CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Descrption of Research Objects

4.1.1 Geographical Conditions

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world which is located in the Southeast Asian region and is located between two continents, namely Asia and Australia, as well as two large oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Geographically, Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands that stretch along the equator with an area of about 5.19 million km² consisting of land and water areas. This geographical condition makes Indonesia have a diversity of natural resources, ecosystems, and very diverse climatic conditions in each region. This strategic location also makes Indonesia an important international trade route in the Asia Pacific region.

In the last five years, Indonesia's geographical conditions are still dominated by the character of the archipelago with very diverse topographical variations, ranging from lowlands, mountains, to large coastal areas. Indonesia is also on the path of the Pacific ring of fire which causes high tectonic and volcanic activity such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. This condition affects the pattern of regional development, the distribution of population settlements, and economic activities that are widely developed in coastal and lowland areas that are relatively more accessible.

In addition, Indonesia's geographical conditions also affect the national economic potential, especially in the agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and mineral resources sectors. Tropical regions with a relatively stable climate throughout the year allow Indonesia to have high potential for food production and biodiversity. However, geographical challenges such as disparities between regions, limited infrastructure in remote areas, and the risk of natural disasters are still factors affecting economic development and equitable distribution of welfare in various regions in Indonesia.

4.1.2 Demographic Condisitions

Indonesia is the country with the fourth largest population in the world after China, India, and the United States. Based on the latest data, the number of Indonesians is estimated to have reached more than 280 million people by 2024 with a population growth rate of around 1% per year. The increase in population shows that Indonesia is still experiencing demographic growth in recent years, although the growth rate tends to slow down compared to the previous decade.

In the last five years, Indonesia's demographic structure has been dominated by the productive age group, namely the population aged 15–64 years. This condition is often referred to as a demographic bonus. This situation provides a great opportunity for economic growth due to the availability of abundant labor. However, the demographic bonus also requires improving the quality of human resources through education, skills, and the creation of adequate jobs in order to make an optimal contribution to national economic development.

In addition to population growth, the distribution of the population in Indonesia is also still concentrated on the island of Java, which accommodates more than half of the total national population. The region's high population density causes various social and economic challenges such as urbanization, pressure on urban infrastructure, and development gaps between regions. Therefore, in recent years, the Indonesian government has continued to encourage policies of equitable development and regional development outside Java to reduce demographic inequality and improve the balance of national development.

4.2 Data Description

4.2.1 The Growth of Indonesia Composite Stock Price Index

The Indonesia Composite Stock Price Index is the main indicator used to describe the performance of the capital market in Indonesia. JCI reflects the price movement of all stocks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange so that it is often used as a reference in assessing national stock market conditions. In the period 2004–2024, the movement of the JCI shows a trend that tends to increase despite experiencing several fluctuations influenced by global and domestic economic conditions.

In the period 2004 to 2007, the JCI experienced significant growth in line with Indonesia's economic stability after the Asian economic crisis. Increased investment, stable economic growth, and increasing investor confidence in the Indonesian capital market have pushed the stock index to a gradual increase. However, in 2008 there was a sharp decline in JCI caused by the global financial crisis triggered by the subprime mortgage crisis in the United States.

Table 4. 1 The Growth of the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index 2004-2024

YEAR	IDX-C	GROWTH
2004	1000.23	-
2005	1162.64	16%
2006	1805.52	55%
2007	2745.83	52%
2008	1355.41	-51%
2009	2534.36	87%
2010	3703.51	46%
2011	3821.99	3%
2012	4316.69	13%
2013	4274.18	-1%
2014	5226.95	22%
2015	4593.01	-12%
2016	5296.71	15%
2017	6355.65	20%
2018	6194.5	-3%
2019	6299.54	2%
2020	5979.07	-5%
2021	6581.48	10%
2022	6850.62	4%
2023	7272.8	6%
2024	7080	-3%

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Investing.com

Entering the period 2010 to 2019, JCI again showed a fairly stable upward trend. This is supported by national economic growth, increasing number of domestic investors, and the development of the industrial and service sectors in Indonesia. Nonetheless, there have been several periods of market correction influenced by global sentiment such as the slowdown in the world economy and international monetary policy uncertainty.

