INFLUENCE ON INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES, DEBT POLICIES AND PROFITABILITY TO COMPANY VALUE
(Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies in Yang's Food and Beverage Subsector
Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2018 Period)

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Abstract This study aims to conduct analysis and provide empirical evidence that variables independent of investment opportunities, debt policy and profitability, both partial and simultaneously affect the value of the company. Investment Opportunity Variable (X1) proxied (MBVA), Debt Policy (X2) is proxied by Debt Equity Ratio (DER), Profitability variable (X3) is proxied by Return On Equity (ROE) and Firm Value
(Y) is proxied by Price To Book Value (PBV). This type of research uses explanatory research with a quantitative approach, the population in the study is all food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange Indonesian Securities for the period 2014-2018. With a purposive sampling technique, the number of samples as many as 10 companies. The data obtained were analyzed by testing the validity of the data, multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that the investment decision positive and significant effect on firm value, capital structure has an effect positive and significant effect on firm value and profitability
significant towards firm value, and variables simultaneously influence positive and significant towards firm value. This finding is interesting, that of success the increase in company value depends on the company's ability to empower it maximum resources , and in implementing established company policies.

Keywords : Investment Opportunities, Capital Structure, Profitability, and Firm Value

PENGARUH RETURN ON ASSET, BIAYA OPERASIONAL DAN PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL,TERHADAPTINGKAT BAGI HASIL DEPOSITO MUDHARABAH

PRELIMINARY

The current development of the world economy has indirectly impacted onIndonesian onomy. Competition in the industrial world is running so rapidlycan createverytoughompetition, especially in the competition that occursin the food and beverage sub-sectormanufacturing company which is one of the sub-sectorsa mainstay sector for humansurvival. In a growing economyoccurred during 2014 to 2018, the food and beverage sub-sector was able to growamounted to 5.17%, one of which was caused by increased industrial productionfood and Drink. However, in 2019 economic growth experienced a slowdownas seen from the food and beverage industry which only grew 5.02 percent. Conditionof course this will hinder investment. Expenditure decisioninvestment and dividends according toMogdiliani & Miller (1958) are not related to each other,with the assumption of perfectcapital market conditions. Further Mogdiliani & Millerstates that the investment policy of acompany is separate from the policyfinancing and dividend policy because the value of a company is not determined byhow the pattern of financing or dividends of acompany, but is influenced byinvestment policy. Normatively the main objective of stablishing a company ongenerally for the benefit of shareholders through increasingcompany value.The value of the company has a very important role because of its corporate valueheight will be followed by high shareholder affluence (Brigham and Houston, 2010: 249). Furthermore, Bringham and Daves (2014: 19). That company value toocan show the value of assets owned by the company such as securities. Scorecompany in the broadest sense is the amount that a potential purchaser is willing to payif the company is sold (Husnan & Pudjiastuti, 2004; 6). But in a sensenarrow with regard to public companies the value of the firm is identical to the pricecommon stock, and thus increasing the value of the company means increasingcommon stock price (Brigham & Houston, 2014; 16). The company's share priceindividuals or a combination of various sectors in the capital market are thevery important meter to assess the extent to which the market response to companiescompanies listed on the IDX and in a macroeconomic context this canbe a parameter in assessing the growth of an economy. Empirically the market responseto issuers in the Indonesian capital market until 2018 showsbetter growth after several previous years of declineboth caused by national, regional and global conditions with the backgroundpolitical, economic, social and security nuances throughout 2015 to 2018. ReflectingFrom this phenomenon, it appears that the stock price is represented by the IHSGand IHSS is a value that constantly changes and is influenced byvarious dynamics both coming from the company itself and from outside the companysuch as political, economic, social and security conditions that occur in their own country orOther countries that have connectivity with companies. The company's performance isa description of the financial condition of a company that is analyzed using toolsfinancial analysis, so that it can be known about the pros and cons of financial conditionsa company that reflects work performance in a certain period. Before
understand the problem of performance appraisal further, then there are several definitions of performanceas has been explained by Helfert (1996: 67) that "Company performance is the resultof the many individual decisions made continuously by management ". OnThephenomenon that occurs above can of course have an impact on the stock market pricea company, especially a food and beverage company. Share price can beshows the central assessment of all market participants, stock prices actas a barometer of a company's management performance. High share price will bemaking the value of a company also high (Rudangga, 2016). Value of the company tremendouslyimportant because high corporate value will be followed by high prosperityshareholders (Brigham and Gapensi, 1996; Syarinah, 2017). The value of the companyin this study it is limited by the value of the *Price*

