

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: May 15, 2026

Report Number: ID2026-0021

Report Name: Coffee Annual

Country: Indonesia

Post: Jakarta

Report Category: Coffee

Prepared By: Arif Rahmanulloh

Approved By: Lisa Ahramjian

Report Highlights:

Indonesia's green bean production will likely decrease 8 percent to 11.38 million bags in 2026/27 due excessive rainfall during the flowering and fruit development phase in Robusta production areas in Southern Sumatera and other areas in Java Island. Post revised Arabica production down in 2025/26 related to floods that hit Arabica production regions in Aceh and North Sumatera. Post projects Indonesian green bean exports at 7 million bags for 2026/27.

Commodities

Coffee, green

Crop Area

The coffee production area in 2026/27 is forecast to remain stable at 1.2 million hectares, as no major replanting or expansion programs have been implemented in recent years. Government data indicates that limited new planting areas were reported in West Java, Central Java, and South Sulawesi in recent years. These new planting areas are likely the result of improved farmer margins from higher green bean prices. In contrast, coffee areas in North Sumatra and Aceh declined slightly following floods and landslides in November 2025.

Figure 1. Indonesia Coffee Producing Region



Expansion of smallholder Arabica area may be gradual due to labor constraints in high-altitude zones suitable for Arabica. Sumatra continues to account for about 60 percent of Indonesia's total coffee area. The largest Robusta-producing belt is in southern Sumatra, Lampung, South Sumatra, and Bengkulu. These areas represent roughly 80–90 percent of national Robusta output. Arabica production is concentrated in northern Sumatra, mainly Aceh and North Sumatra, with smaller volumes in highland areas of Java, Sulawesi, and Papua.

Smallholders, typically farming 1–2 hectares, account for about 98 percent of total coffee area. A limited number of large estates (approximately 2,000 hectares) in Sulawesi and Sumatra are privately owned and operated, and a state-owned enterprise in East Java also manages a large Robusta plantation.

Figure 2. Arabica crops in Parapat, North Sumatera (left) and Sun-drying practices



Source: FAS Jakarta, April 2026

Production

Indonesia's coffee production forecast for 2026/27 is an 8 percent decline to 11.38 million bags, driven by lower Robusta yields in highland areas of southern Sumatra and in several Robusta-producing areas of Java. Mid-2025 excessive rainfall disrupted flowering in many Robusta crops in the southern Sumatra highlands. In Central Java, farmers also reported heavy rainfall that caused a significant number of flowers to fall and pollen to wash away, which interrupted pollination and is expected to reduce fruit development. Given these conditions, Post forecasts Robusta production at 10 million bags in 2026/27, 1 million bags lower than 2025/26.

Robusta output in southern Sumatra is concentrated in highland areas (approximately 60 percent of production) and lowland areas (approximately 40 percent). The main harvest in the lowlands typically runs from March through May. Harvesting in the highlands is expected to begin in June–July and continue through August 2026.

The National Weather Agency ([BMKG](#)) projects that Indonesia's 2026 dry season will be significantly drier and longer than the climatological average, primarily due to a weak El Nino that is expected to strengthen to a moderate level in the second half of 2026. In Sumatra, the dry season is expected to begin gradually in April–May 2026, starting earlier in northern areas such as Aceh and parts of North Sumatra. The dry season is then expected to expand to central and southern areas, including Lampung and South Sumatra, as conditions peak around August 2026. El Nino conditions typically increase the risk of severe drought, which can disrupt flowering and ultimately reduce yields.

In Aceh and North Sumatra, some Arabica-producing areas continue to experience the effects of flooding associated with Typhoon Sinyar in late November 2025. As of April 2026, infrastructure recovery remains incomplete, keeping transport costs elevated. In addition to damage to roads and bridges, several processing facilities and warehouses were also affected. Post contacts noted some

Arabica plantations reportedly sustained damage and may require 2–3 years to recover¹. The main harvest in Aceh, which typically occurs in October–November, was delayed into early 2026 due to excessive rainfall.

