



Pusat Pengajian Ekonomi,  
Kewangan dan Perbankan  
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND BANKING  
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**BOOKLET**

# INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH DISSEMINATION FORUM 2022

Tuesday, 8th February 2022

<https://ipief.umy.ac.id/irdf2022/>



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## Welcoming Speech Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Assalamualaikum Wrt. Wb and greetings

First and foremost, praise to Allah SWT who has been giving us His Mercies and Blessing so that we are still in the best of Iman and Health. Shalawat and Salam may always be delivered to Prophet Muhammad SAW and his companions. On the behalf of the committee of International Research Dissemination Forum (IRDF) 2022, we would express deep gratitude and appreciation to School of Economics, Banking and Finance (SEBF) Universiti Utara Malaysia. In addition, deep thanks go to presenters, and participants from various countries.

Indeed, this forum is needed as international intellectual forum for exchanging ideas and information among researchers, academicians, practitioners, and students. Some issues related to economics, banking, and finance are presented by some invited presenters which are expected becoming resource material in promoting policies and further economic regulation, particularly in the midst of pandemic covid-19.

The collaboration between Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and Universiti Utara Malaysia are becoming more strengthened and strategic. International collaboration, such as students and staff mobility programs are importantly promoted so that it will not only upgrade the necessary skills and experience, but also promote the research-based policies, specifically in tackling problems in Indonesia and Malaysia. Finally, this collaborations could boost the impacts towards society at large referring to the output resulted from intensive academic forum and discussion.

Hopefully, this forum could be extended and re-organized with more various presenters, participants, and areas of discussion.

Best wishes and thank you.

Dr. Dimas Bagus Wiranatakusuma

Coordinator, Committee of IRDF 2022



## Welcoming Speech

Assalamualaikum wbt and greetings

Dear distinguished guests, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen.

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the International Research Dissemination Forum (IRDF) 2022.

This forum is one of the initiatives taken by School of Economics, Finance and Banking, Universiti Utara Malaysia (SEFB, UUM) and Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (FEB, UMY) to strengthen our existing collaboration. We believe it is time for this collaboration to continue in other platforms, after successfully implementing a mobility programme for academics and students.

Both Malaysia and Indonesia have been dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic since 2020, which has had substantial economic and social impacts. Malaysia suffered from the worst recession in the last twenty years as a result of triple shocks involving the pandemic's immediate health effects, the economic impact of domestic movement control, and the impact of a synchronised global recession on Malaysia's tradeable sectors. While Indonesia, as the largest economy in Southeast Asia, confronts numerous challenges, including poverty reduction and employment creation. Furthermore, the COVID-19 epidemic has posed significant challenges to Indonesia's development objectives. Despite the significant risks and uncertainty, the governments of both countries continue to seek fundamental reforms that will promote strong, resilient, and inclusive growth.

Therefore, this forum theme “Current Issues in Economics, Banking and Finance: Empirical Fact and Policies Recommendation” is not just significant and relevant but it is coming at the time when both countries are struggling to come up with strategies and plans for recovery.

Hopefully, this forum will bring together all scholars, academicians, practitioners and students to exchange information and knowledge regarding economics, finance and banking issues. Besides that, this forum will help to foster the diversity of opinions and explore ideas and relevant insight among the researchers through FEB and SEFB collaboration.

On this final note, I would like to express my hearty congratulations and sincere gratitude to the committee members for successfully organising this forum.

To all speakers and participants, thank you indeed for your support to IRDF 2022.

Best wishes and thank you.

Dr. Zalina Zainal

Head, Department of Economics & Agribusiness



## Committee Structure

### Patron

#### **Prof. Dr. Rizal Yaya**

Dean, Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB), Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

#### **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bakti Hasan Basri**

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Head, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB), Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

#### **Dr. Zalina Zainal**

Head, Department of Economics and Agribusiness, School of Economics, Finance, and Banking (SEFB), Universiti Utara Malaysia

### Committee

Program Coordinator: **Dr. Dimas Bagus Wiranatakusuma (FEB UMY)**

Program Coordinator: **Dr Aznita Samsi (SEFB UUM)**

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## Abstracts

### Does Individual Characteristics Matter on Online Financial Transaction in Muslim Countries?

Dyah Titis Kusuma Wardani  
Navi'ah Khusniati

Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Jl. Brawijaya (Lingkar Selatan), Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55183.

