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Report Highlights:

Wheat imports for 2021/22 are revised upward to 11.2 million metric tons (MMT) from the previous estimate of 11.0 MMT, reflecting recovering demand for flour-based foods. In line with increased imports, food, seed, and industry (FSI) wheat consumption is also revised up 2.2 percent to 9.1 MMT of wheat equivalent. Corn production for 2021/22 is estimated to increase to 12.8 MMT on higher yield from larger use of hybrid seed and less incident of pest and disease. Based on updated data, 2021/22 rice imports is revised down to 500,000 MT compared to the previous estimate of 750,000 MT.

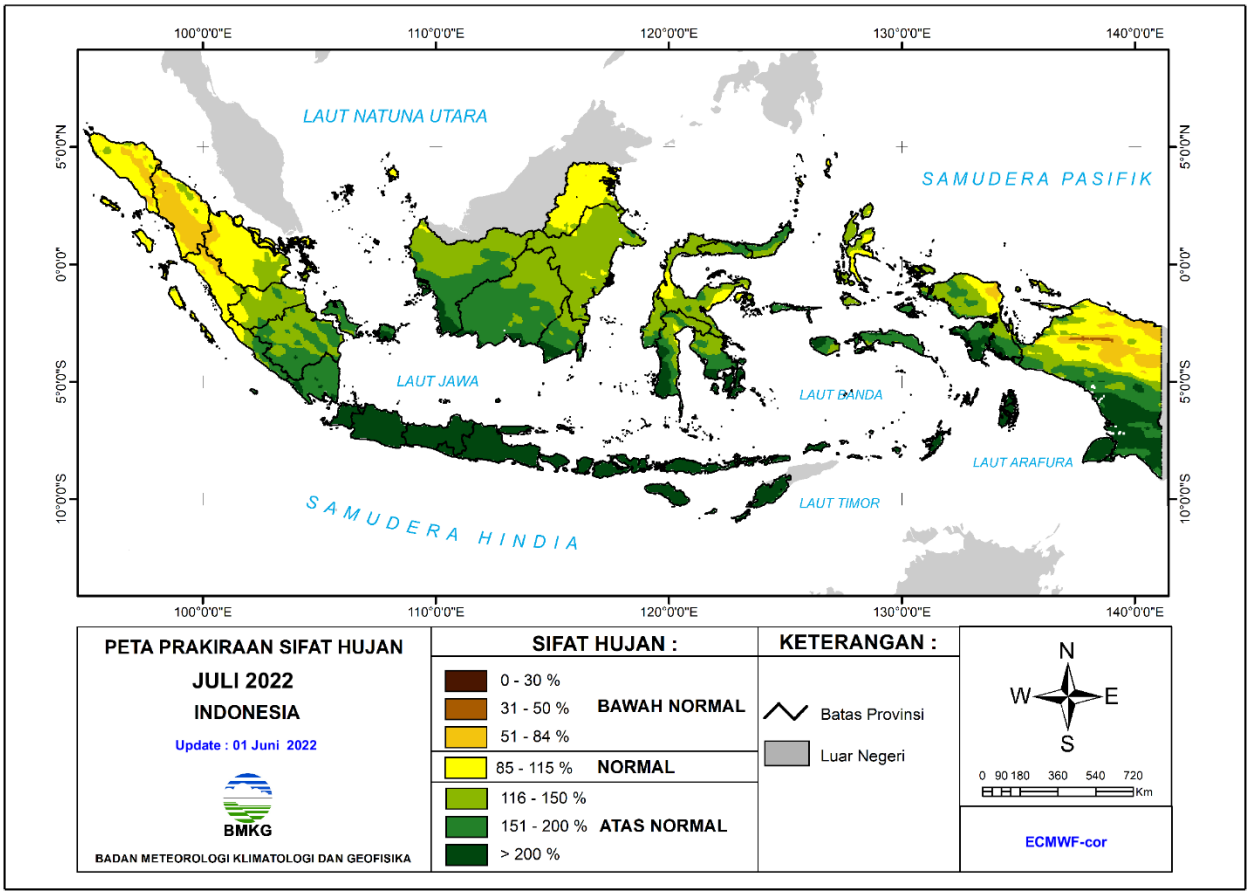
Glossary:

APTINDO	: Indonesian Flour Millers Association
APPBI	: Indonesian Shopping Center Management Association
BAPANAS	: National Food Agency
BMKG	: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
BI	: Bank of Indonesia
BPS	: Indonesian Statistics Agency
BULOG	: Indonesian National Logistics Agency
DDGS	: Distillers Dried Grains
GOI	: Government of Indonesia
GPMT	: Indonesian Feed Millers Association
HPP	: Government Purchasing Price
MT/MMT	: Metric Tons/Million Metric Tons
MOA	: Ministry of Agriculture
MOT	: Ministry of Trade
MPW	: Ministry of Public Works
NTP	: Farmers' Terms of Trade
PKH	: Hope Family Program
P3JI	: Indonesian Corn Wet Millers Association
Rp.	: Indonesian Rupiah
SME	: Small and Medium Enterprises
USSEC	: United States Soybean Export Council
WHO	: World Health Organization

SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

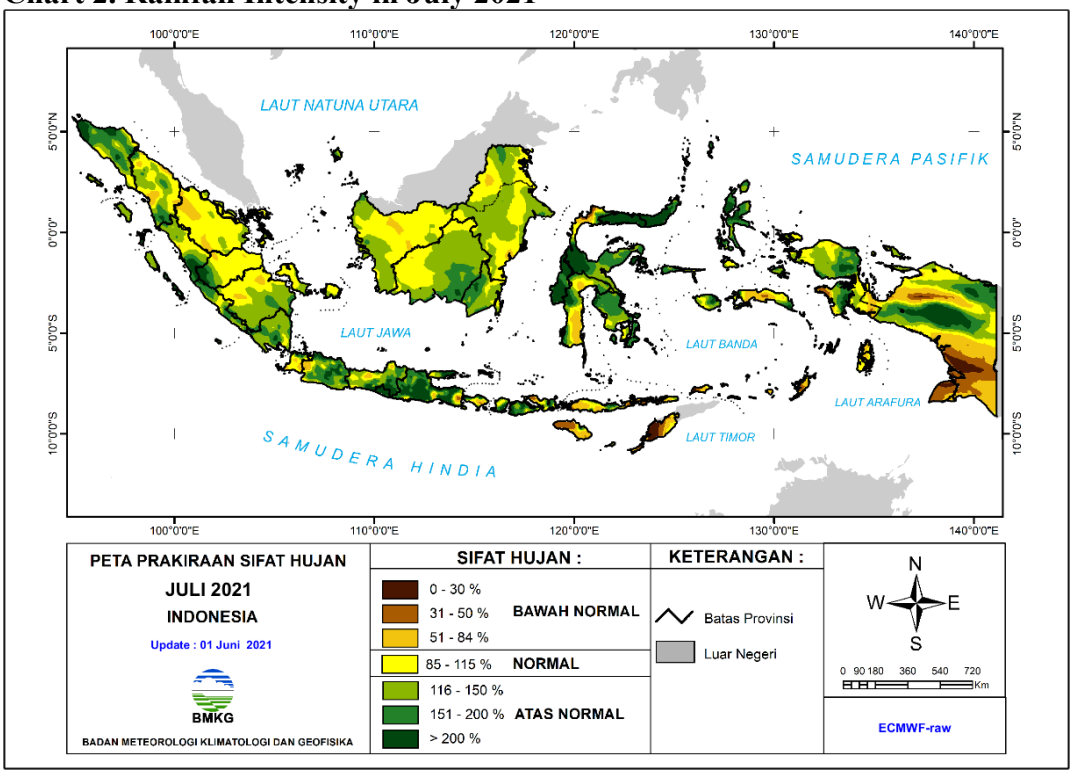
According to the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*BMKG, Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*) Indonesia has 342 Seasonal Zones (ZOM), each with its own climatic characteristics. BMKG initially forecasted that the 2022 dry season would begin around April to June 2022, with the peak dry season to taking place in August 2022. This forecast pertains to 261 ZOMs (or 76.3 percent of Indonesia's 342 ZOM.) However, some areas in Indonesia are still experiencing rain even during the current dry season. BMKG explained that the current rainy conditions in several parts of Indonesia are due to the intake of wet air masses that contain a lot of water vapor from the Pacific Ocean. This condition is also a result of the presence of wind confluence areas which cause high opportunities for the growth of convective clouds that can produce rain.

Chart 1. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in July 2022



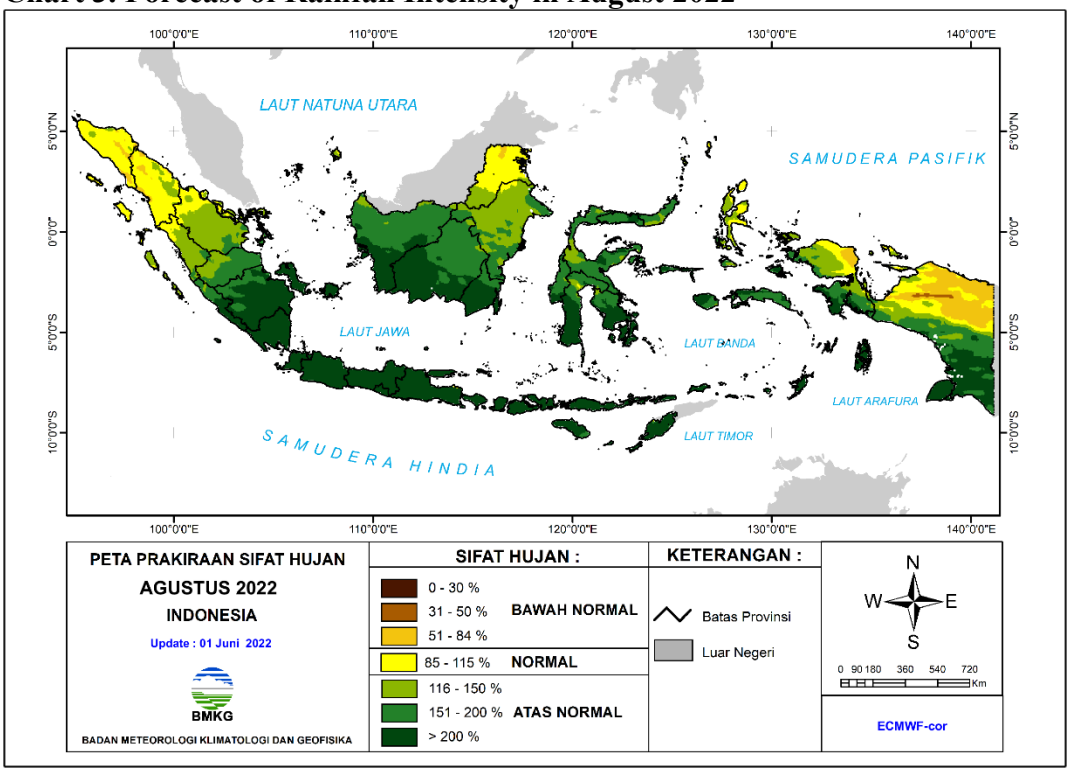
Source: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)

