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THE INFLUENCE OF PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES ON RICE IMPORTS IN INDONESIA, 1993-2023

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ABSTARCT

Trade is a very important thing in a country's economic activities. The active trade activities of a country are an indication of the level of prosperity of its people, as well as a benchmark for the level of the country's economy itself. Through trade, a country can establish diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. Import activities carried out by Indonesia are one of the government's policies in the field of international trade. The difference between the amount of production and the amount of people's needs is one of the causes of implementing the import trade policy. The aim of this research is to determine the simultaneous and partial influence of Production, Consumption and foreign exchange reserves on rice imports in Indonesia from 1993-2023. The analysis technique used is multiple linear analysis, and data collection is used through time series with observations for the period 1993-2023. The analysis tool used is SPSS (Statistical Program For Social Science). The research results show that simultaneously the variables of production, consumption and foreign exchange reserves do not have a significant effect on rice imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023. Partially, the variables Production, Consumption and foreign exchange reserves do not have a significant effect on rice imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023.

Keywords: Rice imports, production, consumption, foreign exchange reserves.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because the majority of its population earns their living as farmers and farming. Indonesia relies heavily on the agricultural sector as the basis for economic growth. The agricultural sector in Indonesia has an important role in meeting people's food needs. Strategically, the agricultural sector can create national food security. Food demand from the community can be measured by the amount of rice produced. (Permatasari,2020). Import activities carried out by Indonesia are one of the government's policies in the field of international trade. The difference between the amount of production and the amount of people's needs is one of the causes of implementing the import policy (Singgih and Sudirman,2015). The benefits that will be obtained through import activities will directly help meet the availability of goods whose production scale is still low. Helps reduce increasing selling prices due to lack of stock, as

well as avoiding shortages of products needed domestically (Abbas, 2019). The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that Indonesia's rice imports reached 3.06 million tonnes throughout 2023, experiencing a jump of 613.61% compared to 2022. The BPS Distribution and Services Statistics Division revealed that there are five countries that are the largest suppliers of rice for Indonesia, namely Thailand, Vietnam, India, Pakistan and Myanmar. The main challenges faced regarding food are supply availability and price stability. Insufficiency in meeting domestic rice food needs can encourage import actions. On the other hand, the challenge is the instability of food prices, where during the main harvest the price of rice can experience a drastic decline, resulting in losses for farmers. Premium quality imported rice on the market is IDR 15,500/kg. This price is certainly cheaper compared to local prices which can reach IDR 18,000/kg. Domestic rice, which is basically unable to be highly competitive, has to face imported rice which is cheaper. This causes domestic rice production to become less popular. The lower the price of imported rice, the more the government will import. Therefore, the government's role is very necessary in capital rather than just assistance with agricultural machinery. Currently, the government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, tends to focus on assistance on the agricultural production side. The government's efforts to increase domestic rice agricultural yields include providing assistance in the form of farming tools and fertilizer in the right dosage and using pesticides that suit the needs of the plants, which can help increase plant productivity and prevent pest attacks. and diseases in rice (Adhi Wibowo, 2019).

Table 1.2 Development of rice imports, production, consumption, foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia 1993-2023.

Year	Imports (Tons)	Production (Tons)	Consumption (Tons)	foreign exchange reserves (USD)
1993	3.093	48,129,351	26,318.00	12,074,00
1994	268.802	46,598,380	26,746.00	13,321,00
1995	1.306.218	49,697,442	27,100.00	14,907,00
1996	2.149.758	51,048,899	24,596,00	19,396,00
1997	345.090	49,339,086	29,878,190	17,186,00
1998	2.894.658	49,199,844	31,407,550	23,605,00
1999	4.741.860	32,078,792	32,378,500	27,054,00
2000	1.375.489	32,800,074	32,849,390	29,394,00
2001	649.488	33,507,252	33,159,450	28,004,00
2002	1.811.988	34,199,361	33,633,580	32,029,00
2003	1.437.757	34,875,535	29,890,060	36,296,00

