THE ROLE OF DEBT POLICY, DIVIDEND POLICY, AND INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON COMPANY VALUE

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Abstract:

This study aims to explore the role of debt policy, dividend policy and investment decisions on Firm Value, especially in telecommunications companies, during the period 2019 to 2022. The sampling method used was purposive sampling, and data analysis was carried out using SPSS software version 20. From the findings, the debt policy -DER (X1) affects firm value. The study found that the DER regression coefficient is -41.649, with a t-value of -2.085 and a significance of 0.048 (<0.05), indicating that debt policy significantly affects firm value (H1 accepted). For DPR, the regression coefficient is 68.923, but the t-value is 0.154 with a significance of 0.411 (>0.05), meaning dividend policy does not significantly impact firm value (H2 rejected). It aligns with the bird-in-hand theory, suggesting current dividend payments are preferred over future capital gains. Meanwhile, PER (X3) has a positive regression coefficient of 0.539, a t-value of 0.645, and a significance of 0.025 (<0.05), confirming a positive and significant impact on firm value (H3 accepted). These findings offer insights into the dynamics of debt, dividend, and investment decisions within the telecommunications sector.

Keywords: Debt Policy, Dividends, Investment Decisions, Market Capital

INTRODUCTION

In the context of corporate management, debt policy, investment decisions, and dividend policy have an important role in determining the value of the company. From year to year, Indonesia has been able to show economic growth and development amid fluctuating global economic conditions (Andriawan & Salean, 2016). One of them is the development in the telecommunications sector. Telecommunication service providers compete to attract customers to use their services, and the increasing number of service providers makes customers look for the best. Therefore, because of the increasingly tight competition in the telecommunications market share, it can result in bankruptcy if they are unable to compete (Boedi & Tiara, 2013).

A company is an organization where resources are processed to produce goods or services for customers. In the world of economics and business that is increasingly developing, many companies do various ways to maintain the existence of their company to meet capital needs (Amaliyah & Herwiyanti, 2020)

The impact of this competition is that the Company is increasingly active in improving its business performance. Company performance information can be seen in its financial reports. If the financial report provides a bad indication, it indicates a decline in financial performance, which, if it continues, can cause financial difficulties (Lestari, 2019).

It was exacerbated by Indonesia confirming its first case of the coronavirus infection causing COVID-19 in early March 2020; this virus has an impact on business activities, which then has an impact on the economy (Solihin & Verahastuti, 2020). In this uncertainty, investment decisions are related to how companies use resources to generate profits. Research shows that investment

decisions affect company value, although the effect may be smaller than debt and dividend policies. Good investment decisions can increase profitability and, ultimately, the value of the Company (Verawati, 2020).

According to Pambagio and Agus (2008), the destruction of the telecommunications industry has begun to be seen. The KPPU decision where Telkomsel is required to lower its rates by 15%. If a market leader has to lower its rates, then other operators, especially small ones, must also go down, and if they are unable to survive, they will go bankrupt soon.

When a company is in financial distress, its dividend policy can be an indicator of a signal or even a tactical strategy to minimize losses. However, according to Putra and Lestari (2016), Dividend policy often causes conflict between company management and shareholders because company management considers that the profits obtained by the company should be used for company operations. Shareholders consider that the profits obtained by the company should be distributed to shareholders as dividends. The existence of problems between management and shareholders will fail to achieve one of the company's goals, namely increasing the value of the company.

High company value will make the market believe in the company's current performance and prospects, which will impact investors' decisions to maintain investments (Valencia & Khairani, 2019).

The following is a table of the development of the value of telecommunications companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2018 to 2022. The values shown in this table are the company's market capitalization value, which is calculated by multiplying the company's share price by the number of shares outstanding (Munawaroh et al., 2023):

Table 1. Market Capitalization Value of Telecommunication Companies That Have Regularly Distributed Dividends

Company	2018 (trillion Rupiah)	2019 (trillion Rupiah)	2020 (trillion Rupiah)	2021 (trillion Rupiah)	2022 (trillion Rupiah)
PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	406,09	385,19	350,93	329,82	334,11
PT Indosat Tbk	24,70	19,28	16,38	14,87	17,42
PT XL Axiata Tbk	27,51	26,54	25,62	28,02	25,82
PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk	16,31	7,51	10,11	9,91	6,91
PT Link Net Tbk	7,56	8,18	9,19	12,13	11,12
PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure	52,81	57,85	48,34	46,57	46,78

Judging from the data above, several companies experienced a significant decline over five years, such as PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk, with company revenues decreasing from 406.09 trillion Rupiah in 2018 to 334.11 trillion Rupiah in 2022. It shows a decline of 17.7% over five years. It shows the dynamics of the telecommunications industry in Indonesia, which is influenced by various factors, including market competition, pandemics, technological innovation, and government regulations (Munawaroh et al., 2023).

