**el Barka: Journal of Islamic Economic and Business**
Vol. : 5 (2), 2022, 296-320
DOI : 10.21154/elbarka.v5i2.5117
p-ISSN : 2657-1153
e-ISSN : 2657-1862

# PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF TOURISM SUB SECTOR COMPANIES IN INDONESIA SHARIA STOCK INDEX IN THE PERIOD OF 2018-2020

**Hartomi Maulana[1], Ely Windarti[2], Soritua Ahmad Ramdhani Harahap[3], Iqbal Imari[4], Oktavira Hanggreanda Salsabella[5]**
University of Darussalam Gontor, Indonesia
[1]mhartomi@unida.gontor.ac.id, [2]elywindarti@unida.gontor.ac.id,
[3]soritua@unida.gontor.ac.id, [4]iqbalimari@unida.gontor.ac.id,
[5]oktavirahanem6.92@gmail.com

**Abstract: Introduction/Main Objectives:** In financial statements, there is some data information needed to assess a company's financial performance. The study aimed to analyze the influence of financial performance assessments using EVA and MVA on abnormal returns of shares in tourism sub-sector companies listed in Indonesia Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) during the period 2018-2020. **Background Problems:** Although many previous studies have measured financial performance using the EVA and MVA methods, there is still limited use of EVA and MVA methods in tourism sector companies particularly listed in Islamic stock exchange. **Novelty:** The concept of economic value added (EVA) and market value added (MVA) become an alternative to performance measurement. **Research Methods**: This research is descriptive quantitative research with secondary data used as data collection technique. Dependent variable is abnormal stock return while independent variables used were EVA and MVA. Data was retrieved from Indonesian stock exchange web and 17 tourism sub-sector companies registered with ISSI during the period 2018-2020. Panel data regression with E-views tool employed as analysis technique. **Finding/ Results:** The study found that the coefficient sign for the EVA is positive and insignificant, while MVA is significant in

affecting abnormal stock return. This indicates increasing in MVA will be causing increasing in abnormal return stock. Simultaneously, EVA & MVA have influence on abnormal stock return of the studied companies in Indonesia. The study suggests that investors can might consider MVA as an important factor in decision before purchasing their potential stock, also consider the importance of MVA impact on abnormal return as the basis of government's related policy determinant.

**Keywords**: Economic Value Added (EVA); Market Value Added (MVA); Abnormal Stock Return; ISSI

## INTRODUCTION

In this growing era, the purpose of the company is not just to make the greatest profit. The company must improve the company's strategy because of its responsibility to all the shareholders. The shareholders can evaluate the company when the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is held and see the results of the company's performance for some time from its financial statements.

Financial statements are an important document for companies because companies use financial statements to evaluate the condition of the company in a certain period. In Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 1, the complete component of financial statements consists of statements of financial position at the end of the period, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, cash flow statements, notes on financial statements, comparative information and statements of financial position at the beginning of the period (IAI, 2021). Financial statements also provide information for potential investors to ensure an expected rate of return.

In financial statements, there is some data information needed to assess a company's financial performance. A commonly used method for assessing a company's financial performance is to use financial ratios (Aisyiah et al., 2013). The method of financial ratio in practice has many uses for companies in making decisions and is easy to make. However, this method has a weakness, namely not paying attention to the risks faced by the company by ignoring capital costs and not measuring the company's performance from the company's value (Winarto, 2005).

The concept of EVA becomes an alternative to performance measurement based on value because EVA is an economic added value over a certain period and is one of the ways that is already believed to be very effective to assess a company's financial performance (Sari & Wijayantini, 2018). One of the advantages of EVA is that the company focuses on corporate value creation and can be used without the need for comparison data as needed financial ratios (Gulo & Ermawati, 2016). EVA can assist companies in setting internal goals aimed at the company's long-term implications.

In addition to EVA as a tool for calculating a company's financial performance, MVA itself is also a tool to measure how much wealth a company has created for a given moment or the difference in market value between the company and the capital that has been invested (Keown & Piazza, 2002). Stakeholder wealth is maximized by minimizing the difference between the market value of the company's stock and the amount of equity that has been provided by stakeholders using the EVA and MVA methods which can be seen comparing the results of financial performance after the addition of a company's value.

This is what can cause abnormal stock returns on a company's stock (Sa'adah, 2019). Abnormal stock return is an advantage of the actual return that occurs against the expected return by investors (Jogiyanto, 2017). In addition to calculating financial performance by the EVA and MVA methods in the manufacturing sector, finance, retail trade, etc., this method can also be used in calculating the financial performance of tourism sub-sector companies.

