BAB V
PENUTUP

5.1 Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan yang telah diuraikan sebelumnya, maka dapat dituliskan beberapa kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini yaitu:

1. Demokrasi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap *Foregin Direct Investment (FDI)* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS pasca KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024. Artinya, meningkatnya Demokrasi akan meningkatkan *Foregin Direct Investment (FDI)* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS pasca KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024.
2. Korupsi tidak berpengaruh secara siginifikan terhadap *Foregin Direct Investment (FDI)* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS pasca KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024. Artinya, meningkatnya Korupsi tidak akan mempengaruhi *Foregin Direct Investment (FDI)* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024.
3. Risiko Geopolitik berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap *Foregin Direct Investment (FDI)* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS pasca KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024. Artinya, meningkatnya Risiko Geopolitik akan menurunkan *Foregin Direct Investment (FDI)* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS pasca KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024.
4. Berdasarkan uji simultan dapat diketahui bahwa Demokrasi, Korupsi, dan Risiko Gepolitik berpengaruh signifikan terhadap variabel dependen *Foregin Direct Investment* di 6 negara ekspansi BRICS pasca KTT ke-XV periode 2014-2024.

5.2 Saran

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan kesimpulan, maka saran yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Pemerintah negara-negara ekspansi BRICS perlu terus mendorong beberapa prinsip dari demokrasi meskipun negara tersebut tidak menganut sistem demokrasi secara sempurna, beberapa diantaranya adalah partisispasi masyarakat, supremasi hukum, dan perlindungn hak sipil.
2. Mengendalikan tingkat korupsi untuk tetap berada pada titik terendah. Meskipun korupsi tidak signifikan dalam mempengaruhi *Foreign Direct Investment* dalam penelitian ini, pemerintah tetap harus menjaga angka tindakan korupsi agar tidak menimbulkan lonjakan secara drastis yang dapat mengubah dan mengganggu persepsi investor.
3. Pemerintah negara-negara ekspansi BRICS perlu memperhatikan tingkat risiko geopolitik karena ketidakstabilan politik, konfilk, maupun hubungan internasional dapat menunda atau membatalkan keputusan investor terhadap penanaman *Foreign Direct Investment* mereka.
4. Bagi Penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan dapat menggunakan indikator pengukuran korupsi lainnya selain *Corupption perceptions index (CPI)*, seperti *Control of Corupption* dari *Worldwide Governance Indicators.* Sementara itu, pada variabel risiko geopolitik, peneliti selanjutnya dapat menggunakan *Geopolitical Risk Index (GPR)* yang dikembangkan oleh Matteo Iacoviello dan Dario Caldara karena memiliki pendekatan pengukuran yang bebeda dibandingkan dengan yang digunakan pada penelitian ini sehingga dapat menghasilkan perspektif nalisis yang lebih luas.

5.3 Implikasi Penelitian

Hasil penelitian ini memiliki implikasi baik secara akademis maupun praktis, yang berpotensi memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap pengembangan literatur ilmiah dan pengambilan kebijakan terkait Demokrasi, Korupsi, Risiko Geopolitk dan *Foreign Direct Investment*:

1. Hasil penelitian ini dapat memperkuat teori eklektik atau paradigma OLI *(Ownership, Location, Internalization)* yang menyatakan bahwa kualitas institusi, stabilitas politik, serta kondisi geopolitik suatu negara menjadi bagian penting dalam menciptakan keunggulan lokasi yang mampu menarik *Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)*.
2. Pemerintah negara-negara ekspansi BRICS perlu meningkatkan kualitas institusi melalui penguatan transparansi, kepastian hukum, stabilitas kebijakan, serta pengendalian risiko geopolitik guna menciptakan iklim investasi yang lebih aman dan nyaman bagi investor asing.
3. Meningkatnya *Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)* di negara-negara ekspansi BRICS dapat memberikan dampak positif terhadap perekonomian dan masyarakat, seperti peningkatan lapangan kerja, transfer teknologi, peningkatan produktivitas, serta mendorong pertumbuhan sektor-sektor ekonomi domestik.

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