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Report Highlights:

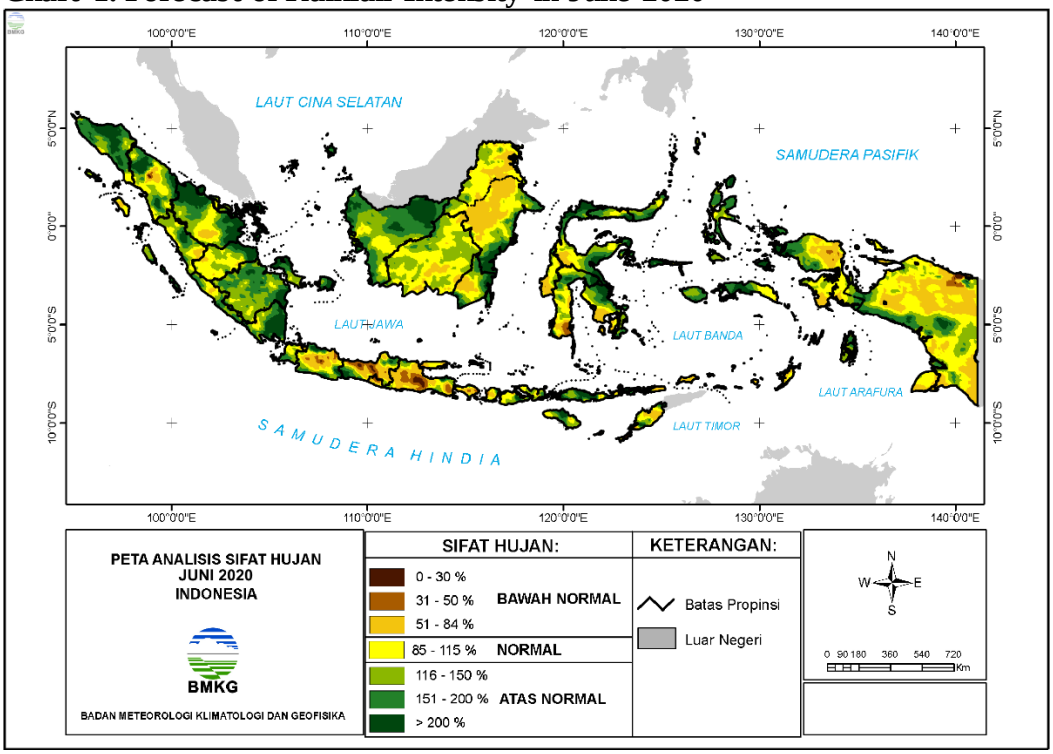
Wheat imports for 2020/21 are revised downward to 9.5 million tons from the previous estimate of 10.0 million tons, reflecting lower inclusion rates in feed rations. Corn consumption for 2020/21 is forecast to increase to 8.9 million tons on stronger demand from the feed sector. Rice imports are revised downward following the Ministry of Trade reversing course on planned imports of one million tons during 2021.

SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*BMKG, Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*) forecast in March 2021 that the dry season would begin between May and June in 57.9 percent of Indonesian areas. Rainfall intensity in 53.2 percent of Indonesian areas was predicted normal (per 20-year average), while 34.8 percent of areas were expected above normal and 12 percent below normal. However, due to the ongoing La Nina weather pattern, BMKG now expects the onset of the dry season to be delayed until the end of June. Accordingly, the duration of the dry season is predicted to be shorter than normal with the peak occurring in 67.3 percent of Indonesian areas in August 2021(see charts 1-4 below).

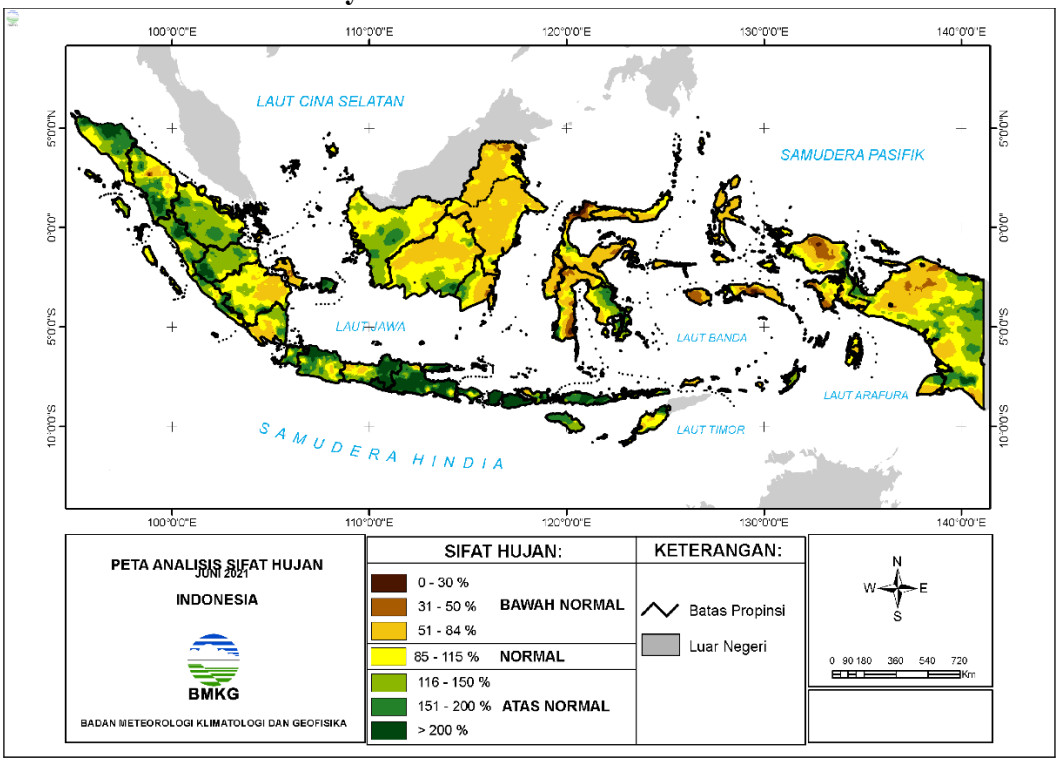
Ample water availability from normal reservoir levels and adequate rainfall is expected to encourage most farmers on low-land semi-irrigated land to continue growing paddy during the third harvest cycle, rather than secondary crops such as corn or soybean.

