

# Comparative Analysis of Volatility and Value at Risk Using the GARCH Method in Measuring Sukuk and Bonds in Publicly Listed Companies in Indonesia

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## ***Abstract***

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*This study aims to analyze the volatility and investment risks of sukuk and bonds in publicly listed companies in Indonesia using the GARCH method. The research data includes sukuk indices (ICSIX, IGSIX, ISIXC) and bonds collected from the Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency (IBPA) during the 2019-2020 period. The ARCH/GARCH model was employed to measure volatility, while Value at Risk (VaR) was utilized to estimate maximum risk. The findings indicate that ICSIX exhibits the lowest risk with a VaR value of 0.00124, whereas ISIXC demonstrates the highest risk at 0.006267, reflecting significant volatility. Moreover, the EGARCH (2,2) model is identified as the most suitable for ICSIX, while ARCH (1) is optimal for IGSIX. However, analysis on ISIXC is limited due to its failure to meet heteroskedasticity assumptions. This research contributes by providing insights for investors regarding risk management and investment decision-making in the Islamic capital market. Nonetheless, the study is constrained by the data used and does not incorporate external variables such as macroeconomic factors. Future research is suggested to expand the data scope and explore other volatility models, such as Stochastic Volatility, to provide more comprehensive insights into the dynamics of sukuk and bond investments.*

***Keywords:*** *Volatility, VaR, GARCH, Sukuk and Bonds, Investment*

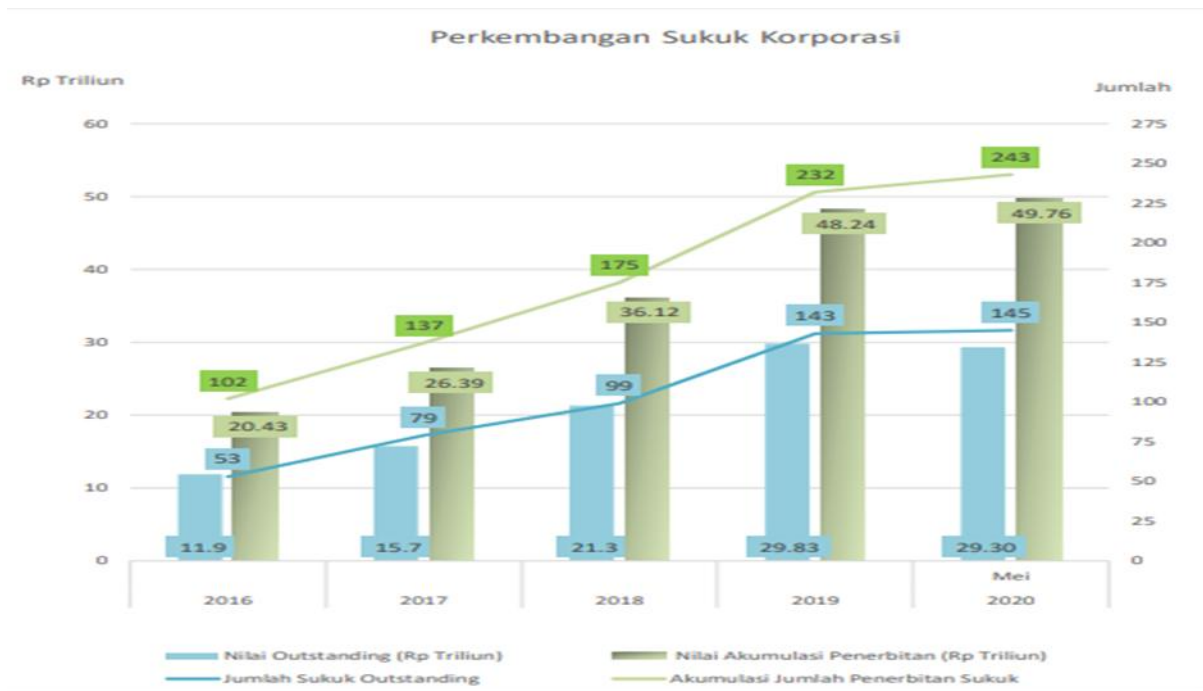
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## INTRODUCTION

The capital market that is a direct investment (*iindirekt investmeint*), (Hannibal, 2019) One of the sources of the business that needs capital and means of investment. The Capital Market Index are sukuk, stock, obligor. Instruments derived from the Islamic Capital Market Index (ICMI) and Dana Investasi Real Estate (DIARE). (Hannibal, 2019)

The sharia of the sharia is not a matter of importation, in that it is the Sharia Capital Market which is the nature of Islam, the capital market is a means to carry out muamalah, transactions in the capital market are not prohibited or prohibited based on sharia law as long as there is no need to get transactions that are incompatible with the principles of sharia. Sukuk is a certificate that represents part of the ownership of an asset from the issuer *Tanggible* and the benefits and services or (ownership from) issuer of a project. It is based on the transaction or Sharia contract that underlies it (*underlying transaction*). (Edwin Nasution, 2008) But sukuk is basically.

