

Food Security and Trade Liberalization: A Strategic Approach for Indonesia

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Abstract. *Indonesia, as one of the largest food-importing nations globally, experiences significant volatility in domestic food prices driven by global market fluctuations. The liberalization of trade, particularly in the agriculture sector, has generated mixed outcomes. While empirical studies highlight potential welfare gains, the benefits are disproportionately skewed toward developed countries, leaving developing economy increasingly dependent on food imports. Strategic commodities such as rice, maize, soybeans, and sugar are especially vulnerable, raising concerns over national food security. Moreover, food security in Indonesia encompasses a multi-dimensional framework, involving not only supply and access, but also household-level consumption patterns and state interventions. In light of these dynamics, this paper argues for the formulation of commodity-specific and temporally responsive food security policies. It emphasizes the integration of theoretical and empirical models that incorporate both global trade realities and localized policy responses to ensure sustainable and equitable food resilience in the context of liberalized markets.*

Keywords: *food security, trade liberalization, agriculture policy, Indonesia, strategic commodities, global trade, empirical analysis.*

INTRODUCTION

As one of the largest food-importing countries in the world from the internal side influenced by production, and domestic consumption, the stability of Indonesia's domestic food prices is closely related to world prices, while world prices are highly dependent on the trade performance of major importing and exporting countries. This phenomenon has not been so considered beforehand.

In this chapter, food security is explained from a scientific and theoretical perspective, thus It is hoped that it can open up a new paradigm for food security, the concept of food trade and its benefits, trade rotation, and agricultural agreements in the context of free trade which are useful as input for the development of theoretical frameworks and model formulations. Indonesia's primary food security strategy in the era of trade liberalization, as meant by "Strategy" is a careful plan regarding activities to achieve specific targets. In this regard, how to achieve Indonesia's food security in the era of trade liberalization.

Anderson (2014) in his study evaluated the impact of Liberalization trading agricultural sector using multi-commodity capital through model econometrics with GLS (General Least Square), The results of the study concluded that trade liberalization in the agricultural sector, especially food, in countries that are members of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation for Development) will enjoy more benefits in other countries, in this case developing countries. Meanwhile, Zieta and Valdes (1990) used the same model but emphasized the forecast for the next 30 years in developed and developing countries. The study

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results concluded that trade liberalization tends to improve the sufficiency of all commodities in developing countries compared to developed countries.

Cramer, Enic, and Shaguan (2013) conducted a study entitled "the impact of trade liberalization on the world rice market," and found that the approach used is "Multi Product Quadratic Programming" which is supposed to have a significant increase in the volume of rice prices for each type and the level of welfare of most rice exporting and importing countries. Trade liberalization causes Japan, North Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Brazil to become major importing countries, while the United States as an exporting country will receive profits and exports of up to 190 percent.

Sumaryadi and Handoko (2012) conducted a study entitled "Trade Liberalization and its Impact on Export Competitiveness between China and 5 ASEAN countries in the United States Market," which aims to compare trade liberalization between WTO and APEC on export competitiveness. China And 5 Country ASEAN members (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). Results study This concludes that the implementation of Trade Liberalization both in the scope of WTO and APEC is generally more beneficial for China, especially manufacturing exports, and among the 5 ASEAN countries, only Singapore and Malaysia will benefit.

Darmansyah (2013) conducted research entitled "Impact Policy Economy towards the Indonesian Food Security Economy which aims to build a model with a multi-commodity approach. Using secondary data from six commodities (Paddy, Soybeans, Corn, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, and Sugar Cane), this study concluded that Trade Liberalization will increase "Net Welfare" and the increase is higher if the rice trade remains protected. Increasing food security can be done by developing potential commodities of rice, soybeans and sugar through the policy scenario of eliminating the role of Bulog and sugar self-sufficiency.

Based on the results of previous research on Liberalization Trading, so in general it can be concluded that the implementation Liberalization Trading impacts positively on improving the welfare of trading countries. The optimism of these researchers regarding the impact of implementing Trade Liberalization still needs to be questioned in the future, especially for the four main food commodities and Strategic (Rice, Corn, Soybeans, and Sugar) which over the last twenty years have shown an increasing level of dependence on import. Second, Entering the era of trade liberalization, the analysis of major food trade is less relevant when using a closed economy model. As one of the world's largest food-importing countries, where the internal side is influenced by domestic production and consumption, the stability of food prices in Indonesia is related to the price world while world prices are highly dependent on the trade performance of major importing and exporting countries.