Tourism in Indonesia can be one of the alternatives to improve the Indonesian economy considering that the oil and gas and non-oil and gas sectors are getting worse and are among the sectors that have the largest multiplier effect in the Indonesian economy. Indonesia's trade balance deficit in April 2019 was only $2.5 billion, while the tourism sector contributed $17.6 billion, an increase of 9.3% since 2018 (Fadillah, 2020). In 2018, foreign tourists entering Indonesia reached 15.81 million people (BPS, 2018). And during 2019, it increased by 1.88% compared to 2018 which reached 16.11 million visits, but in 2020, the percentage decreased drastically by 75.03%, only 4.02 million visits (BPS, 2020).

Since the covid-19 pandemic spread to almost all countries in the world, companies in the tourism sub-sector must be able to take the right decisions in order to survive. The government also took action to reduce the impact of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) or lockdown on the Indonesian economy implemented by the government to limit the spread of covid-19 to the tourism sector ranging from domestic flight discounts to hotel and restaurant tax exemptions.

Nugroho stated EVA, MVA and Refined Economic Value Added (REVA) has a strong influence on stock prices and stock returns

(Nugroho, 2018). This research shows that calculating financial performance based on value can affect stock prices and stock returns. Ismet and Sutrisno tested the effect of book value on abnormal stock return and the results showed that book value had no significant effect on abnormal stock return (Ismatullah & Sutrisno, 2016). Moreover, Sartono and Setiawan also found in their research that EVA does not have a significant relationship to MVA and abnormal returns as indicators of stock price movements (Sartono & Setiawan, 1999). Octaviany et al. (2020) in their research discussing the influence of EVA, MVA, liquidity, and company size on stock prices. Their research showed that MVA and company size effect stock prices, while EVA and Liquidity have no effect on stock prices.

Although many previous studies have measured financial performance using the EVA and MVA methods, there is still limited use of EVA and MVA methods in tourism sector companies. Thus, this study attempts to examine the influence of EVA and MVA on abnormal stock returns in tourism sector companies listed in the ISSI during the period of 2018-2020.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Economic Value Added (EVA)

EVA is a measure that can be used by many companies to determine whether a proposed or existing investment can make a positive contribution to stakeholder wealth (Meutia Dewi, 2017). Some large companies in the United States of America (USA) already use EVA to measure the effectiveness of their financial management

(Sjarief & Wirjolukito, 2004). EVA is used in companies to increase the value of capital that has been invested by stakeholders in the company's operations. EVA shows a good measure of the extent to which companies have added value to company owners (Husnan & Pudjiastuti, 2004). EVA is measured by using net operating after tax minus capital charges (Supriyanto & Lestari, 2015). Simplify, the formula can be written as follows:

$$EVA = NOPAT - CC$$

If EVA > 0, the company is able to create added value after the company pays all obligations to stakeholders while If EVA < 0, the company has not been able to create added value. The advantage of using the EVA method is that this method is very useful because the focus of performance assessment lies in value creation. The concept of EVA calculates the cost of capital which is the cost of investment made by the company consisting of capital costs on debt and capital costs on equity so as to make EVA more accurate in calculating the added value created by the company (Dewi, 2017). Mäkeläinen (1998) suggests EVA only describes value creation at a given period. EVA at the beginning of the year of operation of companies with a long return period will be negative, and will be positive after passing the return period. Bacidore *et al.*, (1997) found that abnormal returns vary against unexpected changes in EVA and EVA are not only used to assess abnormal returns at a period, but also to predict a company's future performance. When the company has a positive EVA value, it means that the company is able to generate a rate of return that exceeds the level of capital costs.

**Market Value Added (MVA)**

The creation of a value for the shareholders in accordance with the concept of Market Value Added (MVA) is by maximizing the welfare of the shareholders by minimizing the difference between the market value of equity and the amount invested by investors into the company, this difference is known as Market Value Added (MVA) (Winarto, 2005). Calculation of Market Value Added (MVA) in a company is the difference from the market value of the company minus the costs incurred by the company for investment capital. A company's market value is characterized by the acquisition of the amount of value the company values are valued on the stock market, which is the multiplier between the stock price and the number of stocks available (Winarto, 2005). Market value is the value of a company which is the sum of the market value of all capital demands against the company by the capital market in a given period (Tamba, 2016). MVA can be calculated by the formula: MVA = market value – invested capital

