USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agricultural Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 7/27/2015

GAIN Report Number: ID1528

Indonesia

Grain and Feed Update

Grain and Feed Update July 2015

Approved By:
Thom Wright
Prepared By:
Thom Wright, Sugiarti Meylinah

Report Highlights:
Post expects marketing year (MY) 2014/15 Indonesian wheat imports and consumption to decrease to 7.6 million metric tons (MMT) and 7.3 MMT respectively. The decline is due to Indonesia's economic slowdown and depressed consumer purchasing power. Post's MY 2014/15 estimate of Indonesian corn consumption is also reduced to 7.9 MMT from 8 MMT due local industry's scaling back of day old chicken (DOC) supplies and Indonesia's unofficial corn import restriction for calendar year (CY) 2015. Despite the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) claim of MY 2014/15 record rice production growth, Post maintains the current estimate production figure due to the lack of supporting evidence for the

GOI’s growth claims.

Post:
Jakarta

SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The new Indonesian Government's (GOI) decision to remove fuel subsidies and to increase electricity tariffs during its first nine months in office has depressed consumer purchasing power and created business uncertainty. June 2015 Socio-Economic Data from the Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS) describes the economic outcomes of these decisions as follows:

1. June 2015 inflation registered at -0.54 percent, while calendar year (CY) 2015 inflation is recorded at 0.96 percent. Year-on-year inflation is at 7.26 percent.
2. First quarter CY 2015 Indonesian economic growth slowed to 4.71 percent, compared to 5.14 percent in first quarter 2014. CY 2015 first quarter economic growth contracted by 0.18 percent compared to the previous quarter.
3. In May 2015 Indonesian exports declined to USD12.56 billion, a 4.11 percent drop from April 2015, and a 15.24 percent fall from May 2014.
4. In May 2015 Indonesian imports declined to USD 11.61 billion, an 8.05 percent fall compared to April 2015 and a 21.40 percent drop from May 2014.
5. In May 2015, farm and construction laborers' nominal wages increased by 0.17 percent and 0.15 percent compared to April 2015. However, farm and construction laborer real wages decreased by 0.42 percent and 0.35 percent in May 2015 respectively compared to the previous month.
6. In May 2015, the Indonesian Rupiah depreciated by 2.06 percent against USD.

In February 2015, the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika,* BMKG) forecast that Indonesia's dry season will begin in April 2015 and will reach its peak intensity in August 2015. BMKG reported that rainy season onset will be delayed in some parts of Indonesia. A recent meeting at the Indonesian Coordinating Ministry of Marine Affairs reported that sea surface temperatures, wind patterns, and ocean currents strongly indicated that an El Nino will hit Indonesia this year, and that it will be of the same intensity as the 1997 El Nino. The 1997 event was notable for its strength, resulting in rice production declines of 3.4 percent. BMKG's most recent analysis indicates that that the 2015 El Nino will reach its peak intensity in October 2015 and will end in February 2016, running through Indonesia's largest food crop cycle. Therefore, there is a possibility that Indonesia may suffer great food crop production losses because of the prolonged and severe drought, similar to the 1997 El Nino.

Indonesia requires improved irrigation systems in order to achieve higher agricultural production. The country is divided into 90 River Area Units (*Satuan Wilayah Sungai,* SWS) consisting of 5,000 river basin areas (*Daerah Aliran Sungai,* DAS). Water Resources Law Number 7/2004 states that the primary objective for Indonesia's water conservation policies is to ensure enough water for agriculture. The GOI and provincial governments are responsible for primary and secondary irrigation development, while farmer groups are responsible for tertiary irrigation development and improvement. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works (MPW), approximately 84 percent of Indonesian rice area is irrigated, while the remaining 16 percent is rain fed.

The following table shows water levels at major Indonesian reservoirs as of May 31, 2015:

Table 1. Indonesia: Major Water Reservoir Status, May 31, 2015.

