

Fraud Triangle against Fraudulent Financial Statements

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Fraud Triangle against Fraudulent Financial Statements

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Abstract. It is the focus of this study to investigate the fraud triangle in connection to fake financial statements. The data used in this investigation is quantitative. Secondary sources were used to gather the information. The following conclusions can be taken from the research: There is no correlation between financial stability and financial statement fraud, but financial stability, external pressure, financial target, ineffective monitoring, and the change in auditor all have an adjusted R square value of 43.7 percent and 2.5 percent. And the remaining indonesia 56.3% (100% - 43.7%), malaysia 97.5% (100% - 11%) explained by other variables that are not included in the regression model such as Personal Financial Need, Nature of Industry, Organizational Structure, and Nature of Industry.

Keywords: External Pressure, Ineffective Monitoring, Financial Target, Change in Auditor and Financial Statement Fraud, Financial Stability

1 Introduction

Many criminals have taken advantage of the global panic over the COVID-19 epidemic, which has had a negative impact on the health of people and the economy of many countries. "Fraud Alert: Be advised that criminals misuse COVID-19 internationally through a variety of fraud" said the strong warning from the US Department of Justice [1].

Financial statements are a form of structured presentation of financial position that provides an entity's financial performance during a certain period [2]. This manipulation activity is a form of fraud or fraud [3]. According to [4] Fraud is an act that can harm a person or many people, groups or companies by taking advantage for himself. Fraud is a deliberate act to deceive, deceive or a dishonest way to eliminate or take a sum of money, property, and rights that do not belong to us either because of an impact or a fatal action from the activity itself [5] If there is a material error in the financial statements, it must be presented honestly so that it can properly describe events and other transactions that actually occur in business activities [6]. There are cases of financial statement fraud that occurred in Indonesia, one of which is very familiar is the fraudulent financial report at PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk (AISA), where two former directors, namely Stefanus Joko Mogogito and Budhi Istanto were charged by the prosecutor with seven years in prison and a maximum fine of 2 M. The prosecutor said that the alleged manipulation of financial statements by PT Tiga Pilar, namely

by Joko and Evidence was carried out to raise the company's share price at that time. The two directors have violated Article 95 of Law No. 8 of 1995 concerning the Capital Market.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Agency Theory

According to [7], agency theory is a concept that outlines the interaction between the agent (contract recipient) and the principal (contract giver). The principal grants the agent a contract by working to accomplish his objectives, thereby authorizing the agent to make decisions.

2.2 Definiton Financial Statement

According to [8] The financial statements of a firm show its financial state and performance at a specific point in time. Meanwhile, according to [9] Financial reports are one of the important sources of information besides information such as economic conditions, industry, management quality and others.

2.3 Definiton Financial Statement Fraud

In the opinion of [10], financial statement fraud is the intentional distortion or obfuscation of financial statement information with the objective of fooling financial statement users. Accredited Certification Examiners (ACFE) defines financial statement fraud as deceit by management in the form of materially false and misleading claims in financial reports that harm investors and creditor rights. A financial or non-financial fraud may be perpetrated.

2.4 Defuntion of Fraud

According to [11], fraud is a premeditated act perpetrated by fraud perpetrators that results in financial statement misstatements. According to [12], fraud is an act of violating the rules in which the perpetrators are either inside or outside the organization, with the purpose of earning personal or group gains that can directly affect other parties [12].

2.5 Fraud Tree

This Fraud Tree created by ACFE maps out fraud in the work environment. Forensic accountants are very helpful in diagnosing and recognizing fraud that occurs by using this map. There are several symptoms of fraud which in auditing are called red flags. By mastering investigative audit techniques and assisted by understanding these symptoms, forensic accountants can more easily detect fraud [13].

2.6 Theory Fraud Triangle

SAS No. 99, Consideration of Fraud in Financial Statement Auditing, was originally published in the professional literature by [14]. The fraud triangle or the fraud triangle has been variously referred to as this concept. The title pressure is applied to the triangle's first point. Opportunity on the second corner. Rationalization is the third angle [13] The Fraud Triangle notion connects three variables that must exist for an individual to commit fraud - felt pressure, perceived opportunity to perform the fraud, and the ability to rationalize the fraudulent action in order for it to be accepted [9]

2.7 Beneish M-Score

With the guidance of the Beneish model, Greece's financial institutions and government agencies can safeguard their customers and investors from speculative games and guarantee that Greece's economy runs smoothly and efficiently" [5].

