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The Effect of Funding and Liquidity Policy on Investment Decisions with Profitability as Moderating Variables in the Hotel and Tourism Sub Sector Companies

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of funding and liquidity policies on investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable in hotel and tourism sub-sector companies. The independent variable consists of funding and liquidity policies, and the dependent variable is funding decisions and profitability as a moderating variable. The total population in this study were 35 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015 – 2019. The sampling method used purposive sampling with a sample of 11 companies according to certain criteria. The data analysis method uses multiple linear regression with calculations using the SPSS program. The results show that funding and liquidity policies have a positive and significant effect on investment policy, while profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on investment decisions. Furthermore, the results of the study of the moderating variable of profitability weakened and insignificant from the influence of funding policy on investment policy as well as the moderating variable of profitability also weakened and insignificant from the influence of liquidity on investment decisions.

Keywords
policies; liquidity; profitability; investment

I. Introduction

The tourism sector is a very large service industry sector in helping the Indonesian economy. This is because the Tourism Sector has many business fields involved in it, such as hotels, resorts, travel, aviation businesses and so on. The number of businesses involved in the tourism sector causes the absorption of labor to be even greater so it is hoped that the government will invest a lot in the tourism sector.

Based on data from the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), investment growth in the tourism sector is growing from year to year. BKPM data shows that investment in the tourism sector reached Rp 12.01 trillion in 2015, then rose to Rp 13.7 trillion in 2016, and Rp 19.1 trillion in 2017. Meanwhile, until the first semester of 2018, the realization of tourism sector investment has reached Rp 7.9 trillion. In the last 3 years, the contribution of FDI to the tourism sector was 77 percent. Then, the contribution of PMDN is 23 percent. This makes the average growth of the tourism sector from 2015 - 2017 to 35.5 percent (BKPM, 2019)

The realization of the 2018 Ministry of Tourism (Kemenpar) Performance Achievement was not achieved. This can be seen in the table below:

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Table 1. Ministry of Tourism's 2018 Performance Report

No	Sasaran Strategis (SS)	No	Indikator Kinerja Sasaran Strategis (IKSS)	2018		
				Target	Realisasi	%
1	Meningkatnya pendapatan nasional dari sektor pariwisata	1	Jumlah penerimaan devisa dari sektor pariwisata (Triliun RP)	223	224	100,45
		2	Kontribusi sektor pariwisata terhadap PDB nasional (%)	5,25	5,25	100
2	Meningkatnya kunjungan Wisman dan Wisnus	3	Pertumbuhan jumlah Wisman (%)	21	12,61	60,03
		4	Peningkatan pergerakan Wisnus (%)	1,85	12,07	652,43
3	Meningkatnya daya saing pariwisata nasional	5	*Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index* (TTCI)	n.a	n.a	-
4	Meningkatnya investasi sektor pariwisata	6	Jumlah investasi sektor pariwisata (USD juta)	2.000	1.608,65	80.43

Source: Ministry of Tourism ,2018

Based on the table above, it is known that the Target and Realization of Performance Achievements in 2018 based on the 2018 – 2019 FY Renstra, the Projected Strategic Target Performance Indicators (IKSS) have not meet targets, including:

1. Growth in the number of foreign tourists. The realization of the indicator reached 12.61% of the 21% target, one of the contributing factors was the occurrence of natural disasters that occurred in 2018 and had a significant impact.
2. Total investment in the tourism sector. The realization of the indicator reached 1,608.65 million USD from the target of 2,000 million USD due to a change in the way of collecting data on the realization of the amount of investment in the tourism sector. In 2018 the realization data was obtained using the *Online Single Submission* (OSS) system which had an impact on investment realization data which could not be obtained directly from the *Business Intelligence Online* (BI *Online*) system which included 4-digit KBLI as in the previous year, but only consisted of 2-digit KBLI. so that more detailed tourism sub sector data cannot be obtained.