to Book Value (PBV). according to the opinion ofcompany value experts can be measured by *Price to Book Value* (PBV) which isratio that compares the price per share to the book value per share (Syarinah,2017). Firm value can be influenced by the following factors: decisionInvestment, funding decisions, dividend policy, capital structure, *leverage* , profitability,company growth, and company size (Setia, 2008; Rudangga, 2016). FromSome of the factors above that affect firm value, in this study researcherslimit the factors, namely investment decisions, capital structure, profitability. FollowingThis is a table of average firm value (PBV), capital structure (DER) andprofitability (ROE) in 10 companies from 26 manufacturing companies in the food sub-sectorand beverages listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2018.

Table 1
Tabel 1

Perkembangan Rata-rata MBVA, PBV, DER, dan ROE TAHUN MBVA	PBV	DER	ROE
2014 52,516	8,379	120,545	28,625
2015 43,211	5,423	101,446	22,766
2016 39,043	6,158	82,137	28,833
2017 23,827	5,633	71,449	25,588
2018 22,796	5,749	68,358	23,848

Table 1.1 shows the average growth of the MBVA, DER, ROE and PBV ofthe food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies are even fluctuatingtends to decrease, with such conditions the company is facedunfavorable conditions as Myers (1977) describes the companyalways faced with a combination of assets in place with investment options in the futurewhich will come. Investment options are an opportunity to develop,however, companies are often not always able to carry out all investment opportunitiesin the future. For companies that can't use the opportunitythe investment will experience a higher expenditure in comparisonwith lost opportunity value. Investment is a commitment to an amount of funds orother resources undertaken at this time with the aim of obtaining a numberprofits in the future (Tandelilin, 2001, 3) Thus investment opportunitiesrepresents the present value of the choice the company chooses to invest in in the futureto come. According to Kole (1991), Gaver (1993), the value of IOS depends on expenditureexpenditure determined by management in the future which at this time ischoice of investment options that are expected to result. Investment opportunities canmeasured by *Market to Book Value of Asset* (MBVA), which is a reflecting conditionthe company's growth is reflected by its market value compared tototal assets it owns. The bigger the MBVA reflects that growththe better, thus showing the company has a chancehigh investment.

Furthermore, the average DER development for the last 5 years showsconditions that aredecreasing such conditions the company managed to showdebt management and control is increasingly successful. The higher the DER ratio value thenthe higher the funding provided by creditors to the company through debt,the more difficult it is for companies to get funding because they fear that they will not be able toto cover these debts. Then the firm value will decrease if the ratio valueHigh DER (Syarinah, 2017). Meanwhile, the value of a company is influenced by sizethe small profitability generated by the company, because it is getting biggerprofitability will make the company value even higher and make more investorsdare to invest in the company (Rudangga, 2016). Based on the descriptionabove regarding the factors

that affect the increase or decrease in the value of the company which consistsfrom the capital structure and profitability, the researchers are interested in conducting a studyresearch on these factors. Meanwhile, leverage is a proxy for the structurecapital that presented the funding decision was found to have no effect ondividend payment. Investment decisions and funding decisions in findingimplications for dividend payments are also carried out by (Mehta, 2012) whoresearched company listings on the Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange with an observational year of 2005-2009.

