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The Effect of Beneish M-Score Model on Financial Statement Fraud Detection in the Banking Sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2023

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Abstract *This study aims to test and analyze the use of the Beneish M-Score model to detect financial statement fraud. The data used are secondary data in the form of financial reports of the banking sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021. The research method used is a quantitative method with discriminant analysis. The discriminant analysis method is used to analyze the relationship between the Beneish M-Score model and financial statement fraud by looking at which factors or variables can significantly affect the dependent variable. The application of discriminant analysis is carried out to test which independent variables can accurately distinguish samples of financial reports that are suspected of being manipulated and financial reports that are suspected of not being manipulated. The results of the study indicate that the variables that are able to distinguish between samples of financial reports that are suspected of being manipulated and those that are not manipulated are the variables Days Sales Receivable Index (DSRI), Gross Margin Index (GMI), and Total Accrual to Total Asset (TATA), Asset Quality Index (AQI), while the variables Sales and General Administration Expenses Index (SGAI), Leverage Index (LVGI), Sales Growth Index (SGI), Depreciation Index (DEPI) are proven to be unable to distinguish between financial reports that are suspected of being manipulated and those that are not manipulated.*

Keywords: *Beneish M-Scor Model, Financial Statement Fraud, Financial Statements*

1. BACKGROUND

Financial statement fraud is an intentional act of misrepresentation of the amounts and disclosures in financial statements to gain personal gain and mislead users of financial statements Priantara (2013:35).

Financial statements are reports that contain records of money and transactions that occur in a period by a company. PSAK 1 (IAI:2015) states that financial statements are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of a company. The financial statements that must be reported by the company are the income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and CALK. The financial statements made by a company do not rule out the possibility of errors in the presentation of financial statements in this case can occur due to errors or fraud committed by either the company's managers or employees. Financial statements have an impact on misrepresentations that reduce the level of trust in financial statements and harm stakeholders such as lenders, suppliers, creditors, investors, employees, the community, customers and the government. Fraud in the presentation of financial statements can be done by intentionally omitting data to deceive users or officials concerned.

In various fraud-related studies, there is one analysis tool that works quite well to detect manipulated and unmanipulated financial statements, namely the Beneish M-Score model

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popularized by Messod D. Beneish. Beneish developed a method to examine the quantitative differences between public companies that manipulate financial statements and companies that do not. The study used 8 index ratios that produced a model known as the Beneish M-Score. The Beneish M-Score is a statistical data analysis model for financial ratios that is calculated using a particular company's accounting data to check for the possibility of a company reporting manipulated earnings. According to Widodo et al. (2017) Beneish M-Score is a ratio analysis that can identify the possibility of fraud and help CFEs (Certified Fraud Examiners) to detect signs of manipulation. Beneish found that manipulated financial statements usually overstate earnings by recording fictitious revenues and unearned revenues, recording fictitious inventory and inaccurate capital investments. Evidence suggests the possibility of manipulation is indicated by increasing receivables, worsening gross profit margins, declining asset quality, sales growth, and increasing accruals. There are 8 Beneish M-Score index ratios that can be used to detect fraud including Days Sales in Receivable Index (DSRI), Gross Margin Index (GMI), Asset Quality Index (AQI), Sales Growth Index (SGI), Depreciation Index (DEPI), Sales General and Administrative Index (SGAI), Leverage Index (LVGI) and Total Accruals to Total Assets Index (TATA).

The use of ratios developed by Beneish (1999) has been used for various studies in various parts of the world with varying results. The study that tested the accuracy of the Beneish model was Roxas's (2008) study using a sample of companies proven to have violated accounting principles by the Accounting and Auditing Enforcement Agency in the United States. The results of Roxas's (2008) study stated that the Beneish M-Score variables that were significant in predicting indications of fraud included the DSRI variable, GMI variable, AQI variable, SGI variable, and DEPI variable with an accuracy percentage of 77%.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

Agency theory is a relationship or contract between the owner (principal) and the manager (agent). The problem underlying agency theory is the conflict of interest between the owner and the manager. The owner is called the principal and the manager is called the agent. They are two parties who each have different goals in controlling the company, especially regarding how to maximize satisfaction and interests from the results achieved through business activities (Armanza, 2012).

Signal theory is an information signal needed by investors to determine whether or not the investor will invest their capital. This is because before and after making an investment, there are many things that investors must consider. This theory functions to make it easier for

investors to develop their capital needed by the company in determining the direction of the company's future prospects (Annas, 2015).

Financial reports are the result of an accounting process that can be used as a tool to communicate between financial data or activities of a company with parties interested in the data or activities of the company (Munawir 1995:2).

