ABSTRAK

Manajemen laba merupakan penyimpangan perilaku manajer yang disebabkan oleh adanya konflik kepentingan antara manajer dan pemegang saham. Dalam hal ini, manajer akan berusaha mempengaruhi tingkat laba yang dilaporkan untuk memaksimalkan kepentingannya.

Good Corporate Governance diindikasikan dapat menjadi mekanisme monitoring yang dapat mengontrol perilaku manajemen agar manajemen bertindak sesuai dengan kepentingan pemegang saham dan menghambat praktek manajemen laba

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan bukti secara empiris mengenai pengaruh mekanisme *Good Corporate Governance*, yaitu proporsi komisaris independen, komite audit, kepemilikan institusional, kepemilikan manajerial dan kualitas audit terhadap indikasi manajemen laba pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta (BEJ). Periode penelitian ini adalah tahun 2002-2004. Dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*, diperoleh 67 perusahaan yang terpilih menjadi sampel. Berdasarkan perhitungan, *discretionary accruals* yang merupakan proksi manajemen laba, terdapat 43 perusahaan (64,18%) diindikasikan melakukan *income increasing* dan 24 perusahaan (35,82%) diindikasikan melakukan *income decreasing*.

Pengujian terhadap hipotesis dilakukan dengan menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferensi. Metode statistik inferensi yang digunakan adalah regresi berganda. Hasil yang berhasil didapatkan adalah bahwa variabel proporsi komisaris independen, kepemilikan institusional dan kepemilikan manajerial memiliki pengauh signifikan terhadap manajemen laba. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa proporsi komisaris independen, kepemilikan institusional dan kepemilikan manajerial dapat menjadi mekanisme *Good Corporate Governance* yang dapat mengurangi konflik kepentingan antara manajer dan pemegang saham serta dapat menjadi mekanisme monitoring yang dapat menghambat praktek manajemen laba.

Kata kunci : manajemen laba, *discretionary accruals*, proporsi komisaris independen, komite audit, kepemilikan institusional, kepemilikan manajerial, kualita audit.

ABSTRACT

Earning management is the dysfunctional behavior of a manager that arises because of the conflict of interest between the manager and the shareholder. In this case, managers will influence the reported earning to obtain their own advantages.

Good corporate governance is indicated as the monitoring mechanism that can control management behavior so that managers can act appropriately with the interest of the shareholders and to constraint earning management.

The objective of this research is to give an empirically evidence the influence of several good corporate governance mechanisms, namely, proportion of independent commissioners, audit committee, institutional ownership, managerial ownership and audit quality on the indication of earnings management at manufacture companies which listed at Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSX). This observation is taking period of 2002-2004. Sixty seven firms selected using purposive sampling method were used as the sample. Based on the calculation result of discretionary accruals, which is the proxy of earning management, forty three firms (64,18%) of the sample indicated doing earnings management by increasing their income, and the rest of twenty four (35,82%) by income decreasing.

The hypothesis is tested using descriptive and inferencial statistic. While statistical analysis method used is multiple regression. This research concludes that proportion of independent commissioners, institutional ownership and managerial ownership have significant influence on earning management. It shows that proportion of independent commissioners, institutional ownership and managerial ownership could be corporate governance mechanism that could reduce the conflict of interest between managers and shareholders and it also could be monitoring mechanism as a constraint of earning management.

Keywords : earning management, discretionary accruals, proportion of independent commissioners, audit committee, institutional ownership, managerial ownership and audit quality.

v