



**ANALYSIS OF EXCHANGE RATE HEDGING DECISIONS AND SALES
GROWTH ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL
STABILITY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN INDONESIA FROM 2022 –
2024**

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of exchange rate hedging decisions and sales growth on financial performance and financial stability. The independent variables in this study are exchange rate hedging and sales growth. The dependent variables in this study are financial performance and financial stability. The population in this study consists of all import-export companies in Indonesia listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2022-2024. The research period was conducted over 3 years. This study used a quantitative method with a sample of 50 companies, resulting in a sample of 150 based on certain criteria. The research analysis method used multiple linear regression with the help of SPSS 27. The results showed that exchange rate hedging had a positive effect on improving financial performance and financial stability. Meanwhile, sales growth and revenue growth together have a positive and significant effect on financial performance and financial stability. The results of this study are expected to contribute theoretically to the literature on financial management and risk management, as well as provide practical benefits as consideration for hedging policies for the financial management of import-export companies.

Keywords: Exchange Rate Hedging, Sales Growth, Financial Performance, Financial Stability



INTRODUCTION

In an era of increasing globalisation, interdependence between countries in trade and finance demands strong economic stability. Export-import activities, foreign exchange transactions, and investment mobility make exchange rates a decisive factor for the business world. When economic stability weakens, uncertainty increases and export-import companies become more vulnerable to changes in costs and revenues.

Exchange rates play an important role in international transactions because every export and import activity requires foreign currency conversion. When exchange rates fluctuate, companies face the risk of changes in costs and revenues that can disrupt financial In an era of increasing globalisation, interdependence between countries in trade and finance demands strong economic stability. Export-import activities, foreign exchange transactions, and investment mobility make exchange rates a decisive factor for the business world. When economic stability weakens, uncertainty increases and export-import companies become more vulnerable to changes in costs and revenues.

Exchange rates play an important role in international transactions because every export and import activity requires foreign currency conversion. When exchange rates fluctuate, companies face the risk of changes in costs and revenues that can disrupt financial planning. Under stable exchange rates, companies can predict prices and cash flows more accurately, but when rates change sharply, the risk of losses increases.

The period from 2022 to 2024 will be a time of global uncertainty caused by geopolitics, global inflation, and monetary policies in developed countries, such as the Fed's interest rate hikes. These external pressures will cause the rupiah to experience significant volatility, which will have a direct impact on the cost and revenue structures of import-export companies. Unexpected exchange rate fluctuations will make it difficult for companies to maintain profit margins and business continuity.

In facing such volatility, companies need strategies to reduce financial risk. One commonly used strategy is hedging. Through instruments such as forwards, futures, options, and swaps, companies can lock in certain exchange rates so that they are protected from future exchange rate fluctuations Harahap, (2018). Hedging helps create certainty for companies in managing international transactions and maintaining cash flow stability. Hedging allows companies to lock in future exchange rates, thereby helping to maintain profitability and cash flow stability. On the other hand, sales growth is also an important indicator that



reflects a company's ability to maintain performance amid economic challenges (Kasmir., 2016).

Previous studies have shown that hedging decisions are influenced by leverage, company size, growth opportunities, and liquidity Larasati, A. A., & Wijaya, (2022) In addition, Hatta, (2025) study found that exchange rate volatility has a negative correlation with the value and volume of international trade. These findings confirm that hedging strategies play a role not only as protection, but also as a determinant of corporate financial stability.

Although hedging has been widely practised, its effectiveness on financial performance such as Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) remains debatable. Not all companies utilise hedging optimally, and some choose alternative strategies such as natural hedging or pricing in domestic currency. This indicates an empirical gap regarding the actual impact of hedging on corporate stability and profitability.

