

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH *INTERNAL CONTROL* DAN *LEVERAGE* TERHADAP *EARNINGS MANAGEMENT* PADA PERUSAHAAN BUMN (Badan Usaha Milik Negara) PERIODE 2020-2023

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh pengendalian internal (*internal control*) dan *Leverage* terhadap praktik manajemen laba (*earnings management*) pada perusahaan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN) non-keuangan di Indonesia selama periode 2020–2023. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan tahunan dan laporan keuangan perusahaan. Pengukuran variabel *internal control* mengacu pada kerangka kerja COSO dengan pendekatan skoring terhadap 17 prinsip pengendalian internal, sementara *Leverage* diukur menggunakan rasio *Debt to Asset Ratio* (DAR). *Earnings management* diproksikan menggunakan *discretionary accruals* yang dihitung berdasarkan *Modified Jones Model*. Hasil analisis regresi linier berganda menunjukkan bahwa *internal control* berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap *earnings management*, sedangkan *leverage* berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *earnings management*. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa pengendalian internal yang kuat dapat menekan kecenderungan manipulasi laba, sedangkan ketergantungan terhadap hutang cenderung mendorong praktik *earnings management*. Implikasi dari penelitian ini memberikan wawasan bagi regulator dan manajemen BUMN untuk memperkuat sistem pengendalian internal dan mengelola tekanan dari pembiayaan eksternal untuk meningkatkan transparansi dan akuntabilitas laporan keuangan.

Kata Kunci : Pengendalian Internal, Leverage, Manajemen Laba, BUMN, COSO, Modified Jones Model

ABSTRACT

The Influence of Internal Control and Leverage on Earnings Management in Indonesian State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) During 2020–2023

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This study aims to examine the effect of internal control and leverage on earnings management practices in non-financial State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in Indonesia during the 2020–2023 period. A quantitative method was employed using secondary data obtained from annual reports and financial statements. The internal control variable was measured using a scoring method based on the 17 principles of the COSO Internal Control–Integrated Framework, while leverage were proxied by the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR). Earnings management was measured using discretionary accruals calculated through the Modified Jones Model. The results of multiple linear regression analysis indicate that internal control has a significant negative effect on earnings management, while leverage have a significant positive effect. These findings suggest that strong internal controls can reduce the tendency of earnings manipulation, whereas reliance on leverage tends to increase the likelihood of such practices. This research provides insights for regulators and SOE management to strengthen internal control systems and manage debt pressures to enhance the transparency and accountability of financial reporting.

Keywords: Internal Control, Leverage, Earnings Management, SOEs, COSO, Modified Jones Model