

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI EKSISTENSI PRAKTIK KONSERVATISME SETELAH IMPLEMENTASI IFRS

Oleh
Dewi Puspita

Konservatisme akuntansi merupakan prinsip kehati-hatian yang mengakui laba dan aktiva lebih lambat dan mengakui beban dan hutang lebih cepat. Penelitian ini menguji apakah terdapat pengaruh *leverage*, ukuran perusahaan, pendidikan dewan komisaris, dan frekuensi rapat komite audit terhadap konservatisme akuntansi pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode tahun 2013-2017. Penentuan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan didapat 28 perusahaan manufaktur sehingga total sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 140 *annual report* perusahaan manufaktur. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah regresi liner berganda.

Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan *leverage*, ukuran perusahaan, dan rapat komite audit berpengaruh signifikan terhadap konservatisme akuntansi ukuran akrual dan konservatisme ukuran nilai pasar sedangkan variabel pendidikan dewan komisaris tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap konservatisme ukuran akrual maupun ukuran nilai pasar. Selain itu penelitian ini menggunakan dua proksi ukuran konservatisme yang berbeda menemukan bukti yang tidak konsisten pada variabel frekuensi rapat komite audit terhadap konservatisme. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa pengaruh frekuensi rapat komite audit akan sangat dipengaruhi oleh ukuran konservatisme yang digunakan.

Kata Kunci : Konservatisme Akuntansi, Implementasi IFRS, Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan, Pendidikan Dewan Komisaris, Frekuensi Rapat Komite Audit.

ABSTRACT

THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE EXISTENCE OF THE PRACTICES OF ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM AFTER IFRS IMPLEMENTATION

By

Dewi Puspita

Accounting Conservatism is a prudent principle of recognizing income and assets slowly and recognizing the expense and liabilities fast. This research examines the influence of leverage, firm size, education of board commissioner, and frequency of audit committee meeting on accounting conservatism on manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange year period 2013-2017. The sampling technique was conducted with purposive sampling and obtained 28 manufacturing company providing a sample of 140 annual reports obtained by the manufacturing company. The data analysis method used multiple linear regression.

The results of the hypothesis test were that leverage, firm size and frequency of audit committee meeting affected to conservatism measured by accrual and conservatism measured by book to market ratio while the education of board commissioners did not significantly affect to conservatism measured by accrual and conservatism measured by book to market ratio. Other than that, this research used two different proxy measure conservatism found evidence inconsistent in the variable frequency of audit committee meetings against conservatism. Therefore, this research concluded that the effect frequency of audit committee meeting will be greatly affected by the measure of conservatism used.

Keywords: Accounting Conservatism, IFRS Implementation, Leverage, Firm Size, Education of Commissioner Board, Frequency of Audit Committee Meeting.