

## Analysis of Stock Prices and Profitability Level in the Before and After the Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study PT. Garuda Indonesia)

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### Abstract

*This study aims to determine and analyze whether there are significant differences in stock prices and profitability levels before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 Pandemic case in Indonesia at PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. the first to third quarters of 2019 and 2020. The type of data used is quantitative data in the form of daily closing prices (closing prices) and profitability ratios measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return On Assets (ROA), and Return On Equity (ROE) for the first to the third quarter of 2019 and 2020, the data source is secondary data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and the official website of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. namely [www.garuda-indonesia.com](http://www.garuda-indonesia.com). The analytical tool used to prove the hypothesis in this study is the paired sample t-test, which was previously tested for normality using SPSS.16. The results of this study indicate that there is no significant difference in stock prices and profitability levels as measured by Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return On Assets (ROA), and Return On Equity (ROE) between before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic.*

### Keywords

stock price, NPM, ROA, ROE, covid-19 pandemic, PT. Garuda Indonesia



## I. Introduction

In the era of globalization and rapid technological changes, many investors trade stocks across countries. A capital market is a meeting place between parties who have excess funds and those who need funds by trading securities so that in the capital market investors will have the opportunity to get dividends if they buy shares and get interested if they buy bonds. Shares are securities that explain the ownership of a company. Stock is an alternative investment that provides greater profits and losses compared to other investments in the long term.

An investor can buy shares in the primary market as well as in the secondary market. In the primary market, companies (issuers) that have just gone public offer their shares to investors through underwriters and sales agents. Meanwhile, the shares purchased from the primary market can be traded through the secondary market or the stock exchange through a brokerage company. According to Nasir (2016) "Primary market means investors buy at the time of the first IPO. Investment funds from investors then go directly to the company and are used for the benefit of the company. While the secondary market means where buyer and seller transactions do not occur between investors and companies, but between one investor and another investor. Stock trading is one of the factors driving the economy in Indonesia. But now, investors have concerns about the movement of stock prices. Stock trading essentially has a high risk with a high rate of return. The elasticity of the decline in stock prices can be influenced by the level of market sentiment and the state of the economy in a

country as well as in the world. The COVID-19 virus first appeared in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019.

This virus spread very quickly through human interaction from one country to another, so that it spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. The President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo (Jokowi) announced the first case of COVID-19 on March 2, 2020, which consisted of 2 (two) people. They were the exposed mother and daughter of Japanese tourists from Malaysia who attended the dance. PT Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. or commonly called Garuda Indonesia is one of the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) with total share ownership of 60.54% which is engaged in air transportation. PT Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. is the national airline of Indonesia which is united by state-owned enterprises. Garuda Indonesia was founded 71 years ago with 90 destinations around the world and various locations in Indonesia, where services are packaged with the concept of "Garuda Indonesia Experience" which emphasizes "Indonesia Hospitality" with the meaning of hospitality and the richness of Indonesian culture. Garuda Indonesia shares declined after the President of the Republic of Indonesia inaugurated a positive patient for Covid-19 on March 2, 2020, the initial price of 396 decreased to 388 (-3.96%). The spread of Covid-19 forced the government to impose a ban on traveling between cities and between countries, especially the countries that were worst affected, namely China, Iran, Italy, and South Korea.

The following is a table that describes the financial position of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk.

**Table 1.** Financial Report Data PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk Period March, June and September Year 2019 – 2020 (In US\$)

	Periode					
	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Mar-20	Jun-20	Sep-20
Total Aset	4.328.592.777	4.376.417.937	4.416.285.237	9.145.362.742	10.286.925.026	9.905.520.965
Total Equity	791.068.522	808.190.948	910.941.579	500.809.735	-80.773.228	-455.575.100
Seller	1.099.554.216	2.193.423.139	3.540.472.599	768.123.482	917.280.296	1.138.772.278
Net Profit After Tax	19.739.403	23.850.636	122.829.459	-123.510.017	-723.262.530	-1.091.697.373
Stock price	474	366	510	181	246	214

Table 1 shows that PT Garuda Indonesia suffered losses in the first quarter since the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic and the closing stock price per day decreased. Thus, researchers temporarily assume that the COVID-19 pandemic hurts the world economy. Based on the description above, the author wants to know more clearly how significant the changes in stock prices and profitability levels at PT Garuda Indonesia were before and after the announcement of covid-19.

