

ABSTRAK

Tesis dengan judul “ Pengaruh Produk Domestik Bruto, Ekspor, Impor, dan BI Rate terhadap Neraca Perdagangan dengan Inflasi sebagai variabel intervening” ditulis oleh Riska Ektiarnanti, Magister Ekonomi Syariah Pascasarjana IAIN Tulungagung dibimbing oleh Dr. H. Mashudi.M.Pd.I dan Dr. H. Dede Nurrohman.M.Ag.

Penelitian ini di latar belakang oleh kinerja perdagangan internasional di Indonesia yang mengalami fluktuasi beberapa tahun, inflasi yang berkejang memiliki dampak positif maupun negatif terhadap hasil PDB, ekspor impor yang merupakan indikator neraca perdagangan dan BI Rate sebagai pengendali inflasi berpengaruh terhadap kebijakan perjalanan kinerja neraca perdagangan.

Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah (1) bagaimana pengaruh PDB terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?;(2) bagaimana pengaruh ekspor terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?;(3) bagaimana pengaruh impor terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?;(4) bagaimana pengaruh BI Rate terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?; (5) bagaimana pengaruh inflasi terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?; (6) bagaimana pengaruh PDB terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan melalui inflasi?;(7) bagaimana pengaruh ekspor terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan melalui inflasi?; (8) bagaimana pengaruh impor terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?; (9) bagaimana pengaruh BI Rate terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan?

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh PDB, ekspor, impor, dan BI Rate terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan melalui inflasi. Pendekatan dalam penelitian ini adalah data bulanan dengan 5 tahun periode pengamatan sehingga didapatkan data sebanyak 60 data sampel, jenis data yang digunakan adalah sekunder dengan menggunakan teknik analisis jalur (*path analysis*) dengan bantuan *software* SPSS.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) PDB berpengaruh terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (2) ekspor tidak berpengaruh terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (3) impor berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (4) BI Rate berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (5) inflasi berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (6) secara tidak langsung PDB melalui inflasi berpengaruh terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (7) secara langsung ekspor

melalui inflasi tidak berpengaruh terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan; (8) secara langsung impor melalui inflasi berpengaruh kinerja neraca perdagangan; (9) secara tidak langsung BI Rate berpengaruh terhadap kinerja neraca perdagangan.

Kata kunci: PDB, Ekspor, Impor, BI Rate, Inflasi, Neraca Perdagangan

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "The Effect of Gross Domestic Product, Exports, Imports, and BI Rate on the Trade Balance with Inflation as an Intervening Variable" was written by Riska Ektiarnanti, Master of Islamic Economics Postgraduate at IAIN Tulungagung. H. Mashudi.M.Pd.I and Dr. H. Dede Nurrohman.M.Ag.

This research is motivated by the performance of international trade in Indonesia which has fluctuated for several years, volatile inflation has a positive or negative impact on GDP results, imports and exports are an indicator of the trade balance and the BI Rate as an inflation controller affects the trade balance performance policy.

The problem formulation of this research is (1) how is the influence of GDP on the performance of the trade balance?; (2) how is the effect of exports on the performance of the trade balance?; (3) how is the effect of imports on the performance of the trade balance?; (4) how is the effect of the BI Rate on the performance of the trade balance?; (5) what is the effect of inflation on the performance of the trade balance?; (6) how is the influence of GDP on the performance of the trade balance through inflation?; (7) how is the effect of exports on the performance of the trade balance through inflation?; (8) how is the effect of imports on the performance of the trade balance?; (9) how does the BI Rate affect the performance of the trade balance?

This study aims to determine the effect of GDP, exports, imports, and the BI Rate on the performance of the trade balance through inflation. The approach in this study is monthly data with a 5 year observation period so that 60 sample data are obtained, the type of data used is secondary by using path analysis techniques with the help of SPSS software.

The results of the study show that: (1) GDP has an effect on the performance of the trade balance; (2) exports have no effect on the performance of the trade balance; (3) imports have a significant effect on the performance of the trade balance; (4) BI Rate has a significant effect on the performance of the trade balance; (5) inflation has a significant effect on the performance of the trade balance; (6) indirectly GDP through inflation affects the performance of the trade balance; (7) exports through inflation have no direct effect on the performance of the trade balance; (8) imports through inflation directly

affect the performance of the trade balance; (9) BI Rate indirectly affects the performance of the trade balance.

Keywords: GDP, Exports, Imports, BI Rate, Inflation, Trade Balance