2004	246.256	35,535,012	29,900.305	36,320,00
2005	195.015	36,177,131	30,210,002	34,742,00
2006	439.782	36,801,332	30,513,505	42,586,00
2007	1.396.599	37,407,158	30,810,755	57,084,00
2008	289.689	37,994,248	31,861,836	51,639,00
2009	250.473	38,562,337	32,163,054	66,105,00
2010	687.581	39,111,248	32,515,393	96,207,00
2011	2.750.476	39,640,893	33,305,705	110,123,00
2012	1.810.372	40,151,262	32,461,249	112,781,00
2013	472.664	40,642,422	32,461,249	57,084,00
2014	844.163	41,114,509	32,741,111	111,862,00
2015	861.601	41,567,720	32,960,672	105,931,00
2016	1.283.173	42,002,312	33,200,969	116,362,00
2017	305.274	42,418,590	33,437,047	130,196,00
2018	2.253.824,4	42,816,907	33,662,961	120,654,00
2019	444.508,8	43,197,652	33,884,772	120,654,00
2020	356.286,2	55,160,000	31,033,41	135,009,00
2021	407.741,1	31,330,000	30,040,000	137,030,00
2022	429.207,3	54,450,000	30,200,000	137,002,00
2023	3.060.000,0	30,890,000	30,900,000	146,400,00

Sumber : *Badan Pusat Statistika, 2023*

Table 1.2. The data shows that the level of rice consumption is smaller than production, which means that Indonesia is experiencing a rice surplus. But the problem is why, when it is experiencing a rice surplus, Indonesia continues to import, especially since Indonesia is a country known as an agricultural country that is rich in nature and able to fulfill all the basic needs of society as a whole. And looking at the phenomenon that occurred in 2017, the rice import controversy occurred because supply and demand data were different in each government agency. The Ministry of Agriculture stated that the harvests in September 2017 and March 2018 were normal, even in surplus compared to domestic needs of 2.6 million tonnes, so there was no reason to import. However, in reality, Bulog's stock, which should have reached 1.5 million tons, is only 875,000 tons and market prices have risen since December, so it was decided to import rice to control the inflation that occurred. Foreign exchange reserves have a very important role in financing the development of a country, so every country tries to maintain and increase the position of foreign exchange reserves owned by that country. One way to obtain additional foreign exchange reserves is through trade activities, especially exports (Sonia, 2016). The development of rice production and consumption in Indonesia fluctuates from year to year with a tendency to increase every year. The rice import policy in Indonesia is also caused by

climate conditions in Indonesia such as; hot weather and rainy weather. Climate change causes rice harvest failure in Indonesia because excess water can cause flooding, and hot weather causes drought and crop failure (Ariska, 2021). The results of research conducted by Zaeroni (2016) stated that rice production and rice consumption had a positive and insignificant effect on rice imports in Indonesia, while foreign exchange reserves had a positive and significant effect on rice imports in Indonesia. Renita's research results (2019) stated that rice production and rice consumption levels had a negative and insignificant effect on rice imports. Erikson's research (2014) states that Indonesian rice production has a negative and significant effect on Indonesian rice imports, rice consumption has a positive and insignificant effect on Indonesian rice imports. Efforts are made to reduce the rate of rice consumption with a variety of local foods but it seems to always increase every year. The Indonesian government is taking policy steps to maintain sufficient national rice reserves for the next one to three months. These rice reserves are useful in emergency situations such as natural disasters, crop failure, famine to maintain stability in food supplies and prices in the country. The lack of food reserves has forced the government to import rice from rice-producing countries, such as Vietnam and Thailand.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research design

This research uses a quantitative approach method, this method is used because the data that is realized is data in the form of numbers. Apart from that, data processing was carried out using statistical analysis. So it can be said that this research is quantitative research. According to (Sugiyono, 2007:33) quantitative research is carried out by collecting data in the form of numbers, the data in the form of numbers is then processed and analyzed to obtain scientific information.

Research sites

In this research, researchers chose Production, Consumption and Foreign Exchange Reserves on Rice Imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023 which was carried out in Indonesia.