In the period 2020 to 2024, the JCI again experienced volatility due to the COVID-19 pandemic which had suppressed economic activity and global financial markets. However, along with the economic recovery and the increase in investment activities in the capital market, the JCI has again shown an upward trend to reach a relatively high level in recent years. This reflects increasing investor confidence in Indonesia's economic prospects in the long term

4.2.2 The Growth of World Oil Price

Table 4. 2 The Growth of World Oil Price 2004-2024

YEAR	OIL	GROWTH
2004	32.4	-
2005	43.1	33%
2006	61.04	42%
2007	60	-2%
2008	96	60%
2009	43	-55%
2010	79	84%
2011	91	15%
2012	99	9%
2013	91	-8%
2014	98	8%
2015	53	-46%
2016	37	-30%
2017	54	46%
2018	60	11%
2019	45	-25%
2020	61	36%
2021	48	-21%
2022	75	56%
2023	80	7%
2024	71	-11%

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Investing.com

Valuing world oil is one important indicator that affects global and domestic economic conditions. The movement of world oil prices is often used as a reference in determining energy policy, inflation, and economic stability of a country. In the period 2004–2024, world oil prices have fluctuated significantly due to various factors such as changes in global demand, geopolitical conflicts, and production policies of oil-producing countries.

From 2004 to 2008, world oil prices increased quite sharply. Increasing energy demand from developing countries such as China and India is one of the main factors driving up oil prices. The peak occurred in 2008 when world oil prices reached a very high level before finally experiencing a drastic decline due to the global financial crisis.

In the period from 2009 to 2019, world oil prices fluctuated quite dynamically. In recent years, oil prices have increased again in line with the global economic recovery. However, from 2014 to 2016 there was a sharp decline in oil prices due to increased oil production from the United States and weakening global demand.

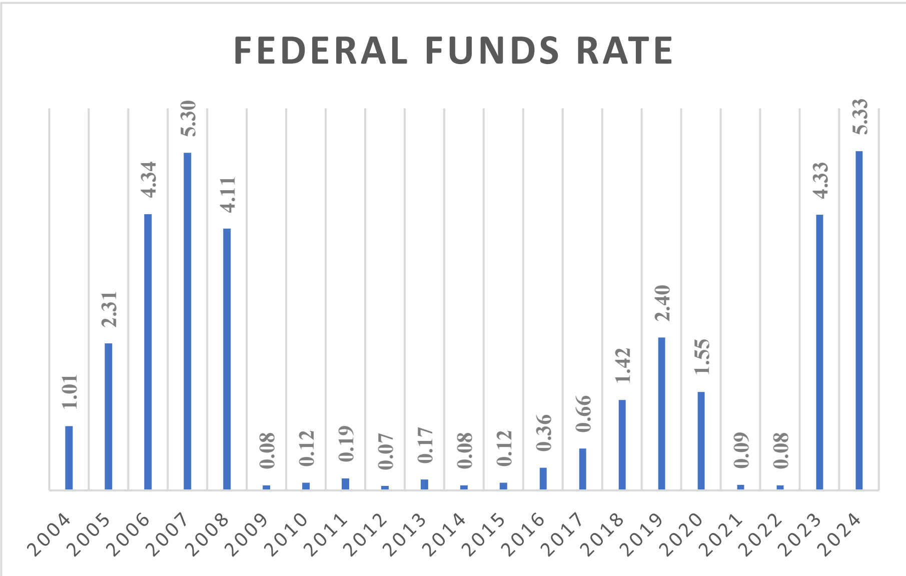
Entering the period 2020 to 2024, world oil prices are again experiencing turmoil influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused a decline in global economic activity. After the pandemic began to subside, oil prices increased again due to increasing energy demand and various geopolitical tensions that affected the world's oil supply. This condition shows that world oil prices are very sensitive to changes in global economic and political conditions.