Business continuity is very important for companies if they want to continue to exist in the local, national and international markets. Harahap (2002) states that the principle of going concern assumes that the company will continue to carry out its operations throughout the process of

completing projects, agreements, and ongoing activities. The company is considered not to stop being closed or liquidated in the future. The company is considered to be alive and operating for an unlimited period so that it can achieve the company's goals, namely prosperity (Andriawan & Salean, 2016).

Companies conduct short-term planning to see profit prospects by utilizing all available resources and, in the long term, aiming to maximize the company's value. The company's value, in this case, is the high or low perspective of parties directly related to the company towards a company. These parties are mainly investors and potential investors. This value will be reflected in the company's stock price, where investors provide perceptions of the company's level of success (Kusumawati & Safiq, 2019).

Increased investor interest can indicate the value of a company. Investor perceptions related to the success of the company are reflected in the company's value. Company value describes the management of the company carried out by management. Managers in the company have discretion in making company financial policies. One such policy is the procurement of corporate debt. The existence of certain motives related to corporate debt, this policy can result in asymmetric information between managers and shareholders (Rudangga & Sudiarta, (2016), Firmansyah, Fauzi et al., (2020) in Amanta et al., (2022)

Based on the research results of Prakoso and Akhmandi (2020) show that the greater the debt, the higher the probability of bankruptcy because the company cannot pay interest and principal. With a high leverage ratio, it shows that the company is not solvable, this shows a negative response to investors, so the company's value decreases. It causes debt policy to have a positive effect on the company's value; this will be the greater the debt, the higher the probability of bankruptcy because the company cannot pay interest and principal so it will reduce the company's value.

Thus, a deep understanding of the factors that affect the stability of telecommunications companies can provide valuable insights for stakeholders, from investors and regulators to the company's management itself. Therefore, this scientific article seeks to bridge the gap.

Debt Policy. Debt policy is a company's decision to obtain funds from third parties to make investments. Stated that making debt policies is not easy because, in a company, many parties have different interests so in making decisions, it will be kept from the agency conflict that occurs in the company. Managers as company managers must choose a combination of company funding sources carefully because each source of funds has different financial consequences, including debt, which is felt to be riskier to threaten the Company's liquidity (Sheisarvian et al. (2015), Rodoni and Ali (2014) in Peryanti and Mahardika (2019)).

Debt policy is generally used more by companies, compared to issuing new shares because this option is the best option for the company, debt policy is a company policy to fund operations using financial debt. Debt levels at a certain level can indeed increase profits for the company, but at certain other levels, it can be detrimental to the company (Firmansyah et al., 2020). The supporting theory is the Pecking Order Theory, which describes a hierarchy in the search for company funds where companies prefer to use internal equity to pay dividends and implement them as growth opportunities. If a company needs external funds, it will prefer debt before external equity (Donaldson, 1961; Myers, 1984; Myers and Majluf, 1984). Internal equity is obtained from retained earnings and depreciation. Debt is obtained from creditor loans, while external equity is obtained because the company issues new shares. Myers introduced the pecking order theory, which is based on asymmetric information; if the stock price on the market is too expensive (overvalued), then the

company must refuse to issue new shares because the stock price will fall as a correction/assessment process. Thus, it would be better to issue debt (Mutamimah and Rita, 2009).

H1: Debt policy affects company value

Dividend Policy. Dividend policy is often considered as a signal by investors in assessing the good or bad of a company, because dividend policy can affect company value. Dividend policy is measured by the Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR). The Dividend Payout Ratio compares the dividends paid with the net profit obtained by the Company (Putra & Lestari, 2016).

There is empirical evidence that an increase in stock prices often follows an increase in dividends. Conversely, a decrease in dividends generally causes stock prices to fall. This phenomenon can be considered evidence that investors prefer dividends to capital gains (Darmawan, 2022).