The results of the research show that investment decisions are proxied by debtto equity ratio has no effect on dividend payments.Furthermore, firm value, Tuigong Wilson Kibet (2016) examinesthe effect of share dividend and cash dividend on firm value on the Stock Exchange Noirobi Kenya, with the result that the share dividend has no effect on firm valueMeanwhile, cash dividend has a significant positive effect on company value. AbdulRa, et al (2015) examined firm value as a variable influenced by ownershipstructure, profitability, company size with dividend policy as an intervening variablein manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Effek Exchange. Research resultsshows that the thoughts conveyed by Brigham & Houston (2006,28) which explains that investment decisions and funding decisions have

the influence on dividend policy has not been fully consistently testedcompany in various companies in a number of countries.

Compared with previous research which has the topic of dividend policy andfirm value, what distinguishes this study are: 3 (three) variables were chosenindependent and 1 (one) intervening variable and 1 (one) dependent variable, based ontheory *Value of the Firm* and the theory of *Dividend Policy* , as well as the theory of *Capital Sytructure* , theoryInvestment and Profitability theory. The novelty of this research is variabledividend payments are placed as an intervening variable that acts as a bridgebetween financial decisions in the form of investment opportunities, capital structure, profitability withthe value of the company.

Based on the phenomenon and previous research, which has not been fully implementedconsistent empirically tested on various companies in a number of countries, the researchersargue that it is still relevant to analyze the effect of investment opportunities,debt policy and profitability on firm value with dividend policyas a mediating variable. This research is focused on manufacturing companies

listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Specificity of the sample can avoid research results biased, besides that the manufacturing sector has a strong future, because of that

most develop industry and contribute to GDP and absorbgreat workforce.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory, agency theory describes a relationship between *agent* and*principal* . *Agent* is the management of the company while what is meant by the *principal*is the owner (shareholder). Agency theory is the existence of separation of property rightsand accountability for decision-making (Jensen and Mackling,1976; Ratih & Ayu, 2016). *Signaling Theory, the* signal theory is an acttaken by company management to provide guidance to investorsabout how management views the company's prospects (Brigham and Houston,2011: 184; Sadewo, *et.al* , 2016). Signal theory explains why a companyhave an incentive to provide financial statement information to the partiesexternal.

Company Value , according to Rita Kusumawati & Irham Rosady (2018)Defining company value is an assessment or perception of investors as candidatesbuyers for the success rate of a company and the company's performance is reflectedthrough market share prices.

Investment Opportunities (MBV), Myers (1977) explains that companies are always faced withon a combination of in-place assets with investment options in the future.

Investment options represent an opportunity for growth, but oftenCompanies cannot always undertake all investment opportunities in the futurecome. Companies that cannot use the investment opportunity willexperience an expenditure that is higher than the opportunity valuelost. Investment is a commitment to a number of funds or other resourcesdone at this time with the aim of obtaining a number of benefits in the future(Tandelilin, 2001, 3) Thus investment opportunities are the present value ofthe preferred choice of companies to make investments in the future. According to Kole(1991), Gaver (1993), IOS value depends on the expenditure setmanagement in the future which at this point is an investment optionis expected to produce. Investment opportunities can be measured by *Market to BookValue of Asset* (MBVA) is a condition that reflects the growth of a companyis reflected by its market value compared to its total assets.

The bigger the MBVA represents better growth, denghanthus shows the company has a high investment opportunity.

