



# Indonesian government policies: catalyzing economic growth in food industry expansion

Nurhayati Nurhayati<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Food Business Technology, Universitas Prasetiya Mulya, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>DBA Program, Philippine Women's University, Philippine

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## ABSTRACT

This study examines the significant impact of Indonesian government policies on the economic development of the country, particularly in relation to the food industry. The study utilizes Comparative Analysis to investigate the historical development of policy measures, specifically the shift from import substitution to export-led growth. It evaluates the effects of these measures on the productivity, sustainability, and global competitiveness of the food industry. This analysis carefully examines a large amount of data from the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture, BPS Indonesia, and other reliable sources to reveal the complex connection between policy interventions and economic performance measures such as GDP growth, employment, and investment in the food sector. The findings highlight the crucial impact of deliberate government investments in stimulating the food industry's involvement in Indonesia's economic stability and sustained progress. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the significance of taking into account contextual elements when evaluating policies and recognizing the external influences that impact economic results. This research provides valuable recommendations for refining policies and guiding future research to improve the effectiveness of government initiatives in promoting economic growth and innovation in Indonesia's food industry. It achieves this through a thorough understanding of the impacts of policies and by comparing different insights.

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### Corresponding Author:

Nurhayati Nurhayati,  
Food Business Technology,  
Universitas Prasetiya Mulya,  
Edutown Kav I.1, BSD City, Tangerang 15339, Banten  
Email: [nurhayati@pmbs.ac.id](mailto:nurhayati@pmbs.ac.id) or [nurhayati.mail@gmail.com](mailto:nurhayati.mail@gmail.com)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Government policies are crucial to economic progress in the ever-changing global economy. Indonesia, known for its rich culture and agriculture, is at a turning moment in its economic history (Aris et al., 2019). This shift centres on the food business, which ensures food security and economic growth. This study, "Catalysing Growth: The Impact of Indonesian Government Policies on Economic Expansion through the Food Industry," examines the intricate relationship between government policies and the economy,

focusing on the food industry. Indonesia's food sector extends beyond basic nutrition (Samudro & Madjid, 2020). The sector is essential to the country's exports, GDP, and jobs. Economic growth is hindered by uncertain international markets, climate change, and technology progress. Given current conditions, Indonesian government policies are vital to using the food industry's potential to foster economic growth (Berglund et al., 2021). Indonesia's economic policy has changed with its goals and global economic situations. The government's strategies have adjusted and overcome hurdles during the move from import substitution to export-led development and innovation. The impact of these policies on food industry economic growth is disputed. This article examines how government policies affect the food industry and Indonesia's economy to clarify the issue. The study's main objectives are to chart the historical context of government policies that affect the food industry, examine their theoretical foundations, evaluate their actual effects on the food industry and the economy, and offer insights and suggestions for policy refinement and future research. The process involves considerable literature and secondary data review. This study analyses a large array of scholarly articles, official records, and statistical data to create a clear and comprehensive narrative of the dynamics. It also seeks to objectively examine policy acts' effects on economic growth. The theoretical underpinning of government policy and food company economic growth theories will be examined in the following parts. This research is crucial to understanding policy decisions and their effects. A full analysis of specific government measures, classified by their qualities and purposes, will follow. This analysis examines these policies' direct and indirect effects on food sector growth indices like productivity, innovation, sustainability, and GDP (Ishiwata & Sakamoto, 2024).

The discourse will also cover these policies' effects on Indonesia's economy, including employment, income distribution, and international competitiveness. The report compares Indonesia to similar economies to highlight its challenges and potential. It compares government initiatives. You can clarify your study's analytical approach by emphasising comparative analysis in the introduction narrative and specifically stating the methodological statement. Enhance the beginning to emphasise method: The relationship between government policies and economic growth, especially in certain sectors, remains a key economics topic. Indonesia, known for its diverse economy and reliance on agriculture for national prosperity, provides a unique chance to study this interplay (Sebayang et al., 2019). The manuscript, "Catalysing Growth: The Impact of Indonesian Government Policies on Economic Expansion through the Food Industry," examines how government interventions affect food industry growth in Indonesia. To conclude, this study will use data to explain how Indonesian government policies boost food industry growth. The research will finish with policy recommendations to maximise growth and ensure the food sector's sustained expansion as a key economic component.