Chart 2. Rainfall Intensity in July 2021



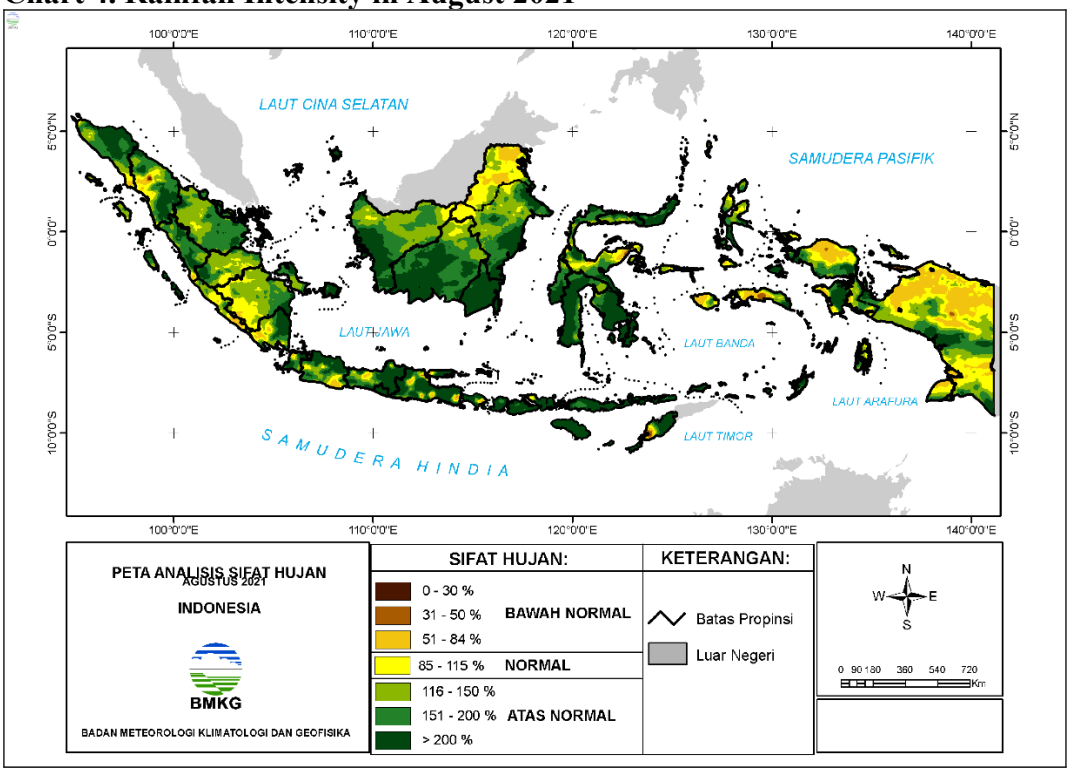
Source: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)

Chart 3. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in August 2022



Source: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)

Chart 4. Rainfall Intensity in August 2021



Source: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)

Table 1. Water Elevation at West Java Water Reservoirs, July 4, 2022

No.	Reservoir	Reservoir Volume (Million m^3)	Elevation and Volume				Condition
			Target		Observed		
			Elevation (m)	Volume (Million m^3)	Elevation (m)	Volume (Million m^3)	
1	Jatiluhur	1325.40	95.10	447.62	103.1	n/a	Normal
2	Cirata	668.12	210.61	201.23	218.59	n/a	Normal
3	Saguling	530.75	633.08	159.48	641.29	n/a	Normal

Source: Indonesian Ministry of Public Works, (July 6, 2022), processed by FAS/Jakarta

Ample water availability from normal reservoir levels and adequate rainfall is expected to encourage most farmers on low-land semi-irrigated land to continue growing paddy during the third harvest cycle, rather than secondary crops such as corn or soybean.

Due to Indonesia's relatively high COVID vaccination rate, on May 17, 2022, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) lifted the requirement to wear masks in public areas, as well as social distancing and travel restriction measures. Subsequently, the patronage rate at malls and other

shopping centers during the first half of 2022 reached 80 percent capacity, ten percent points higher than the second half of 2021, according to the Indonesian Shopping Center Management Association (APPBI). APPBI is optimistic that the patronage rate will reach 90 percent capacity by the end of 2022. This rising trend is also prompting mall expansion. Approximately five new malls are expected to open in 2023.

Reflecting the gradually recovering economy, the World Bank's Indonesia Economic Prospect (IEP) Report June 2022 predicted that the Indonesian economy will grow by 5.1 percent in 2022 and increase to 5.3 percent in 2023. The projection is based on several supporting factors, such as stronger consumer confidence, better terms of trade, and pent-up demand. Indonesia's economic recovery continues despite the increasingly challenging global situation, both due to global inflationary pressures, tightening external monetary policy, as well as deteriorating global economic conditions.

SUMMARY

Wheat

Wheat imports in 2021/22 are estimated to reach 11.2 MMT, up 1.8 percent from the previous estimate of 10.5 MMT due to higher demand and millers' decisions to secure stocks during periods of uncertainty in the market. As the economy is expected to continue improving, wheat imports for 2022/23 are revised upward to 11.5 MMT from the previous estimate of 11.2 MMT. Wheat consumption by flour mills in 2021/22 is expected to increase to 9.1 MMT from the previous estimate of 8.9 MMT while consumption by feed mills is estimated to remain stable at 1.7 MMT.

Corn

The higher use of hybrid seed is estimated to increase 2021/22 and 2022/23 corn production to 12.8 MMT and 13 MMT, respectively. Despite higher prices for corn in international markets and higher local production, imports in 2022/23 are expected to increase further to 1.3 MMT from the previous estimate of 1.2 MMT due to increased wet milling capacity.