4.2.3 The Growth of Federal Funds Rate

Federali Fundsi Ratei is a benchmark interest rate set by the Federal Reserve System in the United States. This interest rate is one of the monetary policy instruments with a major influence on global financial market conditions, including developing countries such as Indonesia. Changes in the Federal Funds Rate often affect international capital flows, exchange rates, and financial market stability.

In the period 2004 to 2007, the Federal Reserve gradually increased the Federal Funds Rate in an effort to maintain economic stability and control inflationary pressures in the United States. But in 2008, as a result of the global financial crisis, the Federal Reserve drastically lowered interest rates to near zero to encourage economic recovery and increase liquidity in financial markets.

Figure 4. 1 The Growth of Federal Funds Rate 2004-2024



Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, federalreserve.gov

In the period 2015 to 2019, the Federal Reserve again raised interest rates gradually in line with the improvement in economic conditions in the United States. This increase in interest rates has an impact on increasing capital outflows from developing countries as investors tend to move their investments to safer assets in the United States.

Entering the period 2020 to 2024, the Federal Reserve again lowered interest rates significantly to respond to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy. However, along with increasing inflationary pressures in the United States, the Federal Reserve will again raise the Federal Funds Rate aggressively in 2022 to 2023. This policy has an impact on the stability of the global financial market as well as the exchange rate movements of various currencies, including the rupiah.

4.2.4 The growth of the Rupiah Exchange Rate Against the US Dollar

The rupiah exchange rate against the US dollar is an important indicator in assessing Indonesia's macroeconomic stability. Exchange rate movements are influenced by various factors such as domestic economic conditions, monetary policy, inflation, and global financial market dynamics. In the period 2004–2024, the rupiah exchange rate against the United States dollar experienced various fluctuations that reflect national and global economic conditions.

In the period from 2004 to 2007, the rupiah exchange rate tended to be relatively stable in line with the improvement in Indonesia's economic conditions and increasing investor confidence in the national economy. This stability is supported by the monetary policy implemented by Bank Indonesia and the increasing flow of foreign investment into Indonesia.

Table 4. 3 The Growth of the Rupiah Exchange Rate Against the US Dollar in 2004-2024

YEAR	EXR	GROWTH
2004	8938	
2005	9705	9%
2006	9159	-6%
2007	9141	0%

2008	9698	6%
2009	10389	7%
2010	9078	-13%
2011	8770	-3%
2012	9387	7%
2013	10461	11%
2014	11865	13%
2015	13389	13%
2016	13308	-1%
2017	13381	1%
2018	14481	8%
2019	14147	-2%
2020	14582	3%
2021	14308	-2%
2022	14849	4%
2023	15236	3%
2024	16251	7%

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Investing.com

However, in 2008 there was a weakening of the rupiah exchange rate due to the impact of the global financial crisis which caused instability in the international financial market. This condition encourages capital outflows from developing countries, putting pressure on the rupiah exchange rate.

In the period 2013 to 2024, the rupiah exchange rate will again fluctuate influenced by various external factors such as the United States interest rate policy, changes in global commodity prices, and world economic uncertainty. Nevertheless, the stabilization policy carried out by the government and Bank Indonesia has been able to maintain the movement of the rupiah exchange rate to remain relatively under control.

4.2.5 The Growth of World Gold Price

The world gold price is one of the important indicators that is often used as an investment instrument and hedge against economic uncertainty. Gold is considered a safe haven asset whose value tends to increase when there is economic instability or turmoil in global financial markets. In the period 2004–2024, world gold prices showed an upward trend with several periods of fluctuations influenced by global economic conditions.

