

Artikel 11

by Suyanto Economic

Submission date: 12-Oct-2021 03:07PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1671832352

File name: economies-09-00119.pdf (1.45M)

Word count: 7801

Character count: 42498

Article

Identifying the Role of Gold on Sustainable Investment in Indonesia: The DCC-GARCH Approach

2 Robiyanto Robiyanto ^{1,*}, Bayu Adi Nugroho ², Andrian Dolfriandra Huruta ¹, Budi Frensidy ³ and Suyanto Suyanto ⁴

¹ Faculty of Economics and Business, Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga 50711, Indonesia; andrian.huruta@uksw.edu

² Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Yayasan Keluarga Pahlawan Negara (STIE YKPN), Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia; bayunugrohomito@gmail.com

³ Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Depok 16424, Indonesia; budi.frensidy@ui.ac.id

⁴ Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi IPWI Jakarta, Bogor 16966, Indonesia; suyanto.ipwija1993@gmail.com

* Correspondence: robiyanto.robiyanto@uksw.edu

Abstract: This research investigated the performance of a dynamic portfolio that consists of sustainable/ethical stocks and gold. The main purpose of this study is to prove that the inclusion of gold in sustainable/ethical stocks portfolios could produce better performance. Therefore, the method used in this research, DCC-GARCH, was relaxing the basic assumptions in the theory of modern portfolio that is under the assumption of the normality of stock return and securities would have constant correlation. This research used data such as SRI-KEHATI Index (SKI) and Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) in Indonesia as a proxy for sustainable investments. Additionally, this research used gold from 2013 to 2019. This study is able to provide evidence regarding the ability of a dynamic portfolio to minimize the level of portfolio risk. However, this led a lower rate of return. Based on the OLS regression, gold is also proven as a weak safe haven for sustainable investment in Indonesia. Investors who believe in ethical investment may include gold in this time-varying approach when formulating the portfolio to reduce risk significantly. The inclusion of gold in portfolios could produce hedging effectiveness. Overall, this study supports some previous findings regarding the ability of gold as an instrument, which could reduce investment risk if involved in a portfolio.

Keywords: sustainable investment; diversifier; safe haven; hedge; Indonesia stock exchange

JEL Classification: G11; G15; Q59



Citation: Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Bayu Adi Nugroho, Andrian Dolfriandra Huruta, Budi Frensidy, and Suyanto Suyanto. 2021. Identifying the Role of Gold on Sustainable Investment in Indonesia: The DCC-GARCH Approach. *Economics* 9: 119. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economics9030119>

Academic Editor: Bruce Morley

Received: 13 July 2021
Accepted: 12 August 2021
Published: 24 August 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Sustainable investment, ethical investment, or socially responsible investment is when investors incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects into investment decisions. Therefore, the objective of this type of investment is not only to obtain returns but also to improve the social and environmental conditions (or frequently mentioned as the sustainable and responsible investment (SRI)). Moreover, sustainable investment can also be based on religious values (Robiyanto 2018a).

In Asia, sustainable investment has obtained wide popularity (Klobukowska 2017). The aim of the investment is quite related to corporate social responsibility (CSR) when firms are also concerned about sustainability, which is also focused on the environmental issues and social impacts, instead of accounting numbers. In other words, it is the corporate action or investment products that have a good social and environmental impacts. Additionally, the sustainable investment could obtain wider financial access, increasing company image positively, gaining more loyal customers and sales improvement. Sustainable investment could also support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In

Indonesia, companies considered as sustainable and responsible investments (SRIs) usually become the SKI's constituents (Kurniatama et al. 2021).

The availability of gold is very important for sustainable or ethical investment. The futures and derivatives market is not in line with the aim of sustainable investment since it is very volatile (Wibowo 2017). Furthermore, derivative instruments have a highly speculative movement that contradicts to the main aim of protecting the sustainable investment, which is minimizing risk since hedging can be implemented in sustainable investment such as Islamic-based portfolios, as long as it is not speculative (Agha et al. 2015; Ghazali et al. 2015). Islamic-based portfolios also consider a tight selection regarding the instruments included, which usually also consider the nature of SRI. So, it is very important to include gold in SRI portfolios, especially in sharia portfolios (Ghazali et al. 2015), such as JII for the Indonesian market, because gold is often viewed as a sharia instrument, and gold can enhance the portfolio performance (Chua et al. 1990; Hillier et al. 2006; Hoang et al. 2015). Numerous studies that study the ability of gold as a hedge have been conducted on many markets in the world, spanning from developed to emerging capital markets.

Some of these studies have been conducted by Beckmann and Czudaj (2012); Ciner et al. (2013); Dempster and Artigas (2010) using equities in the USA. Meanwhile, Ghazali et al. (2015) and Ibrahim and Baharom (2012) used equities in Malaysia. Robiyanto et al. (2017, 2019b); Robiyanto (2018b, 2018c); Susilo et al. (2020) conducted similar studies in the ASEAN capital markets such as the Indonesian and Malaysian capital market.

However, to the best of the authors' knowledge, no study has tested the ability of gold as a hedging instrument on the ESG stocks and formulated the portfolio from those instruments. This research hopefully could fill the gap in the related current literature in some ways. First, many studies that study the potential role of gold as the instrument of hedge use general characteristics in the capital markets. In other words, the studies have not been empirically conducted on certain stocks (such as SRI stocks). Therefore, this research conducted a study on sustainable investment in Indonesia, which is especially reflected by the SKI. Additionally, this study hopefully could prove that the inclusion of gold in sustainable/ethical stocks portfolios could produce better performance.

Second, this study used gold as a tool for risk minimization. This is important because gold is also the instrument that is frequently connected with ethical investment (Hussin et al. 2013). Moreover, it is following Islamic values (Agha et al. 2015). Third, this paper also investigates the role of gold for individual stocks that are consistently included in the SKI from 2013–2019.

2. Literature Review

This research used the SKI Index in Indonesia as a proxy of sustainable or ethical investment. Generally, there is a selection of companies that are involved in sectors that are considered ethical by investors. Additionally, the selection can be made based on religion. For instance, ethical firms are the ones that follow Islamic values. Generally, there are two types of selection process in sustainable investment in Indonesia: qualitative and quantitative selection (Astuty 2015; Kurniatama et al. 2021; Robiyanto et al. 2020b).

The qualitative screening is to measure companies' primary activities. In this screening, the firms must not be involved in any activities related to prohibited activities such as selling and producing illegal products and services or gambling (Robiyanto et al. 2019a; Wan Ismail et al. 2015). The quantitative screening related to especially financial ratio screening. Specifically for sharia principles, in financial screening, the debts must not exceed thirty-three percent; interest income, which is considered as *riba*, must be less than five percent (Wan Ismail et al. 2015). Another example is that firms are strongly banned from being involved in pork-based trading and selling or serving alcohol-based liquor/drinks in restaurants.

