Time Series Analysis of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index Revolving the COVID-19 Pandemic

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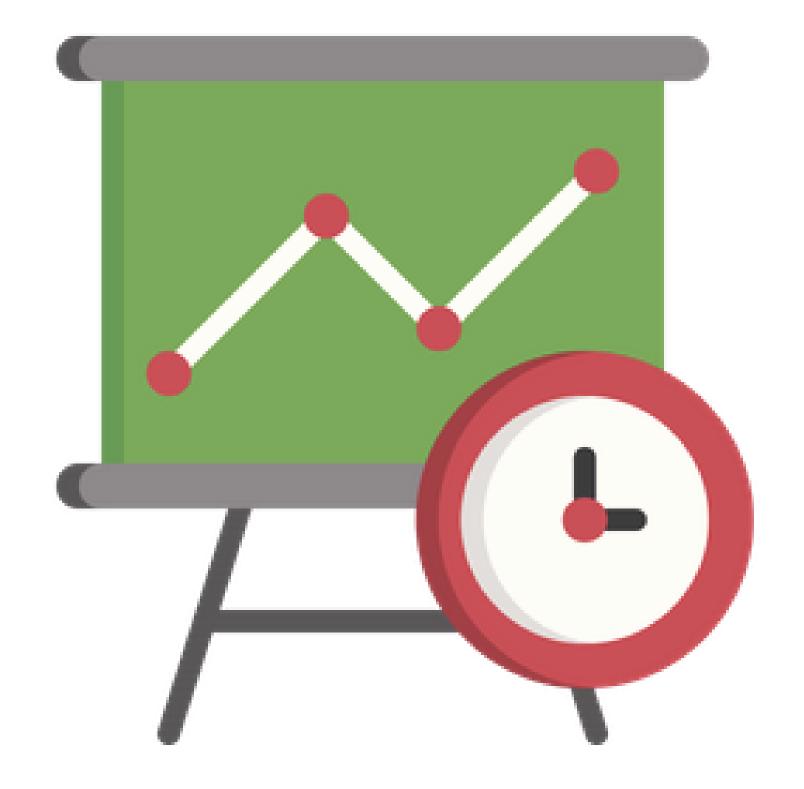
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Introduction





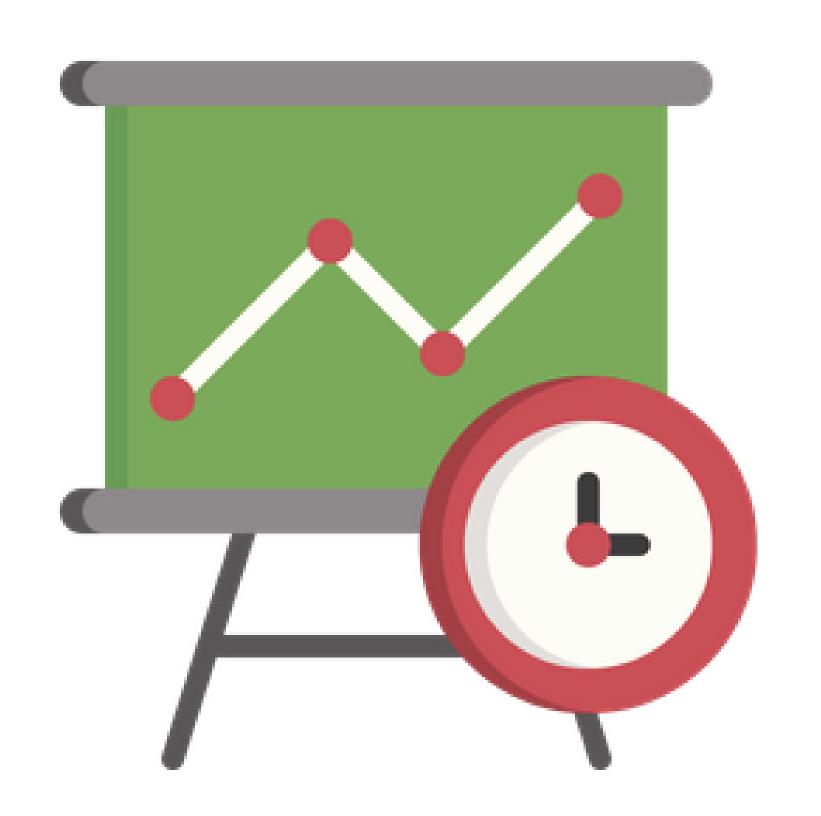
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused sudden shocks to stock markets globally and Malaysia is not excluded from these negative effects. According to the World Health Organization, there have been 5,031,826 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 36,905 deaths in Malaysia as of 13 January 2023.

BURSA MALAYSIA STOCK MARKET

In the face of black swan events like the breakout of SARS, the 2008 Global Financial Crisis or the COVID-19 pandemic, stock markets can become extremely volatile with increased risk.





Objectives



To <u>provide</u> an <u>overview</u> of the <u>Malaysian stock</u> market during the pre, during and post-COVID-19 periods.

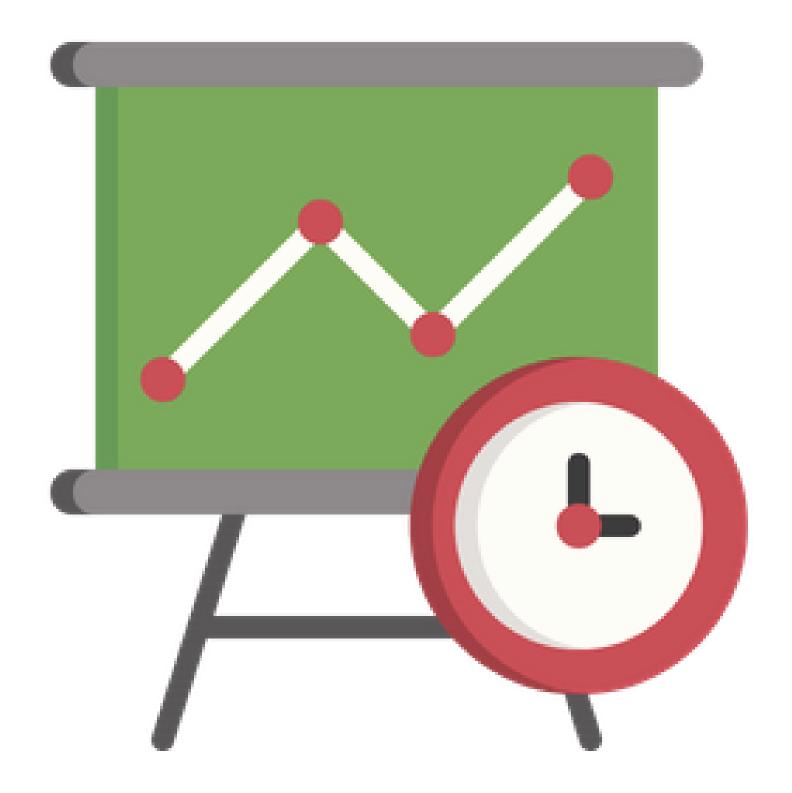
To <u>compare</u> and <u>identify</u> the <u>better</u> time series forecasting model between Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) and Simple Moving Average (SMA).