No.	Name of Water Reservoir	Service Area (Ha)	Capacity (m3)	Elevation and Volume				Condition
				Plan		Monitored		
				Elevation (m)	Volume (Juta m^3)	Elevation (m)	Volume (Juta m^3)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	13
2	**Jatiluhur**	282,157	2,556.00	105.60	1,210.80	105.07	1,168.27	Deficit
3	**Cirata**	-	973.00	218.79	603.97	218.46	586.37	Deficit
4	**Saguling**	-	982.00	641.97	479.18	641.19	442.51	Deficit
5	**Kedungombo**	59,645	723.00	77.60	299.50	90.05	705.31	Normal
6	**Wonogiri**	28,109	660.09	135.64	318.54	135.75	345.28	Normal
7	**Sempor**	6,485	36.43	53.40	6.89	67.00	26.85	Normal
8	**Wadaslintang**	31,109	388.71	165.00	199.78	181.48	352.02	Normal
9	**Sermo**	400	25.00	128.66	8.95	134.84	16.11	Normal
10	**Sutami**	34,000	343.00	264.00	66.81	264.08	67.29	Normal
11	**Lahor**	-	36.10	264.20	9.05	264.57	9.54	Normal
12	**Selorejo**	5,700	62.30	618.63	23.36	619.39	25.35	Normal
13	**Bening**	8,600	33.00	106.72	15.35	107.33	17.49	Normal
14	**Wonorejo**	7,540	122.00	173.00	65.78	178.88	83.54	Normal
15	**Keuliling**			45.80	18.36	45.78	18.31	Deficit
16	**Bili-bili**			99.45	267.59	97.89	234.87	Normal
17	**Batutegi**			274.00	687.77	272.63	659.31	Deficit

Source: Ministry of Public Works July 8, 2015.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wheat

Based on an industry association report that Indonesian wheat flour consumption declined approximately one percent during the first quarter of 2015, Post estimates that MY 2014/15 Indonesian wheat consumption will reach 7.3 MMT. This estimate has been lowered from the previous estimate of 7.4 MMT. MY 2014/15 Indonesian wheat imports are also estimated to decline to 7.6 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 7.7 MMT, in line with the consumption decline.

Corn

Post estimates that MY 2014/15 Indonesian corn consumption for feed will marginally decrease to 7.9 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 8 MMT. The decline is due the drop in day old chick (DOC) supplies and unofficial corn import restrictions. Despite a slight decline in corn feed consumption and the GOI's 2015 first official corn production announcement that forecasts a significant production increase, Post estimates that MY 2014/15 imports will remain on par with previous MY2013/14.

Rice

Despite the BPS forecast for record rice production growth in MY 2014/15, Post will not revise its rice PSD pending the results of the second crop cycle production estimate, expected to take place in late July/August 2015.

WHEAT

Trade

During the 1998 Indonesian monetary crisis, only four flour mills were operating in Indonesia. Today Indonesia is home to 29 flour mills with a total installed capacity of 10.3 MMT/year, currently operating at 60 – 70 percent capacity. This is lower than 2012, when estimates indicated that mills were operating at 75 percent capacity. The decline is attributable to a highly competitive market and strong supply.

Following a rise in international oil prices, the Indonesian National Electricity Company (*PLN*, *Perusahaan Listrik Negara*) increased electricity tariffs for households, industry, government offices, and public lighting by 0.62 percent in June 2015 from the tariff implemented in May 2015. The Dollar/Rupiah exchange rate has continued to fall, dropping from Rp. 13,191/$1 in March 2015 to Rp. 13,305/$1 in July 2015. Heightened electricity costs and a falling exchange rate have increased production costs, resulting in the rise of Segi Tiga Biru flour from Rp. 5,832/kg ($438/MT) in March 2015 to Rp. 5,868/kg ($441/MT) in July 2015.

The aforementioned factors and Indonesian economic slowdown are inhibiting imports. Post therefore estimates that MY 2014/15 Indonesian wheat imports will be slightly lower at 7.6 MMT of wheat equivalent, compared to the previous estimate of 7.7 MMT. For the period of July 2014 through April 2015, Indonesian wheat imports reached approximately 6.3 MMT of wheat equivalent. However, millers remain optimistic for 2015/16, expecting higher demand for wheat flour-based food that will drive an increase of wheat imports to 8.1 MMT in MY 2015/16. For the period of July 2014 to April 2015, Australia held the largest market share for wheat (60 percent), followed by Canada (23 percent), the United States (9 percent), and Ukraine (4 percent). Australia's majority market share is due to the noodle industry's preference for Australian standard white wheat, price, and Australia's close proximity. U.S. wheat import market share is expected to remain stable at approximately 9 percent in MY 2015/16, in line with increasing imports from Indonesian flour mills.

Indonesia's wheat flour import quota, which limits imports of wheat flour, expired on December 4, 2014. Despite the quota's expiration, industry reports that the depreciating Rupiah has resulted in higher freight rates, discouraging wheat flour imports from Sri Lanka, India, or Turkey. Indonesian flour continues to dominate the market with a 96.4 percent market share. Based on Global Trade Atlas data

for the July 2014 to April 2015 period, India overtook Turkey as the largest supplier of wheat flour to Indonesia with a 35 percent market share, followed by Turkey (28 percent), Sri Lanka (16 percent), and Ukraine (11 percent). For the same period, Indonesia imported a total of 117,698 MT of wheat flour, 161,000 MT of wheat equivalent.