The Uruguay Round agreement brought about major reforms in the global trading system, including the reduction of agricultural subsidies and the opening up of the services sector. The agreement in the legal texts also arranges provisions that influence trade liberalization and investment. Uruguay Round is a round of negotiation international trade which in progress from 1986 until 1994. Negotiation is a part of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and resulted in the formation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. This organization has had a significant impact on member countries. The WTO recommended in the Marrakesh agreement that trade should improve living standards, increase real income, ensure employment, and broaden the spectrum of consumption of goods and services towards the performance of the Indonesian agricultural sector. This analysis attempts to analyze the food security of rice commodities from the aspect of availability related to the implementation of trade liberalization after GATT (General Agreement Of Traffics and Trade), this is the forerunner to the establishment of WTO (World Trade Organization) which is believed will not interfere with self-sufficiency rice And national food security. Indonesia can change its

status from rice self-sufficiency to rice surplus. Improvement request import rice in several countries importing rice (including Japan) increased the price of rice on the world market, which then pushed up the real price of rice on the domestic market, reducing rice consumption, which in turn resulted in a rice surplus.

Hanafie (2013) conducted a study entitled "Effectiveness of Diversification of Food Consumption of Poor Rural Households in the Framework of Achieving Food Security" is Concluded that food consumption of poor rural households does not reflect the condition of food security and diversification of food consumption of poor rural households that do not meet the criteria of four healthy, energy consumption (AKE) and protein (AKP). Education of housewives, nutritional knowledge, number of household members, per capita income level, utilization of yard land, raskin program, and access to information are factors that influence the effectiveness of diversification. Food Consumption in poor rural households is biggest factors that influence food consumption diversification are the Raskin program and access to information.

Based on previous research results on food security, most of them show that the problem of food security at the macro, regional, household, and individual levels is complex and broad. However, it has not specifically examined food security policies for the four main and strategic foods (rice, corn, soybeans, and sugar) which are important for the country its existence and control people's desires in lives, both as a source of income, food provision or foreign exchange earnings but shows an increasing dependence on imports. Current trade liberalization is far from a sense of justice and distorts the market, making Indonesia's food security policy require specific policies on commodities and current time dimensions. Therefore, the analysis of Indonesia's primary foods is expected to reflect the characteristics. These characteristics accommodate various government interventions related to trade liberalization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Concept of Food Security as a System

Food security is a translation of "food security" that covers many aspects and is so broad that everyone tries to define or interpret it in many ways according to their goals and needs.

When viewed in the previous period, in the 1970s food security paid much attention to the household level. While in the 1980s Food security shifted to food access at the household and individual levels. Food security was originally just the question "Is the world producing enough food?" then in 1990 by (IFPRI) the question was developed into "Can the world produce enough food?" adequately on price level food, and affordable by poor groups?"

The 1984 FAO concept emphasized the basics of food security which essentially guarantees sufficient food availability for humanity and guaranteed every individual to obtain meals. Then, this understanding is expanded to always ensure access to food for all households and individuals so that they can live healthily, intelligently, and productively. The definition is redefined as the ability of a household to meet the food needs of its members from time to time to live healthily and be able to carry out daily activities. Redefined in time "International Food Summit and International Conference of Nutrition" in Rome 1992. In 1995 at the "Committee on World Food Security," this definition was expanded by adding the requirement that it must be acceptable to the local culture.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) then officially established the definition of food: Food security can be achieved if all people have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to meet their needs according to their tastes for an active and healthy life.

Indonesia is one of the countries that commits to implement the Rome Declaration, Indonesia accepts the concept of Food Security which is legitimized by Law (UU) No. 7 of 1996, and then this law was revoked by Law No. 18 of 2012 concerning food. The law on food security No. 7 contains :

1. Provision of food: ensure achievement of food trading that fulfills safety, quality, and nutritional requirements for the benefit of all humanity.
2. Trading food: ensure the creation of food trading with honesty and responsibility.
3. Special food requirements processed: The government can apply conditions specifically to increase the nutritional content of processed foods.
4. Food labels and advertising: ensuring that food labels and advertising provide accurate and non-misleading information.
5. Prohibition restricts the use of dangerous food additives that do not meet standards.