To <u>determine</u> clusters for the stocks of the pre, during and post-COVID-19 periods.

Data



Data Set

Data Type

Daily closing prices for stocks in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index

5 stocks are removed due to data inavailability

Period of Study

1 September 2018 to 31 May 2022

Divided into three subperiods, namely the pre, during and post-COVID-19 periods

916 trading days altogether

Data Source

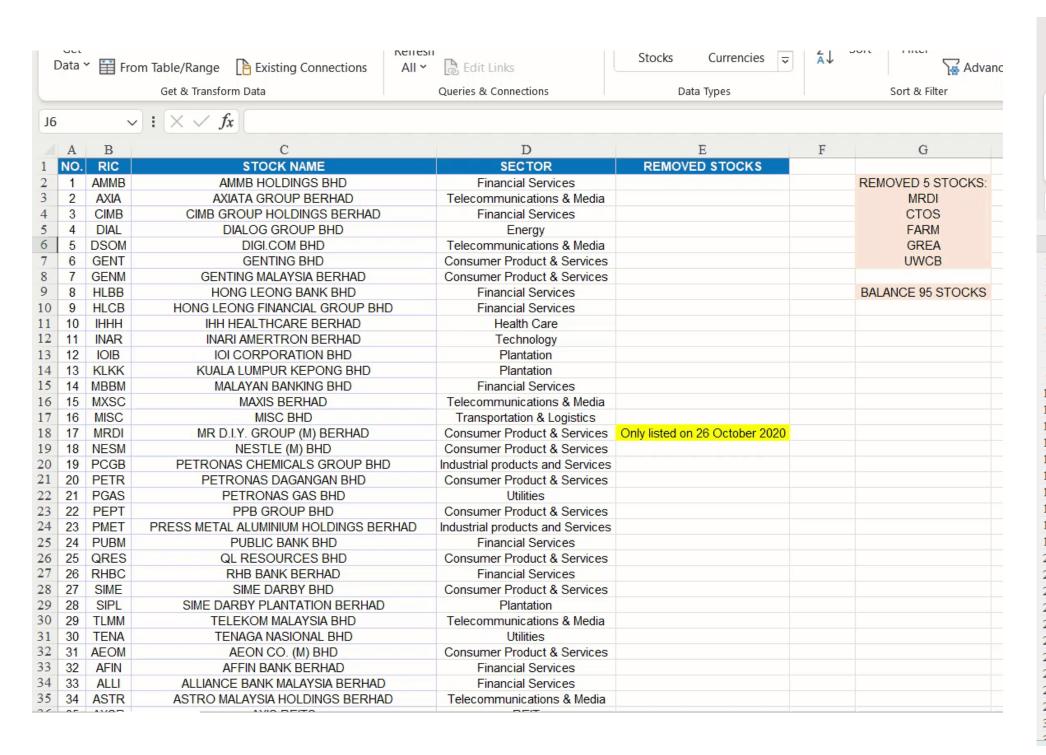
Refinitiv Eikon Datastream

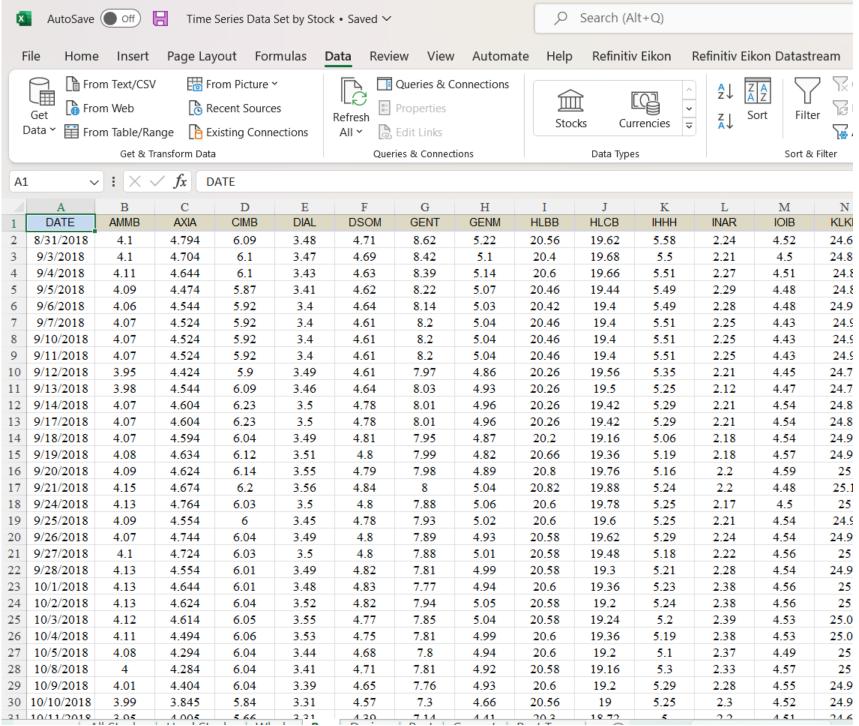
13 Sectors in the Bursa Malaysia Sectorial Index Series