Consumption

Approximately 66 percent of Indonesian flour mill customers are small and medium sized wheat-food producers. These include small scale wet noodle makers, street food vendors, low end bread and bakery businesses, and traditional Indonesian cake makers. Instant noodle manufacturers, middle and upper end bakeries, and cookie and biscuit manufacturers take the other 34 percent of the market. APTINDO reported that approximately 200,000 small and medium scale enterprises, employing two million workers, are operational in Indonesia.

In MY 2013/14, Indonesia's annual per capita wheat flour consumption reached 19 kg per capita per year. In previous years, relatively stable macro-economic conditions have allowed middle and upper-middle income consumers to diversify their diets to include more western-style foods like bread and pasta. Rather than eating rice three times per day, many Indonesians have switched to eating bread or noodles for breakfast. Restaurants are also driving demand for wheat-based food products. Contrary to the depressed growth of small and medium scale bakeries, the number of high-end bakeries is growing, mainly in major cities including Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, and Bandung. Instant noodle prices are currently cheaper than rice, and many more lower and middle income consumers substitute instant noodles for breakfast or dinner. As a result, the noodle industry continues to grow rapidly, consuming 70 percent of Indonesia's wheat flour. Bakery industry consumption follows with 20 percent of flour, while household and commercial biscuit producers each consume 10 percent, respectively. Despite this recent growth, industry reports that the economic slowdown since the last quarter of 2014, wheat flour consumption by modern industry declined in the first semester of CY2015. Based on declining industrial consumption, Post estimates that MY 2014/15 Indonesian wheat consumption for food, seed, and industry (FSI) will decline to 7.3 MMT of wheat equivalent, compared to the previous estimate of 7.4 MMT.

CORN

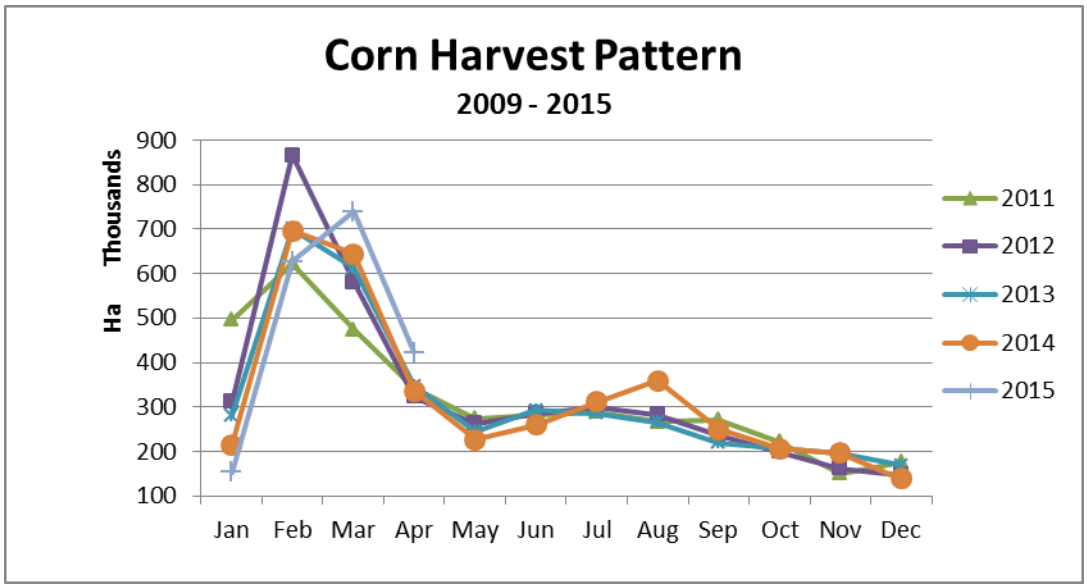
Production

Indonesia's first corn season normally takes place from November to February (49 percent). The second season takes place from March to June (37 percent), and the third runs from July to September (14 percent). Due to delays in the first cop planting, the second crop cycle of corn is delayed, with MY 2014/15 harvest expected to take place in late July or August 2015. MY 2014/15 corn harvested area is estimated to increase at the expense of soybean area. Farmers are less interested in growing soybean due to lower yields and margins compared to corn.

In an effort to increase corn production, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture is cooperating with the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and Environment to allow farmers to grow secondary crops and sugarcane on 1 million hectares of targeted forestry area. A pilot project on 30,000 hectares of forestry land will be carried out in Central Java.