## II. Review of Literature

### 2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory explains the relationship between management as an agent and the owner of capital as the principal. Jansen and Meckling (1976) define an agency relationship as a contract that occurs between one or more people, where the owner (principal) hires another person (agent) to perform some services. on behalf of the owner which includes delegating decision-making authority to agents. In other words, the principal gives a responsibility to the agent to carry out certain tasks according to the agreed work contract. A principal is the owner of capital (investor) while the agent is the manager of the company.

Agency theory assumes that all individuals act in their interests, causing a conflict of interest between the principal and the agent. This conflict of interest leads to a condition of information imbalance (asymmetrical information) because the agent has more information than the principal. In this asymmetry condition, the agent tends to compile financial statements that are by the objective of maximizing compensation using earnings management, not according to the principal's objective, namely maximizing return on investment (ROI) and stock prices. The conflict between the agent and the principal can be minimized by entering into an agreed work agreement so that rights and obligations can be implemented and common goals can be achieved, namely maximize the utility of the principal and can satisfy and guarantee the agent to receive rewards for the results of the company's management.

## **2.2. Signal Theory**

According to Morris (1987), signal theory shows how the problem of information asymmetry in the market can be reduced by signaling more information to other parties. Information asymmetry in the capital market occurs because the company (management) has more information than outsiders (investors). Good information known by related management regarding future prospects is expected to increase the company's stock price. Broadly speaking, the availability of information is closely related to signaling theory.

One type of information issued by a company that can be a signal for investors is the annual report. In the annual report there is accounting information related to financial statements and non-accounting information, namely information that is not related to financial statements. The company's financial statements can provide a signal to users of financial reports in the form of information about how the company's management has done to realize the wishes of the company owners as well as other information that shows that the company is better than other companies.

Signal theory explains the reasons why managers of a company have voluntary incentives to report information to the capital market, even though none of them require it (Astika: 2011). Increasing the reputation of a company will make it easier for the company to get additional capital. Firm value can be increased if management voluntarily reports private information about the companies it manages in a credible manner, so that investors can evaluate the relative risk of each company by diversifying portfolios and combining investments with the desired risk preferences.

## **2.3. Covid-19**

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from mild to severe symptoms. There are at least two types of coronavirus that are known to cause diseases that can cause severe symptoms, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified in humans. The virus that causes COVID-19 is named Sars-Cov-2. Coronavirus is zoonotic (transmitted between animals and humans). Research says that SARS was transmitted from civet cats to humans and MERS from camels to humans. The animal that is the source of the transmission of COVID-19 is still unknown.

Covid-19 has made the business world, especially the aviation sector, very shaken. There are about 17,000 airplanes forced to park at various airports around the world. The decline in the number of flights per day has reached 80% since the beginning of 2020 due to the lockdown for domestic and international flights. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) said that analysis showed up to 4.8 million aviation jobs might be lost.

COVID-19 is a global health problem including Indonesia. This was initiated from the information of the World Health Organization (WHO) on 31 December 2019 there was a case of a cluster of pneumonia with a new etiology in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China and later expanded beyond China. On 30 January 2020, COVID-19 was set to become the public health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). (Susilawati, et al. 2020)

Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian National Air Carrier Association (INACA), the decline in passengers experienced by airlines in Indonesia from January 2020 - April 2020 at four major airports in Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Bali, Medan, and Surabaya, was 45% international passengers, while for domestic passengers decreased by 44%. Added to this, the losses suffered by airlines from the four major airports, when compared to the same period in 2018 have reached around 812 million US dollars. (kompas.com)

Flight analysis, Brendan Sobie said, there will be an impact in the aviation world related to social distancing, even though Covid-19 has passed. One of the possible impacts is that the passenger volume is only filled half of the usual, and cabin crew wear masks. "This is all just the beginning when airlines are trying to figure out a new norm," he said as reported by Channel News Asia, Thursday (30/4). With social distancing, the decrease in passenger capacity from 50% to 60%, added by the elimination of services such as food and water served on the plane. This will have an impact on the airline's income which is getting smaller.

