STUDY EARNING MANAGEMENT
DARI WAKTU KE WAKTU

Setiadi Alim Lim
Universitas Surabaya

Abstract
Prior studies suggest that earnings management can be distinguished on beneficial earning management or efficient earning management and opportunistic earning management. Although there is a positive motivation of earning management activity, that is the attempt manager to convey private information to shareholders and debtholders in order to reduce the information gap that occurs in asymmetric information (beneficial or efficient earnings management), but the overall motivation of earnings management tends to be viewed negatively and is triggered by the interests of managers to maximize the interests of himself or the interests of business entities in order to maintain the market price of the stock at a specified value or the particular provisions of a contract that is likely to prejudice the interests of external users of financial statements (opportunistic earnings management). Various manipulations of accounting scandals such as the case of Enron, WorldCom and others have influenced the way the public thinks, so begin to form the opinion that all the earnings management activities is a negative activity intended to defraud and must be fought. Earnings management can be performed with accrual or accounting earnings management and real earnings management. Accrual or accounting earnings management have only a consequence of the accruals and will not affect cash flow. While real earnings management will affect cash flow and in some cases also affect accruals. There are some things you can do to reduce the practice of earnings management, which stricter accounting standards, the employment of an external auditor of a public accounting firm that has high

90
integrity with long history and implementing good corporate governance practices. To detect accrual or accounting earnings management can be used several models in which one is best according to Dechow et al. (1995) is a modified Jones models. But Aminul Islam et al. (2011) stated that the Jones model of modification is not effective when applied in Korea and Bangladesh. Meanwhile, to detect the presence of real earnings management can use such a model of Roychowdhury (2006).

Keywords: earning management, beneficial, efficient, opportunistic, accrual, real, capital market motivations, contracting motivations, regulatory motivations.

PENDAHULUAN

Kasus Enron yang terungkap pada tahun 2001 telah membuka lebih luas permukaan gunung es dari praktek manipulasi akuntansi yang telah berlangsung sekian dasa-warsa. Terjadinya manipulasi akuntansi biasanya melibatkan pihak di dalam badan usaha (manajemen) dan atau di luar badan usaha (eksternal auditor). Kasus Enron mengakibatkan ditutupnya Kantor Akuntan Publik Arthur Andersen (Ettredge et al., 2008). Karena posisi eksternal auditor di luar badan usaha dengan akses informasi yang sangat terbatas, maka sering terjadi dalam kasus manipulasi akuntansi, eksternal auditor bukan sengaja membiarkan adanya manipulasi tersebut, tetapi karena ketidaktahuannya, sehingga hal tersebut luput dari pantauannya. Terungkapnya masalah kecurangan laporan keuangan dapat membebankan biaya legal dan resiko yang sangat signifikan bagi auditor (Feroz et al., 1991; Carcello and Palmrose, 1994; Palmrose and Scholz, 2004 dalam Ettredge et al., 2008).