

ABSTRACT

The Effect Of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Exports, Foreign Direct Investment, and Foreign Debt On Foreign Exchange Reserves In Indonesia 2005-2024

By:

Dina Camelia

NIM. 223401139

Supervisor I : H. Asep Yusup Hanapia

Supervisor II : H Aso Sukarso

This study aims to analyze the influence of crude palm oil (CPO) exports, foreign direct investment (FDI), and foreign debt on foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia from 2005 to 2024. Foreign exchange reserves are a crucial monetary indicator reflecting a country's economic resilience against global economic fluctuations. The research method used is descriptive quantitative with time-series data. Data were sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the World Bank, and Bank Indonesia. Data analysis was conducted using the multiple linear regression method processed with Eviews 12 software. The results of the study show that partially, the variables of crude palm oil exports and foreign debt have a positive and significant influence on foreign exchange reserves. Meanwhile, foreign direct investment has a positive but non-significant influence on foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia during the research period. Simultaneously, crude palm oil exports, foreign direct investment, and foreign debt significantly influence foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Foreign Exchange Reserves, Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Exports, Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Debt.*

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH EKSPOR MINYAK KELAPA SAWIT (CPO), PENANAMAN MODAL ASING, DAN UTANG LUAR NEGERI TERHADAP CADANGAN DEvisa DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2005-2024

Oleh

Dina Camelia

NIM. 223401139

Pembimbing I : H. Asep Yusup Hanapia

Pembimbing II : H. Aso Sukarso

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh ekspor minyak kelapa sawit (CPO), penanaman modal asing, dan utang luar negeri terhadap cadangan devisa di Indonesia tahun 2005-2024. Cadangan devisa merupakan indikator moneter krusial yang mencerminkan ketahanan ekonomi suatu negara dalam menghadapi fluktuasi ekonomi global. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data runtut waktu (*time series*). Data bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), World Bank, dan Bank Indonesia. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode regresi linier berganda melalui perangkat lunak *Eviews12*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, variabel ekspor minyak kelapa sawit dan utang luar negeri memiliki pengaruh positif dan signifikan. Sementara itu, penanaman modal asing berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap cadangan devisa di Indonesia pada periode penelitian. Secara simultan, ekspor minyak kelapa sawit, penanaman modal asing, dan utang luar negeri berpengaruh signifikan terhadap cadangan devisa di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Cadangan Devisa, Ekspor Minyak Kelapa Sawit (CPO), Penanaman Modal Asing, Utang Luar Negeri.