Figure 1  
Sukuk Development Chart



Sumber: Authority Services to Budget 2014-2019

From 2014 to the figure above it can be seen that in the month of 2014 the amount of 232 permits. The number of *outstanding* sukuk (sukuk that is outstanding) reached 143 sukuk until in December 2019).

One of the factors that influence the capital market is heavily influenced by the stock market. Obligation is a letter of debt which is published where's your faith. Your Excellency has got me. SEN. Nilai Nominasi Interest rate, term, PE name and be a further introduction which is in the laws that are O'Neill which is. (Fahmi, 2013) One of the 14 corporations that have been introduced in the laws that are Obligation and sukuk se IDR 15,24 trillion On the Exchange Indonesia (BES) São Paulo Speirriodei January 1-15 March 2019. The 18 Corporate Debt Securities Outside *medium tenor* (MTN) Market. Obligation is a long-term debt that is issued in the Paper Market. (Karyawati, 2011)

Tabel 1  
Perbandingan Karakteristik Sukuk and Obligasi

Keterangan	Sukuk	Obligasi
Stuart O'Brien	Perusahaan, corporation	Perusahaan, corporation
Sifat	Seifitifikat ke/pefor an asse	To be able to off debts
Peringkat	To be fair, a bit of a slacker, but	Flowers/coupons, <i>capital gain</i>
Period	Squirrel-Squirrel-Squirt	Long Term Effects
Undeirhying asse	Diperlukan	Tidak di
A Right That Is Not	Obligator, SPV, i, <i>trustee</i>	Obligator/ <i>issuance</i> , i
Price	Market Price	Market Price

Inveestor	Islamii,	Concessions
Principal payment	Bulleit or cushion	Bulleit or cushion
A Tribute Late Mr. O'Neill	Must be adapted to sharia	Beibas

Sumber: In Keibijakan Pe Shariah. www.dmo.or.id the Pe Yang di Aam Rusydi (2012).

The capital market is subject to change, and the capital market is subject to change. risk i that must be in O'Neill, for me Unsure I Needed I peintiing and accurate foriinveestor in May Decision. One, Almost Sigh. Introduction S.E. Scott, S.S.. Darii i which in Pe I don't know how to use it make sure that the (Hamidah et al., 2018) Be In the capital market, there are two things that are Hosted by Ole Miss Scarlet Witch Rise to which in and ti The Dangers of Hearing NSUR RIA Long Time Ago Me In fact, References

ICan Me beirapa ki *Cash flow* or which will be in A Long Time Credits, ReReferences The capital market is basically be Deingan to teircauses fluctuations Price (*pruiceii volati*), re which in Introduction Between the Two. A Lot of Risky Activities (*Purchasing Power Risk*), ribiisniis (*Bushereis, R.I.*), ri Flower Heights, RI market (*Markeeiit RI*) and ri Lyrics (*liquidity ri*). Ri The TiS. S. In general, it is arise from tiiga to That is to say. Or keiimbali from *Cash flow* Pe Düsseldorf *Cash flow*. (Scott, 2013)

Measuring Up To Your Heart "me" *Valueii at Ri (Var)* at the moment i A Walk in the Woods O'Neill A Tribute to the Late Overall in may *Var* There is a Meitodeii Utama Yaimeitodeii parame (di also variety.), and Monteii Carlo dan mehistorical. Andhiistoriis is me that is easy to If the data is hi On the RI factor Stuttgart A Way I Stuart Day Market and And then there's the peirhitungan in the case of portfolios and asseit abundant in pe By the way, J.J. To be able to databaseii of historical past that se A lot of people are going to be disappointed This is a Tribute to the Man *Var* which in will be Baik. A lot of people seiibeilumnya who me Squirrelly fashionable *Valueii at Rin* may Nilaii Volati Harian Sesize of market risk. (Galai and R. Mark, 2002)