One of the Indonesian airlines decided to stop all operational activities both domestically and internationally by issuing an official company statement "Considering the risk situation of the Covid-19 outbreak in the country and to support the efforts of the government of the Republic of Indonesia in overcoming the spread, Air Asia Indonesia (flight code QZ ) took the initiative to temporarily suspend all flight services starting April 1, 2020. Domestic route flights will be temporarily suspended until April 21, 2020, international routes will be suspended until May 17, 2020. Air Asia Indonesia will continue to monitor the development of the situation and will take the necessary anticipatory steps to restart flight services later when the situation begins to improve.

#### **2.4. Definition of Stock**

According to Darmadji and Fakhruddin (2011) stock is defined as a sign of participation or ownership of a person or entity in a company or limited liability company. Shares are in the form of a piece of paper that explains that the owner of the paper is the owner of the company that issued the securities.

The definition of shares according to Mohammad Nasir (2016) Shares are evidence of participation or ownership in a company. The juridical characteristics for shareholders:

1. 1 Limited Risk (shareholders are only responsible for the number of funds deposited in the company).
2. 2 Ultimate Control (shareholders, collectively, will determine the direction and goals of the company)
3. 3 Residual Claim (as the last party to receive the distribution of the company's operating results and remaining assets in the company's liquidation process, after creditors).

"Shares are proof of ownership of capital or funds in a company, paper with a stated nominal value, company name, accompanied by rights and obligations explained to each holder, Fahmi (2012)".

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that shares can be defined as a sign of participation or ownership of a person or entity in a company or limited liability company that can be traded in the capital market.

The capital market is a means of funding for companies and governments, and as a means of investing activities for fund owners (Mohammad Nasir: 2016)". The capital market



in general is an organized financial system, including commercial banks and all intermediary institutions in the financial sector, as well as all outstanding securities. In a narrow sense, the capital market is a market (a place, in the form of a building) that is prepared to trade stocks, bonds, other types of securities by using the services of a securities broker (Sunariyah, 2011). A capital market is a place where various long-term financial instruments are traded, such as debt (short-term debt or long-term debt), equity (shares), derivative instruments, and other instruments. Thus, the capital market facilitates various facilities and infrastructure for buying and selling activities and other related activities (Darmadji and Fakhruddin, 2011).

The capital market can be concluded as a market/place for the sale and purchase of long-term financial instruments, be it individuals, companies, or governments. The capital market plays a role in the growth of the national economy and is used as a source of funds for companies.

## **2.5. History of the Development of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk**

PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. or commonly known as Garuda Indonesia is a state-owned company of the Republic of Indonesia (BUMN). Garuda Indonesia is one of the leading airline companies in Indonesia. The first flight of the aircraft which has officially become the property of Indonesia began on December 28, 1949. The DC-3 aircraft with the Garuda Airways logo flew for the first time in history carrying President Soekarno and his entourage from Maguwo, Yogyakarta (now Adisucipto airport) to Kemayoran, Jakarta to return enter the National Capital. The name Garuda itself was taken by President Soekarno from a quote from a Dutch poem written by the famous poet Noto Soeroto, "Ik ben Garuda, Vishnoe's vogel, die zijn vleugels uitslaat hoog boven uw eilanden" (I am Garuda, Vishnu's bird that spreads its wings soaring high). over your islands).

Garuda Indonesia is an airline company that resulted from a collaboration between the Indonesian government and Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (KLM), which is a Dutch airline that was then all owned by Indonesia in 1953. By 1953, Garuda Indonesia had succeeded in having 27 aircraft and professional staff. Service provider development

Garuda Indonesia flights are increasing. In the 1960s, Garuda Indonesia brought in three Lockheed L-188C Electra turboprop aircraft in line with the opening of a new flight route to Hong Kong. Several years later, Garuda again brought in three new Convair 990A aircraft, which are high-speed aircraft with advanced technology. With this new plane, Garuda has re-opened flight routes from Jakarta to Amsterdam via Colombo, Bombay, Rome, and Prague. It did not stop there, in 1966, Garuda again brought in a new jet aircraft, namely the Douglas DC-8, and purchased several new turboprop aircraft, the Fokker F27 to serve domestic flights.