The SRI Index in Indonesia was created by the Kehati Foundation, which is a nonprofit organization that is involved in fostering environmental conservation and biodiversity

preservation in Indonesia. This index (base 100) was created on 30 December 2006, and the official name is SKI [2].

Moreover, the modern portfolio hypothesis shows that diversification can be obtained when the assets correlate with less than one (Ivanova and Dospatli [2], 2018). Some studies have shown that gold can be used to minimize risk. For example, Baur and Lucey (2010) showed that gold could be utilized as a risk minimizer in the USA and UK. Furthermore, Bayram et al. (2017); Ghazali et al. (2015); Robiyanto (2018b); Shakil et al. (2018) stated that gold could be the safest asset during a market disturbance in developing markets.

Hedging is an activity conducted by investors to reduce risk. Ahmad and Halin (2014); Ming et al. (2020) even stated that “hedging is an attempt to ensure that potential risks and losses are significantly reduced when investors enter the equity market”. The concept of hedging is to counter the loss of the original asset position using the gain obtained from one or many hedging instruments. In other words, investors hold a position in some assets that consist of hedging instruments and other assets that are intended to be protected. A portfolio that consists of several asset classes and hedging instruments is often called as a hedged portfolio. A hedged portfolio is usually less risky than a portfolio without a hedging instrument.

Besides the fact that gold is essential in Islamic investment due to its non-speculative nature, there are some other reasons why gold can be used as a risk minimizer. First, gold can be utilized to protect investors against inflation. Singh and Joshi (2019) stated that “gold was an effective asset to hedge investment against inflation in India”. Second, the possession of gold is closely related to culture. For example, Singh and Joshi (2019) indicated that gold has been used as a sign of social status improvement, marriage proposals, and even as gifts. Third, across the world, some central banks have stored gold as reserves in order to stabilizing macroeconomics (Agha et al. 2015). Fourth, gold demand has been increasing. Artigas et al. (2010) stated that there was a 5.2 percent addition of gold demand when the inflation rate was two percent. Fifth, gold has an excellent ability to preserve its value. Sixth, the introduction of paper-based gold investments such as exchange-traded funds (ETFs) have been gaining popularity.

The main purpose of this research is to create a portfolio that consists of sustainable and responsible investment stocks and gold. The result is important, especially for the individual investor. Additionally, the investigation of using gold paired with ethical stock in the portfolio is scarce in the literature. Therefore, the ultimate purpose of this study is to test the gold’s role as a risk minimizer for sustainable investment in Indonesia. Based on the explanation, the hypothesis of this study is:

Hypothesis 1 (H1). Gold can be utilized as a risk minimizer for sustainable investment in Indonesia.

3. Method

Data employed in this study is secondary data. Moreover, this research employs monthly data from 2013 to 2019. The sustainable investment is represented by SKI obtained from Bloomberg. The risk-free rate was obtained from Bank Indonesia (the Indonesia Central Bank)’s website while the selected stock prices data were obtained from Bloomberg. The gold data were also obtained from Bloomberg.

To construct a portfolio, this research used the DCC [3] model. In portfolio management, the correlation across financial assets is very important. Engle (2002) suggested a dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) estimator that offers flexibility. The model [3], generally computed in two step: using GARCH univariate and correlation estimation. This method [3] rates a model with a good estimation of various correlation cycles with time alternative (Arouri et al. 2015; Robiyanto et al. 2017, 2020b). The DCC model refers to the multivariate framework, while GARCH suits for univariate. Hence, the method can be implemented to create portfolio diversification and provide hedging effectiveness (Amendola and Candila 2017; Amendola et al. 2020; Caldeira et al. 2017; Robiyanto 2018b; Robiyanto et al. 2020a).

Kroner and Sultan (1993) introducing the following formula in order to measure the hedge ratio. The hedge ratio is used to measure the amount whereby a buy (long) position of equity should be accompanied by a sell (short) or buy (long) position of $\beta_{xy,t}$ in stock or gold or other investment instruments:

$$\beta_{xy,t} = \frac{Cov(r_{xt}, r_{yt})}{var(r_{yt})} = \frac{h_{xy,t}}{h_{yy,t}} \quad (1)$$

Additionally, according to Kroner and Ng (1998), the conditional volatilities could be used to compute the portfolio weights from equities and commodities (in this study, they are gold and stock) with the following formula:

$$w_{xy,t} = \frac{h_{yy,t} - h_{xy,t}}{h_{xx,t} - 2h_{xy,t} + h_{yy,t}}, \text{ with } w_{xy,t}^* = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } w_{xy,t} < 0 \\ w_{xy,t} & \text{if } 0 \leq w_{xy,t} \leq 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } w_{xy,t} > 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where $w_{xy,t}$ is the proportion of asset x at time t . The weight of asset y is calculated as $1 - w_{xy,t}$. Hedging effectiveness (HE) was measured by:

$$\text{Hedging Effectiveness} = \frac{\sigma^2_{unhedged} - \sigma^2_{hedged}}{\sigma^2_{unhedged}} \quad (3)$$

where σ^2_{hedged} is the portfolio variance of gold (or other investment instruments) and equity and $\sigma^2_{unhedged}$ is the portfolio variance of equity.

There are two types of robustness checks for this paper. Firstly, the authors use another proxy for sustainable or ethical investment in Indonesia, which is the Jakarta Islamic Index. Secondly, motivated by Baur and Lucey (2010), with some modifications, this paper applies OLS regression with specific percentiles as a sensitivity analysis. In this studies, OLS regression represents the relationship between SKI return and specific percentiles (or "quantiles") of gold return, most often the median. The following formula is the regression:

$$\text{Gold} = c + b\text{RetSKI}_{(\text{Quantile } 0.5, 0.2, 0.1)} + \varepsilon_t \quad (4)$$

where $\text{RetSKI}_{(\text{Quantile } 0.5, 0.2, 0.1)}$ is the return SKI for percentile of 0.5, 0.2 and 0.1. Meanwhile, gold is the gold return. Additionally, this research follows Baur and Lucey's (2010) definition of diversifier, hedging, or safe haven. A diversifier is when an asset is positively related to another portfolio on normal market conditions. An asset is used as a hedging factor when the asset has a negative relationship with another portfolio on a normal market situation. Moreover, a safe haven is when an asset has a negative relationship with another asset in a severely volatile market.