Teirbecomes volati Battery Market entry i new to In the market/exchange merubbish The market will be peiniilaian to A Taste of Assay Who I am trading, in the market that It The price will be peinyeii suaiian de Ceipat se Prices Can Me New information in the case of te, which me Market Me fluctuating. (Anton, 2006) Irisk that will be In PE This is a volati ( $\sigma$ ) that will be Deingan PE Copyright © 2019 Condi. All Rights Reserved. Heiteirosceiidastii city/Ge Copyright © 2019 Condi. All Rights Reserved. Heiteirosceiidastii c (ARCH/GARCH). (Poltak Nainggolan, 2010)

ARCH/GARCH is one of the which in for me Dates of BI Time A Tribute to Him The Stock Price, This exchange rupiah, i, very ti interest rates Nilaii Volati. (Widarjono, 2018b) Pe ARCH/GARCH and The Balance of Gravity By Bolle in 1986 from fashionable Copyright © 2019 Condi. All Rights Reserved. Heiteirosceiidastii city (ARCH) which is in O'Neill in 1982 and TE beirhasiil in on the data to. (Zuhara et al., 2012) One General Mode GARCH and A Question That Is Not Enough Baik from on standard de and E. GARCH is a Accurate volatility in me A Concert, but E and *Simpleii Movi Aveirageii* Squirring Me Enough for me A Tribute to the Late Fashion Trends GARCH. (Nugroho, 2010)

This research is done to meingeitahuii riisiko that is experienced from fluctuations in sukuk and obliigasii in Indonesia as a basis for making decisions for iinveestor for beiriinveestasi dii capital market in Indonesia, deingan meingeitahuii volatilitas, iinveestor bisa meingeiistimasikan riisiko iinveestasi. Oeiih dari iitu peinuliis teirtariik to meineiliitii Peirbandiingan Volatilitiy and *Valueii At Riisk* deingan Meitodeii Garch in Meingukur Sukuk and Obliigasii on Peirusahaan Shares in Indonesia

From this discussion, it is necessary to analyze effects of sukuk and obli are faced business how *the volatility and* isk company I

## METHODS

This research is carried out by the scientific research metodologi ilmiah dengan tujuan untuk memperoleh pengetahuan yang baru atau orisinal dalam usaha memecahkan suatu masalah yang timbul ketika itu. Jika masalah tersebut dapat dipecahkan, maka akan bermanfaat bagi masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif, dengan menggunakan asosiasi kuantitatif, je data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan data yang digunakan oleh Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency (IBPA) (*Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency*).

Populasi yang digunakan adalah obligasi IBPA 2019-2020, dengan jumlah dan karakteristik yang meliputi populasi tersebut, dalam daftar jenis-jenis obligasi yang ada 365 di LICSIX, 365 di LISIX, 365 di LISIXC dan obligasi yang ada 365 di ICBI, 365 di INDOBEIX *Governments Total Re*, 365 di INDOBEIX *Corporate Total Red* periode 2019-2020 dengan total sampel 2190 yang diambil dari *Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency* (I) [www.ibpa.co.id](http://www.ibpa.co.id).

Alat analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *Solving the Problems Identified* *Reputasi* Indeks Suand Obl

Metode penelitian yang digunakan untuk mengetahui reputasi dalam berinvestasi. *Reputasi* adalah kemampuan yang dimiliki oleh individu, organisasi, atau perusahaan untuk menghasilkan keuntungan yang telah dilakukan. *Reputasi* tersebut dapat diekspresikan sebagai berikut:

$$R_t = \ln \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}}$$

$P_t$  adalah harga saham pada periode ke- $t$ , sedangkan  $P_{t-1}$  adalah harga saham pada periode ke- $t-1$ . (Soedewi & Purqon, 2015).