Chart 1. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in June 2020



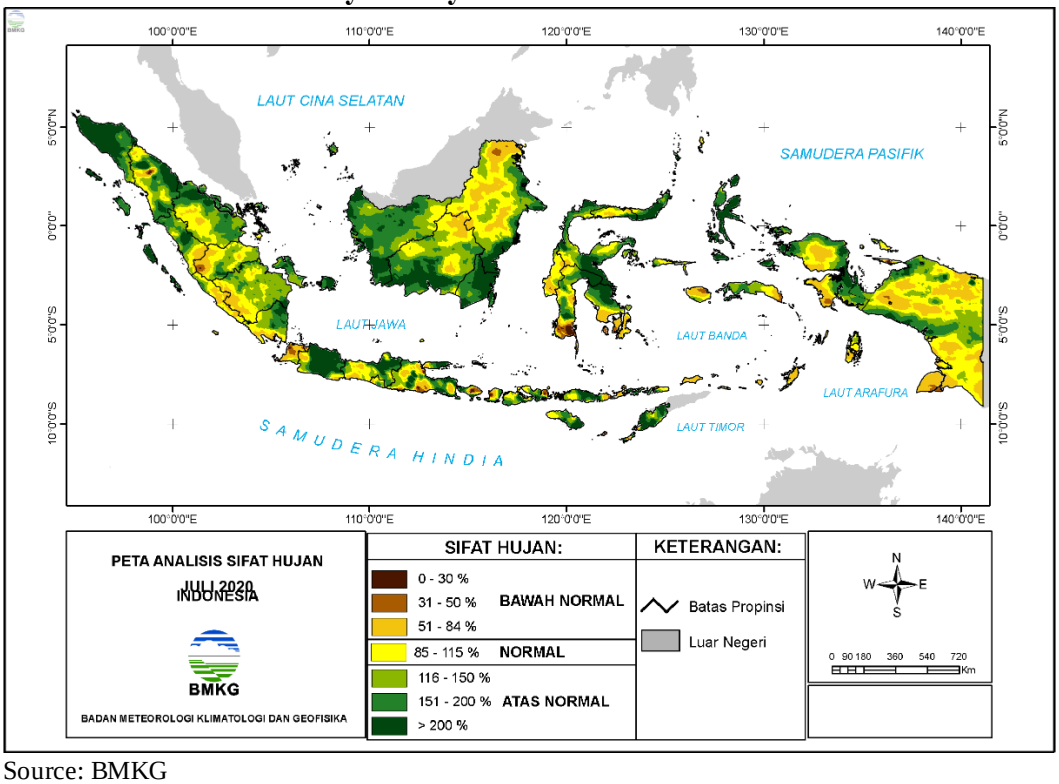
Source: BMKG

Chart 2. Rainfall Intensity in June 2021



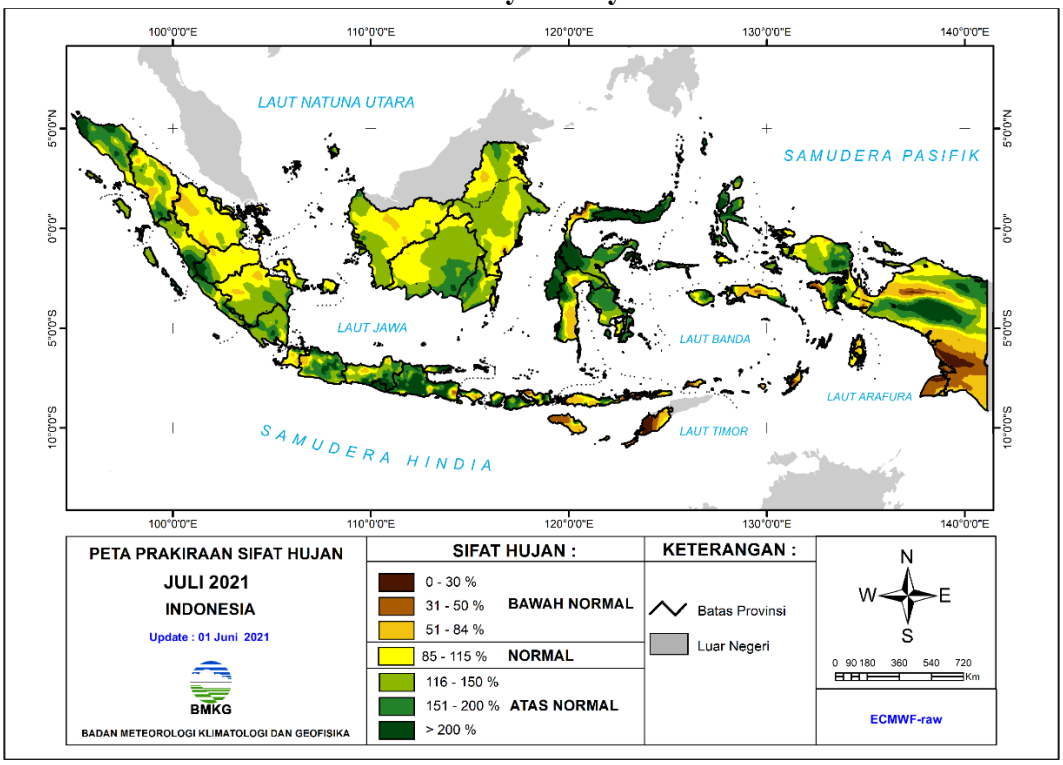
Source: BMKG

Chart 3. Rainfall Intensity in July 2020



Source: BMKG

Chart 4. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in July 2021



Source: BMKG

The Indonesian economy contracted by 2.1 percent in 2020 as nearly every sector struggled to adapt to the challenges of the global pandemic. The Indonesian Central Bank (Bank Indonesia) remains optimistic economic growth in 2021 will reach 4.1% to 5.1%, however a recent second wave of COVID-19 is producing record numbers of daily cases and forcing the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to impose additional travel restrictions and social distancing measures intended to slow the spread. Indonesia began its vaccination program in January 2021. As of July 9 2021, approximately 14.6 million people (5.4 percent of total population) were fully vaccinated and 34.8 million had received a first dose vaccination.

SUMMARY

Wheat

Wheat imports in 2021/22 are forecast to reach 10.5 million tons, a decline from 10.75 million tons previously estimated, due to lower demand as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 situation and lower consumer purchasing power. Wheat imports for 2020/21 are revised downward to 9.5 million tons from the previous estimate of 10.0 million tons, reflecting lower inclusion rates for feed. Wheat consumption by feed mills in 2020/21 is expected to decline from the previous estimate of 1.5 million tons to 1.3 million tons. Wheat for feed use is forecast to rebound to 1.5 million tons in 2021/22.

Corn

Despite higher prices for corn in international markets, imports are expected to reach 900,000 tons in 2020/21 and 1.3 million tons in 2021/22, based on increased wet milling capacity. Corn consumption for feed in 2020/21 is forecast upward to 8.9 million tons on stronger demand from the feed sector.

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 million tons of rice in 2020/21. Production for 2020/21 is expected to marginally increase to 35.3 million tons of milled rice equivalent due to better yields resulting from less pest and disease.

WHEAT

Production

Indonesia does not produce wheat domestically and is fully reliant on wheat imports to fulfill demand for wheat flour-based food and as an ingredient for poultry, aquaculture, and livestock feed.