Table 4. 4 The Growth of World Gold Price in 2004-2024

YEAR	XAU	GROWTH
2004	409.17	-
2005	444.74	9%
2006	603.77	36%
2007	695.39	15%
2008	871.96	25%
2009	972.35	12%
2010	1224.53	26%
2011	1571.52	28%
2012	1668.98	6%
2013	1411.23	-15%
2014	1266.4	-10%
2015	1160.06	-8%
2016	1250.8	8%
2017	1257.12	1%
2018	1268.93	1%
2019	1392.6	10%
2020	1769.64	27%
2021	1798.61	2%
2022	1800.09	0%
2023	1940.54	8%
2024	2386.2	23%

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Investing.com

In the period from 2004 to 2011, the world gold price experienced a significant increase. This is due to the increasing demand for gold as a hedge asset due to the global financial crisis and the weakening value of the United States dollar. The uncertainty of the global economy at that time encouraged investors to switch to investment instruments that were considered safer such as gold. In the period from 2012 to 2018, world gold prices experienced a correction and tended to move more steadily than in the previous period. This condition is influenced by the improvement of the global economy and the increase in interest rates in the United States, which causes some investors to switch to other investment instruments. Entering the period from 2019 to 2024, world gold prices are again showing an upward trend. The COVID-19 pandemic, global economic uncertainty, and rising inflation in various countries are the main factors driving the increase in gold prices.

4.3 Hypothesis Analysis and Testing

4.3.1 Hypotesis Testing

1. Stationarity Test

Table 4. 5 Level Breakpoint Root Unit Stationary Test

Variable	Grade	Probability	Conclusion
LOG_IHSG	Level	0,1110	Not Stationary
LOG_OIL	Level	0,2320	Not Stationary
LOG_GOLD	Level	0,9296	Not Stationary
FFR	Level	0,3352	Not Stationary
LOG_KURS	Level	0,0327	Stasionary

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026 – Attachement 4

From the results of the stationary test of the Root Breakpoint Unit at the level level, it can be concluded that of the five variables that are stationary at the level level, only the Rupiah Exchange Rate variable, then the test is continued on the stationary test of the root breakpoint unit at the First Difference level

Table 4. 6 Stationary Root Breakpoint Unit Test of First Difference Grade

Variabel	Break Date	Grade	Probability	Conclusion
LOG_IHSG	2015	1st Difference	0,0000	Stasionary
LOG_OIL	2016	1st Difference	0,0000	Stasionary
LOG_GOLD	2014	1st Difference	0,0000	Stasionary

Variabel	Break Date	Grade	Probability	Conclusion
FFR	2011	1st Difference	0,0000	Stasionary
LOG_KURS	2014	1st Difference	0,0000	Stasionary

Sumber: Data Processed by The Author, 2026 – Attachment 3

From the results of the Root Unit test, it can be concluded that each variable is stationary, and has been adjusted to the Break Date of each variable, because in the time series data on the variables used there are structural changes caused by some momentum or phenomenon that occurs in the year of analysis.

2. Johansen Cointegration Rank Test

Tabel 4. 1 Kointegrasi Johansen Rank – Test

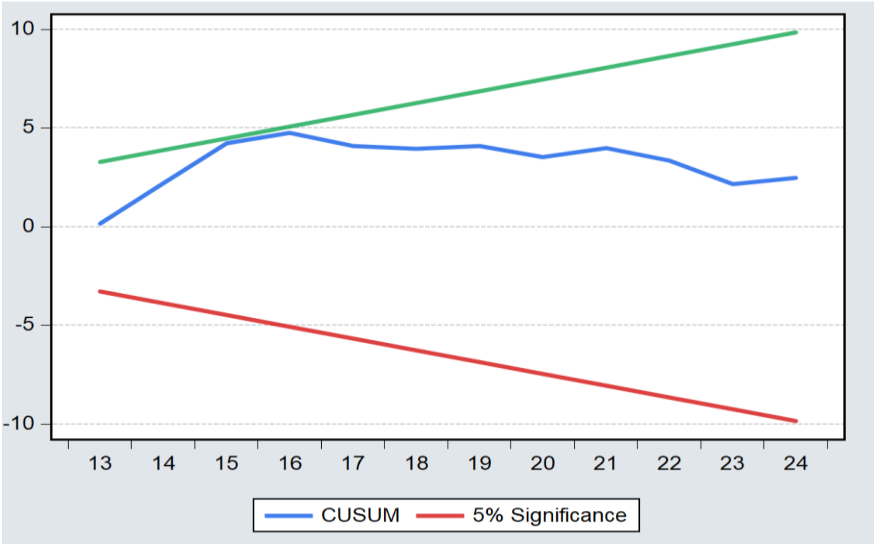
Hypothesized No. Of CE (S)	0,05 Critical Value	Prob Critical Value
None	76,97277	0,0000
At Most 1	54,07904	0,0000
At Most 2	35,19275	0,00776