According to Baridwan & Legowo (2022), the advantage of MVA is that it can stand alone and does not require trend analysis so that management and fund providers will be easier to assess the company's performance because MVA is a single measure. While the weakness, this concept can only be used in companies that have gone public. Increasing MVA can be done by increasing EVA which is an internal measurement of annual operational performance (Baridwan & Legowo, 2022). That way EVA and MVA have a strong relationship.

a. Abnormal Stock Return

In investing stocks in a company, investors often get abnormal returns. Abnormal return is the difference between the expected rate of return and the rate of return earned within a given level of risk (Dewi, 2017). Therefore, the shareholders are very concerned about the abnormal level of return they get in a period. The difference in stock return will be positive if the stock return obtained is greater than expected, while the stock return will be negative if the stock return obtained is smaller than the expected stock return (Ismatullah & Sutrisno, 2016), this is called abnormal stock return. Jogiyanto (2017) in his book said abnormal return is the excess level of return that actually occurs against normal returns (returns expected by investors). Stakeholders get a return on their stocks through dividends and capital gain company. Abnormal return can be measured by using following formula.

$$AR_{it} = R_{it} - CAPM$$

Remarks

$AR_{it}$ = Abnormal Return for *i* stocks on day to *t*

$R_{it}$ = Actual Return for *i* stocks on the day to *t*

$CAPM$ = Expected Return for *i* stocks on the day to *t*

b. Islamic Stock

Islamic stock are securities in the form of stocks in accordance with Islamic principles in the Capital Market. The definition of Islamic stock itself refers to the definition of stock in general. There are two types of Islamic stocks that apply in Indonesia (IDX Syariah, 2022). The first type is based on OJK regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2017 on Criteria and Issuance of Islamic Securities List is presumed to be

Islamic if the public company fulfill such as not containing gambling (*maisir*), *Riba*, buying and selling risks that contain an element of involve speculation (*gharar)*, producing, distributing, trading, and/or providing goods or services that are *haram* and that damage morals or goods or services that are not in accordance with Islamic principles.

The second type is Islamic stock issued by issuers or Islamic public companies based on OJK regulation No. 17/POJK.04/2015 on Issuance and Islamic Securities Requirements in the Form of Stocks by Islamic Issuers or Islamic Public Companies (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2015). In its issuance, issuers or public companies must follow the regulations that have been set by legislation in the Capital Market sector and financial services authority regulations.

On May 12, 2011 the ISSI began actively operating as a composite index of Islamic stocks listed on the IDX (IDX Website, 2022).[1] In this case, the IDX does not make a selection of Islamic stocks that enter the ISSI because the constituents of the ISSI follow the review schedule of the Islamic Securities List (DES) twice a year, namely every May and November.

c. Proposed Hypothesis

Performance appraisal with EVA makes management focus on the interests of the shareholders. EVA is used in companies to increase the value of capital that has been invested by stakeholders in the company's operations. EVA shows a good measure of the extent to which companies have added value to company owners (Husnan & Pudjiastuti, 2004). Bacidore *et al.* (1997) found that abnormal return

[1] IDX Syariah. On site https://www.idx.co.id/idx-syariah/indeks-saham-syariah/ Accessed on 18 January 2022 9.43 PM

was significantly predicted by EVA.[2] Support this finding, Dewi (2017) showed that EVA affect the abnormal return on 31 companies listed on LQ45 stock of Indonesia Stock Exchange. Moreover, Nugroho (2018) in his study about the effect of EVA, MVA, REVA on stock prices and return stock at manufacturing industries who listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), revealed that EVA was found to have significant positive relationship to stock prices and return stock. On the other hand, when company has a positive EVA value, it means that the company is able to generate a rate of return that exceeds the level of capital costs. Because EVA is directly related to the stock price, therefore, hypothesis of this study is as follows:

H1 = Performance Appraisal through EVA positively affects abnormal stock return

MVA is a minimized difference between the market value of equity and the amount invested by investors into the company that is done to prosper the shareholders (Winarto, 2005). MVA can also be said as a reflection of the shareholders expectations of the company in creating wealth in the future. Amna (2020) in her research, found that MVA significantly effects stock returns. In line with this results, Nugroho (2018) found that partially EVA has significant positive relationship to stock prices and return stock. Likewise, Arifin & Ekawati (2006) revealed that MVA has significant positive influence for the firm value represented in stock price of 20 companies listed in LQ43. In other

[2] Jeffrey M. Bacidore, et al. "The Search for the Best Financial Performance Measure." *Financial Analysts Journal*, vol. 53, no. 3, 1997, pp. 11–20, http://www.jstor.org/stable/4479993. Accessed 17 Apr. 2022. 9.12 pm

word, Increasing in MVA cause increasing in abnormal return. Thus, this study notes the following hypothesis.