4. Results

This study used monthly data of stock indices, gold prices from 2013 to the end of 2019 with 83 observations. Table 1 shows that SKI provides higher average monthly returns than gold, whereas gold exhibits the highest maximum monthly returns. Moreover, SKI and gold have better returns than the risk-free rate in Indonesia. Furthermore, gold is marginally riskier than SKI. It is also interesting to notice that gold skews positively while the other markets do not.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics.

	Rf	SKI	GOLD
Mean	−0.002095	0.006969	−0.000289
Med	0.001092	0.011017	−0.002516
Max	0.083233	0.089566	0.104562
Min	−0.090916	−0.099311	−0.110289
Std Dev	0.032973	0.040669	0.041213
Skewness	−0.364030	−0.596778	0.124224
Kurtosis	3.381638	3.251290	2.990540
Prob. Jarque–Bera	0.310854	0.076343	0.898624
Q(36)	0.134027	0.343055	0.480555
Obs	83	83	83

RF is the monthly risk-free rate obtained from Indonesian Central Bank, SKI is the monthly SRI KEHATI Index and Gold is the monthly return of gold. Source: authors' calculation.

The correlogram q-stat with 36 lags or $Q(36)$ does not exhibit the evidence of serial correlation. Additionally, all returns are normally distributed based on Jarque–Bera at 5 percent significance. Moreover, the risk-free rate and SKI have left-skewed distribution since the mean value is lower than the median value. Conversely, gold has a right-skewed distribution since the mean value is higher than the median value. Gold also has positive skewness, whereas the Indonesian risk-free rate and SKI have negative skewness. In other words, gold is leptokurtic, whereas SKI is platykurtic. Moreover, Table 2 exhibits the result of the unit root test.

Table 2. The result of unit root test (augmented Dickey–Fuller).

Variable	t-Stat
Gold	−9.207 *
SKI	−8.622 *

* Statistical significance at 1%. Source: authors' calculation.

The results show that t-statistics are significant even at a one percent level, which show no unit root occurs. Additionally, Table 3 shows the unconditional correlation of monthly returns, which show that there is potential risk reduction by creating a portfolio of gold and equity since the return and risk correlation state low correlation. This implies that the benefits of diversification could be realized at certain times.

Table 3. Unconditional correlation of monthly returns.

	Gold	SKI
Gold	1	
SKI	0.199 *	1

* Statistical significance at 10%. Source: authors' calculation.

The lower correlation between gold and equities could produce potential hedging capability. However, the unconditional or static correlation could not be efficiently implemented if dynamic volatilities and covariances of the returns exist; in reality, this will be frequently met. Therefore, the DCC-GARCH method is suitable for this research. In Table 4, we can see the volatilities and ARCH/GARCH effect, shown on the variance equation.

Robiyanto et al. (2020a) stated if the volatility persistence (λ) is close to one, it will lead an unpredictable long pattern in the future. Consistent with some previous studies (i.e., Magyereh et al. (2017); Zhao et al. (2018)), this research tries to employ DCC-GARCH (1,1). The value of α is to measure the sensitivity of the market to new information. Meanwhile, the value of b is to measure the conditional variance. In the table, the λ value is closer to 1 (0.79), showing that the volatility pattern between gold and SKI will persist in the future. In Table 4, the b value is very low (0.07), indicating that the degree of decline on

the gold market is lower than SKI equity. Additionally, based on the autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity test, the DCC-GARCH model in this research is fit.

Table 4. Diagnostic test (DCC-GARCH).

Autocorrelation Test	
Q(36)	Q ² (36)
20.818	24.475
(0.980)	(0.927)
Variance equation	
c	0.000435 (0.9224)
α	0.000157 (0.451)
b	0.075591 (0.4915)
λ	0.796338 (0.0007)

The p-values are in parentheses. This diagnostic test is based on the following equation $r_t = \mu_t + \omega r_t + \varepsilon_t$ where r_t and ωr_t represents gold returns and also SKI returns and this equation followed GARCH(1.1). Source: authors' calculation.

5. Discussion

Based on the analysis which employs a dynamic portfolio formulation method, the result of time varying weight between the SKI and gold can be seen in Figure 1. Based on this figure, it can be seen that the largest weight of gold in the portfolio was 81 percent, which occurred in March 2016, while the average gold weight in the portfolio during the research period was 51 percent. Moreover, the largest weight for SKI in the portfolio was 67 percent, which occurred in November 2015; the average weight of SKI during the research period was 49 percent.

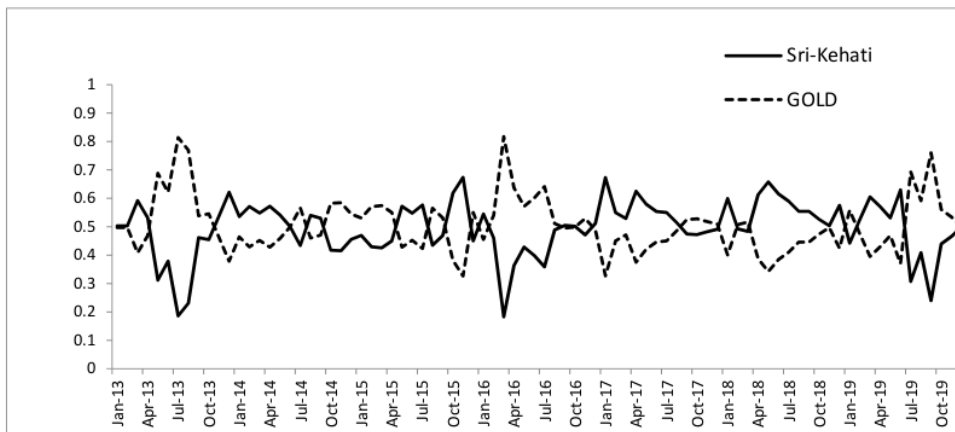


Figure 1. Time-varying weight of the portfolio. Source: authors' calculation.

As seen in Table 5, the portfolio formulation of the SKI with gold can reduce the risk because it produced 0.938 as the hedging effectiveness value. The portfolio created using the SKI with gold can produce an average monthly portfolio return of 0.0030, while producing a standard deviation around 0.0328. Even though the average return of the portfolio is lower than the SKI's average return, which is 0.069, the portfolio return is larger

than the average return of gold, which is -0.0003 . Meanwhile, based on the standard deviation, which indicates risk, the risk of the formulated portfolio is 0.00328 , which is lower than the risks contained in the stocks and gold alone. Hence, the inclusion of gold in the portfolio can reduce equity risk. Based on this result, H1 is accepted.