Sumber: Data Processed by The Author 2026 – Attachment 9

From the results of the Johansen Cointegration test, it can be concluded that there are 3 long-term equilibrium relationships, that is, these variables move together in the long term with each other permanently. According to the results of the stationarity test and the johansen cointegration test, the model that should be used is the Vector Error Correction Model, but because the number of observations in this study is only 21, it uses FMOLS (Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square) developed by Phillip and Hansen (1990). This method was chosen because it uses non-paramteric correction of endogenicity and serial correlation problems, so as not to reduce degrees of freedom.

3. Cumulative Sum Test

Figure 4. 2 CUSUM Test Result



Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Eviews 13.

The *Cumulative Sum* test showed that the estimation model was in a structurally stable condition throughout the observation period from 2013 to 2024. This is evidenced by the movement of the CUSUM statistical blue line which consistently moves and fluctuates within the critical limit of 5% significance, which is represented by the green straight line and the red line.

4. Normality test

Table 4. 7 Jarque Bera Normality Test

Test	Probabilitas
Jarque-Bera	5,277723
Probability	0,071443

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026 – Attachment 8.

Based on the table of test results above, the statistical value *of Jarque-Bera* was recorded at 5.277723 with a probability value (*p-value*) of 0.071443, so it can be concluded that the residual model is normally distributed.

5. Multicolinearity test

Table 4. 8 Multicolinearity Variance Inflation Factors

Variable	VIF	Remarks
LOG_OIL	2,512642	No Multicollinearity Occurs
LOG_GOLD	3,849439	
FFR	1,403022	
LOG_KURS	3,451024	

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026 – Attachment 6

Based on the table of test results above, the *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF) values for all independent variables, namely LOG_OIL (2.512642), LOG_GOLD (3.849439), FFR (1.403022), and LOG_KURS (3.451024) Given that all Centered VIF values are much smaller than 10, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study is free from multicollinearity problems.

6. Heteroskedasticity Test

Table 4. 9 Glejser Heteroskedasticity Test

Variable	Probability	Remarks
LOG_OIL	0,1552	Residual Homoskedastic
LOG_GOLD	0,4342	
FFR	0,3944	
LOG_KURS	0,4035	

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Attachment 7

Based on the table of test results above, the probability values (*p-value*) of the Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test for all independent variables, namely LOG_OIL (0.1552), LOG_GOLD (0.4342), FFR (0.3944), and LOG_KURS (0.4035), are consistently above the standard significance level of 0.05. Since the entire probability value is greater than 0.05, the residual model is homoscedastic

4.3.2 FMOLS Multiple Linear Regression and Hypothesis Test

In this study, multiple linear regression analysis was used for research data processing and using the Eviews-13 computer software stone tool. Based on the results of the analysis, multiple linear regression equations are obtained as follows:

LOG_IHSG = -5,848 - 0,339 LOG_OIL + 0,646 LOG_GOLD – 0,019 FFR + 1,687 LOG_KURS e

Based on this equation, it can be explained through the following explanation:

β0 :A constant value of -5.848 shows that if the world oil price (X1), the world gold price (X2), *the Federal Funds Rate* (X3), the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar (X4) is considered constant, then the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index will fall by 5.848%

β1 :-0.339 indicates that if the world gold price (X2), *Federal Funds Rate* (X3), the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar (X4) is considered constant, the world oil price, it will reduce the value of the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index by 0.339 percent.

β2 :0.646 indicates that when the world oil price (X1), *Federal Funds Rate* (X3), the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar (X4) is considered constant, Each increase, one percent of the world gold price will increase the value of the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index by 0.646 percent.

β3 : -0.646 indicates that when the world oil price (X1), *Federal Funds Rate* (X3), the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar (X4) is considered constant, Each increase, one percent of the world gold price will increase the value of the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index by 0.646 percent.