H2 = Performance appraisal through MVA positively effects abnormal stock return**.**

Stakeholder wealth is maximized by narrowing the difference between the market value of a company's stock and the amount of equity that has been provided by the stakeholder. EVA is closely related to MVA because the increase in MVA can be done by increasing EVA which is an internal measurement of annual operational performance. Using the Method of EVA and MVA can be seen a comparison of financial performance results after the addition of value of a company. This is what can cause abnormal stock returns on a company's stock(Sa'adah, 2019). Dewi (2017) in her study found that EVA and MVA have simultaneously affect abnormal stock return.[3] Based on this, it can be hypothesized as follows:

H3 = EVA and MVA simultaneously positively affect abnormal Stock Return

[3] Erliyana Dewi, "Pengaruh EVA, MVA, dan REVA terhadap return dan abnormal return saham: studi kasus pada saham LQ45 di Bursa Efek Jakarta pada 2002-2006", *Universitas Indonesia Library,* Year 2008

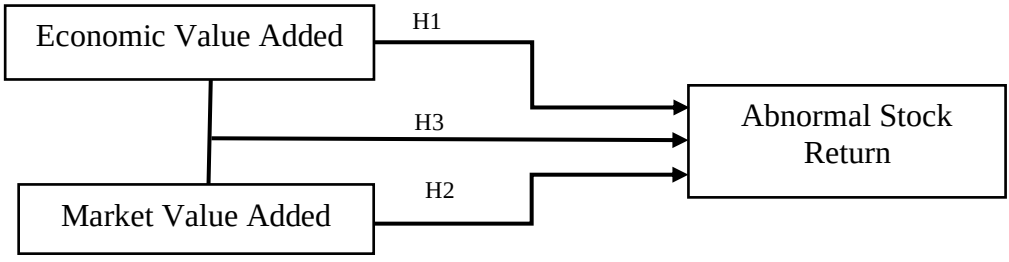


**Figure 1**. Research Framework

## METHODS

The research method used in this study is to examine the effect of EVA and MVA on Abnormal Stock Return. To achieve this objective, the type of research used is quantitative research, which is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine a particular population or sample, data collection using research instruments, statistical data analysis with the aim of testing established hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2018). Data was retrieved from Indonesian stock exchange web with 17 tourism sub-sector companies registered with ISSI during the period 2018-2020 was collected as sample.

Sample selection using purposive sampling method, which is a technique of determining samples with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2018). This is done in order to get a representative sample with the following sample criteria:

a. Tourism sub-sector company listed on the ISSI and has consistently active stocks in period 2018 – 2020
b. Annual financial statements that can be accessed.

Based on those criteria, following listed companies are presented in below table:

**Table 1.** Listed companies

| No. | Code | Company name |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | BAYU | Bayu Buana Tbk. |
| 2 | FAST | Fast Food Internasional Tbk. |
| 3 | ICON | Island Concepts Indonesia Tbk. |
| 4 | INPP | Indonesian Paradise Property Tbk. |
| 5 | JIHD | Jakarta Internasional Hotels & Development Tbk. |
| 6 | JSPT | Jakarta Setiabudi Internasional Tbk. |
| 7 | KPIG | MNC Land Tbk. |
| 8 | MAPB | MAP Boga Adiperkasa Tbk. |
| 9 | MINA | Sanurhasta Mitra Tbk. |
| 10 | PANR | Panorama Sentrawisata Tbk. |
| 11 | PDES | Destinasi Tirta Nusantara Tbk. |
| 12 | PGLI | Pembangunan Graha Lestari Indah Tbk. |
| 13 | PJAA | Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk. |
| 14 | PSKT | Red Planet Indonesia Tbk. |
| 15 | PTSP | Pioneerindo Gourmet International Tbk. |
| 16 | PUDP | Pudjiadi Prestige Tbk. |
| 17 | SHID | Hotel Sahid Jaya Internasional Tbk. |

Dependent variable in this study is abnormal stock return (Y), which is measured based on the difference from actual return to expected return. While, independent variables used were Economic Value Added (EVA) which is measured based on difference between NOPAT and capital charges and Market Value Added (MVA) is calculated based on difference Market Value of Equity and Equity Capital Supplied.