Based on these conditions, this study was conducted to analyse how hedging decisions and sales growth affect the financial performance and stability of import-export companies in Indonesia. This study is expected to contribute scientifically to the development of risk management theory and provide practical recommendations for companies facing increasingly complex exchange rate fluctuations amid global economic dynamics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Risk Management Theory

Risk Management Theory explains that companies must be able to recognise, analyse, and control various potential risks to maintain business continuity. According to Standardization., (2009), risk management is the coordination of activities to direct and control an organisation with regard to risk, so that companies can deal with uncertainty in a systematic and measurable manner. In the context of import-export companies, the application of risk management through hedging is an important step to protect cash flow and net profit from exchange rate fluctuations, using instruments such as forward contracts, swaps, or foreign exchange options. Thus, hedging not only reduces exchange rate risk and stabilises cash flow, but also strengthens investor confidence, reduces the risk of bankruptcy, and maintains the overall stability and financial performance of the company.



Exchange Rate Theory

The exchange rate theory states that the value of one currency against another reflects a country's economic conditions and competitiveness in international trade. Krugman, P., & Obstfeld, (2012) define exchange rate as the number of domestic currency units needed to purchase foreign currency, while Carbaugh, (2013) emphasises that exchange rate is the relative price between currencies that is influenced by inflation, interest rates, and political stability. Mankiw, (2014) also refers to the exchange rate as a determining factor of international competitiveness, and Mc Carthy, (2015) asserts that the exchange rate serves as a measure of the relative value between currencies and an indicator of economic health. Thus, the exchange rate is a multidimensional indicator that influences a country's trade, investment, and macroeconomic policies.

Hedging in Finance

Hedging in finance is a key strategy in risk management that aims to protect the value of assets and investments from market fluctuations. According to John C. Hull (2012), hedging is carried out by taking opposite positions to reduce potential losses due to asset price movements. This is in line with the views of Schwartz, R. J., & Smith, (2000), who state that hedging involves the use of financial instruments to offset market risk, while Bergsten, (2007) and Allen, (2003) emphasise that hedging is an integral part of efforts to protect assets and stabilise cash flow in the long term, as also supported by Anson, (2004) view regarding its application in maintaining investment value.

Sales Growth

Sales growth illustrates a company's ability to increase revenue over time and is an important indicator of business health. As explained by Kotler, P., & Keller, (2016), sales growth is influenced by effective marketing strategies, product quality, and the company's ability to attract more customers. Higgins, (2012) emphasises that sales growth reflects the company's financial performance, while Schumpeter, (1934)) highlights the role of innovation in creating competitiveness that drives sales growth. In addition to , external factors such as economic conditions Mankiw, (2014) and the level of industry competition Porter, (1980) also influence a company's overall sales performance.

Financial Performance

Financial performance describes a company's ability to generate profits and manage financial resources effectively, as explained by Brigham & Houston, (2019) through ratio analysis such as ROE, ROA, and profit margin, which provide an overview of the company's efficiency and profitability. Financial



performance also reflects the health of the company and its ability to create value for shareholders Stewart, (1991) and maintain long-term sustainability (Jensen, 2001). In the context of risk management, hedging strategies contribute to cash flow stability and protection against exchange rate fluctuations Hull, (2012), thereby increasing profitability and investor appeal. Overall, financial performance measurement is important for companies, managers, and investors in making strategic business and investment decisions that are sustainable.

Financial Stability

Financial stability describes the ability of a system or company to function effectively and withstand external shocks, as emphasised by Allayannis & Weston, (2001) that a stable financial system is able to absorb shocks without disrupting economic activity. In this context, stability indicators such as the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio are important tools for assessing a company's liquidity and funding structure, which help to assess the company's resilience to risk, including exchange rate volatility (Ross, S. A., Westerfield, R. W., & Jaffe, 2016). Hedging plays an important role in maintaining stability by reducing uncertainty and market risk Hull, (2012), strengthening cash flow and investor confidence Stiglitz, (2003), and supporting the health of financial institutions and broader market stability.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted on import-export companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) using data from 2022–2024 obtained from the official website *idx.co.id*. The IDX was chosen as the location for this research based on the availability of complete financial reports relevant to the research variables. *Purposive sampling* was used to determine the sample, resulting in the selection of 50 companies that met the criteria, namely those engaged in export-import activities, implementing hedging policies, and having publicly accessible financial reports for the research period.