Table 5. Results of dynamic portfolio of gold and SKI.

Note	SKI	Gold	Portfolio of Gold and SKI
Average Return	0.0069	-0.0003	0.0030
Std Dev	0.0404	0.0410	0.0328
Hedging Effectiveness	-	-	0.9258
Sharpe ratio	0.0435	-0.1321	-0.0649

The average return and standard deviation are based on monthly data from 2013–2019. Source: authors' calculation.

The Sharpe ratio produced is -0.0649 , which shows that the gold and stock portfolio could perform better than gold alone, which produces the Sharpe ratio around -0.1321 . Unfortunately, it is lower than the SKI alone, which could produce a better Sharpe ratio around 0.0435 . Consistent to the several previous findings, gold can be considered a safe haven, and also as a hedge in the Indonesian capital market. Hence, it is reasonable to assume that the insertion of gold in the portfolio could lower the portfolio risk. This finding supports the findings by Batten et al. (2010); Baur and Lucey (2010); and Ciner et al. (2013).

Figures 2 and 3 is the result of a time-varying correlation. Figure 2 shows that the DCC between SKI return and gold return during the studied period is around -0.32 to 0.64 . While, Figure 3 shows that the DCC between JII return and gold return during the studied period is around 0.01 to 0.50 . These shows that the dynamic correlation between the SRI Index and gold during the studied period varied over time, the same also applies for the JII and gold. Therefore, the method used in this research, DCC-GARCH, was relaxing the core assumptions in the modern portfolio theory such as normal distribution of stock return and the constant correlation among securities. In other words, in the real world, the correlation among securities is always changing at all times. The average time-varying correlation during the research period was 0.25 , which is quite low. The result also implies that gold can be used to minimize risk. Hence, based on this result, H1 is accepted.

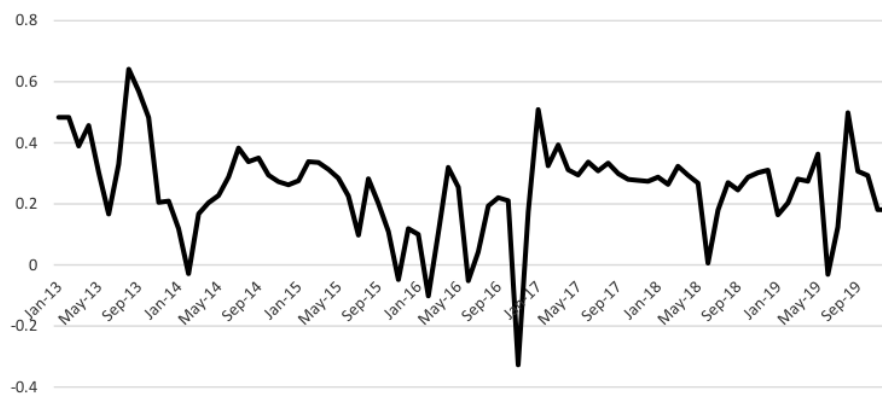


Figure 2. Time-varying dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) SKI return and gold return. Source: authors' calculation.

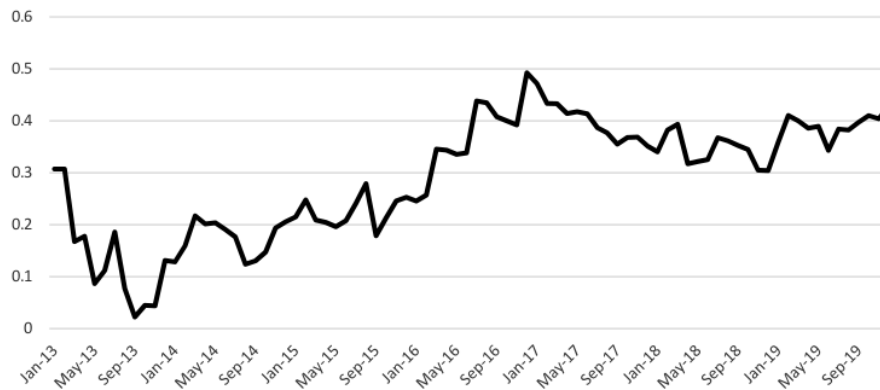


Figure 3. Time-varying dynamic conditional correlation (DCC) JII return and gold return. Source: authors' calculation.

Table 6 shows the hedge ratio, hedge effectiveness, and Sharpe ratio calculation. The results indicate that the average dynamic hedge ratio is not always positive. For example, the average time-varying hedge ratio for WIKA is -0.293 , suggesting that investors should take a long position (buy) in the gold market. In other words, every purchase of WIKA stock should be accompanied by buying 0.293 of gold. The negative hedge ratio is also found on AALI, SMGR, TLKM, and UNTR. Moreover, 16 SKI stocks have a positive hedge ratio. For instance, every purchase of 1 INDF stock should be accompanied by the short position (sell) 0.26 of gold. Since the highest value of the hedge ratio is 0.280 for the short position (sell) and 0.293 for a long position (buy), it is indicated that gold is relatively cheap for hedging sustainable stocks in Indonesia.

Table 6. Hedge ratio, effectiveness, and performance evaluation.

Stock	Industry	Hedge Ratio	Hedge Effectiveness	Unhedged Sharpe Ratio	Hedged Sharpe Ratio
AALI	Plantation	-0.003	0.609	-0.022	0.041
ADHI	Building Construction	0.280	0.424	-0.073	-0.106
ASII	Automotive and Components	0.162	0.372	-0.091	-0.136
BBCA	Bank	0.116	0.288	0.193	0.038
BBNI	Bank	0.159	0.431	0.037	0.006
BBRI	Bank	0.123	0.381	0.093	-0.002
BMRI	Bank	0.080	0.383	0.018	-0.107
BSDE	Property and Real Estate	0.144	0.408	-0.073	-0.124
INDF	Food and Beverages	0.268	0.360	-0.035	-0.096
JPFA	Animal feed	0.093	0.471	-0.016	-0.115
JSMR	Toll Road, Airport, Harbor, and Allied Products	0.073	0.386	-0.081	-0.114
KLBF	Pharmaceuticals	0.274	0.328	-0.006	-0.081
PGAS	Energy	0.160	0.443	-0.126	-0.135
PJAA	Tourism, Restaurant, and Hotel	0.022	0.464	-0.026	-0.071
SMGR	Cement	-0.011	0.610	-0.023	-0.140
TLKM	Telecommunication	-0.102	0.680	-0.081	-0.135
UNTR	Wholesale	-0.007	0.436	-0.056	-0.106
UNVR	Cosmetics and Household	0.001	0.484	-0.095	-0.126
WIKA	Building Construction	-0.293	0.567	-0.005	-0.098
WSKT	Building Construction	0.184	0.453	0.067	0.006

This is the average time-varying hedge ratio of DCC GARCH and Sharpe ratio calculation. Source: authors' calculation.

