The Impact of Global Economic Slowdown and Financial Performance of Banks on Stock Returns in Indonesia Stock Exchange

Erdalinda¹, Hermanto Siregar², Arief Tri Hardiyanto³

¹, ², ³ School of Business, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Jl. Raya Pajajaran Bogor, Indonesia16151, Indonesia

Abstract: This paper aims to analyze the impact of global economic slowdown particularly the GDP growth of the United States and China as the world’s largest economy, GDP growth of Indonesia and the financial performance of banks to stock returns on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period of 2007-2016 through panel data analysis. The analysed banks are those with the largest market capitalization in Indonesia Stock Exchange such as Bank Central Asia (BCA), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) and Bank Mandiri. The research utilizes Net Interest Margin (NM), Non-Performing Loan (NPL), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), as the basis of bank financial performance. The results showed impact of global economic slowdown particularly the China GDP growth has a significant and positive impact to stock returns. Indonesia GDP growth and CAR have a significant and negative impact on stock return in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Keywords: global economic slowdown, stock returns, financial performance, panel data analysis

1. Introduction

Since the financial crisis in the United States caused by the subprime mortgage crisis, investors began to pay attention to global economic conditions in making decisions in investing. According to Lee (2012), the subprime mortgage crisis that occurred in July 2007 in the United States caused great fear in global financial markets, international stock markets and foreign markets. Since early 2010, the Eurozone faces a serious debt crisis which has put Greece on massive economic crisis (Nelson et al. 2011). China’s economy has also been slowing since 2010. This worsens the condition of the global economy. Global GDP growth shows a downward trend since 2010. (ECB, 2016)

The research use United States and China as indicator due to their largest contribution to the world GDP. The World Bank's GDP data of 2015 shows the US economy with GDP of US $ 18 trillion contributing 24.32% to the world economy. The second rank with the world's largest economy is China with GDP of US $ 11 Trillion contributed 13.84% to the world economy. (www.weforum.org). The contribution of these two countries is almost 40% of the world economy, which means the economic conditions of these two countries greatly affect the global economy. Research conducted by Cashin et al. (2016) show that, one percent permanent negative GDP shock in China (equivalent to a one-off one percent growth shock) could have significant global macroeconomic repercussions, with world growth reducing by 0.23 percentage points in the short-run and a surge in global financial market volatility could translate into a fall in world economic growth of around 0.29 percentage points, but it could also have negative.


Data from Indonesia Stock Exchange per June 2015 there are three banks with the largest market capitalization of more than 200 trillion rupiah are Bank BCA, BRI dan Mandiri. (www.idx.co.id).

Objective of the study
Based on this background, the purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of global economic slowdown particularly the United States GDP growth and China GDP growth as the world’s largest economy, Indonesia GDP growth and the financial banking performance is NIM, NPL, LDR and CAR of banks (BCA, BRI and Mandiri) to stock returns of banks (BCA, BRI and Mandiri) on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period of 2007-2016.

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2. Methodology

Data
The data used in this study are secondary data, in the form of quarterly reports of United States GDP growth, China GDP growth, Indonesia GDP growth, and financial banking performance is NIM, NPL, LDR and CAR. The data were obtained from www.tradingeconomic.com (U.S. Bureau of economic analysis, National Bureau of Statistics of China), www.gdpinflation.com and financial reports, internet during period of 2007 Q1 – 2016 Q4.

Data Processing and Analysis Techniques
This study uses software tools Eviews 9 for multiple panel data regression analysis. This research aims to analyze how the influence of independent variables which are: Indonesia GDP growth (X1), United States GDP growth (X2), China GDP growth (X3), NIM (X4), NPL (X5), LDR (X6) and CAR (X7) will affect stock returns as a dependent variable. With the model as follows:

\[ Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \beta_4 X_{4it} + \beta_5 X_{5it} + \beta_6 X_{6it} + \beta_7 X_{7it} + e_{it} \]

Information:
Y_{it} = stock returns, \( \alpha \) = intercept
\( \beta_j \) = regression coefficient of variable \( X_j \) (j=1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
X1: variable Indonesia GDP growth
X2: variable United States GDP growth
X3: variable China GDP growth
X4: variable NIM
X5: variable NPL
X6: variable LDR
X7: variable CAR
i: cross-section of the banks, time series of 1,2,3...40 i.e 2007Q1-2016Q4
\( e \): Standard error

Selection of the Best Model
There are three testing tool to select the best data panel model, such as Chow Test, Hausman Test and Lagrange Multiplier Test. The Chow Test is used for choosing whether the PLS (Pooled Least Square) or Fixed Effect Model. The Hausman Test is used for choosing Fixed Effect Model or Random Effect Model. The Lagrange Multiplier Test is a test tool to choose between PLS or Random Effect Model. (Juanda and Junaidi, 2012).

