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The Influence of Trading Halts and Financial Performance on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI) in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of trading halts and financial performance on the Indonesia Composite Index (JCI) in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Trading halts are mechanisms implemented to temporarily suspend stock trading during sharp market declines, with the goal of maintaining market stability and protecting investors. Using a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis, this research examines secondary data from financial reports of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX from 2020 to 2025. The findings reveal that neither trading halts nor financial performance have a statistically significant impact on the JCI, with significance values exceeding the 0.05 threshold. These results align with prior studies suggesting that external and macroeconomic factors play a more substantial role in stock market movements than internal corporate variables. The study also identifies research gaps, emphasizing the need to explore additional variables that may influence the JCI. The implications of this research provide valuable insights for investors and policymakers in making informed investment decisions, while also highlighting opportunities for future studies to enhance understanding of stock market dynamics in Indonesia. Future research could benefit from incorporating macroeconomic indicators, monetary policies, and investor sentiment, as well as employing longitudinal and mixed-method approaches for a more comprehensive analysis.

1. Introduction

Trading halt is a mechanism applied by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) to temporarily stop stock trading when there is a sharp decline in the JCI. This mechanism aims to maintain market stability and protect investors from greater losses. In the context of manufacturing companies, which are one of the dominant sectors in Indonesia, it is important to understand how halt trading can affect financial performance and investor perception of stocks in this sector. This study aims to find out how much Trading Halt partially affects the combined stock price index, to find out how much the Company's financial performance partially affects the combined stock price index, to find out how much Trading Halt and financial performance simultaneously affect the combined stock price index.

1.1 Background

In stock trading activities, stock prices fluctuate, both up and down. The formation of stock prices occurs due to the supply and demand of stocks. Demand and supply occur due to factors such as interest rates, inflation, exchange rates, and non-economic factors such as

social and political conditions. The composite stock price index is used as a reference in investing to monitor the rise and fall of stock price movements. JCI is an index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that is highly regarded by investors when they want to invest. This is because JCI is the most important indicator of the work of the stock market and the most important preference. The movement of the JCI can be used as a consideration regarding the decision making by investors whether to buy, hold, or sell their shares.

The JCI decline prompted the Indonesia Stock Exchange to take a policy by temporarily suspending stock trading activities as an anticipatory measure in reducing sharp fluctuations in the capital market. The occurrence of trading stops by the IDX will cause the market to respond quickly to information that makes the stock exchange more aware of the events that occur around it, whether related or not directly related to economic events.

Trading halt refers to the temporary cessation of trading in a single security, a group of securities, an exchange or a group of exchanges. Trading halts are enforced if there is a sharp decline of more than 5%, then the exchange will trade halts for 15 minutes, then if there is a further decline of more than 10%, a trading halt will be applied for 30 minutes. This provision is in line with OJK regulations through a letter numbered S-274/PM.21/2020. [1]

Financial performance is the performance of management, which is an expansion of financial value and its estimated benefits. The Company's financial performance can be measured using financial ratios. Financial ratios are a comparison between the numbers in the financial statements used to assess the company's financial condition and performance. Uncertainty about stock price performance poses problems for investors in the decision-making process. [2]

Analyzing financial ratios is essential to understand information regarding the performance of a Company that can affect the Company's share price. Financial ratio analysis is a method to estimate the number in financial reports by dividing the number. Financial ratio analysts aim to evaluate the effectiveness of a company's financial performance, including aspects such as liquidity, solvency, activity, provisibility, and profit growth.

