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THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL AND LOCAL MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS ON THE SECTORAL INDICES OF THE AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE USING EQUILIBRIUM MODELS

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The stock market is an important pillar of countries' economies that plays an essential role in the growth of industry and commerce that ultimately influence the economy of each country. In the last decade, Jordan has been influenced by different political events and regional conflicts that have affected its economy and led to an imbalance in macroeconomic indicators. These events included the global financial crisis, the Arab Spring crisis and wars in neighbouring countries, such as Iraq and Syria. In addition, the main sector indices of the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) were significantly affected during the last decade. Despite this situation, there is a lack of research examining the state of the ASE during recent decade, especially at the sector level. Therefore, this study sought to examine the cointegration and long- and short-run relationships between different local and global macroeconomic indicators and the main sectoral stock indices in the ASE for the period 2007 to 2016, using a time-series model (an autoregressive distributed lag approach). Moreover, this study employed a vector error correction model to examine the causality relationship in the short and long run. The results of this study indicated that there is a cointegration relationship between the macroeconomic indicators and the main sector indices. In detail, this study found that interest rates have a positive and statistically significant effect on the financial sector in the long run. Moreover, the inflation rate has a significant positive effect on the industrial and services sectors in the long run, which provides some evidence that the industrial and services sectors in Jordan act as a hedge against

inflation. Nonetheless, global oil price has a significant negative effect on all main sector indices in the ASE. The results of this thesis offer several important implications. For instance, this study found that the monetary variables in Jordan are weak in influencing stock prices in the ASE. Further, investors can invest in the industrial and services sectors when they expect inflation to increase. Finally, the ASE correlates with global markets and is sensitive to shocks of global indicators.

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**KESAN INDIKATOR MAKROEKONOMI GLOBAL DAN TEMPATAN
TERHADAP INDEKS SEKTORAL BURSA SAHAM AMMAN
MENGGUNAKAN MODEL KESEIMBANGAN**

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Pasaran saham merupakan tonggak utama ekonomi negara yang memainkan peranan penting dalam pertumbuhan industri dan perdagangan seterusnya mempengaruhi ekonomi setiap negara. Dalam dekad yang lalu, negara Jordan telah dipengaruhi oleh beberapa peristiwa politik dan konflik serantau yang telah menjelaskan ekonomi dan menyebabkan ketidakseimbangan dalam indikator makroekonomi. Peristiwa-peristiwa ini termasuk krisis kewangan global, krisis kebangkitan masyarakat Arab serta peperangan di negara-negara jiran seperti Iraq dan Syria. Di samping itu, indeks sektor utama Bursa Saham Amman (ASE) terjejas dengan ketara pada dekad yang lalu. Walau bagaimanapun, masih kurang penyelidikan yang meneliti keadaan ASE dalam dekad kebelakangan ini, terutamanya di peringkat sektor. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan kointegrasi serta jangka panjang dan jangka pendek di antara indikator makroekonomi tempatan dan global yang berbeza serta indeks saham sektor utama dalam ASE bagi tempoh 2007 hingga 2016, menggunakan model siri masa (pendekatan autoregresi susulan teragih). Selain itu, kajian ini menggunakan model vektor pembetulan ralat untuk mengkaji hubungan kausal dalam jangka masa pendek dan panjang. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan kointegrasi di antara indikator makroekonomi dan indeks sektor utama. Secara terperinci, kajian ini mendapati bahawa kadar faedah mempunyai kesan positif dan statistik yang signifikan terhadap sektor kewangan untuk jangka masa panjang. Selain itu, kadar inflasi mempunyai kesan positif yang signifikan terhadap sektor perindustrian dan

perkhidmatan dalam jangka panjang, yang membuktikan bahawa sektor perindustrian dan perkhidmatan di Jordan bertindak sebagai pelindung nilai terhadap inflasi. Namun begitu, harga minyak global mempunyai kesan negatif yang signifikan terhadap semua indeks sektor utama ASE. Hasil tesis ini memberikan beberapa implikasi penting. Sebagai contoh, kajian ini mendapati bahawa pembolehubah monetari di Jordan lemah dalam mempengaruhi harga saham ASE. Selain itu, pelabur boleh melabur di dalam sektor perindustrian dan perkhidmatan apabila inflasi dijangka akan meningkat. Akhir sekali, ASE dikaitkan dengan pasaran global dan sensitif terhadap kejutan indikator-indikator global.