The supporting theory, namely Signaling Theory, states that a company's dividend policy can be used as a signal to indicate the company's future conditions and prospects to shareholders and investors. Companies that distribute high dividends indicate that they have sufficient cash flow to pay dividends and also indicate that the company believes in future growth and profit prospects (Munawaroh et al., 2023).

H2: Dividend policy influences company value

Investment Decisions. Investment decisions are about how financial managers need to allocate their funds to be invested to generate future profits Sutrisno (2015) in Togatorop & Susan (2022). In making investment decisions in a situation where the management has adequate information, it would be better for the company to use safer securities than risky ones (Myers & Majluf, 1984 in Togatorop & Susan, 2022). Investment decisions are decisions made by the company in spending the funds it has in the form of certain assets with the hope of getting profits in the future. Investment activities carried out by the company are expected to provide optimal profits, which are reused for investment activities or distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends (Aaliyah & Herwiyanti, 2020). Investment decisions also include investments in short-term assets and long-term assets. The company's goal of investing in short-term assets is to be used as working capital or company operations. The company's goal of investing in long-term assets is to increase the company's value (Saleh, 2020).

Another factor that affects the value of the company is investment policy. According to Jogiyanto (2012), in general, investment is an activity of placing a certain amount of funds during a certain period with the hope of obtaining income and increasing the value of the investment in the future. Investment decisions are an important factor in the financial function of the company. The higher the investment decisions made by the company, the higher the company's chances of getting a big return. Investor trust in companies that have high investment decisions at this time causes an increase in demand for the company's shares; this has an impact on the increasing number of investors investing in the company. And with the increasing investment decisions made it has an impact on increasing the value of the Company (Lase & Bustari, 2020)

H3: Investment decisions have an impact on company value

Company Value. Company value plays a very important role in the sustainability of the company in the future. If the company has a strategy for dealing with various risks that occur in the future, investors will respond better to the condition of the company. As a result, the company's stock price will fall and investors will release their investments in the company so that the company's value decreases. Information on financial and non-financial conditions provided to the public can be a reference for existing and potential investors in assessing the company regarding its investment

decisions. Therefore, the value of the company can be influenced by company policies or certain company strategies that are responded to by the market (Firmansyah et al., 2020).

The supporting theory, namely the Value-Based Management Theory, states that the main goal of the company is to increase the long-term value of the company. Copeland, T., Koller, T., & Murrin, J. (2000). This goal can be achieved by managing risk, making profitable investments, and making wise financial decisions. Companies that apply the principles of Value-Based Management are expected to be able to generate higher profits, increase operational efficiency, and optimize the use of capital (Lehmann, 1999).

From the three theories, it can be concluded that debt policy, dividend policy, investment decisions and company value are interrelated and influence each other in the context of corporate financial decision-making. Companies need to consider investment decisions when deciding how to use debt and dividend policy while also paying attention to efforts to increase long-term corporate value through wise decision-making and risk management.

METHODS

Causal relationships are used in this study, with the intention of being able to detect the cause and effect of the relationship, so that two variables act as independent variables and dependent variables (Sugiyono, 2017). This study focuses on the analysis to determine the Role of Debt Policy, Investment Decisions and Dividend Policy on the Value of Telecommunication Companies. According to data analysis, this study is included in the type of quantitative research, namely research that analyzes data in the form of numbers and comes from secondary data. The data in this study are secondary data obtained through reports published by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The population used in this study is Telecommunication companies during the observation year, namely 2019-2022.

The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling. The purposive sampling method is carried out by taking data that has been determined by the researcher based on the considerations and criteria owned by the sample as follows:

1. Public companies (go public)
2. Companies that routinely provide dividends every period
3. Provide regular financial reports.

Six companies meet the criteria mentioned, including PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk (TLKM), which has routinely distributed dividends during the period, with a dividend ratio of between 50% and 55% of net profit. PT Indosat Tbk (ISAT) distributed dividends in 2019 and 2020, with dividend ratios of around 40% and 36% of net profit, respectively. PT XL Axiata Tbk (EXCL) has routinely distributed dividends during the period, with dividend ratios of between 30% and 35% of net profit. PT Smartfren Telecom Tbk (FREN) distributed dividends in 2019, 2020, and 2021, with dividend ratios of around 5%, 10%, and 5% of net profit, respectively. PT Tower Bersama Infrastructure Tbk (TBIG) has routinely distributed dividends during the period, with dividend ratios of between 60% and 70% of net profit. PT Sarana Menara Nusantara Tbk (TOWR) has routinely distributed dividends during the period, with a dividend ratio of between 50% to 70% of net profit.