In light of these factors, Post revised 2025/26 Arabica production down to 1.37 million bags, from previously 1.45 million bags. Post forecasts Arabica production to increase slightly to 1.38 million bags in 2026/27, supported by expected recovery and improved yields in areas that were not affected.

Table 1. Indonesia Coffee Production (million 60-kg bags)

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26r	2026/27f
Arabica	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.37	1.38
Robusta	9.3	10.5	6.8	9.3	11.0	10.0
Total	10.6	11.9	8.2	10.7	12.37	11.38

Source: FAS Jakarta

Inputs

With margins improving as coffee prices rose over the past three years, smallholders increased fertilizer use, rehabilitated previously abandoned plots, and strengthened routine crop maintenance. The increasing prices of some fertilizer in 2026 is expected to affect less in robusta 2026/27 production as the harvesting season is just beginning.

In Lampung, growers commonly obtain fertilizer and pesticides on credit from village-level coffee aggregators, who are often smallholders themselves. Family labor is generally used for non-harvest activities, while harvest labor is shared among farms on a rotating basis to reduce costs.

Yields

Robusta yields are generally below one metric ton per hectare and vary by region; they are typically lower than Arabica yields. In Indonesia, optimal production depends on an appropriate balance of sunlight and rainfall following flowering. Conversely, heavy rainfall and strong winds during flowering and cherry development can substantially reduce yields. Adoption of improved, higher-yielding seedlings remains limited because many farmers continue to rely on locally sourced planting material. Government distribution of subsidized seedlings and farmer training programs also remain limited in geographic coverage.

Consumption

Indonesia’s coffee consumption in 2026/27 is forecast at 4.83 million bags, up 20,000 bags from the previous year, supported by continued demand from roasteries and processors. However, local roasteries have faced squeezed margins as green beans prices have increased since 2024, and softer purchasing

¹ [Local government](#) reported at least 12,000 hectares of coffee plantation in Aceh was damaged due to the landslide and floods. The Sumatera floods and landslide 2025 also destroyed more than 800 bridges and roads (National Agency for Disaster Management, [BNPB](#)).

power in 2025/26 has shifted some demand toward low- to medium-grade coffee. With easing green beans prices in early 2026, demand from roasteries should remain strong.

At the consumer level, low-priced coffee sold by street vendors and mobile hawkers remains popular among workers and low- and middle-income consumers, while coffee outlets in public venues continue to serve higher-end consumers, including younger Gen-Z customers. *Kopi susu* (coffee with milk) remains a popular entry-level drink for new coffee consumers and is widely available across coffee shops and ready-to-drink products.

Trade

Lower exportable supplies of green coffee beans are projected for 2026/27 due to continued domestic demand and reduced output. Indonesia's green beans exports are forecast at 7 million bags in 2026/27, 11 percent below 2025/26.

Shipments to European markets rose 72 percent to 2.4 million bags in 2025/26 compared with the previous year, although volumes remain below the 2022/23 level. This increase reflects renewed demand for Indonesian green beans, particularly from Belgium and Germany, supported by recovered supplies, competitive pricing, and preparedness for European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) compliance.

The United States is expected to remain among Indonesia's top five destination markets, with demand holding steady at 680,000–950,000 bags over the past five years. In 2025/26, shipments to the United States ranked third at 797,000 bags. Shipments to the United States typically comprise 60–80 percent Arabica green beans, most of which are exported through the Port of Belawan in North Sumatra. Robusta shipments to the United States were lower, ranging from approximately 180,000 to 530,000 bags from 2023–2025.