Law No. 7 of 1996 has been revoked, although its main objective is to guarantee the safety, quality, and nutrition of food consumed by society, and create honest and responsible food trade. Although it has been revoked, this law provides the basis for food regulation in Indonesia.

Food regulations that have been re-regulated and outlined in Law (UU) No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation which regulates food security, food safety, food quality, food nutrition, and other matters related to food. In addition, there are also several government regulations (PP) and (Perpres) or government regulations. PP number 28 of 2004, Perpres Number 66 of 2021 concerning the National Food Agency, and Perpres Number 125 of 2022 concerning government food reserves.

The laws and regulations in the food sector continue to develop and change along with the dynamics of food needs and government policies. As in the NFA (National Food Agency) in press advice dated April 22, 2025, the government issued presidential regulation number 18 of 2024, which regulation emphasizes the importance of improving the quality of food consumption which is based on local resource potential through programs such as B2SA Goes to School.

B2SA food houses and B2SA village development, the government encourages the community to process and utilize local food according to the potential of each region (Rina Syawal, 2025). As previously studied by researchers, food diversification (Hanafie 2011) in a study on the effectiveness of household food consumption diversification through shifting food ingredients to realize food security only applies to poor rural households to realize food security and food consumption diversification has not been carried out effectively. It proves that with the current regulations, food security is an essential component in maintaining food security.

Indonesia is rich in natural and human resources. Local food must be utilized optimally by strengthening domestic local food consumption, it is expected to improve community nutrition and the village economy, strengthen food security, and reduce the risk of food crises in the future. Cross-sector synergy sector, accurate data support, and real action in the field as well as programs based on local food potential can be the key to Indonesia's sustainable success. Food security in its diversity concerns two aspects, namely realizing the guarantee of food availability for humanity in a way Enough (aspect availability), and ensuring that every individual obtains food from time to time by the need to be healthy and active (accessibility aspect).

The Strategic Role of Food Security

Food security development is an integral part of national agricultural development. Therefore, the vision and mission of development cannot be separated from agricultural development. The vision of food security development is "the realization of food security based on national resources efficiently and sustainably towards a prosperous society" while

the mission of food security development is to increase the empowerment and independence of the community or farmers to build local resources, through the development of competitive, people-oriented and decentralized agribusiness systems and efforts.

The approach is taken in building these three subsystems is coordination and community empowerment in a participatory manner, based on the system and the people and decentralization of the success of the development of the three subsystems that supported by input factors in the form of facilities, infrastructure, and institutions in activities production, distribution, marketing, management and so on. In addition, support is needed for supporting factors such as policies, regulations, coaching, and supervision. Meanwhile, the realization of the food security system at the household level (Micro) in the framework of its relationship with the regional or state security system (Macro) can be seen in the following section:

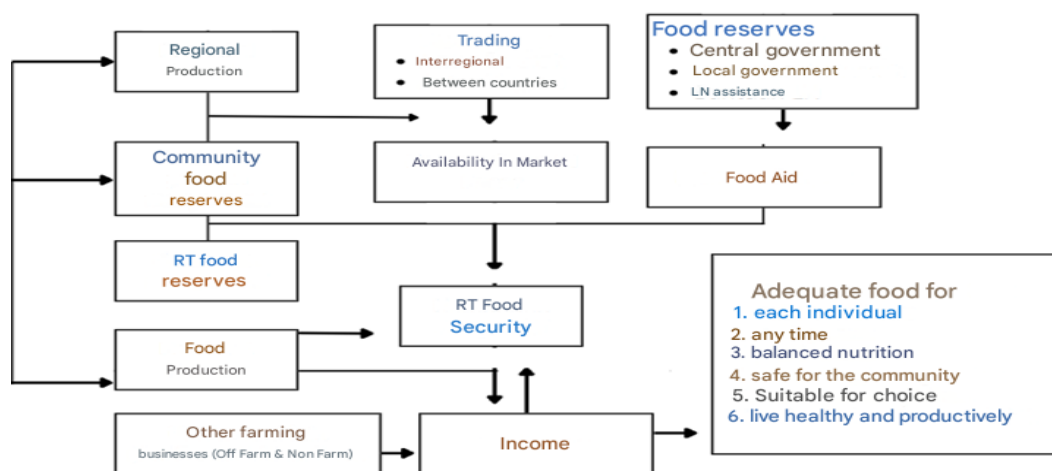


Figure 2: Framework of the Relationship between Household Food Security and Regional/National Food Security
(Source: BPSB and Food Security, 2021)

Food and Nutrition Alert System (SKPG)

This system is activity observation to situation food and nutrition products continuously to provide information on food and nutrition developments both in normal and crisis conditions, for the formulation of short-term and long-term program planning and evaluation policies, decision-making or actions to handle food and nutrition crisis problems. Alert System Indicators Food and the Indonesian Nutrition Standards (SKPG) determined by the Ministry of Agriculture are:

Group	Indicator
Agricultural Aspects	Rice production (alternative); planted area, harvested area, damaged area, productivity, And implementation technology, production and rice
Economic Aspects	BKKBN data .
Health Aspects	Prevalence lack energy protein (DECREE) from public health Office .

Local aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased crime (theft) • The switch pattern consumption food from food main to alternative • The amount land agriculture Which burdened due to production limitations • The amount delivery power Work in area marginal land increased by “0” percentage of livestock savings.
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FIA (Food Insecurity Atlas) captures the food security situation in the form of indicators in a region. The indicators used are grouped into four aspects of food insecurity, namely:

1. Food availability
2. Food access
3. Food absorption, and
4. Food vulnerability

Group	Indicator
Food Availability	Ratio consumption per capita normal on the availability of clean rice and corn
Food Access (Accessibility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of poor people - Percentage person Work not enough from 15 O'clock per week - Percentage of people who did not finish elementary school - Percentage House ladder Which have electric cooking tools
Food Absorption (Utilization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life expectancy of a 1 year-old child - Malnourished toddler - Percentage of children not immunized - illiterate women - Percentage person stay more from 5 km from the health center - Patient person to doctor customized with population density
Vulnerability Food (Vulnerability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest area - Degraded land area - Rice plantation areas that experienced crop failure

Source: Food Security Agency 2021

New Paradigm of Food Security

With the changing global and domestic strategic environment, especially with the changing management development to direction Which more decentralization, democratic and more open to a more competitive world market economy, then the development of food security needs to be oriented by referring to the direction that more appropriate. By combat hunger and reduce poverty, a new paradigm is needed in developing food security.

Table 3. Change paradigm emphasis resilience food

Approach	Old Paradigm	New Paradigm
Development	Utilization food security at the macro/aggregate level	Consolidation food security at the micro/household level
Development management	Centralized pattern	Decentralized pattern
Main actors in development	government role	Dominance of the role of society
Focus on community development	Relying on rice	Development food commodities as a whole
Effort in realizing affordability	Cheap food procurement	purchasing power
Change behavior of family on food	food sufficiency	Nutrition conscious

The macro approach that focuses on aggregate volume availability does not guarantee that sufficient food is available for each individual. This indicates the need to change the focus of food security development to strengthening household food security. Since the focus is on food security and household food security, which is a priority activity in building resilience Food is the empowerment of communities to be able to help themselves in realizing food security. Empowerment with the community is attempted through increasing human resource capacity. To compete through the market working power and business opportunities, it can create household income with a Pattern of No Again uniform but decentralized according to regional potential and diversity.

Business opportunities do not always have to be in farming, but also non-rice farming (on-farm), off-farm, and even non-farm. In this regard, efforts to increase food security do not need to be focused on agricultural development but are directed at agribusiness systems and businesses that are competitive, sustainable, people-oriented, and decentralized. In this context, building food independence at the household level is achieved by the ability (purchasing power) of the household to obtain food. (Power production Alone or from market) have enough nutritious, safe, and halal to live a healthy and productive life. Therefore, freedom to regulate food trade in the regions must be encouraged and directed to make optimal use of it for consumers and producers.