The data used is secondary data in the form of annual and quarterly financial reports, hedging policy information, and sales growth data obtained through the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the company's official website. Data collection was carried out through documentation, then the data was processed through the stages of coding, data cleaning, and descriptive analysis.



Furthermore, the study used multiple linear regression analysis to examine the effect of hedging decisions and sales growth on financial performance and financial stability. The research variables were measured based on operational definitions: hedging decisions through the use of hedging instruments; sales growth through the percentage change in sales; financial performance through ROA, ROE, and NPM; and financial stability through the current ratio, DER, cash flow, and profit volatility. All of these indicators were used to obtain objective and measurable analysis results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test

Descriptive statistics were used to obtain the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, maximum value, and minimum value. The results of the descriptive analysis in this study can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1.
Descriptive Statistical Test

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Exchange Rate Hedging	150	0.00	1.00	0.7800	0.41563
Sales Growth	150	-91.17	1000.00	24.5033	114.006118
Financial Performance	150	-134.30	660.00	64.3020	113.09466
Financial Stability	150	0.20	23.00	2.6633	2.82143

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

Based on Table 1, the results of descriptive statistical tests on 150 financial reports of import-export companies on the IDX for the period 2022–2024 show that the Exchange Rate Hedging variable, measured dichotomously, has a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1, with an average of 0.7800 and a standard deviation of 0.41563. The Sales Growth variable shows a minimum value of -91.17 and a maximum of 1000.00 with an average of 24.5033 and a standard deviation of 114.006118. For the Financial Performance variable, the minimum value recorded is -134.30 and the maximum is 660.00, with an average of 64.3020 and a standard deviation of 113.09266. Meanwhile, Financial Stability has a minimum value of 0.020 and a maximum of 23.00 with an average of 2.6633 and a standard deviation of 2.82143, which overall shows a fairly high variation in data across all research variables.



Normality Test

The normality test is carried out to test the normality of the data to find out whether in the regression method, dependent variables and independent variables have normal data distribution or not.

Table 2.
Results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Variable	Asymp Values. Sig (2-Tailed)	Limit Value
X1,X2 Against Y1	0.006	>0.05
X1,X2 Against Y2	0.065	>0.05

Source: Processed SPSS data, 2025

The results of the Kolmogorov–Smirnov normality test (1-Sample K-S) show that for the model with variables X1 and X2 against Y1, the Asymp. Sig. value is 0.006, while for the model X1 and X2 against Y2, it is 0.065. Both values are above the significance level of 0.05, so based on the decision-making criterion of , it can be concluded that the residuals in both regression models are normally distributed and satisfy the classical assumptions.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was used to test whether there was a correlation between independent variables in the regression model. This test can be carried out by paying attention to the VIF (*Variance Inflation Factors*) value > 10 and the tolerance value < 0.10, so multicollinearity occurs. But if the VIF value is < 10 and the tolerance value is > 0.10, then multicollinearity does not occur

Table 3.
Results of Multicollinearity Test for Variable Y1

No	Variable	Tolerance	VIF
1.	Hedging	0.934	1.070
2.	Sales Growth	0.934	1.070

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

Table 4.
Results of Multicollinearity Test for Variable Y2

No	Variable	Tolerance	VIF
1.	Hedging	0.934	1.070
2.	Sales Growth	0.934	1.070

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Processed Data (2025)



Based on the coefficient table for the dependent variables of Financial Performance and Financial Stability, the Tolerance value for the variables of Hedging and Sales Growth is 0.934, and the VIF value is 1.070. Since all Tolerance values ($0.934 > 0.1$) and all VIF values ($1.070 < 10$) are acceptable, it can be concluded that there is no evidence of multicollinearity in this regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test with the Glejser method was carried out by regressing the residual absolute value to each independent variable.

Table 5.
Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test Y1

No	Variable	Unstandardized B	Coefficients <u>std.Error</u>	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig
1	(Constant)	20.188	3.355		6.017	0.001
2	Hedging	-2.742	3.569	-0.073	-0.768	0.444
3	Sales Growth	0.022	0.041	0.051	0.540	0.590

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Processed Data (2025)

The results of the Glejser heteroscedasticity test show that the Hedging variable has a significance value of 0.444 and the Sales Growth variable has a value of 0.590, both of which are greater than 0.05, so that each variable does not experience heteroscedasticity problems.