The phenomenon of tourism activities above is *a gap phenomenon* from this research.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Investment decisions in the tourism sector, whether made by the government or the private sector, are very important for Indonesia's economic development. An investment decision is a policy or decision taken to invest in one or more assets to earn profits in the future. Investment decisions are an important factor in the company's financial function. Investment decisions play a role in regulating which combination of sources of capital funds will be taken to fund an investment, so certain considerations are needed from the company (Puspitasari, 2017). Potential investors need information related to investment decisions. Information can reduce the level of uncertainty that occurs, so that the decisions taken can be in accordance with the expected goals.

The decisions taken by users of financial statements, including spending decisions, investment decisions and dividend decisions. Of the three decisions, investment decisions are the most important decisions for financial management. Investment decisions are very important for shareholders because investment is used as an indicator of the existence of a company which if there is no new investment then the company is considered to have no positive prospects (Shabri et al, 2015).

Investment decisions concern the problem of how managers should allocate funds into forms of investment that will bring profits in the future. The type and size of the investment will affect the level of profit, with the aim of obtaining a high level of profit with a certain risk. High profits accompanied by manageable risks are expected to increase the value of the company, which means it will also increase the prosperity of shareholders.

Investment decisions are influenced by several factors, namely funding policy, liquidity and profitability. Funding decisions are related to determining the right capital structure for the company. The purpose of the funding decision is how the company determines the optimal source of funds to fund various investment alternatives, so as to maximize investment decisions.

The next thing that influences investment decisions is liquidity. Liquidity describes the company's ability to meet the company's short-term obligations, the higher the company's liquidity level, the company tends to use internal funds to invest because companies with high liquidity have large internal funds so that the company will use internal funds to finance the company's operational activities. The company's liquidity is low, the company has small internal funds and the company will tend to use external funds to invest.

Further influencing investment decisions apart from funding and liquidity policies is profitability. Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits, the higher the profit generated, the greater the capital or allocated for investment, so that investment decisions are better. which is considered good and appropriate in taking investments that can improve company performance.

Investment decisions are influenced by several factors, including funding policies, liquidity and profitability where the results of one study differ from the results of other studies even though using the same research variables.

Several variables from these studies have different research results which are *research gaps* from the author's research such as the research of Sajid, Mahmood and Sabir (2016), research by Wahyuni, Arfan and Shabri (2015) and research (Yunus 2017) leverage is none other than funding policy has a negative effect on investment decisions, while in the research of Jummulyanti and Linda (2015) and funding policies have a positive effect on investment decisions, further research by Zaki (2013), Anjani (2012), funding policy does not have a positive effect on investment decisions.

Furthermore, research on the liquidity variable also has inconsistent results, this can be seen in Mahesa Gaeng Kanigara's research, 2018, liquidity has a positive and significant influence on investment decisions while Bella Bestharinda Anjani's research (2012) liquidity does not have a significant influence on investment decisions, also the profitability variable has inconsistent results, in the research of Sajid, Mahmood and Sabir (2016), the research of Rahmiati and Huda (2015), the research of Yunus (2017) and I Nengah et al (2021), profitability has a positive influence on investment decisions, while in the research of Wahyuni, Arfan and Shabri (2015) profitability has a negative influence on investment decisions.

Based on the background described above, several problems can be formulated, including: 1. Does funding policy affect investment decisions?, 2. Does liquidity affect investment decisions?, 3. Does profitability affect investment decisions?, 4. Does policy affect investment decisions? funding has an effect on investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable ?. 5. Does liquidity affect investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable in the company Sub. Hotel and Tourism Sector?

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Investment Decision

Investment is a commitment to a number of funds or other resources currently being carried out, with the aim of obtaining profits in the future (Putri, 2019). In general, the purpose of investors to invest is to get profits in the future. An investment can be said to be profitable if the investment can make investors more prosperous. Investment decisions have a long-term time dimension. So that the decision to be taken must be considered carefully, because it has long-term consequences.

Investment requires efficient production opportunities to convert one unit of consumption that is postponed to be produced into more than one unit of future consumption. In general, investment can be in the form of real *assets*, such as land, gold, machinery, buildings, etc., as well as investment in financial *assets such* as deposits or the purchase of securities in the form of shares or bonds.