According to Statement of Auditing Standards (SAS) No.99, fraud is an act that is intentionally carried out to cause material misrepresentation in the financial statements to be audited.

According to the Association of Certified Fraud Examinations (ACFE2000), Financial Statement Fraud, Financial Statement Fraud can be defined as fraud committed by management in the form of material misstatement of Financial Statements that harms investors and creditors. This fraud can be financial or non-financial fraud. The results of Tarjo & Herawati's (2015) study revealed that the Beneish M-Score model as a whole can detect financial statement fraud. The gross profit margin index, depreciation index, sales and general administration index and total accrual index are significant variables capable of mapping manipulated and unmanipulated financial statements. Meanwhile, the sales index, asset quality index and leverage index are statistically insignificant in detecting financial statement fraud. The results of this study differ from Hantono's (2018) study which concluded that all Beneish variables have no effect on financial statement fraud and are unable to detect the potential for financial statement fraud. The difference in the results of previous studies caused researchers to want to examine whether the Beneish M-Score variables are able to distinguish between financial reports that are suspected of being manipulated and those that are suspected of not being manipulated using discriminant analysis.

Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (2011) defines fraud as an unlawful act committed intentionally for a specific purpose by manipulating or giving false reports to other parties and misusing resources or assets belonging to other parties carried out by people from within or outside the organization to obtain personal or group benefits either directly or indirectly and can harm other parties. ACFE classifies fraud into three typologies known as the "fraud tree" based on the type of act, namely: 1). Misappropriation of Assets, 2) Fraudulent Financial Statements, 3) Corruption.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method is quantitative research. Data collection is carried out by tracing and recording the necessary information in secondary data in the form of audited financial

reports in the banking sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021. The data was obtained from the official website of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia (www.idx.com) or the company's official website. The sample selected using the purposive sampling method. The purposive sampling method is a non-random sample selection with certain criteria and losses according to the objectives and problems of the research Indriantoro & Supomo (2014:125). The criteria for determining the sample in this study are Banking Sector Companies whose financial reports can be accessed during 2021, Banking Sector Companies that have positive profits and Banking Sector Companies that report Rupiah currency.

Operational Definition and Measurement of Variables:

Days Sales Receivable Index (DSRI)

$$DSRI = \frac{Piutang\ Usaha\ (t)/Penjualan\ (t)}{Piutang\ Usaha\ (t-1)/Penjualan\ (t-1)}$$

Gross Margin Index (GMI)

$$GMI = \frac{Laba\ Kotor\ (t-1)/Penjualan\ (t-1)}{Laba\ Kotor\ \ (t)/Penjualan\ (t)}$$

Asset Quality Index (AQI)

$$AQI = \frac{\frac{1-Aset\ lancar\ (t)+Aset\ Tetap\ (t)}{Total\ Aset\ (t)}}{\frac{1-Aset\ lancar\ (t-1)+Aset\ Tetap\ (t-1)}{Total\ Aset\ (t-1)}}$$

Sales Growth Index (SGI)

$$SGI = \frac{Penjualan\ (t)}{Penjualan\ (t-1)}$$

Depreciation Index (DEPI)

$$DEPI = \frac{\frac{Depresiasi\ (t-1)}{Depresiasi\ (t-1)+Aset\ Tetap\ (t-1)}}{\frac{Depresiasi\ (t)}{Depresiasi\ (t)+Aset\ Tetap\ (t)}}$$

Sales General Administration Expenses Index (SGAI)

$$SGAI = \frac{\frac{Biaya\ Penjualan\ dan\ Administrasi\ (t)}{Penjualan\ (t)}}{\frac{Biaya\ Penjualan\ dan\ Administrasi\ (t-1)}{Penjualan\ (t-1)}}$$

Leverage Index (LVGI)

$$LVGI = \frac{\frac{Total\ Kewajiban\ (t)}{Total\ Aset\ (t)}}{\frac{Total\ Kewajiban\ (t-1)}{Total\ Aset\ (t-1)}}$$

Total Acrual to Total Asset (TATA)

$$TATA = \frac{EAT(t)-Arus\ Kas\ Aktivitas\ Operasi\ (t)}{Total\ Aset\ (t)}$$

After the eight ratios are calculated, the results are formulated into the Beneish M-Score model formula as follows:

