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Indonesia

Grain and Feed Update

Grain and Feed Update

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Report Highlights:

- Post estimates MY 2011/12 Indonesian total wheat imports to decrease by 1.5 percent to 6.5 million metric tons (MMT) due to a shift by several importers from importing wheat flour to wheat. Post expects that this may lead to increased Indonesian wheat imports in the future. However, during the current year, imports of both wheat and wheat flour will decrease slightly.
- Post estimates that Indonesian corn consumption will increase to 6 MMT during MY 2011/12. This estimate is based on the Indonesian Feed Millers Association's (*Gabungan Pengusaha Makanan Ternak*, GPMT) estimates that feed production is increasing. Post also estimates that MY 2011/12 Indonesian corn production will reach to 8.9 MMT, as a result Post further estimates Indonesian corn imports will decline to 2.0 MMT.

- Post estimates MY 2011/12 Indonesian rice imports will decline to 1.25 MMT. Because weather conditions and yields are up, BULOG (the Indonesian National Logistic Agency) is procuring more rice through domestic sources

Executive Summary:

In early July 2012, the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*, BMKG) predicted that Indonesia would experience a weak El Nino over July 2012. They further predicted that En Nino conditions would become more moderate by November 2012. Post expects that the El Nino phenomenon will delay planting for the first crop cycle of MY 2012/13 in some Indonesian major rice producing areas.

On June 20, 2012, the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works published a report on the conditions of Indonesian water reservoirs. The report stated that three major water reservoirs in West Java, 13 small water reservoirs in Central Java, one major water reservoir in Yogyakarta, and two major water reservoirs in East Java are on an "alert" status due to low water levels within the reservoirs.

MONITORING OF WATER ELEVATION AT INDONESIAN MAJOR WATER RESERVOIRS AS OF JUNE 20, 2012

No.	Name of Water Reservoir	Service Area (ha)	Capacity (Million m^3)	Elevation & Volume				Deviation of Elevation (m)	Deviation of Volume (Million m^3)	Elev. for Drought Preparedness (m)	Status
				Normal		Monitoring					
				Elevation (m)	Volume (Million m^3)	Elevation (m)	Volume (Mill. m^3)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
JAWA BARAT											
1	**Djuanda**	282,157	2,556.00	104.67	1,136.79	103.44	1,040.01	-1.23	-96.78	87.50	Alert
2	**Cirata**	-	973.00	218.03	563.98	216.47	483.76	-1.56	-80.22	206.00	Alert
3	**Saguling**	-	982.00	641.31	447.85	640.13	395.77	-1.18	-52.08	625.00	Alert
JAWA TENGAH											
1	**Kedungombo**	59,645	723.00	85.92	570.25	86.39	570.67	0.47	0.42	79.50	Normal
2	**Wonogiri**	28,109	660.09	134.83	319.92	135.70	329.65	0.87	9.73	129.50	Normal
3	**Sempor**	6,485	36.43	59.50	14.24	67.55	23.63	8.05	9.39	43.00	Normal
4	**Wadaslintang**	31,109	388.71	173.00	271.37	183.70	353.06	10.7	81.69	124.00	Normal
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA											
1	**Sermo**	400	25.00	136.60	17.63	134.95	15.38	-1.65	-2.25	128.07	Alert
JAWA TIMUR											
1	**Sutami - Lahor**			272.50	158.32	272.50	158.34	0.00	0.02	246.00	Normal
2	**Selorejo**	5,700	62.30	621.16	33.51	621.56	34.93	0.40	1.42	598.00	Normal
3	**Bening**	8,600	33.00	104.97	10.48	104.75	9.98	-0.22	-0.50	96.40	Alert
4	**Wonorejo**	7,540	122.00	180.60	91.04	180.01	87.16	-0.59	-3.88	141.00	Alert

Source: Indonesian Ministry of Public Works 2012.

The Ministry of Public Works is taking measures to minimize potential negative impacts from the coming El Nino such as:

- Paying close attention to the weather prediction conducted by BMKG,
- Intensively monitoring water elevation at water reservoirs,

- Adjusting the water allocation management based on the rainfall and priorities of planting area,
- Intermittent water management,
- Reevaluating farmers planting plan, and
- Minimizing leakages along the irrigation canals.

