**ABSTRACT**

Since the establishment of the WTO in 1995, one of the trade regulated by the WTO is the agricultural sector with the Agricultural Agreement (Agreement on Agriculture / AoA). However, as a consequence of this agricultural agreement, developing countries as an agrarian country , even become a country that importing agricultural products (food), especially Indonesia. So that agriculture is renegotiated in the Doha Round of 2001. This round of negotiations is expected to be a good starting point for the trade liberalization process that focuses on justice, equality and development-oriented concepts and welfare for all WTO members, especially for developing countries.However, this Doha Round failed to achieve an agreement in agriculture. The agreement of agriculture achieved at the 9th summit in Bali. This research called “ The impact of WTO Policy of Bali Package 2013 against Agricultural and Food Security in Indonesia” This research raises the problem 1) How is the WTO policy in Bali Package 2013, 2) How is Indonesia Food Security, 3) How does WTO Policy Correlate with Targets in the Bali Package 2013 on the Development of Food Security Indonesia. The purpose of this research is to know and analyze the implementation and challenge of WTO policy that exist in Bali Packages 2013 against agriculture and food security in Indonesia. This Bali package contains three pillars of trade facilitation, agriculture and development for less developed countries. In Bali Package of agricultural pillars, developing countries like Indonesia are allowed to subsidize previously set in AoA exceeding 10% with the agreed peace clause for public stockholding, with the addition of subsidy is expected Indonesia can achieve food security and food sovereignty, because during this time food security Indonesia is still dependent on import food. However, the allowed addition of more than 10% is only for a period of 4 years.The method used in this research is descriptive research method of analysis. This method is considered necessary because this method aims to describe the facts related to the problem under study, along with the data used in this study is in the form of secondary data, obtained from scientific books, articles, data and electronic information. The results show that the WTO policy on the Bali Package is still causing the food security of Indonesia to the import food. Although, it is allowed to add subsidies, it is limited to 4 years. Whereas in that time period is not enough to improve agriculture and food security of Indonesia. In addition, in bali package agreed to trade facilitation that will facilitate the flow of in and out of goods. With that, it is feared that the growing number of food imports in Indonesia will weaken the domestic food products. Thus Indonesia's food security is still dependent on imports and food sovereignty has not been achieved.

Keywords: *WTO, Bali Packages 2013, Agriculture and Food Security in Indonesia.*