Trade balance during the Covid-19 pandemic

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Abstract. This paper discusses Indonesia's trade balance during the first quarter of 2020 and examines developments in important sectors. The study investigates what policies need to be taken to make Indonesian economy survive. Based on quantitative and qualitative data, Indonesia's trade balance in April 2020 experienced a deficit of 344.7 million US dollars in the export-import performance of the oil and gas and non-oil and gas sectors, after a surplus of 715.7 million US dollars in the previous month. This slump was due to the decline in export performance of manufactured products and mineral fuels, which was influenced by slowing demand, disruption of global supply chains, and low commodity prices in line with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, positive performance of exports in gold, iron, and steel and vegetable oils and fats were able to prevent further decline in non-oil and gas. Despite experiencing a deficit in April, Indonesia's trade balance from January to April 2020 remained surplus of 2.25 billion US dollars. To prevent the trade balance decreasing, government's policy need to strive for independence and sovereignty in fulfilling logistics in the context of national resilience by strengthening the industry and domestic production capacity in various vital sectors.

1. Introduction
At the beginning of 2020, Coronavirus spread to various countries in the world. Coronavirus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In many cases, this virus causes minor respiratory infections, such as flu. However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory infections, such as lung infections (pneumonia), Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) [1]. This disease that attacks the body's respiratory and immune systems is called Covid-19. Another disorder of this disease is acute pneumonia, until death. This virus can attack anyone, from children to the elderly.

The spread of this epidemic accelerated due to human migration. There have been reports of a significant shortage of medical staff, a lack of clinics that can treat infected patients, and high demand for face masks for protection [2]. China's central government has been working with extraordinary diligence to mobilize resources, including building a new hospital and developing a vaccine for the Coronavirus and sending medical experts and doctors to the city of Wuhan to help cope with the spread of the virus that is very easily transmitted. The public has been advised by various health authorities to reduce travel and stay at home as primary ways to limit people's exposure to the virus.
In Indonesia, the Covid-19 case has spread in various cities. This case was first entered because of the Diamond Princess ship. The Covid-19 outbreak developing aboard the Princess Diamond was detected in early February when one of the passengers, a traveler from Hong Kong, tested positive for the Coronavirus [3]. The government states that the number of patients for positive Covid-19 in Indonesia is increasing. The government also conveys hope amid the widespread transmission of the Coronavirus in the community because 219 Covid-19 sufferers were declared in a day. They recovered from the virus based on the two times Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) results, which showed negative Coronavirus. The government has also issued various efforts to get out of this Covid-19 pandemic, starting from the Large-Scale Social Restriction (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar / PSBB) policy to budget reallocation, which is focused on handling the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the economic field, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused national economic growth to slow down. In the first quarter of 2020, national economic growth was only 2.97% [4]. One of the main factors that caused the slowdown was the continuous decline in Indonesia’s foreign trade balance, both in the oil and gas and non-oil and gas sectors. This paper discusses how the performance of Indonesia's export and import trade balance during the first quarter of 2020 and examines developments in important sectors that have an impact, both through quantitative and qualitative data. Based on the analysis of these sectors, the study examines what policies need to be taken to recover the Indonesian economy.

The research problems raised by the background explanation above are: Why was the fulfillment of logistical needs (especially food, medicine, and fuel) in Indonesia unable to be fulfilled independently by domestic producers during the Covid-19 pandemic? How do we explain the drastic increase in logistics imports during this pandemic, which exacerbated Indonesia's foreign trade deficit? What policies should the government take to strive for independence and sovereignty in fulfilling logistics in the context of national resilience?

Thus, the research objectives of this study are: to find out the level of fulfillment of logistics needs in Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic, to find out the condition of Indonesia's trade balance during the Covid-19 pandemic, to formulate policies that need to be carried out by the government in striving for independence and sovereignty to fulfill logistics in the context of national resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

2. Method
The method used in this research was a mixed research method (Mix Method), namely a research approach that combines or links between quantitative and qualitative research methods. Creswell classifies combination methods into two main models: the sequential model (sequential combination) and the concurrent (mixed combination) model. The sequential model was a research procedure in which the researcher develops research results from one method to another sequentially at different times. While the combination method of the concurrent model was a research procedure in which the researcher combines quantitative and qualitative data by mixing them simultaneously [5].