The Chow Test
The Chow Test is a test which is used to choose between model pooled least square and fixed effect. Hypothesis testing of this model is:
H0: Pooled Least Square (PLS)
H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

The Hausman Test
The Hausman Test is a test statistics as the basis of consideration in choosing to use a fixed effect model or random effect model. Hypothesis testing of this model is:
H0: Random Effect Model (REM)
H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

3. Empirical Results

The Chow Test Results
Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects Test</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>d.f.</th>
<th>Prob</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross-section F</td>
<td>0.446769</td>
<td>(2,110)</td>
<td>0.6408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-section Chi-square</td>
<td>0.970830</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.6154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the result of the Chow Test with dependent variable Y it is known that p-value equal to 0.6408 > \( \alpha \) (0.05), therefore H0 is accepted. It can be concluded that Pooled Least Square model usage is more suitable than Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

The Hausman Test Results
Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test period random effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Summary</th>
<th>Chi-Sq. Statistic</th>
<th>Chi-Sq. d.f.</th>
<th>Prob</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period random</td>
<td>3.476718</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.4814</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the Hausman Test results with dependent variable Y it is known that p-value equal to 0.4814 > \( \alpha \) (0.05) therefore H0 is accepted. So it can be concluded that the use of Random Effect model is more suitable to be used than the Fixed Effect model.

The Lagrange Multiplier Test Results
Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cross-section Test</th>
<th>Hypothesis Time</th>
<th>Both</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breusch-Pagan</td>
<td>1.019550</td>
<td>52.31047</td>
<td>53.33002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the result of the Langrange Multiplier Test with dependent variable Y it is known that p-value equal to ...
0.3126> α (0.05), therefore H₀ is accepted. It can be concluded that Pooled Least Square model usage is more suitable than Random Effect Model.

With the model as follows:

\[ \text{Return} = 33.58 - 5.97 \text{IndGDPgrowth} + 0.81 \text{USGDPgrowth} + 2.29 \text{ChinaGDPgrowth} - 0.38 \text{NIM} + 0.09 \text{NPL} + 0.04 \text{LDR} + 1.01 \text{CAR} \]

**Table 1:** Factors that affect the stock returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Prob</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia GDP growth</td>
<td>-5.9712</td>
<td>0.0001**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States GDP growth</td>
<td>0.8095</td>
<td>0.2829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China GDP growth</td>
<td>2.2972</td>
<td>0.0001**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIM</td>
<td>-0.3824</td>
<td>0.5338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL</td>
<td>0.0921</td>
<td>0.8624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDR</td>
<td>0.0397</td>
<td>0.7019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>-1.0066</td>
<td>0.0014**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constanta</td>
<td>33.5854</td>
<td>0.0329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-squared</td>
<td>0.3098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prob (F-statistic)</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***) significant at the level 5%

The T test results show, the factors that significantly impact the return of banking stock is China GDP growth, Indonesia GDP growth and CAR. China GDP growth has a significant and positive impact of 2.29 on stock returns. The results are consistent with research of Cashin et al. (2016). China negative output shock has a large (and statistically significant) impact on all ASEAN-5 countries (except for the Philippines), with output elasticities ranging between -0.23 and 0.35 percent. The China economy will affect performance of the economy of Indonesia and hence also the performance of the banks, so that it will affect the stock returns. The China economy will affect performance of the economy of Indonesia and hence also the performance of the banks, so that it will affect the stock returns. The slowing down of the China economy could increase non-performing loan of the Indonesia banking sector. China is the main export destination of commodity and mining products from Indonesia. China is the main export destination of commodity and mining products from Indonesia.

Indonesia GDP growth has a significant and negative impact of 5.97 on stock returns. The results are consistent with research of Septanti et al. (2016). According to Amirnet al. (2017), most of the value of the company's stock related to positive GDP beta (significant / not significant) with stock returns. Siegel (1991) in Tandelllin, 2001 states that changes in stock prices always occur before changes in economic performance occur (Purnama et al. 2013). Impact of GDP to stock returns is not in the same period but in the next period. CAR has significant and negative impact of 1.01 to stock returns. The results are consistent with research of Septanti et al. 2016. According to Dhouib, 2016 in the positive economic growth period there is low risk and the banks retain low capital ratio and make more investments in other financial sectors. However, when there is negative growth rate banking firms may need a relatively high capital or may face sudden economic losses, to hedge that risk banks maintain high capital ratio. In the positive economic growth, the performance of banks would be positive, therefore investors more willing to invest their money in the banking stock so that will raise the stock price and return.

United States GDP growth has no significant impact on stock returns. According to Bappenas simulation, slow growth China more influential than Trump Effect. The slowdown in China's economy will cause Indonesia's economic downturn of 0.72 percent, while Trump Effect will negatively impact Indonesia's GDP by 0.41 percent. (www.bappenas.go.id). LDR has no significant impact on stock returns. The results are consistent with research of Renwarin (2017). NIM and NPL has no significant impact on stock return. The results are consistent with research of Nurazi (2016).

Based on the output, the value of Prob (F-statistic) 0.0000 is less than the real level of 0.05. This means that the model as a whole affects the dependent variable in this case the return variable and the model is said to be feasible.

4. Conclusion

Impact of global economic slowdown particularly China GDP growth has positive and significant impact to banking stock return. Indonesia GDP growth and CAR have a significant and negative impact on stock return. United States GDP growth, NIM, NPL and LDR have no significant impact to stock returns.

References


**Author Profile**

**Erdalinda** is accepted in Bogor Institute of Agriculture in 1989 at Department of Social Economics Agriculture with major Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture after graduating in 1994. She has been experienced for seventeen years at securities company in Indonesia. Continues her education at School of Business Bogor Agricultural University, at Postgraduate Program of Business Management and focusing on financial.