BPS released their first forecast figures for CY 2015 Indonesian food crops production on July 1st, 2015. BPS expects that CY2015 Indonesian corn production will grow due to increased harvested area in East Java, Central Java, North Sumatera, West Nusa Tenggara, and South Sulawesi. Increased hybrid seed use will also contributes to yield increases. Post previously incorporated these factors in its annual report PSD (reference GAIN ID 1512). As a result, Post's production estimate is unchanged. Post also notes that the first corn harvest peak period has shifted due to MY 2014/15's delayed planting. As shown in Chart 1, the peak harvest period has shifted to March from February in MY 2014/15.

Chart 1. Indonesia: Corn Harvest Pattern 2011 – 2015



Source: Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS).

Consumption

Poultry industry sources report that Indonesian poultry producers are suffering from an oversupply of day old chicks (DOC) (broiler and layer). The oversupply resulted from a 2012 GOI policy that encouraged the industry to double annual chicken meat consumption (per capita) to 15 kg by 2017. Trade sources report that during the 2010 to 2012 period, the Indonesian poultry industry grew 10-15 percent annually. This growth encouraged grand-parent and parent stock imports, as well as feed mill capacity expansion. In CY 2014, 902,000 head of GPS were imported, a 62 percent increase compared to 554,000 head in CY2012. As a result, trade sources estimate that Indonesian DOC production will reach 73 million head per week by the end of CY 2015. The market, however, can only absorb 42 – 47 million head per week.

Table 2. Indonesian DOC Production 2010-2014 (In 1,000 heads)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Broiler	1,403,000	1,622,000	1,845,000	2,156,000	2,478,000
Layer	72,404	83,946	84,880	114,727	141,753

Source: Indonesian Veterinary Drug Association

To overcome the problem, industry agreed in February 2015 to decrease DOC production by 25 to 40 percent by burning hatching eggs and destroying DOCs.

The poultry industry consumes approximately 83 percent of Indonesia's animal feed. Aquaculture consumes 11 percent and the remaining six percent is consumed by cattle and swine. APPI reports that on average, livestock feed is composed of corn (50 percent), soybean meal (15-20 percent), corn gluten meal (3 percent), crude palm oil (2 percent), fish meal (5 percent), rice bran (15 percent), wheat pollard (8 percent), and premix (0.6 percent). Indonesian feed millers are heavily reliant on imported feed ingredients. Factors inhibiting feed millers from sourcing ingredients locally include low protein content, high raw fiber content, rancidity, limited and inconsistent corn supplies for commercial scale feed millers, and storage challenges. In conjunction with the GOI's corn self-sufficiency objective, the GOI unofficially required feed mills to reduce corn imports in CY2015. As a result, feed mills are attempting to source more corn from domestic markets and to limit corn imports to 3 MMT. Despite official reports of an increased MY 2014/15 corn production forecast, the feed mills association reported that the availability and quality of corn in the domestic market is not sufficient to meet feed mill demand. Feed mills have started to use alternative feed ingredients such as palm kernel meal and sorghum to substitute for corn. Despite these efforts, feed mills imported a total of 1.65 MMT of corn in the first semester of 2015, an increase of 13.8 percent compared to the same period of last year.

Despite the current market challenges discussed above, feed millers continue to expand, noting that Indonesian poultry meat consumption remains low on a per capita basis. Millers note that as Indonesia's population expands, consumption will grow as poultry is a cheaper source of protein than soybean-based tofu or tempeh, on a protein per kilogram basis. Sources indicate that feed mills continued to expand operations in CY 2015, resulting in an installed capacity expected to reach 20 MMT by the end of the calendar year, and 22 MMT in CY 2016. Millers report that Indonesian mills are running at 70 – 80 percent capacity.

Considering the above factors, Post decreased the MY 2014/15 corn feed consumption estimate to 7.9 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 8 MMT. Assuming the new equilibrium of DOC production is achieved, corn consumption is forecast to further increase to 8.4 MMT in MY 2015/16.

Trade

Corn constitutes about 80 percent of Indonesian feed energy sources. Despite growing domestic production and an unofficial import restriction, challenges persist due to inconsistent seasonal supplies, high moisture content and high aflatoxin levels. These factors, combined with growing feed mill capacity, are driving import demand. Post maintains MY 2014/15 and MY 2015/16 Indonesian corn import estimates at 3.5 MMT and 3 MMT respectively. According to Global Trade Atlas, Indonesian corn imports originated from Argentina (48 percent), Brazil (45 percent), India (5 percent), and the United States (2 percent) for the period of October 2014 to April 2015.