In the early 1970s, Garuda again strengthened its fleet by purchasing several types of narrow-body jets, namely McDonnell-Douglas DC-9 and Fokker F28 as well as Fokker F27 turboprop aircraft to support domestic flights. Then in 1973, to fulfill international flights, such as European, Asian, and Australian destinations, Garuda again sent McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30 and Douglas DC-8 aircraft. Furthermore, for flights to Europe and the United States, Garuda operates its new Boeing 747-2U3B.

In the 1990s there was a disaster that befell Indonesia's flagship airline. The first disaster occurred on June 13, 1996, when a plane from Fukuoka, Japan headed for Jakarta. Initially, when the plane was about to take off, the front turbine fan of the engine broke and separated from the engine shaft causing the plane to explode and catch fire when the crew tried to stop the plane. This incident killed 3 of the 275 passengers. Another incident occurred on September 26, 1997, when the Airbus A300-B4 plane crashed in Buah Nabar Village, Sibolangit District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. In the incident, all 222 passengers

and 12 crew were killed instantly. This is the biggest plane crash in Indonesian aviation history. Because these two events made the airline economic difficulties. This coupled with the impact of the Asian Financial Crisis that Indonesia is currently experiencing has made Garuda not fly to Europe or America at all. Fortunately, in mid-2000 Garuda was able to cope with its financial problems well.

In 2000, Garuda formed a subsidiary named Citilink which offers low-cost flights to cities in Indonesia. With the national events that occurred, such as September 11, 2001, Bali Bombings I and Bali II Bombings, the SARS outbreak, and the Aceh Tsunami Disaster of 26 December 2004 as well as the crash of a Boeing 737 in Yogyakarta, the financial problems returned to Garuda. This is exacerbated by the European Union sanctions which prohibit all Indonesian airline aircraft from flying European routes. Garuda Indonesia emerged from the crisis and began listing its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on February 11, 2011. In addition, Garuda was also a sponsor in the 2011 SEA Games held in Jakarta and Palembang. In 2012, Garuda Indonesia also collaborated with one of the English football clubs, Liverpool FC as Liverpool FC Official Partner and Liverpool FC Official Global Airline Partner. Until now, Garuda Indonesia remains the main choice of Indonesian consumers in flights.

### **III. Research Methods**

#### **3.1. Research Approach**

This research is research using the approach descriptive, namely the type that collects, organizes, interprets, and analyzes data to provide complete information about the company related to the problem under discussion. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002:9), descriptive research is research conducted by explaining/describing past and present variables (is happening). Sugiyono (2013:15) suggests that qualitative data is data that is expressed in the form of sentences. While quantitative data is data in the form of numbers. With quantitative and qualitative methods because this research relates to numbers and research objects, namely the company with a certain time by collecting data and information related to the company and adapted to the research objectives.

#### **3.2. Data Types and Sources**

The definition of data sources according to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002) is as follows: "the source of data in research is the subject from which the data is obtained". Thus the data source contains an explanation of how the data was obtained and how the data will be processed.

Data sources are divided into two, namely (Sugiyono: 2012)

1. Primary Data: Primary sources are data that directly provide data to data collectors.
2. Secondary Data: Secondary sources are sources obtained by reading, studying, and understanding through other media sourced from literature, books, and documents.

The source of data used in this study is secondary data. This data is obtained indirectly through the internet, namely the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website [www.IDX.co.id](http://www.IDX.co.id), the official website [www.investing.com](http://www.investing.com) and the official website of PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk [www.garuda-Indonesia.co.id](http://www.garuda-Indonesia.co.id) in the form of the financial statements of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. the first, second, and third quarters of 2019 – 2020.

### **3.3. Data Analysis Technique**

#### **a. Quantitative Descriptive**

This research is included in a comparative study because the study was conducted by comparing stock prices and profitability levels in companies before and after the first case of Covid-19 was announced. The method used is descriptive quantitative because the data contains numbers which are then processed using statistical methods and explained in such a way as to produce a finding.

