ABSTRACT

DETERMINANTS OF INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT BOND YIELDS

By

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As an investment instrument, bonds are chosen because of their relatively fixed income, resulting in lower risk compared to stocks. Therefore, changes in bond yields are an important indicator for investors and market participants. Based on the Arbitrage Pricing Theory, which states that the return of a security is influenced by several macroeconomic factors, this study aims to analyze the factors that influence the movement of the yield of the Indonesian Government Bond series FR0070 and the yield's response to shocks from these macroeconomic factors. The Arbitrage Pricing Theory will be used as a reference in selecting research variables, which consist of Inflation, BI-rate, Exchange Rate, Foreign Exchange Reserves, and the Volatility Index (VIX). The research method uses an error correction model. The results show that the BI-Rate and the exchange rate each have a significant positive effect on the yield of the Indonesian Government Bond series FR0070 in both the short and long term, while foreign exchange reserves and the volatility index (VIX) each have a significant negative effect only in the long term on the yield of the Indonesian Government Bond series FR0070. Inflation did not have a significant effect on the yield of Indonesian Government Bonds series FR0070 in both research periods.

Keywords: Indonesian Government Bond Yield, Arbitrage Pricing Theory, error correction model

ABSTRAK

DETERMINAN *YIELD* OBLIGASI PEMERINTAH INDONESIA

Oleh

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Sebagai salah satu instrumen investasi, obligasi dipilih karena pendapatan yang relatif tetap sehingga risikonya lebih rendah dibandingkan saham, sehingga perubahan yield obligasi menjadi indikator penting bagi investor dan pelaku pasar. Berdasarkan Teori *Arbitrage Pricing Theory* yang menyatakan return suatu sekuritas dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor makroekonomi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pergerakan *yield* Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia seri FR0070 dan respons *yield* terhadap guncangan faktor-faktor makroekonomi tersebut. Teori *Arbitrage Pricing Theory* akan digunakan sebagai acuan dalam pemilihan variabel penelitian, yang mana variabel tersebut terdiri dari Inflasi, BI-*rate*, Nilai Tukar, Cadangan Devisa dan Indeks Volatilitas (VIX). Metode penelitian menggunakan model koreksi kesalahan (*Error Correction Model*) Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BI-*Rate* dan nilai tukar masing masing berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap *yield* Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia seri FR0070 baik dalam jangka pendek maupun panjang, sedangkan cadangan devisa dan indeks volatilitas (VIX) masing masing berpengaruh negatif signifikan hanya dalam jangka panjang terhadap *yield* Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia seri FR0070. Inflasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *yield* Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia seri FR0070 pada kedua jangka waktu penelitian.

Kata kunci: *Yield* Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia, *Arbitrage Pricing Theory*, *error correction model*