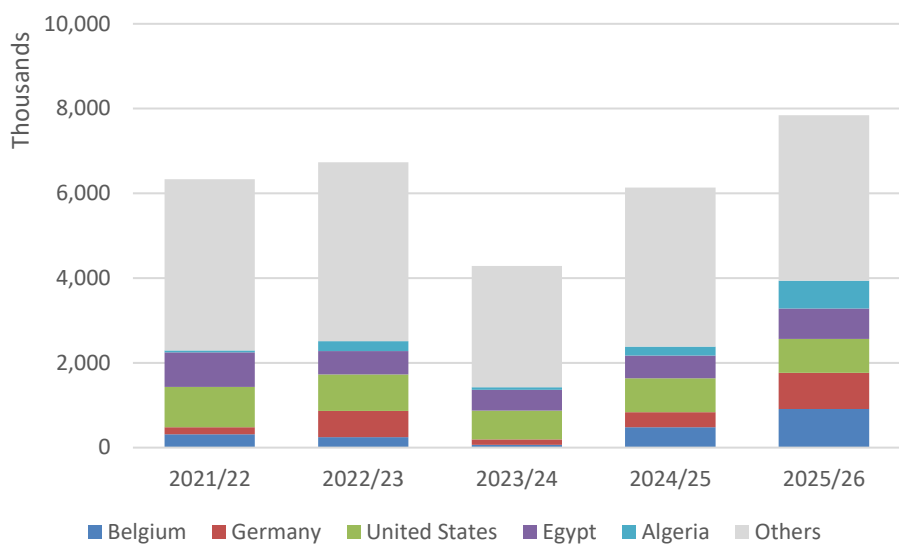
Exporters reported higher freight costs and shipping delays associated with the Middle East conflict in the last quarter of 2025/26. During the same period, parts of the Arabica harvest were delayed by local disaster-related disruptions. Local Arabica prices increased in October–November 2025 due to strong demand, then weakened in affected areas when coffee could not be transported because infrastructure remained impaired. Prices recovered gradually as access improved, although transport costs reportedly doubled. Toward the end of 2025/26, rupiah depreciation² supported stronger demand, and prices for lower-grade Arabica strengthened through March 2026.

Indonesia's green bean imports are expected to rise slightly in 2026/27 to 1.42 million bags as local supplies are expected to reduce. Indonesia's green bean imports are closely tied to production volumes and local demand, jumping from around 230,000 bags in 2020/21 to a peak of 942,000 bags in 2023/24 and then dropping further to around 372,000 bags in 2025/26. The 2023/24 spike reflects a combination of domestic weak supply and continued demand for specialty beans and a growing ready-to-drink coffee

² Since the beginning of 2026, the Rupiah has weakened 3.3 percent against the USD from approximately Rp 16,832 to Rp 17,387

market. Vietnam has been a dominant supplier throughout, consistently accounting for roughly 55–68 percent of all imports, with Brazil a distant but stable second at around 25–30 percent. Indonesian local roasteries also diversified its sources with beans from Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste, for proximity and price advantages. Combined, beans from Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste contributed 22 percent (81,000 bags) of Indonesia green beans imports in 2025/26, almost double from a year before.

Figure 3. Indonesia Green Beans Largest Export Destinations 2021-2026 (60-kg bags)



Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM), LLC

Stocks

With lower production and continued domestic demands and exports, Post expects green beans stocks to slightly decrease 11 percent to 671,000 bags in 2026/17.

Table 2. Robusta Spot at Lampung, 2020-2026 (IDR/kg)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	18,529	19,208	36,713	31,831	56,069	94,724	78,595
Feb	17,980	19,635	35,316	33,933	55,854	104,371	70,862
Mar	18,352	20,693	34,569	35,219	59,018	102,373	69,785
Apr	18,195	20,555	32,441	38,642	72,712	98,659	66,661
May	17,701	22,043	32,504	42,340	69,183	92,487	
Jun	16,943	24,333	32,950	44,939	78,739	77,196	
Jul	18,353	27,666	31,702	45,401	84,688	66,446	
Aug	21,951	28,552	34,919	44,114	82,914	75,000	
Sep	22,606	32,259	36,132	44,526	93,811	85,290	
Oct	19,073	33,041	34,302	42,037	84,037	84,128	
Nov	20,089	35,249	31,026	44,700	81,332	85,386	
Dec	20,593	36,428	32,143	47,790	92,146	77,284	