In research conducted by Shabri et al, (2015) investment decisions are a management action to determine the use of sources of funds within the company for the desired period of time in the hope of obtaining profits during that period. Investment decisions can be reflected in the following formula:

$$\text{Investment Decision} = \frac{Total\ fixed\ assets - Total\ fixed\ assets - 1}{Total\ Fixed\ Assets}$$

The above formula reflects changes in the number of fixed assets owned by the company from the previous year. The investment decisions formulated above are capital investments made in fixed assets only, meaning that investments in securities or securities are not included in the calculation.

2.2 Funding Policy

In research conducted by Oemar et al, (2016) The funding policy is a decision whether the profits earned by the company at the end of the year will be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends or will be retained to increase capital to finance investment in the future. The ratio used is the debt ratio, namely the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), which is a comparison between the value of all debt and total equity. This ratio shows the relationship between the amount of long-term debt with the amount of own capital provided by the owner of the company in order to determine the company's *financial leverage*.

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DER can be calculated by the formula:

$$DER = \frac{Total\ Liabilities}{Total\ Equity}$$

2.3 Liquidity

In research conducted by Puspitasari (2017) it is a ratio that shows the company's ability to pay its short-term debts (liabilities) that are due, or the ratio to meet obligations (debts). at the time of billing. The liquidity ratio or often also called the working capital ratio is a ratio used to measure how liquid a company is. Liquidity in this study is measured by the current ratio which is a comparison between current assets and current liabilities and is the most commonly used measure to determine a company's ability to meet short-term obligations. Current Ratio value can be calculated by the formula:

$$CR = \frac{Current\ Activities\ Current}{Liabilities}$$

concluded that liquidity is a measure of the adequacy of the company's cash sources to meet short-term cash-related obligations. Liquidity is proxied by the *current ratio,* which is the ratio between current assets and current liabilities.

2.4 Profitability

In research conducted by Oemar et al, (2016) Profitability ratio is a ratio used to assess the company's ability to seek profits, this ratio provides an overview of a company's ability to generate profits (profitability) at the level of sales, assets, and share capital certain period in a certain period with the formula:

$$ROI = \frac{Net\ Profit}{Total\ Assets}$$

2.5 Effect of Funding Policy on Investment Decisions

According to Fahmi (2016) the leverage ratio measures how much a company is financed with debt. This ratio can be interpreted as the size of the company's assets funded by funding from outside parties. Ratio *leverage* is used to measure the extent to which companies use debt to finance their investments. The higher the company's debt amount will make investors avoid buying shares in the company. *Leverage* or funding policy in this study is measured by the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) indicator. DER is a ratio that describes the ratio of debt and equity in the company's funding and shows the ability of the company's own capital to meet all its obligations (Sawir, 2015).

2.6 The Influence of Liquidity on Investment Decisions

Liquidity is a ratio used to measure the company's ability to meet obligations that have matured, both obligations to parties outside the company and within the company. In this study, liquidity is represented by the current ratio (Current Ratio). This ratio is a ratio to measure the company's ability to pay short-term obligations or debts that are due immediately when they are billed in their entirety. In other words, how much current assets are available to cover short-term obligations that are due soon (Kasmir 2015). So the greater the company's liquidity, the better the investment decisions taken. This is in

accordance with research from Mahesa Gaeng Kanigara, 2018 that liquidity has a positive and significant influence on investment decisions. Based on the description above, the second hypothesis developed is H2: Liquidity affects investment decisions.

2.7 The Effect of Profitability on Investment

Investment decisions are influenced by profitability which is a picture of the company's ability to generate profits. The greater the profitability generated by the company, the company has the opportunity to invest more or increase the source of funding and the value of the company, in accordance with the pecking order theory developed by Baskin (1989). So the greater the profitability, the greater the investment opportunities that can be made by the company and the better the investment decisions made by the company. This is in line with research by Anjani (2012), Rahayu (2017) and Hayati (2010) which state that profitability has a positive effect on investment decisions. Based on the description above, the third hypothesis developed is H3: Profitability affects investment decisions.