Table 6.
Glejser Y2 Heteroscedasticity Test (Financial Stability)

No	<u>Variabel</u>	Unstandardized B	Coefficients <u>std. Error</u>	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig
1	(Constant)	0.915	0.162		5.655	0.001
2	Hedging	-0.128	0.172	-0.070	-0.744	0.458
3	Sales Growth	-0.003	0.002	-0.159	-1.687	0.094

Source: SPSS 25 Output, Processed Data (2025)

The results of the Glejser heteroscedasticity test show that the Hedging variable has a significance value of 0.458, which is greater than 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity problem, while the Sales Growth variable has a significance value of 0.094, which is greater than 0.05, so neither variable has a heteroscedasticity problem.



Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is used to see whether there is a correlation between the current period and the previous period in the linear regression model. The autocorrelation test is detected by performing the Durbin Watson test.

1. If $d < d_L$, then positive autocorrelation occurs.
2. If $d > d_U$, then negative autocorrelation occurs.
3. If $d_U < d < 4 - d_U$, then there is no autocorrelation.
4. If d is in the range d_L to d_U , then the result cannot be inferred

Table 7.

Results of the Autocorrelation Test for Financial Performance and Financial Stability

DU grades	Durbin- Watson Value	Grade 4 – DU
1,700	1.392	2.300
1,700	1.047	2.300

Source: SPSS 27 Output, Processed Data (2025)

The autocorrelation test results show that the Durbin-Watson value for Financial Performance (Y1) is 1.392 and for Financial Stability (Y2) is 1.047, while the DU value is 1.700. Based on the criteria $d_U < d_w < 4 - d_U$, both models are within the range that indicates no autocorrelation in the Financial Performance or Financial Stability models.

Hypothesis Test (t)

The t-test is used to test the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially. The test is carried out by looking at the significance (Sig) of each variable with a significance of < 0.05 , then the hypothesis is accepted, if the significance is > 0.05 , then the hypothesis is rejected

Table 10.

Results of the t Test Based on Significant Coefficients of Financial

Variable	Sig (p)	Value	Description
Hedging	0.390	0.05	Rejected
Sales Growth	0.020	0.05	Accepted

Source: SPSS processed data (2025)



Table 11.

Calculated T-value and T-table Values for Financial Performance

Variable	T-count	Results	Description
Hedging	0.862	0.862 < 1.980	Rejected
Sales Growth	2.352	2.352 > 1.980	Accepted

Source: spss processed data (2025)

The t-test results show that in the financial performance model, Hedging has a significance value of 0.390 and a t-count of 0.862, which is smaller than the t-table, so it has no significant effect, while Sales Growth has a significance value of 0.020 and a t-count of 2.352, which is greater than the t-table, so it has a significant effect. The t-test results based on the t-count value and t-table can be seen in Table 12 and Table 13 as follows:

Table 12.

Results of the t-test Based on the Significance of Financial Stability Coefficients

Variable	Sig (p)	Value	Description
Hedging	0.428	0.05	Rejected
Sales Growth	0.293	0.05	Rejected

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

Table 13.

Calculated t-value and t-table Values for Financial Stability

Variable	T-count	T-table	Results	Description
Hedging	0.795	1.980	0.795 < 1.980	Rejected
Sales Growth	-1.056	1.980	-1,056 < 1,980	Rejected

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

In the financial stability model, Hedging shows a significance value of 0.428 and a t-value of 0.795, while Sales Growth has a significance value of 0.293 and a t-value of (-1.056), both of which are smaller than the t-table value and therefore have no significant effect. Thus, only sales growth has an effect on financial performance, while the other variables do not have a significant effect on either performance or financial stability.

Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

The statistical test F is used to find out whether all independent variables in the regression model have an influence simultaneously or together on the dependent variables. The test was conducted using a significance level of 0.05 (α = 5%).