Prices

In July 2015, corn farm gate prices ranged from Rp. 3,100/kg ($233/MT) to Rp. 3,500/kg ($263/MT) compared to Rp. 2,400/kg ($180/MT) to Rp. 3,400/kg ($256/MT) in March 2015. Prices are increasing as supplies from the previous main harvest period decline, exacerbated by the delayed second harvest.

With increasing production cost, the feed mills association reported that prices of broiler feed in June 2015 increased to Rp. 6,500/kg - RP. 6,700/kg ($489/MT to 504/MT) compared to Rp. 6,200/kg - Rp. 6,500/kg ($466/MT to $489/MT) in March 2015.

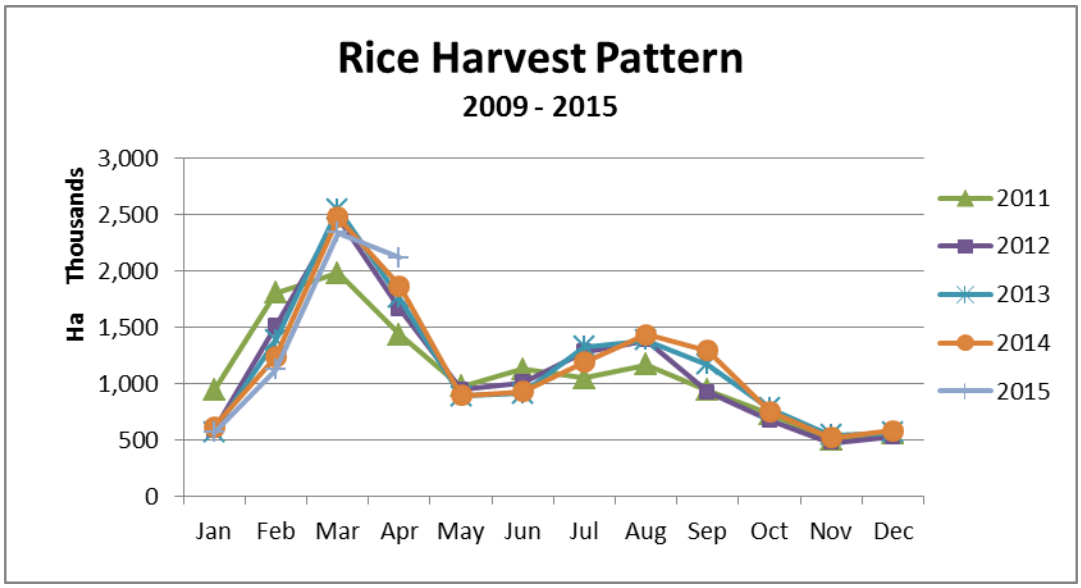
RICE, MILLED

Production

MY 2014/15 first crop paddy harvest is delayed due to rain's late onset in December 2014. Typically, irrigated farms are planted to paddy during the first crop cycle (October – February), followed by paddy on the second crop cycle (March to June), and completed with a third cycle of paddy or secondary crops such as corn, mung bean, soybean, peanut, or sweet potato (July – October). However, in MY 2014/15, most farmers on Java started the first crop cycle in mid-December 2014 due to water shortages (late rainfall). The delayed first crop is expected to push back the harvest of MY 2014/15 third crops, especially on irrigated low land areas.

BPS's official first forecast states MY2014/15 Indonesian rice production will reach a record 6.7 percent growth over last year's production. Several efforts to increase rice production have been implemented through the GOI's *Upaya Khusus* program. These include the development of irrigation canals; land optimization; System of Rice Intensification (SRI) programs; integrated farm management for paddy, corn, and soybean; seed assistance; fertilizer assistance; farming machinery and tools assistance; pest and disease and climate change control; agricultural insurance; and Indonesian army labor. The Ministry of Agriculture reported that as of June 2015 a total of 19,670 hand tractors have been distributed to farmers. GOI has managed to rehabilitate irrigation canals covering 833,000 hectares area. The result from these efforts is expected to increase paddy production during the second harvest that will take place in late July to August 2015.

Chart 2. Indonesia: Rice Harvest Pattern 2011 - 2015



Source: BPS

On the other hand, BMKG forecast that Indonesia may experience a moderate to strong El Nino in November 2015 when the first cropping cycle is expected to begin. Delayed planting of the MY 2014/15 first crop will reduce the chances of an optimum harvest on the third crop cycle. Therefore, Post maintains the current estimate of MY2014/15 Indonesian rice production pending second harvest realization.