As for 9 aspects involved in the paradigm of new development resilience food, namely:

1. The aspect of normative consumption per capita towards clean production
The ratio of normative consumption per capita to net production of commodities rice, corn, cassava, sweet potatoes, and sago, as well as local government rice stocks. Clean production is approached from the production figure after deducting losses, waste, and use for seeds, feed, and non-food industries, while normative consumption is determined at 300 grams/capita/day (National Food Agency).
2. Percentage aspect of the population living below the poverty line
This indicator shows the rupiah value of expenditure per capita each month to meet the standards. Minimum need consumption of food and non-food needed by an individual to live decently. People living below the poverty line do not have sufficient purchasing power to meet their basic living needs so that will influence resilience food (DKP and WFP 2013;

FAO 2015). Data on the percentage of the population living below the poverty line is sourced from Susenas 2022, (BPS)

3. Percentage aspect of households with proportion expenditure For food more than 65 percent of total expenditure.
Distribution of food expenditure from total expenditure is a proxy indicator of household food security. Engel's theory states that the higher the income level, the lower the percentage of household expenditure for food consumption. Food expenditure is a good proxy for measuring welfare and food security (Suhardjo 1996; Azwar 2004). More and more public welfare in a country so food distribution expenditure can be smaller (Deaton and Muellbauer 1980). The data used comes from Susenas 2022, (BPS)
4. Percentage aspect of households without access to electricity
The availability of electricity facilities in an area will open up greater opportunities for access to jobs by encouraging economic activity. Therefore, the availability of electricity is used as one of the indicators of the welfare of a region or household, which ultimately affects the conditions of the 4 Food Security Index in 2023 resilience food (DKP and WFP 2013). Households without access to electricity are thought to have an impact on food and nutrition vulnerability. Data on the percentage of households that have no electricity is accessed from Susenas 2022, (BPS).
5. The average length of schooling for girls over 15 years
Average years of schooling for women is the number of years spent by the female population aged 15 years and above in formal education. The level of education of women, especially mothers and caregivers, greatly influences health and nutritional status and is important in food utilization. Various studies have shown that knowledge and education are closely related to food absorption and food security. (Khan and Gill 2009).
6. Percentage aspect of households without access to clean water
Percentage of households without access to clean water, namely the percentage of households that do not have access to drinking water from tap water/PAM, water pumps, wells, or protected springs and water Rain (including water packaging) by paying attention to the distance to the toilet of at least 10 m. Access to clean water plays a very important role in achieving food security. Based on the results of previous studies, areas with low access to clean water have a high incidence of malnutrition (Sofiati 2010). Increasing access to sanitation facilities and clean drinking water is very important to reduce health problems, especially diarrhea so that it can improve nutritional status by increasing the absorption of nutrients by the body (DKP and WFP 2015; Kavosi et al. 2014).
7. The ratio aspect of the number of residents per health worker to the population density level.
The availability of sufficient health workers (general practitioners, specialist doctors, dentists, midwives, public health workers, nutritionists, physical therapists, and medical technicians) in a region will provide optimal health services to the community which in turn can reduce infectious diseases that have an impact on nutritional problems, while also campaigning for life clean and healthy (PHBS). The ratio amount of resident per health worker to population density will affect the level of food vulnerability in a region (Lubis 2010; Sofiati 2010). Health worker data is sourced from the 2022 Health Workforce Profile, (Ministry of Health)
8. Percentage aspect of toddlers with below standard height (stunting)
Stunting toddlers are children under five years old which his body height is less than -2 Standard Deviations (-2 SD) with height index for age (TB/U) from the specific reference for the height of the Food Security Index 2023 5 against age and sex (WHO Standard 2005). The nutritional status of toddlers is one of the indicators that goods uses on group

absorption of food (NTT Provincial Government et al. 2015). Stunting data were obtained from the results of the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Study (SSGI), (Ministry of Health).

9. Aspects of life expectancy at birth

The estimated average life expectancy of a newborn baby assumes no change in mortality patterns throughout its lifetime. Life expectancy is one of the impacts of health status in a region. Increasing life expectancy indicates an improvement in the quality of consumption and health of pregnant women, and the physical and psychological health status of the community in general, including increasing access to and quality of health services.