Source: Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti)

Table 3. Arabica Spot at Medan, 2020-2026 (IDR/kg)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	54,862	60,558	115,135	83,195	99,373	182,152	203,476
Feb	50,733	61,201	120,659	94,239	102,860	222,884	170,465
Mar	55,802	64,574	109,210	94,299	101,778	218,541	170,767
Apr	62,087	66,070	110,717	95,268	122,088	213,411	174,162
May	55,112	73,426	108,798	94,804	115,931	211,184	
Jun	49,194	76,932	115,627	92,614	126,734	186,005	
Jul	52,600	83,641	110,862	82,766	132,513	164,607	
Aug	60,338	89,133	112,860	81,598	129,851	185,903	
Sep	62,736	92,147	115,505	80,395	133,269	216,236	
Oct	55,339	97,821	105,585	83,344	134,268	219,802	
Nov	55,249	107,508	88,805	93,531	148,299	229,835	
Dec	59,127	114,524	88,384	102,543	174,831	215,523	

Source: Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti)

Table 4. Exchange Rate (IDR/\$)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	13,732	14,062	14,341	15,267	15,627	16,270	16,832
Feb	13,776	14,044	14,350	15,138	15,660	16,351	16,825
Mar	15,195	14,417	14,348	15,288	15,711	16,456	16,924
Apr	15,867	14,551	14,375	14,844	16,125	16,827	17,159
May	14,906	14,334	14,615	14,827	16,083	16,418	17,387
Jun	14,196	14,351	14,702	14,932	16,337	16,307	
Jul	14,582	14,507	14,983	15,044	16,257	16,286	
Aug	14,725	14,390	14,850	15,252	15,756	16,309	
Sep	14,848	14,258	14,989	15,367	15,324	16,523	
Oct	14,758	14,191	15,435	15,760	15,515	16,604	
Nov	14,237	14,270	15,665	15,599	15,820	16,705	
Dec	14,166	14,327	15,608	15,511	16,039	16,702	

Source: Bank of Indonesia

Table 5. Production, Supply and Distribution: Coffee

Coffee, Green Market Year Begins Indonesia	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Apr 2024		Apr 2025		Apr 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 60 KG BAGS)	480	480	622	622	0	751
Arabica Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	1400	1400	1450	1370	0	1380
Robusta Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	9300	9300	11000	11000	0	10000
Other Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production (1000 60 KG BAGS)	10700	10700	12450	12370	0	11380
Bean Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	630	630	350	372	0	400
Roast & Ground Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	20	20	15	16	0	20
Soluble Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	950	950	900	1023	0	1000
Total Imports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	1600	1600	1265	1411	0	1420
Total Supply (1000 60 KG BAGS)	12780	12780	14337	14403	0	13551
Bean Exports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	6135	6135	7800	7844	0	7000
Rst-Grnd Exp. (1000 60 KG BAGS)	70	70	70	48	0	50
Soluble Exports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	1080	1080	1000	950	0	1000
Total Exports (1000 60 KG BAGS)	7285	7285	8870	8842	0	8050
Rst,Ground Dom. Consum (1000 60 KG BAGS)	3343	3343	3270	3270	0	3280
Soluble Dom. Cons. (1000 60 KG BAGS)	1530	1530	1540	1540	0	1550
Domestic Consumption (1000 60 KG BAGS)	4873	4873	4810	4810	0	4830
Ending Stocks (1000 60 KG BAGS)	622	622	657	751	0	671
Total Distribution (1000 60 KG BAGS)	12780	12780	14337	14403	0	13551
(1000 HA) ,(MILLION TREES) ,(1000 60 KG BAGS)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments