

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1. Conclusions**

From the analysis made by the researcher, it can be assumed that world crude oil price had positive relationship on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It means that the increasing of world crude oil price would have impact on the GDP as well at those months and this process happened in 3 months. Moreover, the world crude oil price had no relationship on Balance of Payment (BOP). The high and low fluctuations in world oil prices did not affect the balance of payments in Indonesia. This was possible because the rising of oil prices could depreciate the rupiah exchange rate, which would result in an improvement in Indonesia's balance of payments position even if only on a small scale. Meanwhile, the world crude oil price did not have big relationship on inflation, in another word, world crude oil price had small relationship on inflation. It was caused by the probability of fuel price in Indonesia was increased by the seller, for example Pertamina, Shell, and etc.

#### **5.2. Recommendations**

The recommendation for future research is, it can be conducted by not only focusing on the sector of oil price fluctuation, but also in another sector. Also, the researcher hope that will be many researches discuss similar to this topic. Especially in

Balance of Payment (BOP) because there are only few researchers that discussed about the impact of oil price to BOP.

Moreover, another recommendation from the researches is, the government can find a way to control inflation in Indonesia. Because, when inflation happened, the price of goods and services will be increase, one of them is public transportation. Meanwhile, many people in Indonesia still using public transportation than private transportation. We know that public transportation was made to avoid traffic and beside that, people still using public transportation is because of it is cheap price.