ABSTRAK

Damayanti, Eka Wahyu, 2013. *The Effect of Good Corporate Governance and Accounting Ratios Concerned With Bond Ratings Period 2010-2011.*Thesis. Management Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor : Fitriyah S.Sos, MM

Key word : Good Corporate Governance, Accounting Ratios, Bonds Ratings,

Good Corporate Governance is a system for directing and controlling a company with the purpose of achieving a balance between strength and the leadership the company needs in order to guarantee longevity and accountability to the stakeholders. The mechanisms of corporate governance are directly related to company performance, which is measured through financial ratios. Good financial ratios will provide good bond credit ratings. Bond ratings indicated the scale of the company's security and ability to pay principal and interest obligations in a timely manner. This study seeks to examine the effect of good corporate governance and the accounting ratios that partially or simultaneously are concerned with bond credit ratings.

This study uses the quantitative analysis method by means of regression analysis. The companies in this study are all the companies rated by PT.PEFINDO.The study then uses the method of purposeful sampling. The types of data used are secondary data, in the form of the respective companies'financial statement, and the bond credit ratings downloaded from PEFINDO's official website. The analysis method of logistic regression is used for measuring the effect of good corporate governance, the financial ratios and bond credit ratings.

From the result of the analysis, the value of the *Adjusted R Square* of 0,45 or 45% indicates that the independent variable, namely corporate governance and accounting ratios, can explain the dependent variable bond ratings by 45% while the remaining 55% is explained by other factors outside the model studied. Significant variable are the board, audit committe, the company's growth in the proxy by ROA, Leverage ratio in proxy by DER, Slovency ratio and Liquidity ratio. This situation is based upon the significant number of 0,05, while the variables that are not significant are the NPM variables, Sales to Asset, Institutional ownership, managerial ownership and the size of the board of commissioners.