Rice

Referencing (state-owned procurement agency) BULOG's stock position and the expectation of additional domestic procurement during the third harvest, the Ministry of Trade has backtracked on previous plans to import one MMT of rice in 2020/21. Production for 2020/21 is expected to marginally increase to 35.3 MMT of milled rice equivalent due to better yields resulting from less pest and disease.

WHEAT

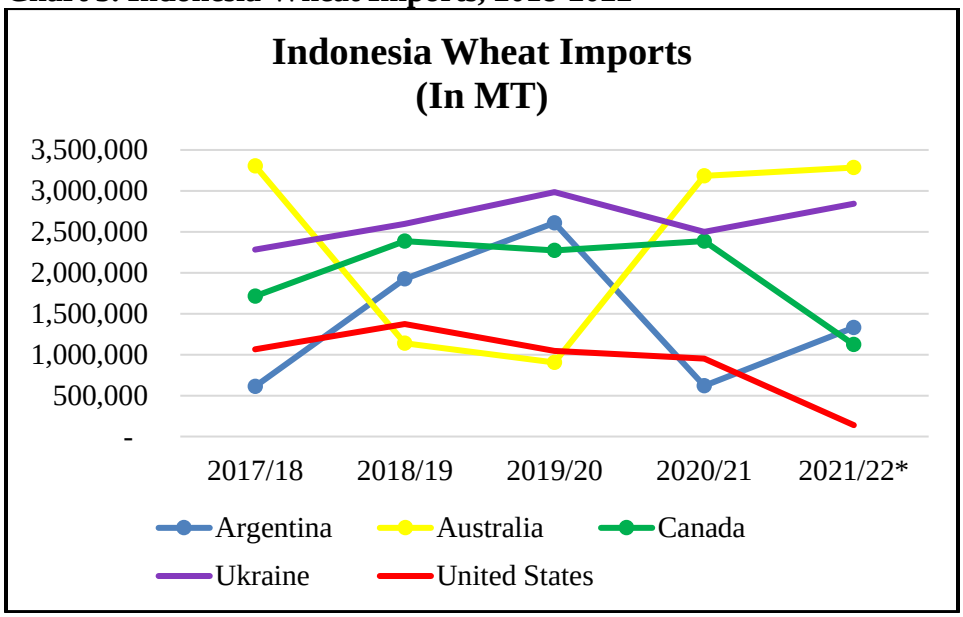
Production

Indonesia does not produce wheat domestically and imports all the wheat needed to fulfill demand for wheat flour-based food and as an ingredient for poultry, aquaculture, and livestock feed.

Trade

The Indonesian wheat flour industry continues to grow (see ID2022-0008 for more information). As more mills open and expand capacity, competition in the market is expected to further increase price sensitivities, already a major factor in determining the source of imports. Thus far during the period of July – April of marketing year 2021/22, Australia has regained its dominant position, accounting for 33.1 percent of imports, followed by Ukraine with 28.7 percent, Argentina with 13.4 percent, and Canada with 11.3 percent. U.S. market share declined significantly to 1.4 percent due to the supply shortages and uncompetitive prices.

Chart 5. Indonesia Wheat Imports, 2018-2022



Note: *for the period of July 2021 to April 2022
Source: Trade Data Monitor, July 2022

Import restrictions on corn for feed use, the seasonality of domestic corn supplies, and limited drying and storage facilities frequently force feed mills to source other feed ingredients to meet energy demand in feed rations. High prices of wheat on the international market and higher availability of corn from local production are expected to lead to feed mills using more corn in their feed formulation. Therefore, despite a forecast increase in feed production, wheat consumption for feed is expected to remain stable at 1.7 MMT for 2021/22 as well as 2022/23. The Ministry of Agriculture reported the feed mill gate price for corn in June 2022 decreased by

4.8 percent to Rp. 5,296/kg ($353/ton) compared to the price in June 2021 of Rp. 5,539/kg ($370/ton).

Amid high global wheat prices caused by the Russia-Ukraine war, production shortages in several countries, and export restrictions in some exporting countries, Indonesia's recovering economy and efforts to secure ample supplies from international markets is expected to further drive up its wheat imports to 11.2 MMT of wheat equivalent in 2021/22, an increase of 1.8 percent compared to the previous estimate of 11.0 MMT. In line with population growth and a rebounding economy, wheat imports are forecast to continue growing to 11.5 MMT in 2022/23.

Domestic flour continues to dominate the local market with a 99.9 percent market share. In line with higher consumption, wheat flour imports in 2021/22 are forecast to increase by 32 percent to 62,000 MT of wheat equivalent from to 47,000 MT of wheat equivalent in 2020/21. During the period of July 2021 to April 2022, Indonesia's imports of wheat flour reached a total of 56,826 MT of wheat equivalent. India replaced Turkey as Indonesia's largest supplier of wheat flour with 82.14 percent of market share, followed by South Korea with 7.5 percent and Vietnam with 6.9 percent. Additionally, wheat-based products for export are forecast to remain on par at 350,000 MT throughout 2022/23 as most production is for domestic consumption. During the period of July 2021 to May 2022 Indonesia's exports of crispy savory products, wafers, instant noodles, and pasta experienced the largest increase in demand. During the period of July 2021 to May 2022, wheat products were exported to Malaysia (26.5 percent), the Philippines (10.8 percent), and Australia (6.7 percent).

Consumption

Indonesia's trend towards urbanization and a growing middle class continue to align with an increasingly diverse diet and increased consumption of wheat-based foods such as breads, pizza, and pasta. Lower cases of COVID-19, a high vaccination rate, and the relaxation of social distancing measures have led to increased foot traffic to tourist destinations, malls, and restaurants. Some restaurants that had closed during the pandemic have started to reopen. More restaurants serving Japanese and Korean style wheat noodles are opening in Indonesia's major cities, as the artisanal bakery sector also continues to expand.

