



INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji dampak pengumuman kebijakan *quantitative easing* oleh Bank Indonesia dalam rangka mendukung pemulihan ekonomi nasional akibat pandemi COVID-19 terhadap kinerja pasar modal Indonesia. Pengujian dampak pengumuman kebijakan *quantitative easing* Bank Indonesia dilakukan pada indeks LQ45. Indeks dengan likuiditas tinggi dan kapitalisasi pasar yang besar berpotensi terdampak oleh pengumuman ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi peristiwa dengan *market model* dalam menghitung return ekspektasian. Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan pengujian t-statistik. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan data harga penutupan saham harian dan data penutupan indeks LQ45. Periode pengamatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari, 30 hari untuk periode estimasi dan 21 hari untuk periode jendela. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengumuman kebijakan *quantitative easing* berpengaruh secara positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja pasar modal Indonesia. Kandungan informasi positif berupa manfaat likuiditas uang dan penurunan tingkat suku bunga acuan sebagai kombinasi kebijakan *quantitative easing*, mendukung reaksi pasar yang positif. Investor menarik dananya dari pasar uang untuk diinvestasikan di pasar modal Indonesia. Peningkatan permintaan di pasar modal Indonesia menyebabkan apresiasi pada harga saham dan mendukung terbentuknya rerata *abnormal return* positif dan signifikan.

Kata kunci: *Quantitative easing*, studi peristiwa, *market model*, rerata *abnormal return*



ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the impact of the announcement of the quantitative easing policy by Bank Indonesia in order to support national economic recovery due to the COVID- 19 pandemic on the performance of the Indonesian capital market. Testing the impact of Bank Indonesia's quantitative easing policy announcement was conducted on the LQ45 index. Indices with high liquidity and large market capitalization are potentially affected by this announcement. This research uses event study method with market model in calculating expected return. Hypothesis testing is done with t-statistic testing. The data used in this study are daily stock closing price data and LQ45 index closing data. The observation period used in this study consists of 30 days for the estimation period and 21 days for the window period. The results showed that the announcement of the quantitative easing policy had a positive and significant effect on the performance of the Indonesian capital market. The positive information content in the form of money liquidity benefits and a decrease in the benchmark interest rate as a combination of quantitative easing policies, supports a positive market reaction. Investors withdraw their funds from the money market to invest in the Indonesian capital market. Increased demand in the Indonesian capital market causes appreciation in stock prices and supports the formation of a positive and significant average abnormal return.

Keywords: Quantitative easing, event study, market model, average abnormal return