Object of research

The objects in this research include one dependent variable, namely rice imports in Indonesia, and three independent variables, namely production, consumption and foreign exchange reserves for rice imports in Indonesia.

Variabel Identification

1) The dependent or dependent variable is a variable that influences or is a result of the independent variable (Sugiono. 2014). The attachment variable (Y) in this research is rice imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023.

2) Independent or independent variables are variables that influence the attachment variable (Sugiono, 2014:33) in this research which are the independent variables, namely production (X1), consumption (X2), and foreign exchange reserves (X3).

Data Sources

The data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data obtained from this research was taken from the Central Statistics Agency, Bank Indonesia and other sources related to related variables and the official Indonesian website.

Number of Observations

This research uses series data (time series). Time series data is data obtained from observations of one object over several time periods. The data used is for the last 31 years, namely from 1993-2023.

Data Analysis Technique

a) Multiple Linear Analysis

The data analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear analysis. According to Sugiyono (2007), multiple linear analysis is a method used to test the influence of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable with a measurement scale or ratio in a linear equation. Multiple linear regression intends to predict how the dependent variable will rise and fall, if two or more independent variables as predictor factors are manipulated in value. So researchers know production, consumption, foreign exchange reserves for rice imports in Indonesia.

b) Classic Assumption Test

- Normality Test

  The normality test is carried out to determine whether in a regression model, the independent variable and dependent variable or both have a normal or abnormal distribution. If a variable does not have a normal distribution, then the statistical test results will experience a decrease (Ghozali, 2016).

- Multicollinearity Test

  Multicollinearity test is a condition where there is a perfect or near perfect linear relationship between the independent variables in the regression model. The model can be said to be good if there is no correlation between the variables. The method used to determine the symptoms of multicollinearity in this research is to look at the tolerance and variance inflation factor (VIF) values. If the tolerance value is more than 10 percent or the VIF is less than 10, it is said that there is no multicollinearity.

- Autocorrelation test

  Autocorrelation test is a disturbance that occurs in the regression function which is often visible between the independent variables included in the modeling. This classic

assumption of autocorrelation test was carried out with the aim of seeing whether in the regression model there was a correlation between the confounding error in period t and the confounding error in period t-l. Detecting whether there is autocorrelation is done using the DurbinWatson test (DW-Test).

- Heteroscedasticity Test

  This test aims to test whether in a regression model there is a difference in variance from the residuals from one observation to another. If the variances are different, it is called heteroscedasticity. One way to find out whether there is heteroscedasticity in a multiple linear regression model is by looking at the scatterplot graph or from the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely SRESID, with the residual error, namely ZPRED. If there is no particular pattern and whether the distribution is above, above or below zero on the y-axis, then it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur. A good research model is one that does not contain heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2016).

c) Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive Analysis is the most basic analysis to describe the general state of the data. Sukmadinata (2006), explains that descriptive analysis is a form of research aimed at explaining the object or subject being studied according to what it is, with the aim of systematically describing the facts and characteristics of the object being studied accurately. The descriptive analysis explanation can be in the form of forms, activities, changes, relationships, similarities and differences between one phenomenon and another.

d) Hypothesis Test

Simultaneous Testing (F Test)

The F test value obtained from the regression results with the SPSS program was compared with the Ftable value at the level of significance of 5% degrees of freedom; df (k-1);(n-k). If Fcount > Ftable, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. If Fcount ≤ Ftable, then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected.

Partial Testing (T Test)

To test the significance of the regression coefficient partially or to test the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable, the T test is used. Stages of testing (Nata Wirawan,2014).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description of the Research Area

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world located in Southeast Asia. The number of islands owned by Indonesia is 17,508 islands with a total area of 1,904,569 km2. In its form of government, Indonesia adheres to a Presidential Republic system of

government where the Head of State and Head of Government are held by a President. The President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia are elected directly by the Indonesian people through the General Election of President and Vice President (Pilpres) held every 5 years. Indonesia is known as a tropical country which has two seasons, rainy and dry. For most of Indonesia's territory, the dry season falls between May and October while the rainy season is between November and April each year. Some areas, such as Kalimantan and Sumatra, experience only slight differences in rainfall and temperature between seasons, while other areas, such as Nusa Tenggara, experience much more striking differences with drought in the dry season, and floods in the rainy season.