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#### Abstract

This study uses Global Findex 2017 microdata covering 4,066 respondents, targeted individuals in 8 countries which are members of the D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation is included in OIC countries. This study aims to investigate determinants of financial inclusion in country D- 8 in online financial transactions in terms of individual demand. The logistic regression method is used to analyze the effect of individual characteristics namely gender, education level, income level, and work status on financial inclusion in terms of online financial transactions. In this study also uses country variables to see the comparison of financial inclusion between D-8 member countries. Results show that: [1] There is no gender imbalance between men and women in the use of the internet or mobile phone to access formal finance, since it was indicated that, the women in gender variable was not significant; [2] Respondents with secondary education are 15.2% higher in the probability of accessing formal finance through the internet or mobile phone, while respondents with higher education are 35% more likely to have access to formal finance via the internet compared to respondents with primary education; [3] Respondents with lower middle and middle income have relatively no difference in probability compared to low income



respondents; [4] In country D-8 coverage, middle-income respondents have 7.8% higher chance and high- income respondents (the richest) are 9.4% higher chance of accessing formal financial services via the internet or mobile phone compared to low-income respondents; [5] Respondents who work 7-9.4% have higher chances compared to respondents who do not work to access formal financial services using the internet; [6] Financial access via the internet or mobile phone in Indonesia is relatively no different from respondents in Bangladesh. That also happened in Nigeria and Pakistan. Iranian respondents had 30.5% higher chance of accessing formal finance via the internet compared to Bangladeshi respondents. Malaysia is 16.5% higher and Turkey has 24% more access to formal services compared to Bangladeshi respondents. On the other hand, Egypt has 15.6% lower chance to access formal finance using the internet or mobile phone compared to Bangladeshi respondents. Therefore, it can be concluded that the probability of using the internet or mobile phone in accessing formal financial services is higher in countries with middle to upper income in D-8, namely Iran, Malaysia and Turkey.

Keywords: Formal finance; Online financial transaction, D-8 member countries



## **Innovation and Economic Growth: The Contribution of Institutional Quality and Foreign Direct Investment**

Dr Nguyen Tran Thai Ha  
Saigon University, Vietnam

### **Abstract**

Innovation is considered essential to improving competitiveness and efficiency, thereby promoting economic growth in both theory and practice. This study analyses the impacts of innovation, measured by the number of researchers, and the number of patents and trademarks, on economic growth. The results represent issues for consideration by policymakers dealing with sustainable economic growth. Besides the literature review, an empirical analysis was undertaken using the two-step system Generalized Method of Moments (GMM). Research data was collected through the World Bank's database, with participants from 69 developed and developing countries between 2006 and 2014. Empirical results show that innovation, together with national openness, foreign direct investment inflows, and government expenditure on education, have directly and positively influenced economic growth. In addition, the study found a positive intermediate role for institutional quality and the spill over effect of foreign direct investment in promoting the relationship between innovation and economic growth. This study suggests that policymakers should focus on improving research and development activities, strengthening economic integration, attracting foreign direct investment, and extensively reforming the institutional environment to facilitate economic development.

Keywords: Economic growth, Innovation, Institutional quality, Foreign direct investment, Government expenditure, Openness





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## Determinants of Co2 Carbon Emissions in ASEAN Countries