Commodities:

Select

Wheat

Trade:

Based on the import realization, Post estimates that MY 2011/12 Indonesian wheat imports to decline by 1.5 percent to 6.5 MMT. The decline is due to lower imports of wheat flour. Due to issues stemming from the influx of Turkish wheat flour into Indonesia, several wheat flour importers have actually become flour millers and have begun importing wheat instead of wheat flour. Post forecast MY 2012/13 Indonesian wheat imports will slightly increase to 6.6 MMT due to growing bakery industry in large cities and diet diversification to more wheat-based food. During the period of January – April 2012, due to its geographic proximity to Indonesia and the noodle industry's preference for Australian Standard White Wheat, Australia held the largest market share of imported wheat (75 percent), followed by Canada (15 percent) and the United States (9 percent).

Based on the Global Trade Atlas data during the period of January – April 2012 Indonesian wheat flour imports, Turkey held the largest market share of 49 percent, followed with Sri Lanka (39 percent), Belgium (4 percent), and Australia (3 percent).

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

PSD: WHEAT

Wheat Indonesia	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2010		Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1,258	1,258	1,616	1,616	1,341	1,641
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	6,607	6,607	6,200	6,500	6,600	6,600
TY Imports	6,607	6,607	6,200	6,500	6,600	6,600
TY Imp. from U.S.	766	766	0	795	0	0
Total Supply	7,865	7,865	7,816	8,116	7,941	8,241
MY Exports	214	214	225	225	260	260
TY Exports	214	214	225	225	260	260
Feed and Residual	135	135	150	150	150	150
FSI Consumption	5,900	5,900	6,100	6,100	6,300	6,300
Total Consumption	6,035	6,035	6,250	6,250	6,450	6,450
Ending Stocks	1,616	1,616	1,341	1,641	1,231	1,531
Total Distribution	7,865	7,865	7,816	8,116	7,941	8,241
Yield	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

Note: Figures in the "New Post" columns are not USDA Official figures.

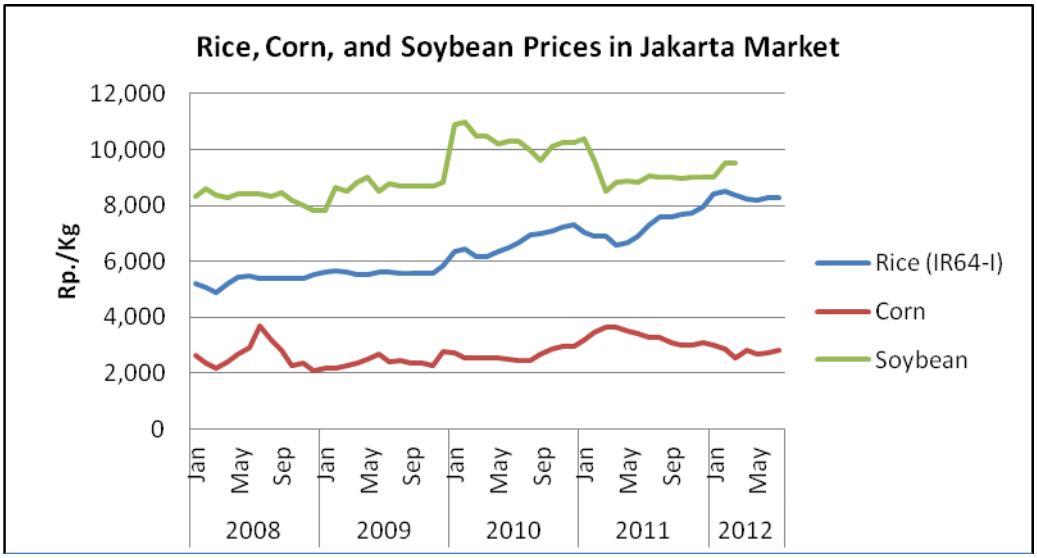
Commodities:

Corn

Production:

Post expects that Indonesia's corn production increased significantly over the past year. Favorable weather patterns provided better conditions for farmers in upland areas to grow corn during the second cropping season. Farmers in the irrigated lowland areas on Java continued to grow corn during the third crop cycle. More recent weather condition differed from 2009 and 2010, when Indonesia experienced higher levels of rain during the dry season. During those years, farmers in upland, non-irrigated areas continued to grow rice during the second cropping cycle due to the availability of water from rainfall. During the current marketing year, more farmers in upland areas may likely leave their field idle during the third crop cycle, as rainfall levels will be more limited rainfall. Furthermore, with the upcoming predicted weak to moderate El Nino, provincial food crops agencies on Java are encouraging farmers on semi irrigated areas to grow secondary crops during the third crop cycle. In areas where the dry season tends to come earlier, such as in East Nusa Tenggara, some parts of northern Sumatera, and some parts of East Kalimantan, farmers are currently in the second crop cycle and are growing secondary crops.

Farmers prefer to grow corn over soybeans, as corn provides higher yields and rates of return over soybeans. The first and major corn planting season normally takes place from November to February (49 percent). The second planting season takes place from March to June (37 percent). The last one occurs in July to September (14 percent). Greater use of hybrid corn continues, with reports indicating that upwards of 50 percent of the total corn area is planted with hybrid seeds. Better seeds, combined with fewer incidents of pest and disease problems will also increase yield per hectare.



Source: Cipinang rice wholesale market; Market Information Center (PIP), Ministry of Trade;

American Soybean Association (ASA).

Currently, prices of corn at farmer level are relatively stable and ranges from Rp. 2,450/kg ($258/MT) to Rp. 2,550/kg ($269/MT). The price of hybrid corn seed also went up. Currently, prices of hybrid corn seed ranges from Rp. 55,000/kg ($5.79/kg) to Rp. 70,000/kg ($7.37/kg) compared to Rp. 40,000/kg ($4.21/kg) to Rp. 60,000/kg ($6.32/kg) in 2011.

Given the aforementioned situation and referring to Indonesian official statistics figures, Post estimates MY 2011/12 harvested area of corn to increase to 3.14 million hectares compared to 2.85 million hectares in previous MY2010/11. In line with the increase in harvested area, Post estimates MY 2011/12 Indonesia corn production to increase to 8.9 MMT compared to 6.8 MMT produced in MY 2010/11.

Consumption:

Many, if not most Indonesian corn farmers continue to use composite seed, as there are local preferences to use composite corn for human consumption, and hybrid corn from hybrid corn for feed and livestock consumption. GPMT estimates that in CY 2012, feed consumption will reach approximately 12.3 MMT, excluding 1.2 MMT used for aquaculture feed. The poultry industry consumes approximately 83 percent of the total feed consumed. Aquaculture consumes 11 percent and the balance of 6 percent is consumed by cattle and swine.

GPMT reported that corn normally accounts for 50 percent of feed formulations, with soybean meal at 15-20 percent, corn gluten meal at three percent, CPO at two percent, fish meal at five percent, rice bran at 15 percent, wheat pollard eight percent and premix 0.6 percent. Based on the production estimates of local feed millers, Post estimates that in MY 2011/12 Indonesian corn consumption will reach six MMT. Because several new foreign investors are expected to begin producing feed in Indonesia, Post expects that the MY 2012/13 Indonesian corn consumption forecast will increase further to 6.2 MMT.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

PSD: CORN

Corn Indonesia	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	2,850	2,850	3,080	3,140	3,150	3,150
Beginning Stocks	668	668	697	697	1,372	1,087
Production	6,800	6,800	8,700	8,900	8,500	8,500
MY Imports	3,041	3,041	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TY Imports	3,041	3,041	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	485	485	0	60	0	0
Total Supply	10,509	10,509	11,397	11,597	11,872	11,587
MY Exports	12	12	25	10	25	10
TY Exports	12	12	25	10	25	10
Feed and Residual	5,400	5,400	5,500	6,000	5,800	6,200
FSI Consumption	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600
Total Consumption	9,800	9,800	10,000	10,500	10,400	10,800
Ending Stocks	697	697	1,372	1,087	1,447	777
Total Distribution	10,509	10,509	11,397	11,597	11,872	11,587

Yield	2.	2.386	3.	2.8344	3.	2.6984

Note: Figures in the "New Post" columns are not USDA Official figures.