Overview of Indonesian Rice

As a country with a large population, Indonesia is one of the largest rice consumers in the world. However, domestic rice production is not always able to meet the high consumption needs of the Indonesian people. Rice production in Indonesia is influenced by several factors, such as high rainfall, extreme climate, and other factors that influence agricultural productivity. Rice production in Indonesia requires improvements in agricultural infrastructure, modern technology, and renewal of traditional agricultural practices (Juhardi, 2023).

Development of rice imports in Indonesia

The development of rice in Indonesia plays an important role in the national economy. The concept of development in agriculture is expected to be able to increase the productivity and economic status of farmers (Lase & Lestari, 2020). The Central Statistics Agency noted that from 1999 until now 2023, Indonesia has never been free from rice imports, which have always experienced dependence, even though Indonesia is an agricultural country that is rich in nature, however, the government continues to import rice in order to meet domestic rice reserves. This is due to To achieve sufficient rice reserves, it is necessary to import rice to cover production shortfalls which can be caused by crop failure, long dry seasons, and even natural disasters. The aspect that is thought to be causing Indonesia to continue importing rice from abroad is decreasing rice production so that domestic rice prices also increase. The increase in prices for local rice will increase demand for rice imports. If the price of domestic goods increases, consumers will replace them with products with similar imported rice at cheaper and more affordable prices (Ariska, 2021).

Development of rice production in Indonesia

Rice production in Indonesia can be said to be quite high from year to year, but this amount cannot cover the high demand for rice for the Indonesian population because the population is increasing every year. In this way, the government is trying to create an import strategy so that people's welfare can be met. Rice production in Indonesia

experienced fluctuations increasing every year in the 1999-2019 period. The increase in rice production was clearly visible from the beginning of 2019 to 2022. The highest rice production occurred in 2020 amounting to 55,160,000 tons of rice.

Development of rice consumption in Indonesia

The development of rice consumption in Indonesia is quite high, considering that rice is a mandatory food for the majority of the Indonesian population. Rice is one of the main sources of carbohydrates in daily life, If Indonesia's rice consumption exceeds domestic production, the country may need to import rice to meet people's consumption needs. Therefore, the higher the level of rice consumption, the higher Indonesia's rice imports will be.

Rice consumption is the total consumption of rice throughout Indonesia. The rice consumption data used is the result of data collection recorded in 1993-2023 and the data comes from the Central Statistics Agency. The performance of supply and demand for Indonesian rice during the period 1993 to 2023, in addition from 1993 to 2019 shows a tendency to slowly increase every year with a surplus balance.

Development of foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia

Foreign exchange reserves, which are a source of financing for foreign trade, are accounted for by Bank Indonesia as stipulated in Law concerning Bank Indonesia No. 23 of 1999 as amended by Law no. 3 of 2004. Large foreign exchange reserves indicate stable economic strength, while low foreign exchange reserves can be an indication of economic problems such as large trade deficits or currency instability. Rice import foreign exchange reserves refer to the amount of foreign exchange reserves allocated or prepared by a country to finance rice imports. This includes foreign currency used to pay for rice imports from other countries. Rice import foreign exchange reserves are important because rice is often an important commodity in a country's food security.

Garvik foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia experienced an increase from 1998 to 2012 and then decreased in 2013 amounting to 57,084 and increased again from 2014 amounting to 111,862 USD. Until now 2023 amounting to 146,400 USD. This was recorded by the central statistics agency which revealed that Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves had increased.