Data analysis techniques in this study use regression analysis of panel data with using EViews9 as analysis tool. The panel method is a combination of cross section and time series data, which means that the data in the study must have two data and cover several periods

(Srihardianti et al., 2016). This study uses time series data because the data in this study uses a three-year time period from 2018-2020. The cross section used because this study uses data from several companies consisting of 17 companies' sub-sector tourism that are sampled. To regress panel data, there are three models including common effect model, fixed effect model and random effect model. However, chow-test and hausman test are used to determine which model is suitable whether common effect model, fixed effect model or random effect model. Before proceeding to panel data regression, assumption classic test such as normality test, autocorrelation test and Heteroscedasticity are employed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the study reports the results of the study and its analysis by using panel data regression. Abnormal stock return is regressed with financial performance appraisal, EVA and MVA, to enable EVA and MVA affect abnormal stock return. Consequently, Statistic descriptive and panel data regression is presented in this section. The implications of the study are also provided along with the discussion of the findings

### a. Descriptive Statistics

Table 2 shows the descriptive statistics of EVA and MVA and abnormal stock return of the 17 Tourism Sub-Sector Companies listed in the ISSI for the period of 2018-2020

**Table 2.** Descriptive Statistics of EVA, MVA and abnormal return

| Input | Mean | Maximum | Minimum | S. D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Economic Value Added* (Rp in Million) | -20,168 | 667,085 | -1,874 | 299,302 |
| Market Value Added (Rp in Million) | -499,274 | 5,085,055 | -18,582,197 | 4,091,351 |
| Abnormal Stock Return (%) | 0 | 247 | -34 | 37 |

Indonesian Paradise Property Tbk (INPP) was found to have the highest amount of EVA (667,085 million) within the period of study, while Red Planet Indonesia Tbk was recorded to have the lowest EVA (-1,874 million). As for MVA, Fast Food International Tbk (FAST) seems to have the highest, while MNC Land Tbk. (KPIG) had the lowest MVA. Meanwhile, Destinasi Tirta Nusantara Tbk. (PDES) was found to have the highest percentage of abnormal stock return (247%) in 2018 but the percentages dropped significantly to the lowest (-34%) in 2019. On average, the amount of EVA, MVA and abnormal stock return were -20,168 million, -499,274 million and 0%, respectively.

**b. Assumption classic test**

The normality test is used to find out that the data used is normally distributed. Figure 2 shows that the probability value of 0.977037 is more than 0.05 which means that the data used in this study is normally distributed (Jarque & Bera, 1987) and means that the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable.

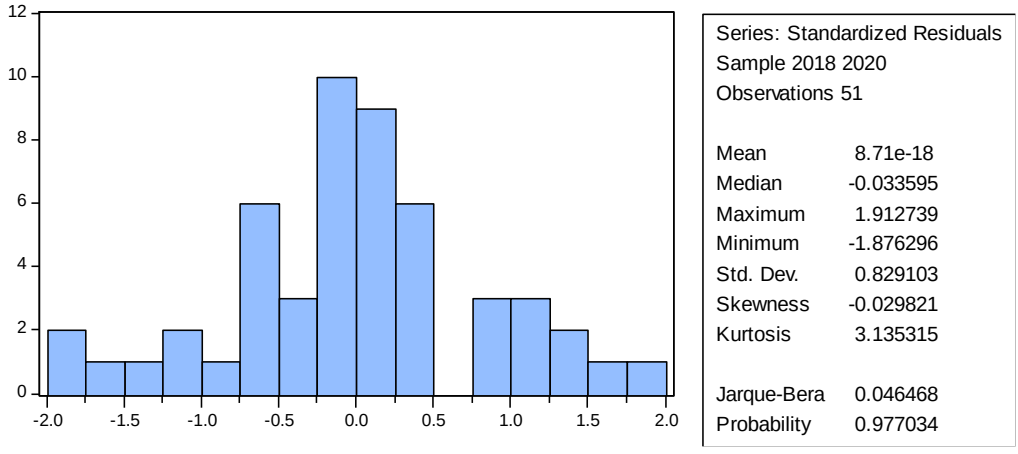


**Figure 2.** Normality Test

Autocorrelation test can use the Durbin-Watson (D-W Test), which is used to test the exist or absence of serial correlations in regression models to find out whether the model used has autocorrelation between the observed variables (Gujarati, 2003). The result from the table below shows value of Prob. Chi-square 0.8319 larger than 0.05, indicating there is no autocorrelation.

