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INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS ON STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES STOCK PRICES

By
Haris Roseno[1], Sufyati HS[2], Mahjus Ekananda Sitompul[3]
[1]Postgraduate program, Indonesia Open University,Indonesia
[2]Faculty of Economics and Business, Jakarta Veterans National Development University, Indonesia
[3]Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia
Email: [1]haris.roseno@gmail.com, [2]sufyati@upnvj.ac.id, [3]mahyusekananda@gmail.com

Article Info	ABSTRACT
	Stocks are proof of ownership with their value determining the amount of control over a company. Shares are securities aimed at obtaining fresh funds from investors, for investor's stocks are investments that provide ownership rights. Share prices are determined by demand and supply made by investors. However, investors before making transactions on the stock exchange will conduct an analysis involving external and internal factors. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of external and internal factors on the stocks prices of state-owned enterprises which are majority owned by the state and of course get privileges and full support from the government. This study uses panel data which aims to analyze the influence of external and internal factors on the stock prices of 14 State-Owned Enterprises listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2020. Using the multiple regression analysis method with the fixed effect model as the selected model, the results show that factors Externally, namely Indonesia's trade balance and the exchange rate, it has a significant negative effect, while internal factors, consisting of the current ratio and debt to equity ratio, also have a significant negative effect on SOE stock prices. *This is an open access article under the *

Corresponding Author:
Haris Roseno,
Master of Management Curriculum in the Field of Financial Management Interest,
Indonesia Open University,
Jl. Ahmad Yani No. 43 (By pass) Kel. Utan Kayu, Kec. Matraman, Jakarta Timur
Email: haris.roseno@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Stock is defined as a means of investing where the holder is the owner of the company in accordance with the portion of ownership. Tandelilin (2016) explains stocks from the perspective of companies and investors. For companies, shares are securities intended to obtain fresh funds from investors, while from an investor's perspective, shares are investments that provide ownership rights, dividends, and price differences in the form of capital gains/losses. State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) are companies whose share ownership is majority owned by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Thus, BUMN has an advantage in the opportunity to increase its business to drive the economy through the provision of goods, services, infrastructure, increased employment, and others, which is interpreted as a privilege from the government for BUMN where the government through its policies guarantees business continuity from BUMN, so that it is able to gain the trust of investors. Diharja and Rossieta (2014) explain that investors give full trust to state-owned companies due to broad market access and are owned by the state.

Furthermore, ownership which is majority controlled by the government is believed to be able to encourage the performance of BUMN to get better. This is in accordance with the explanation of Mrad and Hallara (2012) that there is an increase in the performance of a majority share ownership of above 50% in a company. The same thing was

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conveyed by Wahyudi and Pasweti (2006) who stated that there was a relationship between ownership structure on performance and the way the company achieved its goals. This will certainly have an impact on the company's profitability and affect the stock price. SOEs that have gone public, the price of their shares will be determined by the strength of the demand and supply of shares on the stock exchange, namely from buying and selling actions carried out by investors. The more requests to make purchases of the share price of a BUMN issuer will make the share price rise and vice versa.

However, investors certainly do an analysis before making transactions on the stock exchange. Tandelilin (2016) explains that one of the analyzes used by investors is fundamental analysis by conducting a top down analysis starting from macro conditions in the form of external factors such as the trade balance, inflation rate, exchange rate, gross domestic product, and so on. then the condition of the industrial environment in the form of similar or other industries that can be used as a comparison, the last is the internal condition of the company which will be assessed in the form of financial performance which is reflected in financial ratios including the current ratio, debt to equity ratio and net profit margin. Further analysis needs to be carried out on BUMN shares whose majority ownership is controlled by the government by considering existing external and internal factors. Ekananda (2017) explains that macroeconomic conditions such as rising inflation have an impact on the value of exports and imports through increasing interest rates and appreciation of the Rupiah. This certainly has an impact on the fundamental analysis used by investors in making requests and offers of shares. Faustina (2013) states that internal factors in the form of financial performance, namely the debt to equity ratio and earnings per share as well as external factors, namely Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and exchange rates affect stock prices.

