ABSTRAK

PENGARUH CADANGAN DEVISA, EKSPOR MINYAK KELAPA SAWIT, PENANAMAN MODAL ASING DAN JUMLAH UANG BEREDAR TERHADAP NILAI TUKAR DI INDONESIA 2002-2023

Oleh

Shopyan Wikendy Rosidin

213401121

Pembimbing I : H. Ade Komaluddin

Pembimbing II : Jumri.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh cadangan devisa, ekspor minyak kelapa sawit, penanaman modal asing, dan jumlah uang beredar terhadap nilai tukar di Indonesia pada periode 2002–2023. Nilai tukar menjadi indikator penting dalam menilai stabilitas ekonomi suatu negara, dan dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor makroekonomi tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah analisis kuantitatif dengan model regresi linier berganda. Data diperoleh dari publikasi resmi seperti World Bank dan Badan Pusat Statistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, cadangan devisa, ekspor minyak kelapa sawit, dan penanaman modal asing berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai tukar, sedangkan jumlah uang beredar tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Secara simultan, keempat variabel independen berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai tukar. Temuan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan bagi pemerintah dalam merumuskan kebijakan ekonomi untuk menjaga stabilitas nilai tukar di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Nilai Tukar. Cadangan Devisa, Ekspor Minyak Kelapa Sawit, Penanaman Modal Asing, Jumlah Uang Beredar.

ABSTRACT

The Effect of Foreign Exchange Reserves, Palm Oil Exports, Foreign Direct Investment, and Money Supply on the Exchange Rate in Indonesia 2002–2023

By

Shopyan Wikendy Rosidin

213401121

Guide I : H. Ade Komaluddin

Guide II : Jumri

This study aims to analyze the effect of foreign exchange reserves, palm oil exports, foreign direct investment, and money supply on the exchange rate in Indonesia during the period 2002–2023. The exchange rate is an important indicator in assessing a country's economic stability and is influenced by these macroeconomic factors. The research method used is quantitative analysis with a multiple linear regression model. Data were obtained from official publications such as the World Bank and the Central Bureau of Statistics. The results of the study show that, partially, foreign exchange reserves, palm oil exports, and foreign direct investment have a significant effect on the exchange rate, while the money supply does not have a significant effect. Simultaneously, the four independent variables have a significant effect on the exchange rate. These findings are expected to serve as a consideration for the government in formulating economic policies to maintain exchange rate stability in Indonesia.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Foreign Exchange Reserves, Palm Oil Exports, Foreign Direct Investment, Money Supply.