M-Score = -4.48 + 0.920 DSRI + 0.528 GMI + 0.404 AQI + 0.892 SGI + 0.115 DEPI– 0.172 SGAI – 0.327 LVGI + 4.697 TATA

If the Beneish M-Score is greater than -2.22, the financial statements are indicated to have been manipulated. Conversely, if the Beneish M-Score value is less than -2.22, the financial statements are indicated not to have been manipulated. Data analysis using

discriminant analysis with SPSS 23 software to test significant variables can map financial statements that are suspected of being manipulated and those that are suspected of not being manipulated.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Descriptive Statistics Results

Descriptive statistical analysis is used to describe the characteristics of the variables in the study. The characteristics that appear are the average value, median value, standard deviation, maximum value, minimum value, etc. Descriptive statistics transforms research data and then presents the data in tabular form. The data obtained are then arranged in tabular form and described with explanatory sentences. Descriptive statistical analysis in this study is used to describe the characteristics of the eight independent variables DSRI, GMI, AQI, SGI, DEPI, SGAI, LVGI, and TATA.

Tabel 1 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DSRI	40	.038	12.096	4.19765	3.725701
GMI	40	.047	.910	.40353	.266068
AQI	40	-1.930	-1.100	-1.51203	.258117
SGI	40	.063	1.900	.91045	.477030
DEPI	40	.000	.900	.10945	.258161
SGAI	40	-1.181	.282	.08155	.216378
LVGI	40	.015	.998	.61710	.345974
TATA	40	-.199	.026	-.06745	.074622
M-SQORE	40	-4.00	7.69	.2603	3.51325
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang diolah, 2024

Based on Table 2 Results of Descriptive Statistical Tests, there is no data that has extreme values so that the first assumption about outlier data in discriminant analysis has been met.

Tabel 2. Normality Test Table

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.59239954
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.086

	Positive	.086
	Negative	-.068
Test Statistic		.086
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang diolah, 2024

Based on Table 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) Normality Test Table, the test results show that the significance value of 0.200 is greater than 0.05 indicating that the data is normally distributed because the Sig score is greater than 0.05 (0.200 > 0.05).

Tabel 3 Multicolonierity Test Table

Coefficients[a]			
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	DSRI	.503	1.987
	GMI	.487	2.053
	AQI	.771	1.296
	SGI	.793	1.260
	DEPI	.588	1.700
	SGAI	.772	1.296
	LVGI	.695	1.439
	TATA	.550	1.819
a. Dependent Variable: M-SQORE			

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang diolah, 2024

Based on Table 3 Multicollinearity Test Table, it is known that the Tolerance value is greater than 0.10 (Tolerance > 0.10) and the VIF value is less than 10.00 (VIF < 10.00). then it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

Tabel 4 Heteroskedastisity Test Table

Coefficients[a]								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.153	2.170		.531	.599		
	DSRI	.172	.134	.296	1.288	.207	.503	1.987
	GMI	-1.044	1.794	-.136	-.583	.564	.487	2.053
	AQI	.138	1.109	.023	.125	.902	.771	1.296

	SGI	.689	.863	.146	.799	.431	.793	1.260
	DEPI	.294	1.795	.035	.164	.871	.588	1.700
	SGAI	.294	1.546	.035	.190	.851	.772	1.296
	LVGI	1.059	1.268	.163	.835	.410	.695	1.439
	TATA	-3.186	6.395	-.110	-.498	.622	.550	1.819
a. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES								

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang diolah, 2024

The Significance Value result is greater than 0.05 (Sig>0.05), meaning that there is no Heteroscedasticity.

Tabel 5 Autocorelation Test Table

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.423[a]	.179	-.033	4.029360	2.000
a. Predictors: (Constant), TATA, SGAI, LVGI, SGI, DEPI, AQI, DSRI, GMI					
b. Dependent Variable: M-SQORE					

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang diolah, 2024

Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results n= 40, d=2,000 dL=1.0639 dU=1.9972, 4-dL = 4- 1.0639 = 2.9361, 4-dU = 4-1.9972 = 2.0028. From table 5 autocorrelation test, the autocorrelation test results are that there is no autocorrelation because dU < d <4-dU.