According to Indonesia's Statistics Agency (BPS), despite the pandemic, the number of restaurants in Bali in 2020 increased by 13 percent compared to the previous year. In 2021, the figure further increased by 20 percent. BPS also reported that per capita spending on rice in 2021 declined by 5.85 percent to Rp. 15,352 ($1.02) per week from Rp. 16,306 ($1.09) per week, while per capita spending on wheat flour-based food in 2021 increased by 12.94 percent from Rp. 425 ($0.03) per week to Rp. 480 (0.032) per week. Therefore, Post revises up 2021/22 wheat consumption for food by 3.3 percent to 9.1 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 8.9 MMT. For 2022/23, wheat consumption for food is forecast to further increase to 9.4 MMT. Post maintains the estimate of wheat consumption for feed as is.

Stocks

Due to higher imports, 2021/22 ending stocks are expected to slightly increase to 1.779 MMT of wheat equivalent compared to 1.729 MMT in 2020/21. Ending stocks are forecast to increase further to 1.829 MMT due to the same reason.

CORN

Production

Nationally, Java remains the largest corn producing area, contributing 40 percent of national corn production, followed by Sulawesi (24 percent), Sumatera (24 percent), and Nusa Tenggara (10 percent). Indonesia normally experiences a dry season from April to October and rainy season from October to April. Although some areas only have two planting seasons, most regions normally offer three planting periods. Across much of Indonesia the first corn season normally takes place from October to February (49 percent); the second from March to June (37 percent); and the third from July to September (14 percent). Sufficient water availability from adequate rainfall due to the La Nina weather pattern has resulted in some farmers on semi-technically irrigated area switching from corn to paddy during the third crop cycle.

According to farmers and seed producers, due to lower allocations of subsidized fertilizers (See ID2022-0008) some farmers have had to choose between buying fertilizer at commercial prices or switching to other crops which require less fertilizer. Therefore, farmers closer to feed mills opted to grow more corn during the second crop cycle in order to reduce planting costs. Contrary to the misconception that corn requires three applications of fertilizer like paddy, farmers normally apply fertilizer twice, with a mixture of urea and NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium) at the 14^{th} day and 40^{th} day after planting corn. In addition, the GOI reduced allocations for subsidized seed. The agriculture provincial office in North Sumatera, one of the largest corn producing areas, reported that in 2022 farmers in the area received a total subsidized seed allocation of 2,500 hectares, a significant decline compared to 300,000 hectares in 2021. The decline of subsidized seed allocation has led to farmers sourcing more seed from commercial markets which actually provide higher yields than subsidized seed. Because of the increased use of higher yielding seeds, in addition to lower disease and pest pressures, Post revises 2021/22 and 2022/23 corn production to 12.8 MMT and 13.0 MMT, respectively.

Consumption

Currently, Indonesia's feed mill sector consists of 110 feed mills under 44 companies located in 10 provinces, with 81 mills located on Java Island. In 2022, total installed capacity reached approximately 29.7 million tons, remaining on par with the installed capacity in 2020. Feed mills are running at 70 - 75 percent of total installed capacity.

The poultry industry consumes approximately 90 percent of domestic animal feed supplies, while aquaculture accounts for 6 percent, and cattle and swine the remaining 4 percent. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) reports that the 2021 broiler population reached 3.1 billion heads and forecasts the population of broilers will grow 8.49 percent per year between 2020–2024. The

main broiler producing areas are West Java with a population of 780 million heads, followed by Central Java with 580 million heads, and East Java with 401 million heads. According to MOA, the population of layers in Indonesia reached 368.19 million heads in 2021. East Java has the highest number of layers with 119.57 million heads. In 2022, the poultry industry association forecast that the layer population will increase by 10.32 percent to 408 million heads while the broiler population will increase by 6.4 percent to 3.3 million heads. In 2022, feed mills are expected to produce a total of 20.1 MMT of poultry complete feed, while poultry farmers are expected to produce a total of 1.4 MMT of home mixed feed.

The soaring prices of corn, wheat, and other imported feed ingredients on the international market, as well as GOI pressure to absorb local production, have resulted in feed mills using more local corn as the primary energy source in feed. In line with the estimated increased in corn production for 2021/22, MOA reported that during the period of January to June 2022, feed mills procured a total of 4.49 MMT of corn, an increase of 29.8 percent from 3.46 MMT procured during the same period of 2021.

Corn usage in feed formulation in 2022 is expected to rebound to levels prior to the feed corn import restrictions enacted in 2015. Before the restrictions, corn usage made up 50 – 60 percent of feed formulation, in 2021 it decreased to 45 percent. The remaining gap in demand for feed corn will still be filled with wheat purchased from local mills and other local feed ingredients.

