Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: April 01, 2025

Report Number: ID2025-0016

Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

Country: Indonesia

Post: Jakarta

Report Category: Grain and Feed

Prepared By: Sugiarti Meylinah

Approved By: Jasmine Osinski

Report Highlights:

Sustained rainfall due to a subsiding El Nino and a weak La Nina that is predicted to last until April 2025 will likely lead to increased rice and corn production in 2024/25. Food self-sufficiency policies prioritized by Indonesia's new administration, combined with a weakening Indonesian rupiah, and higher production are expected to severely curtail imports of corn and rice in 2024/25. Although the new President's flagship Free Nutritious Meals program is slated to be well funded, it is expected to have limited effect on food and feed demand during its first year of implementation as suppliers await more certainty and clarity on procurement regulations before making operational adjustments.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Glossary:

AANZFTA	: ASEAN Australia New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
APHIS	: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APTINDO	: Indonesian Flour Mills Association
BMKG	: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency
BI	: Bank of Indonesia
BMDTP	: Government Borne Import Duty
BPS	: Indonesian Statistics Agency
BULOG	: Indonesian National Logistics Agency
CGM	: Corn Gluten Meal
DDGS	: Distillers Dried Grain Soluble
DOC	: Day-Old Chick
FS	: Final Stock
GOI	: Government of Indonesia
GPMT	: Feed Producers Association
GPS	: Grand Parent Stock
IACEPA	: Indonesia Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
IDR	: Indonesian Rupiah
IECEPA	: Indonesia Europe Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
INSW	: Indonesian National Single Window
IQA	: Indonesian Quarantine Agency
HPP	: Government Purchasing Price
KPM	: Beneficiary Families
MBM	: Meat and Bone Meal
MOA	: Ministry of Agriculture
MOI	: Ministry of Industry
MT	: Metric Tons
MMT	: Million Metric Tons
MPW	: Ministry of Public Works
NFA	: National Food Agency
SPHP	: Stabilization of Rice Supply and Price
TDM	: Trade Data Monitor
USWA	: United States Wheat Associates

SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

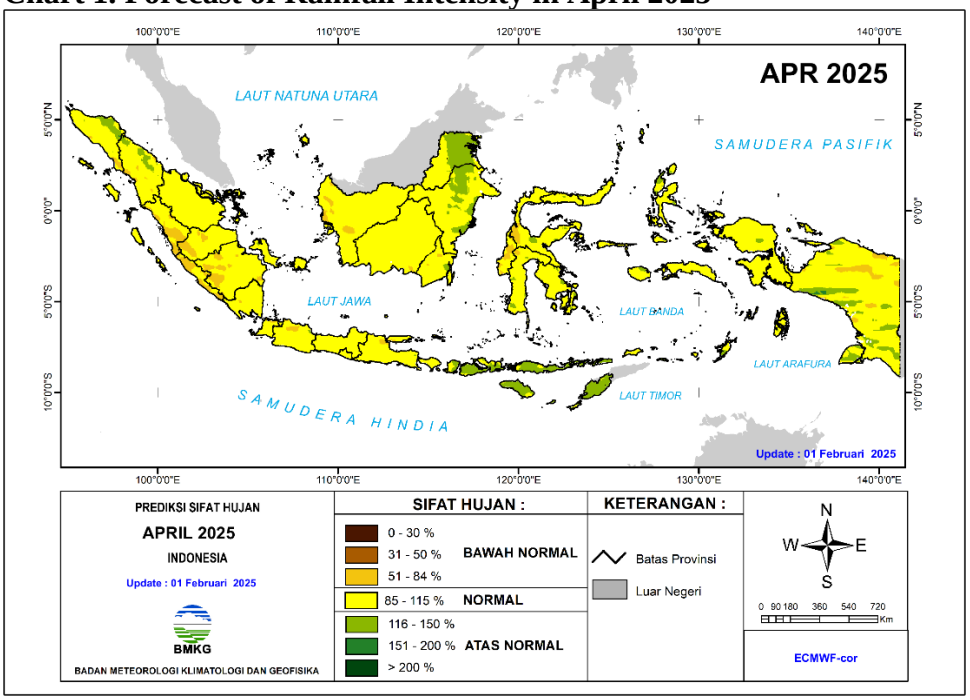
In March 2025, Java, the most populated island in Indonesia and the largest contributor to Indonesian rice and corn production, received significant rainfall despite the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency's (*BMKG*[1]) previous prediction that the 2024/25 rainy season would peak from January to February 2025. Amid preparations for the official forecast of the 2025/26 dry season, the agency now predicts that Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara will continue to receive above normal rainfall for the next few months. BMKG stated that the arrival of rain in March 2025 was caused by Kelvin and Low Frequency atmospheric waves, Tropical Cyclone Seed 98S in the Indian Ocean southwest of Bengkulu, and cyclonic circulation in the Indian Ocean west of North Sumatra, in addition to the weak La Nina that is already predicted to last until at least April 2025. Consequently, the 2025/26 dry season on these islands is predicted to start late. However, Kalimantan and Sumatera islands have been receiving normal and below normal rainfall, leading to predictions that the onset of the 2025/26 dry season there will arrive earlier than normal. Generally, Indonesia will transition from rainy to dry season in April 2025.