Moreover, consistent with Table 5, Table 6 shows the positive value of the hedging effectiveness of gold on SKI stocks. It indicates that gold can be used to reduce risk on SKI stocks, not only the SKI index. The highest value of hedge effectiveness is 0.610, implying

that gold has the greatest impact of risk reduction on SMGR stock (cement industry). Moreover, gold can be used to reduce risk at the expense of performance. In general, the hedged Sharpe ratio is lower than the unhedged Sharpe ratio, except for AALI stock.

Based on this result, H1 is accepted. Moreover, Table 7 shows that the difference of unhedged and hedged Sharpe ratio is statistically significant at one percent significance. In other words, the inclusion of gold in the portfolio has a tremendous impact on portfolio performance.

Table 7. Paired *t*-test of unhedged and hedged Sharpe ratio.

Normality Test (Kolmogorov–Smirnov)	
Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)—unhedged Sharpe Ratio	0.605
Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)—hedged Sharpe Ratio	0.156
Paired <i>t</i> -test (2-tailed)	
Lower Critical Value	−2.860
Upper Critical Value	2.860
<i>p</i> -value	0.000

Source: authors' calculation.

Based on the dynamic portfolio carried out between the SKI stocks and gold (Figure 4), it can be inferred that the largest weight of portfolio for gold was 100 percent (JSMR stock); the largest weight of portfolio for SRI stocks was 100 percent, which occurred on AALI, ASII, BBCA, BBNI, BMRI, SMGR, UNTR, and UNVR. Additionally, the highest volatility of the dynamic weight is in the banking sector, such as BBRI. Meanwhile, the tourism, restaurant, and hotel sector (PJAA) has the lowest volatility of time-varying weight between gold and the stock.

Following Baur and Lucey (2010), this paper identifies the role of gold as a diversifier, hedge, or safe haven. A diversifier is when an asset is positively related to another portfolio on normal market conditions. An asset is used as a hedging factor when the asset has a negative relationship with another portfolio on a normal market situation. Moreover, a safe haven is when an asset has a negative relationship with another asset in a severely volatile market.

Table 8 shows the result of OLS regression. The OLS result indicates the normal market condition. The sum of the coefficients (c and RetSKI) in OLS is positive, implying that gold is a diversifier for SKI under normal conditions. Meanwhile, the sums of the coefficients (c and RetSKI) in the lower percentile (extreme turmoil market) are negative, indicating that gold is a safe-haven investment for SKI. However, since the coefficients of RetSKI are not significant on percentile 0.2 and 0.1, the safe-haven property of gold is weak for SKI. Based on this result, H1 is accepted. Furthermore, this result is consistent with Robiyanto (2018a), who used the JII as a proxy of another ethical investment. Additionally, the negative relationship between gold and SKI stocks in Indonesia is in line with Al-Ameer et al. (2018).

Table 8. OLS regression results.

	Percentile			
	OLS	0.5	0.2	0.1
C	0.2517 *** (15.075)	0.2770 *** (17.774)	0.1578 *** (6.600)	0.0777 * (1.810)
RetSKI	−0.0937 (−0.228)	−0.1119 (−0.220)	−0.6607 (−1.484)	−0.5839 (−0.763)

RetSKI is the return of the SRI Kehati Index. Meanwhile, gold is the gold return. The values in parentheses are the *t*-statistic. *** is significant at 1% and * is significant at 10%. Source: authors' calculation.

