

INTISARI

Penelitian ini menguji pengaruh korupsi, stabilitas politik dan variabel makroekonomi seperti inflasi, nilai tukar, pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan *trade openness* terhadap *foreign direct investment* (FDI) negara-negara anggota Organisasi Kerjasama Islam (OKI) periode 2005 hingga 2018. Analisis yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *fixed effect model* (FEM) dari data panel negara-negara OKI.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan ekonomi dan *trade openness* memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap *foreign direct investment* (FDI), sedangkan pengaruh korupsi, stabilitas politik, inflasi dan nilai tukar tidak memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap *foreign direct investment* (FDI).

Kata Kunci: Korupsi, Stabilitas Politik, Variabel Makroekonomi, FDI, OKI.

Abstract

This study examines the effect of corruption, political stability and macroeconomic variables such as inflation, exchange rates, economic growth, and trade openness on foreign direct investment (FDI) of The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) country members for the period 2005 to 2018. Analysis used in the study is the fixed effect model (FEM) of the OIC data panel.

The results showed that economic growth and trade openness had a significant influence on foreign direct investment (FDI), while the effects of corruption, political stability, inflation and the exchange rate had not significant effect on foreign direct investment (FDI).

Keywords: corruption, political stability, macroeconomic variables, FDI, OIC