

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of the elements of the Fraud Hexagon—namely pressure (stimulus), opportunity, rationalization, capability, arrogance (ego), and collusion—on financial statement fraud, with family ownership as a moderating variable. The research focuses on property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2019–2023 period. The data used are secondary data obtained from Bloomberg and annual company reports, with a sample of 58 companies selected using purposive sampling. This study employs logistic regression analysis with a panel data approach to test both direct and moderating effects. The results show that ego has a positive effect on financial statement fraud, while pressure, opportunity, rationalization, capability, and collusion have negative effects. In addition, family ownership is proven to moderate the relationship between several Fraud Hexagon elements and financial statement fraud, particularly by weakening the influence of opportunity. These findings highlight the importance of strong internal oversight and family ownership structures in reducing the risk of financial statement fraud in the property and real estate sector.

Keywords: *Fraud Hexagon, Family Ownership, Financial Statement Fraud*