

***The Effect of Corporate Environmental Disclosure And Earnings Management
With The Largest Shareholders As Moderation***

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Abstract

This research is quantitative research to empirically prove the effect of corporate environmental disclosure which consists of environmental policy, environmental pollution, environmental energy, and environmental financial on earnings management with the largest shareholders acting as a moderating variable as well as profitability, leverage, firm size, and the size of a public accounting firm (KAP) as a control variable. Earnings management is measured using the Cohen and Zarowin (2010) model, which is the sum of abnormal operating cash flows and abnormal discretionary expenses as model one and the sum of abnormal production costs and abnormal discretionary expenses as model 2. The study uses secondary data, namely non-financial companies registered on Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period. The total sample size is 198 samples using the panel data regression analysis method with the help of the STATA 14 application. The results of the study state that environmental policy, environmental pollution, environmental energy, and environmental finance have no significant effect on earnings management either in model 1 or model 2.

Keywords : corporate environmental disclosure, earnings management, the largest shareholders

Pengaruh Corporate Environmental Disclosure Dan Earnings Management Dengan The Largest Shareholders Sebagai Moderasi

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang bersifat kuantitatif dengan tujuan untuk membuktikan secara empiris pengaruh *corporate environmental disclosure* yang terdiri atas *environmental policy*, *environmental pollution*, *environmental energy*, dan *environmental financial* terhadap *earnings management* dengan *the largest shareholders* berperan sebagai variabel moderasi serta profitabilitas, *leverage*, ukuran perusahaan, dan ukuran kantor akuntan publik (KAP) sebagai variabel kontrol. *Earnings management* diukur menggunakan model Cohen dan Zarowin (2010) yaitu penjumlahan antara arus kas operasi abnormal dan beban diskresioner abnormal sebagai model satu dan penjumlahan antara biaya produksi abnormal dengan beban diskresioner abnormal sebagai model 2. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder yaitu perusahaan non keuangan yang terdaftar pada Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2019-2021. Total keseluruhan sampel penelitian adalah 198 sampel menggunakan metode analisis regresi data panel dengan berbantuan aplikasi STATA 14. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa *environmental policy*, *environmental pollution*, *environmental energy*, dan *environmental financial*, tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *earnings management* baik pada model 1 ataupun model 2.

Kata kunci : *corporate environmental disclosure*, *earnings management*, *the largest shareholders*