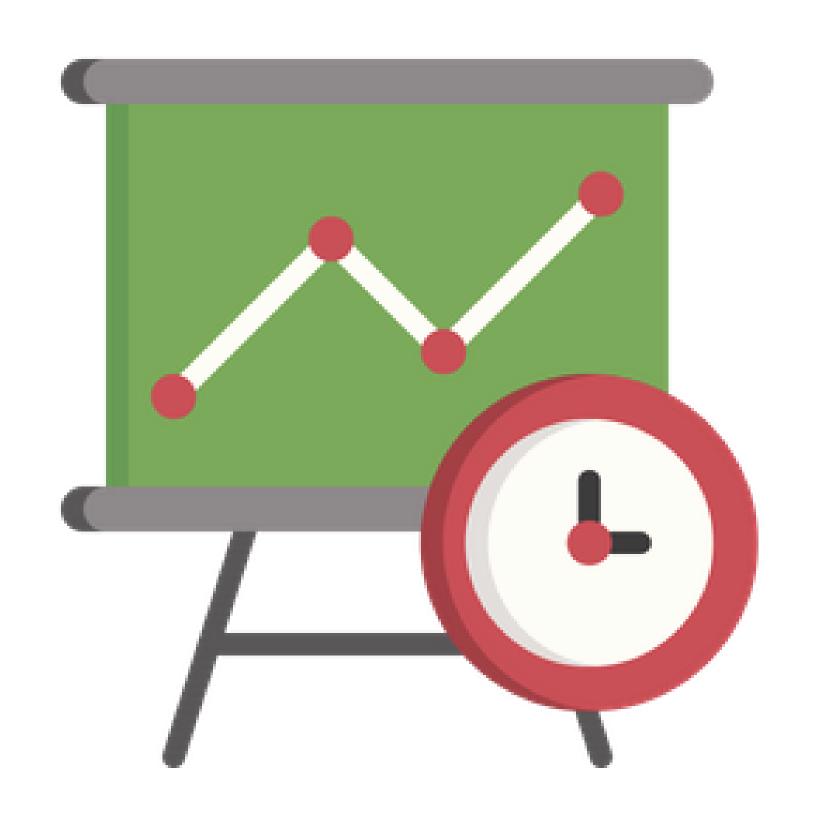
No.	Sector Name		
1	Construction		
2	Consumer Products and Services		
3	Energy		
4	Financial Services		
5	Health Care		
6	Industrial Products and Services		
7	Plantation		
8	Property		
9	Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT)		
10	Technology		
11	Telecommunications and Media		
12	Transportation and Logistics		
13	Utilities		

List of Stocks in FTSE Top 100

Example of Data Set Sheet



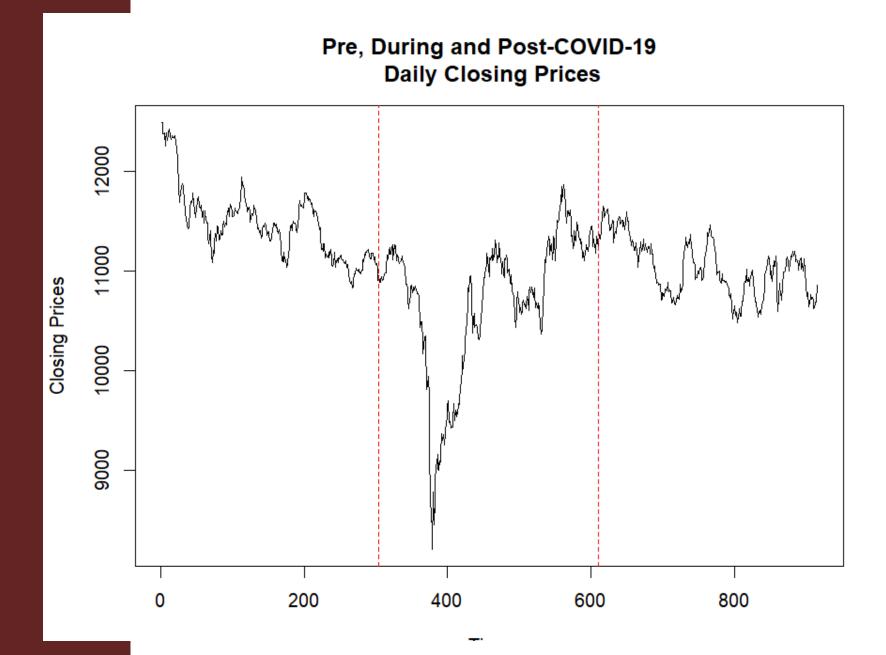




Results & & Discussion

Objective 1

Overview



- Overall decreasing trend for almost four years.
- Lowest point of RM 8214.63
 on 19 March 2020.

Descriptive Statistics

Period	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Jarque-Bera p-value
Pre-COVID- 19	-0.0004	-0.0003	0.0054	-0.2365	0.9903	p-value = 0.0004 < 0.05 Conclusion: Log returns do not follow normal distribution
During COVID-19	0.0001	0.0005	0.0116	-0.4358	6.9670	p-value = 2.2e-16 < 0.05 Conclusion: Log returns do not follow normal distribution
Post- COVID-19	-0.0001	7.2192 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.0064	-0.2410	0.4891	p-value = 0.0421 < 0.05 Conclusion: Log returns do not follow normal distribution

During COVID-19 period standard deviation = 0.0116 (double other periods)

Distribution is more left skewed during COVID-19

- → The probability for stock returns to be below the mean is actually higher than the probability of being above the mean.
- Pre and post periods have slightly positive excess kurtosis
- During period kurtosis = 6.967
- → Heavier tail where returns show a leptokurtic behaviour, meaning that there tends to be more outliers.

During period JB p-value = 2.2e-16 < 0.05

→ Solid rejection of the normality assumption for returns.

