

ABSTRACT

Rice imports are one of the policies implemented by Indonesia to meet domestic rice needs when domestic production is insufficient to meet public demand. As one of the primary food commodities, rice plays a vital role in maintaining food security and price stability. This study aims to analyse the factors influencing Indonesia's rice imports and the state of national food security. An analysis of rice imports was carried out using the SEM-PLS approach, with the following variables: rice production, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation, domestic rice prices, international rice prices and rice consumption. The research method employed was a quantitative approach, utilising secondary time-series data covering the 2015–2025 period. The results of the study indicate that international rice prices and rice consumption have a significant impact on rice imports, whilst rice production, GDP and inflation do not have a significant direct impact. GDP has a significant impact on rice consumption; consequently, rice consumption mediates the effect of GDP on rice imports. Meanwhile, rice consumption does not mediate the effect of domestic rice prices on rice imports. An analysis of food security shows that food security is determined not only by increases in rice production and availability, but also by the equitable distribution of food, public access to food, and patterns of food consumption. Therefore, synergy is required between increasing domestic production, strengthening distribution and the Government Rice Reserve (CBP), diversifying food consumption, and effectively controlling rice imports in order to support Indonesia's sustainable food security.

Keywords: Rice Imports, Rice Consumption, SEM-PLS, Food Security