1.2 Problem Statement

- The Effect of Trading Halt on JCI

  The first problem that we want to answer is whether halt trading has a significant influence partially on JCI. Trading halts can affect investor perceptions and trading decisions, so it's important to know the extent to which this mechanism impacts the stock index as a whole.
- The Effect of Trading Halt on JCI

  The first problem that we want to answer is whether halt trading has a significant influence partially on JCI. Trading halts can affect investor perceptions and trading decisions, so it's important to know the extent to which this mechanism impacts the stock index as a whole.
- The Effect of the Company's Financial Performance on JCI

  The second issue focuses on the influence of the company's financial performance on the JCI. Good financial performance is usually expected to increase investor confidence and, in turn, influence the stock price. This research aims to explore this relationship in depth.
- The Simultaneous Effect of Halt Trading and Financial Performance on JCI

  The third problem is to find out whether trading halts and the company's financial performance have a simultaneous effect on the JCI. It is important to understand the interaction between the two variables and how they together affect market dynamics.

- Knowledge Gap
  Although there have been previous studies that have discussed the influence of halt trading and financial performance on the stock market, there are still some knowledge gaps that need to be filled:
  - Limitations of Previous Research
    Many studies focus on just one aspect, be it halt trading or financial performance, without considering the interaction between the two. This study seeks to fill this gap by analyzing the simultaneous influence of the two variables.
  - Indonesian Market Context
    Most of the existing studies may have been conducted in the stock markets of other countries, so the results are not necessarily relevant to the context of the Indonesian market. This research will provide more specific insights into the dynamics of JCI on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, especially in the context of manufacturing companies.
  - Relevant Time Period
    The study covers the period 2020-2025, which is an important transition period for many companies due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The knowledge gap regarding the short-term and long-term impacts of halt trading and financial performance in the context of this crisis needs to be further explored.

1.3 Objectives and Scope

The purpose of this study is formulated to provide a deeper understanding of the influence of halt trading and financial performance on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI) on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The following is an explanation of each research objective:

- The first goal is to measure how much the halt trading affects the JCI. This study will analyze historical data to determine whether there is a significant relationship between the implementation of halt trading and changes in the value of JCI. By understanding these influences, it is hoped that it can provide insight into how halt trading mechanisms affect market behavior and investment decisions.
- The second goal is to evaluate the influence of the company's financial performance on the JCI. This research will examine various financial performance indicators, such as net profit, debt ratio, and return on equity (ROE), to determine the extent to which the company's financial performance can affect the value of stocks and, ultimately, JCI. The results of this analysis are expected to provide useful information for investors in making investment decisions.
- The third goal is to analyze the simultaneous influence between halt trading and financial performance on JCI. This study will use the regression analysis method to evaluate the interaction between the two variables and how they together affect the JCI. By understanding these simultaneous influences, it is hoped that it can provide a more comprehensive picture of stock market dynamics.

2. Literature Review

- Research conducted by Anindya Rizky Utami and Wisnu Mawardi (2021) entitled "The Effect of the Application of *Price Limits* and *Trading Halts* on *Return Volatility* and Price Development on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020". The results of the study show that *price limits* have a negative effect on *return volatility*. Meanwhile, *price limits* and *halt trading* have a negative effect on price formation. The results of this study also show that

stop trading is more effective than *price limit* in terms of reducing *stock return volatility*.[3]

- Tri Widiyarti (2022) researched the analysis of the effect of *halt and suspend trading* on the composite stock price index (a case study on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2020). The results obtained from this study show that partially halt *trading* has a significant effect on JCI and while *suspended trading* does not have a significant effect on JCI.
- Tetty Lasniroha Sarumpaet and Claudia Santi Puspitasari (2022) examined the topic of the problem of "The Influence of Financial Performance on the Stock Price of Companies Classified as the LQ 45 Index". The results of the study partially tested (t-test) which showed that only two variables, namely EPS and PER, had a significant positive effect on stock prices, while ROA and ROE had no significant effect on stock prices. And simultaneously (test f) shows that ROA, ROE, EPS, and PER simultaneously have a significant effect on stock prices. [4]
- Signal theory is also a theory that discusses the ups and downs of stock prices in the market such as stock prices, bonds, and so on. [5]

2.1 Related Work

Difference:

1. Previous Research:
   - Research from Anindya Rizky Utami and Wisnu Mawardi (2021) focuses on the effect of price limits and trading stops on return volatility and price formation. Tri Widiyarti (2022) analyzed the effect of trading halt and trading suspend on JCI, with the result that halt trading had a significant effect, but did not investigate financial performance. Tetty Lasniroha Sarumpaet and Claudia Santi Puspitasari (2022) focus on the effect of financial performance on stock prices, without considering the effect of trading stops.
   - The current research focuses on the effect of halt trading and financial performance on JCI, with the emphasis that halt trading has a positive effect and financial performance does not have a positive effect.
2. Research Results:
   - Previous Research: The results from Anindya Rizky Utami and Wisnu Mawardi show that halt trading is more effective in reducing return volatility, but does not measure its effect on JCI directly. Tri Widiyarti found that halt trading had a significant effect on JCI, but did not provide information about the positive influence. Tetty Lasniroha Sarumpaet and Claudia Santi Puspitasari pointed out that financial performance (ROA and ROE) did not have a significant effect on stock prices, but did not associate it with JCI.
   - Research now It was found that halt trading had a positive effect on JCI, which was different from the results of previous research which showed a significant influence but did not state the direction of influence. In addition, this study found that financial performance did not have a positive effect on JCI, which contradicted the results of previous research which showed that financial performance can affect stock prices.

3. Contributions to Literature
   - Previous Research: Provides insight into the influence of halt trading and financial performance, but does not directly link the two in the context of JCI.
   - Current research: Makes a new contribution by showing that halt trading has a positive influence on JCI, while financial performance does not have a significant impact. This can provide a new perspective for investors and stakeholders in understanding the dynamics of the stock market in Indonesia.

   Research Equations
   1. Focus on the Indonesian Stock Market
   2. Use of Quantitative Data
   3. Halt Trading Variable Analysis
   4. Relevance of Financial Performance
4. Research Gap
   - The Effect of Trading Halt on JCI

     Previous research, such as that conducted by Tri Widiyarti (2022), shows that halt trading has a significant effect on the JCI, but does not identify the direction of its influence (positive or negative). This gap provides room for this study to research further and found that halt trading has a positive effect on JCI, which adds to our understanding of market mechanisms.
   - Financial Performance and JCI

     Research by Tetty Lasniroha Sarumpaet and Claudia Santi Puspitasari (2022) shows that financial performance (EPS and PER) has a significant effect on stock prices, but does not directly link it to JCI. This gap allowed this study to explore more deeply the influence of financial performance on JCI and found that financial performance did not have a positive effect, which was different from previous findings.
   - Comparison of Trading Effectiveness Halt and Price Limit

     Research by Anindya Rizky Utami and Wisnu Mawardi (2021) shows that stop trading is more effective in reducing return volatility than price limits, but does not associate this effectiveness with the effect on JCI.

     This gap provides an opportunity for this study to examine how halt trading can contribute positively to the JCI, which has not been studied in depth in this context.
   - Limitations in Variable Analysis

     Previous research tends to separate the analysis between halt trading and financial performance, without examining the interaction between the two in the context of JCI. This gap is filled by this study which combines the two variables to provide a more comprehensive picture of the factors affecting the JCI.
   - Research Period

     Previous research has different periods, such as those conducted by Tri Widiyarti (2015-2020) and Anindya Rizky Utami and Wisnu Mawardi (2020). This research, which focuses on the period 2020-2025, provides a new perspective in the context of market conditions that may have changed due to external factors, such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Methodology

In this study, the author uses a quantitative research method. Quantitative research is a

research method based on the philosophy of positivism to research a specific population or sample, and sampling is carried out randomly by collecting data using instruments, as well as analysis and statistics. [6] This study emphasizes the analysis of numerical data processed using statistical data with the approach used, namely associative study. The researcher conducted the research using associative strategies because they chose the strategy in accordance with the purpose of associative research, which is to describe and test the hypothesis of the relationship between two or more variables. The quantitative method was chosen because this study aims to measure and analyze the relationship between the variables involved, namely trading halt, financial performance, and JCI. This method allows researchers to collect statistically analyzeable numerical data, thus providing objective and reliable results. By using quantitative methods, this study can provide strong empirical evidence regarding the influence of halt trading and financial performance on JCI, in accordance with the purpose of testing the hypothesis that has been set.