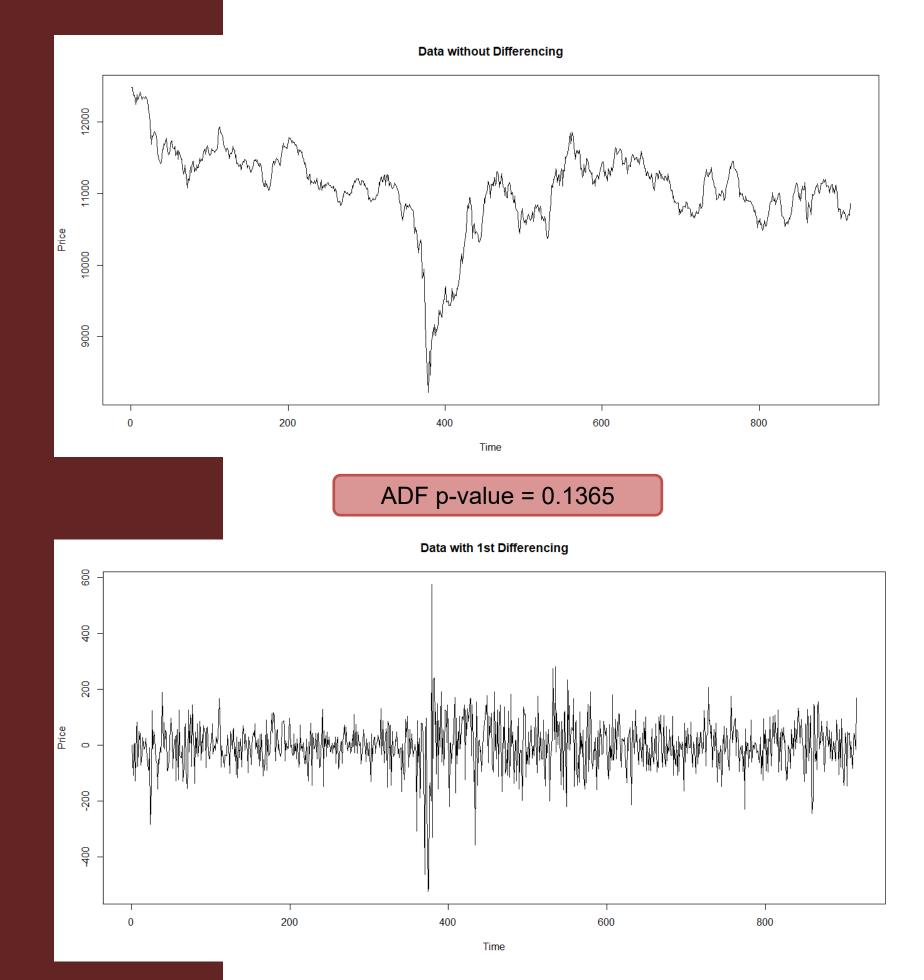
Stock returns during the COVID-19 period are the most volatile with extreme returns

→ Investors should definitely plan their strategies more carefully as they could encounter extreme return observations.

Cevik et. al. (Cevik et al., 2022)

- → Negative investor sentiment decreases stock returns and increases volatility.
- → We believe that one of the factors causing high deviation from normality during COVID-19 can be caused by fear related sentiments about the uncertainty of a global disease.

Objective 2

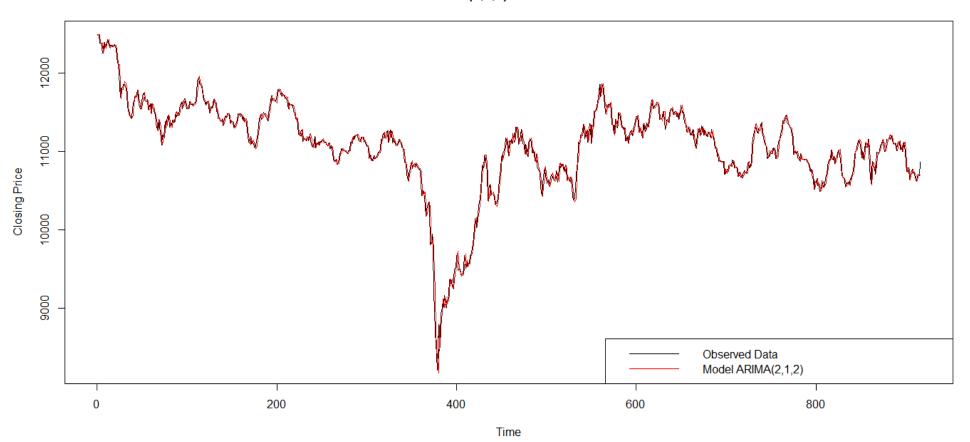


ADF p-value = 0.01

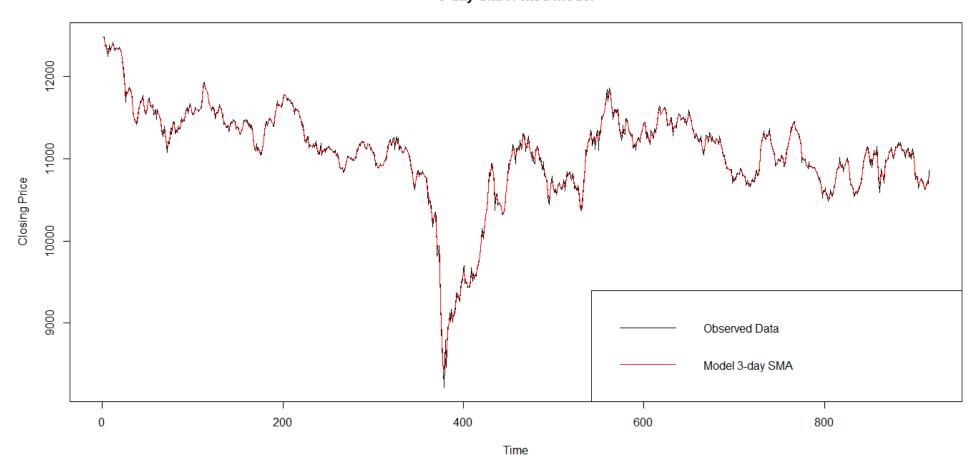
AIC Values of Each ARIMA Model

AR MA	MA (0)	MA(1)	MA(2)	MA (3)	MA(4)
AR(0)	10753.84	10755.61	10753.8	10754.24	10753.74
AR(1)	10755.57	10753.18	10751.98	10753.59	10754.41
AR(2)	10753.33	10752.17	<mark>10749.11</mark>	10755.81	10750.27
AR(3)	10753.38	10753.9	10750.68	10753.03	10751.9
AR(4)	10753.85	10755.34	10750.2	10758.01	10754.53