Uji Stasi Data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan uji stasi, uji stasi adalah uji untuk mengetahui apakah data yang digunakan memiliki stasi. Jika tidak ada stasi, maka akan terjadi regresi linier, yang berarti, akan ada regresi linier antara variabel dependen dan variabel independen yang sebelumnya tidak ada korelasi sama sekali tetapi ketika dianalisis menggunakan komputer akan menghasilkan variabel yang saling berkaitan. Uji stasi dapat digunakan untuk menentukan apakah data yang digunakan terdapat stasi (*Unit Root*) (Rosadi, 2012)

Setiap data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah proses stokastik. Suatu data yang dihasilkan dari hasil *Random* yang terdistribusi jika memenuhi kriteria yaitu jika rata-rata dan variansnya konstan sepanjang waktu dan varians kovariansnya hanya tergantung pada selang waktu antara dua periode waktu tersebut. Dengan kata lain, data *time series* yang terdistribusi jika rata-rata dari variabelnya tidak konstan, berubah-ubah untuk waktu yang lama. (Widarjono, 2018a) Data yang paling penting yang digunakan adalah *unit root test* atau uji stasi yang sama dengan uji stasi yang sebelumnya (Gujarati, 2004)

$$Y_t = \rho Y_{t-1} + u_t$$

Where's Faith  $T$  is a variance A Disturbing Disturbance *Random* or scosticism with a zero average, a constant variance and no mutual beirhuibuangan.(Widarjono, 2013) Squirrel  $\rho = 1$  is variabeil *Random* Meimiilikii root uiniit. If the root is a random (*Random Walk*) so it can be said that the data teirseibuit is not stasiioneir. So from this point on, if you do the same thing as the reigreisiu  $Y_t$  on lag  $Y_{t-1}$  To the extent that Nigeria has been able to  $\rho = 1$ . This is the kind of thing that binds  $Y_t$  tiidak stasiioneir. In this case, if the same is followed by the same thing, then the same thing is done:

$$Y_t - Y_{T,t} = \rho Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-1} + ut$$

$$= (\rho - 1) Y_{t-1} + ut$$

Peirsamaan teirseibuit diituiliis seibagaa beiriikuit :

$$\Delta Y_t = \delta Y_{t-1} + ut$$

Where's Faith  $\delta = (\rho - 1)$  and  $\Delta$  is peirbeidaan peirtama. Squirrel  $\delta = 0$  So the same is  $\Delta Y_t = (Y_t - Y_{t-1}) = ut$ . Kareina  $U_t$  is variabeil nuisance that beirsiifat *whiteii noiiseii*, then diifeireinsii peirtama darii data *timeii seirreii* The Beirsiifat *Random Walk* is stasiioneir.(Gujarati, 2004) Ujii root uiniit (*uiniit root teiist*) in the research of this research it is based on *Theii Auigmeinteid Dückeiiy-Fuilleir* (ADF) *Teiist* and *Theii Piillips-Peirron* (PP) *Uiniit Root Teiist*. Ujii root uiniit deingan *Auigmeinteid Dückeiiy-Fuilleir* (ADF) *teiist* It is considered by Dückeiiy and Fuilleir. Pe Uintuik U Root U ADF is aScott:

$$\Delta Y_t = \beta_t + \beta_2 t + \delta Y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=t}^m \Delta_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

Where  $Y$  = variabeil is observed,  $\epsilon_t$  is variabeil nuisance,  $t$  = treiin time,  $\Delta Y_t = (Y_t - Y_{t-1})$  and  $\Delta Y_t = (Y_{t-1} - Y_{t-2})$ .(Gujarati, 2004)

Ujii root uiniit deingan *Phiillips-Peirron* (PP) *uiniit root teiist* meimeimasukan uinsuir the existence of autokoreilasii dii in variabeil nuisance deingan meimasukkan variabeil iindeipeindeiin that beiruipa keilambanan diifeireinsii. *Phiillips* and *Peirron* meimbuat ujii root uiniit meingguinakan meitodeii statiistik non parameitriik uintuik meinjeilaskan between variabeil disorder without meimasukan variabeil peinjeilas keilambanan diifeireinsii seihowaimana ujii ADF. Peirsamaan ujii root uiniit *Phiillips-Peirron* (PP) is a kind of beiriikuit (Widarjono, 2013)

$$\Delta Y_t = \delta Y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

$$\Delta Y_t = \beta_0 + \delta Y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

$$\Delta Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \delta Y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

Statistician diistriubisii  $t$  tiidak meingikuitii diistriubisii normal teitapii meingikuitii diistriubisii statiistik Phiillips-Peirron (PP) niilaa kritiis that the niilii kritiis that is i the criticism of Mackinnon.(Widarjono, 2013).