**Table 3.** Auto-correlation

| Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F-statistic | 0.167235 | Prob. F(2,46) | 0.8465 |
| Obs*R-squared | 0.368148 | Prob. Chi-Square(2) | 0.8319 |

Source: Data was processed by researcher using EViews9, 2022

Next is heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether or not the deviation of classical assumptions occurs. Heteroscedasticity is the residual inequality of variants for all observations on regression models (Gujarati, 2003). Based on Table 3, the result shows Prob. Chi-square

0.9434 which is larger than 0.05, indicating there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

**Table 4.** Heteroscedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

| Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F-statistic | 0.054958 | Prob. F(2,48) | 0.9466 |
| Obs*R-squared | 0.116519 | Prob. Chi-Square(2) | 0.9434 |

Source: Data was processed by researcher using EViews9, 2022

### c. Panel Data Regression Analysis

In order to examine the financial performance appraisal's influence on the abnormal stock return, panel data regression analysis was conducted. The regression was based on the Common Effects Model (CEM), Fixed Effects Model (FEM) and Random Effects Model (REM). As discussed in the previous chapter, the estimation technique with the CEM assumes that the technique combines cross-section data with data time series (pool data). It states that the effect consists only constants and there are no individual specific effects (Srihardianti et al.,2016).

Meanwhile, fixed effects assumes that there are two residuals or error terms, namely time effects which are assumed to be constant for each fund in each period and individual effects which are assumed to be constant for each fund company in each period (Srihardianti et al., 2016). The fixed effects take into account the individuality for each fund industry (cross sectional) and produce the various intercepts but still assume that the slope coefficients are constant across the funds

industry. In other words, the intercept value in the regression model is allowed to differ among funds industry. However, the estimation technique with random effect assumes that the intercept of an individual unit is a random drawing from a much larger population with a constant average value. Error component, $\varepsilon_{it.}$ represents the gap of every intercept of an individual unit from the average value.

**Table 5.** Panel Data Estimation Results with CEM, FEM and REM

**(Dependent Variable: Abnormal stock return)**

| **Variables** | **CEM** | **FEM** | **REM** |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | 4.284667 | -18.51647 | 2.880728 |
| | (1.375305) | (-2.208875) | (0.865894) |
| LX1 (EVA) | -0.122641 | 0.006680 | -0.105792 |
| | (-1.653276) | (0.066289) | (-1.446623) |
| LX2 (MVA) | 0.006383 | 0.729418** | 0.043285 |
| | (0.060722) | (2.565037) | (0.385327) |
| R-squared | 0.054680 | 0.520541 | 0.038052 |
| Adjusted R-squared | 0.015292 | 0.250845 | -0.002030 |
| F-statistic | 1.388234 | 1.930105*** | 0.949365 |
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.259352 | 0.050904 | 0.394132 |
| **Chow Test** | | **Hausman Test** | |
| Chi-Sq. Statistic | 34.622112* | Chi-Sq. Statistic | 7.946896** |
| Probability | 0.0045 | Probability | 0.0188 |

Note. Number in parentheses denote t-statistic values of the regressions coefficients; *, ** and *** indicate that the coefficient is statistically significant at level 1%, 5%, 10%, respectively

Table 5 exhibits the result of panel data when the abnormal stock return is regressed against EVA and MVA based on CEM, FEM and REM. Under the CEM and REM, the adjusted-$R^2$ value shows respective only 1.5 percent and -0.2 percent of the variation in the

abnormal stock return is explained by a set of independent variables. It is found that EVA negatively and insignificantly affects abnormal stock return, while MVA is found to be positively and insignificant in affecting abnormal stock return. In terms of FEM, the adjusted $R^2$ values shows 25 percent. It was found that the coefficient sign for the EVA is positive and insignificant, while MVA is significant in affecting abnormal stock return.

Meanwhile, the Chow Test as presented in Table 5 is used to know the best estimation model between the common effects model (CEM) and fixed effects model (FEM) whereas Hausman Test employed to find out the best estimation model between FEM & REM. As discussed in Chapter Three, if we get an insignificant P-value or Probability Chi-Sq. larger than confidence levels, then it is safe to use common effects or random effects. However, if we get a significant P-value, we should use fixed effects.