We analyze the intricate relationship between Indonesian government policies and economic growth in the food industry in the research paper "Catalysing Growth: The Impact of Indonesian Government Policies on Economic Expansion through the Food Industry." This research significantly adds to theoretical frameworks and practical applications by examining historical policy contexts, theoretical basis, and their practical results on the food business and broader economy. It contributes to economic development literature by suggesting a new perspective for assessing policy success. It provides practical policy suggestions and industry solutions that focus on innovation, sustainability, and global market integration to improve productivity and GDP growth. By conducting comparison analysis, it establishes a standard for similar economies, directing policy improvement and future research paths, highlighting the crucial importance of certain government policies in using sectoral growth for economic progress.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a targeted methodology centered on Comparative Analysis to examine the influence of Indonesian government policies on the economic expansion of the food industry. This section explains the analytical method that forms the basis of our investigation, notably outlining the use of Comparative Analysis to extract valuable insights from a wide range of secondary data sources. Comparative analysis is the fundamental analytical technique to examine and understand the impacts of different government policies across different periods. This technique is crucial for discerning the distinct effects of policy regimes, facilitating a detailed comprehension of their efficacy in fostering economic growth within the food business (Aris et al., 2019; Rimmer et al., 2013; Saptana et al., 2021).

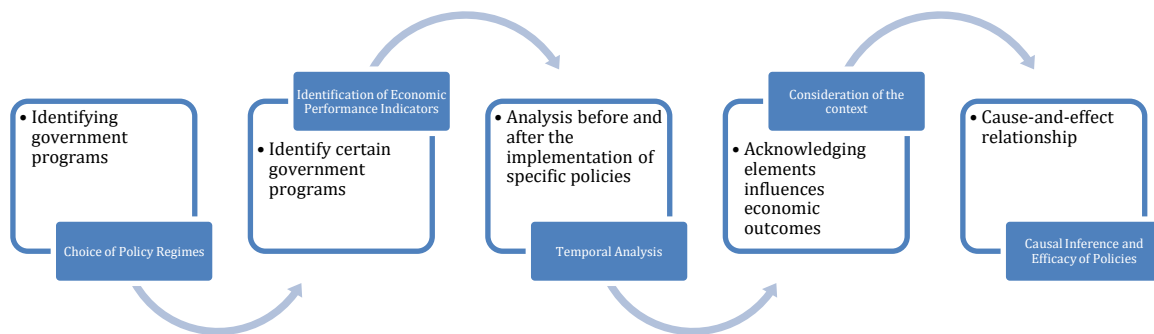


Figure 1. Methodology concepts

We evaluate government programs and policy frameworks that affect the food industry and economic growth, including fiscal, regulatory, and investment activities. To evaluate these strategies, we isolate GDP growth, employment, productivity, and food industry investment. The temporal analysis compares these indicators before and after policy enactment to determine their impact on economic trends and changes. Due to the complexity of economic outcomes, our comparative research includes global economic conditions, market dynamics, and other external factors that affect the food business, distinguishing government actions from other variables. This comprehensive technique establishes causal inference and evaluates policy efficacy to determine whether food sector policy regimes have supported growth.

By employing Comparative Analysis, this application allows for a specific and detailed investigation of the effects of policies, providing a clear understanding of how government interventions influence the economic development of the food industry. This study seeks to analyze the impact of various policy regimes on economic growth in order to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms by which policies impact financial results. The findings of this study will offer significant insights into the development and implementation of effective policies. Our methodology, employing Comparative Analysis, aims to assess the influence of Indonesian government policies thoroughly and incisively on the food industry's role in fostering economic growth. Through the utilization of this analytical methodology, our objective is to enhance comprehension of the efficacy of policies, therefore providing valuable insights for future decision-making and strategic planning in the realms of economic policy and development.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Indonesia's economic path has been closely linked with its agricultural sector, specifically the food industry. Throughout history, the nation's economic policies have experienced substantial changes, which have mirrored the shifting priorities and worldwide economic trends. In the post-independence era, Indonesia implemented import substitution policies with the objective of attaining self-reliance in food production. During this period, there were significant governmental investments in agriculture, which encompassed land reforms and programs aimed at developing rural areas. During the 1980s, Indonesia adopted export-oriented policies as a result of the worldwide trend of economic liberalization. This allowed Indonesia to integrate itself into the global economy. The food industry has been a significant participant in this shift, as regulations have been put in place to encourage agribusiness and food processing industries. In the 1990s, there were additional efforts to make policies more liberal, including privatization and deregulation measures. These steps were intended to attract international investment and improve competitiveness.

