ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Deferred Tax Expense, Current Tax Expense, and Deferred Tax Assets on Earnings Management with Risk-Based Capital (RBC) as a moderating variable in insurance sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2020–2024 period. The insurance sector was chosen because it has complex business characteristics, is based on actuarial estimates, has a high level of accounting discretion, and is under strict supervision regarding the fulfillment of solvency levels (Risk-Based Capital). This study uses a quantitative approach with a panel data regression method on companies that meet the purposive sampling criteria. Earnings Management is proxied using *discretionary accruals*, while the independent variables consist of Deferred Tax Expense, Current Tax Expense, and Deferred Tax Assets, with Risk-Based Capital (RBC) as a moderating variable. The results show that partially Deferred Tax Expense, Current Tax Expense, and Deferred Tax Assets do not have a significant effect on Earnings Management. Furthermore, the interaction between Risk-Based Capital and the three tax variables also had no significant effect, thus Risk-Based Capital was unable to moderate the relationship between tax components and Earnings Management. Simultaneously, the research model also showed no significant effect. These findings indicate that Earnings Management practices in insurance companies during the study period were not influenced by tax components or the level of solvency proxied by Risk-Based Capital. This research is expected to contribute to the development of literature, regulators, investors, and company management in improving the transparency and quality of financial reporting.

Keywords: Earnings Management, Deferred Tax Expense, Current Tax Expense, Deferred Tax Assets, Risk-Based Capital (RBC), Insurance Companies.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh Beban Pajak Tangguhan, Beban Pajak Kini, dan Aset Pajak Tangguhan terhadap *Earnings Management* dengan *Risk-based capital* (RBC) sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan subsektor asuransi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020–2024. Sektor asuransi dipilih karena memiliki karakteristik bisnis yang kompleks, berbasis estimasi aktuaria, memiliki tingkat diskresi akuntansi yang tinggi, serta berada di bawah pengawasan ketat terkait pemenuhan tingkat solvabilitas (*Risk-based capital*). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode regresi data panel terhadap perusahaan yang memenuhi kriteria *purposive sampling*. *Earnings Management* diproksikan menggunakan *discretionary accruals*, sedangkan variabel independen terdiri atas Beban Pajak Tangguhan, Beban Pajak Kini, dan Aset Pajak Tangguhan, dengan *Risk-based capital* (RBC) sebagai variabel moderasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial Beban Pajak Tangguhan, Beban Pajak Kini, dan Aset Pajak Tangguhan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *Earnings Management*. Selain itu, interaksi *Risk-based capital* dengan ketiga variabel perpajakan juga tidak berpengaruh signifikan, sehingga *Risk-based capital* belum mampu memoderasi hubungan antara komponen perpajakan dan *Earnings Management*. Secara simultan, model penelitian juga tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa praktik *Earnings Management* pada perusahaan asuransi selama periode penelitian tidak dipengaruhi oleh komponen perpajakan maupun tingkat solvabilitas yang diproksikan dengan *Risk-based capital*. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan literatur, regulator, investor, dan manajemen perusahaan dalam meningkatkan transparansi serta kualitas pelaporan keuangan.

Kata kunci: *Earnings management*, Beban pajak tangguhan, Beban pajak kini, Aset pajak tangguhan, *Risk-based capital* (RBC), Perusahaan asuransi.