

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF NET EXPORTS, EXCHANGE RATES, INFLATION AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE IN INDONESIA FROM 1992-2024

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This study aims to analyze the short-term and long-term relationships as well as the shock effects of the economic growth rate in Indonesia during 1992-2024. This research uses a quantitative approach with time series data obtained from the World Bank financial institution. The variables used in this study are the economic growth rate, net exports, exchange rates, inflation, and foreign direct investment. The models used are Vector Error Correction Model. The results of this study show that: (1) the average economic growth rate was maintained consistently within the range of 4,58%. (2) In the short run and the long run, the results indicate that the exchange rate has a positive and significant effect on economic growth, while net exports, inflation, and foreign direct investment do not have a significant effect on economic growth. (3) Impulse Response Function (IRF) and Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD) shows that the rate of economic growth is driven by its own internal factors, then driven by net exports, but tends to decline as the time horizon increases. This finding emphasizes the need for economic policies that focus on strengthening domestic factors.

Keywords: *Economic Growth Rate, Net Exports, Exchange Rate, Inflation, Vector Error Correction Model.*

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH *NET EXPORTS*, NILAI TUKAR, INFLASI DAN PENANAMAN MODAL ASING LANGSUNG TERHADAP LAJU PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DI INDONESIA TAHUN 1992-2024

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan jangka pendek dan jangka panjang serta efek guncangan (*shock*) laju pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia pada tahun 1992-2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data *time series* yang diperoleh dari lembaga keuangan Bank Dunia. Variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, *net exports*, nilai tukar, inflasi dan penanaman modal asing langsung. Model yang digunakan adalah Model Koreksi Kesalahan Vektor. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) rata-rata laju pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berhasil terjaga berada pada kisaran 4,58%. (2) dalam jangka pendek dan jangka panjang menunjukkan bahwa nilai tukar berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, sementara *net exports*, inflasi, dan penanaman modal asing langsung tidak berpengaruh terhadap laju pertumbuhan ekonomi. (3) *Impulse Response Function* (IRF) dan *Forecast Error Variance Decomposition* (FEVD) menunjukkan bahwa laju pertumbuhan ekonomi didorong oleh faktor internalnya sendiri, kemudian didorong oleh *net exports*, namun cenderung menurun seiring bertambahnya horizon waktu. Temuan ini menekankan perlunya kebijakan ekonomi yang berfokus pada penguatan faktor domestik.

Kata Kunci: Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, *Net Exports*, Nilai Tukar, Inflasi, Model Koreksi Kesalahan Vektor.