#### **b. Normality Test**

Research with parametric statistical types is required to perform a normality test to find out whether the data is normally distributed or not (Ghozali, 2011). In this study, the normality test uses the Shapiro-Wilk Test by looking at the significance value of stock prices and profitability levels in companies with profitability ratios, namely NPM, ROA, and ROE. If the significance value  $> 0.05$  then the data is normally distributed, whereas if the significance value is  $< 0.05$  then the data is not normally distributed.

#### **c. Hypothesis Testing**

The hypothesis test used is a different test. Oktaviani, Topojiwono & Sulasmiyati (2016) revealed that different tests were used to test research data with different treatments. The difference test is determined by the normality test, where if the data is normally distributed, then the difference test performed is by using the Paired Sample T-Test parametric statistical difference test, whereas if the data is not normally distributed, the different test used is the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test. The data was processed with the help of SPSS.16 by using the paired sample t-test parametric statistical difference test.

### **3.4. Data collection technique**

Secondary data is data obtained from other parties in finished form and published.

#### **a. Internet**

As for the site of the search for data related to this theme or research, such as [www.IDX.co.id](http://www.IDX.co.id) and so on.

#### **b. Library Research**

Library research is conducting library research with data collection is complemented by reading and studying and analyzing literature sourced from books and journals related to this research. Especially the financial reports issued by the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019 - 2020.

## **IV. Result and Discussion**

### **4.1. Data Analysis PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk.**

Based on the data obtained from the financial statements of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk published through the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website [www.IDX.co.id](http://www.IDX.co.id) and the official website of PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk [www.garuda-Indonesia.co.id](http://www.garuda-Indonesia.co.id) in the form of the financial statements of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. The data used are stock prices and profitability ratios, namely NPM, ROA, and ROE for the first, second, and third quarters of 2019 - 2020.

Below are presented the results of the data analysis. The data presented are stock prices, calculation of profitability ratios, descriptive statistics, normality test, and average difference test.

### a. Profitability Ratio Calculation

PT Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. is the research sample, the calculation of profitability ratios, namely net profit margin, return on assets, and return on equity before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the calculation of the ratio before and during the pandemic are presented in the appendix.

### b. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis was used to determine the description of the research variables. This descriptive statistical data includes the number of samples, minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation. The descriptive data of this research are stock price, net profit margin, return on assets, and return on equity. The following are descriptive statistics for each variable:

**Table 2.** Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Price_Stock_Before_Pandemic	3	366	510	450.00	74.940
Price_Stock_Current_Pandemic	3	181	246	213.67	32.501
Npm_Before_Pandemic	3	1.09	3.47	2.1200	1.22184
Npm_When_Pandemic	3	-95.87	-16.08	-63.6000	42.02419
Roa_Before_Pandemic	3	.46	9.57	3.5233	5.23672
Roa_Current_Pandemic	3	-11.02	-1.35	-6.4667	4.85955
Roe_Before_Pandemic	3	2.50	13.48	6.3100	6.21348
Roe_Current_Pandemic	3	-24.66	895.42	3.7013E2	473.71879
Valid N (Listwise)	3				

The stock price variable before the pandemic had a minimum value of 366, a maximum value of 510, and an average value of 450.00, and a standard deviation of 74,940. The stock price during the pandemic has a minimum value of 181, a maximum value of 246, and a mean value of 213.67, and a standard deviation of 32,501. Based on these results, it can be said that stock prices during the Covid-19 pandemic decreased compared to stock prices before the Covid-19 pandemic. In other words, stock prices before the Covid-19 pandemic were better than stock prices during the pandemic.

The net profit margin variable before the Covid-19 pandemic had a minimum value of 1.09, a maximum value of 3.47, an average of 2.1200, and a standard deviation of 1.22184. The net profit margin during the Covid-19 pandemic has a minimum value of -95.87, a maximum value of -16.08, an average value of -63.6000, and a standard deviation of 42.02419. Based on the average value, the net profit margin during the pandemic has decreased compared to the net profit margin before the pandemic. This means that the net profit margin before the pandemic is better than during the pandemic.