Classic Assumption Test Results

- Normality test

The normality test is carried out to test whether in a regression model, an independent variable (X) and a dependent variable (Y) or both have a normal or abnormal distribution (Ghozali, 2016). Based on the normality test results in Table 4.5, it is known that the Asymp, Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.200 > 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

• Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model a correlation is found between the independent variables. The multicollinearity test in regression can be seen from the Tolerance value and Variance Inflating Factor (VIF) value. A regression model is said to be free of multicollinearity if the model has a VIF value of less than 10 and a tolerance value of more than 10%. Based on Table 4.6 above, it can be seen that none of the variables contain multicollinearity. Each variable has a VIF value of less than 10 and a tolerance of more than 0.1, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

• Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a correlation between the confounding error in period t and the confounding error in period t-1 (previous). A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation. The regression model is said to be free from autocorrelation if it meets the du<DW criteria. The results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson test show that the Durbin-Watson value is 1.304, which is in accordance with decision making, namely 1.6800 < 1.304 < 2.32. So it can be concluded that the model does not contain autocorrelation.

• Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the heteroscedasticity test show that all independent variables, namely production, consumption and foreign exchange reserves, have a probability value greater than 0.05, which means that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. Thus it can be concluded that in the regression model of this research there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Multiple Linear Analysis Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	26.739	31.534		.848	.404
	production (X1)	-1.009	1.793	-.122	-.562	.579

	Consumption (X2)	.126	.148	.227	.851	.402
	foreign exchange reserves (X3)	.148	.382	.090	.389	.700

Based on the multiple linear regression model above, the following information is obtained:
1) The constant of 26.739 shows that if rice production, rice consumption and Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves are 0, then the amount of rice imports in Indonesia is 26.739 tons, but this result is not statistically significant with a p value of 0.404 > αlpha (0.05).
2) The regression coefficient on the production variable is -1.009, which means that every 1 ton increase in rice production in Indonesia will reduce the amount of rice imports by 1.009 tons, however, assuming the consumption variable and foreign exchange reserves are constant, this result is not statistically significant.
3) The regression coefficient on the consumption variable is 0.126, which means that for every 1 ton increase in rice consumption in Indonesia, there will be an increase in the amount of rice imports of 0.126 tons, assuming the production and foreign exchange reserve variables are constant, but this result is not statistically significant.
4) The regression coefficient on the foreign exchange reserve variable is 0.148, which means that for every 1 million USD increase in Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves, the amount of rice imports will increase by 0.148 tons, assuming production and consumption are constant, but this result is not statistically significant.

Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test (F Test)

Based on the SPSS output results, Fcount is 1.343, which is smaller than Ftable 3.35, so H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This means that the variables Production (X1), Consumption (X2), and foreign exchange reserves (X3) simultaneously have an insignificant effect on rice imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023, in line with research conducted by Rukman (2020), Pamungkas (2021) , and Theodorus (2022), stated that simultaneously the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable.

Partial Regression Coefficient Test (T Test)

Effect of Production (X1) on Rice Imports in Indonesia 1993-2023 (Y)

The research hypothesis states that rice production in Indonesia in 1993-2023 has a negative effect, in line with previous research conducted by Setyawati (2019) who stated that rice production in Indonesia during the 1999-2017 period had a negative effect on rice imports in Indonesia. Imports are still allowed to be carried out with the aim of meeting the rice

needs of the community and in order to anticipate problems of food shortages, rice scarcity, increases in rice prices, and emergencies, an agreement is needed to fulfill the Rice Reserve. Then Zaeroni Research (2016). In his research, it was stated that in the 2000-2014 period rice production had a negative effect, this was because rice production increased, if domestic rice reserves were insufficient for the minimum rice reserve requirements, the government carried out rice import activities. In his research, it was stated that in the 2000-2014 period rice production had a negative effect, this was because rice production increased, if domestic rice reserves were insufficient for the minimum rice reserve requirements, the government carried out rice import activities. And several factors cause rice production to be insignificant towards rice imports in Indonesia, namely Dependence on Certain Varieties. If rice production is dominated by varieties that are less popular or do not suit local consumer preferences, then even though there is sufficient local production, imports are still needed to meet demand. of the preferred variety. Then the price of imported rice may be cheaper than locally produced rice due to factors such as lower production costs in exporting countries, government subsidies, or favorable trade agreements. This makes imports remain an option even though there is sufficient local production.