2.8 The effect of funding decisions on investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable in the company Sub. Hotel and Tourism Sector

Funding policy is a measure to assess to what extent a company is using funds from outsiders compared with its own capital. According to (Nguyen and Dong 2013) an increase in leverage policy (leverage) can strengthen the risk of bankruptcy, managers may be afraid that shareholders will move or reduce their investment. The use of debt as a source of asset financing creates an interest expense that must be paid by the company. The higher the debt owned, the greater the interest costs that must be paid by the company. The interest expense can reduce the company's cash. Therefore, funding policy has a negative influence on investment decisions which will ultimately reduce profitability. Profitability is a description of the company's management performance in generating profits, with the presence of increasing profitability, it is expected to strengthen the influence of funding policies on investment decisions. Based on the description above, the fourth hypothesis developed is H4: The effect of funding policy on investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable.

2.9 The effect of liquidity on investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable in the company Sub. Hotel and Tourism Sector

Liquidity is a company's ability to pay short-term obligations when they are due. The higher the liquidity, the higher the company allocates funds for investment which in the end the company in making investment decisions the better because the company can take various investment options, so that profits will increase. Based on the description above, the fifth hypothesis developed is H5: The effect of liquidity on investment decisions with profitability as a moderating variable.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is the relationship between concepts or theories that are used as guidelines or benchmarks in the preparation of systematic writing. The conceptual framework serves as a guide for researchers in explaining the theories used in research in a systematic and detailed manner. Based on the literature review and previous research that has been described above, it can be described the relationship between variables in a conceptual framework.

The conceptual framework compiled will provide an overview related to the influence between the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) and the moderating variable (Z). The independent variables used in this study are funding policies (X1) and liquidity (X2), while the dependent variable used is investment decisions (Y), and the moderating variable used is profitability (Z).

The conceptual framework in this study is as follows:

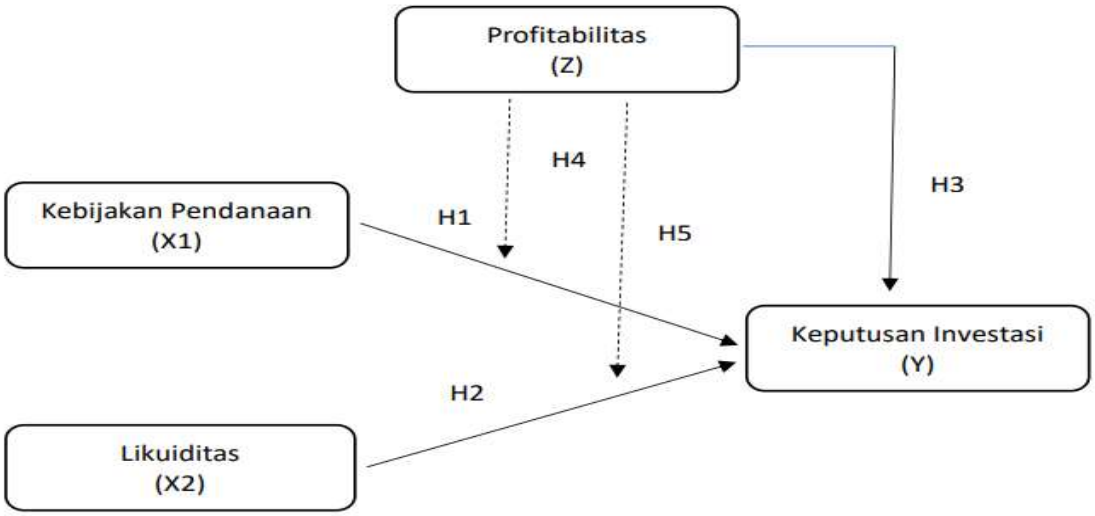

Figure 1. *Conceptual Framework*

III. Research Method

3.1 Types of Research

This research uses quantitative research methods by collecting data, namely secondary data. The data collection is done through financial reports (Martono, 2010).

3.2 Population and Sample

According to (Sugiyono, 2016) defines population, namely the generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the author to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Meanwhile, according to (Arikunto, 2013) the population is the whole of the research subject.