Author Defined:

Corn Production: Area & Production by Region

First Estimate Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2012

Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Corn, 2012*

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)		Yield (MT/Ha)
		(Wet Basis)	(Dry Basis)	
North Sumatera	248,824	1,349,874	944,912	5.43
Lampung	378,544	1,825,292	1,277,704	4.82
Sub Total: Sumatera	**819,413**	**4,123,973**	**2,886,781**	**5.03**
West Java	142,670	959,879	671,915	6.73
Central Java	552,494	2,981,460	2,087,022	5.40
East Java	1,270,115	5,952,268	4,166,588	4.69
Sub Total: Java	**2,045,300**	**10,262,927**	**7,184,049**	**5.02**
East Nusa Tenggara	243,159	625,544	437,881	2.57
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	**382,155**	**1,327,050**	**928,935**	**3.47**
West Kalimantan	47,873	169,775	118,843	3.55
South Kalimantan	21,425	109,719	76,803	5.12
Sub Total: Kalimantan	**75,653**	**296,653**	**207,657**	**3.92**
North Sulawesi	122,294	447,425	313,198	3.66
South Sulawesi	305,304	1,458,412	1,020,888	4.78
Gorontalo	138,563	661,788	463,252	4.78
Sub Total: Sulawesi	**653,432**	**2,883,434**	**2,018,404**	**4.41**
Other Provinces/Islands	**21,518**	**51,087**	**35,761**	**2.37**
TOTAL INDONESIA	**3,997,471**	**18,945,124**	**13,261,587**	**4.74**

Source: BPS.

Note: *: Third forecast figures.

Commodities:

Rice, Milled

Production:

In MY 2011/12 Indonesian rice production is expected to be higher than MY 2010/11. Favorable weather led to a slight increase in harvested area and better yields are the primary drivers. Favorable weather patterns (increased precipitation) in eastern provinces of Indonesia to include West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi have allowed farmers to grow two crops of paddy on their rain-fed land. Favorable weather has also increased yield and paddy quality for farmers

on Java, especially during the second cropping cycle. Farmers' decision to grow secondary crops on irrigated land and to leave the land idle on upland area during the third crop cycle has reduced challenges associated with pests and disease. More sunshine during the day provides better photosynthesis, which leads to a higher milling rate; and better opportunities for sun drying harvested wet paddy.

Currently, the second harvest of paddy is still going on in major rice producing areas in Java as well as on some areas in eastern part of Indonesia. Some farmers who have finished their second rice harvest are planting secondary crops such corn, soybeans, and peanuts to continue with the third crop cycle on irrigated land. Some farmers on upland areas on Java will leave the land idle during this third crop cycle. The third harvest is expected to occur in late October 2012.

Post's recent visit to major rice producing areas in West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java showed that farmers in irrigated areas are growing paddy for the second cropping cycle, while some farmers on upland rain-fed areas are growing more corn. Farmers report that thus far in this marketing year, there are less challenges associated with brown hoppers and rats attack as compared to the same period in the previous marketing year. However, farmers are not growing paddy at the same time resulted to scattered and continues harvest from one area to another. This has prevented prices from falling during the main harvest.

Given the above factors, Post revised the MY 2011/12 harvested area to 12,160,000 hectares compared to initial estimate of 12,100,000 hectares. Post also increased the MY 2011/12 rice production to 36.5 MMT of milled rice equivalent from earlier estimate of 36.3 MMT.

Consumption:

Some of the imported rice will be used in BULOG's market operations as a mechanism to dampen the price of medium quality rice in the domestic market. During the period of January – July 2012, BULOG flooded the market with a total of 170,000 MT under market operations.

BULOG also uses stocks for its Rice for the Poor (*Raskin*) program. In MY 2011/12 BULOG distributed a total of 3.15MMT of *Raskin* rice to 17.5 million poor families. Each family received 15 kg of rice/month at the price of Rp. 1,600 /kg. As of early July 2012, BULOG has distributed a total of 1.7 MMT of rice under this *Raskin* program.

In line with the population growth, Post estimated MY 2011/12 Indonesian rice consumption to increase to 39.550 MMT from 39 MMT in previous MY2010/11. The consumption is forecast to increase further to 40 MMT in MY 2012/13.