ARIMA(2, 1, 2)



3-day SMA Fitted Model



3-day Simple Moving Average

Comparing Models

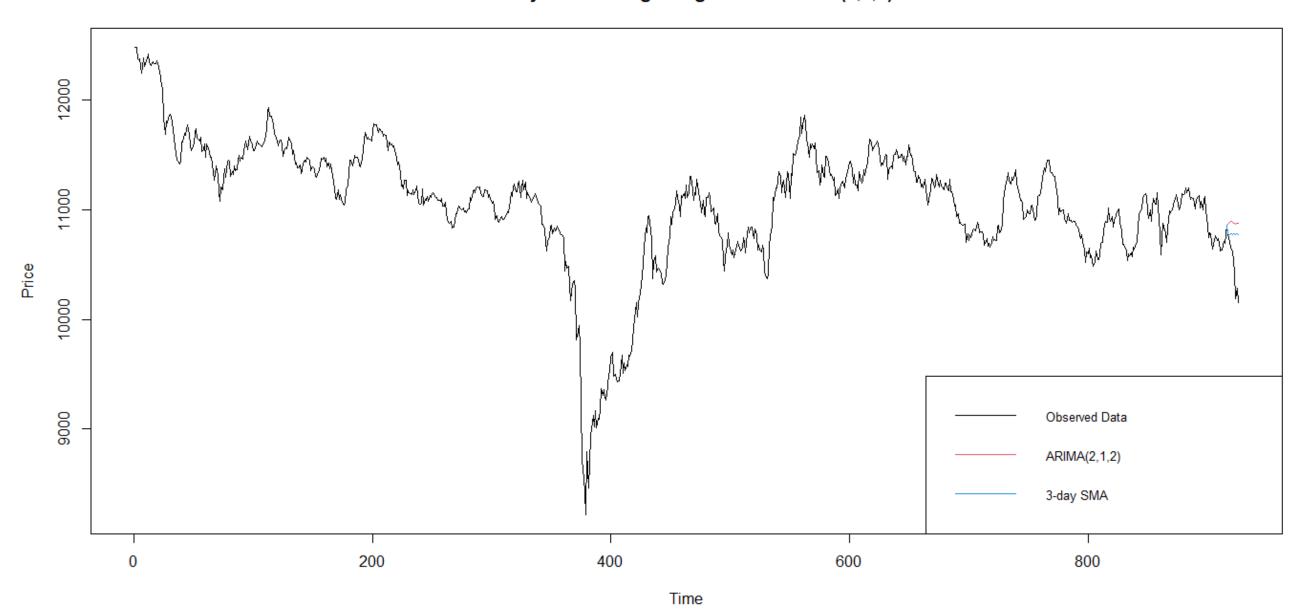
Comparison Metrics	ARIMA(2,1,2)	3-day Simple Moving Average
MSE	7315.131	<mark>1620.796</mark>
RMSE	85.529	<mark>62.794</mark>
MAE	61.709	<mark>46.093</mark>
MAPE	0.569	0.003
RSquared	0.978	<mark>0.995</mark>





Forecasting and Probable Cause for the Dip in Prices in June 2022

10-Day Forecasting using SMA vs ARIMA(2,1,2)



Malaysia's inflation in June 2022 increased 3.4pct -**DOSM**

By Bernama

July 22, 2022 @ 12:46pm













Department of Statistics Malaysia (DoSM) chief statistician Datuk Sri Mohd Uzir Mahidin said food inflation increased by 6.1 per cent and remained the main contributor to the rise in inflation during the month. - NSTP/AIZUDDIN SAAD

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 3.4 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) to 127.4 in June 2022 from 123.2 in June 2021, surpassing the average inflation in Malaysia for the January 2011 to June 2022 period by 1.9 per cent.

Liew Chee Yoong of the Center for Market Education said poor performance would continue, from a combination of the ringgit's depreciation, scandals in corporate governance, and weak legal enforcement in the capital markets.

Bursa Malaysia recently experienced an eightday losing streak up to June 14, during which the market index shed more than 100 points or 6.9% and then fluctuated before closing just above 1,455 points on Friday.