The prolonged rainy season drove some farmers with fields in semi-technically irrigated low land areas to switch from growing corn to growing paddy during the 2024/25 second crop cycle which started in March 2025. The Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS[2]), estimates that paddy harvested area in March 2025 will reach a total of 1.78 million hectares, up 60.9 percent from 1.11 million hectares in March 2024. Corn harvested area in March 2025 is estimated to reach a total of 0.35 million hectares, a 2.8 percent reduction from March 2024. Therefore, 2024/25 paddy production is estimated to increase based on the larger harvested areas, while 2024/25 corn production, despite decreased harvested area, will also increase from more use of high yielding hybrid corn seed.

The 2024/25 first crop cycle in Java, which contributes to more than half of Indonesian corn and paddy production, started on time from November to December 2024. Therefore, the first main harvest is expected to take place on time (February to March) with higher production than during the first crop cycle of 2023/24. Assuming normal weather in 2025/26, the beginning of the first crop cycle is expected to start on time, from early November to December 2025. In addition, the 2025/26 rice production is forecast to contract, while corn production is forecast to improve as some farmers in semi-technically irrigated low land area will grow corn over paddy during the second and third crop cycles.

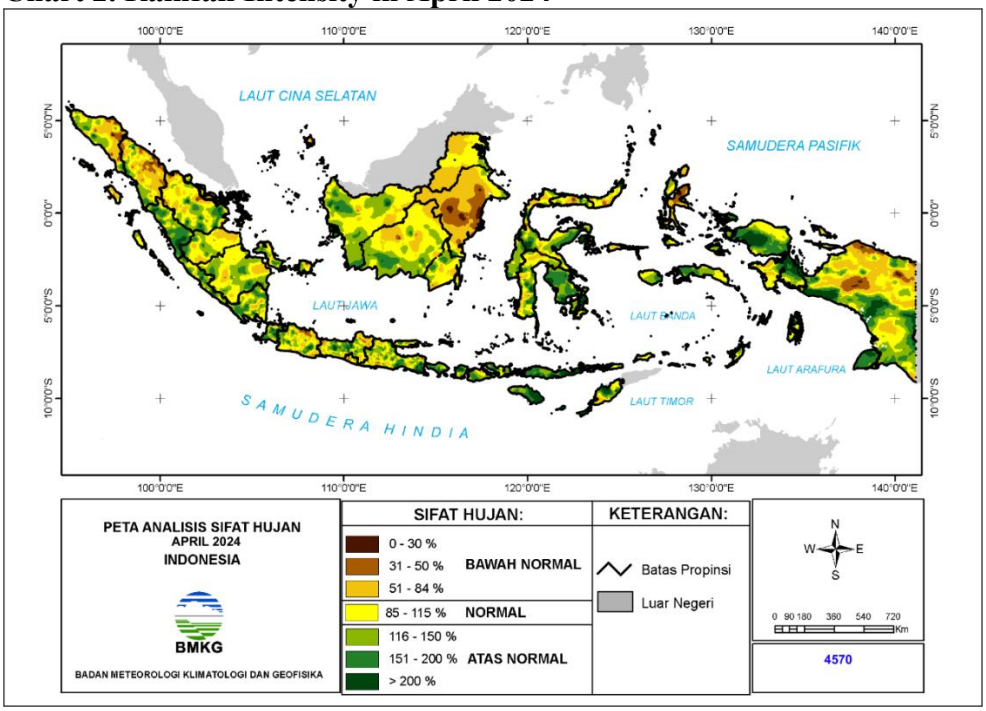
[1] *Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*
[2] *Badan Pusat Statistik*