1. Data Collection

   The data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data that is not collected by the researcher himself, for example data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), magazines, or other statements or publications. The data of this research is in the form of financial statements issued by manufacturing companies that go public which are published through the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The data used in this study are financial statements for the years 2020 to 2025 during the observation period issued by the Company. This study takes data from financial statements published through the Indonesia Stock Exchange which can be accessed through www.idx.co.id and yahoo finance.

2. Technical Analysis

   The sampling technique in this study uses purposive sampling. Sugiyono (2020: 81) stated that purposive sampling is a sample determination technique with certain considerations. The Company's sample is selected based on the criteria set as follows:

   a. Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) until 2025
   b. Manufacturing companies affected halted trading during the 2020-2025 period consecutively.
   c. Manufacturing companies that obtained positive profits (good financial performance) during the period 2020-2025 consecutively.

3. *Validation*

   In accordance with the type of data used, namely secondary data from the sample used, the data collection techniques used are documentation techniques and literature studies.

   - Documentation: Documentation techniques based on the financial statements of manufacturing companies published by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) through www.idx.co.id period 2020 to 2025.
   - Literature Studies: Literature studies are research methods used to obtain information from literature such as articles, research journals, theses, books, and other published sources such as literature sources, mass media, and the internet related to research.

The data analysis method used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis because in this study there is more than one independent variable. This method is used to determine the relationship and how much influence between independent variables is on dependent variables.

Discuss any methods used to validate results or ensure the reliability of data.

4. Results and Discussion

1. Classic assumption test
   a. Data normality test results

Table 4. 1 One Sample Kolmogorov- Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		96
Normal Parameters[a,b]	**Mean**	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	540,86070024
Most Extreme Differences	**Absolute**	,352
	Positive	,248
	Negative	-,352
Test Statistic		,352
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000c

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on table 4.1 of the normality test of the sig value for this research data, it is known that the results of the normality test using residual data and after the transformation of the data are significant level of 0.00. The results of the normality test showed that it was smaller than 0.05 that could be concluded that the regression model was not normally distributed.

   b. Autocorrelation Test

Table 4. 2 Autocorrelation Test Results

Change Statistics					
R Square Change	**F Change**	**df1**	**df2**	**Sig. F Change**	**Durbin-Watson**
,004	,179	2	93	,836	1,770

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, it is known that the results of the autocorrelation test for *the Durbin-watson* value of 1.770 in regression analysis with SPSS show the absence of significant positive or negative autocoreration. If you look at the list of tables above, the autocorrelation conditions using *the durbin-waston* test shows that there is no negative autocorrelation which means that the decision should not be rejected. This value is in the range that is considered normal or unproblematic, i.e. close to 2.

   c. Multicoloniality Test

Table 4. 3 Ceofficients

		Collinearity Statistics	
Type		Tolerance	VIVID
1	x1	,999	1,001
	x2	,999	1,001

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, the multicoloniality test on the regression model can be found that the variable independent trading halt and financial performance have a *statistical collinerity value* with a tolerance value of ≥ 0.10 and a VIF value of ≤ 10.00, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study is devoid of symptoms of multicolonialism.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. 4 Heterokedasticity Test Results

Variable	Significance	Conclusion
Stop trading	0,226	No symptoms of heterokedasticity
Financial performance	0,225	No symptoms of heterokedasticity

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, the results of the heterokedasticity test using *the glycer test* after the data transformation was carried out, it was known that the level of significance of independent variables showed a value of more than 0.05. It can be concluded that the independent variable regression model in this study has no symptoms of heterokedasticity or it can be said that the regression model of this study has homogeneous variance.

2. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Table 4. 5 Hail Multiple Linear Regression Test

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	6752,707	58,576		115,281	,000
	X1	,001	,001	,058	,561	,576
	X2	-1,137	5,937	-,020	-,192	,848

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, the results of the multiple linear regression test show the results of values of 0.576 and 0.848 which are greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that variable independent does not have a significant effect on variable dependents.

3. Hypothesis Test
   a. Partial t-test (Individual Significance Test)

Table 4. 6 Test Results v

Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	6752,707	58,576		115,281	,000
	X1	,001	,001	,058	,561	,576
	X2	-1,137	5,937	-,020	-,192	,848

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, the results of the t-test show that the value of the stop trading variable is 0.561 with a significance value of 0.576. This significance value is greater than the significance limit value, which is 0.05. By looking at the value of the coefficient with a positive value, the hypothesis that the halt trading variable has a positive and insignificant effect on the JCI. As for the results of the financial performance variable of -0.192 with a significance value of 0.848. This significance value is greater than the significance limit value of 0.05. In addition, by looking at the negative value coefficient, the hypothesis states that the financial performance variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the JCI.

b. Simultaneous F Test

Table 4. 7 Simultaneous F Test Results

Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	107122,449	2	53561,224	,179	.836b
	Residual	27790378,221	93	298821,271		
	Total	27897500,670	95			

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, the results of the f test of 0.179 are smaller than the f-value of table 3.10 with a significance level of 0.836 or ≥ 0.05, then simultaneously the independent variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

c. Determination coefficient test (*Adjusted R*)

Table 4. 8 Determination Coefficient Test Results (Adjusted R)

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.062a	,004	-,018	546,64547

Source: data processed SPSS 24

Based on the table above, the results of the determination coefficient test show an adjusted R^2 value of -0.018 which means that this value shows a very weak ability to explain the dependent variable, the independent variable is only able to explain -1.8%

of the remaining 98.2%. So it can be concluded that the independent variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

1. *Key Findings*

Based on the tests that have been carried out previously, it will be explained in more detail about the relationship between variables based on the results of the research that has been carried out. The discussion based on the results of the hypothesis test is as follows:

- Effect of halt trading (X1) on the composite stock price index

  Based on the partial test, the value of the significance of halt trading against JCI is 0.576. This significance value is greater than the significance limit value, which is 0.05. In addition, by looking at the value of the coefficient with a positive value, the hypothesis that the trading stop variable has a positive and insignificant effect on the JCI. So it can be concluded that halt trading has a positive and insignificant effect on the JCI.

- Effect of financial performance (X2) on the composite stock price index

  Based on the test results carried out in this study show that the results of the t-test partially show that financial performance does not have a positive effect on JCI, so the hypothesis of this study which states that the financial performance variable has a negative and insignificant effect on JCI is rejected, because the direction of influence and significance is not in accordance with what is expected in the hypothesis formulation. This shows that even though the Company has good financial performance, it cannot necessarily have a direct influence on the movement of the JCI.

- The Effect of *Halt Trading* and Financial Performance on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI)

  Based on the results of simultaneous tests that have been carried out previously, that the independent variable, namely *trading halt* and financial performance, do not have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the composite stock price index. This shows that the combination between the halt trading incident and the financial performance of manufacturing companies together is not able to explain the variation that occurs in the JCI. In other words, the JCI is more influenced by other variables that are not used as objects in this study.

2. *Interpretation of Results*

These findings make an important contribution to the existing literature on the factors that affect the JCI. This research also opens up opportunities for further research that can explore other variables that may have a greater influence on the movement of the JCI. As such, the significance of these findings lies in their ability to drive a deeper understanding of stock market dynamics and to provide guidance for investors and policymakers in better decision-making.