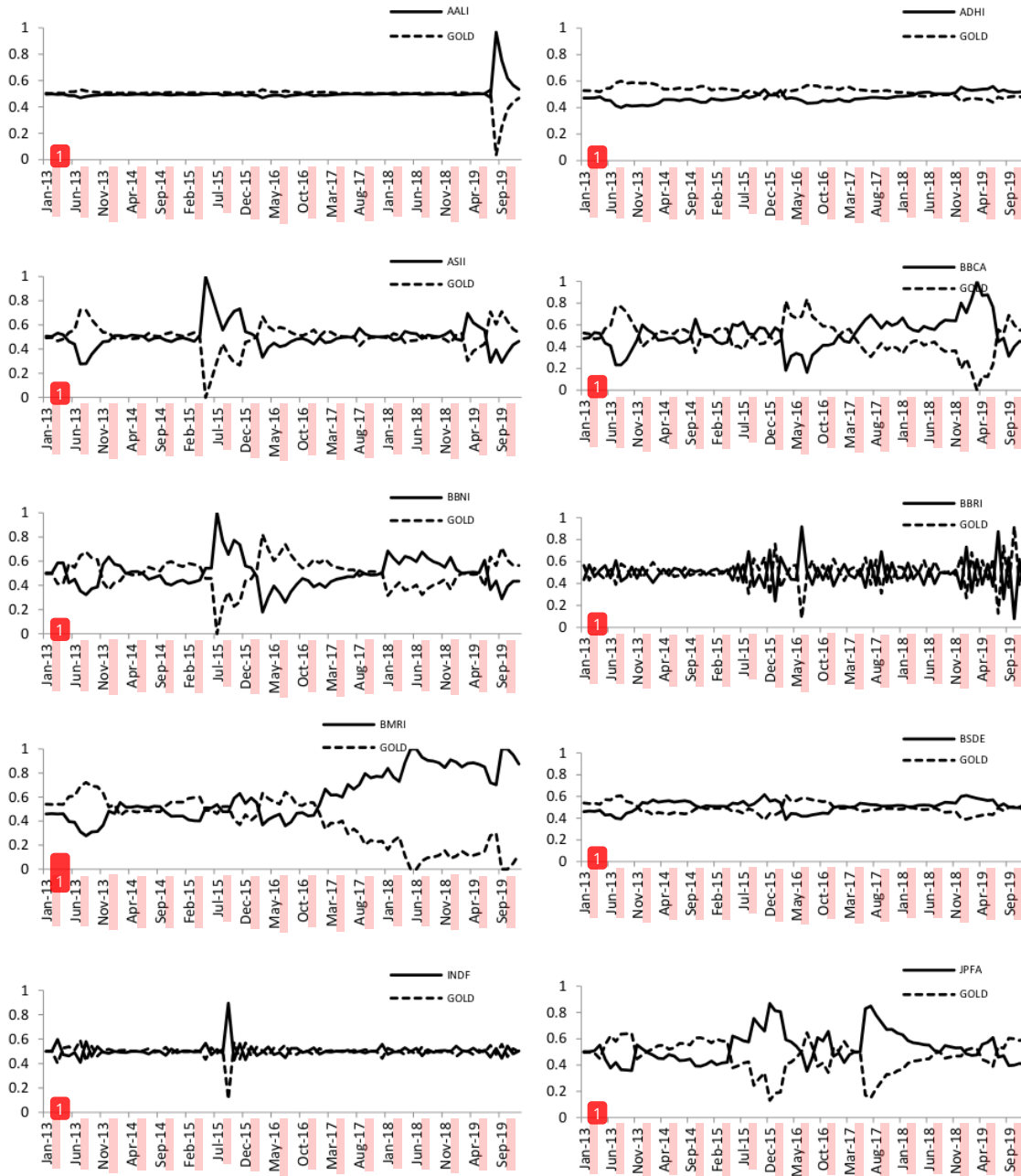


Figure 4. Cont.

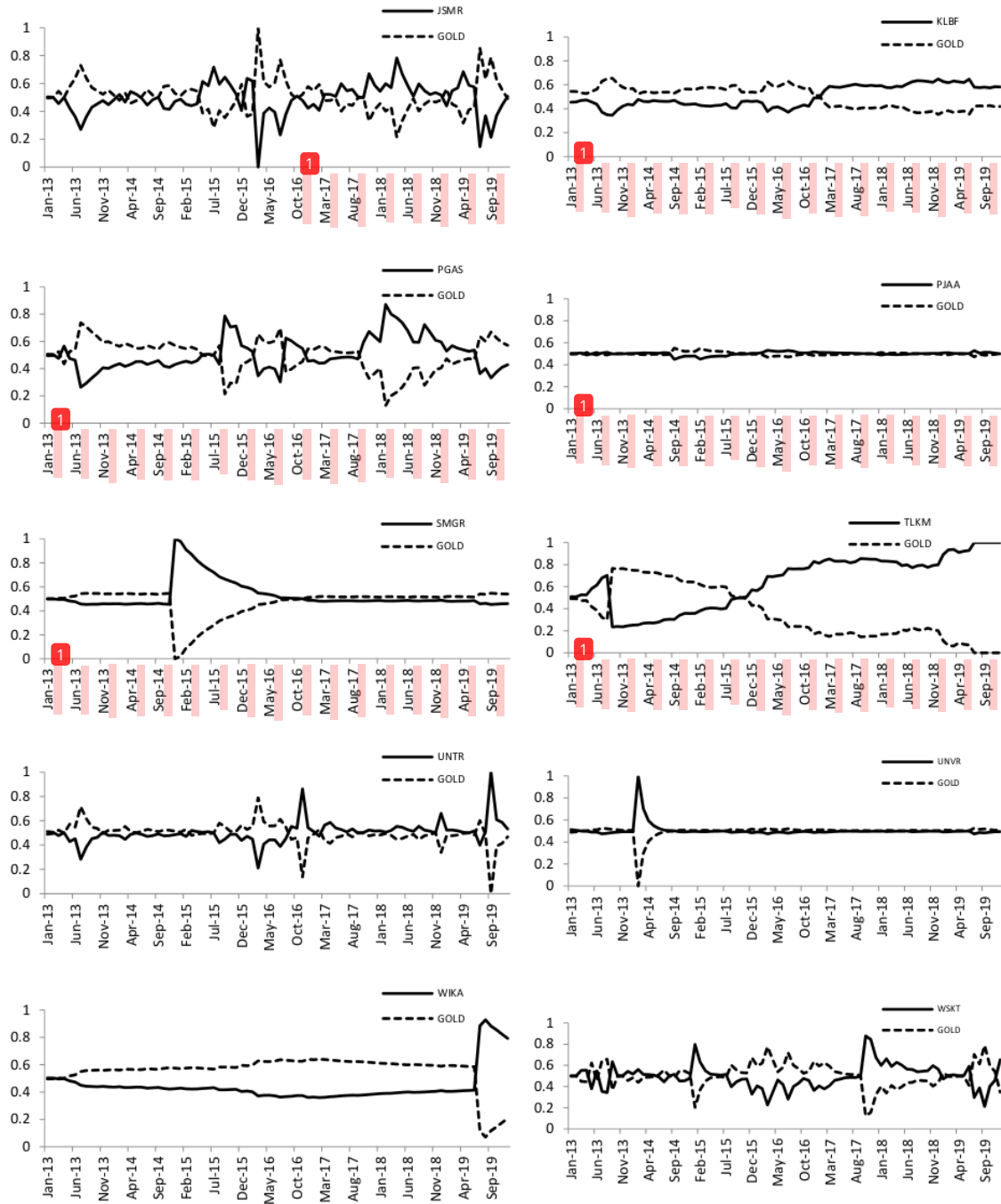


Figure 4. Time-varying weight of SRI stocks and gold. Source: authors' calculation.

Another sensitivity analysis is that the authors use the JII as another proxy of sustainable investment. The main difference between SKI and JII is that JII does not allow conventional banking to be included in the index.

As seen in Table 9, the portfolio, which consist of the JII with gold, can reduce the risk by around 12.27% based on its value of hedging effectiveness, which is 0.1227. The portfolio created using the JII with gold can produce an average monthly portfolio return of around 0.0008, with a standard deviation around 0.0312. Even though the average portfolio returns tend to be lower than the JII average return (0.0023), the portfolio return is larger than the gold's average return, which is -0.0003 .

Table 9. Results of dynamic portfolio of gold and JII.

Note	JII	Gold	Portfolio of Gold and JII
Average Return	0.0023	-0.0003	0.0008
Std Dev	0.0356	0.0410	0.0312
Hedging Effectiveness			0.1227
Sharpe ratio	-0.0782	-0.1321	-0.1387

The average return and standard deviation are based on monthly data from 2013–2019. Source: authors' calculation.

The standard deviation of the portfolio is around 0.0312, which is lower than the JII stocks and gold alone, respectively. In other words, the inclusion of gold in the portfolio can reduce equity risk. The Sharpe ratio of the portfolio is -0.1387 . It shows that the portfolio could produce better performance than gold alone, which produces a Sharpe ratio of around -0.1321 . Unfortunately, it was lower than the JII performance with a Sharpe ratio of around -0.0782 . This result is similar to the result in Table 5. Hence, this research has shown robust evidence that gold can reduce risk when included in the sustainable/ethical stocks portfolio in Indonesia.