Influence of Consumption (X2) on Rice Imports in Indonesia 1993-2023 (Y)

The research hypothesis states that rice consumption in Indonesia in 1993-2023 has a positive effect, in line with previous research which states that consumption has a positive effect on rice imports in Indonesia. According to research conducted by Azzahra et al. (2021), shows that the amount of rice consumption has a positive effect on rice imports in Indonesia. This was conveyed when people's interest in consuming rice increased, this was in line with the increase in Indonesian rice imports to meet people's food needs. Rice consumption in Indonesia has a close relationship with the level of rice imports. An increase in rice consumption, driven by an increase in population, changes in consumption patterns and government policies, may result in an increase in rice demand which cannot always be met by domestic production. This has led to increased rice imports to cover supply shortages. In line with this research, there are several factors that cause rice consumption to be insignificant to rice imports in Indonesia, namely changes in public consumption patterns. Even though rice consumption has increased, changes in consumption patterns may mean that the increase is not significant in the context of total rice needs. There may be a shift towards other foods or a different diet and the choice of fast food which could reduce the impact of increased rice consumption on imports in Indonesia.

Influence of Foreign Exchange Reserves (X3) on rice imports in Indonesia 1993-2023 (Y)

In the research hypothesis, Foreign Exchange Reserves have a positive effect on Rice Imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023. The results of this research are in line with research by

Khotimah (2018) which states that foreign exchange reserves have a positive influence on rice imports in Indonesia. In the context of this research, it shows that foreign exchange reserves are a factor that has a strong influence on rice imports in Indonesia. The higher foreign exchange reserves will further increase imports. A country's foreign exchange reserve position is usually declared safe if it is sufficient to meet import needs for a period of at least three months. If the foreign exchange reserves held are not sufficient for three months of imports, then it is considered vulnerable. Depletion of a country's foreign exchange supply can cause economic difficulties for the country concerned. And several factors that cause foreign exchange reserves to be insignificant to rice imports in Indonesia include rice imports and exports. Government policies regarding rice imports and exports can also influence the relationship between foreign exchange reserves and rice imports. For example, a ban or limitation on rice imports to protect domestic producers can mean that foreign exchange reserves do not have a significant influence on rice imports, then Global Economic Conditions when overall global economic conditions also play an important role. In the event of a global economic crisis or financial instability, countries may prefer to reduce imports in general, including rice imports, even if they have sufficient foreign exchange reserves.

Implications of Research Results

In the context of this research, it shows that the size of the amount of rice production produced by Indonesia will influence Indonesia's rice imports. Because, if there is a lot of rice production, rice imports will decrease and vice versa, if there is little rice production, rice imports will increase. The reason the government imports rice is to meet domestic food reserves. Based on Indonesia's rice production achievements, it is not impossible for Indonesia to become a rice exporting country.

In the context of this research, rice consumption in Indonesia has a close relationship with the level of rice imports. An increase in rice consumption, driven by an increase in population, changes in consumption patterns and government policies, may result in an increase in rice demand which cannot always be met by domestic production. This has led to increased rice imports to cover supply shortages.

In the context of this research, foreign exchange reserves are a factor that has a strong influence on rice imports in Indonesia. The higher foreign exchange reserves will further increase imports. A country's foreign exchange reserve position is usually declared safe if it is sufficient to meet import needs for a period of at least three months. If the foreign exchange reserves held are not sufficient for three months of imports, then it is considered vulnerable. Depletion of a country's foreign exchange supply can cause economic difficulties for the country concerned.

CONELUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:
1) The research results show that simultaneous production, consumption and foreign exchange reserves have no significant effect on Indonesian rice imports. It can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that the variables Production, Consumption and foreign exchange reserves simultaneously have an insignificant effect on rice imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023.
2) The research results show that each variable of Production, Consumption and Foreign Exchange Reserves does not partially have a significant effect on rice imports in Indonesia in 1993-2023.

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