Prof. Dr. Imamudin Yuliadi

Dr. Dyah Titis Kusuma Wardani

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

### Abstract

The background of this research is the ASEAN region is a strategic area that is experiencing rapid economic growth supported by natural wealth, work ethic and a large population so that it is the target of foreign investors (PMA) and multinational companies. The implications of rapid economic growth through the entry of foreign investment (FDI) and local economic activities have an impact on environmental problems, namely the continued increase in the production of carbon gas emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) as an effect of industrialization activities in ASEAN countries which have an impact on the decline in the quality of life of the people and in the long term will also have an impact on the sustainability of the economic development of the ASEAN countries. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of economic growth on CO<sub>2</sub> carbon emissions in ASEAN. Analyzing the effect of population on CO<sub>2</sub> carbon emissions in ASEAN. Analyzing the effect of foreign investment (FDI) on CO<sub>2</sub> carbon gas emissions in ASEAN. Analyzing the effect of exports on CO<sub>2</sub> carbon emissions in ASEAN. Analyzing the effect of foreign debt on CO<sub>2</sub> carbon gas emissions. The research method applied in this research is to use panel data analysis which is a combination of time series and cross section data. The research period is from 2010 - 2019 in all 10 ASEAN member countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam, Timor Leste and the Philippines. Testing the data with the Chow test to determine the method of analysis is fixed effect or random effect. Testing the data with Hausmen's test to determine the method of analysis is fixed effect or common effect. Estimation of panel data regression results with t-test and coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>). The estimation results show that the variables of economic growth (GDP), population (POP), energy consumption and



exports have a positive and significant effect on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, the variables of foreign debt, foreign investment (FDI) and inflation have no effect on CO<sub>2</sub> carbon emissions in ASEAN countries. The conclusion of this research is that it is necessary to carry out an integrated policy to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> carbon emissions through the imposition of incentives for every activity that reduces the use of carbon fuels and encourage policies to use alternative fuels that are environmentally friendly.

Keywords : Carbon gas emission, Environment, Economics growth.



## **The Impact of Official Development Assistance on Agriculture Sector Growth of Pakistan in the Presence of Governance: A Nonlinear ARDL Approach**

Mr. Javeed Iqbal  
BZU Multan, Pakistan

### **Abstract**

The objective of the study is to find the effect of official Development Assistance (ODA) on Agriculture sector growth of Pakistan. The novelty of the research does by introducing governance indicators as interacting variables with official development assistance to see the jointly effect on growth. The study used pre-covid19 data from 1985-2019 to check the pure effect of ODA as post-covid19 of aid mostly goes in health sector of economy. To accomplish this purpose, study used nonlinear ARDL approach to find the relationships among the variables. The nonlinear ARDL results indicate that official development assistance effect agriculture growth asymmetrically. We also analyses the moderating effect of control of corruption and political stability on agriculture growth relationship found that interacting effect of control of corruption significant positive effect on agriculture growth both in short and long run. While individual effect of corruption is significant negative effect on growth. The interacting effect of political stability individually and jointly have found statistically insignificant. The results of control variables Inflation and population growth have statistically in significant in the long run while in the short run population growth has significantly positively effect on agriculture sector growth. The findings of the study give policy recommendation related to positive and negative changes of official development assistance that appear to have a valuable impact on growth of agriculture sector of Pakistan decisions.



## **Community-Based Healthy-Ecotourism Destination with Leisure Participation Towards Wellbeing**

Diah Setyawati Dewanti

Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

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### **Abstract**

Establishing protected areas constitutes for the conservation of marine-coastal and cultural-city encompass complex management challenges for the long-term sustainability of these landscapes. These research has main objective as to develop the digital marketing for Community Based Healthy-Ecotourism (CBHE) destination of Yogyakarta provinces with leisure participation towards Well-Being. Two big concepts have been integrated in this research, Community-based Healthy-Ecotourism and Leisure participation towards Well-Being. Community-based Ecotourism has been promoted and widely adopted as an approach to conservation initiatives with contribute to the community with wellbeing. Healthy-ecotourism are fusion to protect the environment from climate change impact and crises effect of tourist industry from the Covid 19 pandemic. Leisure allows people escaping from environmental perception and satisfy the sense of achievement and performance at work. Two perspectives from the supply and demand from economic tourism has been achieved in this research. The environments perspective as the supply need to balanced, protect and conserve the natural resources to achieve sustainability. The leisure participation and wellbeing concept could be part of the demand side from consumers in tourist industry. The research use



