ABSTRACT

In the past decade, global commodity prices have been fluctuating changes, seen from the large price increase before the Global Financial Crisis and the sharp decline thereafter. Some conditions in emerging markets are unstable due to these price fluctuations, not only when price increases cause currency appreciation and reduced competitiveness, but also when price reductions cause capital outflows and a balance of payments deterioration. One of alternative portfolio investment in the capital market is through the Islamic financial market. The Islamic financial market has continued to grow rapidly in the past two decades, the Indonesian financial market has controlled around 10 % of the total accumulated Islamic finance market in the World. This research will examine the impact of financial market volume and macroeconomic factors as a portfolio risk and return on the sukuk return emissions in Indonesia, compared to bond returns. The influence of the selected variables is the stock price index, bank deposit rate, inflation rate, oil price, exchange rate using the GARCH method (1,2). The influence of the variables have a different correlation to the return of sukuk and bonds, the results of the statistical regression output show that several variables have different correlations on the theoretical concepts used. When viewed from the coefficient value between the sukuk return and bond variables, the sukuk emission return value has a lower correlation than the bond return value, meaning that the chosen variable has a greater influence on the bond market than the sukuk market.

Keywords: Sukuk, Bonds, Return, Risk, Portfolio