements

Financial targets put excessive pressure on management to achieve financial targets set by directors or management (Listyaningrum et al., 2017). Individuals within the company try to increase sales to achieve financial targets. However, this target is difficult to achieve, thus encouraging individuals to use other methods in order to achieve it, namely manipulating data in financial reports (Jao et al., 2020). An audit committee that oversees a company's management, including overseeing financial reporting activities, can reduce fraudulent acts in financial reports.

The audit committee can moderate Pentagon fraud against fraud in reports finance

3. Method

This study's population is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020. The research sample is 198 consisting of 66 company annual reports for three years. The analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regressions and uses the MRA (Moderating Regression Analysis) method through IBM SPSS version 26 software.

The variable of fraud in the financial statements (fraudulent financial statements) in this study is proxied by earnings management. Earnings management can be defined as an intervention activity in the preparation of financial statements by increasing, decreasing, or leveling profits in the current period (Annisa and Hapsoro, 2017). Earnings management can be measured by discretionary accruals using the Modified Jones Model. The following is the discretionary accruals equation using the Modified Jones Model:

$$DAit = TAit/Ait-1 - [\alpha_1(1/Ait-1) + \alpha_2(\Delta REVit - \Delta RECit/Ait-1) + \alpha_3(PPEit/Ait1)] + \varepsilon$$

In this study, the independent variables (dependent variables) that will be examined are financial target variables, financial stability variables, nature of industry variables, ineffective monitoring variables, change in auditor variables, quality of external audit variables, change in directors variables, frequent number variables of CEO's picture, and variable dualism position. In this study, the audit committee variable is measured by calculating the total audit committee members during the 2018-2020 period in a company.

4. Findings and Discussion

Multiple linear regression analysis in this study was used to examine the effect of the financial target, change in auditor, change in director, and frequent number of CEO's picture variables on fraud in financial statements and to test the effect of the financial target, change in auditor, change in director, frequent number variables. of CEO's picture of fraud in financial statements if moderated by the audit committee variable.

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

Coefficients						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.420	.131		-4.502	.000
	Financial Target (X1)	.606	.331	.150	1.432	.013
	Nature of Industry (X2)	-4.648	3.764	-.761	-1.766	.069

	Change in Auditor (X3)	-.048	.036	-.372	-1.330	.165
	Change in Director (X4)	.063	.031	.636	2.234	.020
	Frequency Number of CEO's Pict (X5)	.085	.033	.710	2.496	.010
	X1_MO	.151	.078	.122	2.089	.027
	X2_MO	1.101	.457	.145	2.527	.007
	X3_MO	.565	.678	.281	.982	.317
	X4_MO	-.234	.108	-.840	-3.095	.002
	X5_MO	-.045	.035	-.349	-1.282	.101
a. Dependent Variable: Fraud in Financial Statements (Y)						

(Source: Data Processed by SPSS, 2022)

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis test in Table 4.13, the regression equation can be obtained as follows:

$$FFS = -0.420 + 0.606ROA - 4.648REC - 0.048ACHANGE + 0.063DCHAN + 0.085CEOPIC + .151ROA_KA + 1.101REC_KA + 0.565ACHANGE_KA - 0.234DCHANGE_KA - 0.045CEOPIC_KA + e$$

Furthermore, for the hypothesis test table (t-test), as shown in Table 1 before, it can be concluded that several statements are as follows:

The first hypothesis (H1) The results of the significance value for the target financial variable are $0.013 < 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, then the pressure variable as measured by the financial target has a significant positive effect on the fraud variable in the financial statements; The results of this study support the Pentagon fraud theory, which explains that the element of pressure can influence the occurrence of fraud in financial statements. The pressure to always show a high rate of return on assets in the company's financial statements will influence management to continuously increase the company's sales value in any way, including manipulation of financial statements. That is also in line with the research results of Cahyanti (2019), Jaya and Poerwono (2019), and Mumpuni and Jatiningsih's research (2020) which state that financial targets proxied by ROA can explain the pressure factor on BUMN companies in increasing the risk of fraudulent financial statements.

The second hypothesis (H2) The results of the significance value for the nature of the industry variable are $0.069 > 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, then the opportunity variable, as measured by the nature of the industry, has no effect on the fraud variable in the financial statements; because the average value of changes in company receivables from the previous year does not affect the company's cash turnover that is used for its operational activities so that the ratio of changes in trade receivables cannot show management committing financial statement fraud. So it can be concluded that the results of this study do not support the theory of fraud, which states that Opportunity elements can affect fraud in financial statements. This study's results align with Khinanti and Setiawati's (2020) study, which concluded that the nature of industry variables had no effect on financial statement fraud.

The third hypothesis (H3) The significance value for the change in auditor variable is $0.165 > 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, the rationalization variable, as measured by the change in auditors, does not affect fraudulent variables in financial statements because changes in auditors or KAP in examining financial reports are not an attempt to cover up company fraud. However, the company is not satisfied with the performance of the previous auditors. With these assumptions, the company wants a more competent auditor in order to improve the company's performance in the future. As for the change of auditors in several study samples, KAP auditors in the non-big Four or non-big Ten categories were replaced with more well-known independent auditors such as KAP in the

big four or big ten categories. So it can be concluded that the results of this study do not support the theory of fraud, which states that elements of rationalization can affect fraud in financial statements. This study's results follow the results of Mumpuni and Jatningsih's research (2020), showing that the change in auditor variable has no effect and cannot explain or predict fraud variables in financial reports. That can be caused by several factors, including only a few companies that change auditors during the research span.

The fourth hypothesis (H4) The results of the significance value for the change in the director variable are $0.020 < 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, the ability variable as measured by the change in director has a significant positive effect on fraudulent variables in the financial statements due to the privilege of the directors who can control the company's internal so that the directors have much information including weaknesses in the management system and other internal company systems. That way, the directors can more easily develop strategies to commit fraud. The change of directors is suspected of replacing directors who made mistakes, including indications of committing fraud. So it can be concluded that the results of this study support the Pentagon fraud theory that the ability variable can influence the occurrence of fraud in financial statements.

Fifth hypothesis (H5) The results of the significance value for the frequent number of CEOs' picture variables are $0.010 < 0.05$. with a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, the arrogance variable, measured by the frequent number of CEO pictures, significantly positively affects fraudulent variables in financial statements. Based on the results of this study, which shows that H_0 is rejected, it illustrates that the more often the CEO's photo appears in the company's annual report; it will affect the fraud in financial statements. This research is in line with Triastuti et al. (2020), who concluded that the results of data analysis show that the variable number of CEO images affects financial fraud. That is also in line with the conclusions in the results of research by Apriliana and Agustina (2017) and Puspitha and Yasa (2018), which state that high levels of arrogance can lead to fraud because the CEO's arrogance and superiority make the CEO feel that internal control will not apply to him. Because of the status and ACFE Indonesia (2016). Indonesian Fraud Survey, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners.

Furthermore, the results for moderating the sixth hypothesis (H6), The significance value for the financial target variable, moderated by the audit committee variable, is $0.027 < 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, the audit committee variable can moderate the effect of the pressure variable as measured by the financial target in a positively significant way on the fraud variable in the financial statements. In this way, it can be concluded that the audit committee moderation variable can weaken the influence between the pressure variable and the independent variable. Financial targets put excessive pressure on management to achieve financial targets set by directors or management (Listyaningrum et al., 2017). An audit committee that oversees a company's management, including overseeing financial reporting activities, can reduce fraudulent acts in financial reports. This research is in accordance with research conducted by Imawan (2020) concluded that the pressure variable, as measured using Financial Stability, External Pressure has a positive effect on fraud in financial reports after being linked to the audit committee as the moderating variable.

Seventh hypothesis (H7) The results of the significance value for the nature of the industry variable, moderated by the audit committee variable, is $0.007 < 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\%$. So the audit committee variable can moderate the influence of the pressure variable as measured by the nature of the industry in a positively significant manner towards fraudulent variables in financial reports. This research is in contrast to the results of Imawan's research (2020), Dewi and Anisykurillah (2021), who concluded that there is an opportunity variable that has a negative effect after being moderated by the audit committee variable. The results obtained in this study show that the opportunity variable that the audit committee variable moderated can weaken the hypothesis before moderation is carried out. The audit committee, which knows that a subjective assessment is required for bad debts and absolute inventory accounts, can review this. So the more audit committee members, the more effective it will be in strengthening the company's management so that there is no opportunity for manipulation because there is an audit committee that will review or review matters that are their responsibility, including financial reports.

The eighth hypothesis (H8), The results of the significance value for the change in the auditor variable, moderated by the audit committee variable, is $0.317 > 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\%$, the

audit committee variable cannot moderate the influence of the pressure variable as measured by the change in auditors on fraudulent variables in the financial statements, as explained in hypothesis 3 (third) that a change of auditor is not an attempt to cover up/eliminate traces of fraud found by the previous auditor. However, the company wants a better auditor because they are not satisfied with the performance of the previous auditor. Therefore changes in the auditor or KAP in examining financial statements cannot detect fraud in financial reports. The audit committee, which has a supervisory function over the company's management, cannot influence the relationship between the two. This research does not align with Dewi and Anisykurillah (2021) moderating the audit committee with the quality of external auditors and stating that it harms fraud in financial statements.

Ninth hypothesis (H9) The results of the significance value for the change in the director variable, which is moderated by the audit committee variable, is $0.002 > 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, then the audit committee variable can moderate the effect of the pressure variable as measured by the change in directors, which is negatively significant on fraudulent variables in financial statements. This research aligns with Jaya and Poerwono (2019), which shows that changing the directors variable (CHANGE) harms financial statement fraud. In other words, the more frequently a company changes directors, the lower the level of fraud in financial statements. The contribution of the audit committee affects the relationship between the directors and fraud in financial statements because an audit committee that oversees the behavior of the directors can hold meetings and deliberations to make changes to directors if suspected of committing fraud. To minimize this opportunity, the company changes directors continuously. So it can be concluded that the moderating variable can strengthen the influence of significance between the ability variable and fraud in financial statements.

And finally, the tenth hypothesis (H10). The results of the significance value for the frequent number of CEO's picture variables, which is moderated by the audit committee variable, is $0.101 > 0.05$. With a value of $\alpha = 5\% = (0.05)$, then the audit committee variable cannot moderate the effect of the pressure variable as measured by the frequent number of CEOs' pictures on fraudulent variables in financial statements. So it can be concluded that the moderating variable can weaken the relationship or influence between the arrogance variable and the fraud variable in the financial statements. In this way, the existence of an audit committee responsible for supervising and controlling a company's activities, including supervision of company management, can eliminate the influence between arrogance and fraud on financial reports. This research is not in line with the results of Imawan's research (2020); Dewi and Anisykurillah (2021) concluded that it has a negative effect after moderating the relationship between the frequent number of CEO pictures and CEO duality and audit committee variables on fraud in financial statements.

5. Conclusion

The results showed that pressure and arrogance influenced fraud in financial statements, while the variables of opportunity, rationalization, and competence did not. Pressure and opportunity variables affect fraud in financial statements after being moderated by the audit committee variable, while the rationalization, competency, and arrogance variables have no effect.

Future research is expected to be able to use the latest developments in fraud theory in their research. It is also expected to be able to use other measurements for elements of opportunity, rationalization, and competence, such as using ineffective monitoring measurements for opportunity elements or audit opinions.

References

- ACFE Indonesia. (2016). Survei Fraud Indonesia, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners.
- Albercht, W. (2002). Employee Fraud, The Internal Auditor. http://www.auditnavigator.nl/files/090113_centraal_coll_ADVA_CAR_edit_ed_version.pdf.
- Albrecht, W. Steve. (2012). Fraud Examination. South Western: Cengage Learning. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=R6q5BwAAQBAJ&printsec=copyright&hl=id#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

- Alfina, Dian Fathma dan Amrizal. (2020). Pengaruh Faktor Tekanan, Peluang, Rasionalisasi, Kemampuan, Dan Arogansi Terhadap Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan. Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi Volume 13 (1), 2020 (P-ISSN: 1979-858X/E-ISSN: 2461-1190).
- Amanda, Shinta. (2019). Apa Yang Dimaksud Dengan Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan. <https://www.dictio.id/t/apa-yang-dimaksud-dengan-kecurangan-laporankeuangan/14388>.
- Anggraini, D., dkk. (2019). Akuntansi Forensik dan Audit Investigatif dalam Pengungkapan Fraud. COSTING: Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting, 2 (2), 372-380.
- Anggraini, Rica Wiwit dan Ani Wilujeng Suryani. (2021). Fraudulent Financial Reporting Throught The Lenc of The Fraud Pentagon Theory. Jurnal Akuntansi Aktual Vol. 8 No. 1 (p-ISSN: 2087-9695; e-ISSN: 2580-1015).
- Annisya, Mafiana, dkk. (2016). Pendeteksian Kecurang Laporan Keuangan Menggunakan Fraud Diamond. Jurnal Bisnis dan Ekonomi (JBE), Maret 2016, Hal. 72 – 89 Vol. 23, No. 1 (ISSN: 1412-3126).
- Anonim. (2018). Kenali Istilah Fraud atau Kecurangan Dalam Akuntansi. <https://www.jurnal.id/id/blog/2018-mengenal-istilah-fraud-kecurangan-dalam-akuntansi/> diakses pada senin, 10 mei 2021 pukul 11.40 WIB.
- Anonim. (2005). Kasus Sari Husada Bapepam Periksa Tiga Kasus. Artikelkoran.tempo.co <https://koran.tempo.co/read/ekonomi-dan-bisnis/47428/kasus-sari-husada-bapepam-periksa-tiga-kasus> diakses pada Minggu, 23 Mei 2021 pukul 21.55 WIB.
- Antawirya, R. Daniel Eka Prasetya, dkk. (2019). Aplication of Fraud Pentagon in Detecting Financial Statement Fraud. International Research Journal of Management, IT & Social Sciences Vol. 6 No. 5, September 2019, pages: 73-80 (ISSN: 2395-7492).
- Apriliana, Siska dan Linda Agustina. (2017). The Analysis of Fraudulent Financial Reporting Determinant through Fraud Pentagon Approach. Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi Vol. 9, No. 2, September 2017, pp. 154-165 (p-ISSN 2085-4277/e-ISSN 2502-6224).
- Cahyanti, Devi. (2020). Analisis Fraud Pentagon Sebagai Pendeteksi Kecurangan Terhadap Laporan Keuangan. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi e-ISSN: 2460-0585.
- Damayani, Fitri, dkk. (2017). Pengaruh Fraud Pentagon Terhadap Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Infrastruktur Yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2014 – 2016. Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Akuntansi Vol. 11 No. 2.
- Devi, Putri Nirmala Chandra, dkk. (2021). The Effect of Fraud Pentagon Theory on Financial Statements: Empirical Evidence from Indonesia. Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business Vol 8 No 3 (2021) 1163–1169 (Print ISSN: 2288-4637 / Online ISSN 2288-4645).
- Dewi, Krisna dan Indah Anisykurillah. (2021). Analysis of the Effect of Fraud Pentagon Factors on Fraudulent Financial Statement with Audit Committee as Moderating Variable. Accounting Analysis Journal 10(1) (2021) 39-46, p-ISSN 2252-6765 e-ISSN 2502-6216.
- Fabiolla, Ruth Grace, dkk. (2021). Pengaruh Fraud Pentagon Terhadap Fraudulent Financial Reporting. Konferensi Riset Nasional Ekonomi, Manajemen, dan Akuntansi Volume 2, 2021 (981-995).
- Faradiza, Sekar Akrom. (2018). Fraud Pentagon dan Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam di Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (ISSN 2549-4988 (p)ISSN 2550-1267 (o)) <https://doi.org/10.14421/ekbis.2018.2.1.1060>.
- Ferdian, Riki dan Ainun Na'im. (2006). Pengaruh Problem-Based Learning (PBL) Pada Pengetahuan Tentang Kekeliruan Dan Kecurangan (Errors and Irregularities). Simposium Nasional Akuntansi Akuntansi 9 Padang.