During period 2015-2020 both external factors and internal factors condition are very dynamic, the occurrence of the covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 had an impact which resulted in the global economy being heavily affected which resulted in a decrease in economic growth in several countries in the world except Indonesia. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) noted that Indonesia experienced the deepest trade balance deficit on an annual basis in 2018 of US$ 8.6 million, then April 2019 again recorded the largest deficit at US$ 2.5 billion. Hogan et al (1991) stated that the existence of a trade balance deficit had a negative effect on interest rates due to intervention by the Fed, which had an impact on the demand for and supply of shares by investors. The inflation rate in Indonesia during the 2015-2020 period tends to be relatively stable in the range of 1% - 5%. Sutawijaya and Zulfahmi (2012) explain that low and stable inflation will benefit entrepreneurs, drive investment and ultimately trigger economic growth. Kewal (2012) associates inflation with an increase in demand for goods and services that exceeds the capacity offered, causing price increases which have an impact on increasing production costs and reducing profits for companies. This will have an impact on reducing the dividends that the company can distribute to investors. The exchange rate is an integral part of a country's economic indicators, because exchange rates are unstable depending on demand and supply in the foreign exchange market. Kewal (2012), explains that a weakening of the Rupiah will be able to increase exports which will have an impact on increasing company cash flows, increasing profits and increasing stock prices. Internal factors include performance indicators consisting of financial ratios, namely the ratio of liquidity, solvency, and profitability throughout the 2015-2020 period, the profit of each BUMN also fluctuated. Siregar (2014) in his research concluded that stock prices are influenced by one of them by financial performance. Tandelilin (2016) explains that the company's performance which is reflected in its financial performance is part of the fundamental analysis of investors which can affect stock prices.

Based on this, it will be very interesting and necessary to know to what extent SOEs with government support through majority share ownership, policies, control, and other privileges are able to gain the trust of investors, which then has an impact on SOE share prices, so further analysis is needed. related to the influence of external and internal factors on the price of SOEs shares.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is quantitative correlation research that is testing the influence of independent variables, namely external factors consisting of the trade balance, exchange rate, inflation, and internal factors, namely the current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, and net profit margin on the stock prices as the dependent variable. The data used is secondary data obtained from other sources as data providers, namely the Ministry of Trade, Central Statistics Agency, Bank Indonesia, yahoo finance, and BUMN financial reports with the data period used being quarterly from 2015 to 2020 and processed using software STATA 17. The population is 22 SOEs listed on the IDX with the sampling method used is purposive sampling with the following consideration: (1) BUMN with the majority percentage of share ownership controlled by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia during the observation period; (2) SOEs that have been listed since the observation period and are not delisted until the end of the observation period; (3) SOEs with published financial data during the observation period (2015-2020). So that 14 samples of SOEs are obtained.

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The research data used is panel data because it combines time series data with cross-section data with the regression model used is a multiple regression model with a significance level (α) of 5%. the equation in the multiple regression model is written as follows:

$$SHM_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 NPI_{it} + \beta_2 INF_{it} + \beta_3 KURS_{it} + \beta_4 CR_{it} + \beta_5 DER_5 + \beta_6 NPM_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \dots\dots\dots\dots(1)$$

where: SHM is SOE's share; β_0 is intersep; β1, β2, β3, β4, β5, β6 are regression coefficient (slope); NPI is Indonesia trade balance; INF is inflation rate; KURS is exchange rate; CR is current ratio; DER is debt to equity ratio; NPM is net profit margin rate; and ε is error terms.

The panel estimation method consists of the common effect model (CEM), fixed effect model (FEM), and random effect model (REM). Several tests are needed to determine the best model consisting of the Chow test to choose between the common effect or fixed effect model, if the probability is less than 0.05, then FEM is selected and vice versa. The Hausman test to choose between the fixed effect or random effect model, if the probability is greater than 0.05, REM is selected and vice versa. The last is the Lagrange Multiplier test to choose between the common effect or random effect model if the probability is greater than 0.05, then CEM is used.

Classical assumption testing is carried out on the selected model from the model test that has been done previously. The classical assumption test in this study consists of the heteroscedasticity test, which is to ensure that all residuals or errors have the same variance (homoscedasticity) so that a BLUE model is achieved. One of the heteroscedasticity tests is the wald test, which compares the probability value with the significance level (α = 5%), of the prob value. < 5% then the "model" has heteroscedastic symptoms, but if the probability is >5% then the model is free from heteroscedastic symptoms. The next is the multicollinearity test which aims to determine whether there is a relationship between independent variables in research that has more than one variable. The analysis used is if the correlation value between independent variables is less than 0.85 then the model is free from multicollinearity (Basuki, 2019).