β4 :1.687 shows that when the world oil price (X1), the world gold price (X2), *the Federal Funds Rate* (X3) is considered constant, then every 1 percent increase in the rupiah exchange rate will increase the value of the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index by 1.510 percent.

b. T Test (Partial)

The t-test basically shows how far the renewables are or how significant the coefficient of the free variable is in predicting the bound variable.

Table 4. 10 T test Result (Partial)

Variabel	t-Statistic	Prob.
LOG_OIL	1,103039	0,2874
LOG_GOLD	2,340466	0,0335
FFR	-1,255229	0,2286
LOG_KURS	3,099424	0,0073

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026 – Attachment 5

The world price variable partially obtained a calculation of 1.103 with a table t-value with df 16, a table t-value of 1.7468, from these results it is known that the t-value of 1.103 ≤ table 1.745 can be concluded that partially, world oil prices have no effect on Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index.

The variable of the world gold price partially obtained a calculated t value of 2.340, with a t-table value with (df) 16, then the t-table value is 1.7468, from the result it is known that the t-value of 2.340 ≥ t table 1.745 can be concluded that partially, the world gold price affects the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index.

In the calculation, the t-value is calculated as -1.255 for the Federal Funds Rate variable, while the t-table value with (df) is 16, the t-table value is 1.745. It is concluded that the value t of -1.255 ≤ table of 1.745, it can be concluded that the Federal Funds Rate has no effect on the Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index.

The variable of the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar is partially obtained with a calculated t value of 3.099, with a value of t table with (df) 16, a value of t-table of 1.745, from the result it is known that the value of t calculated 3.099 ≥ t of table 1.745 can be concluded that partially, the exchange rate of the Rupiah against the US Dollar affects the Indonesia's Compsite Stock Price Index.

4.4 Discussion

4.4.1 The Effect of the Federal Funds Rate on Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index

The results of the study show that the Federal Funds Rate has no effect on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI) in Indonesia, even though the direction of the relationship formed is negative. This indicates that the change in the benchmark interest rate in the United States does not directly affect the movement of the Indonesia's Composite Stock Index.

The results of this study can be explained through the theory of International Capital Flow and the Mundell-Fleming Model, which states that changes in global interest rates can affect international capital flows and the stock market of a country. However, under certain conditions, these influences are not always significant if domestic economic stability is able to withstand external impacts. During the study period (2004–2024), Indonesia experienced a phase of economic development characterized by an average GDP growth of 5–6% per year. In conditions of strong domestic growth, internal factors such as household consumption, government spending on infrastructure, and bank credit expansion are the determinants of the JCI which are much more dominant than the US interest rate.

The results of this study are in line with research by Sari and Wibowo (2021) which stated that the Federal Funds Rate has a negative but not significant effect on the JCI, thus showing that global factors are not always the main determinant in the movement of emerging market stocks. This condition can occur because investors in the Indonesian capital market are more concerned about domestic factors such as national economic stability, domestic monetary policy, and the prospect of company performance. In addition, the resilience of Indonesia's economic fundamentals and the existence of capital flow control policies can also reduce the impact of changes in global interest rates on the domestic stock market.

4.4.2 The effect of world gold prices on Indonesia's Composite Composite Stock Price Index

The results of the study show that the world gold price affects the JCI by leading to a positive relationship. It indicates that rising gold prices do not necessarily cause investors to switch from the stock market to gold instruments, but may reflect increasing global economic activity and demand for commodities. In the Indonesian context, the increase in gold prices can have a positive impact on the performance of companies in the mining and commodities sectors listed on the stock exchange, thereby encouraging an increase in the overall stock market index. Indonesia is one of the world's largest gold producers (ranked 8th globally). The increase in world gold prices directly increased the operating profit and valuation of gold mining issuers listed on the IDX such as PT Aneka Tambang (ANTM) and PT Merdeka Copper Gold (MDKA). This is different from a country that purely plays the role of a gold importer, because the increase in gold prices actually increases the market capitalization of the IDX through mining stocks.