Chart 1. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in April 2025



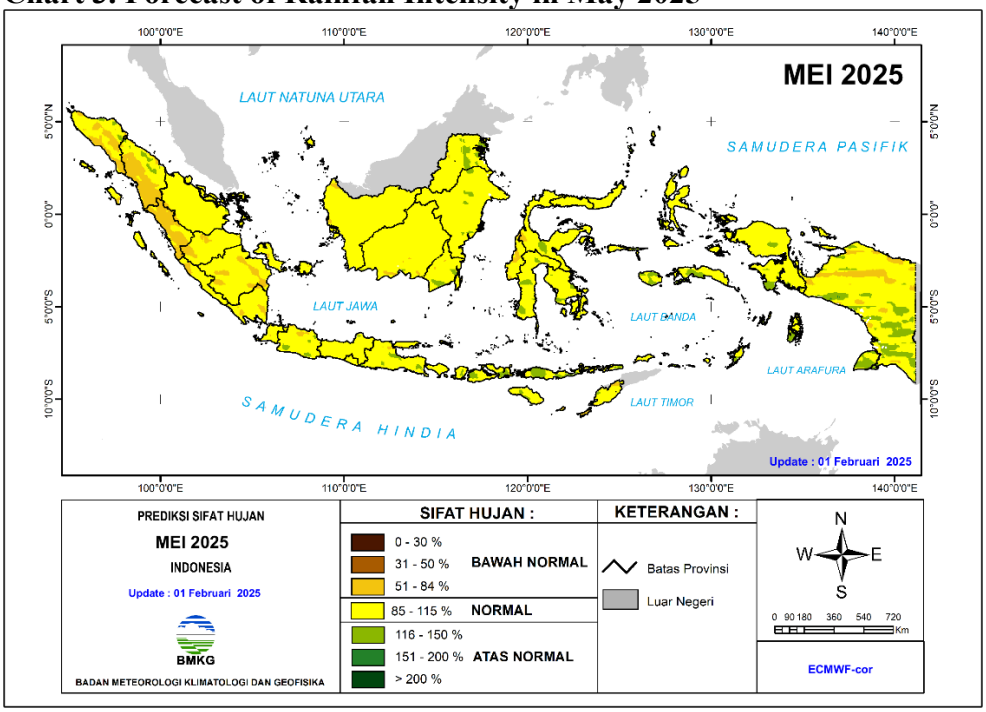
Source: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)

Chart 2. Rainfall Intensity in April 2024



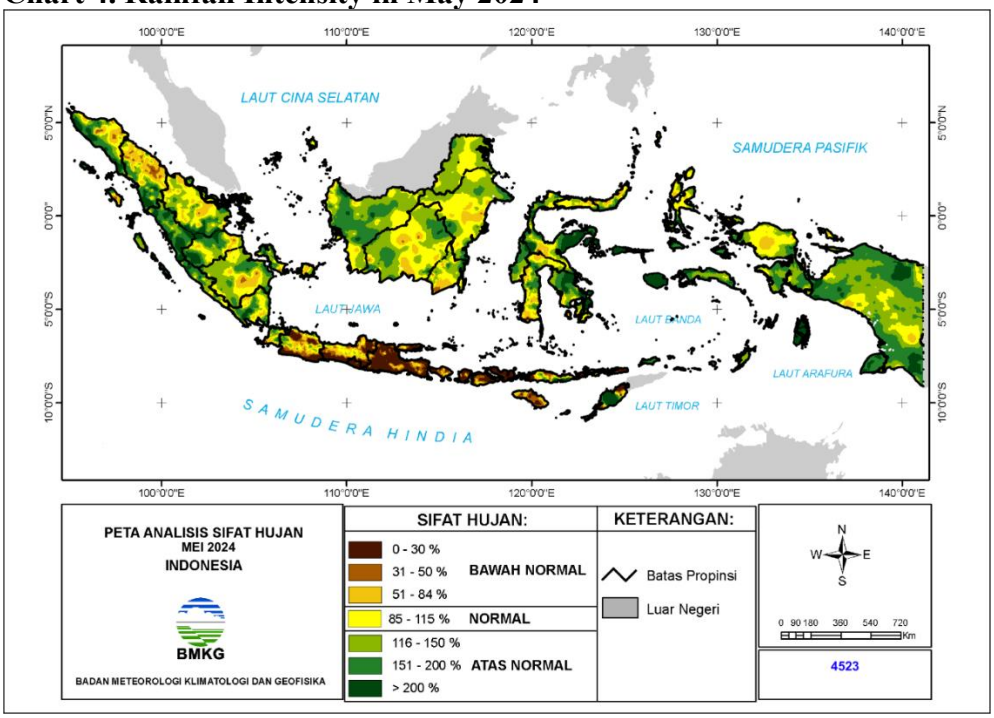
Source: Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)