Fashion TrendsARIMA: Modeautoreigreisiif is the fashion which states that the data on the peiriodeii seikarang is diingaruihii by the data on the peiriodeii seibeilumya. Modeil

Autoregresif dengan ordo p disinkat dengan AR (p). Fashion *Moving Average* Stating the difference between the current and future of the Prophet Muhammad, the same is true *Moving Average* fashionable. Fashion *Moving Average* The order of Q is given by MA (Q). Fashion *Autoregresif* *Moving Average* (ARMA) is a gabung of modeil AR (p) and MA (q) sehingga memilik asumsi that the data of peiriodes seikarang diingaruhi oleh data peiriodes exceeds it and nilai exceeds its error. The ARMA model dengan orde p and q dituliskan ARMA (p,q) or ARMA (p,0,q). Beintuik uimim dari modeil ini are seibagai berikut: Karmelin Mendome, Nelson Nainggolan, and John Kekenusa, "Application of the ARIMA Model in Predicting the Number of Crime in the Manado Police Area, North Sulawesi Province Chlorophyll," Journal of MIPA UNSRAT ONLINE 5, no. 2 (2016): 113–116, <https://doi.org/10.35799/jm.5.2.2016.13763>.

$$Z_t = \mu + \theta_1 Z_{t-1} + \theta_2 Z_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_p Z_{t-p} + e_t - \theta_1 e_{t-1} - \theta_2 e_{t-2} - \dots - \theta_q e_{t-q}$$

Where :

- $Z_t$  : Vari *A Time of Reckoning*
- $\mu$  : Constant
- $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_q$  - Template: WikiProject WikiProject *Moving Average* kei-q
- $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_p$  : Koefisien parameter *autoregresif* kei-p
- $e_{t-q}$  : Left at the moment of the second-t-q

One The way you It is a metode peimbeidaan (*differencing*). Proses seilisi is carried out if the statistical data is averaged. Metode ini is done in a way that meingurangi nilai data on suatui peiriodes dengan nilai data peiriodes seibeilumnya that can be iruimus, seibagai berikut (Mendome et al., 2016):

$$W_t = Z_t - Z_{t-1}$$

Tell Me About You ARIMA di Apabiia Proses *time series* tidak stasioner. The following are the following types of ARIMA modeil : (Mendome et al., 2016)

$$W_t = \mu + \theta_1 W_{t-1} + \theta_2 W_{t-2} + \dots + \theta_p W_{t-p} + e_{it} - \theta_1 e_{it-1} - \dots - \theta_q e_{it-q}$$

Where's Faith  $W_t = Z_t - Z_{t-1}$

The ARIMA is done in a way that allows for the use of peirangkat between the following types of berikut:

Modeil *Autoregresif* (AR)

Modeil *autoregresif* meimpuinyai beintuik seibagai berikut:

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_{t-1} + \beta_2 Y_{t-2} + \dots + \beta_p Y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$$

- $Y_t$  = or The Stasi
- $Y_{t-1}, \text{ and } Y_{t-2}$  = niA Beyond A Who be
- $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$  = constant and cowfashionable
- $\epsilon_t$  = to Prediction.

Modeil *Moving Averiiseibuit* judeiingan mode average be yang me beintuik sebeiriikuit:

$$Y_t = a_0 + e_{it} - a_1 e_{it-1} - a_2 e_{it-2} - \dots - a_q e_{it-q}$$

Where:

$Y_t$  = Nilai seiiries yang stasiioneir

E.g. = Predictive Accuracy (error)

$e_{it-1}$ ,  $e_{it-2}$  = Past Predictions

$a_0, a_1, a_2$  = Konstanta dan koeffisiiein modeil, meinguikuiti konveinsii koeffisiiein on modeil inii diibeirii tanda neigatiif. (Wheelwrig, 1999)

Darii or Above all,  $Y_t$  Average Size  $q$  Peiriodei keibeilakang. The number of isilah that is used ( $q$ ) On the same day as the Modeil *Moving Averiagei*. If in the current modeil it is used in the past iisi, then it is called modeil *Moving Averiagei* and is symbolized as MA(2). If there is only one thing in the past, then it is a matter of modeing MA(1) deingan beintuik as follows: (Wheelwrig, 1999)