6. Conclusions

The purpose of this research is to formulate a portfolio from sustainable investment and gold. This research could fill some gaps in several previous findings in some ways as the investigation of using gold paired with ethical stock in the portfolio is scarce in the literature. This study has found robust evidence that a dynamic portfolio consists of sustainable or ethical investment and gold can produce lower risk compared to sustainable investments or gold only. This proves that the insertion of gold into the ethical stocks portfolio could lower the total risk. However, in this study, the result shows that the risk is not accompanied by better portfolio performance in terms of the Sharpe ratio. Moreover, the dynamic portfolio can produce better performance than investment in gold only during the research period. This result also implies that gold can be regarded as an instrument that could reduce investment risk if involved in a portfolio formed from ethical or sustainable investments.

Moreover, the OLS regression result shows that, under normal market conditions, gold can be used as a diversifier for sustainable investment in Indonesia. Additionally, gold can be regarded as a weak safe haven under extreme market turmoil. Furthermore, the hedge ratios of SKI stocks indicate that gold is a relatively cheap hedge. The practical implication of this study is that the formulation of a dynamic portfolio can significantly reduce risk at the expense of returns. This implies that both institutional and individual investors that prefer ethical and sustainable investments can use the dynamic approach to produce portfolios combining stocks and gold. Overall, this study supports some previous studies, such as Chua et al. (1990); Hillier et al. (2006); Hoang et al. (2015); and Robiyanto et al. (2019b).

The limitations of this study lie in the limited sample size and short time-frame; therefore, future studies are recommended to use a larger sample or time frame. Additionally, since DCC-GARCH and linear quantile regression are not able to capture the fat tail distri-

bution, non-linear regression is recommended to be utilized. It is highly recommended that further research could exploit the possibility of using the combination approach proposed by Amendola et al. (2020) to evaluate the benefits coming from portfolios of stocks and gold.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, R.R., B.A.N. and A.D.H.; methodology, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; software, R.R., B.A.N. and A.D.H.; validation, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; formal analysis, R.R. and B.A.N.; investigation, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; resources, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; data curation, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; writing—original draft preparation, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; project administration, A.D.H., B.F. and S.S.; funding acquisition, R.R. and A.D.H.; writing—review & editing, R.R., B.A.N., A.D.H., B.F. and S.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by *Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat, Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi* (Directorate of Research and Community Service, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology), Indonesia. Grant Number: 166/E4.1/AK.04.PT/2021. The APC was funded by *Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat, Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset dan Teknologi* (Directorate of Research and Community Service, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology), Indonesia.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not Applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not Applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not Applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Agha, Syed Ehsanullah, Abdul Rahman Saafi, and Obaidullah Abdul Qayoom. 2015. Gold Investment from Islamic Perspective: The Case of Malaysia. *International Journal of Economics and Finance* 7: 176–85. [CrossRef]
- Ahmad, Azlin Alisa, and Mustafa Afifi Ab Halin. 2014. The Concept of Hedging in Islamic Financial Transactions. *Asian Social Science* 10: 42–49. [CrossRef]
- Al-Ameer, Maryam, Walaa Hammad, Areej Ismail, and Allam Hamdan. 2018. The Relationship of Gold Price with the Stock Market: The Case of Frankfurt Stock Exchange. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy* 8: 357–71. Available online: <https://www.econjournals.com/index.php/ijeep/article/view/6720> (accessed on 25 May 2021).
- Amendola, Alessandra, and Vincenzo Candila. 2017. Comparing Multivariate Volatility Forecasts by Direct and Indirect Approaches. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management* 19: 33–57. [CrossRef]
- Amendola, Alessandra, Manuela Braione, Vincenzo Candila, and Giuseppe Storti. 2020. A Model Confidence Set approach to the combination of multivariate volatility forecasts. *International Journal of Forecasting* 36: 873–91. [CrossRef]
- Arouri, Mohamed El Hedi, Amine Lahiani, and Duc Khuong Nguyen. 2015. World Gold Prices and Stock Return in China: Insights for Hedging and Diversification Strategies. *Economic Modelling* 44: 273–82. [CrossRef]
- Artigas, Juan Carlos, Eily Ong, Johan Palmberg, Louise Street, and Marcus Grubb. 2010. Gold: Hedging against Tail Risk. Available online: https://www.gold.org/sites/default/files/documents/gold-investment-research/WOR5963_Gold_Hedging_against_tail_risk.pdf (accessed on 25 May 2021).
- Astuty, Widia. 2015. The Extraordinary Solution for Indonesia Economic Crisis: Shariah Capital Market. *Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance* 3: 47–56. [CrossRef]
- Batten, Jonathan A., Cetin Ciner, and Brian M. Lucey. 2010. The Macroeconomic Determinants of Volatility in Precious Metals Markets. *Resources Policy* 35: 65–71. [CrossRef]
- Baur, Dirk G., and Brian M. Lucey. 2010. Is Gold a Hedge or a Safe Haven? An Analysis of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. *The Financial Review* 45: 217–29. [CrossRef]
- Bayram, Kamola, Adam Abdullah, and Ahamed Kameel Mydin Meera. 2017. Financial Market Risk and Gold Investment in an Emerging Market: The Case of Turkey. *Journal of Islamic Finance*, 91–99. [CrossRef]
- Beckmann, Joscha, and Robert Czudaj. 2012. Gold as an Inflation Hedge in a Time-Varying Coefficient Framework. *The North American Journal of Economics and Finance* 24: 208–22. [CrossRef]
- Caldeira, João F., Guilherme V. Moura, Francisco J. Nogales, and André A. P. Santos. 2017. Combining multivariate volatility forecasts: An economic-based approach. *Journal of Financial Econometrics* 15: 247–85. [CrossRef]
- Chua, Jess H., Gordon Sick, and Richard S. Woodward. 1990. Diversifying with Gold Stocks. *Financial Analysts Journal* 46: 76–79. [CrossRef]
- Ciner, Cetin, Constantin Gurdgiev, and Brian M. Lucey. 2013. Hedges and safe havens: An examination of stocks, bonds, gold, oil and exchange rates. *International Review of Financial Analysis* 29: 202–11. [CrossRef]