Trade

The GOI reorganized the Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG) in early June 2015 in an effort to boost domestic procurement. The new BULOG administration has set the agency's domestic procurement target to 4 MMT during calendar year 2015, in line with BPS's expected production increase. The target was raised to 4 MMT from its typical procurement of 3.2 MMT. BULOG normally meets 60 percent of its procurement target during the first main harvest period. With the delay in the MY 2014/15 first harvest, BULOG only began domestic procurement in March 2015. As of June 2015, BULOG procured approximately 1.5 MMT, lower than the 1.7 MMT procured during the same period in MY 2013/14. In order to meet the new target, BULOG must procure a total of 2 MMT from farmers during the second harvest period (July to August 2015). Post notes that this target appears ambitious, given that procurement under better weather conditions during the same period in 2014 yielded 1.2 MMT.

BULOG can only buy paddy or rice from farmers when the market price is lower or equal to the GOI's official purchasing price (*Harga Pembelian Pemerintah*, HPP). According to presidential instructions also require BULOG to purchase paddy or rice meeting the following criteria and using the following HPP:

Table 3. Government Purchasing Price

		Presidential Instruction 2012			Presidential Instruction 2015		
Quality Requirement		Wet Paddy	Dry Paddy	Rice	Wet Paddy	Dry Paddy	Rice
Moisture Content	Max	25%	14%	14%	25%	14%	14%
Empty Husks/Dirt	Max	10%	3%	-	10%	3%	-
Broken	Max	-	-	20%	-	-	20%
Price at farmer's level		Rp. 3,300	-	-	Rp. 3,700	-	-
Price at mill's level		Rp. 3,350	Rp. 4,150	-	Rp. 3,750	Rp. 4,600	-
Price at Bulog warehouse		-	Rp. 4,200	Rp. 6,600	-	Rp. 4,650	Rp. 7,300

Source: Presidential Instruction Number 5/2015

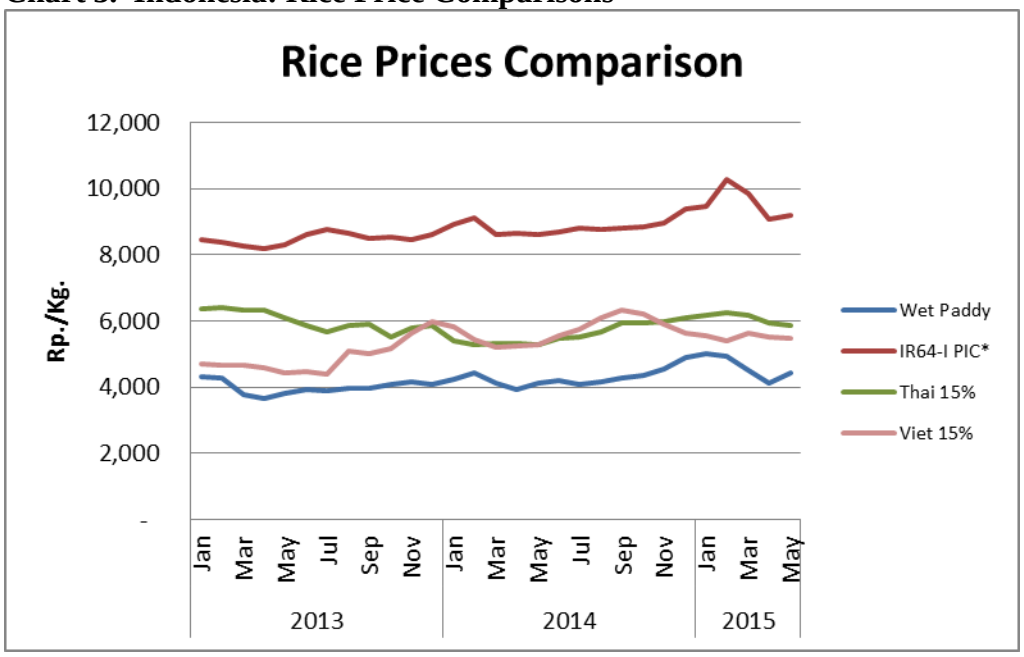
In the past, the GOI instructed BULOG to maintain a minimum secure stock level of 2 MMT. With the current HPP, BULOG may find it difficult to meet its procurement target as inflation and the delayed harvest will push paddy prices above the HPP. June is usually the most important month for BULOG domestic procurement objectives. Assuming that BULOG is able to reach its procurement target only buying from domestic farmers, the GOI will still need to consider imports to maintain BULOG's stock at their prescribed levels.

Indonesian regulations restrict imports of rice one month prior to, during, and two months after the main harvest period. Indonesian regulations only permit BULOG to import medium quality rice, while private companies can import specialty rice (jasmine rice, basmati rice, rice for diabetics and rice seed, for example). To date, the Ministry of Agriculture has not issued any import recommendations for japonica rice since the fourth quarter of 2014, claiming that certain local varieties can be substituted for restaurant grade japonica rice. The Ministry of Agriculture continues to issue import recommendations for other specialty rice varieties.