Roxas concluded that the SGAI, LVGI, and TATA indices of total accruals to total assets utilized by Beneish had little bearing on the company's financial performance. Thus, a new term, limited to five indicators, and new thresholds are created for the m-score indicator:

$$M \text{ score} = -6.065 + 0.823 \times DSRI + 0.906 \times GMI + 0.593 \times AQI + 0.717 \times SGI + 0.107 \times DEPI \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Days Sales in Receivable Index (DSRI)} = \frac{(\text{Account Receivable}_t / \text{Sales}_t)}{(\text{Account Receivable}_{t-1} / \text{Sales}_{t-1})}$$

$$\text{Sales Growth Index (SGI)} = \frac{\text{Sales}_t}{\text{Sales}_{t-1}}$$

$$\text{Gross Margin Index (GMI)} = \frac{[(\text{Sales}_{t-1} - \text{COGS}_{t-1}) / \text{Sales}_{t-1}]}{[(\text{Sales}_t - \text{COGS}_t) / \text{Sales}_t]}$$

$$\text{Depreciation Index (DEPI)} = \frac{[\text{Depreciation}_{t-1} / (\text{PP\&E}_{t-1} + \text{Depreciation}_{t-1})]}{[\text{Depreciation}_t / (\text{PP\&E}_t + \text{Depreciation}_t)]}$$

$$\text{Asset Quality Index (AQI)} = \frac{[(1 - (\text{Current Asset} + \text{PP\&E}_t) / \text{Total Asset}_t)]}{[(1 - (\text{Current Asset}_{t-1} + \text{PP\&E}_{t-1}) / \text{Total Asset}_{t-1})]}$$

$$\text{Sales General and Administrative Expenses Index (SGAI)} = \frac{\text{SG\&A Expenses}_t / \text{Sales}_t}{\text{SG\&A Expenses}_{t-1} / \text{Sales}_{t-1}}$$

$$\text{Leverage Index (LVGI)} = \frac{[(\text{Current Liabilities}_t + \text{Long Term Debt}_t) / \text{Total Asset}_t]}{[(\text{Current Liabilities}_{t-1} + \text{Long Term Debt}_{t-1}) / \text{Total Asset}_{t-1}]}$$

$$\text{LEVERAGE} = \frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Aset}}$$

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih Setelah Pajak}_t}{\text{Total Aset}_t}$$

$$\text{Total Accruals to Total Assets (TATA)} = \frac{(\text{Net Income From Continuing Operations}_t + \text{Cash Flow Operation}_t)}{\text{Total Asset}_t}$$

$$\text{BDOUT} = \frac{\text{Total Dewan Komisaris Independen}}{\text{Total Dewan Komisaris}}$$

$$\text{ACHANGE} = \frac{\text{Total Aset}_t - \text{Total Aset}_{t-1}}{\text{Total Aset}_{t-1}}$$

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Kecurangan LK	60	-3,83	3,71	-1,8412	1,45300
Financial Stab	60	,07	,10	,0164	,03345
Eksternal Press	60	,14	,63	,4900	,13561
Financial Target	60	-,06	,10	,0110	,02453
Ineffective Monitor	60	,50	1,00	,7000	,24702
Change Auditor	60	,00	1,00	,2667	,44595
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Indonesia

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Kecurangan LK	60	-3,46	-1,73	-2,6741	,41072
Financial Stab	60	,08	,10	,0653	,03737
Eksternal Press	60	,05	,63	,4022	,10490
Financial Target	60	-,03	,03	,0081	,01373
Ineffective Monitor	60	,50	,50	,5000	,00000
Change Auditor	60	,00	,00	,0000	,00000
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Malaysia

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3.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Coefficients ^a							
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta					
(Constant)	-2,395	1,504		-1,726	,099			
1	Financial Stab	,678	1,549	,034	,115	,899	,869	1,151
	Eksternal Press	-,893	2,313	-,089	-,412	,682	,344	2,911
	Financial Target	-13,747	8,083	-,266	-1,848	,059	,860	1,163
	Ineffective Monitor	2,280	1,184	,389	1,933	,059	,391	2,532
	Change Auditor	-1,145	,721	-,311	-1,597	,118	,327	3,060

a. Dependent Variable: Kecurangan LK

Indonesia

Model	Coefficients ^a							
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta					
(Constant)	-2,000	,714		-2,819	,006			
1	Financial Stab	-,204	1,431	-,024	-,184	,855		
	Eksternal Press	-,881	,309	-,418	-,2,849	,006		
	Financial Target	7,676	4,534	,257	1,693	,096		
	Ineffective Monitor	-,582	,257	-,350	-2,261	,028		
	Change Auditor	-,191	,171	-,148	-,843	,350		

a. Dependent Variable: Kecurangan LK

Malaysia

3.3 Classic Assumption Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal	Mean	0E-7
Parameters ^a	Std. Deviation	,65023135
Most Extreme	Absolute	,154
Differences	Positive	,154
	Negative	-,098
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,191
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,117