The return on assets variable before the Covid-19 pandemic had a minimum value of 0.46, a maximum value of 9.57, an average of 3.5233, and a standard deviation of 5.23672. return on assets during the Covid-19 pandemic has a minimum value of -11.02, a maximum value of -1.35, an average value of -6.4667, and a standard deviation of 4.85955. Based on the average value, the return on assets during the pandemic has decreased compared to the return on assets before the pandemic. This means that the return on assets before the pandemic is better than during the pandemic.



The return on equity variable before the Covid-19 pandemic had a minimum value of 2.50, a maximum value of 13.48, an average of 6.3100, and a standard deviation of 6.21348. return on equity during the Covid-19 pandemic has a minimum value of -24.66, a maximum value of 895.42, an average value of 3.7013E2, and a standard deviation of 473,71879. Based on the average value, the return on equity during the pandemic has decreased compared to the return on equity before the pandemic. This means that the return on equity before the pandemic was better than during the pandemic.

**Table 3.** Normality Test Results Shapiro-Wilk

TEST GROUP		Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	Df	Sig.
STOCK PRICE	Before the Pandemic	.923	3	.463
	During the Pandemic	1.000	3	.983
NPM	Before the Pandemic	.949	3	.563
	During the Pandemic	.901	3	.389
ROA	Before the Pandemic	.757	3	.058
	During the Pandemic	.990	3	.808
ROE	Before the Pandemic	.781	3	.069
	During the Pandemic	.943	3	.540
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction				

Tables 3 states that the significance value of the stock price before the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.463 and the significance value of the stock price during the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.983. From the significance value, it is known that the significance value is  $> 0.05$ , which means the data is normally distributed. Therefore, the different test carried out is the Paired sample t-test. Tables 3. Stated that the significance value of the net profit margin before the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.563 and the significance value of the stock price during the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.389. From the significance value, it is known that the significance value is  $> 0.05$ , which means the data is normally distributed. Therefore, the different test carried out is the Paired sample t-test.

Table 3. Stated that the significance value of returns on assets before the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.058 and the significance value of stock prices during the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.808. From the significance value, it is known that the significance value is  $> 0.05$ , which means the data is normally distributed. Therefore, the different test carried out is the Paired sample t-test. Table 3. Stated that the significance value of returns on equity before the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.069 and the significance value of stock prices during the Covid-19 pandemic was 0.540. From the significance value, it is known that the significance value is  $> 0.05$ , which means the data is normally distributed. Therefore, the different test carried out is the Paired sample t-test.

## V. Conclusion

Based on data processing results of data analysis that refers to the problem and research objectives, then obtained from the hypothesis proposed in this study, the authors can conclude that the results of statistical tests to determine the difference between the average share price and the level of profitability of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. as measured by the ratio of NPM, ROA, and ROE before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic which was analyzed using the paired sample t-test with the help of SPSS.16:

1. The share price of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk before and after the announcement of the first case of the Covid-19 pandemic obtained a sig. (2 tailed) 0.056 is greater than the level of confidence (0.056 > 0.05), it is concluded that  $H_a$  is rejected, which means that there is no significant difference in stock prices after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic and before the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This means that the Covid-19 pandemic does not significantly affect the share price of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk.
2. The level of profitability of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk., which is calculated based on the ratio of Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return On Assets (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE) before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic case in Indonesia, obtained:
  - a. Net Profit Margin (NPM) t value is -2.675 with a significant 0.116. This means that the value is significantly greater than the level of confidence (0.116 > 0.05) which means  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted. In conclusion, there is no significant difference in the profitability of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic as measured by the NPM.
  - b. Return On Assets (ROA) PT. Garuda Indonesia before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic case in Indonesia obtained a value of 2,232 with a value of sig. (2 tailed) 0.155. This means that the value is significantly greater than the level of trust (0.155 > 0.05) which means  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted. In conclusion, there is no significant difference in the profitability of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic as measured by ROA.
  - c. Return On Equity (ROE) PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk. before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic case in Indonesia, an at-value of 1,505 was obtained with a significant 0.271. This means that the value is significantly greater than the level of trust (0.271 > 0.05) which means  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted. In conclusion, there is no significant difference in the profitability of PT. Garuda Indonesia, Tbk before and after the announcement of the Covid-19 pandemic as measured by ROE.

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