In this study, the population is all hotels and tourism sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2015 – 2019 period, totaling 35 companies. In this study, the authors used a sampling method, namely *purposive sampling*. Purposive sampling is sampling based on certain criteria. The criteria used to select the sample in this study are as follows:

1. Hotels and tourism sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2015-2019 period.
2. Hotels and tourism sub-sector companies that publish financial reports consistently during the 2015-2019 period.
3. Hotels and tourism sub-sector companies that publish financial reports use rupiah units.

Based on these criteria, the number of companies to be studied are 11 (eleven) companies which are included in the hotel and tourism sub-sector. The 11 companies sampled are as follows:

Table 2. List of Companies in the Hotel and Tourism Sub-Sector

No	Code	Company Name	Listing Date on the Stock Exchange
1	BAYU	Bayu Buana Tbk	30 October 1989
2	PSKT	Red Planet Indonesia Tbk	19 September 1995
3	PTSP	Pioneerindo Gourmet International Tbk	30 May 1994
4	PNSE	Pudjiadi and Sons Tbk	1 May 1990
5	PJAA	Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk	2 July 2004
6	PANR	Panorama Sentrawisata	18 September 2001
7	PDES	Destinasi Tirtata Nusantara Tbk	8 July 2008
8	KPIG	MNC Land Tbk	30 March 2000
9	JSPT	Jakarta Setiabudi Internasional Tbk	12 January 1998
10	JIHD	Jakarta International Hotel & Development Tbk	February 29, 1984
11	INPP	Indonesia Paradise Property Tbk.	December 1, 2004

Source: www.sahamok.com, data after processing, 2021

3.3 Operationalization of Variables

Table 3. Operationalization of Variables

Variable	Definition	Measurement	Scale
Investment Decision (Y)	The difference between Total Assets for the current year with *total assets* previous year's which is then shared with *total assets* for the year previously based on historical data.	$= \frac{Total\ Assets\ t - Total\ Assets\ t-1}{Total\ Assets\ t-1}$	Ratio
Funding Policy (X1)	Size to assess to what extent is the company uses funds from outsiders compared with own capital	$Debt\ Equity\ Ratio\ (DER) = \frac{Total\ liabilities}{Total\ equity}$	Ratio
Liquidity (X2)	The company's ability to meet current liabilities when they fall tempo.	Current Ratio (CR) $= \frac{Current\ Assets\ Current}{Debt}$	Ratio
Profitability (Z)	The company's ability to generate profit.	Return on Investment (ROI) $ROI = \frac{Net\ Profit}{Total\ Assets}$	Ratio

3.4 Data Analysis

Method The analytical method used Descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistics Descriptive aims to find out the general picture of all variables used in this study, by looking at the descriptive statistical table which shows the results of the measurement of the mean (*mean)*, standard deviation (*standard deviation*), and maximum-minimum (Ghozali, 2016). *mean* is used to estimate the estimated population mean of the sample. The standard deviation was used to assess the mean dispersion of the sample. Maximum-minimum is used to see the minimum and maximum values of the population. This needs to be done to see the overall picture of the samples that have been collected and meet the requirements to be used as research samples.

Inferential statistical analysis aims to test the hypothesis. Hypothesis testing is a decision-making method based on data analysis, both from controlled experiments, and from observations (uncontrolled) (Ghozali, 2016).

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Results of the Data Feasibility Test (Classical Assumption Test)

The results of the data feasibility test are as follows:

Multicollinearity test. Based on *tolerance* of the three variables more than 0.10, namely funding decisions of 0.804, liquidity of 0.759 and probability of 0.898, for a VIF value of less than 10, namely funding decisions, liquidity and profitability, respectively, 1.244, 1.318 and 1.113, it can be concluded that there is no there is a multicollinearity problem.

Heteroscedasticity Test. Based on the results of statistical tests using SPSS 26, it can be seen that the plots or points spread evenly both above and below the zero line, and do not accumulate at one point, so it can be concluded that in this statistical test there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the research data.