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Indonesia

Model	Coefficients ^a		
	Collinearity Statistics		
	Tolerance	VIF	
(Constant)			
1	Financial Stab	,892	1,121
	Eksternal Press	,701	1,426
	Financial Target	,658	1,519
	Ineffective Monitor	,633	1,579
	Change Auditor	,617	1,620

a. Dependent Variable: Kecurangan LK

Malaysia

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3.4 Multicollinearity Test

Model	Coefficients ^a		
	Collinearity Statistics		
	Tolerance	VIF	
(Constant)			
1	Financial Stab	,869	1,151
	Eksternal Press	,344	2,911
	Financial Target	,860	1,163
	Ineffective Monitor	,395	2,532
	Change Auditor	,327	3,060

a. Dependent Variable: Kecurangan LK

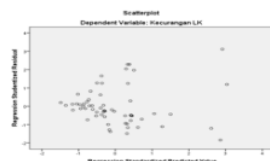
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One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal	Mean	0E-7
Parameters ^a	Std. Deviation	,65023135
Most Extreme	Absolute	,154
Differences	Positive	,154
	Negative	-,098
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,191
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,117

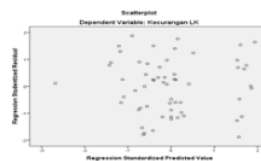
a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Malaysia

3.5 Heteroscedasticity Test



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3.6 Autocorrelation Test

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	-.13364
Cases < Test Value	30
Cases ≥ Test Value	30
Total Cases	60
Number of Runs	38
Z	1.823
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.068

a. Median

Indonesia

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	-.02967
Cases < Test Value	30
Cases ≥ Test Value	30
Total Cases	60
Number of Runs	26
Z	-1.302
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.193

a. Median

Malaysia

3.7 T-test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-2.595	1.504		-1.726	.090
Financial Stab	.078	5.897	.016	.115	.909
Eksternal Press	-.053	2.313	-.029	-.412	.682
Financial Target	-15.747	8.085	-.266	-1.948	.050
Ineffective Monitor	2.200	1.184	.389	1.933	.055
Change Auditor	-1.145	.721	-.351	-1.587	.118

Indonesia

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	-2.000	.214		-9.339	.000
Financial Stab	-.264	1.431	-.024	-.184	.855
Eksternal Press	-.881	.309	-.418	-2.849	.006
Financial Target	7.676	4.534	.257	1.693	.096
Ineffective Monitor	-.582	.287	-.350	-2.025	.028
Change Auditor	.101	.171	.148	.943	.350

Malaysia

3.8 F-test

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	862,127	5	172,425	4,990	.001 ^b
Residual	1865,792	54	34,552		
Total	2727,919	59			

a. Dependent Variable: abs_y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Change Auditor, Financial Target, Financial Stab, Ineffective Monitor, Eksternal Press

Indonesia

ANOVA ^a					
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1,829	5	.366	2,431	.049 ^b
Residual	8,124	54	.150		
Total	9,953	59			

a. Dependent Variable: Kecurangan LK

b. Predictors: (Constant), Change Auditor, Financial Stab, Eksternal Press, Financial Target, Ineffective Monitor

Malaysia

3.9 Coefficient of Determination Analysis (R²)

Model Summary ^a				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.696 ^a	.485	.437	.67967

a. Predictors: (Constant), Change Auditor, Financial Stab, Financial Target, Ineffective Monitor, Eksternal Press
b. Dependent Variable: abs_y1

Indonesia

Model Summary ^a				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.274 ^a	.075	.025	.20385

a. Predictors: (Constant), Financial Target, Financial Stab, Eksternal Press
b. Dependent Variable: ABS_Y

Malaysia

4 Conclusion

The results of the Indonesian Statistical Test, the Effect of Financial Stability (X1) has no effect on Financial Statement Fraud, External Pressure (X2) have no effect on Financial Statement Fraud, Financial targets (X3) have an effect on Financial Statement Fraud, Ineffective Monitoring (X4) have no effect on Report Fraud Finance and Change in Auditor (X5) have no effect on Financial Statement Fraud. Malaysia Statistical Test Results, Financial Stability Effect (X1) have no effect on Financial Statement Fraud, External Pressure (X2) have no effect on Financial Statement Fraud, Financial targets (X3) have an effect on Financial Statement Fraud, Ineffective Monitoring (X4) have an effect on Report Fraud Finance and Change in Auditor (X5) have no effect on Financial Statement Fraud.

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