Trade

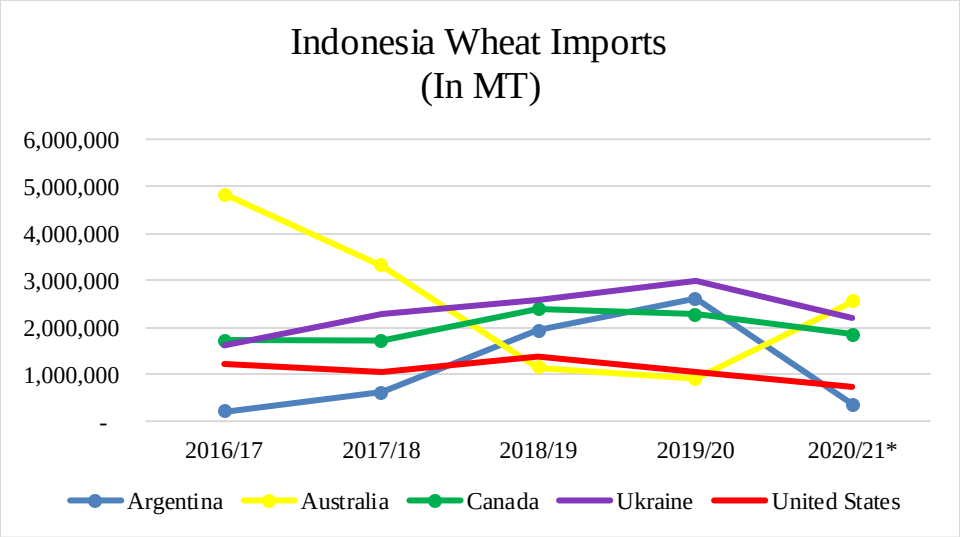
The Indonesian wheat flour industry currently consists of thirty flour mills operating across the archipelago. Despite a challenging 2020, the expansion of existing mills continues. Installed capacity in 2020/21 is estimated to reach 12.8 million tons, an increase from 12.6 million in 2019/20. However, running capacity is currently only averaging 60 -70 percent, a decline from 80 percent in 2018/19. 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 2020/21, Australia has regained its dominant position accounting for 32.3 percent of imports, followed by Ukraine with 28 percent and Canada with 23 percent. U.S. market share remains relatively stable at 9.3 percent.

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 demand for local corn has increased local corn prices significantly. The Ministry of Trade reported corn prices in June 2021 increased by 7.6 percent to Rp. 5,651/kg ($388/ton) from Rp. 5,251/kg ($361/ton) in January 2020. As corn contributes to 40-45 percent of feed formulation, the higher prices have led the feed millers association to request the GOI to import wheat for feed use. On May 10, 2021 during an economic affairs inter-ministerial meeting, the GOI authorized a state-owned company to import 240,000 tons of wheat for feed. The imported wheat is expected to arrive no later than November 2021 and will be supplied by Australia.

Despite the assignment to import feed wheat, 2020/21 imports are expected to decrease to 9.5 million tons from the previous estimate of 10 million tons due to pricing factors and other considerations (see

Wheat Consumption section below). In line with population growth and a rebounding economy, wheat imports are forecast to reach 10.5 million tons in 2021/22.

Chart 5. Indonesia Wheat Imports, 2014-2020



Note: *) for the period of July 2020 to April 2021.
Source: Trade Data Monitor, July 2021.

Domestic flour continues to dominate the local market with a 99.9 percent market share. Wheat flour imports during the period of July 2020 to May 2021 decreased slightly to 62,651 tons of wheat equivalent compared to 62,758 tons of wheat equivalent in the same period of 2019/20. Singapore held the largest wheat flour market share (53 percent), followed by Turkey with 26 percent.

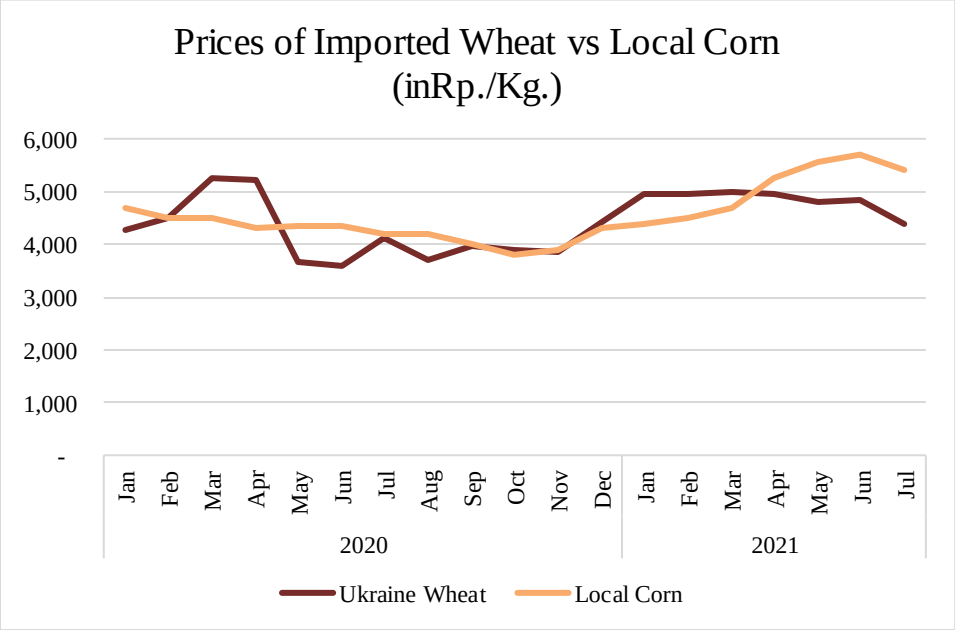
Consumption

In 2019/20, annual per capita wheat flour consumption slightly increased to 31 kg from 30 kg during 2018/19 (Note: end user profile information of Indonesian wheat flour can be found here: ID2020-0006). 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. The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting global and local economic slowdown has decreased the growth rate of wheat consumption for food. The closure and subsequent re-opening with limited capacity of shopping malls and restaurants has changed consumer behavior, leading to an increase in at home food preparation (see ID2021-0014). Additionally, wheat-based products for export are also forecast to decline to 300,000 tons of wheat equivalent in 2020/21 from 350,000 tons of wheat equivalent exported in 2019/20. Wheat product exports in 2021/22 are forecast to rebound to 350,000 tons of wheat equivalent as more economies re-open. During the period of July 2020 to May 2021 Indonesia's exports of crispy savory products, wafers, instant noodles, and pasta experienced the largest increase in demand. During the period of July 2020 to May 2021, wheat products were exported to Malaysia (26 percent), the Philippines (11 percent), and Australia (6 percent). Post maintains 2020/21 and 2021/22 estimates for wheat consumption for food.

Indonesian feed mills rely on imported feed ingredients for approximately 30 to 36 percent of feed rations. Major imported feed ingredients include soybean meal, meat and bone meal (MBM), distillers

dried grains and soluble (DDGS), and other corn derived products. MOT reported prices of MBM on the international market have increased by 22.5 percent to $338.8/ton in June 2021 compared to $276.5/ton in January 2021. MOA also reported prices of imported corn gluten meal, DDGS, and soybean meal in May 2021 have increased by 21.95 percent, 34.31 percent, and 34.48 percent, respectively, compared to prices in May 2020. As an alternative to fulfill the need for corn raw materials for animal feed, about 10-30 percent substitution can be made with feed wheat. The price spread whereby feed mills begin incorporating more wheat over local corn is approximately rupiah (Rp.) 400-500/kg ($27.5 – $36/ton). Thus, even as international wheat prices increased by 13.7 percent to $182.5/ton in June 2021 (compared to $160.5/ton in June 2020), they still remain attractive as a feed input alternative to local corn.

Chart 6. Comparison of Imported Wheat and Local Corn Prices.



Source: Hammersmith, USSEC, processed by FAS/Jakarta.

However, to achieve the same nutritional value as corn, including feed wheat into feed formulation requires feed mills to increase other more costly imported feed ingredients, offsetting some of the savings. Furthermore, despite higher costs, local corn is often preferred due to simpler purchasing and storage, minimal risk of fluctuations in the rupiah exchange rate against the dollar, and GOI pressure on feed mills to absorb all local production.
Accordingly, demand for wheat in the feed sector is expected to decline, although feed mills will continue to include wheat as a key ingredient in feed rations, including poultry feed, especially during the off-harvest corn season when prices for local corn tend to surge. Post forecasts 2020/21 wheat consumption for feed to decrease to 1.3 million tons from the previous estimate of 1.5 million tons. Wheat consumption for feed in 2021/22 is forecast to rebound to 1.5 million tons based on comparatively high prices of local corn and increased feed production.

Stocks

Due to lower imports, 2020/21 ending stocks are expected to decline to 1.116 million tons of wheat equivalent compared from the previous estimate of 1.416 million tons of wheat equivalent. Reflecting

higher imports and higher consumption, 2021/22 ending stocks are forecast to decline to 1.066 tons of wheat equivalent.

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. July and August are typically the lowest production months, with only small and sporadic harvests occurring. Post maintains 2020/21 and 2021/22 corn production estimates.

Consumption

Currently, Indonesia's feed mill sector consists of 110 feed mills located in 10 provinces, with 81 mills located on Java island. Total installed capacity is approximately 29.6 million tons, an increase of 20 percent from 24.7 million tons in 2018. Feed mills are currently running at an average of 70 percent of total installed capacity.

The poultry industry consumes approximately 90 percent of domestic animal feed supplies with aquaculture accounting for 6 percent and cattle and swine the remaining 4 percent. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) forecasts the population of broilers will grow 8.49 percent per year between 2020 – 2024. MOA estimates 2021 broiler population to reach 3.4 billion heads. Poultry meat production in 2021 is forecast to reach 3.97 million tons. To meet this demand, feed mills are expected to produce a total of 18.7 million tons of poultry complete feed, while poultry farmers are estimated to produce a total of 1.1 million tons of home mixed feed. Aqua feed production is also expected to increase in 2021 to 1.722 million tons from an initial estimate of 1.68 million tons.

The soaring prices of corn, wheat, and other imported feed ingredients on the international market as well as GOI pressure to absorb local production has encouraged feed mills to use more local corn as the primary energy source in feed. MOA reported that during the period of January to May 2021, feed mills procured a total of 2.8 million tons of corn, an increase of 12 percent from 2.5 million tons procured during the same period of 2020.

Corn usage in feed formulation in 2021 is expected to increase to 45 percent compared to 43 percent in 2020 (corn usage was 50 - 60 percent prior to import restrictions on corn for feed use). The gap will still be filled with wheat purchased from local mills and other local feed ingredients.

Table 1. Proportion of Broiler Feed Ingredients Sources

No.	Feed Ingredients	Proportion (%)	Source	Composition (%)
1	Corn	45.0	Local	64% Local
2	CPO/Fat	5.0	Local	
3	Local Ingredients (rice bran, rice hull, etc)	5.0	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)	5.0	Imported	

Source: GPMT, 2021

Table 2. 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: 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.*

Corn milling capacity continues to grow. Installed capacity of the industry is forecast to increase to 4 million tons in 2020/21, compared to 3 million tons in 2019/20. The industry remains the main importer of corn due to restrictions on imports of corn for feed and food safety requirements for corn processed for human consumption. The wet milling industry requires corn with aflatoxin content of less than 20

parts per billion (ppb) to produce food ingredients fit for human consumption. Local corn, which is mostly harvested manually at moisture content levels reaching 35 percent, dried under the sun, and often improperly stored at the farmer level, frequently reaches aflatoxin levels far above 20 ppb. As a result, local corn is primarily consumed through feed mills that can tolerate high moisture and aflatoxin levels. Wet millers also prefer imported dent corn over locally produced flint corn due to its higher starch content.

In addition to being converted to starch for fabricating corn vermicelli, corn is also consumed as a staple food, often mixed with rice in parts of Eastern Indonesia. However, with rice generally becoming more accessible, corn consumption as staple food is declining. MOA has reported that for the period of 2020 to 2024 corn for food consumption is projected to decrease by 4.56 percent per year.

Based on the abovementioned factors, 2020/21 corn consumption for feed is expected to slightly increase to 8.9 million tons from the previous estimate of 8.7 million tons. An improving economy and rebound in poultry meat consumption is forecast to increase corn consumption for feed to 9.1 million tons in 2021/22. Post maintains estimates of corn consumption for Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) use.

Trade

Despite prices for corn on the international market soaring from an average price of $206/ton in January 2021 to $266/ton in June 2021, Indonesia's wet milling industry continues to import corn to meet food safety requirements. Based on recent industry expansions, Post estimates 2020/21 corn imports will reach 900,000 tons, further increasing to 1.2 million tons in 2021/22 as new facilities begin operations.

For the period of October 2020 through April 2021, a total of 535,211 tons of imported corn landed in country, an increase of 8.7 percent from 492,187 tons imported during the same period of 2019/20. During the period of October 2020 to April 2021, corn imports originated from Brazil (40.36 percent), Argentina (32.42 percent), and the United States (27.21 percent).
Indonesia exports minimal volumes of corn. Exports for 2020/21 are estimated at 5,000 tons. The volume is forecast to remain stable in 2021/22 as demand from local feed mills is forecast to increase. During the period of October 2020 to April 2021 Indonesia exported corn to Thailand (30 percent), Singapore (25.8 percent) and Japan (18.7 percent).

Stocks

Lower domestic production coupled with higher consumption both by feed mills and industry is forecast to reduce 2020/21 ending stocks to 797,000 tons from the previous estimates of 947,000 tons. Stocks are forecast to further decrease to 692,000 tons due to expected higher consumption for food (industrial) and feed in 2021/22.

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 ($309/ton). As Indonesia begins harvesting the lean third crop cycle, lower supplies and higher demand from feed mills are increasing prices. The average price of corn at farmers' level increased to Rp. 5,720/kg ($393/ton) in July 2021

compared to Rp5,392/kg ($371/ton) in April 2021. The price of feed ingredients constitutes 80-85 percent of compound feed production costs. Higher local corn prices have combined with supply chain container shortages of imported feed ingredients such as DDGS to increase prices of poultry complete feed as noted in table 3 below.

Table 3. Prices of Poultry Complete Feed (Indonesian Rupiah)

Broiler Complete Feed												
Yr.	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
2019	6800 - 7300	6800 - 7300	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100
2020	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100	6650 - 7100
2021	7,426	7,578	7,783	7,934	7,901	8,030						
Layer Complete Feed												
2019	5850 - 6300	5850 - 6300	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100
2020	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5650 - 6100	5800 - 6250	5800 - 6250
2021	6,787	6,911	7,198	7,618	7,748	7,980						

Source: USSEC.

RICE, MILLED

Production

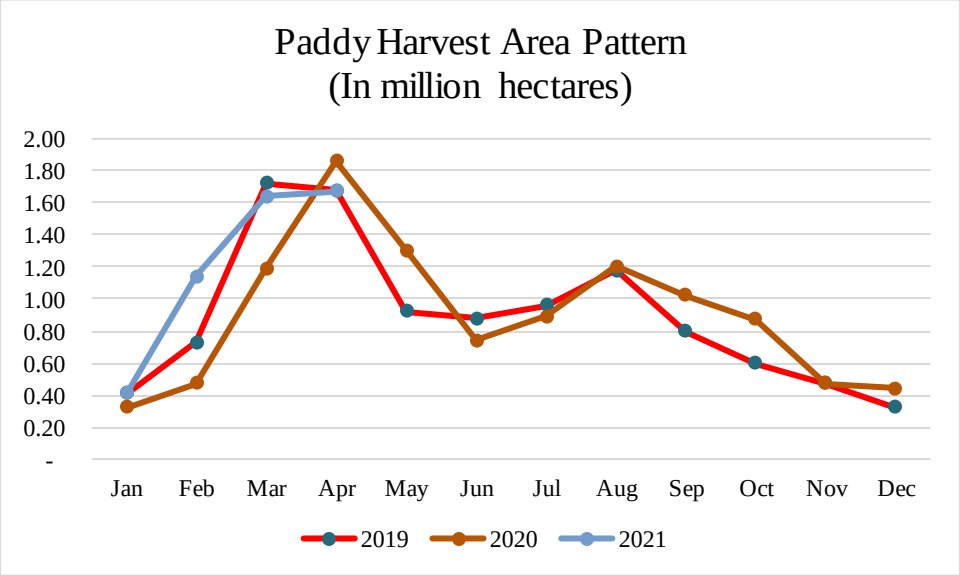
The La Nina weather pattern has delayed the onset of the dry season and provided sufficient rainfall for some farmers in semi-technically irrigated area to continue growing paddy during the third crop cycle. The third harvest is expected to occur in the middle of October 2021.


Picture left and right: standing crops in Central Java, early July 2021.

Based on the realization of the first and second crop cycle, in June 2021, the National Statistics Agency (BPS) forecast paddy harvested area during the period of January to May 2021 increased to 5.216 million hectares, compared to 5.145 million hectares the same period of 2019/20. BPS estimates that paddy production during the period of January to May 2021 increased to 26.96 million tons from 26.21 million tons produced during the same period of 2020. 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 increases the 2020/21 rough production forecast to 55.5 million tons compared to 55.4 million tons previously estimated. Harvested area is forecast to remain stable at 11.8 million hectares in 2021/22. Higher yields resulting from the end of the La Nina weather pattern are expected to increase 2021/22 rough production to 55.6 million tons.

Chart 7. Paddy Harvest Pattern



Source: BPS, February 2021.

Consumption

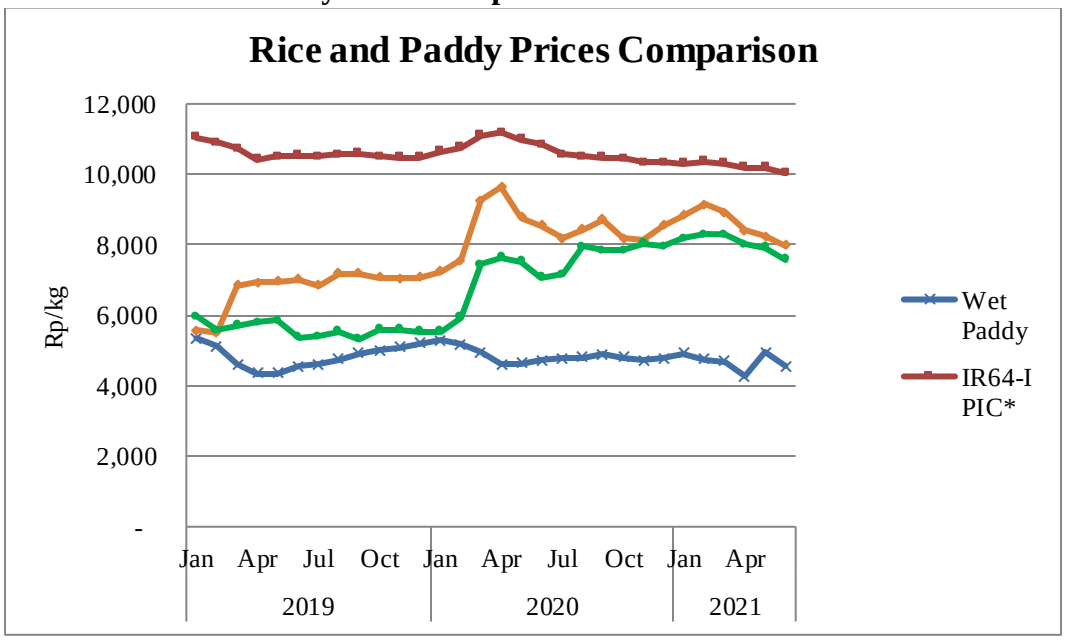
Post reports no significant changes in rice consumption. Per capita rice consumption continues to decline by approximately 0.62 percent per year as middle and upper-middle income consumers continue diversifying their diets to include more western-style foods like bread and pasta and lower-middle income consumers continue to replace rice-based dishes with instant noodles due to ease of preparation and affordability.

Post estimates 2020/21 rice consumption to decline to 35.8 million tons compared to 36.0 million tons in 2019/20, reflecting a slower economy and decreased consumer purchasing power. Rice consumption in 2021/22 is estimated to rebound to 36.0 million tons, in line with population growth.

Prices

BPS reports prices of wet paddy at farmers level in June 2021 declined by 4.5 percent to Rp. 4,545/kg ($312/ton) compared to Rp. 4,758/kg ($327/ton) in February 2021. Wet paddy prices at mill's level in June 2021 declined by 4.5 percent to Rp. 4,645/kg ($319/ton) compared to 4,863/kg ($334/ton) in February 2021. 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. 9,888/kg ($680/ton) in June 2021, a decline of 4.6 percent compared to Rp. 10,367/kg ($713/ton) in February 2021 at the wholesale market. Prices remain above the maximum retail price of Rp. 9,450/kg ($650/ton) for medium quality rice on Java.

Chart 8. Rice and Paddy Price Comparisons



Source: BPS, Cipinang rice wholesale market, USDA GAIN reports, processed by FAS/Jakarta.

Trade

As of July 8, 2021 BULOG had procured a total of 730,848 tons of milled rice, slightly more than half of its 2021 procurement target of 1.4 million tons and slightly lower than the 788,402 tons of milled rice equivalent procured during the same period of 2020. BULOG stocks at the end of June 2021 were reported at approximately 1.4 million tons.

BULOG is required to maintain a minimum year-end stock level of 1.5 - 2 million tons. In early July 2021, BPS stated that the rice harvest in 2021 is estimated to reach 33 million tons, higher than the 31.33 tons realized during 2020 harvests. Referring to the current stock level and expected higher overall paddy production and opportunity for further procurement from upcoming harvests, the Minister of Trade on July 5, 2021 announced that Indonesia will not need to import medium rice in the near future. The announcement contradicts previous GOI statements in early 2021 proclaiming intentions to import one million tons of rice in 2021. Based on the GOI's updated import forecast, Post estimates 2020/21 rice imports to increase marginally to 700,000 tons from 550,000 tons imported in 2019/20, with most imports consisting of specialty rice imports by the private sector. Rice imports for 2021/22 are forecast to remain stagnant at 700,000 tons. During the period of January to April 2021, Indonesia imported rice from Singapore (22.7 percent), India (20.4 percent), Thailand (20.3 percent), and Pakistan (18.1 percent).

Stocks

In line with estimated higher production and higher imports, 2020/21 ending stocks are estimated to increase to 3.513 million tons of milled rice equivalent compared to the previous estimate of 3.4 million tons of milled rice equivalent. Based on increased production, stable imports, and higher consumption, 2021/22 ending stocks are forecast to slightly increase to 3.563 million tons of milled rice equivalent.

PSD TABLES

Table 4. PSD: WHEAT

Wheat	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1780	1780	1716	1716	1416	1116
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	10586	10586	10000	9500	10750	10500
TY Imports	10586	10586	10000	9500	10750	10500
TY Imp. from U.S.	1044	1044	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	12366	12366	11716	11216	12166	11616
MY Exports	350	350	300	300	300	350
TY Exports	350	350	300	300	300	350
Feed and Residual	1800	1800	1500	1300	1500	1500
FSI Consumption	8500	8500	8500	8500	8700	8700
Total Consumption	10300	10300	10000	9800	10200	10200
Ending Stocks	1716	1716	1416	1116	1666	1066
Total Distribution	12366	12366	11716	11216	12166	11616
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

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

Table 5. PSD: CORN

Corn	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	3800	3800	3600	3600	3600	3600
Beginning Stocks	906	906	1102	1102	947	797
Production	12000	12000	11800	11800	12000	12000
MY Imports	860	860	850	900	1200	1200
TY Imports	860	860	850	900	1200	1200
TY Imp. from U.S.	34	34	0	32	0	35
Total Supply	13766	13766	13752	13802	14147	13997
MY Exports	64	64	5	5	0	5
TY Exports	64	64	5	5	0	5
Feed and Residual	8600	8600	8700	8900	9100	9100
FSI Consumption	4000	4000	4100	4100	4200	4200
Total Consumption	12600	12600	12800	13000	13300	13300
Ending Stocks	1102	1102	947	797	847	692
Total Distribution	13766	13766	13752	13802	14147	13997
Yield	3.1579	3.1579	3.2778	3.2778	3.3333	3.3333
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

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

Table 6. PSD: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	11600	11600	11800	11800	11800	11800
Beginning Stocks	4063	4063	3313	3313	3413	3513
Milled Production	34700	34700	35200	35300	35300	35350
Rough Production	54646	54646	55433	55591	55591	55669
Milling Rate (.9999)	6350	6350	6350	6350	6350	6350
MY Imports	550	550	700	700	600	700
TY Imports	550	550	700	700	600	700
TY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	39313	39313	39213	39313	39313	39563
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	36000	36000	35800	35800	35600	36000
Ending Stocks	3313	3313	3413	3513	3713	3563
Total Distribution	39313	39313	39213	39313	39313	39563
Yield (Rough)	4.71	4.7109	4.7	4.7111	4.71	4.7177
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

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

Table 7. 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					

Source: Bank of Indonesia

Note: Exchange rate is Rp. 14,548/USD 1, as of July 8, 2021.

Attachments:

No Attachments