Table 2. Proportion of Broiler Feed Ingredients Sources

No.	Feed Ingredients	Proportion (%)	Source	Composition (%)
1	Corn	50.0	Local	64% Local
2	CPO/Fat	5.0	Local	
3	Local Ingredients (rice bran, rice hull, etc)	3.0	Local	
4	Palm Kernel Meal	4.0	Local	
5	Premix (Vitamin and Minerals)	5.0	Local	
6	Soybean Meal	25.0	Imported	36% Imported
7	Meat Bone Meal	4.0	Imported	
8	DDGS	2.0	Imported	
9	Other imported ingredients (CGM, HFCM, etc)	3.0	Imported	

Source: Indonesian Feed Millers Association (GPMT), 2022

Table 3. Proportion of Layer Feed Ingredients Sources

No.	Feed Ingredients	Proportion (%)	Source	Composition (%)
1	Corn	40.0	Local	70.5% Local
2	CPO/Fat	4.0	Local	
3	Local Ingredients (rice bran, rice hull, etc)	5.8	Local	
4	Palm Kernel Meal	6.0	Local	
5	Premix (Vitamin and Minerals)	14.7	Local	
6	Soybean Meal	17.0	Imported	29.5% Imported
7	Meat Bone Meal	4.0	Imported	
8	DDGS	2.0	Imported	
9	Other imported ingredients (CGM, HFCM, etc)	6.5	Imported	

Source: Indonesian Feed Millers Association (GPMT)

Note: *Since direct imports of wheat by feed mills are restricted, the above tables do not fully account for the volume of wheat entering broiler/layer feed rations. Depending on season, price, and availability, wheat may constitute 10-30 percent of rations, increasing the share of "Other imported ingredients" at the expense of corn.*

Trade

The average international corn price in May 2022 increased by 1.63 percent to $314 per MT from $309 per MT in April 2022. The increase is even greater, 16.9 percent, when comparing May 2022 to May 2021. Despite the skyrocketing prices, Indonesia's wet milling industry continues to import corn to meet food safety requirements. For the period of October 2021 through April 2022, a total of 654,250 MT of imported corn landed in country, an increase of 22.24 percent from 535,213 MT imported during the same period of 2020/21. During the period of October 2021 to April 2022, corn imports originated from Argentina (53.5 percent), Brazil (31.9 percent) and Ukraine (9.3 percent). Due to uncompetitive prices, the United States accounted for only 0.4 percent of market share.

Indonesia exports minimal volumes of corn. Exports for 2021/22 and 2022/23 are estimated to remain stable at 2,000 MT as demand from local feed mills is forecast to increase. During the period of October 2021 to April 2022 Indonesia exported corn to Pakistan (23.5 percent), Singapore (19.7 percent), Vietnam (14.7 percent), and Japan (14.7 percent).

Stocks

Post revises up 2021/22 ending stocks 6.9 percent from the previous estimate to 1.543 MMT on higher production. Ending stock in 2022/23 is forecast to further increase 20.8 percent from the previous forecast to 1.741 MMT due to forecast production increase and higher beginning stocks.

Prices

According to MOT regulation number 7/2020, issued on February 10, 2020, the selling price of corn with 15 percent moisture content at the mill level is set at Rp. 4,500/kg ($300/MT). As Indonesia begins harvesting the second crop cycle, higher supply is decreasing prices. MOA reported that the average price of corn at feed mills' gate decreased to Rp. 5,296/kg ($353/MT) in June 2022 compared to Rp5,739/kg ($383/MT) in April 2022.

RICE, MILLED

Production

According to Post's recent field observations in early June 2022, most of the farmers on Java just started the second crop cycle. A wet dry season is expected to provide sufficient rainfall for some farmers in semi-technically irrigated areas to continue growing paddy during the third crop cycle. The second harvest is expected to occur in the middle of August 2022, while the third harvest is forecast to take place in November 2022.

Photo 1. Indonesia: Early Planting of Second Crop Paddy in Central Java, June 2022

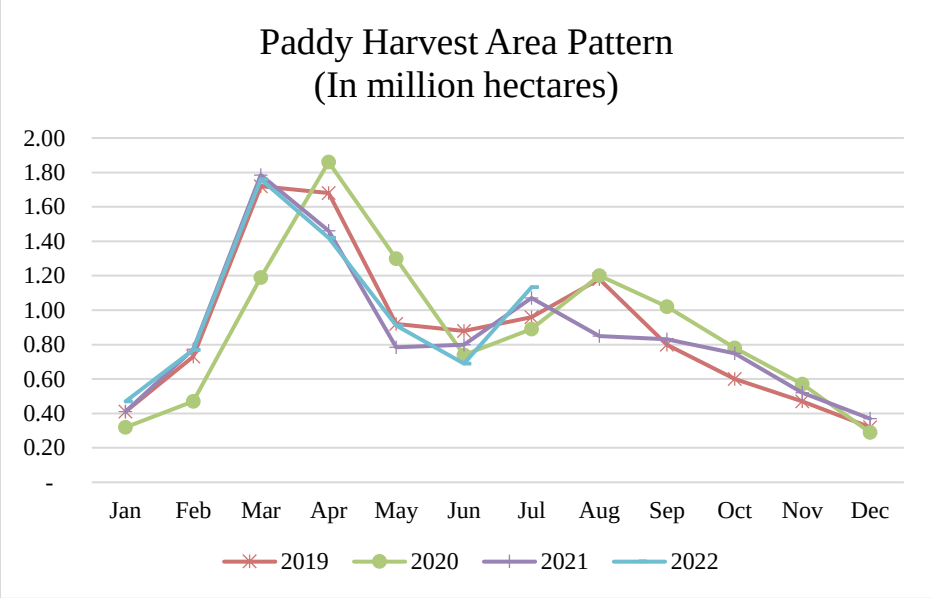
Source: FAS Jakarta

Photo 2. Indonesia: Early Planting of Second Crop Paddy in West Java, June 2022.

Source: FAS Jakarta

Based on the realization of the first and second crop cycle, in June 2022, BPS forecast paddy harvested area during the period of January to July 2022 will increase to 7.15 million hectares, compared to 7.08 million hectares during the same period of 2020/21. BPS estimates that paddy production during the period of January to July 2022 decreased to 36.82 MMT from 37.08 MMT produced during the same period of 2021. Post observations from the field during the second crop cycle showed sufficient rainfall received during the flowering and grain filling stages and sufficient sunlight received during harvest time, resulting in lower amounts of empty husks and high moisture content for harvested paddy. Paddy farmers continue facing the same fertilizer problems as other farmers, with some not receiving allocated subsidized fertilizers on time, resulting in fewer applications to crops. No significant incidents of pest and diseases are reported. Considering the aforementioned factors, Post maintains harvested area and production of paddy for 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Chart 6. Paddy Harvest Pattern



Source: Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS), February 2021.