Chart 3. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in May 2025



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

Chart 4. Rainfall Intensity in May 2024



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

In line with continued rainfall, the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) reported that major reservoirs in Java are at normal levels of water elevation. The water volume is expected to be sufficient to supply water for paddy fields close to the reservoirs during the second and third crop cycles.

Table 1. Water Elevation at West Java Water Reservoirs, March 3, 2025

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	98.4	n/a	Normal
2	Cirata	668.12	210.61	201.23	214.22	n/a	Normal
3	Saguling	530.75	633.08	159.48	636.94	n/a	Normal

Source: Indonesian Min. of Public Works, (February 23, 2024), processed by FAS/Jakarta.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2022, Indonesia has been using a "Commodity Balance" formula to set import volumes for rice. In 2023, the Commodity Balance policy expanded to also include corn. The Commodity Balance policy ties the issuance of a particular commodity's import licenses to an interministerial formula establishing a fixed annual import and export volume based on projected domestic production, supply, and demand. The interministerial meeting to establish the 2025 Commodity Balance for corn and rice took place on December 9, 2025. Due to expected higher rice and corn production and the new Prabowo administration's self-sufficiency policies, the Commodity Balance process resulted in reduced import quota volumes, with additional restrictions, for both rice and corn for 2025.

Besides self-sufficiency, another hallmark priority of the new administration is the Free Nutritious Meal (*MBG*[3]) program, which was officially launched on January 6, 2025. This ambitious program seeks to provide free meals to 82.9 million beneficiaries (i.e., 48 million students, 30 million children under the age of 5, and 4 million expecting and breastfeeding mothers). For 2025, a total of 71 trillion IDR ($4.8 billion) of the national budget has been allocated to the program, with 2.2 million Indonesians served to date. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) seeks to reach the full beneficiary target by next year with a budget allocation of 400 trillion IDR ($25.8 billion). To achieve the targeted budget, the President officially issued budget efficiency instructions on January 22, 2025, leading the Minister of Finance to direct ministries and agencies to slash their 2025 budgets by 256.1 trillion IDR ($16 billion). Even with this massive budget allocation, varying logistical and budgetary implementation challenges remain. In addition, while this program could significantly increase demand for rice, corn, feed ingredients, and other commodities, the implications of this program on the demand for food and

[3] *Makan Bergizi Gratis*

feed ingredients remain unclear. Food and feed suppliers have yet to react operationally to these policies as clear procurement procedures and regulations underpinning the program have yet to be developed.

Wheat

Wheat imports for 2024/25 are expected to decrease from the previous year to 12.25 million metric tons (MMT) due to the receding of the elections-induced spike in wheat demand, the lack of import quota allocations for wheat for feed use, a weakened Indonesian rupiah, and higher international wheat prices. However, in line with forecast increased feed production and higher demand from population growth, 2025/26 wheat imports are forecast higher at 12.6 MMT.

Corn

Sufficient rainfall has caused some farmers on semi-technically irrigated lowland areas to continue growing rice over corn for the 2024/25 second crop cycle, leading to reductions in corn harvested area to 3.5 million hectares from 3.7 million hectares in 2023/24. However, reduced allocations for subsidized, low-yield hybrid corn seeds will likely lead to increased yields and subsequently increased corn production in 2024/25 as farmers tend to purchase higher yielding varieties in the absence of subsidized, lower quality seeds. Corn production is forecast to further increase in 2025/26 to 14.050 MMT due to projected increased harvested area and higher use of high-yielding hybrid corn seed. Expected increases in corn and feed production will drive up the use of corn in feed formulation.

