## ABSTRACT

*Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a significant role in the economies of ASEAN countries, yet their contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) often does not align with macroeconomic stability indicators. Macroeconomic factors such as foreign direct investment (FDI), economic growth, gross national savings, international trade, inflation, and domestic credit are presumed to significantly influence MSME performance. However, the influence of these indicators varies across ASEAN countries, necessitating a more comprehensive study.*

*The objective of this research is to analyze the impact of macroeconomic indicators on MSME performance in four ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Thailand) and specifically identify these impacts in Indonesia. Additionally, this study aims to compare analytical results between countries to identify common patterns and contextual differences.*

*The research method employed is quantitative with a causal design. The study utilizes secondary data in the form of panel data for the period from 2000 to 2023, sourced from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Bank, and ministry/official institutions of each respective country. Data analysis involves a panel data regression model for comparative analysis among ASEAN countries, and multiple linear regression analysis specifically for Indonesia.*

*Research results indicate that the six macroeconomic variables simultaneously have a significant effect on MSME performance at both the ASEAN regional and Indonesian levels. Partially, FDI has a significant negative impact on MSMEs in Indonesia but is not significant at the aggregate ASEAN level. Economic growth (GDP) consistently shows a significant positive effect at both levels. Gross savings (TNB) have a significant positive effect regionally in ASEAN but are not significant in Indonesia. International trade, at the aggregate ASEAN level, has a significant negative impact on MSMEs but is not significant in Indonesia. Inflation does not have a significant influence. Domestic credit shows a significant negative impact at the ASEAN regional level but a significant positive impact in Indonesia.*

*This research hopefully provides significant contributions to the literature regarding the impact of macroeconomic indicators on MSMEs, particularly within the context of developing countries in Southeast Asia. The findings are also expected to provide practical recommendations for policymakers in designing economic policies and for MSME practitioners to develop business strategies more adaptable to macroeconomic changes. Future studies are recommended to broaden the country scope and include other relevant economic indicators to achieve more comprehensive results.*

*Keywords: MSMEs, macroeconomic indicators, ASEAN, Indonesia*