Objective 3

Dendrograms

Pre-COVID-19

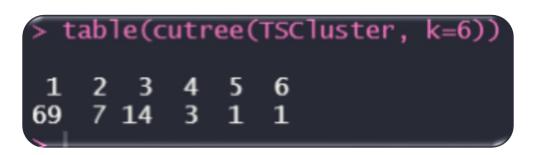
During COVID-19

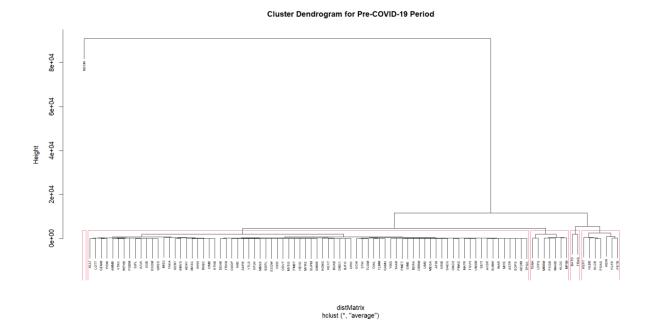
Post-COVID-19

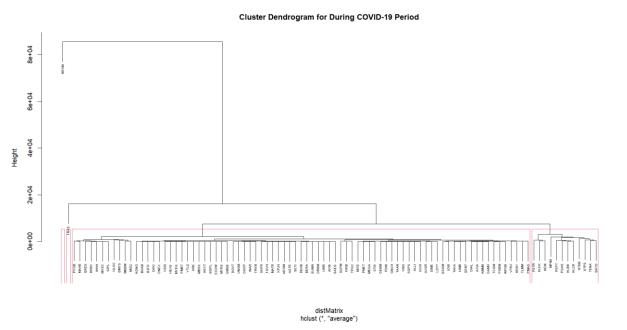
```
> table(cutree(TSCluster, k=5))

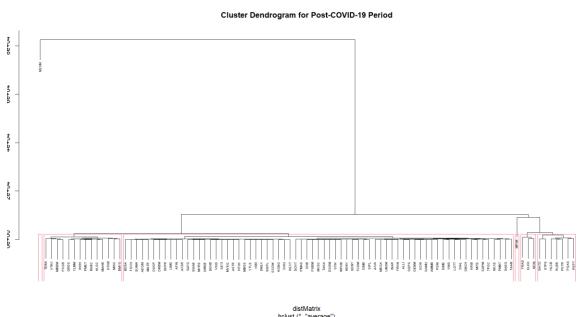
1  2  3  4  5
78  7  7  1  2
> |
```

```
5 table(cutree(TSCluster, k=4))
1  2  3  4
81 12  1  1
> |
```

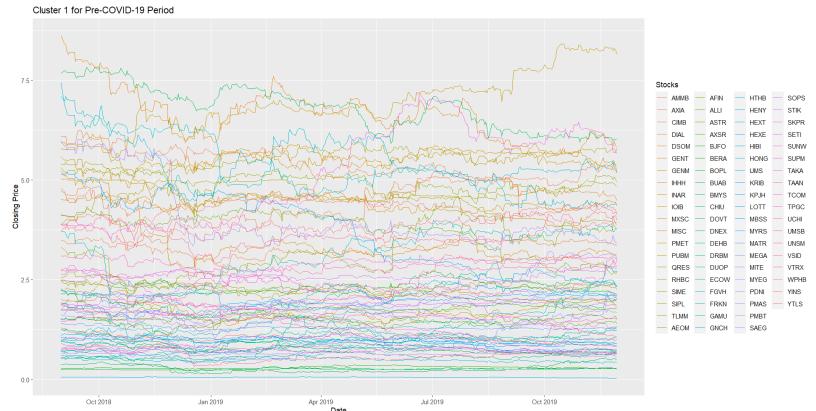


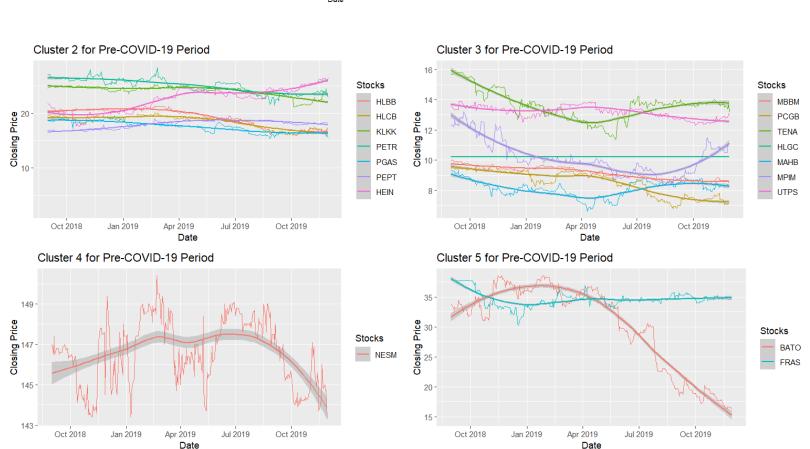




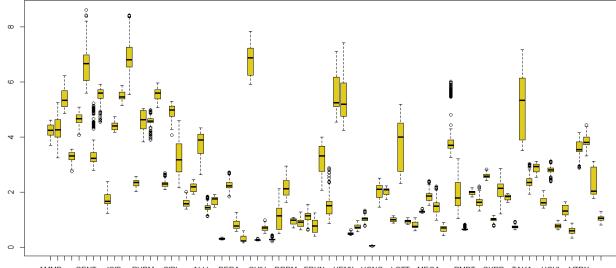


Pre-COVID-19

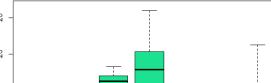




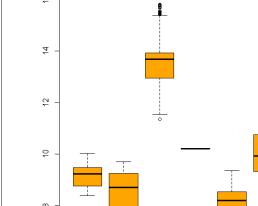
Cluster 1 Boxplot for Pre-COVID-19 Period



AMMB GENT IOIB PUBM SIPL ALLI BERA CHIU DRBM FRKN HENY HONG LOTT MEGA PMBT SKPR TAKA UCHI VTRX

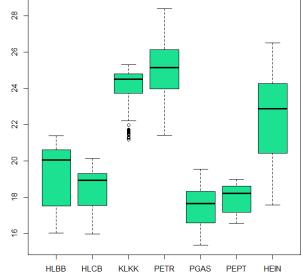


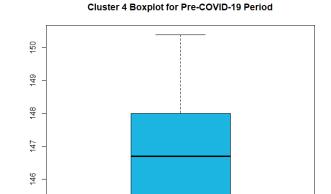
Cluster 2 Boxplot for Pre-COVID-19 Period

