ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Government Sukuk (SBSN) and macroeconomic variables on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in Indonesia during the period 2014–2024 using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach. The independent variables include SBSN, money supply (M2), interest rates, and inflation, while GDP serves as the dependent variable. The data used are secondary quarterly time series obtained from Statistics Indonesia and the Ministry of Finance. The results indicate that in the long run, SBSN and interest rates have a positive and significant effect on GDP, while M2 and inflation are not significant. In the short run, SBSN and M2 show a significant negative effect, interest rates have a negative effect at certain lags, and inflation has a negative effect at specific lags. The Error Correction Term (ECT) is negative and significant, indicating the presence of an adjustment mechanism toward long-run equilibrium. These findings suggest that the impact of Islamic financial instruments and macroeconomic variables on economic growth is dynamic and involves lag effects in the transmission process.

Keywords: Government Sukuk, GDP, ARDL, macroeconomic variables, monetary transmission