Data is processed and analyzed by the process:

1) Classical Assumption Test. This test consists of normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test and autocorrelation test. The requirement for a multiple regression model to be used is to pass the classical assumption test (Priyatno (2017).

Normality Test. The normality test aims to determine whether the dependent variable and the independent variable have a normal distribution in a linear regression model. A good regression model has a normal or near-normal data distribution (Ghozali, 2016). The normality test can also be seen using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. The criteria for determining whether the data is normally distributed is if the significant value is > 0.05.

Multicollinearity Test. The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in this regression model by looking at the tolerance value > 0.10 and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value < 10, which means there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model (Ghozali, 2016).

Heteroscedasticity Test. The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether, in the regression model, there is an inequality of variance from residuals from one observation to another. The way to detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity is to look at the SPSS output results through a scatterplot graph with the criteria if there is no clear pattern and the points are spread above and below the number 0 (zero) on the Y-axis. There is no heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2016). Autocorrelation Test The Autocorrelation Test aims to determine whether, in a linear regression model, there is a correlation between the disturbance in period t and the error in period t-1 (previous) (Ghozali, 2016). Tests as part of non-parametric statistics can be used to test whether there is a high correlation between residuals. Decision-making in the run test, namely, if the significance value is greater than 0.05, then there is no autocorrelation problem (Ghozali, 2016).

Autocorrelation Test. The Autocorrelation Test aims to determine whether, in a linear regression model, there is a correlation between the disturbance in period t and the error in period t-1 (previously). The basis for deciding on the presence or absence of autocorrelation is as follows: (a) If the DW value is between the upper bound (du) and (4–du), then the autocorrelation coefficient = 0, meaning there is no autocorrelation. (b) If the DW value is lower than the lower bound (dl) then the autocorrelation coefficient > 0, meaning there is positive autocorrelation. (c) If the DW value is greater than (4-dl), then the autocorrelation coefficient < 0, meaning there is negative autocorrelation

2) Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The multiple regression method can be used to make precise data predictions for future trends in decision-making. This method will show the magnitude and direction of the relationship and the influence or not between the independent variable and the dependent variable. It is expressed as a statistical equation (Priyatno, 2017).

Analysis using multiple linear regression is used to test a related variable against several independent variables. The regression model developed in this study is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta1 X1 + \beta2 X2 + e$$
$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \, DER + \beta_2 \, DPR + \beta_3 \, PER + e$$

Description:
Y: Company Value
DER: Debt Policy
DPR: Dividend Policy
PER: Investment Decision
$\beta_{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}$: Regression Coefficient

3) Hypothesis Testing.

Coefficient of Determination (R2) Test. The coefficient of determination (R2) test essentially measures how far the model's ability to explain the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination value is between zero and one. An R2 value approaching one indicates that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed by the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016).

Goodness of Fit Test. This test aims to determine whether the model (suitable) fits or not (Ghozali, 2016). It is carried out by examining the significance of the regression output. If the significance value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted, meaning that the regression model is fit or worthy of being tested.

Statistical Test t. The statistical test t basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016). The decision-making criteria test is (1) If the significance value > 0.05, then the hypothesis is rejected (the regression coefficient is not significant) (2) If the significance value ≤ 0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted (the regression coefficient is significant).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data analysis methods are used to analyze research data so that they can be interpreted so that the resulting report is easy to understand. The analysis proposed is as follows:

Classical Assumption Test, Normality Test. The normality test aims to test whether, in a linear regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not (Utami et al., 2023). The normality test can be seen through the normal probability p-plot graph. The normality test can also be seen using Kolmogorov-smirnov, with the residual normally distributed if the significance value is more than 0.05. From the test results in Table 2, it can be seen that the asymp. The Sig (2-tailed) value is 0.067, which is > 0.05, which means that all data is normally distributed.