Investment opportunities that are proxied by market to book value of asset ratio (Kogan & Dimitris,2014; Li & Sullivan, 2011; Watanabe, Xu, Yao, & Yu, 2013). Capital structure theory (*capitalstructure theory*) begins with the *paper* Modigliani and Miller (1958), which isnew breakthroughs in modern financial management. The proposition he put forward has huge support until now. After having had a very discussionlong, Modigliani and Miller (1963), relaxed one of his assumptions about existencecorporate tax. Whereas if there is a corporate tax, the *financing* decision will berelevant, the use of debt will increase the value of the company. Various studies have beenenrich the proposition of Modigliani and Miller by including the tax factors,*costs offinancial distress, bankruptcy costs, agency costs* , and *transaction costs* (Myers, 1977, 1984and Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Capital structure is a form of funding compositionon company investment. Capital Structure is proxied by the Debt Equity Ratio (DER) (Adeyemi &Oboh, 2011; Cheng, Liu, & Chien, 2010; Faulkender & Peterson, 2006; Margaritis &Psillaki, 2010; McConnell & Muscarella, 1985; Ruan, Tian, & Shiguang, 2011. NextCapital structure , according to Bambang Riyanto (2010: 282), which is proxied by Debt to EquityRatio (DER) is used to value debt to equity, this ratio is sought by means ofComparing all debts including long term debt, this ratio is usefulto find out the amount of funds provided by the capital structure, namely balance orthe ratio between total long-term debt and total equity. Profitabilityis the company's ability to make a profit in relation to sales,total assets and own capital (Sartono, 2000). Profitability shows ability the company makes a profit from the assets used. Profitability analysisprovide supporting evidence regarding the company's ability to earn profits andthe extent of the effectiveness of company management, Smith and Skousen (1992). Profitabilitymeasured using the *Return on Equity* (ROE) obtained by *earning aftertax* obtained by the company is divided by the company's equity (Hanafi &Halim, 2012). Furthermore , profitability , according to Sutrisno (2012: 222) defines the ratioprofitability as a profit ratio to measure how much the level of profitthat can be obtained by the company. The higher the level of profit the more it shows good management in managing the company.

Thinking Framework

Based on the results of theoretical discussion and previous research, this researchconducted to determine the effect of the independent variable which includes the variable

Investment Opportunities (MBVA), Capital Structure (DER) and Profitability (ROE), to ValueCompany (*firm value*). Based on the description above, a framework scheme is preparedcomprehensive thinking in this study includes both effectsindividually from each

independent variable and simultaneously influence the variablesindependent of *firm value* , as can be seen in the figurefollowing:

H1

H2

H3

Figure 2.8.1.

Conceptual Framework

Source: Various journals & developed in this research

Relationship between variables and Hypothesis Development

1) The relationship between investment opportunities and company value. Investment opportunities can be measured

with *Market to Book Value of Asset* (MBVA), namely a reflecting conditionthe company's growth is reflected by its market value in comparisonwith the total assets it owns. The bigger the MBVA reflectsthe better growth, thus showing the companyhave high investment opportunities. The bigger the MBVA reflectsthe better growth, thus showing the companyhave high investment opportunities. Ningrum's (2006) research examinesthe effect of investment, funding decisions on firm value, shows thatinvestment decisions and funding decisions have a positive effect on valuecompanyH1: *Investment opportunities have a positive effect on firm value*2) Relationship between Debt Policy and Company Value. In this research PolicyDebt proxied by Debt Equity Ratio (DER) according to Syarinah (2017), that the higher the DER ratio value, the higher the funding sourcegiven creditors to the company through debt, and from the other side bysuch conditions, it will be increasingly difficult for companies to get fundingfrom outside parties because it is feared that they will not be able to cover debtsthe. Then the firm value will decrease if the DER ratio value is high. This theory is in linewith the results of research conducted by Sulastri, *et, al* (2018) which show

that the capital structure has a negative effect on firm value. As for the hypothesisin this study are as follows:

H2: Debt Policy (DER) affects firm value

3) Profitability Relationship with Firm Value. In this study Profitabilityproxied by Return On Equity (ROE), according to Rudangga (2016), the value of athe company is influenced by the size of the profitability generated bythe company, therefore the greater the profitability will create valuecompanies are getting taller and attracting investors thus making investorsincreasingly daring to invest in the company. This theoryin line with the results of research conducted by Mamay & Naufal (2019),

PBV

MBVA

DER

ROE

shows that there is a positive influence between profitability and valueCompany. The hypotheses in this study are as follows:

*H3: Profitability (ROE) has a positive effect on firm value*4) Relationship of Investment Opportunities, Debt Policy and Profitability to ValueCompany. Factor factors that can affect firm value includefunding decisions, dividend policy, investment decisions, capital structure, *leverage* , profitability, company growth, and company size (Setia, 2008;Rudangga, 2016). This theory is reinforced by research conducted by Heven Manoppo& Fitty Valdi Arie

(2016) with the results that the capital structure and profitabilityaffect firm value. The hypotheses in this study are:

H4: Investment Opportunities, Debt Policy and Profitability have a positive effectto company value.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive method of verification withquantitative approach. This research data is secondary data obtained fromannual financial reports and stock prices of food and manufacturing sub-sector companiesdrinks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sampling technique used isechnique *purposive sampling* with criteria established by the researchers. So that froma total population of 26 companies obtained as many as 10 companies usedas a sample. The data analysis techniques used consisted of classical assumption tests,multiple linear regression analysis, hypothesis testing and determination coefficient test. DefinitionOperational, according to Umar (2002), operational definition is a determinationconstructs (things that are difficult to measure) so that they can be variables that arecan be measured. Below is the operational variable definition of the Investment Opportunity (X1),Debt Policy (X2), Profitability (X3) which can be explained as follows:

1) Investment opportunities can be measured by *Market to Book Value of Asset* (MBVA), namelyconditions that reflect the company's growth that is reflected in value

its market compared to its total assetsMarket to bookAsset-Total Equity + (AmountValue of Asset= Outstanding shares x closing price) x 100% = ---------------- 1)

RatioTotal Assets2) This debt policy is related to sources of funding that come from partiesexternal. The debt policy carried out by the company is closely related to PolicyDebt due to debt is part of determining the optimal capital structure.

Debt policy and or capital structure proxied by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER)(Adeyemi & Oboh, 2011; Cheng, Liu, & Chien, 2010; Faulkender & Petersen, 2006;Margaritis & Psillaki, 2010; McConnell & Muscarella, 1985; Ruan, Tian, & Shiguang,2011)) formulated according to Equation 3.2 as follows:=%.……. .. ……. **2)**

3) Profitability (X3), Profitability is a ratio intended to measurethe company's ability to generate profits which shows the end result of

a number of policies and decisions. In this study, profitabilitymeasured using return on equity (ROE), namely by comparingprofit after tax by total assets with the formulation as presented inequation 3.3=% = **………………. 3)**

4) Firm Value (Y), the amount of the market price per share owned by the companyto the book value of a share owned by the company and also the sizethe amount of capital owned against the number of shares outstanding in the company== **…………… .. 4)**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis, descriptive statistical analysis aims to analyzea data by describing or describing the data that has been collectedstatistically. Descriptive statistical analysis in this study includes the mean value,minimum, maximum, and standard deviation of each variable.

The following is data that has been processed to produce descriptive analysis:

Table 2
Hasil Analisis Statistik Deskriptif Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nilai Perusah	50	0.628	45.465	6.26824	8.832292

aan					
Peluang Investasi	50	7.117	163.954	40.3294	31.516311
Struktur Modal	50	16.354	302.864	88.78704	55.043647
Profitabilitas	50	4.360	143.533	25.93302	30.672996
Valid N (listwise)			50		

Source: processed data, 2020

Based on the test results above with the number N 50, it can be seen that the variable value the company has a minimum value of 0.628, maximum 45.465, mean 6.26824, and standards deviation 8.832292. or greater than the mean indicates that it is generally from10 companies in the food and beverage sub-sector were selected as membershaving a large standarddeviation value indicates high variability or PBVcan be said to be heterogeneous.

The investment opportunity variable has a minimum value of 7,117, mximum 163,954, mean40.3294, standard deviation 31.516311. or greater than the mean indicates that atgenerally from 10 selected food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies being a member has a large standard deviation value indicating that variabilityhigh or MBVA can be said to be heterogeneous.

The debt policy variable has a minimum value of 16,354, a maximum of 302,864,the mean 88.78704, and the standard deviation 55.043647. or greater than the mean indicatesthat in general, from 10 manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sectorthose elected to be members have a large standard deviation valuehigh variability or DER can be said to be heterogeneous. Profitability variablehas a minimum value of 4,360, maximum 143,533, mean 25,93302, and standard deviation30.672996, or greater than the mean indicates that it is generally of 10the food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies that were elected as membershaving a large standard deviation value indicates high variability or ROE can be said to be heterogeneous.