The Concept of International Trade and Its Benefits

International trade occurs because of differences in the prices of goods in various countries (Krugman and Obstfeld, 2009). These price differences will determine a country's decision to export or import from another country. From this situation, one or both countries involved in the trade will gain additional benefits which are often referred to as "gains of trade". As long as the price world more tall, so country will export the excess supply. The higher the world price, assuming no trade distortions, the greater the amount of food commodities exported.

Special Treatment for Developing Countries

WTO provides special policies or treatments or known as Special and Differential Treatment For Developing Countries, the aim is to encourage the participation of developing countries to participate in global forums and apply WTO rules. WTO negotiations are consensual, namely through the agreement of member countries.

Indonesia's role in the WTO is to join as a member country since 5 years after its independence on February 24, 1950. The positive impact is that Indonesia gets special rights to tariffs. On the other hand, the negative impact of the WTO is the involvement of foreign companies to the point of controlling Indonesia's main trade sector.

The system or method of collecting tariffs can be distinguished as follows:

- a. Specific tariffs are imposed as a fixed charge on a unit of Import of goods.
- b. Ad valorem tariffs are taxes imposed based on a certain percentage of the value of imported goods. The impact of tariffs will increase the cost of shipping to a country.

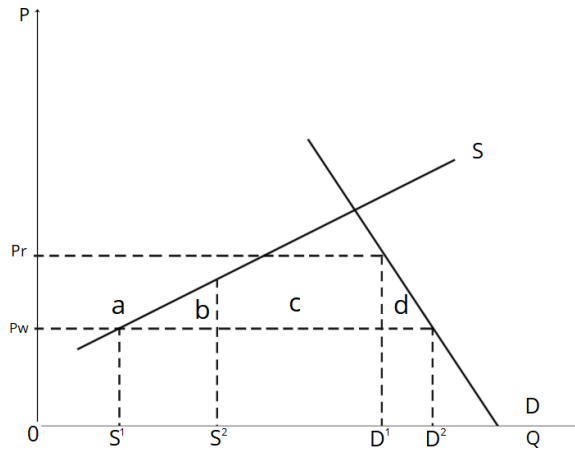
Rates Binding

Tariff binding, or tariff commitment, refers to the obligations made by member countries in international trade agreements, where they agree not to impose higher tariffs than the levels that have been determined for specific products. This is an important part of the multilateral trading system established by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

A tariff is a type of tax charged on imported goods. In its implementation, the principle of tariff binding involves having a legally binding list of import duty products. This ensures that there are no unexpected or illegal increases in tariffs(Shaguan, 2013). Tariffs are taxes imposed by the government on goods imported into a country. The imposition of these tariffs aims to protect domestic industries, regulate international trade, and generate revenue for the country. In the context of international trade, tariffs can function as a tool to control the flow of goods and maintain the balance of trade.

Tariffs will have different impacts if imposed by large countries or small countries. What is meant by large countries are countries that can influence world prices such as China and America, while small countries cannot influence world prices.

The impact of tariffs from major countries can be seen from the following curve:



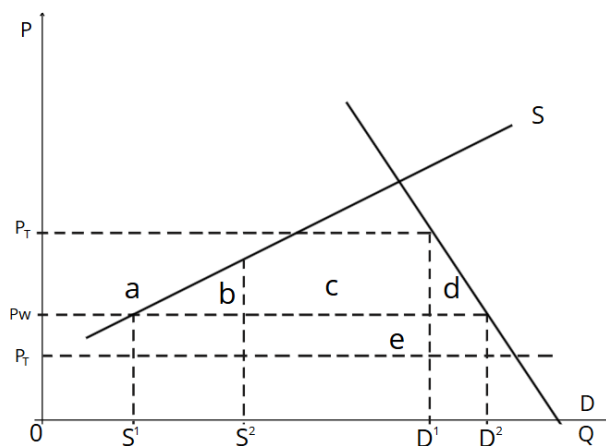
Information:

- a. Consumer losses: $a + b + c + d$
- b. Producer benefits: a
- c. Government Profit : $c + e$
- d. Government Production Distortion Loss: b
- e. Consumption Distortion Loss: d
- f. Deadweight Loss (DWL) : $b + d$

Explanation: if the importing country (domestic) is large, then a tariff of T will result in an increase in domestic prices from P to P_+ , as well as a decrease in export prices (foreign).

From P to P_t , domestic production increases from S^1 to S^2 , while domestic consumption decreases from D^1 to D^2 . Producers receive a higher price with a gain of a . Domestic consumption faces a higher price with a loss of $a + b + c + d$.

The government gains a profit from the tariff rate t multiplied by the import volume $QT = D^2 - S^2$ by the area $c + e$, two triangles reflect losses (b and d) triangle B is a "Product distortion loss" or production effect, namely losses due to producing at marginal cost levels abroad. Triangle $\&$ is a consumption distortion loss or consumption effect because it inhibits the consumption of imported goods. Which is more worth compared to with cost that burdensome country. These losses must be compared with the terms of trade, measured by the square e , which is caused by the fall in the price of foreign exports as a result of the tariff.



- a. Consumer losses: $a + b + c + d$
- b. Producer benefits: a
- c. Government revenue benefits : c
- d. Production distortion loss: d
- e. Consumption distortion loss : d , and
- f. Dead Weight Loss : $b + d$

Explanation: the existence of tariffs for small countries results in an increase in the price of imported goods by the tariff rate from P to $P_w + t$. Production increases from S^1 to S^2 while consumption decreases from $D1$ to $D2$. The difference with large countries is that the case of implementing tariffs in small countries loses the e field, namely the field that shows that tariffs reduce consumer welfare in making decisions because imports become more expensive than they actually would be if there were no trade barriers.

Import Quota

Import quotas are direct restrictions on the quantity of goods that may be imported. These restrictions are usually enforced by granting valid import licenses to a limited group of individuals or companies. If imports are restricted, the consequence directly is that the level price back to (before there are restrictions) demand for the goods in question is greater than domestic supply plus imports. This situation causes prices to rise until a new equilibrium is reached. Finally, import restrictions will increase domestic prices by an amount equal to tariffs thus reducing imports to the same level. The difference impact between rates with quota is that the government will gain revenue if it applies tariffs, so there is no quota revenue.

Import Regulations

The latest significant import regulation in 2025 is the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) number 4 of 2025. This PMK updates the provisions on customs, excise, and taxes on the import and export of shipped goods, especially related to shipped goods, personal shipped goods, and trade results.

Key points of PMK number 4 of 2025:

- a. Improvement of import services for goods shipments
- b. Personal consignment goods and trade proceeds
- c. Submission of documents
- d. Settlement of goods shipment
- e. Bea Enter Addition (BMT)
- f. import duty rates

The President's elimination of import quotas, especially for commodities that concern the livelihoods of many people, this instruction aims to eliminate quota mechanisms that can hinder the smooth running of trade and provide freedom for business actors to import without quota restrictions. In 2025, the government will set an exemption from import duties and added value on tax (VAT). For 19 type product import certain. However, in rule, the food sector is not included in the import provisions, this is because cabinet Red and white strives for Indonesia to return to food self-sufficiency.

With the construction of 105 hectares of rice fields with the most modern techniques in the world, seed distribution in 14 provinces determines part of the acceleration of national development. Rice planting technology using DJI Agras T40 agricultural drones is the government's initial step in building food sovereignty.

CONCLUSION

Food security in Indonesia one of the largest food-importing countries in the world is facing challenges in reaching resilient food. The stability of domestic food prices is greatly influenced by world prices and the performance of trade of major importing and exporting countries. The impact of trade liberalization shows that trade liberalization can provide benefits for developing countries, but also increases dependence on imports, especially for strategic food commodities such as rice, corn, soybeans, and sugar. Food Policy, Indonesia's food policy has changed emphasizing developing sources of local power and diversifying food consumption. However, there are still challenges in implementing policies that are effective in increasing food security. The role of the agricultural sector has an important role in food stability. However, the conversion of agricultural land and dependence on imports are problems that must be overcome to achieve food independence. Therefore, a new paradigm is needed in developing food security that focuses more on the household level and community empowerment, and the development of sustainable agribusiness systems.

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