Table 2. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		28
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	105.56674141
Most Extreme	Absolute	.186
Differences	Positive	.186
	Negative	-.113
Test Statistic		.186
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]		.067

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. Lilliefors' method is based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with a starting seed of 2000000.

Multicollinearity Test. The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables. Data can be said to have multicollinearity if the tolerance value is <0.1 and VIF> 10. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis obtained the tolerance value and VIF of each variable are presented in Table 3. Based on the test results in

Table 4, it can be seen that each independent variable has a tolerance value> 0.1 and VIF <10, so it can be concluded that there is no correlation between the independent variables, which means the regression model is good.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
X1	.410	1.829
X2	.742	2.157
X3	.378	1.082
a. Dependent Variable: Y		

Heteroscedasticity Test. The Heteroscedasticity Test aims to test whether, in the regression model, there is an inequality of variance from the residual of one observation to another. A good regression model does not experience heteroscedasticity. If there is a certain pattern, such as the existing points forming a certain pattern (wavy widening then narrowing) then it indicates that heteroscedasticity has occurred. If there is no clear pattern, and the points are spread above and below the number 0 (zero) on the Y axis, then heteroscedasticity does not occur.
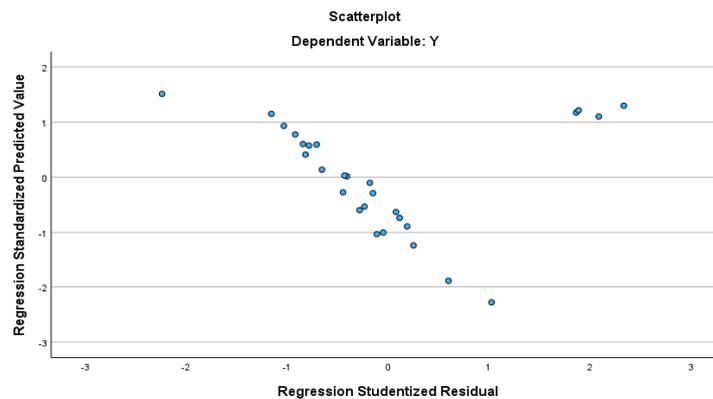

Figure 1. Scatterplot Graph of Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Autocorrelation Test. The Autocorrelation Test aims to determine whether, in a linear regression model, there is a correlation between the disturbance in period t and the error in period t-1 (previously). The basis for deciding on the presence or absence of autocorrelation is as follows: (a) If the DW value is between the upper bound (du) and (4–du), then the autocorrelation coefficient = 0, meaning there is no autocorrelation. (b) If the DW value is lower than the lower bound (dl) then the autocorrelation coefficient > 0, meaning there is positive autocorrelation. (c) If the DW value is greater than (4-dl), then the autocorrelation coefficient < 0, meaning there is negative autocorrelation. From the results of the autocorrelation test, the Durbin-Watson value of 0.440 is obtained between -4 and +4 which can be said that the data is free from autocorrelation.

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

					Selection Criteria				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Akaike Information Criterion	Amemiya Prediction Criterion	Mallows' Prediction Criterion	Schwarz Bayesian Criterion	Durbin-Watson
1	.630a	.435	.083	111.97044	267.905	1.087	4.000	273.234	.440

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2
b. Dependent Variable: Y

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Multiple linear regression analysis aims to measure the influence or relationship of independent variables with dependent variables to determine the direction of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables, whether each independent variable is positively or negatively related, and to predict the value of the dependent variable if the value of the independent variable increases or decreases. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis equation are presented in Table 5. The resulting multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

	Coefficientsa					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	130.620	43.469		3.005	.006	
X1	-41.649	19.975	-.384	-2.085	.048	
X2	68.923	82.354	.154	.837	.411	
X3	.539	.836	.119	.645	.525	

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Y = α + ß1X1 + ß2X2 + ß3X3 + e
Y = α + β1 DER+ β2 DPR + β3 PER + e
Y = 130.620 – 41.649 + 68.923+539 + e

The debt policy value (DER) X1 has a value of -41.649, which indicates that if DER decreases, then the Company Value will increase. It is the same as the research of Yuniati, Raharjo and Oemar (2016) that if DER increases, it shows that the company's performance is getting worse. A high DER shows that the capital structure is financed more by loans so that the company's dependence on creditors increases. If the company makes a profit, it will be absorbed to pay off debts. Finally, the profit distributed to shareholders will be smaller, which results in investors being reluctant to buy shares of the company, so the company's value will decrease (Kuleh et al., 2023).