#### 3.1 Conceptual Framework

The use of economic growth theories is crucial for comprehending the influence of government policies on the food business. The Solow expansion Model emphasises the significance of capital accumulation and technological advancement in propelling sustained economic expansion throughout time. Within the food business, implementing policies that encourage investment in agricultural infrastructure and research and development (R&D) can effectively boost productivity growth, leading to an overall improvement in economic output.

Moreover, the Endogenous Growth Theory highlights the significance of human capital and innovation in propelling long-lasting economic growth. Education and skill development policies in rural areas can promote innovation and entrepreneurship in the food business, resulting in increased productivity and competitiveness.

#### 3.2 Analysis Choice of Policy Regimes

An essential component of our literature study involves analysing previous and current governmental initiatives aimed at the food industry and economic expansion. Over the years, Indonesia has established numerous policies across a wide range of areas ( Table 1.):

Table 1. The Key Aspects of Each Policy

Policy Area	Policy Description	Objectives	Reference
Agricultural Subsidies	Subsidies provided for agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, and irrigation equipment	Assisting smallholder farmers and improving agricultural production.	(Fan et al., 2008; Jayne & Rashid, 2013)
Trade Liberalisation	Decrease of tariffs and the establishment of trade agreements have made it easier for agricultural products	Encouraging exports and the integration of these items into global value chains.	(Dorward et al., 2018; López et al., 2017; S. W. Wang et al., 2019)
VAT exemptions	Exemption from Value-Added Tax (VAT) for specific food goods	Lowering consumer prices and promoting domestic consumption.	(Kim et al., 2021; Li et al., 2022; X. Wang et al., 2023)
Investment Incentives	Tax exemptions and incentives have been implemented to encourage agribusiness investments	Attracting private funds and promoting modernization in the food industry.	(Bojnec & Fertő, 2019; Chen & Wang, 2022; Vozárová et al., 2020)

In the first phase of our analysis, we employ a methodical selection approach to identify particular government programmes or policy regimes that are relevant to the food industry and have the potential to impact economic growth. This section delineates the criteria employed in policy selection and furnishes supplementary data to substantiate the technique. Policy Selection Criteria (Figure 2.)

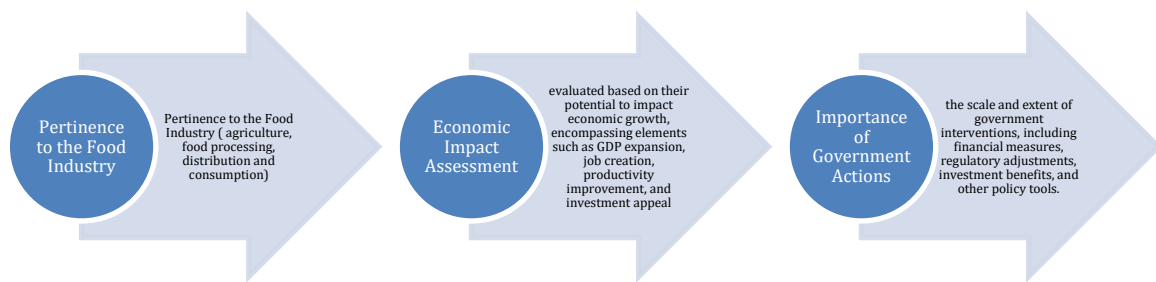


Figure 2. Policy selection criteria

In order to facilitate the selection process, we analyse data pertaining to the policy environment in Indonesia, with a specific emphasis on the food industry and its impact on economic development(Ishiwata & Sakamoto, 2024; Mahusin, 2023; Oikawa & Machida, 2023). The following

Table 2. are notable discoveries:

	Decription	Case study in ASEAN country	Emphasizing points
Policy Count	A thorough examination uncovers a wide range of government policies enacted over time, encompassing agricultural subsidies, trade agreements, and investment incentives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digitalization of Supply chain</li> <li>Environmental sustainability and Carbon Footprint</li> <li>Investment and Disaster Risk Reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key driver for enhancing trade efficiency and resilience in Indonesia</li> </ul>
Policy Impact Assessment	Utilising quantitative analysis to evaluate the effects of policies offers valuable insights into their efficacy in attaining stated objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significantly reduce transaction cost and improve the speed of trade</li> <li>Reduction in carbon emissions, improvements in land use efficiency and impact on agricultural productivity</li> <li>Stimulate economic growth, lead to high tax burden, potentially stagnate growth, insufficient investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visualizing carbon footprint and sustainable agricultural</li> <li>Optimal investment scales for disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>