Autocorrelation test. Based on the results of the autocorrelation test, it is known that the DW value is 2.042, then this value is compared to the 5% significance table value. The number of samples N = 55 and the number of independent variables 3 (K = 3), then the value of du is 1.6815. The DW value is greater than the upper limit (du) which is 2,042, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

Table 4. Individual Parameter Significance Test Results (t-test)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.405	.072		19.632	.000
	X1 = Funding Decision	.093	.031	.424	2.990	.004
	X2 = Liquidity	.124	.051	.353	2.413	.019
	Z = Profitability	.526	.374	.189	1.406	.166

a. Dependent variable: Y Investment Decision

4.2 Proof of Hypothesis and Comparison with Previous Research

To prove the hypothesis in research the effect of liquidity and leverage on prices is the same as profitability as a moderating variable for the property and real estate industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015 – 2019 can be seen in table X which has been previously explained

a. Testing the First Hypothesis (H1): The Effect of Funding Policy on Investment Decisions

Based on table 4, the value of sig. < 0.05 or 0.004 < 0.05. This means that funding policy has a positive and significant effect on investment decisions, thus the third hypothesis (H1) is accepted. The results of this study are consistent with previous research from Jummulyanti and Linda (2015) that funding policy has a positive effect on investment decisions. The funding policy is reflected in how much a company's activities are financed by debt. The greater the debt means the company's ability to finance investments is getting bigger and the company is also free to make investment decisions. Thus, it is expected that

the company's performance will be better because the company manages its debt to finance investment. This is because a good funding policy provides more real options for investment in the future compared to companies that have a poor funding policy. The better the company's funding policy, the greater the level of investment made. Based on the description above proves that the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted.

b. Testing the Second Hypothesis (H2): The Effect of Liquidity on Investment Decisions

Based on table 4, the value of sig. < 0.05 or 0.019 < 0.05. This means that liquidity has a positive and significant effect on stock prices, thus the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted. The results of this study are consistent with previous research from Mahesa Gaeng Kanigara (2018) that liquidity has a positive and significant influence on investment decisions and Jannah's research (2017) which explains that fundamental analysis (liquidity) affects investment decisions. Liquidity is the company's ability to fulfill obligations short term to pay. The greater the company's ability to meet short-term obligations, it means the greater the funds stored in the company and the greater the company invests in improving company performance. Based on the description above proves that the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted.

c. Third Hypothesis Testing (H3): The Effect of Profitability on Investment Decisions

Based on table 4, the value of sig. > 0.05 or 0.166 < 0.05. This means that profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on investment decisions, thus the third hypothesis (H3) is rejected. The results of this study contradict previous research from Wahyuni, Arfan and Shabri (2015) that profitability has a negative influence on investment decisions. The results of this study indicate that the company is not able to manage the profits it earns so that it shows the company's performance is less effective, thereby reducing the attractiveness of investors to invest in the company. This also shows that the greater the profitability of the company, the smaller the investment decisions made by the company so that the company's performance is not good. Based on the description above proves that the third hypothesis (H3) is rejected.

d. Proving the fourth hypothesis (H4): The Effect of Funding Policy on Investment Decisions with Profitability as a Moderating Variable

To prove the fourth hypothesis (H4) by using the moderation test stages 1 and 2, the results of the SPSS 26 calculation are presented in the table below:

Table 5. Results Moderation Regression First Stage
Effect of Profitability (Z) on Investment Decisions (Y)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.472	.069		21.338	.000
	X1 = Funding Decision	.064	.029	.275	2,058	.045
	Z = Profitability	.247	.372	.089	.664	.510

a. Dependent Variable: Y = Investment Decision
Source: Secondary data that processed, 2021

Table 6. Results of Moderation Regression Second Stage
Profitability (Z)* Funding Decision (X1) Against Funding Decision (Y)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,490	.068		21,966	.000
	X1 = Funding Decision	.227	.091	1,040	2,513	.015
	Z = Profitability	.196	.363	.070	.540	.592
	Interaction Z*X1	-.859	.441	-.807	- 1,948	.057

a. Dependent Variable: Y = Investment Decision
Source: Processed secondary data, 2021