The combination method of the concurrent model consists of three designs, namely: Concurrent Triangulation Design (a balanced mix of quantitative and qualitative), Concurrent Embedded Design (unbalanced mixture), and Concurrent Transformative Design (a combination of triangulation and embedded models).
The method used in this research is the Concurrent Triangulation Design method, in which researchers used quantitative and qualitative methods together, both in data collection and analysis. It could be found which data can be combined and differentiated [7]. Diagram (1) above illustrates how a concurrent triangulation design could compare quantitative and qualitative data analysis. This research combines quantitative advantages (e.g., reading trends and numbers in general) with qualitative strengths (which are more detailed, less numerical, and in-depth), validates quantitative findings with qualitative data, and extends quantitative findings with up-to-date open data so that research results are more complete and accurate. Based on the formulation of the problem and the stated research objectives, the use of the Concurrent Triangulation Design in research questions related to the international trade balance could be seen in the diagram (2) below:

**Figure 1. Concurrent Triangulation Design [6].**

In the research design diagram above, it could be seen how the application of the use of the concurrent triangulation design method [8] in quantitative descriptive analysis and qualitative data analysis simultaneously in several sectors that most dominantly affect the international trade balance, namely in the food, medicine, energy, and manufacturing sectors. After the dominant sectors have been compared and interpreted, then the export and import trade balance as a whole is also analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively, then compared and interpreted. This method aims to be able to determine the role of critical sectors on the trade balance so that the real condition can be seen on how the effect on the trade balance of exports and imports in Indonesia. Based on the description of the real conditions in the field and how policies have been carried out previously, a more accurate and useful policy solution can be formulated to answer the problems of Indonesia's international trade balance in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic.
3. Results and discussion

3.1 The effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the national economy

For Indonesia, the Covid-19 pandemic impact provides a test for national resilience, especially in the economic field. There was a decrease in consumption and investment compared to 2019. In the first quarter of 2020, domestic consumption increased by 2.7%, and investment only increased by 1.7%. Whereas in the same quarter last year, Indonesia's consumption growth was very high, reaching up to 5.3%, and investment could grow above 5% [9]. Observing this very high economic pressure condition, the government will still use a challenging and weighty scenario to project economic growth and determine short-term and long-term policy steps based on the calculations in the table (1) below:

| GDP Component of Expenditure (%) | State Budget | Scenario |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
|                                  |              | Harsh Condition | Worst Condition |
| Household Consumption             | 5.0          | 3.22      | 1.60          |
| Consumption of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households | -1.6        | -1.78     | -1.91         |
| Government Consumption           | 4.3          | 6, 83     | 3,73          |
| Gross Fixed Capital Formation    | 6.0          | 1,12      | -4,22         |
| Export                           | 3.7          | -14,00    | -15,60        |
| Import                           | 3.2          | -14,50    | -16,55        |
| GDP Growth                       | 5.3          | 2,3       | -0.4          |

In the forecasting table, Indonesia's economic growth is in a challenging scenario, reaching only 2.3%, and it was at risk of entering a weighty scenario. The challenging scenario predicted that the number of poverty figures would increase by 1.89 million people, and unemployment will increase by 2.92 million people. Meanwhile, in a very tough scenario, economic growth could be damaging at 0.4%. This condition could increase poverty by 4.86 million people, and unemployment could increase by 5.23 million people. One of the dominant factors affecting this macroeconomic condition is the declining international trade balance. Domestic and foreign production demand had also declined. Indonesia's export and import performance had continued to deteriorate due to obstruction of logistics distribution and global supply flows. The number of cargo ships departing for the United States fell 10% in March 2020 compared to the previous year, the seventh month in a row [11]. The cost of sending goods by air nearly doubled, limiting trade. Many countries restrict foreign visitors due to a virus that causes mobility to be severely restricted. The low domestic production and many imports of logistical needs and medical equipment from abroad had also increased public anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic.

From table (1) above, one of the crucial things that must be done to improve Indonesia's economic conditions during the pandemic was to improve export and import performance so that the international trade balance does not continue to decline. Based on data from the Indonesia-Media News Research Center (MI-NRC) [12], several sectors have received attention during the pandemic, including food, medicine, energy, and manufacturing industries [13]. Then, to concentrate on improving the trade balance, it is necessary to also pay attention to how the conditions of fulfilling logistics needs, especially food, medicine, fuel, and manufacturing industries by domestic producers and imports increasing due to the increasing demand for logistics the country.
3.1.1 Food sector. Quantitative analysis of food sector. Based on the food supply data in graph (1) below, the safest stock condition was cooking oil because all 34 provinces were in terrible condition. In contrast, the worst condition was garlic stocks because 31 provinces experience a deficit of garlic supply. The second and third severe conditions were occupied by sugar and chili stocks, which experience deficits in 30 provinces and 23 provinces.

![Figure 3. Deficit stock of food materials by Province [10].](image)

This finding was further strengthened by the estimated food availability data obtained up to June from the Food Security Agency (BKP), which can be seen in the table (2) below:

| March | Commodities     | Estimated Availability | Estimated Needs | Estimated Balance Sheet until June 2020 |
|-------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
|       | Stock March 2020| Estimated Production / Reallocation / Redistribution | Amount | |
| 1     | Rice            | 3,451,292              | 11,106,243      | 14,557,535                             |
| 2     | Corn            | 661,060                | 4,469,082       | 5,130,142                              |
| 3     | Shallot         | 285,676                | 391,188         | 676,864                                |
| 4     | Garlic          | 8,763                  | 56,835          | 207,743                                |
| 5     | Big Chili       | 305,166                |                 | 305,166                                |
| 6     | Cayenne pepper  | 326,324                |                 | 326,324                                |
| 7     | Beef / Buffalo  | 75,018                 | 149,187         | 111,247                                |
| 8     | Chicken Race    | 28,407                 | 1,005,066       | 1,033,473                              |
| 9     | Race Chicken Eggs| 48,649               | 1,254,539       | 1,303,188                              |
| 10    | Sugar           | 171,141                | 1,021,291       | 672,500                                |
| 11    | Cooking oil     | 9,589,793              | 7,222,369       | 16,812,162                             |

(Source: Food Security Agency, April 2020)

In the table (2), it could be seen that some food commodities experiencing a deficit are mostly fulfilled by reallocation or redistribution from surplus provinces to deficit locations. However, for several commodities, the government has chosen an import policy to meet these commodities' availability, including garlic, beef, and sugar.

Qualitative analysis of food sector. Based on data obtained from President Jokowi’s speech when opening a limited meeting via video conference on April 28, 2020 [14], it was informed that there was a deficit in food supply during the Covid-19 pandemic in several provinces. After elaborating on the information, the food supply deficit phenomenon occurred due to the clogging of areas with surplus...
production to minus production [15]. For this reason, the Ministry of Trade and Bulog conduct Market Operations to address the food deficit [16]. According to interviews with farmers and retailers in the market, it was found that the blockage in distribution was carried out in order for the government to open the taps of imports that benefit wholesalers and harm farmers.

**Comparison and Interpretation.** After comparing the results of qualitative and quantitative research on the food deficit in the Covid-19 era, it was concluded that there is a deficit of food supply in several regions due to clogged food supplies from surplus areas to deficient areas. The government must be aware of the food mafia game that often piles up these basic needs to maintain price stability at the level of consumers and food producers. The government also needed to restructure the food distribution map and must update the map of the distribution and vulnerability of food security. A detailed map of food distribution is currently needed, including production centers, indicators of a food security vulnerability, and smooth supply related to road and transportation infrastructure.

3.1.2 Pharmaceuticals Sector. **Quantitative Analysis of Pharmaceuticals Sector.** In the pharmaceutical sector, Indonesia still depends on imports of foreign pharmaceutical products. Based on data from the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, the average increase in pharmaceutical products imports every year is 6.5% per year. However, during the pandemic, there was a significant increase. In February 2020, imports of pharmaceutical products were US$ 173 million, an increase of 39.8% compared to the same month of last year, in which the import was US$ 123.7 million, as shown in Figure 4.

![Figure 4](image)

**Figure 4.** Imports of pharmaceutical products and drug raw materials [17].

This is due to the increasing demand for pharmaceutical products during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to that, imports of medicinal raw materials still rely on 95% of imports from abroad, mostly from India and China. The role of imports of pharmaceutical products on the international trade balance during the first quarter of 2020 can be seen in the table (3) below

| Class of Goods (HS)                  | January-April | Role 2020 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Machine and Tools of Mechanism (HS84) | 8738,1 7855,9 | -10,10    | 17,26     |
| 2. Machine and Electric Tools (HS85)  | 6288,7 6192,8 | -0,58     | 13,61     |
| 3. Iron and Steel (HS72)            | 3613,9 2784,4 | -22,95    | 6,12      |
| 4. Plastic and Plastic Goods (HS39) | 2970,5 2713,5 | -8,65     | 5,96      |
5. Vehicle and Parts (HS87) & 2404,6 & 1970,3 & -18,06 & 4,33  
6. Organic Chemicals (HS29) & 2073,4 & 1909,3 & -7,91 & 4,20  
7. Cereals (HS10) & 1223,8 & 1197,8 & -2,12 & 2,63  
8. Iron and Steel Goods (HS73) & 1140,6 & 1050,9 & -7,87 & 2,31  
9. Waste of the Food Industry (HS23) & 863,6 & 1023,8 & 18,55 & 2,25  
10. Various Chemicals Product (HS38) & 916,7 & 948,8 & 3,50 & 2,08  
**Total 10 Main Goods** & **30173,9** & **27,647** & **-8,73** & **60,75**  
**Etc** & **18897,0** & **17,863** & **-5,47** & **39,25**  
**Total Impor Nonmigas** & **49070,9** & **45522,4** & **-7,25** & **100,00**

From the table above, the effect of imports of organic chemicals, which included raw material products for medicines, belong to the ten main categories of goods that affect domestic imports. In the first quarter of 2020, this category of goods played a role in imports by 4.20%. Some pharmaceutical products also belong to the various chemical products category, with a role in imports of 2.08%.

**Qualitative Analysis of Pharmaceuticals Sector.** The raw materials for our medicines were mostly imported from China and India. Both countries were significant sources of medicines product supply for public health in developing countries. China was a key source of chemical and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) supply, whereas India was stronger on the finished product/formulation side [18]. In addition, the Head of the Disaster Management Data, Information, and Communication Center for the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) Agus Wibowo revealed that much personal protective equipment was imported from China. This was a way of offshoring that has long been practiced in the industrial sector. Indonesian workers are diligent and neat in working on products, and the wages of workers were also in the cheap category. Company of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) from outside the country tailoring its products in Indonesia, but the raw material was still imported. Indonesia manufactured well-known products but only as a tailor, while almost all raw materials come from the brand [19]. As a result of the PPE import, Indonesia has a shortage of PPE, so that the discrete government regulations on the acceleration of import of medical devices such as PPE [20]. Besides raw materials for medicines and PPE products, 90% of our medical devices are still imported from abroad. The Vice Health Ministry Ali Ghufrod said that Indonesia merely accomplished 10% of medical equipment demand globally [21]. The import phenomenon, according to Minister of BUMN, Erick Thohir, is suspected of having a mafia that makes Indonesia continue to depend on imports, not producing itself [22].

**Comparison and Interpretation Analysis of Pharmaceuticals Sector.** The results of comparisons carried out from quantitative and qualitative research had interpreted that Indonesia was still unable to produce raw materials for medical devices and pharmaceuticals. Therefore, the government should consider urgently accelerate the development of the pharmaceutical and medical devices industry and encourage the growth of raw materials for the national biological industry and utilize Indonesian native biodiversity and realize industrialization, which results in reduced imports of medicinal raw materials.

3.1.3 Energy and Manufacturing Sector. **Quantitative Analysis of Energy and Manufacturing Sector.** In the energy sector, first, we could see how the role of the oil and gas sector in export and import performance in April 2020, as illustrated in Figure 5.
In Figure 5, the value of oil and gas imports in April 2020 was US $ 0.85 billion, while oil and gas exports were valued at the US $ 0.61 billion, so there was a deficit in the oil and gas sector of US $ 243 million. Both exports and imports experienced a decrease, on a month to month basis, oil and gas imports decreased by 46.83% and year on year fell by 61.78%. While the export of oil and gas, are month to month fell by 6.55%, and year on year fell by 17.70%. The composition of the oil and gas sector when compared with the non-oil at import are at 6.86% and on export by 5%.

In the table (4) related to the value of non-oil exports. It could be seen how the positive performance of exports of non—oil energy that was fuel minerals and oils of animal/vegetable such as palm oil could restrain the rate of decline in exports deeper. The role of mineral fuels in export performance was 13.52%, and the role of animal/vegetable fats and oils was 12.24%.

Table 4. Value of Non-Oil and Gas Exports Based on Group of Goods.
(Source: Central Statistics Agency, May 2020).

| Class of Goods (HS) | January-April |
|--------------------|---------------|
|                    | 2019          | 2020          | %     | Role 2020 |
| 1. Mineral Fuels (27) | 7584.4        | 6907.4        | -8.93 | 13.52     |
| 2. Fats and Animal/Vegetable Oils (15) | 5510.7        | 6250.9        | 13.43 | 12.24     |
| 3. Gold and Jewellery(71) | 1996.5        | 3237.0        | 62.13  | 6.34      |
| 4. Iron and Steel (72) | 2194.5        | 2984.5        | 36.00  | 5.84      |
| 5. Machine and Electric Tools(85) | 2502.6        | 2857.4        | 14.18  | 5.60      |
| 6. Vehicle and Parts (87) | 2464.1        | 2306.1        | -6.41  | 4.52      |
| 7. Rubber and Rubber Goods(40) | 1956.9        | 1886.5,8      | -3.60  | 3.69      |
| 8. Footwear (64) | 1524.2        | 1753.1        | 15.01  | 3.43      |
| 9. Machine and Tools of Mechanism (84) | 1680.3        | 1734.2        | 3.21   | 3.40      |
| 10. Clothes and Parts (62) | 1488.9        | 1360.1        | -8.65  | 2.66      |
| **Total 10 Main Goods** | **28903.1**   | **31277.2**   | **8.21** | **61.24** |
| Etc | 20588.8        | 19791.9       | -3.87  | 38.76     |
| **Total Ekspor Nonmigas** | **49491.9**   | **51069.1**   | **3.19** | **100.00** |

In the manufacturing industry sector, in graph (4), it could be seen that the role of industry in exports was very dominant, amounting to 79.24%. However, the manufacturing industry's raw/auxiliary materials and capital goods still rely heavily on imports. Imports of raw/auxiliary materials by 75.51% and capital goods by 15.13%. Here we can see how the working patterns in the domestic manufacturing industry, where exporters generally export raw materials to be imported back into semi-finished goods, would be reused and processed in the domestic manufacturing industry. This principle is very detrimental for Indonesia because of the low value-added to Indonesia's trade balance and only results
in swelling of production costs. In the end, domestic production is challenging to compete when exported out of the country.

![Figure 6. Composition of the role of groups in Export and Import January-April 2020. (Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, May 2020).](image)

Through the Purchasing Manager Index (PMI) data, we could see the growth of the manufacturing industry through the measured average value of the following indexes: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Delivery Time of Suppliers (15%) and Purchase Stock (10%). Based on the Purchasing Manager’s Index (PMI) data released by the HIS Markit Ltd (a company providing financial and industrial information) in the following graph (5), the Covid-19 pandemic has caused the performance of the Indonesian manufacturing sector to decline. In May, the headline index for the tinsel manufacturing industry was 28.6, slightly increased compared to April's 27.5. This index shows how deteriorating the domestic manufacturing industry's performance was because far from the 50 threshold position and was the worst condition in recent decades.

![Figure 7. Indonesian Manufacturing PMI (source: IHS Markit).](image)

**Qualitative Analysis of Energy and Manufacturing Sector.** Based on data obtained from Pertamina's Vice President for Corporate Communication, Fajriyah Usman explained that currently the world oil and gas business was faced with the spread of the Covid-19 virus outbreak in almost all countries in the world, which has resulted in regional restrictions (lockdowns) and decreased prices and energy consumption. However, additional oil crude imports would increase the availability of domestic crude oil to be processed at the oil refineries. In contrast, additional imports would utilize Indonesia's storage products, both on land and offshore [23]. The COVID-19 pandemic was also a common cause of the decline in the domestic manufacturing industry due to the massive closure of non-main business sectors, stagnation of transportation and logistics, and reduced demand for manufactured goods from home and abroad.

**Comparison and Interpretation.** The findings from the qualitative and quantitative data concluded that fuel production in our country could not meet the national demands, especially in the era of the
Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, the government needed to take steps to accelerate the revitalization of our petroleum industry and manufacturing industry's infrastructure so that our national production system could be increased to reduce the supply of imports from abroad, especially fuel oil (BBM).

3.1.4 Trade Balance. Based on the analysis of several essential sectors above, Indonesia's international trade balance could be described in the graph and table below. In April 2020, Indonesia's international trade balance experienced a deficit of US $ 0.35 billion. This deficit was caused by a deficit in the oil and gas sector of US $ 243.8 million and a deficit in the non-oil and gas sector of US $ 100.9 million. The deficit in the oil and gas sector due to higher crude oil imports than in exports amounted to US$ 173.8 million, and imports the result of oil is higher than the exports amounted to US$ 432.6 million. As for gas itself, Indonesia still higher exports at US$ 362.6 million.

**Figure 8.** International Trade Balance for April 2020 (Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, May 2020).

However, if we pulled the trade balance from January to April 2020, Indonesia would still experience a surplus of US $ 2.25 billion. Although the oil and gas sector always had a deficit during the quarter, only gas experienced a surplus while crude oil and oil products experienced a deficit of US $ 3.31 billion during that period, the non-oil and gas sector still had a surplus of US $ 5.55 billion. The position of this surplus can be seen in the graph and table below:

**Figure 9.** International Trade Balance January-April 2020 (Source: Central Statistics Agency, May 2020).
Qualitative Analysis of Trade Balance. The manufacturing sector's performance in the first quarter of 2020 experienced a decline. This was reflected in the Prompt Manufacturing Index (PMI) of Bank Indonesia, which was in a contraction phase, which amounted to 45.64%, down from 51.50% in quarter IV-2019 and 52.65% in the first quarter of 2019. The decline occurred in all Bank Indonesia PMI components, with the most profound decline in the production volume component due to decreased demand and supply disruptions due to COVID-19. Almost all sub-sectors contracted by sector in the first quarter of 2020, except for the Food, Beverage, and Tobacco sub-sector [24].

The data that obtained from the Director of the Executive Department of Communications Bank Indonesia, Onny Widjanarko said, the deficit balance of trade in Indonesia Month April 2020 influenced by the slowdown in world demand, disrupted supply chains globally, as well as lower commodity prices in line with the impact of the pandemic Covid-19, which spread around the world. Despite the deficit, overall, Indonesia's trade balance from January to April 2020 remains a surplus of 2.25 billion US dollars, higher than the achievement in the same period of the previous year, a 2.35 billion US dollar deficit. The result of a decrease in export products of manufacturing and mineral fuel material, especially coal. Meanwhile, the upbeat performance was in exports of gold, iron, steel, and vegetable oils and fats.

Comparison and Interpretation of Trade Balance. Indonesia remains a country with a negative trade balance due to the domestic product that could not meet the needs of goods consumption. Therefore it is necessary to have synergy between domestic stakeholders, especially the Ministries of Economy so that Indonesia will soon become an industrialized country that can compete with other countries. This needs to be done so that our trade balance was not always a deficit. The Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, said that although the first quarter's economic growth was still at 2.97%, it is estimated that in the second quarter of 2020 would be at minus 3.8 percent. For this reason, the government would try to focus on the policies for economic recovery and handling of Covid-19 [25].

3.1.5 Policies That Have Been Done. The steps that have been taken by the government in dealing with the Covid 19 Pandemic in Indonesia were as budget reallocation and refocussing, maintain price stabilization and guarantee stock of staple goods, control of circulating goods and / or services in online trade, safeguarding the provision of medical devices, including by relaxing imports of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and masks, providing economic stimuli (fiscal and non-fiscal), such as simplifying and reducing the number of prohibitions and restrictions (Lartas) for export activities with the aim of increasing export smoothness and competitiveness, facilitation of exports to the pandemic, such as improved service through the development of National Logistics Ecosystem (NLE), which was a platform that facilitates collaboration system of information between agencies Government and Private for simplification and synchronization of information flow-export/import and process simplification of business, utilization of international trade cooperation forums [26].

4. Conclusion
During the Covid-19 Pandemic period in Indonesia, there was a lack of fulfillment of logistical needs (especially food, medicine, and fuel), and domestic producers deemed unable to fulfill them independently. It was more due to the blockage of distribution logistics so that equitable distribution of supplies from the region are surplus to the territory that was insufficiently inhibited. Unfortunately, the process of supplying and distributing from surplus areas to deficit regions has not run optimally, so the import step was often an instant alternative to solve the scarcity problem in a number of these areas. Based on the qualitative and quantitative data presented, Indonesia's trade balance in April 2020 was a deficit of 344.7 million US dollars. This can be seen in the deficit of export-import performance in the oil and gas and non-oil and gas sectors, after a surplus of 715.7 million US dollars in the previous month. This development was due to the decline in the export performance of manufactured products and mineral fuels, which was influenced by slowing world demand, disruption of global supply chains, and low commodity prices in line with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that spreads throughout
the world. The positive performance of exports of gold, iron, and steel and vegetable oils and fats was able to prevent a further decline in non-oil and gas exports. Although the deficit in April, in the overall balance of trade, Indonesia from January to April 2020, remain in surplus of 2.25 billion dollars in the US.

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