Rice

Based on Indonesian Statistics Agency (*BPS*[4]) reports and Post's recent field observations, Post estimates 2024/25 paddy harvested area will increase to 11.4 million hectares from 11.0 million hectares in 2023/24. The passing of El Nino into a weak La Nina has provided farmers with sufficient rainfall to continue growing paddy during the second crop cycle of 2024/25. Assuming no extreme weather conditions, 2025/26 paddy harvested area is projected to contract to 11.2 million hectares. In line with estimated increases in rice production, which is estimated to reach a total of 34.1 MMT in 2024/25 due to sustained ample rainfall, and the new Prabowo administration's self-sufficiency policies, the GOI has not authorized the Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG), a state-owned enterprise, to import any rice in 2024/25.[5]

[4] *Badan Pusat Statistik*

[5] Only BULOG is authorized to import rice and feed corn.

WHEAT

Production

Indonesia does not produce wheat domestically.

Trade

The Indonesian flour mill industry continues to expand. It currently consists of 31 flour mills with a total installed capacity of 14.8 MMT, adding one flour mill and 0.4 MMT of installed capacity since last year. A new flour mill opened in Java, bringing the total to 24 on the island. Another five flour mills are located in Sumatera, and two more in Sulawesi. In line with population growth, new flour-based food trends, and increased consumer demand for food diversity, prospects for continued growth in the industry remains bright.

The GOI allows only flour mills to regularly import wheat while severely restricting imports by traders and feed mills. The GOI will allow imports of wheat for feed use only when deemed necessary and only through assignments to state-owned enterprises managing government food reserves such as BULOG or ID Food. To enforce these restrictions, the GOI levies different import duties on wheat imports based on the HS Code:

Table 2. Wheat Grains and Flour Import Duty

HS Code	Description	Import Duty (In Percent)	Preferential Tariff (In Percent)
1001 1900	Durum wheat, other than seed	0	
1001 9912	Wheat grain without husk, fit for human consumption	0	
1001 9919	Wheat, other than durum wheat and seed, other than wheat grain without husk, fit for human consumption	0	
1001 9999	Other meslin, not fit for human consumption	5	
1101 0011	Wheat flour, fortified	10	- IECEPA: 0 (2025, 2026) - IACEPA: 0 (2025, 2026) - AANZFTA: 0 (2025)
1101 0019	Wheat flour, other	5	- IACEPA: 0 (2025, 2026) - AANZFT: 0 (2025)

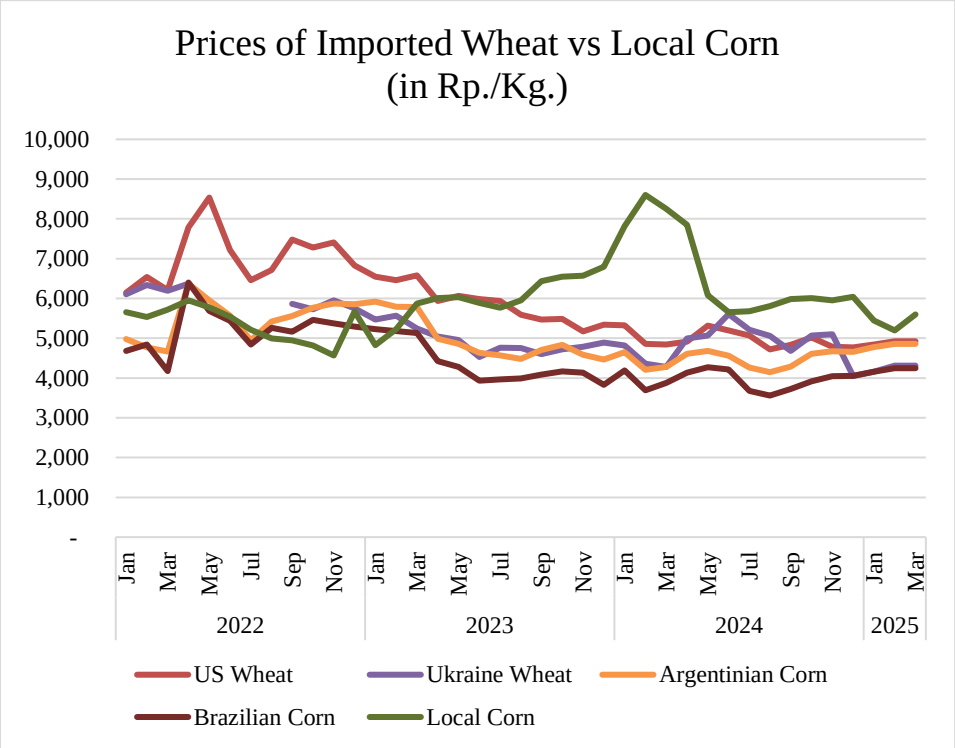
Source: Indonesia Custom and Excise, Indonesian Flour Mills Association (APTINDO).