- G., Chyntia Tessa dan Puji Harto. (2016). *Fraudulent Financial Reporting: Pengujian Teori Fraud Pentagon Pada Sektor Keuangan dan Perbankan di Indonesia*. Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XIX, Lampung.
- Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program SPSS (7th81 ed.)*. Semarang: BP Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hasyim, Liza Widya. (2019). *Analisis Faktor Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Sektor Perbankan Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. Tesis Magister Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis di Universitas Sumatra Utara.
- Hugo, Jason. (2019). Efektivitas Model Beneish M-Score Dan Model F-Score Dalam Mendeteksi Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Ekonomi dan Bisnis* Vol. 3, No. 1, April 2019 : hlm 165-175 (ISSN 2579- 6224 (Versi Cetak) ISSN- L 2579-6232 (VersiElektronik)).
- IAPL. (2013). *Standar Audit (SA 220)/Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia. 2015. *Standar Akuntansi Keuangan*.
- Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia. (2017). PSAK 1 Penyajian Laporan Keuangan. <http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/standar-akuntansi-keuangan/pernyataan-sak-7-psak-1-penyajian-laporan-keuangan> diakses pada Senin, 17 Mei 2021 pukul 16.29.
- Imawan, Afif. (2020). *Analisis Pengaruh Fraud Pentagon Terhadap Fraudulent Financial Reporting Dengan Komite Audit Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia Periode Tahun 2014 – 2018*. Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Program Studi Perbankan Syariah di Institusi Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga. Jaya, I Made Laut Mertha Dan Ajeng Ayu Ambarwati Poerwono. 2019. *Pengujian Teori Fraud Pentagon Terhadap Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan di Indonesia*. *Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi* Volume 12 (2), 2019 (P-ISSN:1979-858X/E-ISSN: 2461-1190).
- K., Heny Triastuti, dkk. (2020). Determinants of Fraud Pentagon Theory Perspective and Its Effects on Fraudulent Financial Statement in Mining Companies Which Is Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute- Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Volume 3, No 3, August 2020, Page: 1995-2010 (e-ISSN: 2615- 3076(Online), p-ISSN: 2615-1715(Print)).
- Khinanti, Cahya dan Erma Setiawati. (2020). *Analisis Fraud Pentagon Dalam Mendeteksi Financial Statement Fraud*. Seminar Nasional Ahmad Dahlan Accounting Fair (SNAF) di Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Jakarta.
- Mumpuni, Pamela Noer Dewi dan Dyah Ekaari Sekar Jatiningasih. (2020). *Deteksi Kecurangan Pada Badan Usaha Milik Negara: Pendekatan Fraud Pentagon Theory*. *Business and Economics Conference in Utilization of Modern Technology* di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Magelang.
- Novitasari, Ade Rizky. (2018). *Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Financial Statement Fraud Dalam Perspektif Fraud Pentagon*. Skripsi Program Sarjana Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis di Universitas Diponegoro.
- Nurjannah, Aris dan Ari Dewi Cahyati. (2014). *Pengaruh Kualitas Audit Terhadap Potensi Risiko Fraudulent Financial Statemetn Melalui Fraud Score Model (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bei)*. *JRAK* Vol. 5 No. 1 Hal 56-69 UNISMA Bekasi.
- Olavia, Lona. (2021). *Kekayaan Pribadi Perekayasaan Laporan Keuangan Bisa Disita*. Artikel Beritasatu.com <https://www.beritasatu.com/ekonomi/716275/kekayaan-pribadi-perekayasa-laporan-keuangan-bisa-disita> dilansir pada Minggu, 23 Mei 2021 pukul 18.17 WIB.
- Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). (2018). *Siaran PERS: OJK Ungkap Kasus Penyelewengan di BPR KS BAS Bali*. Siaran PERN No. SP27/DHMS/OJK/IV/208.
- Priharto, Sugi. (2020). *5 Cara Untuk Mengetahui Kesalahan Akuntansi Dalam Bisnis Anda*. Artikel