Based on the table above to test the fourth hypothesis (H4) there are 2 stages of moderating regression test, namely the moderating regression test stage 1, it is known that the value of sig < 0.05 or 0.510 > 0, 05 (not significant) and the moderating regression test stage 2 is known to have a sig value > 0.05 or 0.057 > 0.05 (not significant) and Furthermore, because the moderating regression test stage 1 and stage 2 is not significant, this means that the profitability variable is not significant. as a moderator variable but only as an independent variable. Thus the fourth hypothesis is rejected. The results of this study are in accordance with previous research from Zaki (2013), Anjani (2012) that funding policy does not have a positive influence on investment decisions. This is because the funding decisions reflected in the debt management obtained by the company have not been able to increase the company's profitability, thereby reducing the company's profitability. With the reduced profitability of the company will reduce the amount of retained earnings received by the company for investment. Thus, the investment decisions made by the company will be disrupted. Based on the description above proves that the fourth hypothesis (H4) is rejected.

e. Proving the Fifth Hypothesis (H5): The Effect of Liquidity on Investment Decisions with Profitability as a Moderating Variable

To prove the fifth hypothesis (H5) by using the moderation test stages 1 and 2, the results of the SPSS 26 calculation are presented in the table below:

Table 7. Regression Results Moderation First Stage
The Effect of Profitability (Z) on Investment Decisions (Y)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.409	.077		18.334	.000
	X2 = Liquidity	.050	.057	.162	1.146	.257
	Z = Profitability	Dependent	Variable	:	Y	.297 .393 .107 .756 .453

b. = Investment Decision
Source: Processed secondary data , 2020

Table 8. Second Stage Moderation Regression Results
Profitability (Z)* Liquidity (X2) Against Funding Decisions (Y)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.411	.078		18.147	.000
	X2 = Liquidity	.087	.097	.247	.896	.374
	Z = Profitability	.266	.406	.096	.657	.514
	Interaction Z*X2	-158	.436	-.102	-.362	.719

a. Dependent Variable: Y = Investment Decision
Source: Processed secondary data, 2020

Based on the table above to test the fifth hypothesis (H5) there are 2 stages of moderating regression test, namely the moderating regression test stage 1, the value of sig > 0.05 is known or 0.453 > 0.05 (not significant) and the stage 2 moderation regression test is known to have a sig value > 0.05 or 0.719 > 0.05 (not significant). Furthermore, because the moderating regression test for stage 1 and stage 2 is not significant, this means that the profitability variable is not a moderating variable but only as an independent variable. Thus the fifth hypothesis is rejected. This is because high liquidity on current liabilities reflects the existence of idle funds so that the company's operational activities cannot run optimally and will reduce the optimality *output* so that it will reduce the company's profitability. With reduced profitability the company will reduce the amount of retained earnings received by the company. Thus, the investment decisions made by the company will be disrupted. This research is in line with the research of Bella Bestharinda Anjani (2012) that liquidity does not have a significant influence on investment decisions. Based on the description above, it proves that the fifth hypothesis (H5) is rejected.

V. Conclusion

Based on the discussion and analysis of the Effect of Funding and Liquidity Decisions on Investment Decisions with Profitability as a Moderating Variable in the Hotel and Tourism Sub-Sector, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Funding policy has a positive effect and is significant to investment decisions in Sub companies. Hotel and Tourism Sector
2. Liquidity has a positive and significant impact on investment decisions in Sub. Hotel and Tourism Sector
3. Profitability has a positive and insignificant effect on investment decisions in Sub companies. Hotel and Tourism Sector Profitability
4. variable weakens and is not significant from the influence of funding policy on investment decisions in Sub-company. Sector and Hotel Tourism
5. Profitability variable weakens and is not significant from the effect of liquidity on investment decisions in Sub companies. Hotel and Tourism Sector

Limitations

This research has limitations because it only examines several factors that influence investment decisions and only focuses on one sector. Besides that, the research period is short, only a few years, so it affects the research results that are not good.

Suggestions

That can be applied to further researchers to add other independent variables that may influence investment decisions and that research be carried out with a longer time span and research on other sector companies so that all tests can be carried out and get better results.

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