In 2023/24, due to decreased corn production leading to higher corn prices, the GOI authorized ID Food to import a total of 1 MMT of wheat for feed to supplement the demand for corn from feed mills that could not be met by local corn production. However, based on the Commodity

Balance calculations for corn, the December 2024 Commodity Balance interministerial meeting resulted in the decision not to authorize any import quota volumes for wheat for feed in 2025. Nonetheless, the seasonality of corn production and the GOI's decision to increase the government-set farmgate price for corn will continue to drive up demand for low quality wheat for feed production.

Indonesian wheat demand from flour mills is expected to remain strong in line with higher demand from bakeries, biscuit manufactures, small and medium enterprises, and households. According to the Indonesian flour mills association (*APTINDO*[6]), the decline in global wheat prices in the middle of 2024 pushed up 2024/25 imports. However, international wheat prices started to fluctuate, which, combined with the weakening of the Indonesian rupiah, will end up dampening imports in 2024/25.

Chart 5. Indonesia: Prices of Imported Wheat Compared to Local Corn



Source: National Food Agency (NFA) and Hammersmith Reports, processed by FAS Jakarta

Considering the abovementioned factors, Indonesian wheat imports in 2024/25 are estimated to decrease by 5.9 percent to a total of 12.25 MMT compared to 13.015 MMT imported in 2023/24. In line with population growth and higher demand from expanding flour mills, 2025/26 wheat imports are forecast to rebound by 2.9 percent to 12.6 MMT.

During the period of July to December 2024, Indonesia imported a total of 5.219 MMT of wheat, an increase of 12.5 percent compared to the same period of July to December 2023. Ukraine has returned and dominates the market with 31.4 percent market share due to competitive prices.

[6] *Asosiasi Produsen Tepung Terigu Indonesia*

Australia continues to enjoy its close proximity with Indonesia as well as customer's preference for yellowish noodles from Australian wheat with 22.5 percent market share, followed by Canada and Russia with 21.3 percent and 11.0 percent market share respectively. As flour mill demand is mostly for soft white wheat, the United States maintains a smaller 9.2 percent market share, valued at $149 million.

Domestically produced wheat flour continues to dominate the local market with a 99.9 percent market share. Nonetheless, demand for imported wheat flour increased during the period of July to December 2024 by 15.9 percent to 52,133 MT of wheat equivalent compared to 44,980 MT of wheat equivalent during the same period of 2023/24. Indonesia sources most of its imported wheat flour from Turkey with a total of 94.8 percent market share, followed by Vietnam with 3.6 percent market share.

Following the circulation of the October 11, 2023, letter from the Indonesian Quarantine Agency (IQA) on new wheat import procedures (see ID2023-0029), the U.S. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has been negotiating with IQA on a new import protocol for U.S. wheat. In the meantime, APHIS received an additional grace period on the current fumigation protocol until April 30, 2025, to facilitate U.S. wheat exports.

On October 15, 2024, the Minister of Industry signed Regulation No. 61/2024 regarding the Mandatory Implementation of the Indonesian National Standard *(SNI, Standar Nasional Indonesia*) of Wheat Flour as Foodstuff. While wheat imports (HS 1001) are not impacted, wheat flour products with HS Codes 1101.00 produced domestically or imported are subject to the regulation. The regulation covers the production process, product quality testing, and application of ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 22000:2018. Domestic or imported wheat flour products produced before this regulation may still be distributed for a maximum of one year from the enforcement date. The regulation does not affect wheat trade and is not expected to pose a significant threat to wheat flour production in Indonesia since these requirements were outlined in Ministry of Industry Regulation No. 49/2008, and local and imported wheat is reportedly already complying with this standard. U.S. wheat flour exports to Indonesia, valued at $24,000 in 2024, are subject to this requirement.

