

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of fraud hexagon theory in detecting fraudulent financial statements in information and technology sector companies. Secondary data used to calculate ratios and figures representing research variables were obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2019-2023 period.

The sampling technique based on purposive sampling was used to produce a sample size of 137 samples from the targeted population in the information and technology sector. Data analysis was carried out with descriptive statistical analysing and logistic regression analysis for hypothesis testing.

The results showed that auditor switch (rationalization) have a significant positive effect on fraudulent financial statements. However, financial stability (pressure), monitoring effectiveness (opportunity), change in director (capability), CEO tenure (arrogance), and CEO duality (collusion) have no influence on indications of fraudulent financial statements.

Keyword: *financial stability, monitoring effectiveness, auditor switch, change in director, CEO tenure, CEO duality, fraudulent financial statements.*

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