Prices

As the first main harvest is over, wholesale rice prices at Cipinang rice market are starting to rise. As of July 15, 2015, the price of medium quality rice was recorded at Rp. 9,500/kg ($714/MT), compared to Rp. 9,077/kg ($682/MT) during the main season period in April.

Chart 3. Indonesia: Rice Price Comparisons



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

PSD TABLES

Table 4. PSD: WHEAT

Wheat	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		
Market Begin Year	Jul 2013		Jul 2014		Jul 2015		
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	1,560	1,560	1,386	1,387	1,221	1,322	(1000 MT)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	7,392	7,392	7,700	7,600	8,100	8,100	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	7,392	7,392	7,700	7,600	8,100	8,100	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	1,126	1,126	0	600	0	700	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	8,952	8,952	9,086	8,987	9,321	9,422	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	301	300	300	200	300	370	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	301	300	300	200	300	370	(1000 MT)
Feed and Residual	165	165	165	165	200	200	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	7,100	7,100	7,400	7,300	7,600	7,600	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	7,265	7,265	7,565	7,465	7,800	7,800	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1,386	1,387	1,221	1,322	1,221	1,252	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	8,952	8,952	9,086	8,987	9,321	9,422	(1000 MT)
Yield	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(MT/HA)
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

Table 5. PSD: CORN

Corn	2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		
Market Begin Year	Oct 2013		Oct 2014		Oct 2015		
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Harvested	3,120	3,120	3,140	3,140	3,140	3,140	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	1,040	1,040	1,729	1,715	2,399	2,495	(1000 MT)
Production	9,100	9,100	9,400	9,400	9,600	9,600	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	3,501	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	(1000 MT)
TY Imports	3,501	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	(1000 MT)
TY Imp. from U.S.	126	126	0	10	0	0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	13,641	13,640	14,629	14,615	14,999	15,095	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	12	25	30	20	25	20	(1000 MT)
TY Exports	12	25	30	20	25	20	(1000 MT)
Feed and Residual	7,400	7,400	8,000	7,900	8,600	8,400	(1000 MT)
FSI Consumption	4,500	4,500	4,200	4,200	4,100	4,100	(1000 MT)
Total Consumption	11,900	11,900	12,200	12,100	12,700	12,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1,729	1,715	2,399	2,495	2,274	2,575	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	13,641	13,640	14,629	14,615	14,999	15,095	(1000 MT)
Yield	2.9167	2.9167	2.9936	2.9936	3.0573	3.0573	(MT/HA)
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

TABLE 6. RICE PRODUCTION: AREA AND PRODUCTION BY REGION
(First Estimate Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2015)

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (Ton/Ha)
North Sumatera	748,863	3,816,655	5.10
South Sumatera	517,793	2,629,306	5.08
Sub Total: Sumatera	**3,714,367**	**18,429,856**	**4.96**
West Java	1,991,394	12,018,742	6.04
Central Java	1,824,664	10,602,573	5.81
East Java	2,083,980	12,778,353	6.13
Sub Total: Java	**6,448,127**	**38,489,805**	**5.97**
West Nusa Tenggara	437,718	2,261,871	5.17
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	**842,543**	**4,028,607**	**4.78**
West Kalimantan	483,423	1,461,238	3.02
South Kalimantan	534,058	2,268,871	4.25
Sub Total: Kalimantan	**1,454,621**	**5,307,563**	**3.65**
Central Sulawesi	222,119	1,063,382	4.79
South Sulawesi	1,074,235	5,622,644	5.23
Sub Total: Sulawesi	**1,746,234**	**8,848,947**	**5.07**
Other Provinces/Islands	**103,472**	**446,117**	**4.31**
TOTAL INDONESIA	**14,309,364**	**75,550,895**	**5.28**

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)
Note: *GOI First Estimate 2015

TABLE 7. CORN PRODUCTION: AREA AND PRODUCTION BY REGION
(First Estimate Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2015)