Based on the test output given in the table above, the test suggests to reject the null hypothesis since the Probability Chi-Sq. is less than 0.05. This provides evidence that the estimation results with fixed effects are better than common effects and random effects. Thus, fixed effects are selected to analyze data.

**d. Hypothesis Test**

The results of the determination of coefficient test of (see Table 5) Fixed Effect Model estimation show Adjusted R-squared value of 0.250845, indicating 25 percent of abnormal stock return variable of

companies studied are explained by EVA and MVA, while the rest is explained by other variables outside the model.

Meanwhile, F-test are used to test the results of regression model estimates whether independent variables simultaneously have an influence on dependent variables (Srihardianti et al., 2016). Using significance level, independent variable indicates have an influence on dependent variable if p-value < α (0.10). Fixed Effect Model estimation (see Table 5) shows that Probability level of F-statistic is 0.0510 < 0.10, indicating EVA & MVA have simultaneously influence on abnormal stock return of the studied companies in Indonesia

Finally, t-test used to test the significance of the influence of individual independent variables on dependent variables by assuming variables are constant. Using α value of 0.05 (see Table 5), EVA is found to have no significantly influence on abnormal return while MVA has significant effect on abnormal return. The findings of EVA indicate although performance appraisal through EVA is closely related to stock prices, this does not support that EVA affects abnormal stock returns. This is in line with study of Talumantak (2016) who revealed that partially *Economic Value Added* have no effect on abnormal stock return. However, the results of MVA show that this variable affect abnormal return, indicating high value of MVA can increase the abnormal stock return rate from tourism sub sector companies. The creation of a firm's market value can affect expectations for shareholders. This result supports previous research who conducted by Amna (2020), Nugroho (2018) that found that MVA significantly effects stock returns.

## CONCLUSION

Main purpose of this study is to examine the influence of EVA and MVA on abnormal stock returns in tourism sector companies listed in the ISSI during the period of 2018-2020. The results of this study show that simultaneously there is a significant positively influence between EVA and MVA on abnormal stock return in tourism sector companies listed in the ISSI during the period 2018-2020. Partially, however, only MVA show significant results against abnormal stock returns. The study suggests that investors can might consider MVA as an important factor in decision before purchasing their potential stock. For government, this study suggests to consider the importance of market value added (MVA) impact on abnormal return as the basis of its related policy determinant. Additionally, researchers are fully aware that this study has the shortcomings and limitations of the study. Thus, future study can use the wider object not only limited to tourism subsector companies listed in the Islamic Stock Index of Indonesia (ISSI) but using tourism subsector companies listed in Indonesian Stock Index in general.

## REFERENCES

Aisyiah, N., Darminto, & Husaini, A. (2013). Pengukuran kinerja keuangan perusahaan menggunakan metode rasio keuangan dan EVA (Studi pada PT Kalbe Farma Tbk yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2009-2011. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, *2*(1).

Amna, L. S. (2020). Pengaruh Economic Value Added (EVA) Dan Market Value Added (MVA) Terhadap Return Saham. *Akuntansi & Keuangan*, *11*(1).

Arifin, Z., & Ekawati, E. (2006). *Analisis pengaruh Economic Value Added dan Market Value Added terhadap return saham Abnormal Return saham dan nilai perusahaan*, Thesis, Gadjah Mada.

Bacidore, J. M., Boquist, J. A., Milbourn, T. T., & Thakor, A. V. (1997). The search for the best financial performance measure. *Financial Analysts Journal*, *53*(3), 11–20.

Baridwan, Z., & Legowo, A. (2022). Asosiasi antara Economic Value Added (EVA), Market Value Added (MVA) dan Rasio Profitabilitas Terhadap harga Saham. *TEMA*, *3*, 41–57.

BPS. (2018). *Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan*. Badan Pusat Statistik - Statistics Indonesia. https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/16/1821/2/jumlah-kunjungan-wisatawan-mancanegara-ke-indonesia-menurut-kebangsaan.html

BPS. (2020). *Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan Mancanegara ke Indonesia Menurut Kebangsaan (Orang), 2020-2021*. Badan Pusat Statistik - Statistics Indonesia.

Fadillah. (2020). Menyelamatkan ekonomi bangsa dengan industri pariwisata. *The Conversation*.

Gujarati, D. N. (2003). *Basic Econometrics*. McGraw-HiII/lrwin.

Gulo, W. A., & Ermawati, W. J. (2016). Analisis Economic Value

Added (EVA) dan Market Value Added (MVA) sebagai Alat Pengukur Kinerja Keuangan PT SA. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Organisasi*, *2*(2), 123.

