

Evaluation of Beef Cattle and Beef Import Policies on Food Security in Supporting Economic Competitiveness in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the dynamics of live cattle and beef import policies in Indonesia during 2015-2025 and evaluates their implications for food security and national economic competitiveness. The main question addressed is how import policies function amid persistent structural deficits in domestic beef production and rising consumption demand. Using a qualitative descriptive approach and secondary data analysis, the study applies a PESTEL framework to assess political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal influences on policy effectiveness. The findings show that domestic cattle populations and beef production fluctuated and remained insufficient to meet national demand, while imports of live cattle and beef increased significantly, particularly during 2021-2023. Although imports contributed to short-term price stabilization and supply availability, rising national beef prices and continued dependency indicate limited structural improvement in domestic agribusiness capacity. Technological constraints, regional production concentration, limited land and feed resources, and regulatory complexities further weaken competitiveness. The study demonstrates that import policies have functioned primarily as adaptive buffer instruments rather than long-term development solutions. Strengthening domestic breeding systems, productivity, and supply chain efficiency is essential to enhance sustainable food security and reduce structural reliance on imports.

JEL Codes:

Keywords: Impor Policy, Cattle and Beef, Food Security, Economic Competitiveness.