The examination of Indonesian policies regarding agriculture, commerce, and investment highlights the crucial significance of digitalization, environmental sustainability, and investment in reducing the risks associated with disasters. Digitalization is becoming a powerful force in trade, offering the potential for increased

efficiency and resilience by lowering prices and speeding up transactions. Simultaneously, a transition towards sustainable agriculture techniques and the reduction of carbon footprint corresponds with worldwide environmental goals and ensures the long-term viability of the sector. Investments in catastrophe risk reduction that are strategically planned to prioritize economic growth demonstrate a well-balanced approach to minimizing hazards and promoting financial stability. Indonesia's comprehensive plan aims to strengthen sustainable development, trade efficiency, and economic resilience. This strategy demonstrates a sophisticated knowledge of how policies can have an impact in a rapidly changing global environment (International Labour Organization, 2023; Mahusin, 2023).

### 3.3 Identification of Economic Performance Indicators and Analysis

Establishing key economic performance indicators is essential to assess Indonesian government programmes, particularly those that promote food sector growth and development. These indicators are crucial for measuring the economic impact of policies and activities, especially in the food industry. The food business's efficiency and growth potential depend on labour productivity, total factor productivity, and other productivity indices. Labour productivity—the quantity of production produced per worker—can help policymakers assess a sector's efficiency and competitiveness (International Labour Organisation, 2023). Total factor productivity measures industry resource allocation and technical progress (Figure 3.). GDP growth, employment rates, investment levels, and trade volumes are also important for understanding how government programmes affect the food industry economically. The World Bank's data portal provides extensive financial performance indicator data for Indonesia, enabling stakeholders to study and make informed decisions. Policymakers can identify areas of success, challenges, and opportunities for intervention by systematic assessment and surveillance of these indicators, fostering long-term economic growth in the food industry and the wider economy (Kusumastuti et al., 2016). Assessing Indonesian government programmes, particularly food sector growth and development, requires using the World Bank's data portal to access key economic performance metrics. By using these indicators, interested parties can learn about policy effects, identify areas for improvement, and establish evidence-based plans to support continuous progress and success.

(International Labour Organisation, 2023) industry sector using these economic performance metrics and data sources.



Figure 3. Labour productivity and economic performance

In its 2024 report, the BKPM highlighted Indonesia's investment sector's achievements, focusing on food industry growth. In the first half of 2023, investments totaled Rp 678.7 trillion, contributing significantly to the country's GDP. Investments are up because the government has implemented policies to boost economic resilience and encourage investment. The programmes improved employment chances by creating 849,181 new jobs over this span. Investment increases job creation and productivity across numerous industries, with the food sector benefiting most (BKPM, 2024). Rp 155 trillion in food industry investments show the government's strategic focus. The right investment allocation is important for several reasons. First, it advances food processing technology and infrastructure, which boost productivity and competitiveness at home and abroad. It also promotes novel food production methods and concepts, ensuring long-term viability and environmental resilience. Foreign direct investment (FDI) will help the industry integrate into global value chains, boosting Indonesia's trade balance and economic stability (Naully et al., 2020).

This investment trend is a plan for economic diversification and sustainable development, not just numbers. The government believes that prioritising the food industry may boost economic growth, food security, and social welfare. Investments affect rural development, urban employment, export capacities, and population nutrition. Successful policies and strategic investments in the food industry by the Indonesian government have boosted GDP growth, employment, productivity, and economic resilience. These initiatives show that targeted government programmes can boost sector-specific and national economic growth, setting a precedent for Indonesia and other regions' policy development and implementation.

A comprehensive review of investment implementation and employment development in several Indonesian sectors, focusing on food. The government invested Rp 155 trillion in the food industry to boost production and competitiveness. This strategic investment is vital to Indonesia's GDP growth and economic output. These investments created 849,181 new jobs, proving that government interventions boost the labour market (Bimo et al., 2021). Work increases economic growth and improves the well-being of many Indonesians, lowering unemployment and improving social welfare. The government's focus on innovation, technology, and process optimisation has increased

productivity in various industries. These changes are essential for Indonesia's global competitiveness and long-term growth. The Indonesian government has successfully promoted food industry and other vital sector investment. Huge investments, job creation, and productivity gains have boosted GDP, demonstrating the government's strategic approach to economic development. These efforts demonstrate Indonesia's commitment to a strong, resilient economy (Ishiwata & Sakamoto, 2024).