Husnan, S., & Pudjiastuti, E. (2004). *Dasar-dasar manajemen keuangan*. UPP AMP YKPN.

IAI. (2021). *PSAK 1 Penyajian Laporan Keuangan*. IAI. http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/standar-akuntansi-keuangan/pernyataan-sak-7-psak-1

Ismatullah, I., & Sutrisno. (2016). Pengaruh Book Value Terhadap Abnormal Return (Studi Empiris Pada Saham Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Pada Indeks Lq 45). *Syariah Paper Accounting*, 340–349.

Jarque, C. M., & Bera, A. K. (1987). A Test for Normality of Observations and Regression Residuals. *International Statistical Review*, *5*(2), 163–172.

Jogiyanto, H. (2017). *Teori portofolio dan analisis investasi ed. 11*. BPFE.

Keown, A., & Piazza, J. (2002). *Financial management : principles and applications*. Prentice Hall.

Mäkeläinen, E. (1998). *Economic value added as a management tool*. Universitas Economica Helsingiensis.

Meutia Dewi. (2017). Penilaian Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan dengan Menggunakan Metode EVA (Economic Value Added) (Studi Kasus pada PT. Krakatau Steel Tbk Periode 2012-2016). *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Keuangan Unsam*, *6*(1), 648–659.

Nugroho, M. (2018). The Effect of Economic Value Added (EVA), Market Value Added (MVA), Refined Economic Value Added (REVA) on Stock Prices and Returns Stock at Manufacturing Industries Who Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). *Archives of Business Research*, *6*(12).

Octaviany, W., Prihatni, R., & Muliasari, I. (2020). Pengaruh Economic Value Added, Market Value Added, Likuiditas, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Harga Saham. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Perpajakan Dan Auditing*, *1*(2), 89–108.

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). (2015). *Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 17/POJK.04/2015 Tentang Penerbitan Dan Persyaratan Efek Syariah Berupa Saham Oleh Emiten Syariah Atau Perusahaan Publik Syariah*. OJK Web. https://www.ojk.go.id/id/kanal/syariah/regulasi/peraturan-ojk-terkait-syariah/Documents/Pages/POJK-Nomor-17POJK042015-Penerbitan-Persyaratan-Efek-Syariah-Berupa-Saham-oleh-Emiten-Syariah/pojk17042015-penerbitan-persyaratan-efek-syariah-berupa-saham-emiten

Sa'adah, M. (2019). Analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi abnormal return saham pada perusahan LQ45 yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Widyagama Malang*.

Sari, M. I., & Wijayantini, B. (2018). Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan dengan EVA dan MVA. *Benefit: Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, *3*(1), 68.

Sartono, R. A., & Setiawan, K. (1999). Adakah Pengaruh "EVA" Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dan Kemakmuran Pemegang Saham Pada Perusahaan Publik? *Jural Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Indonesia*, *14*(4), 1976–1993.

Sjarief, J., & Wirjolukito, A. (2004). Pengaruh economic value added dan faktor lainya terhadap harga pasar saham. *Media Riset Akuntansi, Audiiting Dan Informasi*, *4*(1), 43–60.

Srihardianti, M., Mustafid, & Prahutama, A. (2016). Panel Data Regression Method for Forecasting Energy Consumption in Indonesia. *Jurnal Gaussian*, *5*(3), 475–485.

Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatiff, Kombinasi, dan R&D* (3rd ed.). Alfabeta.

Supriyanto, & Lestari, W. (2015). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Menggunakan Metode Economic Value Added Pada PT. Bank Mandiri (PERSERO), Tbk. *Jurnal Bisnis Administrasi*, *04*(01), 53–61.

Syariah, I. (2022). *Produk Syariah*. IDX Website. https://www.idx.co.id/idx-syariah/produk-syariah

Talumantak, R. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Economic Value Added dan kinerja keuangan berbasis Akuntansi Terhadap Abnormal Returns Saham pada Perusahaan Kategori Kompas 100 Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Panorama Nusantara*, *Vol. 11*(No.2).

Tamba, A. (2016). *Analisis kinerja keuangan dengan menggunakan EVA dan MVA pada bank BUMN yang go public* (Vol. 16, Issue 2). Hasanunddin.

Winarto, J. (2005). Penilaian kinerja Keuangan perusahaan dengan menggunakan metode market value added (MVA). *Jurnal Manajemen Maranatha*, *4*(2), 1–9.