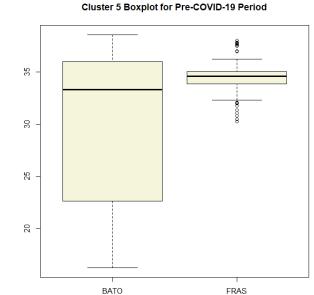


Cluster 3 Boxplot for Pre-COVID-19 Period

MBBM PCGB TENA HLGC MAHB MPIM UTPS



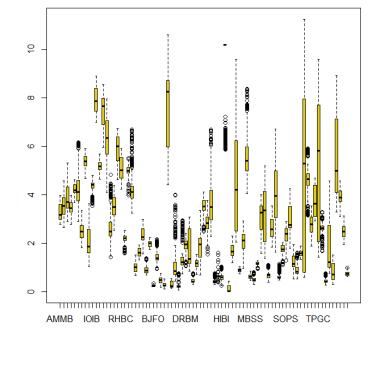




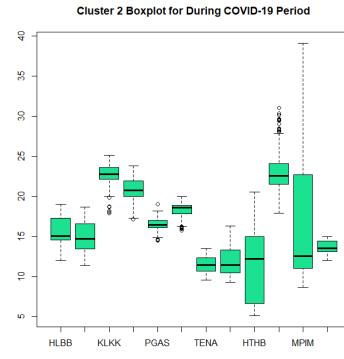
NESM

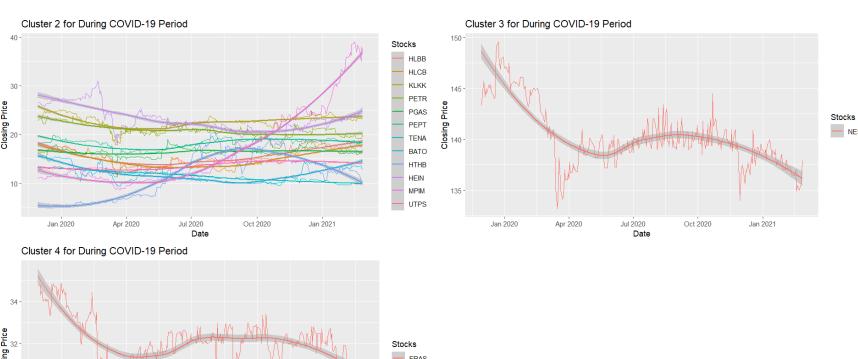
During COVID-19

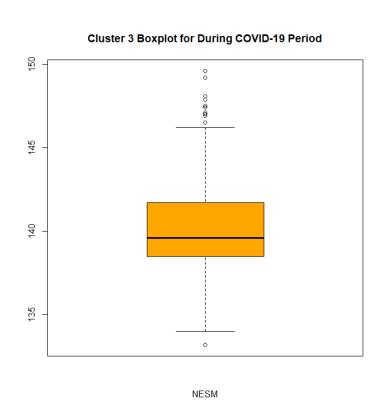


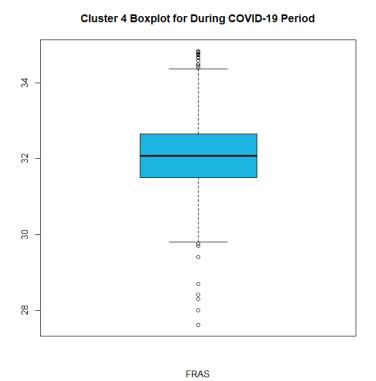


Cluster 1 Boxplot for During COVID-19 Period

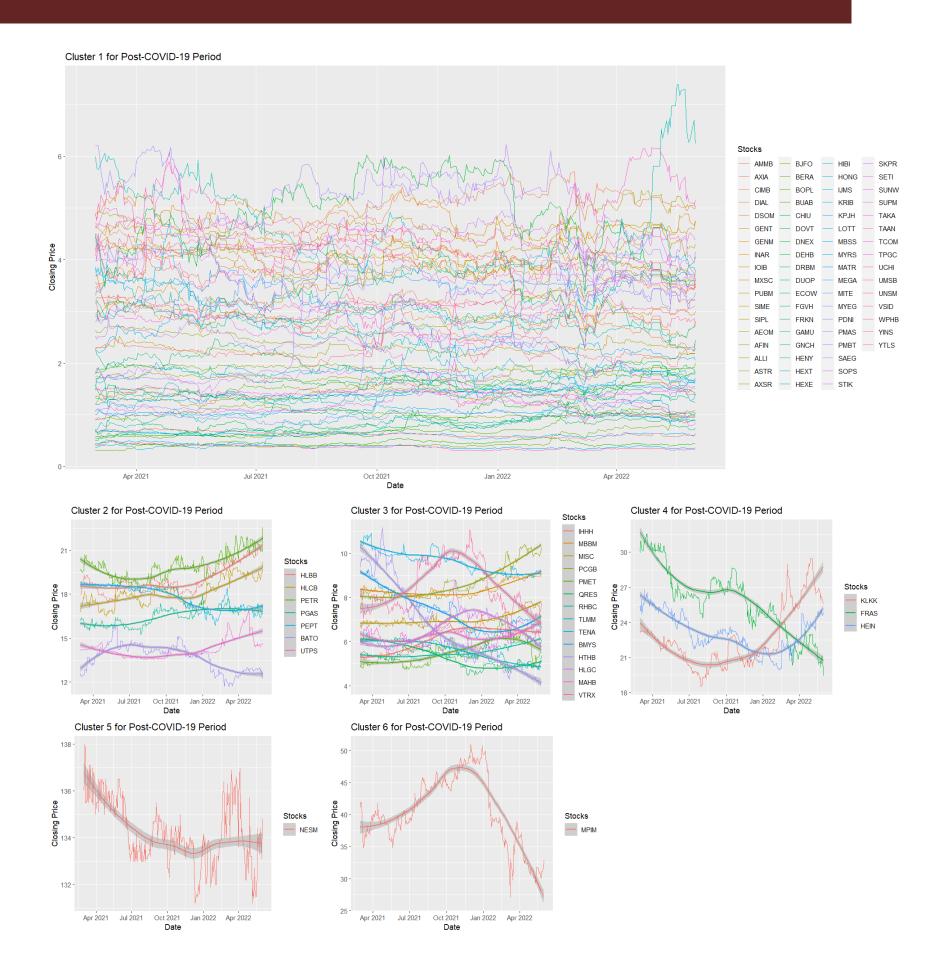




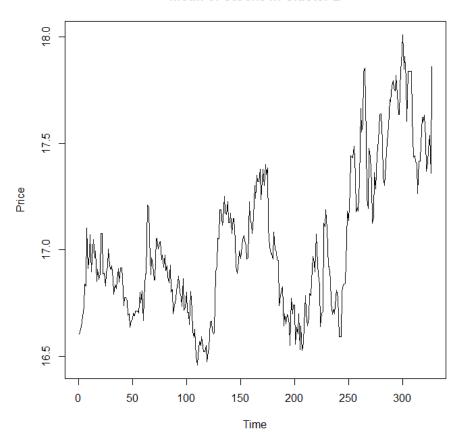




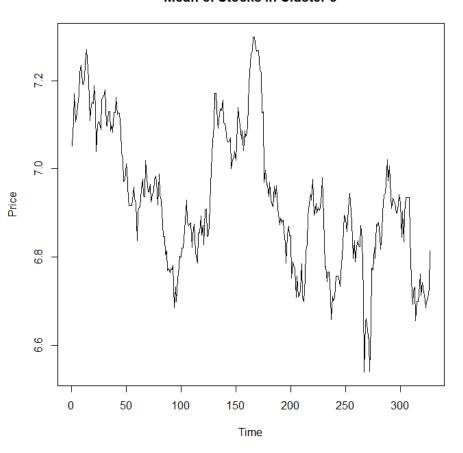
Post-COVID-19



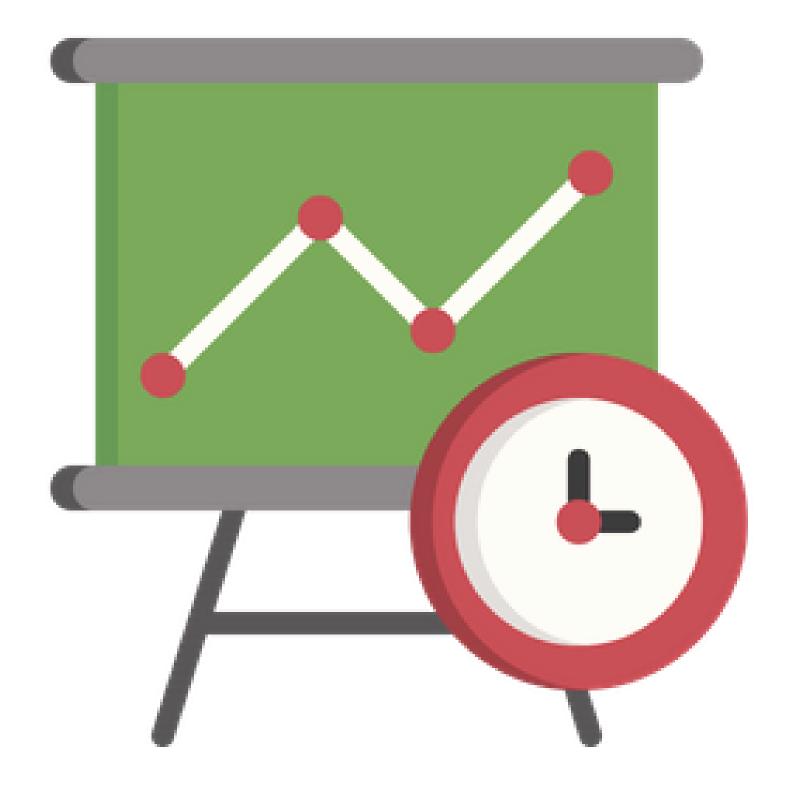
Mean of Stocks in Cluster 2



Mean of Stocks in Cluster 3



Conclusion



KEY FINDINGS



The log returns of the during COVID-19 period seem to be more volatile and deviate from the normality assumption much further compared to the pre and post periods.



The Simple Moving Average (SMA) model is a better forecasting model as compared to the ARIMA(2, 1, 2) model.