Classical Assumption Test, Normality Test, Normality Test aims to test whetherin a linear regression model the dependent variable with both independent variableshave a normal distribution or not. The following are the results of the normality test:

Table 3
Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		50
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.00810031
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.082
	Positive	.080
	Negative	-.082
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.582

Source: processed data, 2020

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

The test results obtained the Asymp.sig value. (2-tailed) of 0.887. Because the value is 0.887>from 0.05, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed. Mulicollinearity Test,multicollinearity test to test whether a regression model has a correlation betweenindependent variable. The following are the results of the multicollinearity test:

Table 4
Multicolonierity Test Results
Tabel 4
Hasil Uji Multikolonieritas Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		-2.269		.555	-4.090	.000	
Peluang Invest	0,138	0.009	0,513	12,745	0,001	0,681	1.469
Struktur modal	0.021	0.006	0.131	3.251	0.002	0.681	1.469
Profitabilit as	0.257	0.012	.894	22.240	0.000	0.681	1.469

Source: processed data, 2020

a. Dependent Variable: Firm ValueThe results from the table above show that the VIF value of the capital structure is 1.469 and the VIF valueprofitability of 1.469, and a tolerance value of capital structure of 0.681 and valuetolerance profitability of 0.681. From these results using valuestolerance, then all variables> 0.10 and the VIF value <10, therefore it can be interpretedthat the data is free from multicollinearity. Heteroscedasticity test, heteroscedasticity testaims to test whether in a regression model there is an inequality of variancefrom the residuals of one observation to another. Here are the results of the testheterkedasticity

Heteroscedasticity Test Results
The heteroscedasticity test results above can be seen where the plot points are spread out and nothave a clear pattern. So it can be concluded that the regression model in researchit is free of heteroscedasticity symptoms. Autocoleration test, autorrelation test aims totest whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between errors in the periodt with period t (previous). The following are the results of the autocoleration test

Table 5
Autocoleration Test Results

Model Summaryb

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.974a	.948	.946	2.050381	1.276

a. Predictors: (Constant), Profitabilitas, Struktur Modal, Peluang investasi
b. Dependent Variable: Nilai Perusahaan

Source: processed data, 2020The autocoleration test results above show that the Durbin-Watson value is 1.276so the DW value is between -2 and +2, it means indicating that is not the caseautocorrelation on the variables in this study. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 6
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis
Tabel 6

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		Std. Error		Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-2.269 0,138	0.555 0.009	0.512 0,513		-4.090 12.745	.000 0.001	0.681	1.469
Struktur Mdl	0.021	0.006	.131		3.251	0.002	0.681	1.469
Profitabilitas	0.257	0.012	.894		22.240	0.000	0.681	1.469

Source: processed data, 2020

a. Dependent Variable:
Source: processed data, 2020Based on the test results above, the regression equation can be obtained, namely **PBV (Y) = -2.269 + 0.0138MBVA + 0.021 DER + 0.257 ROE.** From the regression model, it can beIt is known that the constant value is -2,269, meaning that all independent variables have a value of 0(zero) then the value of the dependent variable is -2,269. Then the constant value of the oddsInvestment (MBVA) of 0.138 means that if the MBVA increases by 0.138 it meansMBVA then will increase the company value by 0.138, as well as

capital structure (DER) of 0.021 means that if the capital structure increases it willresulting in an increase in company value by 0.021. While the value is constantof profitability (ROE) of 0.257, meaning that if profitability increases, valuethe company also increased by 0.257. Hypothesis Test, Partial Test (t-test)

Table 7Partial Test Results (t-test)
Coefficients a Model
Tabel 7
Hasil Uji Parsial (Uji-t) Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics
B	Std. Error	Beta		Tolerance	VIF

1	(Constant)	-2.269	.555	0.512	-4.090	.000	0.681	1.469
		0.013	0.009	0.513	12.745	0.001		
	Peluang Inv							
		0.021	0.006	.131	3.251	0.002	0.681	1.469
		0.257	0.012	.894	22.240	0.000		