The F-test aims to determine the feasibility of the model in explaining the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. R-squared shows how strongly the variables influence each other. The t-test is to see the relationship between the influences of individual variables

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Results

The object of research is the stock price of SOEs listed on the IDX. Based on the criteria for determining the sampling, then obtained 14 SOEs used in the study. The period used is quarterly during the 2015-2020 research period. Thus, the number of observations obtained is 336 data. Descriptive analysis was carried out on the independent and dependent variables shown in table 1:

Table 1. Descriptive statistic

Variable	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Shm (Rp/lbr)	3298.971	2795.714	213	14366.67
npi (billion US$)	.242	1.042	-1.67	2.77
inf (%)	.241	.17	-.14	.56
kurs (Rp/$)	13841.793	587.067	12804.48	14997.07
cr	1.26	1.143	.12	12.5
der	.574	3.939	-67.7	10.22
npm	7.828	14.776	-163.71	27.66

Sources: STATA 17 output, processed

The maximum (Max) of the stock price is Rp. 14,366 which is the stock price of SMGR in the 1st quarter of 2015, while the minimum (Min) of the stock price of Rp. 213 is the share price of KRAS in the 2nd quarter of 2020. The average value (Mean) of BUMN stock prices is Rp. 3,299. Maximum Indonesia's trade balance (Max) is US$ 2.7M which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2020 and the minimum (Min) is minus US$ 1.6M which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2018 and the average (Mean) Indonesia's trade balance for the 2015 to 2020 range is US$ 0.242 billion. Indonesia's inflation rate during the 2015-2020 period was the highest (Max) 0.56%, the lowest (Min) -0.14%, with an average (Mean) of 0.24%. the maximum value (Max) of the Rupiah exchange rate per US Dollar is Rp. 14,997, while the lowest exchange rate (Min) reached Rp. 12,804 with an average (Mean) of Rp. 13,841.79.

The highest current ratio (Max) is 12.5 with the lowest value (Min) 0.12 and the average (Mean) is 1.26. The maximum CR value in this study during the 2015-2020 period was obtained by PT Semen Baturaja (SMBR) in the third quarter of 2015, while PT Garuda Indonesia (GIAA) obtained the lowest CR value in the fourth quarter of 2020 during the 2015-2020 period. The largest Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) (Max) is 10.2, and the smallest value (Min) is

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minus 67.7 with a mean (Mean) of 0.57. The largest and smallest DER values during the 2015-2020 period were owned by PT. Garuda Indonesia (GIAA), which is for the largest value in the first quarter of 2020 and the smallest value in the third quarter of 2020. the average value (Mean) of the net profit margin is 7.83 with the largest value of 27.66 owned by PT. Semen Baturaja (SMBR) in the second quarter of 2015, while the smallest value (Min) -163.71 is owned by PT. Garuda Indonesia (GIAA) in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Determining the best model to be used in the regression equation in this study through the following tests: (1) The Chow test aims to choose the best model between the common effect model and the fixed effect model. The decision to reject or fail to reject H0 is to look at the probability values of Cross-section F and Cross-section Chi-square. If the Prob value < 0.05 then reject H0, meaning that the fixed effect model is more appropriate to be used in panel data regression equations. The result of the Chow test is, therefore, presented in the following table:

Table 2. Chow test results

R-squared	0.294	Number of obs	151
F-test	9.092	Prob > F	0.000

Source: STATA 17 output, processed

The test results in the table show the value of Prob > F is 0.000 (smaller than 0.05) so rejecting H0, thus the fixed effect model is more appropriate to use; (2) Hausman test aims to choose the best model between the fixed effect model and the random effect model. The decision criteria are to look at the probability value (Prob.) if the Prob value <0.05 then H0 is rejected, meaning that the equation model used is a fixed effect model. Meanwhile, if the Prob value > 0.05, it fails to reject H0, so the random effects model is more appropriate to be used as a panel data regression equation model. Hausman's test output is shown in the following table:

Table 3. Hausman test results

Chi-square test value	8.077
P-value	.044

Source: STATA 17 output

Based on the results of the Hausman test it is known that the P-value is 0.044, which means that it is smaller than the 5% significance level, then it accepts H0, and the selected model is the fixed effect. The next test is the classical assumption test. Based on the results of testing the selected model is the fixed effect model, the classical assumption test required is the multicollinearity test because the study uses more than one independent variable, so it is necessary to ensure that there is no correlation between independent variables and the heteroscedasticity test to ensure that all residuals or errors have the same variance. the same (homoscedasticity) so that a BLUE model is achieved. The result of the multicollinearity test is shown in the following table:

Table 4. multicollinearity test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
kurs	4.45	0.224522
inf	3.21	0.311638
cr	2.36	0.424290
npm	1.44	0.693279
npi	1.19	0.840523
der	1.04	0.964587
Mean VIF	2.28	

Based on table 4, it is known that there is no relationship between the independent variables as indicated by the VIF value <10. Thus, the model is free from multicollinearity. Meanwhile, the heteroscedasticity test is shown as follows:

Modified Wald test for groupwise heteroskedasticity
in fixed effect regression model
H0: sigma(i)^2 = sigma^2 for all i
chi2 (14) = 4149.56
Prob>chi2 = 0.0000

Based on these results it is known that the model is affected by heteroscedasticity problems as indicated by the Prob value <0.005. Thus, it needs to be overcome by using robust, so that the fixed effect model is obtained as follows:

Table 5. Fixed effect model

shm	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig

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npi	-436.307	90.025	-4.85	0	-613.431	-259.182	***
inf	-218.359	449.535	-0.49	.627	-1102.818	666.1	
kurs	-.609	.141	-4.32	0	-.887	-.332	***
cr	-153.779	41.002	-3.75	0	-234.45	-73.108	***
der	-12.317	4.478	-2.75	.006	-21.127	-3.507	***
npm	-3.757	4.872	-0.77	.441	-13.343	5.828	
BUMN : base 1	0	.	.	.	.	.	
2	4842.305	317.264	15.26	0	4218.088	5466.522	***
3	1290.209	255.933	5.04	0	786.661	1793.757	***
4	192.275	173.321	1.11	.268	-148.735	533.285	
5	4396.852	263.801	16.67	0	3877.823	4915.882	***
6	-1653.352	137.709	-12.01	0	-1924.295	-1382.409	***
7	3165.237	180.861	17.50	0	2809.392	3521.081	***
8	-1524.931	178.571	-8.54	0	-1876.269	-1173.592	***
9	807.854	193.902	4.17	0	426.352	1189.355	***
10	72.639	259.841	0.28	.78	-438.597	583.876	
11	7248.668	769.28	9.42	0	5735.11	8762.226	***
12	1847.666	156.471	11.81	0	1539.809	2155.523	***
13	274.701	149.357	1.84	.067	-19.158	568.56	*
14	-2.206	127.754	-0.02	.986	-253.562	249.15	
Constant	10625.134	1995.085	5.33	0	6699.805	14550.463	***

Mean dependent var	3298.971	SD dependent var	2795.714
R-squared	0.804	Number of obs	336
F-test	110.957	Prob > F	0.000
Akaike crit. (AIC)	5777.032	Bayesian crit. (BIC)	5853.374

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

based on table 5 it is known that the Prob > F value is less than 0.05 significance so that the accepted hypothesis is rejecting H0, meaning that the selected model is feasible to use in explaining the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Then the coefficient of determination of the selected model is with an R-squared value of 0.804, which means that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is 80.4%, while the remaining 19.6% is explained by other variables outside the regression model.

3.2 Results

The discussion for proving the first hypothesis can be explained as follows, namely that it is known that the trade balance with a p-value of 0.000 <0.05 means that Indonesia's trade balance influences BUMN stock prices at α = 5% supported by data, but with a negative coefficient value, it has the opposite effect on prices share. The value of the trade balance coefficient is minus 436.3, which means an increase in the trade balance of US$ 1 billion will reduce the share price by Rp. 436.3 and vice versa. An increase in the trade balance is reflected in an increasing surplus value or a decreasing deficit value and conversely a decrease in the trade balance will be reflected in a falling surplus value and an increasing deficit. Based on Mankiw's (2007) formulation regarding national income, it is known that the trade balance is reflected in the value of exports and Imports are part of the macro indicators that determine the value of

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national income, so they are also used in fundamental analysis as explained by Tandelilin (2016). Sun and Tong (2000) with the "policy signaling" hypothesis states that when the trade balance deficit increases, domestic company stock prices will increase due to government policies that prioritize the condition of domestic companies. Purba et al (2015) stated that high imports, which resulted in an increase in a country's trade deficit, received a positive response from investors due to the belief that companies in that country were very active, so they were able to give confidence and increase demand for shares. issued to increase the company's share price.

