

## INTISARI

Keandalan dan kredibilitas informasi tentang perusahaan adalah hal yang esensial untuk para pengguna laporan keuangan. Kebutuhan *stakeholder* untuk mendapatkan informasi yang berkualitas yang jauh dari tindakan manipulasi laba dapat diakomodasi perusahaan melalui pengungkapan laporan keberlanjutan. Terlebih, proses pelaporan perusahaan juga dipengaruhi oleh tata kelola perusahaan.

Penelitian dilakukan untuk mendapatkan bukti empiris pengaruh kualitas laporan keberlanjutan terhadap praktik manajemen laba riil serta menguji pengaruh moderasi adanya dewan komisaris perempuan terhadap kualitas laporan keberlanjutan dengan praktik manajemen laba. Variabel independen yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah kualitas laporan keberlanjutan yang diproksikan dengan skor ESG dari Thomson Reuters. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian adalah manajemen laba riil yang diukur dengan menghitung arus kas abnormal dari aktivitas operasi, beban produksi abnormal, dan beban diskresioner abnormal secara agregat mengacu pada model pengukuran oleh Roychowdhury (2006). Variabel moderasi menggunakan persentase jumlah dewan komisaris perempuan. Penelitian dilakukan secara kuantitatif dengan melakukan regresi data panel. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 25 perusahaan non-keuangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode 2017-2021.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa kualitas laporan keberlanjutan berpengaruh negatif terhadap praktik manajemen laba riil perusahaan. Namun, dari hasil uji empiris ditemukan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan moderasi atas adanya dewan komisaris perempuan terhadap pengungkapan laporan keberlanjutan yang berkualitas terhadap praktik manajemen laba riil.

**Kata kunci:** Kualitas laporan keberlanjutan, manajemen laba riil, dewan komisaris perempuan

## ABSTRACT

*The reliability and credibility of company's report is very essential for financial report users. Stakeholders' urgency to have high-quality information, which holds less information about earnings management practices, could be accommodated by the companies through sustainability report disclosure. Furthermore, the company's reporting process is also determined by corporate governance practices.*

*This study examines empirically the relationship between sustainability reporting quality and real earnings management. This research also examines the role of women on board in moderating the relationship between sustainability reporting quality and real earnings management. Variables used in this study are sustainability reporting quality as independent variable, real earnings management as dependent variable, and women on board as moderating variable. The independent variable, sustainability reporting quality is measured using the ESG score by Thomson Reuters, and real earnings management as a dependent variable is measured by calculating abnormal cash flows from operating activities, abnormal production expenses, and abnormal discretionary expenses referring to the measurement model by Roychowdhury (2006). Lastly, the moderating variable uses the percentage of females on the board of commissioners. This study is conducted using a quantitative approach with panel data regression method. The sample of this research is 25 non-financial listed companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2017-2021 period.*

*The results of this study show that the quality of sustainability reports has a negative effect on the company's real earnings management practices. However, the results of the empirical test found that there was no moderating effect with the presence of women on board commissioners on the disclosure of quality sustainability reports on real earnings management practices.*

**Keyword:** Sustainability reporting quality, real earnings management, women on board.