Tabel 6 Corelation Table

Correlations										
		DSRI	GMI	AQI	SGI	DEPI	SGAI	LVGI	TATA	M_score
DSRI	Pearson Correlation	1	-.164	-.066	.254	.070	.222	.392*	-.108	.523**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.311	.686	.114	.669	.168	.012	.507	.001
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
GMI	Pearson Correlation	-.164	1	.008	.129	-.060	.128	-.358*		.526
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.311		.962	.429	.712	.432	.023		.747
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		40
AQI	Pearson Correlation	-.066	.008	1	.076	-.021	.185	.129		.399
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.686	.962		.641	.897	.253	.428		.544
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		40
SGI	Pearson Correlation	.254	.129	.076	1	.127	.151	.306		.639
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.114	.429	.641		.436	.353	.055		.695
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		40
DEPI	Pearson Correlation	.070	.060	.021	.127	1	.281	.036	.052	.563
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.669	.712	.897	.436		.079	.824		.730
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
SGAI	Pearson Correlation	.222	.128	.185	.151	.281	1	.276	.189	.472

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.168	.432	.253	.353	.079		.084	.243	.773
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
LVGI	Pearson Correlation	.392*	-.358*	.129	.306	.036	.276	1	.008	.429
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	.023	.428	.055	.824	.084		.961	.426
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		40
TATA	Pearson Correlation	-.108	-.101	.113	-.009	-.052	-.189	.008		.308
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.507	.534	.487	.955	.749	.243	.961		.053
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		40
M_sco re	Pearson Correlation	.523**	-.053	.099	.064	.056	.047	.129		1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.747	.544	.695	.730	.773	.426		
	N	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		40
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).										
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).										

The relationship between variables can be grouped into low levels, namely AQI and TATA variables, medium levels, namely DSRI, GMI, DEPI, SGAI, LVGI and strong levels, namely SGI.

Tabel 7 Regression Table

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1274538.515	1351056.356		-.943	.353
	DSRI	543.210	130.115	.637	4.175	.000
	GMI	1126.623	2361.009	.074	3.477	.036
	AQI	596.570	711.448	.118	3.839	.041
	SGI	487.063	786.178	-.093	-.620	.540
	DEPI	587.287	1621.890	.052	.362	.720
	SGAI	-32.777	1613.972	-.003	-.020	.984
	LVGI	-660.545	1336.103	-.084	-.494	.625
	TATA	5774.931	2175.034	.373	2.655	.012
a. Dependent Variable: M_score						

The results of the regression equation and interpretation of the multiple regression analysis are: The constant value (a) is negative, which is -1274538.515, meaning that if the variables DSRI, GMI, AQI, SGI, DEPI, SGAI, LVGI, TATA are equal to zero (0), then the M-Score value is -1274538.515. The regression coefficient value of the DSRI variable (X1) is 543.210, meaning that DSRI has a positive effect on the M-score. The regression coefficient value of the GMI variable (X2) is 1126.623, meaning that GMI has a positive effect on the M-score. The regression coefficient value of the AQI variable (X3) is 596.570, meaning that AQI has a positive effect on the M-score. The regression coefficient value of the SGI variable (X4)

is 487.063, meaning that SGI has a positive effect on the M-score. The regression coefficient value of the DEPI variable (X5) is 587.287, meaning that DEPI has a positive effect on the M-Score. The regression coefficient value of the SGAI variable (X6) is -32.777, meaning that SGAI has a negative effect on the M-Score. The regression coefficient value of the LVGI variable (X7) is -660.545, meaning that AQI has a negative effect on the M-Score. The regression coefficient value of the TATA variable (X8) is 5774.931, meaning that TATA has a positive effect on the M-Score.

Tabel 8 Tabel koefisien determinan

Model Summary				
Model		R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1		.441	.297	2563282.49757
a. Predictors: (Constant), TATA, LVGI, DEPI, AQI, SGI, DSRI, GMI, SGAI				

sed on Table 8, the determinant coefficient table obtained an adjusted R-square value of 0.297 (29.7%). This means that the ability of the independent variables, namely TATA, LVGI, DEPI, AQI, SGI, DSRI, GMI, SGAI in this study affects the dependent variable M-Score by 29.7%, while the remaining 70.3% (1-29.7) is explained by variables other than the independent variables in the study.

Tabel 9 T Test Table

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1274538.515	1351056.356		-.943	.353
	DSRI	543.210	130.115	.637	4.175	.000
	GMI	1126.623	2361.009	.074	3.477	.036
	AQI	596.570	711.448	.118	3.839	.041
	SGI	487.063	786.178	-.093	-.620	.540
	DEPI	587.287	1621.890	.052	.362	.720
	SGAI	-32.777	1613.972	-.003	-.020	.984
	LVGI	-660.545	1336.103	-.084	-.494	.625
	TATA	5774.931	2175.034	.373	2.655	.012
a. Dependent Variable: M_score						

From Table 9, the t-test table shows that the significance value is less than 0.05, so that the independent variable partially influences the dependent variable.