Consumption

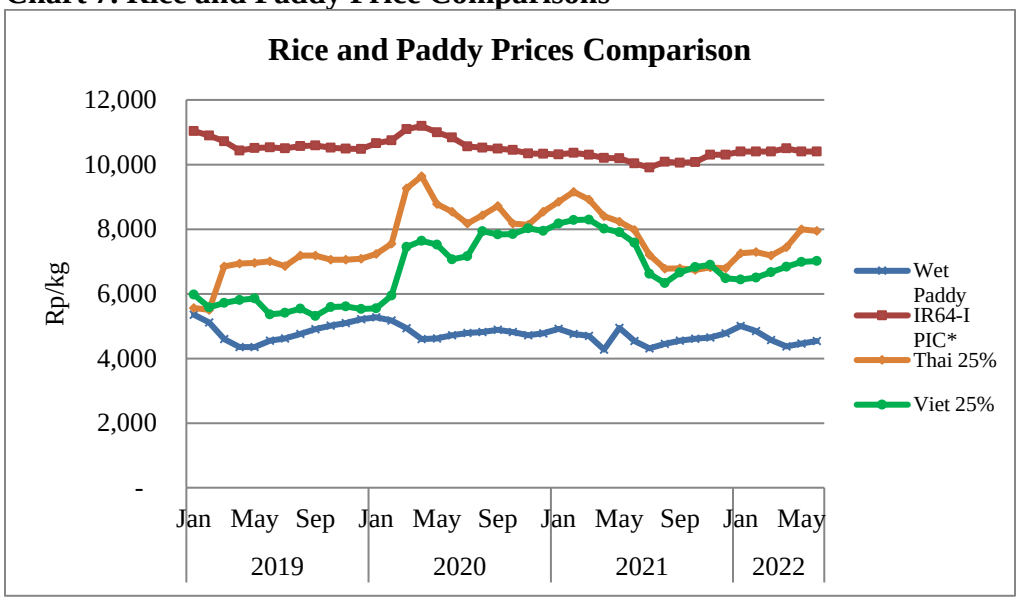
Per capita rice consumption continues to decline by approximately 0.62 percent per year as middle and upper-middle income consumers continue diversifying their diets to include more western-style foods like bread and pasta and lower-middle income consumers continue to replace rice-based dishes with instant noodles due to ease of preparation and affordability. More restaurants serving noodles, pizzas, pastas, and other flour-based foods as well as bakeries will supports the diets diversification.

Post revised the estimates 2021/22 rice consumption to further decline to 35.0 MMT compared to 35.2 MMT previously estimated, reflecting gradually recovering economy and improved consumer purchasing power. Rice consumption in 2022/23 is forecast to slightly increase to 35.05 MMT, in line with population growth.

Prices

BPS reports prices of wet paddy at the farm level in June 2022 declined by 6.4 percent to Rp. 4,538/kg ($303/MT) compared to Rp. 4,849/kg ($323/MT) in February 2022. Dry paddy prices at the mill level in June 2022 declined by 5.4 percent to Rp. 5,269/kg ($352/MT) compared to 5,568/kg ($371/MT) in February 2022. The price declines reflect the second crop cycle (March-June) harvest. In line with the decline of wet paddy prices, the average price of medium quality rice reached Rp. 10,400/kg ($693/MT) in June 2021, a decline of 0.95 percent compared to Rp. 10,500/kg ($700/MT) in February 2021 at the wholesale market. Prices remain above the maximum retail price of Rp. 9,450/kg ($630/MT) for medium quality rice on Java.

Chart 7. Rice and Paddy Price Comparisons



Source: Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS), Cipinang Rice Wholesale Market, USDA GAIN reports, processed by FAS/Jakarta

Trade

As of July 18, 2022, BULOG had procured a total of 561,891 MT of milled rice, lower than 730,848 MT of milled rice procured during the same period of 2021.The procurement realization is only about one third of BULOG's procurement target of 1.5 MMT in 2022. As of the end of June 2022, BULOG stocks were reported at approximately 1.097 MMT.

BULOG is required to maintain a minimum year-end stock level of 1.5 - 2 MMT. Despite the forecast decline of production in 2021/22, referring to the current stock level and stable prices of rice, GOI has no intention of authorizing BULOG to import medium quality rice in 2021/22. Based on the GOI's updated import forecast, Post revises down 2021/22 rice imports to 500,000 MT from the previous estimate of 750,000 MT, with most imports consisting of specialty rice imports by the private sector. Rice imports for 2022/23 are forecast to remain stagnant at 500,000 MT. During the period of January to April 2022, Indonesia imported rice from India (55.0 percent), Pakistan (19.1 percent), and Thailand (13.7 percent).

Stocks

In line with estimated lower production and imports, 2021/22 ending stocks are revised down to 2.958 MMT of milled rice equivalent from the previous estimate of 3.01 MMT. Based on forecast production increases, stable imports, and higher consumption, 2022/23 ending stocks are forecast to marginally increase to 3.08 MMT of milled rice equivalent.