Source: processed data, 2020
a.Dependent Variable: Firm Value
Source: processed data, 2020
Effect of Investment Opportunities on Firm Value, based on the results ofthe above test obtained by value t arithmetic amounted to 3.251. Compared with the t table value of2.01063, then the value of t count 3.251> than t table 2.01063 with significant value 0,002 < 0.05. So it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thereforepartially investment opportunities have a significant effect on firm value.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Ningrum (2006) which examined the effectinvestment, funding decisions on firm value, show that decisionsinvestment and funding decisions have a positive effect on firm value.The Effect of Capital Structure on Firm Value, based on the results ofthe above test obtained by value t arithmetic amounted to 3.251. Compared with the t table value of2.01063, then the value of t count 3.251> than t table 2.01063 with significant value 0,002 <0.05. So it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thereforepartially capital structure has a significant effect on firm value. ResultsThis research is in line with research conducted by Rita Kusumawati and IrhamRosady (2018); Haven Manoppo & Fitty Valdi Arie (2016); which shows thatThere is a positive and significant influence between capital structure and firm value.

Effect of Profitability on Firm Value, based on the results of the testobtained value t arithmetic amounted to 22.240. Compared with the t table value of 2.01063, then the valuet count 22,240> from t table 2,01063. With a significant value of 0.000 <0.05. CouldIt is concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_2 is accepted. So that partially profitabilitysignificant effect on firm value. The results of this study are in line withresearch conducted by Putu Mikhy Novari & Putu Vivi lestari (2016); Ayu Sri MD& Ari Wirajaya (2013); Syarinah (2017); Rudangga Merta Sudiarta (2016); Rina Hartanti, et al (2019); Mamay & Naufal (2019) which shows that there is a positive influencebetween profitability and Firm Value.

Simultaneous Test (F-Test)
Table 8
Simultaneous Test Results (Test-F)
ANOVA a
Tabel 8
(Uji-F) ANOVAa

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3624.869	2	1812.435	431.115	.000b
	Residual	197.591	47	4.204		
	Total	3822.460	49			

Source: processed data, 2020

Based on the results above, the calculated F value is 431,115. So that the value is obtainedF count > F table or 431,115> 3,190, with a significant value of 0,000 <0.05 means that H 0 is rejectedand H 3 is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that investment opportunities, structurecapital and profitability together have a significant effect on valuecompany. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by RinaHartanti, et al (2019) and Mamay Komarudin & Naufal Affendi (2019) and researchNingrum (2006) which shows that investment decisions, funding, capital structureand profitability affects firm value.

Determination Coefficient Test as shown in table 9.

Table 9
Determination Coefficient Test Results
Model Summary b
Tabel 9
Model Summaryb

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.974a	.948	.946	2.050381	1.276

. Predictors: (Constant), Profitability, Capital Structure
b. Dependent Variable: Firm Value

The test results above can be seen that the results of the coefficient of determination or R^2 by 0.948 or 94.8%. This shows that the variables under study areinvestment opportunities measured by *MBVA* , capital structure measured by *debt toequity ratio* and perofitability as measured by *return on equity ratio* have an effect of94.8% of the firm value as measured by *price to book value* . Whilethe remaining 5.2% is influenced by variables that the researchers did not examine in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results it can be concluded that investment opportunitiessignificant positive effect on firm value and capital structuresignificantly positive effect on firm value and profitabilitysignificant positive effect on firm value, and investment opportunities,Capital structure and profitability together have a significant positive effectthe value of the company in the food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companylisted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2018.

SUGGESTION

Based on the description of the conclusions and analysis that has been done, provide suggestions asConsiderations for interested parties are as follows:

1. For issuers / companies
The results showed that to increase company value, it must be
pay attention to financial decision factors in the form of investment, funding, profitability.
2. For Investors
Investors in carrying out their investments should analyze the companytaking into account the factors of financial policy financial decisions.
3. For OJK

The valuation of a company is meant to analyze investors, particularly those relatedwith information on investment management, capital and profitability utilization.

4. For further researchers

The model for dividend policy can be investigated further to find a Fit model.

maybe several variables that are expected to affect dividend policyfor example cash flow, risk management and others.

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