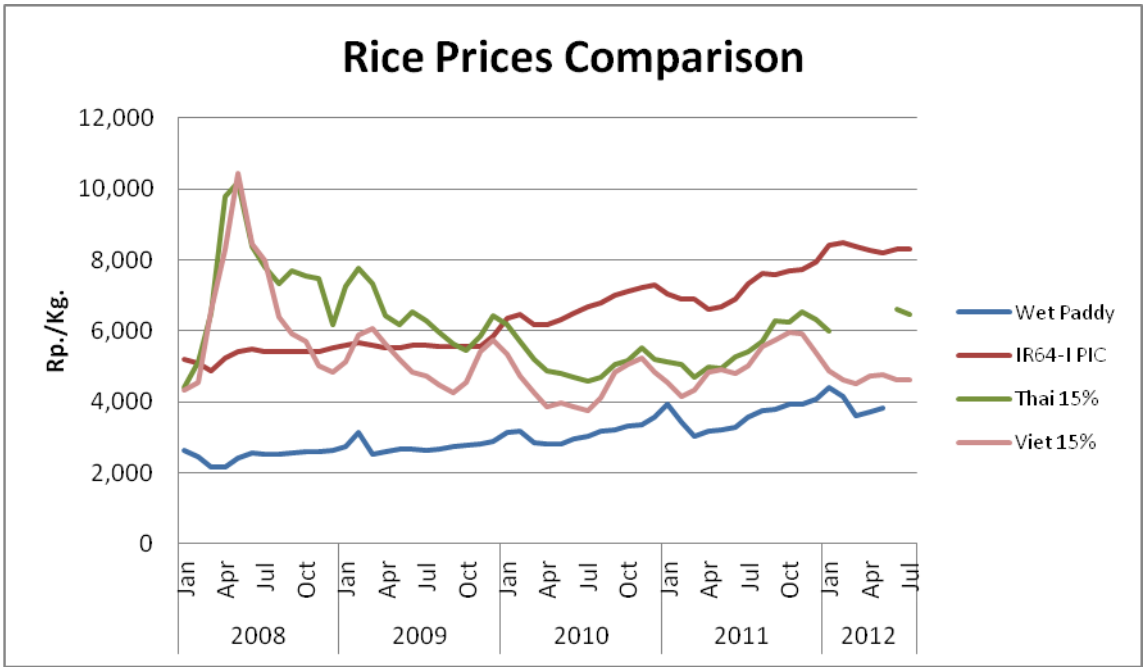
Trade:

In order to maintain BULOG minimal stock level of 1.5 MMT of rice by year's end, in August 2011, the GOI authorized BULOG to import a total of 1.9 MMT rice. During the period of August – December 2011, a total of 1.2 MMT landed in the Indonesia. The remaining 700,000 MT arrived during the period of January – March 2012. BULOG stopped rice imports in early March 2012, as to

avoid violating regulations prohibiting rice imports one month prior to, during, and two months after the main harvest season.

In MY 2011/12, BULOG intends to procure 4.5 MMT of rice. As of early July 2012, BULOG procured a total of 2.4 MMT from the domestic market, which is higher than the 1.3 MMT procured domestically over the same period last year. BULOG can only buy paddy or rice from farmers when the market price is lower or equal to the government's official purchasing price (*Harga Pembelian Pemerintah*, HPP). BULOG's aggressive approach to procure rice directly from farmers has made the HPP more competitive. With this success, BULOG is expected to import less rice over the last MY. Post recently learned that BULOG may sign an MOU with Cambodia to import 100,000 MT of Cambodian rice in August 2012. Provided this happens, combined with the aforementioned 700,000 MT, along with specialty rice imports, and small amounts of smuggling, Post estimates that MY2011/12 Indonesian rice imports will be approximately 1.25 MMT. Furthermore, due to declining levels of beginning stock of MY 2012/13, higher demand for specialty rice, and increased overall consumption, Post forecasts that Indonesia will need to import 1.45 MMT of rice in MY 2012/13.

The high price disparity between Indonesia's most widely consumed domestically produced rice over Vietnamese 15 percent broken and Thai 15 percent broken rice will continue to provide incentives for unauthorized imports, especially through Indonesian border areas.



