



**THE EFFECT OF FRAUD TRIANGLE ON FINANCIAL
STATEMENT FRAUD WITH THE BENEISH M-SCORE
APPROACH IN MINING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE IDX
(2019 – 2023)**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of fraud triangle elements on financial statement fraud in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2019–2023 period. The fraud triangle is represented by financial stability, external pressure, and financial target as pressure factors; ineffective monitoring and nature of industry as opportunity factors; and change in auditor and audit opinions as rationalization factors. Financial statement fraud is measured using the Beneish M-Score with a total of 200 samples, and the hypotheses were tested using SPSS software. The findings show that only the financial target variable has a significant positive effect on financial statement fraud, while financial stability, external pressure, ineffective monitoring, nature of industry, auditor change, and audit opinion have no significant effect. These results support the fraud triangle theory, which emphasizes that certain types of pressure can drive fraudulent financial reporting practices. This study is limited to the mining sector and employs a restricted set of proxies; therefore, future research is recommended to expand the scope to other industries, extend the observation period, and incorporate additional variables from the fraud diamond or fraud hexagon frameworks to provide more comprehensive insights.

Keywords: *fraud triangle, financial statement fraud, beneish m-score, mining companies*

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh elemen fraud triangle terhadap kecurangan laporan keuangan pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2019-2023. Fraud triangle dalam penelitian ini diproksikan oleh stabilitas keuangan, tekanan eksternal, dan target keuangan sebagai aspek tekanan, pengawasan yang tidak efektif dan sifat industri sebagai aspek peluang, serta pergantian auditor dan opini audit sebagai aspek rasionalisasi. Kecurangan laporan keuangan diukur menggunakan Beneish M-Score dengan total 200 sampel yang akan menguji hipotesis menggunakan software SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hanya variabel target keuangan yang berpengaruh signifikan positif terhadap kecurangan laporan keuangan, sedangkan stabilitas keuangan, tekanan eksternal, pengawasan yang tidak efektif, sifat industri, pergantian auditor, dan opini audit tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Temuan ini mendukung teori fraud triangle yang menekankan bahwa tekanan tertentu dapat mendorong praktik kecurangan laporan keuangan. Penelitian ini memiliki keterbatasan karena hanya berfokus pada sektor pertambangan dan menggunakan proksi terbatas, sehingga penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk memperluas sektor, menambah periode pengamatan, serta mengintegrasikan variabel dari teori fraud diamond atau fraud hexagon agar hasilnya lebih komprehensif.

Kata kunci: *fraud triangle, kecurangan laporan keuangan, beneish m-score, perusahaan pertambangan*