Discussion

The effect of day's sales receivable index on Financial Statement Fraud

Based on the results of the logistic regression analysis, it shows that the Days Sales Receivable Index (DSRI) variable produces a regression coefficient value (B) of 543,210 and a significance level of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05. Thus, it can be interpreted that there is an effect of the DSRI variable on fraud detection. In a company, receivables are said to be good if the receivables are high, which reflects that the company's performance is good. The test results are consistent with research conducted by Beneish (1999) and Roxas (2011).

The effect of gross margin index on Financial Statement Fraud

The results of the hypothesis test show that GMI has a positive effect on fraud detection, this can be seen through the results of the logistic regression test with a significance value of 0.036 below 0.05. Meanwhile, for the regression coefficient result (B) of 1126.623 Gross Margin Index Ratio is used to show how much percentage of net income is generated from sales. If the GMI in the related year is smaller than the previous year, this indicates that the company's prospects are deteriorating, so the company is more likely to manipulate. The results of this study support the research conducted by Tarjo and Herawati (2015).

The effect of asset quality index on Financial Statement Fraud

The third variable to test the effect of Asset Quality Index on fraud detection. From the results of the logistic regression test, the regression coefficient (B) was 596,570 and a significance level of 0.041, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the Asset Quality Index has a positive effect on fraud detection. Many companies manipulate their assets by misrepresenting assets, this can be done by increasing the value of assets and lowering liabilities so that earning power becomes higher and the financial position is stronger. The results of this study support the research of Ahmed and Naima (2016) and Wells (2001).

The effect of sales growth index on Financial Statement Fraud

The logistic regression test for the fourth variable, namely the effect of Sales Grow Index on fraud detection, showed a regression coefficient (B) of 487,063 and a significance level of 0.540, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the Sales Grow Index has no effect on fraud detection. Sales Growth Index is a ratio that shows how much a company is capable of maintaining its sales growth.

The effect of depreciation index on Financial Statement Fraud

The fifth variable, the results of the study indicate that the Depreciation Index variable does not have a positive effect on fraud detection as seen from the results of the logistic regression test which has a significance value of 0.720 which is greater than the significance level of 0.05 and the regression coefficient value. (B) of 587,287. Because, in the calculation of depreciation there are already regulations for the methods used in calculating depreciation

such as the straight-line method and the number of years. Research that is consistent with this study is research conducted by Beneish (1999).

The effect of sales and general administration expenses index on Financial Statement Fraud

The results of the Sales, General and Administration Index which is the sixth variable in this study provide the results of the logistic regression test, namely the results of the significance level are 0.984 and the regression coefficient value (B) is -32,777 which means that the Sales, General and Administration Index variable does not affect fraud detection because seen from the results of its significance are greater than 0.05. This is consistent with research conducted by Beneish (1999).

The influence of leverage index on Financial Statement Fraud

The seventh variable, namely Leverage Index, produces a significance level of 0.625 and is greater than 0.05. Thus, this means that the LVGI variable does not have a positive effect on fraud detection. Meanwhile, the regression coefficient value (B) is -660,545. The greater the financial leverage, the greater the debt borne by the company. Research that is consistent with this research is research conducted by Drabkova (2015).

The influence of total accrual Total Accrual to Total Asset on Financial Statement Fraud

Total Accrual to Total Asset has a positive effect on fraud detection. It can be seen from the SPSS calculation that Total Accrual to Total Asset has a regression coefficient result (B) of 5774,931 and a significance level of 0.012 below 0.05. The Total Accrual to Total Asset ratio is income and expenses that will be recorded or recognized when the transaction occurs. This ratio measures cash-based income. The same research with the results of this study is a study conducted by Tarjo and Herawati (2015) and Beneish (1999).

The Effect of the BENEISH M-SCORE Model on Financial Statement Fraud Detection

Based on the results of the analysis above, the BENEISH M-SCORE model simultaneously has a positive effect on Financial Statement Fraud Detection.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The M-Score variable consisting of 8 variables, namely DSRI, GMI, AQI, SGI, DEPI, SGAI, LVGI, TATA, there are 4 variables that have a positive effect on Froud detection, namely the DSRI, GMI, AQI and TATA variables, while the other 4 variables SGI, DEPI, SGAI, LVGI do not have a positive effect on Fraud detection with the results of their significance values

Based on the results of the analysis above, the BENEISH M-SCORE model simultaneously has a positive effect on Financial Statement Fraud Detection.

Suggestions

Based on the research analysis of the test results that have been carried out, there are still shortcomings produced by researchers. Therefore, the researcher provides suggestions, namely This research is only limited to banking companies, for further research it can be carried out on other groups of companies or on all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Further research can conduct testing using stock returns or application in a company. Using other fraud detection models besides the BENEISH M-SCORE model to strengthen the research results.

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