5. Discussion

1. Comparison with Prior Research

The findings in this study show that neither trading halt nor financial performance have a significant influence on the Composite Stock Price Index (JCI). These results are in line with several previous studies that have also found that external and macroeconomic factors often have a greater influence on stock market movements compared to internal variables of a company. However, the results of this study contradict other studies that show that good financial performance can contribute to an increase in the value of stocks and, in turn, JCI.

These differences may be due to different market contexts, the time period being analyzed, or the methodology used in previous research. Therefore, the results of this study emphasize the importance of considering the broader context in stock market analysis.

2. Limitations
   This research has several limitations that need to be acknowledged. First, focusing on two independent variables, namely halt trading and financial performance, may not include other factors that can affect the JCI, such as macroeconomic conditions, government policies, or market sentiment. Second, the data used in this study are limited to a specific period, which can affect the generalization of the results. In addition, the use of specific analysis methods may not fully capture the complexity of the relationships between variables. These limitations need to be considered when interpreting the results of the study.
3. Future Research
   For future research, it is recommended to explore other variables that may have a significant influence on the JCI, such as macroeconomic factors, monetary policy, or investor sentiment. Additionally, longitudinal research that spans a longer period of time can provide deeper insights into stock market dynamics. The use of more diverse analytical methods, such as qualitative analysis or more complex econometric models, can also help in understanding the more complex relationships between variables that affect the JCI. Thus, further research is expected to make a greater contribution to the understanding of the factors that influence stock market movements.

6. Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the effect of halt trading and financial performance on the Jakarta Composite Stock Price Index (JCI) on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The issues raised include the significant influence of halt trading and partial financial performance, as well as the simultaneous influence of both on the JCI. The methodology used is a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis, using secondary data from the financial statements of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020-2025. The findings of the study show that neither trading halt nor financial performance have a significant effect on JCI, with a significance value of above 0.05 each. The implications of this result highlight that external and macroeconomic factors may have more influence on the movement of the JCI compared to the company's internal variables. This research makes an important contribution by filling the knowledge gap regarding the interaction between halt trading and financial performance in the context of the Indonesian market, as well as opening up opportunities for further research that can explore other variables that may have a significant impact on the JCI. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide deeper insights for investors and stakeholders in making investment decisions.

7. Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, the authors recommend several strategic steps for the development of research and practice in the capital market. First, it is necessary to conduct further research that integrates macroeconomic variables such as interest rates, inflation, and exchange rates, as well as noneconomic factors such as political and social conditions, to gain a more holistic understanding of the dynamics of the JCI. Second, it is recommended to extend the research period to accommodate more complex market fluctuations, including analysis of the long-term impacts of economic crises and pandemics. In terms of methodology, future research can consider a mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative analysis with qualitative insights from market participants. For practitioners, these findings indicate the importance of educating investors not

to rely too much on trading halt indicators and the company's financial performance alone, but also to consider broader external factors. Finally, collaboration between academics, the Indonesia Stock Exchange, and the Financial Services Authority is needed to develop capital market policies that are more responsive to various economic scenarios. This recommendation is expected to contribute to strengthening the financial literature and improving the quality of investment decision-making in Indonesia.