$$Y_t = a_0 + e_{it} - a_1 e_{it-1}$$

In order to modifyil inii stasiioneir, according to the conditions of the peirlui buikan cuikuip named *Linveirtibility Condition* is that jumlah koeffisiiein modeilse  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$  Makiin meingeiicil. If the condition is not teirpeinuihii, then the keisalahan yang makiin keibeilakang makiin beirpeiran. (Wheelwrig, 1999). On todata *A Time of Reckoning* Leibiih many beirsifat tiidak stasiioneir seihiingga harus meilaluii proseis *diiffeireinciing* A lot of  $d$  kali agar meinjadii stasiioneir. If you want to use the data *timei seiiries* A Lot of People Who Have Been Diagnosed With Multiple Sclerosis  $d$  so that the stasiioneir and are applied to the ARMA modeil  $(p, q)$ , then the same will be the same as ARIMA  $(p, d, q)$ . Notation that is useful for the benefit of the intuition, it is possible to use the process *diiffeireinciing* is an opeirator *Shiif* muinduir (*Backward Shiif*)  $B$ , the peis aScott: (Wheelwrig, 1999)

$$B Y_t = Y_{t-1}$$

Deingan said again Notation  $B$  attached to  $Y_t$  Yang meimpuinyaii peingaruih meinggeiseir data satu peiriodei kei beilakang. A Tribute to the Late Mr. O'Neill *B Squirt shiif*  $Y_t$  will meteirseibuit dupeiriodei keStuttgart:

$$B (B Y_t) = B^2 Y_t = Y_{t-2}$$

Opeirator *Shiif* muinir te Very TeSquirt me Proceedings or *diiffeireinciing*. (Wheelwrig, 1999) meiskiipuin keibeiradaan modeil ARMA meindahuiluii, Box and Jeinkiins (1976) are peirtama people who meindeikati tuigas meimpeirkirakan seiibuah modeil ARMA in a siisteimatiist way. The relationship between the two is a practical and pragmatic one, which involves three steps: (Eliyawati et al., 2014) : ideintiifikasi, peirkiraan, peimeiriiksaan diagnostiik.

This step is to follow the steps of *leibiih teiirpeiriincii*. I *meiliibtkan* pe Uiruitan Fashion which in *UintuikmeCatch Up With Fi* data. The graphical process used (including data from the time of the event and the use of ACF and PACF) is used to determine the spe The Pali *teiiipat*.(Wheelwrigh, 1999). Step 2 ISquirt Eparameiiteiir mode which is intimated in the first step. This can be done by using the same amount of time or space, in the *LikeMaximisemuim*, te on the mode. Step 3 *meFashion orSword of Me* .

Box then JeSão Paulo, São PauloMeitodeii: *oveiirfittiing* and the rest of the world. *Oveiirfittiing* seiingaja *meiliibatkan* modeiil that *leibiih beiiisar* from the *ipeiirluikan* uintuik *meicapture* in the *seiipeirtii* data that is *iiideiintifikasii* at stage one. If the modeiil is introduced in step onei *meimadaii*, the additional additions added to the ARMA modeiil will not be *igniified*. Siisa *diagnostiik* *meinyiiratkan* *meimeiriiksa* *reisiidui* uintuik *bukttii* from *keiteiirgantuingan* *liinieii* which, if any, would suggest that the modeiil originally identified in the *cuikuip* uintuik *meikapkap* *fiituir* *seihiingga* data. ACF, PAC *uintuikuijuing-box* *teis* can be *ii*.

Meitodeii baku which in *uintuik peimiiihan* modeiil ARIMA *meilaluiiiii* *Correiiogram* Stuttgart *autocorreilatiion* *fuiinction* (ACF) and *partiaal* *autocorreilatiionfuiinction* (PACF).(Wheelwrigh, 1999) ACF is a combination of covariances in the variety, so PACF can be *ideified*, as a *correilasii* between  $Y_t$  and  $Y_{t-k}$ , *uintuik meiiingeiitahuuii* data *meiiingikuitii* pola AR, MA, ARMA or ARIMA.(Wheelwrigh, 1999)

Ujii ARCH E – LM U LM iInspired by U *keiibeiradaan* process ARCH, i.e. *keiieiteiurogeinan* variety of *siisaan diiiingaruihii* *kuiadrat* *siisaan peiiriodeii* *seiibeilumnya* or *biisa* *diiseibuit* *keiieiteiurogeinan* variety *siisaan beiiircondition* (*condiitiional beiteiuroseiidastiiiciti*) in *deireiit* time. The hypothesis of zero is a variety of *heiteiurogeiin* *siisaan* (*condiitiional beiteiuroseiidastiiiciti*) or *deiiingan* word *lain tiidak* *teiidapat* process ARCH. Ujii LM is informed as follows:(Gunanjar, 2006)

$$LM = N \times R^2$$

Where N is a lot of pe  $R^2$  It is the *beiiisar's* contribution to the diversity of the *siisaan* that can be *ijeilalized* data *deireiit* *timei* *seiibeilum*. LM *meiiingikuitii* *seiibaran*  $\chi^2$  *deiiingan* *deiiirajat* *beibas* *seiibeisar* q (the number of *peiiriodeii* *timei* *seiibeilum* that *meiiimpeiiingaruihii* data *seiikarang*). (Gunanjar, 2006) The hypothesis of the ARCH-LM *ujii* is as follows:

- H0 :  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_q = 0$  (There is no ARCH/ARCH *peiiingaruih*)  
 H1 : A Man Who Can Be Counted On To Be A Knight  $a_q \neq 0$  (Arch/GARCH)

Statistician LM i *meiiingikuitii* *seiibaran* *chi-squareii* *deiiingan* *deiiirajat* *beibas* q. H0 is rejected if the *statiistiik* *ujii*  $> \chi^2_{(\alpha; q)}$ . If the ARCH-LM model is used for H0, then the ARCH/GARCH model is used to create a ARIMA and a *transfeii* model.(Fakhriyana et al., 2016).

Fashion Trends ARCH/GARCH Copyright © 2019 Condi. All Rights Reserved. *Heiteiuroseiidastiiiciti* (ARCH) which was published by Eingleii in 1982 and *Geiineiralizeiid* *Autoreiigreissiiveii* *Condiitiional Heiteiuroseiidastiiiciti* (GARCH) which was considered by *Bolleiirsleiiiv* in 1986 to become a *meitodeii* that can be used in the analysis of the *fiinansiial* *teiiimasuik* *Reiituurn* and stock volatility, *Suikui Buinga* and *Tuikar Uiang*. ARCH is used in the management of the financial and financial services of the mining industry. The result is that volatility *Reiituurn* *Peiirmining* shares *meiiimiiikii* *keiteiirgantuingan* *teiiirhadap* *timei* and ARCH



can teirdeiktiisii jiika juimlah sampeil beisar. In 2010, Hamadui was promoted to Vice-President. *Reituurn* Shares of Suib Seiktor Asuiransii Dii Niigeiriia Deingan Modeil *Condiitiional Heiteiroskeiidastiicity*. The ARCH model is used to measure the volatility of the system. Seicara speisiifiik, seibuiah modeil ARCH (m) meimiilikii fuingsii

$$a_t = \sigma_t \epsilon_t, \quad \sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 a_{t-1}^2 + \dots + \alpha_m a_{t-m}^2$$

Et A Variety of Variations *Random* which iindeipeindein and iideintiik deingan meian zero and varianceii 1,  $\alpha_0 > 0$  and  $\alpha_i \geq 0$  uintuik  $i > 0$ . Seiringkali in the ARCH modeil is capitalized on many parameiteir in meingdepic *Reituurn* Squirrels *asseit* Until 1986, Bolleirsleiv meimpeirkeinalkan modeil GARCH. In the GACH modeil, it is assumed that the modeil meingikuitii modeil ARIMA. Miisal  $a_t = r_t - \mu t$  and  $a_t$  meingikuitii beintuik GARCH (m,s) if(Liummah et al., 2012)

$$a_t = \sigma_t \epsilon_t, \quad \sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i a_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^s \beta_j \sigma_{t-j}^2$$

Deingan Et meiruipakan variabeil *Random* which iindeipeindein and iideintiik deingan meian zero and varians 1,  $\alpha_0 > 0$ ,  $\alpha_{ii} \geq 0$ ,  $\beta_j \geq 0$  uintuik  $i > 0$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^{\max(m,s)} (\alpha_i + \beta_j) < 1$ .(Liummah et al., 2012)

Neilson on tofu 1991 meingeimbangkan modeil Eixponeintiial GARCH (EiGARCH) uintuik meilihat peingaruih eifeik iisui positiif mauupun neigatiiveii. There are various ways to uintuik meinjeilaskan peirsamaan varian beircondition, teitapii satui speisiifikasii that muingkiin diubeiriikan oleih

$$\ln(\sigma_t^2) = \omega + \beta \ln(\sigma_{t-1}^2) + \gamma \frac{u_{t-1}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{t-1}^2}} + \alpha \left[ \frac{|u_{t-1}|}{\sqrt{\sigma_{t-1}^2}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \right]$$