The discussion of the second hypothesis can be explained as follows, with a p-value of $0.627 > 0.05$. Inflation does not show a uniform impact on the share price of each state-owned company. Thus, the second hypothesis which states that the inflation rate has a negative effect on BUMN stock prices is not supported by the data. Thus, inflation has no effect on changes in BUMN share prices. These results are consistent with research conducted by Siregar and Barnor (2014), Subekti (2014). Inflation which is "a condition of increasing prices in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, weakening the value of currency, increasing the volume of money in circulation, increasing demand for goods and services without being matched by the amount of goods and services available, and so on. However, based on the results of this study, it is known that inflation is not able to affect the share price of BUMN. This is possible due to the trust (trust) from investors in the policy steps taken by the government in dealing with inflation so as not to significantly disrupt the strength of demand and supply for SOE shares in the financial market. As Hanim and Ragimun (2010) mention the factors that influence investment interest include institutional factors in the form of bureaucracy, regulations, and policies as well as legal certainty. These government policies are reflected in the strategic plan of the Ministry of BUMN for 2020-2024 through increasing the value of BUMN by conducting mergers and forming BUMN holdings. The benefits of the merger and formation of this BUMN holding are being able to increase business scale, improve the quality of financial performance both in terms of liquidity and solvency, cost efficiency and so on. This can give investors a sense of optimism, so that any changes in inflation conditions will not be followed by significant buying or selling of BUMN company shares.

The discussion for the third hypothesis can be explained with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, so the exchange rate influences BUMN stock prices at $\alpha = 5\%$ which is supported by the data, only with a negative coefficient value which means it has the opposite effect on stock prices. The coefficient value of minus 0.61 means that a weakening of each Rupiah against the US Dollar will be able to strengthen the share price of BUMN by Rp. 0.61 and vice versa. These results are in line with Kewal (2012), Barnour (2014), Kumalo (2013), Situngkir and Batu (2020). The strength of supply and demand for the Rupiah determines the stability of the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar. The weakening of the Rupiah was due to the high demand for US Dollars, and vice versa. The condition of the weakening of the Rupiah against the US Dollar resulted in the price of domestic export commodities being relatively cheaper than foreign products, thereby increasing export volume which in turn resulted in a surplus in the trade balance. This will be able to get positive sentiment from market players to invest domestically in various selected stocks, including BUMN shares. The weakening of the Rupiah is also an opportunity to invest in stocks and Danareksa, because if the weakening of the exchange rate is also followed by a decline in the JCI, then it is the right time to buy shares when the price drops and sell them back when the exchange rate strengthens again, and the share price is corrected. When viewed during the 2015-2020 period, the Rupiah exchange rate against the US Dollar generally experienced a weakening against the US Dollar. 2006) mentioned that investors' opinions, moods, and forecasts are some of the causes of the ups and downs of stock prices. Conversely, if there is a strengthening of the Rupiah against the US Dollar, it means that the demand for Rupiah is very high, so that it has the potential to increase imports. The increasing value of imports has an impact on increasing Indonesia's trade balance deficit, affecting the economy which ultimately influences the investment climate in the country, so that it can reduce demand for BUMN shares.

The discussion of the fourth hypothesis can be explained as follows, namely with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, the current ratio influences BUMN stock prices at $\alpha = 5\%$ which is supported by the data, but with a negative coefficient value of minus 153.78 the effect is opposite to BUMN stock prices. An increase in the current ratio of 1 will reduce the share price of SOEs by IDR 153.78 and vice versa. This result is in line with Fadli's research (2020) that the current ratio value as an indicator of excellent liquidity does not necessarily give investors confidence to be able to increase demand for BUMN shares. This is due to the large current ratio value which can be interpreted as a lack of optimal management of current assets, especially cash and cash equivalents, so that it is more indicative of idle cash, of course this will be viewed negatively by investors to buy or continue to hold shares so that it ultimately has an impact on stock prices. SOE concerned. This is also explained by Asnawi (2017) that a large current ratio value provides two interpretations between liquid and mismanagement, a large ratio not only indicates a liquid condition but can also indicate idle funds and a small ratio does not necessarily indicate a company in illiquid condition. Faerber (2008) states that sometimes companies have a current ratio value of less than 1, but have very good quality receivables so that they can be converted into cash. Based on this point of view, investors remain optimistic, so that BUMN with a low current ratio, even though they still get a high share price.