The value of the dividend policy regression coefficient (DPR) X2 of 68.923 indicates that every 1 unit increase in DPR is associated with an increase in the company's value of 68.923 units, assuming other variables remain constant, Next value.

The PER Coefficient Value (X3) of 0.539 indicates that every 1 unit increase in PER is associated with an increase in the company's value of 539 units, assuming other variables remain constant.

Hypothesis Testing

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2). The coefficient of determination test (R2) is used to measure the extent to which the model is able to explain variations in the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination test can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Results of the Coefficient of Determinant Test (R2)

					Selection Criteria			
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Akaike Information Criterion	Amemiya Prediction Criterion	Mallows' Prediction Criterion	Schwarz Bayesian Criterion	Durbin-Watson
1	.630ᵃ	.435	.083	111.97044	267.905	1.087	4.000	273.234	.440

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2
b. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the results of Table 6, Debt Policy as the first independent variable, dividends paid as the second independent variable, and Investment Decision as the third variable on company value can explain the dependent variable by 43.5%, while the remaining 56.5% is explained by other variables not used in this study, such as liquidity, profitability, CSR, GCG, or other factors (Astiti et al., 2024).

Goodness of Fit Test. This test aims to determine whether the model (suitable) fits or not (Ghozali, 2016). The F test is conducted to determine whether the independent variables used together can explain the dependent variable so that the regression model from the analysis is suitable for use. The results of the F test in the analysis are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. F Test Results

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	68084.610	3	22694.870	3.810	.002ᵇ
	Residual	300897.096	24	12537.379		
	Total	368981.706	27			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2

Based on the analysis results in Table 7, it shows that the calculated F value is 3.810 with a significance of 0.002, which is <0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression model is suitable for use in research. It means that all independent variables together affect the dependent variable.

Statistical Test t. The t-test basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the variation of the dependent variable is done by looking at the significant value of t on the regression output of 0.05 or 5%. The hypothesis is accepted and said to be influential if the significant value of t <0.05. The results of the t-test can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8. Test Results

Coefficientsᵃ

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	130.620	43.469		3.005	.006
X1	-41.649	19.975	-.384	-2.085	.048
X2	68.923	82.354	.154	.837	.411
X3	.539	.836	.119	.645	.025
a. Dependent Variable: Y					

Based on the table, the results of the t-test output are as follows:

1. The debt policy variable -DER (X1) influences the company's value. Based on the study, the DER regression coefficient was obtained at -41.649. The t-count value was negative at -2.085, with a significance value of 0.048, which is less than 0.05 (0.048 <0.05), meaning that the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted where the debt policy influences the company's value.
2. DPR dividend policy variable (X2). Based on the study, the DPR regression coefficient was obtained at 68.923. The t-count value was negative at 0.154 with a significance value of 0.411, which is greater than 0.05 (0.411>0.05), meaning that the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected, meaning that the high and low dividends paid to shareholders are not related to the high and low value of the company. This result is more consistent with the bird on hand-theory, which states that current dividend payments are better than future capital gains.
3. The Investment Decision Variable (PER) (X3) has a positive value of 0.539. The t-value is positive 0.645, with a significance value of 0.025 less than 0.05 (0.025 <0.05), meaning that the third hypothesis (H3) is accepted where PER (X3) has a positive and significant effect on the Company's value.

CONCLUSION

Based on research on the influence of debt policy, dividend policy, and bankruptcy ratio on the value of the Company in the 2019-2020 period, it can be concluded that debt policy (X1) influences the value of the Company, dividend policy (X2) has no influence on the value of the Company and PER (X3) influences the value of the Company.

Suggestions. Based on the limitations above, several suggestions in this study can be used in further research, including:

1. Conducting further research to expand the model by considering other variables that may affect the relationship between debt policy, dividend policy, and financial distress and firm value, such as economic growth factors, industry conditions, or technological innovation.
2. Conducting cross-industry research to compare whether these findings are consistent across sectors other than telecommunications, to determine the extent to which these findings are generalizable. By delving deeper into these suggestions, future research can provide more comprehensive and in-depth insights into the dynamics between debt policy, dividend policy, financial distress and firm value, especially in the context of the telecommunications industry.

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