PSD TABLES

Table 4. Production, Supply and Distribution: WHEAT

Wheat	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1716	1716	1729	1729	1779	1779
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	10649	10649	11000	11200	11200	11500
TY Imports	10649	10649	11000	11000	11200	11500
TY Imp. from U.S.	794	794	0	170	0	200
Total Supply	12365	12365	12729	12929	12979	13279
MY Exports	336	336	350	350	350	350
TY Exports	336	336	350	350	350	350
Feed and Residual	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
FSI Consumption	8600	8600	8900	9100	9200	9400
Total Consumption	10300	10300	10600	10800	10900	11100
Ending Stocks	1729	1729	1779	1779	1729	1829
Total Distribution	12365	12365	12729	12929	12979	13279
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 5. Production, Supply and Distribution: CORN

Corn	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3850	3850	3900	3900	3950	3950
Beginning Stocks	1102	1102	1345	1345	1443	1543
Production	12600	12600	12700	12800	12900	13000
MY Imports	945	945	1200	1200	1200	1300
TY Imports	945	945	1200	1200	1200	1300
TY Imp. from U.S.	151	151	0	4	0	5
Total Supply	14647	14647	15245	15345	15543	15843
MY Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2
TY Exports	2	2	2	2	2	2
Feed and Residual	9200	9200	9600	9600	9800	9800
FSI Consumption	4100	4100	4200	4200	4300	4300
Total Consumption	13300	13300	13800	13800	14100	14100
Ending Stocks	1345	1345	1443	1543	1441	1741
Total Distribution	14647	14647	15245	15345	15543	15843
Yield	3.2727	3.2727	3.2564	3.2821	3.2658	3.2911
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

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

Table 6. Production, Supply and Distribution: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	11400	11400	11600	11600	11650	11650
Beginning Stocks	3313	3313	3060	3060	3010	2958
Milled Production	34500	34500	34400	34400	34600	34600
Rough Production	54331	54331	54173	54173	54488	54488
Milling Rate (.9999)	6350	6350	6350	6350	6350	6350
MY Imports	650	650	750	500	650	500
TY Imports	650	650	750	500	650	500
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	38463	38463	38210	37960	38260	38058
MY Exports	3	3	0	2	0	0
TY Exports	3	3	0	2	0	0
Consumption and Residual	35400	35400	35200	35000	35050	35050
Ending Stocks	3060	3060	3010	2958	3210	3008
Total Distribution	38463	38463	38210	37960	38260	38058
Yield (Rough)	4.7659	4.7659	4.6701	4.6701	4.6771	4.6771
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

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

Table 7. Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature

No.	HS Code	Description	Import Duty	
			2022	2017
1.	1001	Wheat and Meslin		
		- Durum wheat		
2.	1001.11.00	-- Seed	0.0	0.0
3.	1001.19.00	-- Other	0.0	0.0
		- Other		
4.	1001.91.00	-- Seed	0.0	0.0
5.	1001.99	-- Other		
		---Fit for human consumption		
6.	1001.99.11	---- Meslin	5.0	5.0
7.	1001.99.12	---- Wheat grain without husk	0.0	0.0
8.	1001.99.19	---- Other	0.0	0.0
		--- Other		
9.	1001.99.91	----Meslin	5.0	5.0
10.	1001.99.99	---- Other	5.0	5.0
	1005	Maize		
11.	1005.10.00	- Seed	0.0	0.0
	1005.90	- Other		
12.	1005.90.10	-- Popcorn	5.0	5.0
13.	1005.90.90	--Other	5.0	5.0
	1006	Rice		
	1006.10	- Rice in the husk		
14.	1006.10.10	-- Suitable for sowing	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
	1006.10.90	-- Other		

	1006.20	- Husked (brown) rice		
15.	1006.20.10	-- Thai Hom Mali	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
16.	1006.20.90	-- Other	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
	1006.30	- Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed:		
17.	1006.30.30	--Glutinous rice	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
18.	1006.30.40	-- Thai Hom Mali	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
		-- Other		
19.	1006.30.91	--- Parboiled rice	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
20.	1006.30.99	--- Other	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
	1006.40	- Broken rice		
21.	1006.40.10	-- Of a kind used for animal feed	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
22.	1006.40.90	-- Other	Rp. 450/kg	Rp. 450/kg
	1101	Wheat or meslin flour		
		- Wheat flour		
23.	1101.00.11	-- Fortified	10.0	10.0
24.	1101.00.19	-- Other	5.0	5.0
25.	1101.00.20	- Meslin Flour	5.0	5.0
	1103	Cereal, groats, meal, and pellets		
		- Groats and meals		
26.	1103.11.00	-- Of wheat	5.0	5.0
27.	1103.13.00	-- Of maize	5.0	5.0
	2303	Residues of starch manufacture and similar residues, beet pulp, bagasse, and other waste of sugar manufacture, brewing or distilling dregs and waste, whether or not in the form of pellets.		
28.	2303.30.00	- Brewing or distilling dregs and waste	5.0	5.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Table 8. Exchange Rate

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2017	13,343	13,347	13,321	13,327	13,321	13,319	13,323	13,351	13,492	13,572	13,514	13,548
2018	13,413	13,707	13,756	13,877	13,951	14,404	14,413	14,711	14,929	15,227	14,339	14,481
2019	14,072	14,062	14,244	14,268	14,362	14,141	13,913	14,237	14,174	14,008	14,102	13,901
2020	13,662	14,234	16,367	15,157	14,733	14,302	14,653	14,554	14,918	14,690	14,187	14,105
2021	14,084	14,229	14,459	14,453	14,292	14,452	14,548	14,306	14,321	14,171	14,320	14,278
2022	14,392	14,369	14,306	14,480	14,592	14,848	14,990					

Source: Bank of Indonesia

Note: Exchange rate is 14,990 IDR/USD, as of July 6, 2022.

Attachments:

No Attachments