Table 14.

F Test Table Based on Financial Performance Calculation Values

Calculation	Table	Description
2.803	2.42	Accepted

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

Table 15.

F Test Table Based on Calculated Financial Stability Values

Sig (p)	Value	Description
0.012	0.05	Accepted

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

The F test results show that for the financial performance model, the Fcount value of 2.803 is greater than the Ftable value of 2.42, and the significance value of 0.012 is less than 0.05, so that simultaneously the Hedging and Sales Growth variables have a significant effect on financial performance.

Table 16.

F-Test Table Based on Sig from Financial Stability ANOVA Output

Calculation	Table	Description
1.166	2.42	Accepted

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

Table 17.

Test Table F Based on Sig of ANOVA Output Financial Stability

Sig (p)	Value	Description
0.315	0.05	Rejected

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

In the financial stability model, Fcount is 1.166, which is smaller than Ftable, and the significance value of 0.315 is greater than 0.05, so the regression model is simultaneously insignificant and the independent variables have no effect on financial stability. Thus, only the financial performance model meets the F-test criteria, while the financial stability model is rejected.

Determination Coefficient Test (Adjusted R2)

Determination analysis is used to measure and determine the extent of the model's ability to explain the influence of independent variables together on dependent variables. The results of the determination analysis can be seen in the output of the summary model from the results of the multiple linear regression analysis



Table 18.
Determination Coefficient Test Results

Variable	Adjusted R Square
X1 and X2 Against Y1	0.029
X1 and X2 Against Y2	0.003

Source: Processed data from SPSS (2025)

The results of the coefficient of determination test show that the Adjusted R² value in the financial performance model is 0.0029 and in the financial stability model is 0.003, which means that the Hedging and Sales Growth variables can only explain 2.9% and 3% of the variation in the dependent variable, respectively. These very small values indicate that the two independent variables have a weak contribution in explaining financial performance and stability, while most of the variation, more than 97%, is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

Discussion Results

Exchange rate hedging in Risk Management Theory is viewed as a strategy to stabilise cash flow and protect companies from exchange rate volatility through instruments such as forwards, futures, options, and swaps. According to Brealey, Myers, and Allen (2020), hedging aims to eliminate exchange rate uncertainty so that companies can maintain operational efficiency. while from the perspective of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and Agency Theory, hedging helps reduce market risk, stabilise cash flow, and reduce conflicts of interest between management and shareholders. In theory, classical research such as Allayannis & Weston, (2001), shows that the use of foreign exchange derivatives increases the value and performance of companies, but the results of this study show findings that differ from previous theories and research.

Based on the first hypothesis test (H1), hedging does not have a significant effect on financial performance with a t-value of 0.862 < t-table 1.980 and significance of 0.390 > 0.05, which means that the level of hedging practices of export-import companies in Indonesia does not directly contribute to increased profitability in the 2022–2024 period. Conversely, the second hypothesis test (H2) shows that sales growth has a significance value of 0.020 and a t-value of 2.352, which is greater than the t-table, thus having a significant effect on financial performance, although this finding contradicts the research by Allayannis & Weston, (2001) and Nance, D. R., Smith, C. W., & Smithson, (1993), which asserts that hedging should increase company value.

Although hedging is theoretically an effective strategy for managing exchange rate risk, the empirical results of this study indicate that hedging has



not been able to have a significant effect on financial performance. While sales growth is an indicator of a company's operational success that reflects its ability to increase revenue over time. However, from a risk management perspective, there are two sides to this: stable growth indicates good management performance and reduces business risk, while overly aggressive growth can increase liquidity and operational risk due to greater working capital requirements.