The results of this study can be explained through the Store of Value theory and Safe Haven theory, which states that gold is a value protection asset against economic uncertainty and inflation. When the price of gold increases, it reflects an increasing demand for safe assets, which can ultimately influence investment decisions in the capital market. The increase in the price of gold, which is a strategic reserve asset, also strengthens BI's balance sheet position, which in turn increases exchange rate stability and encourages portfolio investment flows into Indonesia, thus also lifting the JCI. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nawatmi et al. (2024) which stated that world gold prices have a positive and significant effect on the JCI, thus showing that gold price movements have a close relationship with the dynamics of the global financial market.

4.4.3 The Effect of the Rupiah Exchange Rate on the US Dollar on Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index

The results of the study show that the rupiah currency has an effect on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI) with a positive relationship, especially when the rupiah exchange rate strengthens against the United States dollar. The strengthening of the rupiah reflects stable economic conditions and increases investor confidence in the national economy, thereby encouraging increased investment in the capital market. Exchange rate stability can also lower the cost of importing raw materials for companies and improve the performance of the real sector, which ultimately has an impact on increasing stock prices. The nominal appreciation trend of JCI goes hand in hand with the gradual depreciation trend of the rupiah reflecting Indonesia's nominal economic growth. This is a long-term relationship that occurs due to inflation and productivity growth.

BI adheres to a managed floating exchange rate regime. Controlled and fundamental exchange rate movements reflect market confidence in BI's monetary policy. This stability actually encourages foreign investor confidence to continue investing in the IDX, because the risk of capital repatriation is predictable. Exchange rate volatility one of the main transmission lines of monetary policy. The strengthening or stability of the exchange rate maintained by BI has an impact on controlled inflation expectations, which further provides room for companies to maintain profit margins and encourage higher stock valuations.

The results of this study can be explained through the theory of Purchasing Power Parity and Portfolio Balance Theory, which states that the exchange rate plays a role in determining capital flows and investment decisions. Changes in the exchange rate will have an impact on export competitiveness, import costs, and investor expectations for a country's economic conditions. The results of this research are in line with the research of Putri and Anjelita (2022) who stated that the rupiah exchange rate has a positive and significant effect on the JCI, thus showing that exchange rate stability

4.4.4 The effect of world oil prices on Indonesia's Composite Stock Price Index

The results of the study show that world oil prices have no effect on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI), even though the direction of the relationship formed is positive. This shows that fluctuations in world oil prices do not directly affect the movement of the Indonesian stock market in the study period. One of the reasons is that Indonesia's economic structure is relatively diverse and does not depend only on the energy sector, as well as the government's policy in controlling the impact of oil price changes through energy subsidies and other fiscal policies.

In addition, other factors such as domestic macroeconomic conditions, inflation rates, and political stability can also be more dominant in influencing the movement of the JCI. Even though Indonesia left OPEC in 2008 and became a net oil importer, Indonesia still has large oil and gas reserves and energy issuers on the IDX (MEDC, ELSA, AKRA). The increase in oil prices increased the income of upstream oil and gas companies, which boosted energy sector stocks and provided a positive direction for the JCI.

The results of this study can be explained through the theory of oil demand and supply and Hotelling's theory of consumable resources, which states that the price of oil is determined by the balance between global supply and demand. However, the impact of changes in oil prices on the stock market can differ between countries depending on the economic structure and dependence on energy. The results of this study are in line with research by Kilian (2022) who stated that the price of world oil has a positive but insignificant effect on stock indices in developing countries, thus showing that domestic factors still have a more dominant role in determining the movement of the stock market in the world.

Table 4. 11 Research Summary

VARIABLE	VALUE	IDX-C	REMARKS
LOG_OIL	Increase 1%	Increase 0,33%	Not Influential
LOG_GOLD	Increase 1%	Increase 0,64%	Influential
FFR	Increase 1%	Decrease 0,01%	Not Influential
LOG_KURS	Increase 1%	Increase 1,68%	Influential

Source: Data Processed by The Author 2026, Attachment 5