Consumption

Worsening economic conditions in Indonesia have resulted in many middle-income consumers moving down to lower income groups and reducing the demand for wheat-based products. For example, the previously reported weakened demand for Indonesian manufactured goods in export markets, which subsequently caused massive layoffs in the labor-intensive manufacturing sector such as the footwear and textile industries, has not recovered. The Ministry of Industry reported that the manufacturing industry in 2024 absorbed a total of 1.08 million workers. However, the Ministry of Manpower also reported that a total of 48,345 workers were laid off in 2024. During the first two months of 2025, the Indonesian Labor Association reported that a total of 16,615 workers were laid off. The situation contributed to further depressed Indonesian consumption indicated by declining inflation rates since the middle of 2024 that reached a low of -0.09 percent in February 2025. Due to the situation, BPS reported that the middle class in Indonesia declined from 57.33 million people (21.5 percent of the total population) in 2019 to

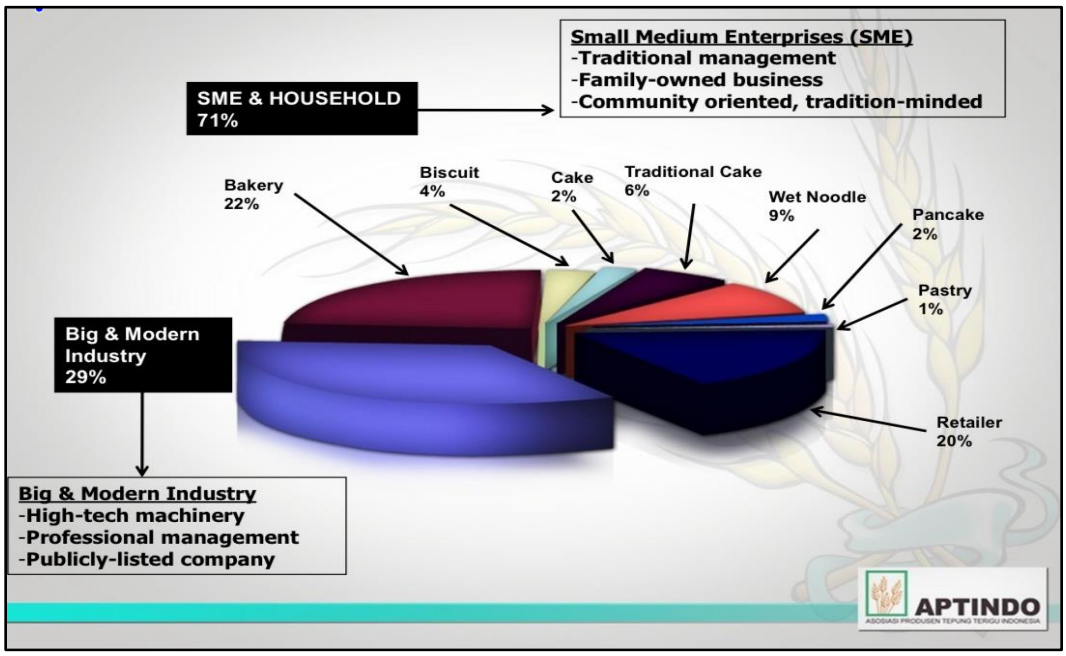
only 47.85 million people (17.1 percent) in 2024. The number of vulnerable poor community groups also increased from 54.97 million people (20.6 percent) in 2019 to 67.69 million people (24.2 percent) in 2024.

Chart 6. Indonesian Inflation Rate

Source: Bank Indonesia

Small and medium enterprises consume about two-thirds of Indonesian wheat flour production. This sector, which is characterized as being made up of traditionally managed, family-owned businesses, includes small-scale wet noodle makers, street food vendors, low-end bread and bakery businesses, and traditional Indonesian cake makers. SMEs producing traditional cakes, pastries, fritters, low-end baked goods, and wet noodles struggled to survive following the weakened purchasing power and high prices of raw materials. However, the other third of wheat flour consumers, large and modern establishments, including several publicly-listed companies with advanced production facilities and professional management, are growing as demand increases. These producers include instant noodle manufacturers, high-end bakeries, and cookie and biscuit manufacturers.

