ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis Perkembangan Ekspor, Nilai Tukar, Penanaman Modal Asing dan Cadangan Devisa Indonesia dan Filipina pada tahun 2000-2019 dan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis Pengaruh Ekspor, Nilai Tukar, dan Penanaman Modal Asing terhadap Cadangan Devisa Indonesia dan Filipina pada tahun 2000-2019. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan alat analisis model regresi linear berganda dengan menggunakan metode *Ordinary Least Square (OLS)*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ekspor Indonesia cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan 5.47 persen dan ekspor Filipina cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 6.19 persen. Selanjutnya Nilai tukar rupiah cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 3.89 persen dan nilai tukar peso cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 0.88 persen. Penanaman modal asing di Indonesia cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 8.61 persen dan penanaman modal asing di Filipina cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 24.84 persen. Sementara itu, cadangan devisa Indonesia cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 9.17 persen dan cadangan devisa Filipina cenderung berfluktuasi dengan rata-rata perkembangan sebesar 10.12 persen.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis yang dilakukan, ekspor dan penanaman modal asing berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap cadangan devisa Indonesia dan nilai tukar tidak berpengaruh terhadap cadangan devisa Indonesia, sedangkan ekspor berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap cadangan devisa Filipina, nilai tukar peso berpengaruh negative signifikan terhadap cadangan devisa Filipina dan penanaman modal asing tidak berpengaruh terhadap cadangan devisa Filipina.

Kata Kunci: Ekspor, Nilai Tukar, Penanaman Modal Asing dan Cadangan Devisa

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the development of exports, exchange rates, foreign investment and foreign exchange reserves of Indonesia and the Philippines in 2000 – 2019 and to determine and analyze the influence of exports, exchange rates, and foreign investment on foreign exchange reserves of Indonesia and the Philippines in 2000-2019. The method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive method with multiple linear regression analysis tools using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method.

The results of this study indicate that Indonesian exports tend to fluctuate with an average development of 5.47 percent and Philippine exports tend to fluctuate with an average development of 6.19 percent. Furthermore, the rupiah exchange rate tends to fluctuate with an average development of 3.89 percent and the peso exchange rate tends to fluctuate with an average development of 0.88 percent. Foreign investment in Indonesia tends to fluctuate with an average development of 8.61 percent and foreign investment in the Philippines tends to fluctuate with an average development of 24.84 percent. Meanwhile, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves tend to fluctuate with an average development of 9.17 percent and the Philippines' foreign exchange reserves tend to fluctuate with an average development of 10.12 percent.

Based on the results of the analysis conducted, exports and foreign investment have a significant positive effect on Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves and the exchange rate has no effect on Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves, while exports have a significant positive effect on the Philippines' foreign exchange reserves, the peso exchange rate has a significant negative effect on the Philippines' foreign exchange reserves and investment. foreign capital has no effect on the Philippines' foreign exchange reserves.

Keywords: Export, Exchange Rate, Foreign Investment and Foreign Exchange Reserves