ABSTRAK

Gresia Septina Br Sitohang, NIM 7222540001. "Analisis Interdependensi Nilai Impor Migas, Cadangan Devisa, Kurs, Inflasi dan BI Rate di Indonesia dengan Pendekatan Vector Autoregressive (VAR)". Skripsi Jurusan Ekonomi, Program Studi Ilmu Ekonomi, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Medan. 2026.

Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah tingginya volatilitas nilai impor migas serta kompleksitas interaksi antara impor migas, cadangan devisa, kurs, inflasi, dan BI Rate di Indonesia, yang belum banyak dikaji secara simultan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis interdependensi antar kelima variabel tersebut, serta menganalisis respons dan kontribusi guncangan variabel makroekonomi terhadap nilai impor migas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode Vector Autoregressive (VAR). Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder time series bulanan periode Januari 2009 hingga Desember 2024 yang diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), Bank Indonesia, Kementerian Perdagangan, dan CEIC Data. Teknik analisis data meliputi uji stasioneritas, penentuan lag optimal, uji stabilitas, uji kointegrasi, uji kausalitas Granger, estimasi VECM, analisis Impulse Response Function (IRF), dan Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan kausalitas satu arah dari kurs dan BI Rate terhadap nilai impor migas, serta dari cadangan devisa terhadap BI Rate. Ditemukan pula hubungan kausalitas dua arah antara kurs dan BI Rate. Dalam jangka panjang, inflasi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap nilai impor migas, sementara variabel lainnya tidak signifikan. Hasil IRF menunjukkan bahwa guncangan kurs memberikan respons positif yang persisten terhadap impor migas. Hasil FEVD mengungkapkan bahwa fluktuasi nilai impor migas hingga 94,95 persen dijelaskan oleh guncangan variabel itu sendiri. Kesimpulannya, interdependensi antar variabel bersifat dinamis dengan peran dominan faktor internal dalam menjelaskan fluktuasi impor migas.

Kata Kunci: Impor Migas, Cadangan Devisa, Kurs, Inflasi, BI Rate

ABSTRACT

Gresia Septina Br Sitohang, NIM 7222540001. Analysis of Interdependence between Oil and Gas Import Value, Foreign Exchange Reserves, Exchange Rate, Inflation and BI Rate in Indonesia using Vector Autoregressive (VAR) Approach. Undergraduate Thesis of the Department of Economics, Study Program of Economics, Faculty of Economics, State University of Medan, 2026.

The problems in this research are the high volatility of oil and gas import values and the complexity of interactions among oil and gas imports, foreign exchange reserves, exchange rates, inflation, and the BI Rate in Indonesia, which have not been extensively studied simultaneously. This research aims to analyze the interdependence among these five variables, as well as to analyze the response and contribution of macroeconomic variable shocks to oil and gas import values. This research uses a quantitative approach with the Vector Autoregressive (VAR) method. The data used are monthly time series secondary data for the period January 2009 to December 2024, obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Trade, and CEIC Data. Data analysis techniques include stationarity tests, optimal lag selection, stability tests, cointegration tests, Granger causality tests, VECM estimation, Impulse Response Function (IRF) analysis, and Forecast Error Variance Decomposition (FEVD). The results show a one-way causal relationship from the exchange rate and BI Rate to oil and gas import value, as well as from foreign exchange reserves to the BI Rate. A two-way causal relationship was also found between the exchange rate and the BI Rate. In the long run, inflation has a positive and significant effect on oil and gas import value, while other variables are insignificant. The IRF results indicate that exchange rate shocks provide a persistent positive response to oil and gas imports. The FEVD results reveal that up to 94.95 percent of the fluctuation in oil and gas import value is explained by its own shocks. It is concluded that the interdependence among variables is dynamic, with internal factors playing a dominant role in explaining oil and gas import fluctuations.

Keywords: Oil and Gas Imports, Foreign Exchange Reserves, Exchange Rate, Inflation, BI Rate