quantitative research method and has been carried out in Gunung Kidul district and collect 294 questionnaires. The tourist destination which include into ecotourism activities measures with a 4A assessment (Attraction, Amenity, Accessibility, Anciliary) and the capability of implementation of health protocols for Covid 19. During the first step, the implementation of CBHE is measured by the weights of human wellbeing impacted from the tourist destination. In this phase, is also measure the leisure participation, environmental perception and wellbeing achieved by the visitors of healthy-ecotourism destination. This research divide three level of wellbeing, namely low level, medium level and high level. It is define based on minimum and maximum including the mean. The wellbeing measured 16 questions adopted from the Oxford Wellbeing questionnaire. It has been collected 294 tourists in Gunung Kidul regency with reliability as Cronbach alpha equal to 0.81 and VIF less than 10 (no multicollinearity). Based on the analysis, the wellbeing level of tourist after having recreation is in high level (56.1%) and medium level (39.8%). The bivariate wellbeing level has correlation to amenity, anciliary, sustainable, environment participation to nature and leisure participation with CC in moderate level. The result of path analysis, the wellbeing of tourist could be identified by the leisure indexed, which are total anciliary, sustainability of the natural ecosystem and amenity.



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## Listening to the Voices of Undergraduate Students: Exploring Astin's Theory of Student Involvement During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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### Abstract

Involvement in both academic and extracurricular activities is critical for students' holistic personal development at university. The objective of this study is to see how the COVID-19 epidemic has affected students' involvement both inside and outside of the classroom. Student involvement theory by Astin (1991) was used to describe student involvement struggles during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data for this study was gathered through an in-depth qualitative interview. The most pressing concerns among students were a loss of social connection, living conditions unsuitable for home office activities, which included inadequate data bandwidth,



and a general lack of excitement and attention. Our students have been experiencing anxiety and tension since the COVID-19 epidemic, according to the findings of this study. Students claimed that their personalities had changed, and that they had been engaged in face-to-face classes but had become passive in online learning programmes. As a result, the institution must ensure that students have a reliable system in place for communicating with lecturers, club advisors, administrators, classmates, and peers.

Keywords: COVID-19, Student involvement, Inside classroom, Outside classroom, Astin's theory



## Constructing Islamic Banking Resilience Index in Indonesia

Dr. Dimas Bagus Wiranatakusuma  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

### Abstract

Islamic banking plays critical roles in providing many essential economic functions and services to the entire financial system and the overall economy. Thus, a strong and the resilience of Islamic banking is the foundation and pre-condition for achieving sustainable economic growth, given that banks are at the centre of the credit intermediation process between savers and investors. One of the main causes of past financial crisis was that the banking sector had built up excessive both on-and-off balance sheet leverage. To address such financial crisis, the resilience of Islamic banking needs to be developed. Therefore, this paper searches the level of resilience of Islamic banking by building the Islamic Banking Resilience Index (IBRI). The level of resilience is analyzed through the construction of the composite index. The composite is compiled on the basis of several single variables index. Its construction follows an ideal sequence of five steps: theoretical framework, data selection, normalization, weighting and aggregation, and visualization of the result. Twelve variables are used to construct the composite index by using monthly data since January 2010 until December 2016. The composite index is able to figure out the resilience level of Islamic banking in Indonesia over periods of observation. At the resilience level, Islamic banking is able to deal with shocks and stresses, while keep providing financial services. The level of resilience is capable of preserving the elements of banking sector not failing from both crash and stagnation phase. Therefore, construction of IBRI is important as surveillance tools and underlying reason for further policy response and implementation. The composite index, represented by IBRI, is able to show the level of resilience of Islamic banking in Indonesia. The paper finally suggests that the resilience of Islamic banking requires a solid capital and liquidity management in order to provide a stronger ability in absorbing shocks and promoting financial services.





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Keyword : Islamic Banking, Resilience, Composite Index, Indonesia.