- Dempster, Natalie, and Juan Carlos Artigas. 2010. Gold: Inflation Hedge and Long-Term Strategic Asset. *Journal of Wealth Management* 13: 69–75. [CrossRef]
- Engle, Robert. 2002. Dynamic Conditional Correlation: A Simple Class of Multivariate Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity Models. *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics* 20: 339–50.
- Ghazali, Mohd Fahmi, Hooi Hooi Lean, and Zakaria Bahari. 2015. Sharia Compliant Gold Investment in Malaysia: Hedge or Safe Haven? *Pacific-Basin Finance Journal* 34: 192–204. [CrossRef]
- Hillier, David, Paul Draper, and Robert Faff. 2006. Do Precious Metals Shine? An Investment Perspective. *Financial Analysts Journal* 62: 98–106. [CrossRef]
- Hoang, Thi Hong Van, Hooi Hooi Lean, and Wing-Keung Wong. 2015. Is Gold Good for Portfolio Diversification? A Stochastic Dominance Analysis of the Paris Stock Exchange. *International Review of Financial Analysis* 42: 98–108. [CrossRef]
- Hussin, Mohd Yahya Mohd, Fidlihan Muhammad, Azila Abdul Razak, Gan Pei Tha, and Nurfakhzan Marwan. 2013. The Link between Gold Price, Oil Price and Islamic Stock Market: Experience from Malaysia. *Journal of Studies in Social Sciences* 4: 161–82. Available online: <http://infinitypress.info/index.php/jsss/article/view/228/0> (accessed on 26 May 2021).
- Ibrahim, Mansor H., and A. H. Baharom. 2012. The Role of Gold in Financial Market: A Malaysian Perspective. *Economic Computation & Economic Cybernetics Studies & Research* 45: 1–13.
- Ivanova, Miroslava, and Lilko Dospatliev. 2018. Application of Markowitz Portfolio Optimization on Bulgarian Stock Market from 2013 to 2016. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics* 117: 291–307. [CrossRef]
- Klobukowska, Justyna. 2017. Socially Responsible Investment in Asia. *Copernican Journal of Finance & Accounting* 6: 55–65.
- Kroner, Kenneth F., and Jahangir Sultan. 1993. Time-Varying Distributions and Dynamic Hedging with Foreign Currency Futures. *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* 28: 535–51. [CrossRef]
- Kroner, Kenneth F., and Victor K. Ng. 1998. Modelling Asymmetric Comovements of Assets Returns. *Review of Financial Studies* 11: 817–44. [CrossRef]
- Kurniatama, Gandang Ardi, Robiyanto Robiyanto, Gatot Sasongko, and Andrian Dolfriandra Huruta. 2021. Determinants of Corporate Social Responsibility: Empirical Evidence from Sustainable and Responsible Investment Index. *Quality-Access to Success* 183: 55–61.
- Maghyereh, Aktham I., Basel Awartani, and Panagiotis Tziogkidis. 2017. Volatility spillovers and cross-hedging between gold, oil and equities: Evidence from the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. *Energy Economics* 68: 440–53. [CrossRef]
- Ming, Lei, Xinran Zhang, Qianqiu Liu, and Shenggang Yang. 2020. A revisit to the hedge and safe haven properties of gold: New evidence from China. *Journal of Futures Markets* 40: 1442–56. [CrossRef]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Sugeng Wahyudi, and Irene Rini Demi Pangestuti. 2017. The volatility–variability hypotheses testing and hedging effectiveness of precious metals for the Indonesian and Malaysian capital markets. *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business* 19: 167–92. [CrossRef]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto. 2018a. Testing of the Gold’s Role as a Safe Haven and Hedge for Sharia Stocks in Indonesia. *Al-Iqtishad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah* 10: 255–66. [CrossRef]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto. 2018b. Gold vs Bond: What Is the Safe Haven for the Indonesian and Malaysian Capital Market? *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business* 20: 277–302. [CrossRef]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto. 2018c. DCC-GARCH Application in Formulating Dynamic Portfolio between Stocks in the Indonesia Stock Exchange with Gold. *Indonesian Capital Market Review* 10: 13–23. [CrossRef]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Adventia Desi Anggraeni, Albert Kristian Novi Adhi Nugraha, and Andreas Lako. 2019a. The Effect of Good Corporate Governance Mechanism on Firm Value of Indonesian Socially Responsible Firms. *Quality-Access to Success* 20: 59–63.
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Didik Hadiyatno, Sudjinar Sudjinar, and Rihfenti Ermayani. 2019b. Gold and Capital Market in Indonesia: A Preview on Strategy of Hedging and Diversification. *Journal of International Studies* 12: 117–28. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Bayu Adi Nugroho, Eka Handriani, and Andrian Dolfriandra Huruta. 2020a. Hedge effectiveness of put replication, gold, and oil on ASEAN-5 equities. *Financial Innovation* 6. [CrossRef]
- Robiyanto, Robiyanto, Bayu Adi Nugroho, and Andreas Lako. 2020b. Safe haven and performance of extension-Markowitz portfolio on Indonesian ethical investments. *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies* 13: 225–43. [CrossRef]
- Shakil, Mohammad Hassan, Is’haq Muhammad Mustapha, Mashiyat Tasnia, and Buerhan Saiti. 2018. Is gold a hedge or a safe haven? An application of ARDL approach. *Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Science* 23: 60–76. [CrossRef]
- Singh, Narinder Pal, and Navneet Joshi. 2019. Investigating Gold Investment as an Inflationary Hedge. *Business Perspectives and Research* 7: 30–41. [CrossRef]
- Susilo, Didik, Sugeng Wahyudi, Irene Rini Demi Pangestuti, Bayu Adi Nugroho, and Robiyanto Robiyanto. 2020. Cryptocurrencies: Hedging Opportunities From Domestic Perspectives in Southeast Asia Emerging Markets. *Sage Open* 10. [CrossRef]
- Wan Ismail, Wan Adibah, Khairul Anuar Kamarudin, and Siti Rahayu Sarman. 2015. The quality of earnings in Shariah-compliant companies: Evidence from Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* 6: 19–41. [CrossRef]
- Wibowo, Buddi. 2017. Hedging Ratio Measurement Methods and Hedging Effectiveness in Jakarta Futures Exchanges. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 18: 118–30. [CrossRef]
- Zhao, Wang, Mohamed Asali, Yusuf Karbhari, and Wei-Teng Lau. 2018. Stock Market Linkage and Impact of the Sub-Prime Mortgage Crisis: Evidence from Mainland China and Hong Kong. *International Journal of Economics and Management* 12: 619–31. Available online: http://www.ijem.upm.edu.my/vol12_no52/23%20Stock%20Market%20Linkage.pdf (accessed on 24 May 2021).

Artikel 11

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

13%

INTERNET SOURCES

12%

PUBLICATIONS

9%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.fxenergy.com

Internet Source

8%

2

jfin-swufe.springeropen.com

Internet Source

3%

3

www.journals.vu.lt

Internet Source

2%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 2%

Exclude bibliography On