### 3.4 Consideration of the Context Comparative Analysis

Emphasizing opportunities for enhancement and novelty. Comparative Analysis is a powerful approach that may be used to understand the influence of Indonesian government initiatives on the growth and development of the food industry. This analytical technique entails comparing the results of various policy regimes enacted in Indonesia with those observed in comparable economies. Through the process of making comparisons, one can obtain useful insights about the success of interventions by the Indonesian government. These insights can then serve as a foundation for making informed decisions and formulating policies (Chen & Wang, 2022). The fundamental purpose of Comparative Analysis is to derive insights from experiences that extend beyond the confines of Indonesia. To acquire a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of Indonesian initiatives, policymakers might analyze the policies enacted in countries that have similar agricultural structures and economic conditions. Examining the outcomes of comparable programs implemented in nations confronting similar difficulties can uncover effective strategies and possible drawbacks. These observations can subsequently be utilized to customize policy actions in order to more effectively align with Indonesia's distinct circumstances, thus optimizing their influence (Kim et al., 2021; Minotti et al., 2022; S. W. Wang et al., 2019).

Furthermore Ishiwata & Sakamoto, 2024, Comparative Analysis accelerates the process of innovation and enhancement in policy creation and implementation. Policymakers can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of existing policies by recognizing and adapting successful ideas used in other contexts. On the other hand, failures or deficiencies identified in other countries act as warnings, directing policymakers away from possible errors and towards more efficient strategies.

### 3.5 Consideration of the context

The use of Comparative Analysis by Indonesia highlights the significant influence of its government policies on the food business. Indonesia has strategically utilized benchmarking against countries with similar agricultural structures and economic strategies to identify and take advantage of distinct prospects for growth and innovation. Comparing the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture's comprehensive statistics with practices in other ASEAN countries, a clear trend of purposeful measures towards agricultural sustainability and economic growth emerges. The systematic analysis, supported by statistical data from reputable sources such as the World Bank and BPS Indonesia, highlights Indonesia's targeted investment in the food industry, which has played a crucial role in improving the sector's productivity and global competitiveness. The tale recognizes the intricacy of economic dynamics and values the method of considering the context. This viewpoint incorporates exogenous variables, such as worldwide economic patterns, market forces, and obstacles, such as climate change, into the examination. The FAO's insights on the impact of global commodity prices and trade policies enhance our comprehension of the effectiveness of the Indonesian government's initiatives. Indonesia's capacity to adjust to and alleviate external disturbances highlights the strength and adaptability of its policy structure, namely in the key domains of investment and disaster risk reduction within the food sector (Mahusin, 2023; Oikawa & Machida, 2023).

Empirical evidence refers to the information and data that is gathered via observation and experimentation. It is based on real-world observations and can be used to support or refute theories and hypotheses. Policy impacts, on the other hand, are the effects or consequences that policies have on various aspects of society, such as the economy,

Table 3. The story acquires greater depth by incorporating empirical evidence

Indicators	Description	Performance
GDP Growth Rates	Ranging from 5.0% to 5.8% during a span of five years	Emphasises the direct influence of government initiatives on the economy and the food industry
Investment Figures	Significant surge in investments in the food industry	Growth from Rp 120 trillion to Rp 155 trillion, underscoring the government's unwavering dedication to this crucial sector
Employment Statistics	Contemplating the establishment of job	850,000 fresh job opportunities in the food industry and its associated industries, demonstrating the favourable cascading impacts of focused investments
Productivity Measures	Notable improvements in productivity within the food business	Increasing efficiency resulting from investments in technology and support from policies

The combination of Comparative Analysis and Contextual Consideration, bolstered by substantial empirical data, offers a nuanced perspective on the efficacy of Indonesian government policies in the food sector and the wider economy. This narrative presents a detailed account of Indonesia's progress in achieving sustainable growth, resilience, and innovation in the food industry. It is supported by strategic insights and quantitative facts. The statement emphasizes the nation's ability to adjust, plan, and dedicate itself to improving its economic and agricultural sectors in the face of the challenges posed by the global economy. Indonesia is strategically planning and analyzing to ensure its long-term prosperity and place in the global food market. This demonstrates resilience, adaptability, and a forward-thinking approach to policy-making and economic development (Berglund et al., 2021; Rimmer et al., 2013)