## A Micro Islamic Social Capital for Micro Entrepreneur: An ABCD Method

Mrs. Yuli Utami  
Department of Economics  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

### Abstract

This study aims to examine an economically productive community in the group of the Kridha Wanita (Women)-Jogoragan Community, D.I. Yogyakarta. This group is an economic group managing household waste as social capital, which has just left Arisan (social revolving fund) contains usury. By using the Asset Based Community Development method, the researcher participates in analyzing and helping the community as well to have high literacy comply with Islamic transactions; and strengthening their operational activities by using cash waqf savings as a source of enduring capital for micro-businesses in Jogoragan. This study found a model of social capital operation with the following patterns: 1) Savings from the sale of household waste are used as cash waqf for an eternal capital; 2) Transfer the savings from interest-based Arisan into Sharia-based microfinance institutions; 3) Mosque is the base venue for strengthening the literacy and the application of Sharia and management system as well as Islamic social fundraising (ZISWAF); 4) Infaq, Sadaqah, and Zakah disbursed for Amil are used for Qardhul Hasan financing source, while profit from the sale and venture transactions used to boost the amount of cash waqf. The combination of Islamic revolving fund and cash waqf would be supporting the development of the micro-enterprises of members, and contribute a multiplier effect in the community group as well.

**Keywords:** Cash Waqf, Islamic Social Capital, ZISWAF, Revolving Fund, ABCD Method



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## Is Bitcoin a Better Portfolio Diversifier Than Gold? A Copula and Sectoral Analysis for China

Prof. Wing Keung Wong  
Asia University, Taiwan

### Abstract

This paper aims to compare Bitcoin and gold in Chinese portfolios with daily data over the 2010-2020 period. We propose a new development of copula-based joint distribution function of returns in order to simulate the Value-at-Risk and expected shortfall of portfolios including Bitcoin (or gold) and those without Bitcoin (or gold). The stochastic method is also used to compare the return distributions of the two types of portfolios. Empirical results show that gold remains a safe haven asset that reduces the potential amount of loss while Bitcoin is better than gold in the return improvement. The stochastic dominance results further show that risk-averse investors would prefer portfolios diversified by gold to those diversified by Bitcoin. Based on these findings, we conclude that Bitcoin is more suitable to risk-seeking investors because including Bitcoin improves the return but also increases the risk of loss. On the other hand, gold is more suitable to risk-averse investors because gold helps decrease the risk of loss without a significant increase in the return. This result is found to be robust to the time, frequency and currency effects.

**Keywords:** Bitcoin; Gold; Sectoral stocks; Bonds; Copula; Value-at-Risk; Expected shortfall; Stochastic dominance

JEL classification: G11



## The Economic Policy Uncertainty and its Effect on Sustainable Investment

Mr. Susilo Nur Aji Cokro Darsono  
Asia University, Taiwan

### Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of economic policy uncertainty (EPU), gold prices, oil prices and bitcoin prices on sustainable investment returns. This study uses panel data in the form of market price from 12 countries that have Sustainable Stock Exchanges. Quantitative research design will be used in this research. The data collection method uses secondary data obtained from the Thomson Reuters DataStream for stock data, economic policy uncertainty data from the EPU database and the World Bank database for macroeconomic data collection. This study investigates the impact of EPU on stock market returns by using panel autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) to see the long-term cointegration and short-term effect. The results of the autoregressive distributed lag regression indicate that in the long term, EPU has negative and significant effect. While gold, oil and bitcoin have positive and significant impact on the sustainable stock market returns. However, in the short-term, bitcoin and oil have positive and significant impact on sustainable market returns. This empirical finding indicates that the rise of economic policy uncertainty of each country in the long term will decrease the sustainable stock market returns. Thus, it is recommended that the policymakers in these 12 countries should focus on the stability of economic policy to reduce the negative effect of EPU on stock market returns in the long-run. Further, for the sustainable stock market investors, it highly recommends to have attention on the volatility of bitcoin and oil price in the short-run.