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)		Yield (MT/Ha)
		(Wet Basis)	(Dry Basis)	
North Sumatera	243,048	1,442,697	1,009,888	5.94
Lampung	341,172	1,754,624	1,228,237	5.14
Sub Total: Sumatera	**803,426**	**4,465,688**	**3,125,982**	**5.56**
West Java	140,802	1,051,120	735,784	7.47
Central Java	561,737	3,330,451	2,331,316	5.93
East Java	1,220,783	6,210,212	4,347,148	5.09
Sub Total: Java	**1,992,667**	**10,892,960**	**7,625,072**	**5.47**
East Nusa Tenggara	280,842	724,682	507,277	2.58
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	**453,926**	**1,793,924**	**1,255,747**	**3.95**
West Kalimantan	41,145	156,007	109,205	3.79
South Kalimantan	21,647	130,824	91,577	6.04
Sub Total: Kalimantan	**70,141**	**308,832**	**216,182**	**4.40**
North Sulawesi	146,292	546,121	382,285	3.73
South Sulawesi	295,398	1,601,586	1,121,110	5.42
Gorontalo	137,304	692,688	484,882	5.04
Sub Total: Sulawesi	**663,447**	**3,162,025**	**2,213,418**	**4.77**
Other Provinces/Islands	**13,892**	**43,273**	**30,291**	**3.11**
TOTAL INDONESIA	**3,997,499**	**20,666,702**	**14,466,691**	**5.17**

Source: Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)
Note: *GOI First Estimate 2015

TABLE 8. INDONESIAN PADDY HARVESTED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION BY SUBROUND AND ECOSYSTEM

Year	January - April			May - August			September - December			January- December		
	Harvested	Yield	Production	Harvested	Yield	Production	Harvested	Yield	Production	Harvested	Yield	Production

	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/Ha)	(Ton)	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/ Ha)	(Ton)	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/ Ha)	(Ton)	Area (Ha)	(Cwt/ Ha)	(Ton)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Paddy Total												
2015*	6,140,811	53.71	32,980,819	4,828,045	51.69	24,957,373	3,340,508	52.72	17,612,703	14,309,364	52.80	75,550,895
2014	6,204,910	50.87	31,562,789	4,452,135	51.12	22,757,916	3,140,262	52.63	16,525,760	13,797,307	51.35	70,846,465
2013	6,272,323	51.65	32,398,677	4,510,189	50.92	22,967,655	3,052,740	52.13	15,913,377	13,835,252	51.52	71,279,709
2012	6,231,959	51.56	32,132,657	4,622,122	50.93	23,540,426	2,591,443	51.64	13,383,043	13,445,524	51.36	69,056,126
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												
2015*	5,251,777	57.13	30,001,044	4,652,064	52.37	24,361,473	3,282,881	53.12	17,438,693	13,186,722	54.45	71,801,210
2014	5,271,675	53.97	28,449,116	4,317,116	51.66	22,302,870	3,077,426	53.13	16,350,375	12,666,347	52.98	67,102,361
2013	5,303,794	54.91	29,124,507	4,378,887	51.46	22,533,292	2,989,322	52.63	15,733,809	12,672,003	53.18	67,391,608
2012	5,277,099	54.78	28,905,666	4,485,135	51.49	23,096,106	2,518,972	52.35	13,186,628	12,281,206	53.08	65,188,400
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												
2015*	889,034	33.52	2,979,775	175,981	33.86	595,900	57,627	30.20	174,010	1,122,642	33.40	3,749,685
2014	933,235	33.36	3,113,673	134,889	33.73	455,046	62,836	27.91	175,385	1,130,960	33.11	3,744,104
2013	968,529	33.81	3,274,170	131,302	33.08	434,363	63,418	28.31	179,568	1,163,249	33.42	3,888,101
2012	954,860	33.80	3,226,991	136,987	32.44	444,320	72,471	27.10	196,415	1,164,318	33.22	3,867,726
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

Source: BPS.

TABLE 9. EXCHANGE RATE (Rp./$1.)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	9,304	9,051	9,199	9,234	9,318	9,225	9,118	9,153	9,378	10,995	12,151	10,950
2009	11,330	11,975	11,575	10,713	10,340	10,225	9,920	10,060	9,681	9,545	9,480	9,400
2010	9,365	9,335	9,070	9,012	9,180	9,038	8,952	9,041	8,952	8,928	9,013	9,014
2011	9,057	8,823	8,709	8,574	8,537	8,597	8,508	8,578	8,823	8,835	9,055	9,170
2012	9,000	9,158	9,188	9,180	9,565	9,468	9,485	9,573	9,588	9,605	9,605	9,670
2013	9,680	9,713	9,745	9,722	9,811	9,929	10,277	10,936	11,532	11,234	11,977	12,189
2014	12,226	11,675	11,404	11,589	11,611	11,969	11,591	11,717	12,212	12,163	12,196	12,436
2015	12,625	12,863	13,084	12,922	12,937	13,332	13,353					

Source: Bisnis Indonesia Daily.

Note: Exchange rate is Rp. 13,305/USD 1, as of July 7, 2015.