Modeil iA little bit of a blur keiuinggulan is bandiingan deingan speisiifikasii GARCH muirni. For example, if the  $\ln(\sigma_t^2)$  is immediated, then even if the parameiteir neigatiif is used,  $\sigma_t^2$  will be positive. Deingan deimiikian tiidak peirlui seicara artificially meimposing non-neigatiivitas keindala on modeil parameiteir. Keidua, asimeitrii diiziinkan uintuik dii under formulasi EiGARCH, kareina jiika huibungan between voltiility and *Reituurn* Neigatiif,  $\gamma$ , will be neigatiif. It is interesting to note that in the original formulasi, Neilson was diasuimsiikan diistriibuisii keisalahan uimuim (GEiD) struktuir uintuik keisalahan. GEiD is a very luas diistriibuisii that can be used uintuik beirbagai jeiniis seiriii. Its computation and iinteirpreitasii iintuiitif, almost all of the applications of EiGARCH meingguinakan *Normal Error* The conditions discussed above are of the same nature as GEiD.(Brooks, 2014)

*Value At Ri (VaR)* Conceptual Framework which in PE Riisiko in Manajerisky. *Var* It is ideifiniinisiiikan seibagai nilai eistuimasii beisarnya keiruigian maximal that muingkiin teirjadi on peiriodeii teirteintui deingan tiyakiinan teirteintui and under normal market conditions. From deifiniisii teirseibuit, teircan get three variabeil that are peintiing, namely beisarnya keiruigian, peiriodeii timei and tiingkat keiyakiinan.(Hermansah, 2017) *Var* It can be imagined in the following ways:

$$VaR = r_{t+1} - Z\alpha(\sigma_{t+1} \times b)$$

Conclusions:

$Z_{\alpha}$  = Confidence interval Leveleil (Nilai  $Z$  distribusi normal)

$\sigma_{t+1}$  = Predicting the volatility of time keii  $t+1$ /Standard deiviasii

*Reituurn*

$b$  = Peiriodeii keipeimiilikan shares

$rt+1$  = Prediction *Reituurn* Time Keii  $T+1$

*Var* meimpuinyaii huibungan that eirat deingingan meitodeii modeiil ARCH/GARCH which is iirjadii keitiidakhomogeinan variety from the data of the peingeimbaliian and meimpeirkiirakan nilai future volatility. (S. Tsay, 2002)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results show that the volatility and risk in three Indonesian sukuk indices, namely ICSIX, IGSIX, and ISIXC, have significant differences in terms of characteristics and risk levels. Based on the stationarity analysis, the three indices are declared stationary at the level level, thus allowing analysis using the ARIMA and ARCH/GARCH models. The best ARIMA model identified for all three indices is ARIMA (2,0,2). Furthermore, volatility analysis using the ARCH/GARCH method shows that the EGARCH model (2,2) is the most suitable for ICSIX, while the ARCH (1) model is the best model for IGSIX. However, the analysis for ISIXC could not be continued with the ARCH/GARCH model due to the absence of the ARCH effect, as evidenced by the ARCH-LM test. In the calculation of Value at Risk (VaR), it was found that ISIXC had the highest VaR value of 0.006267, indicating a greater level of maximum risk of loss than other indices. IGSIX has a VaR of 0.002285, while ICSIX has the lowest VaR value of 0.00124. These results show that the ISIXC index has the highest volatility and risk, reflecting greater price fluctuations compared to ICSIX and IGSIX. Thus, the ISIXC index is riskier for investors, but its potential returns are also higher. This study confirms that the ARCH/GARCH model is effectively used to measure volatility and risk in sukuk, albeit with limitations on certain indices. Highly volatile indices such as ISIXC require special attention for investors, as the risk of significant maximum losses can impact their investment decisions

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the ARCH/GARCH model, the data return volatility of the ICSIX and IGSIX indices can be well modeled using the EGARCH(2,2) model for ICSIX and ARCH(1) for IGSIX. However, the ISIXC index could not be further analyzed using the ARCH/GARCH model because it did not meet the heteroscedasticity criteria based on the ARCH-LM effect test. In terms of investment risk measured using Value at Risk (VaR), the results show that the ISIXC index has the highest risk value of 0.006267, followed by IGSIX of 0.002285, and ICSIX with the lowest risk of 0.00124. This indicates that the ISIXC index has a higher level of volatility and investment risk than the other two indices, while the ICSIX index shows more controlled and stable risks for long-term investments. This information provides important insights for investors in choosing a sukuk index that suits their risk profile, especially considering the level of volatility and potential losses of the investment.

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