

CHAPTER V

CONCLUTION AND SUGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and data analysis, the results of the regression model use multiple linear regression models to measure the relationship between inflation rates, exchange rates, money supply (m2) to sukuk emissions. Then came some conclusions that can be seen in the following explanation:

1. Inflation has no significant effect on sukuk emissions. The effect of inflation on the level of sukuk emissions is that the higher the inflation, the lower the level of sukuk emissions, this is because the real value received by investors will decrease. Inflation is the risk most feared by bondholders or sukuk because inflation decreases the size of interest (rent) and profits as determined at the beginning of the agreement. The fall in the value of the currency will involve the buyer, because he will lose as much money as he paid to buy bonds. The increase in inflation will erode the real income of the value of the coupon or lease of coupons owned by investors. Investor's fears of this conditions has resulted investors being reluctant to invest and it will be directly proportional to the reluctance of the company to issue corporate sukuk, given that corporate sukuk will be less interested.

2. Exchange rate variable has a significant effect on sukuk emissions. The stronger the exchange rate, the better the issuance of corporate sukuk. In fact, the exchange rate is the exchange rate which becomes a benchmark in measuring the economic condition of a country. The economic condition of a country will be one of the determining factors for the climate of investment in a country. If the exchange rate is in a stable position, it can be used as a tool to predict the investment climate in the future. Exchange rates that are in a strong position will provide a stimulus to demand as well as supply from corporate sukuk. This stimulated demand and supply will greatly affect the issuance of corporate sukuk.
3. The money supply variable (m_2) has a significant effect on sukuk emissions. Almost the same as the exchange rate variable, the variable money supply will also stimulate more specific investment in corporate sukuk. The better the money supply will go straight with the better emissions of corporate sukuk. The increasing money supply indicates that the economic conditions in a country are going well. This condition can also be accompanied by the tendency of investors to be bolder in investing. The courage of investors in investing should also be followed by a good view from companies that want to get fresh funds, of course, the option to issue a corporate sukuk will be more likely. Therefore, if the two things meet, then this will increase emissions from corporate sukuk.

B. Suggestion

Suggestions that can be given related to inflation analysis, the exchange rate and the money supply to sukuk emissions are as follows:

1. Bank Indonesia as an institution that has the authority to regulate various macroeconomic conditions in Indonesia, must be able to improve or at least maintain the condition of variable variables related to the investment climate in Indonesia. Because a good investment climate will support the development of corporate sukuk emissions, especially in Indonesia
2. Company as the party issuing corporate sukuk should consider the variable variables that we discussed in this study before determining policies related to the issuance of securities.
3. Investors as those who want to invest should also consider the variable variables that we discuss in this study to make choices and should not rush in the process of taking them.

C. Limitation of Research and Subsequent research

This research is inseparable from the limitations and disadvantages of writing.

The limitations in this study include the following:

1. This study only consists of 3 independent variables namely inflation, the exchange rate and the money supply.

2. Difficulty in obtaining complete time series data in measuring the influence of inflation variables, exchange rates and the money supply, considering the measurement time taken only in the period 2016-2018.
3. For further research, let's increase the number of variables used for further research, let's increase the number of variables used.
4. For further training, it should also use different methodologies that can produce better results and different perspectives in both short-term and long-term variables related to this study.