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The discussion for the fifth hypothesis can be explained as follows, namely with a p-value of 0.006 <0.05, the debt-to-equity ratio has an effect on BUMN stock prices at $\alpha = 5\%$ which is supported by data, but with a negative coefficient value of 12.32, it has the opposite effect on BUMN stock prices. Thus, every increase in the debt-to-equity ratio of 1 will reduce the share price of BUMN by Rp. 12.32 and vice versa. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Wild, Subramanyam and Halsey (2005), Mulyono (2015), Arifin and Agustami (2016). Webster (2004) stated that companies with high leverage rates are prone to decline compared to companies with lower debt-to-equity ratios. The debt-to-equity ratio as an indicator that shows how much a company uses long-term debt to finance its operational activities is a consideration for investors in making investments. Investors believe that the debt-to-equity ratio is able to provide an overview of the condition of a company in managing finances, especially the use of long-term debt, the higher the value of the debt to equity ratio, which means the high dependence on long-term debt will reduce the demand for shares so that it can lower stock prices.

The discussion of the sixth hypothesis can be explained as follows, with a p-value of 0.441 > 0.05. The net profit margin does not show a uniform impact on the share price of BUMN, so the data does not support the sixth hypothesis which states that the net profit margin has a positive effect on the share price of BUMN. This result is in line with the research of Diana (2017) and Fadli (2020). Net profit margin is a ratio that shows how much a company's ability to generate profits and the amount of profitability will be an attraction for investors to be able to raise stock prices. However, based on the results of this study, the profit reflected by the net profit margin cannot affect the stock price, the high profit achieved does not increase the stock price and vice versa. there is a need for further analysis by investors of the company's performance as reflected through the net profit margin. Signaling theory states that management will try to display good financial performance in order to attract investors and provide benefits to the company, one of which is an increase in stock prices. Thus, investors need to pay close attention to the financial statements presented by the company, because a large net profit margin does not always give an indication that the company has generated high profits, because it could happen that behind a high net profit margin value there is a reduced or not displayed expense value. thereby generating greater profits. As Rogers (2009) explains, in analyzing the financial statements of companies going public, it must be done carefully because it might be very different from what is presented with actual conditions. This ultimately makes the value of the net profit margin has no effect on investment decisions which can affect stock prices.

4. CONCLUSION

External factors, namely Indonesia's Trade Balance and exchange rate during the 2015-2020 observation year could influences SOE stock prices in the opposite direction. Inflation did not show a uniform impact, so inflation does not affect the interest of investors to make requests or offers for SOE shares, so that it does not affect the price of SOE shares. Internal factors, namely the current ratio and debt to equity ratio, influence SOE stock prices in the opposite direction. Meanwhile net profit margin does not show a uniform impact on SOE share prices, so it does not affect SOE share prices. Investors are still cautious and need to carry out a more in-depth analysis of the company's finances because a large net profit margin is not always synonymous with high profits.

Investors need to carry out an appropriate economic analysis by also considering existing government policies regarding changes in macro conditions, namely the trade balance. Appropriate and concrete steps are needed by both BUMN management and investors to deal with various possible inflation conditions that may have an impact on the company's operational activities as well as in the framework of making the right investment decisions. Monetary authorities must be able to make macro policies that can anticipate significant exchange rate changes to maintain the stability of the national economy, because if not, it will have a negative impact on the economy as a whole. related to the financial ratios presented by the company, has implications for investors to carry out a comprehensive analysis in order to obtain the real financial conditions of BUMN companies, especially related to the value of the current ratio and debt to equity ratio.

For further research in the future, it is necessary to conduct research that is focused on certain cluster SOEs, so that analysis and comparison can be carried out in each cluster. In addition, it is also necessary to add other independent variables such as Earning Per Share, Dividend Per Share, or Return on Assets to obtain further information on the impact on SOE stock prices.

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