According to Harahap, (2018) and Kasmir., (2016), high sales growth indicates a company's ability to maintain its economic position, while Barton, J., Hansen, G. S., & Pownall, (1989) assert that sales growth reflects a company's competitiveness in the industry; empirical findings in H2 prove the significant effect of sales growth on financial performance with a sig. value of $0.020 < 0.05$ and $t_{count} 2.352 > t_{table}$, which means that an increase or decrease in sales directly affects the profitability of Indonesian import-export companies in the 2022–2024 period. However, Risk Management theory explains that the relationship between sales growth and financial performance is not always linear, because very rapid growth can put pressure on working capital due to increased accounts receivable and inventory, which can reduce profits if financed by debt; this is in line with Gramedia., (2015), who emphasises the importance of a healthy capital structure so that increased revenue actually strengthens profitability.

The results also indicate that hedging and sales growth simultaneously have a significant effect on the financial performance of export-import companies in the 2022–2024 period with an F-value of $2.803 > F_{table} 2.42$ and significance $0.012 < 0.05$, where the equation $Y = 32.135 + 5.122X_1 + 0.068X_2$ indicates that the combination of exchange rate risk management strategies and sales growth can affect overall profitability. These findings reinforce Risk Management Theory and Agency Theory, which explain that managers are responsible for maintaining cash flow stability and profitability through risk management policies and growth strategies, where hedging serves to minimise profit volatility, while sales growth reflects the company's success in developing the market.

Nevertheless, this study emphasises the need for shareholder oversight to ensure that hedging is used for sound risk management rather than speculation, and that sales growth is managed sustainably so as not to pose liquidity or operational risks. Theoretically, hedging is an important strategy for maintaining long-term financial stability, as ERM emphasises the separation of market risk from operational performance so that management can focus on efficiency, while (Smith, C. W., & Stulz, 1985), Nance, D. R., Smith, C. W., & Smithson, (1993), and (Allayannis & Weston, 2001) show that companies that engage in hedging are



more stable and have higher value, and Agency Theory supports that hedging can reduce conflicts of interest between managers and shareholders.

However, the findings of the fourth hypothesis test (H4) indicate that hedging does not have a significant effect on financial stability, with a t-value of $0.795 < t\text{-table } 1.980$ and a significance of $0.428 > 0.05$, meaning that hedging practices do not affect the financial stability of export-import companies during 2022–2024. Sales growth in the perspective of Risk Management Theory also has two sides, where too rapid growth can increase liquidity risk, although in general it is an indicator of operational success; but the results of the fifth hypothesis (H5) show that sales growth does not significantly affect the financial stability of companies with a t-value of $-1.056 < t\text{-table } 1.980$ and a significance of $0.293 > 0.05$. Thus, financial stability is more influenced by the company's effectiveness in managing risk (especially through hedging) than by the rate of sales growth itself, in line with the research by Hartadi & Utami, (2023)) and (Larasati, A. A., & Wijaya, 2022) .

Furthermore, the results of simultaneous tests on financial stability show that hedging and sales growth simultaneously have an effect but are not statistically significant, with a significance value of $0.315 > 0.05$ and an F-count of $1.166 < F\text{-table } 2.42$. thus rejecting the sixth hypothesis even though the regression equation $Y = 1.820 + 0.214 X1 - 0.003 X2$ indicates a positive direction of influence for hedging and a negative direction for sales growth. From an Agency Theory perspective, managers are responsible for maintaining financial stability through risk management, so hedging practices and sales growth must be carried out carefully, with shareholder oversight, focused on mitigating exchange rate risk, and ensuring sustainable sales growth to avoid liquidity and operational risks.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be implemented as a basis for import-export companies in improving their risk management strategies and strengthening their performance, as this study shows that exchange rate hedging does not have a significant effect on financial performance or financial stability, while sales growth has a significant effect on performance but not on stability, and simultaneously both variables are only significant in explaining company performance. these findings indicate that profitability is more determined by the effectiveness of sales growth than by hedging practices, while financial stability is influenced by factors other than the variables studied. Therefore, the results of this study can be applied through the optimisation of hedging strategies to be



more targeted and used purely for hedging, the implementation of integrated risk management (ERM) to strengthen liquidity and cash flow, the management of healthy sales growth through operational efficiency and market development, strengthening the capital structure to maintain solvency, and periodically evaluating the effectiveness of hedging and formulating long-term risk policies, so that companies can maintain their profitability and stability on a sustainable basis.

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