Keywords: Sustainable Investment, Economic Policy Uncertainty (EPU), Bitcoin, Panel ARDL



## The Black-Litterman Model in Central Bank Practice: Study for Turkish Central Bank

Dr. Kamola Bayram  
KTO Karatay University, Konya, TURKEY

### Abstract

The Modern Portfolio Theory is based on Markowitz's Mean-Variance portfolio optimization. The Black-Litterman Model uses a Bayesian approach that combines experts' views about assets involved in optimization with equilibrium returns implied by market capitalization weights, and as a result, we get expected returns which can be put in Mean Variance optimization. After the global financial crisis 2007-2009 emerging countries' central banks started to restructure their international reserves. During the crisis, gold outperformed other assets by 42% and thus explicitly demonstrated its feature as a safe-haven asset. Therefore, including gold in the investment portfolio helps to survive economic turbulence with less harm. However, the question of what percentage of the portfolio should be allocated to gold to avoid the above-mentioned problem remains unanswered. In this paper using the Black-Litterman model, we consider this problem in the case of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey.

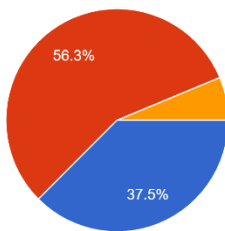
Keywords: Portfolio Allocation, Black-Litterman Model, Gold, Turkey



## Feedback – International Research Dissemination Program 2022

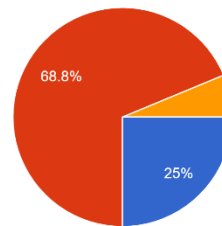
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The topics covered were relevant for me



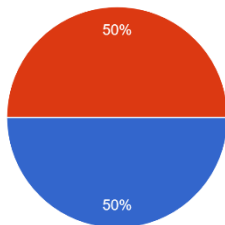
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

The materials which have been presented were useful



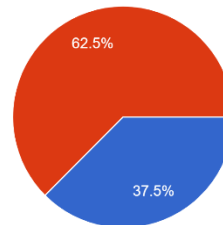
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

The content was organized and easy to be followed



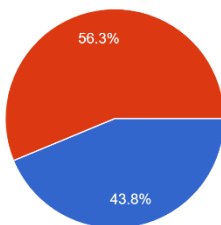
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

This dissemination forum experience will be useful in my work



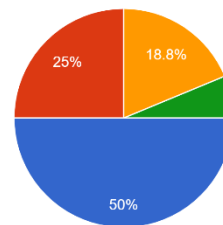
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

The objectives of the dissemination forum experience were clearly defined



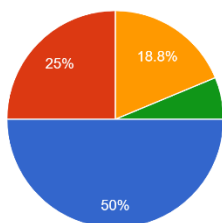
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

Participation and interaction were encouraged



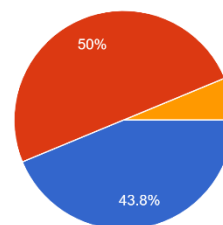
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

Participation and interaction were encouraged



- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied

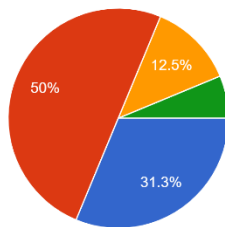
The speaker was knowledgeable about the topics



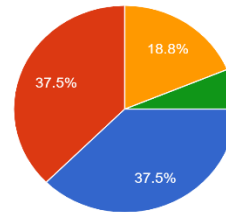
- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Quite Satisfied
- Less Satisfied
- Not Satisfied
- Extremely Dissatisfied



The speaker have had well preparation



The time allocation for each session were sufficient



### Which speaker do you prefer the most?

- DR Dyah Titis
- Forget the name.
- Dr. Dyah Titis Kusuma Wardani
- All from UMY
- Dr. Dimas Bagus W.
- All
- Dr. Nguyen Tran Thai Ha
- Dr. Diyah Titis Kusuma Wardhani
- Good
- SECOND SPEAKER
- Dimas B. Wiranatakusuma
- Dr. Dimas Bagus
- all

### Do you have any suggestions or other comments for our improvement?

This event left a good impression on many participants and speakers. All of them gave good comments about the implementation of this event. Some people want us to hold this event again next year. Some people give advice to the speaker that is speaker must know how much time they have. For the next, the participant hopes that the Exam duration should be longer. We have to go a little slower when we talk about the subject. Some participants also want that this event could allocate about investment. Last, participants hope for the next event they could make longer interaction between the participant and speaker.