Stocks in the FTSE Top 100 Index are clustered according to their stock price range when using hierarchical clustering. Some stocks within a cluster also exhibit similar characteristics. They do not cluster according to sector.

KEY TAKEAWAYS



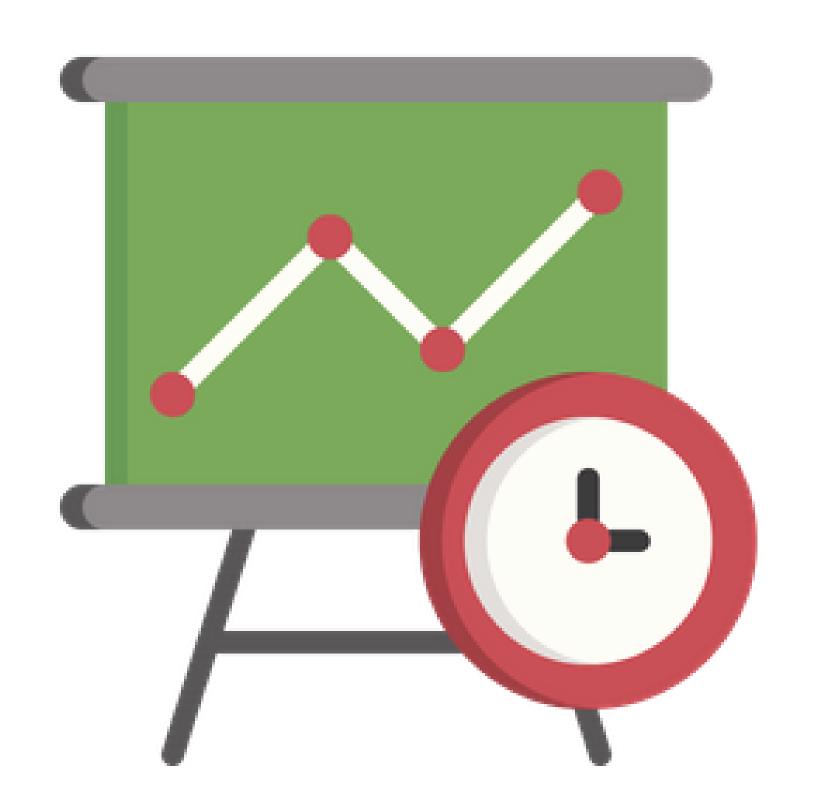
Regulatory authorities should implement policies to help mitigate the damage caused to the stock market during crisis. Market participants must be more aware of the extreme events impacting the stock market in different periods of time.



Investors can take into consideration to utilise the SMA model to predict future stock prices in the short term. However, they should bear in mind that the model is not perfect and cannot capture external factors that could affect the stock market.



Market participants who are risk averse could diversify their stock selection for their portfolio by considering stocks from different clusters that behave differently. For risk loving market participants, they could consider stocks from the same cluster that behave similarly.



References

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Thank You

for lending us your ears