Source: Cipinang wholesale rice market, The Rice Trader, processed by FAS Jakarta.

Stocks:

MY 2011/12 ending stock of Indonesia rice is estimated to be at 4.4 MMT, and forecast to further decline in MY 2012/13 to 2.7 MMT due to higher consumption and lower beginning stock of MY 2011/12.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:
PSD: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled Indonesia	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: May 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	12,075	12,075	12,100	12,160	12,150	12,150
Beginning Stocks	6,577	6,577	6,175	6,175	4,875	4,375
Milled Production	35,500	35,500	36,300	36,500	36,900	36,900
Rough Production	56,349	56,349	57,165	57,480	58,110	58,110
Milling Rate (.9999)	6,300	6,300	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350
MY Imports	3,098	3,098	1,950	1,250	1,450	1,400
TY Imports	3,098	3,098	1,950	1,250	1,400	1,400
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	45,175	45,175	44,425	43,925	43,225	42,675
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	39,000	39,000	39,550	39,550	40,000	40,000
Ending Stocks	6,175	6,175	4,875	4,375	3,225	2,675
Total Distribution	45,175	45,175	44,425	43,925	43,225	42,675
Yield (Rough)	5.	4.6666	5.	4.727	5.	4.7827

Note: Figures in the "New Post" columns are not USDA Official figures.

Author Defined:
Prices

The Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS) reported that the average price of wet paddy is slightly increasing from Rp. 3,726/kg ($392/MT) in April 2012 to Rp. 3,835/kg ($404/MT).

Average daily supply of rice from the major rice producing areas of Java to the Cipinang Rice Wholesale Market in Jakarta is increasing to 2,770 MT in July 2012 from 2,732 MT in June 2012. The price of medium quality rice at Cipinang whole sale market is slightly declining to Rp. 8,300/kg ($874/MT) in July 2012 compared to the average price of Rp. 8,210/kg ($865/MT) in May 2012.

Rice Production: Area & Production by Region

First Estimate Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2012

Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Rice, 2012*

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (Ton/Ha)
North Sumatera	761,034	3,633,298	4.77
South Sumatera	814,239	3,587,926	4.41
Sub Total: Sumatera	**3,534,935**	**16,299,293**	**4.61**
West Java	1,938,775	11,531,479	5.95
Central Java	1,738,670	9,909,668	5.70
East Java	1,959,603	11,693,895	5.97
Sub Total: Java	**6,169,667**	**35,992,019**	**5.83**
West Nusa Tenggara	414,691	2,050,526	4.94
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	**768,095**	**3,586,959**	**4.67**
West Kalimantan	456,114	1,415,854	3.10
South Kalimantan	495,873	2,064,535	4.16
Sub Total: Kalimantan	**1,328,878**	**4,711,780**	**3.55**
Central Sulawesi	238,227	1,123,302	4.72
South Sulawesi	935,080	4,747,910	5.08
Sub Total: Sulawesi	**1,562,221**	**7,692,300**	**4.92**
Other Provinces/Islands	**77,144**	**311,719**	**4.04**
TOTAL INDONESIA	**13,440,940**	**68,594,067**	**5.10**

Source: BPS.

Note: * Third forecast figures.

