

## **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hasil-hasil *financial targets*, *external pressure*, komite audit, dewan komisaris, *change of auditor*, *change of director* terhadap kecurangan pelaporan keuangan. Serta menguji moderasi dari kepemilikan institusional terhadap hubungan *nature of industry*, *change of auditor* terhadap kecurangan pelaporan keuangan. Klasifikasi sampel yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode purposive sampling dengan menggunakan kriteria yang mewakili laporan keuangan perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode dari 2017 hingga 2019.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel tekanan (*pressure*) yang diprosiksa dengan *financial targets*, *external pressure*, variabel kesempatan (*opportunity*) yang diprosiksa dengan dewan komisaris, *nature of industry*, variabel rasionalisasi (*rationalization*) yang diprosiksa dengan *change of auditor*, tidak berpengaruh terhadap kecurangan laporan keuangan. Sedangkan variabel kesempatan yang diprosiksa dengan komite audit, dan variabel *capability* yang diprosiksa dengan *change of director* berpengaruh terhadap kecurangan laporan keuangan. Sedangkan dalam penelitian ini pada variabel moderasi yaitu kepemilikan institusional berpengaruh terhadap *nature of industry* dan *change of auditor*.

**Kata kunci:** *Fraud diamond*, kepemilikan institusional, kecurangan pelaporan keuangan.

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to determine the results of financial targets, external pressure, audit committee, board of commissioners, auditor turnover, director turnover on financial reporting. As well as testing the moderation of institutional ownership on the relationship between the nature of the industry, auditor changes to financial reporting. The sample classification carried out in this study uses purposive sampling using the financial statement method of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2017 to 2019.*

*The results of this study indicate that the pressure variable is proxied by financial targets, external pressure, opportunity variable is proxied by the board of commissioners, nature of industry, rationalization variable is proxied by change of auditor, has no effect on financial statement fraud. Meanwhile, the opportunity variable, which is proxied by the audit committee, and the capability variable, which is proxied by the change of director, has an effect on financial statement fraud. Meanwhile, in this study the moderating variable, namely institutional ownership, has an effect on the nature of industry and change of auditors.*

**Keywords:** *Fraud diamond, institutional ownership, fraudulent financial reporting.*