

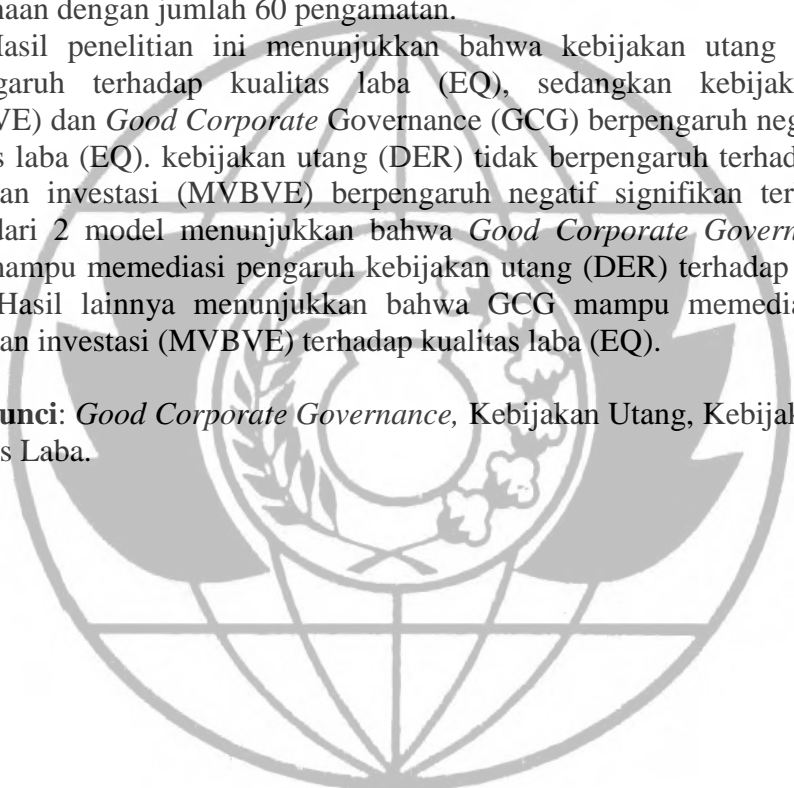
## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh Kebijakan Utang yang diukur menggunakan *Debt Equity Ratio* (DER), dan Kebijakan Investasi yang diukur menggunakan *Investment Opportunity Set* dengan proksi MVBVE terhadap Kualitas Laba yang diukur menggunakan *Earning Quality* (EQ) melalui *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG).

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Populasi ada penelitian ini yaitu perusahaan *Food and Beverage* yang terdaftar di BEI pada periode tahun 2017-2020. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*, yang memperoleh sampel sebanyak 15 perusahaan dengan jumlah 60 pengamatan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan utang (DER) tidak berpengaruh terhadap kualitas laba (EQ), sedangkan kebijakan investasi (MVBVE) dan *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) berpengaruh negatif terhadap kualitas laba (EQ). kebijakan utang (DER) tidak berpengaruh terhadap GCG dan kebijakan investasi (MVBVE) berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap GCG. Hasil dari 2 model menunjukkan bahwa *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) tidak mampu memediasi pengaruh kebijakan utang (DER) terhadap kualitas laba (EQ). Hasil lainnya menunjukkan bahwa GCG mampu memediasi pengaruh kebijakan investasi (MVBVE) terhadap kualitas laba (EQ).

**Kata kunci:** *Good Corporate Governance*, Kebijakan Utang, Kebijakan Investasi, Kualitas Laba.



## ABSTRACT

*This research aimed to examine the effect of debt policy, which was measured by Debt Equity Ratio (DER), and investment policy which was measured by Investment Opportunity Set; with the proxy of MVBVE on profit quality which was measured by Earning Quality (EQ) through Good Corporate Governance (GCG).*

*The research was quantitative. The population was Food and Beverage companies listed on IDX from 2017-up to 2020. Moreover, the data collection technique used purposive sampling, with 15 samples and 60 observations.*

*The research result concluded that debt policy (DER) did not affect profit quality (EQ). Meanwhile, investment policy (MVBVE), as well as Good Corporate Governance (GCG), had a negative effect on profit quality (EQ). In contrast, debt policy (DER) did not affect GCG. While MBVE had a negative and significant effect on GCG. Furthermore, the two models showed that Good Corporate Governance (GCG) could not mediate the effect of debt policy (DER) on profit quality (EQ). On the other hand, GCG could mediate the effect of MVBVE on EQ.*

**Keywords:** *Good Corporate Governance, Debt Policy, Investment Policy, Profit Quality*

I certify that this translation is true and accurate, Prepared by a professional translator. This translation is provided on this day

19/7/22

M. Faisal S.Pd., M.Pd

STIESIA Language Center  
Wanur Pumpungan 30 Surabaya 60118, Indonesia