INDONESIAN PADDY HARVESTED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION BY SUBROUND AND ECOSYSTEM

Year	January - April			May - August			September - December			January- December		
	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Paddy Total												
2012*	6,223,984	51.53	32,070,722	4,400,710	50.75	22,334,719	2,816,246	50.38	14,188,626	13,440,940	51.03	68,594,067
2011	6,166,875	49.67	30,629,008	4,314,956	48.88	21,090,832	2,721,812	51.57	14,037,064	13,203,643	49.80	65,756,904
2010	5,839,507	50.22	29,323,792	4,391,893	50.44	22,152,985	3,022,050	49.61	14,992,617	13,253,450	50.15	66,469,394
2009	5,996,700	49.45	29,505,561	4,429,632	50.71	22,463,966	2,487,244	49.97	12,429,363	12,883,576	49.99	64,398,890
2008	5,764,001	48.79	28,120,510	4,225,042	49.50	20,914,987	2,338,382	48.28	11,290,428	12,327,425	48.94	60,325,925
2007	4,893,539	45.59	22,311,774	4,612,715	47.88	22,083,944	2,641,383	48.31	12,761,717	12,147,637	47.05	57,157,435
2006	5,699,093	45.49	25,925,145	3,940,829	47.14	18,578,132	2,146,508	46.36	9,951,660	11,786,430	46.20	54,454,937
2005	5,509,146	45.06	24,826,193	3,962,301	46.69	18,501,256	2,367,613	45.72	10,823,648	11,839,060	45.74	54,151,097
2004	5,767,314	44.95	25,924,563	3,918,045	46.35	18,159,288	2,237,615	44.71	10,004,617	11,922,974	45.36	54,088,468
2003	5,226,999	44.77	23,403,773	4,029,982	46.19	18,616,453	2,231,053	45.35	10,117,378	11,488,034	45.38	52,137,604
Irrigated Paddy												
2012*	5,269,759	54.77	28,860,635	4,276,644	51.33	21,952,728	2,761,115	50.85	14,041,593	12,307,518	52.70	64,854,956

2011	5,298,598	52.64	27,893,293	4,203,957	49.35	20,747,480	2,666,241	52.08	13,886,834	12,168,796	51.38	62,527,607
2010	4,888,707	54.02	26,409,866	4,266,921	51.05	21,781,438	2,963,151	50.04	14,826,812	12,118,779	52.00	63,018,116
2009	5,049,266	52.97	26,743,958	4,310,919	51.35	22,138,059	2,436,893	50.43	12,289,206	11,797,078	51.85	61,171,223
2008	4,859,831	52.26	25,399,391	4,095,481	50.23	20,571,672	2,302,441	48.64	11,198,708	11,257,753	50.78	57,169,771
2007	4,006,974	49.75	19,935,026	4,434,899	48.73	21,610,491	2,599,352	48.68	12,654,176	11,041,225	49.09	54,199,693
2006	4,752,971	49.32	23,441,025	3,848,472	47.67	18,345,774	2,111,571	46.70	9,860,691	10,713,014	48.21	51,647,490
2005	4,551,398	49.12	22,358,002	3,859,284	47.28	18,248,187	2,322,894	46.11	10,711,569	10,733,576	47.81	51,317,758
2004	4,790,696	48.85	23,403,570	3,832,629	46.83	17,948,161	2,176,147	45.30	9,857,702	10,799,472	47.42	51,209,433
2003	4,319,288	48.82	21,087,599	3,913,490	46.84	18,332,466	2,161,738	46.07	9,958,061	10,394,516	47.50	49,378,126
Rainfed Paddy												
2012*	954,225	33.64	3,210,087	124,066	30.79	391,991	55,131	26.67	147,033	1,133,422	32.99	3,739,111
2011	868,277	31.51	2,735,715	110,999	30.93	343,352	55,571	27.03	150,230	1,034,847	31.21	3,229,297
2010	950,800	30.65	2,913,926	124,972	29.73	371,547	58,599	28.15	165,805	1,134,671	30.42	3,451,278
2009	917,343	30.10	2,761,603	118,713	27.45	325,907	50,351	27.84	140,157	1,086,498	29.71	3,227,667
2008	904,170	30.10	2,721,119	129,561	26.50	343,315	35,941	25.52	91,720	1,069,672	29.51	3,156,154
2007	886,565	26.81	2,376,748	177,816	26.63	473,453	42,031	25.59	107,541	1,106,412	26.73	2,957,742
2006	946,122	26.26	2,484,120	92,357	25.16	232,358	34,937	26.04	90,969	10,731,416	26.15	2,807,447
2005	957,748	25.77	2,468,191	103,017	24.57	253,069	44,719	25.06	112,079	1,105,484	25.63	2,833,339
2004	976,618	25.81	2,520,993	85,416	24.72	211,127	61,648	23.90	146,915	1,123,502	25.63	2,879,035
2003	907,711	25.52	2,316,174	116,492	24.38	283,987	69,315	22.98	159,317	1,093,518	25.23	2,759,478

Note: * First forecast figures of 2012.

Source: BPS