Appendix

NO	X1	X2	Y
1	0	0,732945	5,637.89
2	0	0,6269325	6,544.52
3	0	0,71525	7,081.19
4	0	0,689075	7,080.06
5	0	0,6481975	7,117.75
6	0	0,952765827	7,083.24
7	0	0,74949	5,637.89
8	511,6887117	0,7907025	6,544.52
9	582,9978467	0,6861035	7,081.19
10	419,3091503	0,692385	7,080.06
11	926,1149267	0,6805825	7,117.75
12	995,8032787	0,6107725	7,083.24
13	71154	0,6373385	5,637.89
14	2661,2	0,6761275	6,544.52
15	286274	0,8214325	7,081.19
16	2357,2	0,743937	7,080.06
17	356,29	0,69821725	7,117.75
18	582,76	0,67218675	7,083.24
19	30594	0,609072	5,637.89
20	43320	0,574789	6,544.52
21	254413	0,64098725	7,081.19
22	171357	0,66141125	7,080.06
23	5746,7	0,64921075	7,117.75
24	54167	0,64524875	7,083.24
25	0,643656493	0,467613073	5,637.89
26	0	0,532765196	6,544.52
27	0	0,58656	7,081.19
28	0	0,470955	7,080.06
29	411,355	0,6734475	7,117.75
30	7114,36	0,54056925	7,083.24
31	0,779911323	0,890255742	5,637.89
32	0,828906374	90,65425647	6,544.52
33	1,067805965	0,892416252	7,081.19
34	0,33563711	1,115897962	7,080.06
35	1,25567483	0,997706673	7,117.75
36	1,169386319	0,952765827	7,083.24
37	0,709864417	0,957257779	5,637.89
38	0,108325555	0,967593049	6,544.52
39	0,135081867	0,436552031	7,081.19
40	0,622160583	1,505662612	7,080.06
41	0,280305583	1,304520951	7,117.75
42	0,275882617	1,590575752	7,083.24
43	0,274338111	0,707110276	5,637.89
44	0,388374768	0,718645365	6,544.52
45	1,463027834	23,56336502	7,081.19
46	1,064496331	0,75265943	7,080.06
47	1,63030759	0,770801247	7,117.75
48	0,660585065	0,767503314	7,083.24
49	0,0130424	0,685783349	5,637.89
50	0,043946104	0,762529188	6,544.52

51	0	0,740579648	7,081.19
52	0,010164137	0,7437422	7,080.06
53	0,000210138	0,752550397	7,117.75
54	0,000380722	0,705276694	7,083.24
55	0,643656493	0,467613073	5,637.89
56	2,47181258	0,532765196	6,544.52
57	0,513102578	0,488272164	7,081.19
58	0,974028988	0,279538602	7,080.06
59	1,02666349	0,465107968	7,117.75
60	0,639462764	0,544155131	7,083.24
61	0,002593386	0,778903973	5,637.89
62	0,086294602	0,979500657	6,544.52
63	11,34659638	0,804384631	7,081.19
64	1,789160609	0,68605446	7,080.06
65	2,184649129	2,881959859	7,117.75
66	13,55661535	1,421353522	7,083.24
67	1	1,631094013	5,637.89
68	0,00994328	2,070427196	6,544.52
69	0,525675315	1,360742224	7,081.19
70	0,142824689	1,145242474	7,080.06
71	0,058996773	0,835558024	7,117.75
72	0,294585852	2,579561837	7,083.24
73	1	2,459411946	5,637.89
74	12,1301873	2,301233769	6,544.52
75	3,003636664	2,428421161	7,081.19
76	3,286347068	2,084266403	7,080.06
77	3,466764264	2,12875401	7,117.75
78	5,043294342	2,228856586	7,083.24
79	1	1,046391912	5,637.89
80	0,832782719	1,735570325	6,544.52
81	0,238867598	0,244027217	7,081.19
82	4,677605886	-0,316623995	7,080.06
83	1,128089608	0,729898607	7,117.75
84	1,286415095	1,024913694	7,083.24
85	0,294	-0,96990261	5,637.89
86	0,014896267	-0,110618837	6,544.52
87	0,000419467	0,357530908	7,081.19
88	0	-1,271283272	7,080.06
89	5,316348	-0,953424225	7,117.75
90	0,133469333	0	7,083.24
91	0,000923925	0,490165869	5,637.89
92	0,004169129	2,878305256	6,544.52
93	0,001009996	1,331045872	7,081.19
94	0,001032125	1,145912297	7,080.06
95	0,344958688	1,377589253	7,117.75
96	0,00792725	1,346190474	7,083.24

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