- Accurate.id <https://accurate.id/akuntansi/mengetahui-kesalahan-akuntansi/> dilansir pada Jum'at, 16 April 2021 pukul 10.42.
- Puspitha, Made Yessi dan Gerianta Wirawan Yasa. (2018). Fraud Pentagon Analysis in Detecting Fraudulent Financial Reporting (Study on Indonesian Capital Market). International Journal of Sciences: Basic and Applied Research (IJSBAR) (2018) Volume 42, No 5, pp 93-109 (ISSN 2307-4531).
- Putra, Idris Rusadi. (2019). Kasus Laporan Keuangan Garuda Indonesia Dinilai Rugikan Pemegang Saham. Artikel Merdeka.com <https://www.merdeka.com/uang/kasus-laporan-keuangan-garuda-indonesia-dinilai-rugikan-pemegang-saham.html> dilansir pada Kamis, 15 April 2021 pukul 12.05.
- Putri, Annisa. Kajian: Fraud (Kecurangan) Laporan Keuangan. Jurnal. Ramadhan, Farisz W.G. (2020). Analisis Fraud Diamond Dalam Mendeteksi Potensi Kecurangan Laporan Keuangan. Skripsi Program Sarjana Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis di Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.
- Riswan dan Yolanda Fatrecia Kesuma. (2014). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Sebagai Dasar Dalam Penilaian Kinerja Keuangan PT. Budi Satria Wahana Motor. Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Vol. 5 No. 1, 2014 (Hal. 93-121).
- Salim. (2018). Analisis Fraud Diamond Dalam Mendeteksi Financial Statement Fraud. Skripsi Program Sarjana Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis di Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.
- Skousen, C. J, dkk. (2009). Detecting and Predicting Financial Statement Fraud: The Effectiveness of The Fraud Triangle and SAS No. 9. Corporate Governance and Firm Performance Advance in Financial Economics, Vol. 13.
- Suryandari, Ni Nyoman Ayu dan I Dewa Made Endiana. (2019). Fraudulent Financial Statement. Bali: CV. Noah Aletheia.
- Susilo, Adi, dkk. (2021). Fraud Pentagon in The Act of Cheating Financial Statements With The M-Score Method. JSM, Volume 3, Number 1 (P-ISSN : 2655-3651 E-ISSN : 2656-0435).
- Wells, J. (2011). Principles of Fraud Examination (Third Edit). New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons.
- Wolfe, David T., dan Dana R. Hermanson. (2004). The Fraud Diamond: Considering the Four Elements of Fraud. CPA Journal, Dec 2004, Vol. 74, Issue 12.
- Yurmaini. (2017). Kecurangan Akuntansi (Fraud Accounting) Dalam Perspektif Islam. Jurnal Akuntansi dan Bisnis Vol. 3 No. 1 (ISSN: 2443-3071 (p) ISSN: 2503-0337 (online)).
- Zimbelman, Mark F., dkk. 2014. Akuntansi Forensik Edisi 4. Jakarta: Salemba.