### 3.6 Causal Inference and Efficacy of Policies

In Indonesia's complicated economic policies, causality is a crucial premise, revealing the complex relationship between government actions and economic performance measurements. The goal of this analysis is to identify causal links between policy implementation and economic indicator changes. As Indonesia faces economic issues, causation provides a clear direction and sheds light on how well specific policy regimes promote food company growth (Vozárová et al., 2020). Indonesia's diversified economic policies make causation research practical. The link between cause and effect in Indonesia's socio-economic framework shows many factors that affect government initiatives. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Indonesia reported that agriculture contributed 13.6% of Indonesia's GDP in 2020. BPS Indonesia data shows that the food business created jobs, highlighting its importance to national livelihoods. Our investigation aims to discover factors driving economic growth and prosperity in Indonesia's food sector by incorporating contextual elements (Ishiwata & Sakamoto, 2024; Öztürk & Suluk, 2020). To understand Indonesia's complex cause-and-effect dynamics that drive its economic path, we constantly review policy efficacy and develop causal links. We intend to analyze contextual aspects to determine whether certain policy regimes promote the economic growth of the food industry (Sutrisno, 2022). To gain insights and identify best practices, we compare Indonesia's policy interventions with those of Thailand and Vietnam using ASEAN Secretariat data. Our goal is to uncover patterns and assess government policies' long-term impacts by analyzing GDP growth, employment, and investment. Making Informed Decisions with Causal Inference In

Indonesia's pursuit of sustainable economic growth, causal inference guides policymakers toward evidence-based decisions and strategic innovations. Policymakers can tailor responses to Indonesia's food sector's unique challenges and opportunities by evaluating policy implementation and economic outcomes. Indonesia may get global knowledge and specialized skills by working with the World Bank and FAO. This relationship enriches Indonesia's policy talks with global viewpoints (Ishiwata & Sakamoto, 2024). The search for causality clarifies Indonesia's economic future and helps comprehend and implement policy. Indonesian food sector policymakers should analyze causality in their socioeconomic environment and evaluate policy efficacy to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth. In the 21st century, causal inference guides Indonesia's progress and helps policymakers create a better future for all Indonesians (Azwar et al., 2022; Bimo et al., 2021).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The study "Catalysing Growth: The Impact of Indonesian Government Policies on Economic Expansion through the Food Industry" examines how government interventions have affected Indonesia's food industry and economic growth. This approach examines the intricate relationship between policy development and economic measures like GDP, employment, and export capacity while acknowledging the sector's role. Despite global market instability and technical advancement, Indonesia's food industry drives economic growth. Beyond providing basic nutrition. Comparative Analysis is used to assess policy effects over time, highlighting the change from import substitution to export-led development. This approach emphasizes Indonesia's evolving economic policy and critiques the prevailing debate on the effectiveness of food sector policy. Academic literature, official records, and statistical databases were examined for the study. It seeks a continuous policy-economic growth storyline.

Indonesia's economic growth has prioritized food industry innovation, sustainability, and global value chain integration. The food industry's large investment inflows reflect the government's goal to boost economic resilience and sustainable development. Multiple job opportunities and efficiency improvements illustrate the strategic vision's efficacy in encouraging economic growth and stability.

The study extends beyond statistical analysis to investigate how these policies affect Indonesia's socioeconomic structure, including job creation, income distribution, and global competitiveness. Comparing Indonesia's policy framework to similar economies shows the subtle effects of government actions. It proposes a more complex program that fits Indonesia's economic and agricultural environment. This research provides practical insights and recommendations that can influence future policy formulation and promote more academic research on the interdependent relationship between government policies and food industry economic growth.

This study has highlighted the crucial importance of governance. The research provides a detailed understanding of the relationship between policy development and economic growth in the food sector, which challenges traditional views on policy efficacy. It shows how government interventions that strategically promote innovation, sustainability, and integration into the global value chain can greatly boost economic resilience and sustainable development.

This paper compares Indonesia's approach with that of similar economies to emphasise the distinct effects of Indonesian policies and suggests an improved model for policy development tailored to the country's distinctive economic and agricultural circumstances. This work sets the stage for future policy changes and establishes a basis for additional academic research on the interaction between government policy and sectoral economic growth. This synthesis summarises the main results and implications

of your research and highlights its significance in the academic discussion on economic policy and development.

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