Chart 7. End User Profile of Indonesian Wheat Flour

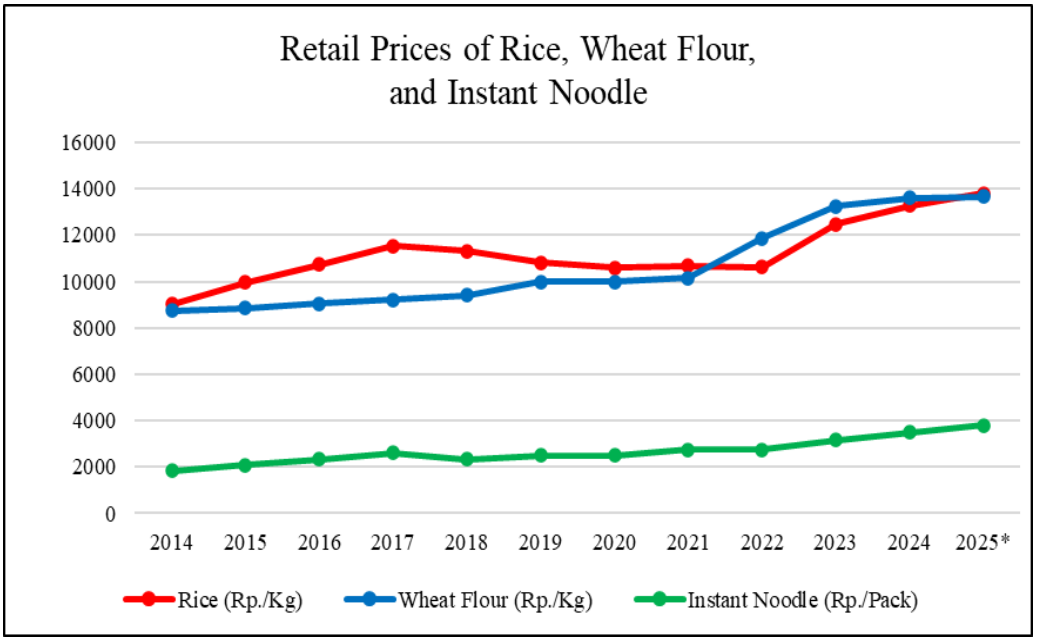


Source: Indonesian Flour Mills Association.

The Indonesian flour mills association (*APTINDO*[7]) reported that the high rice prices in the domestic market, combined with depressed purchasing power have increased the consumption of instant noodles, especially by lower income families. World Instant Noodle Association (WINA) reported that in 2023 Indonesia consumed 14.54 billion servings of instant noodles compared to 14.3 billion servings in 2022, making it the second largest instant noodle consuming nation after China. The trend is forecast to continue growing as consuming a pack of instant noodles at the average price of 3,790 IDR/pack ($0.23/pack) is cheaper and more practical than preparing a plate of rice with side dishes. Moreover, the Indonesian middle class is now dominated by Generation Z who likes to try new products and new experiences, driving demand for more food variety and new flour-based food trends. More upper-end restaurants and bakeries offering new and globally trending flour-based food products are opening. The Indonesia Food and Beverage Producers Association estimated that the food and beverage sector will grow by 6 percent in 2024/25 compared to 5.5 percent in 2023/24.

[7] *Asosiasi Produsen Tepung Terigu Indonesia*

Chart 8. Retail Prices of Rice, Wheat Flour, and Instant Noodle



Source: Ministry of Trade's National Strategic Food Price Information Center and Study of Important Basic Materials February 2025

Based on the abovementioned factors, Post estimates that 2024/25 total food wheat consumption will increase by 4.3 percent to 9.6 MMT compared to 9.2 MMT in 2023/24. In line with population growth, Post forecasts that 2025/26 food wheat consumption will marginally increase by 2.0 percent to 9.8 MMT of wheat equivalent.

Wheat is also largely consumed in Indonesia as a feed ingredient. Approximately 90 percent of Indonesian feed production is for poultry. The poultry association reported that currently there are 23 Grand Parent Stock (GPS) broiler companies and 6 GPS layer companies. Imports of broiler Grand Parent Stock (GPS) in 2023 is estimated to increase to 681,700 head compared to 648,700 imported in 2022. In addition, imports of layer GPS in 2023 are estimated to increase to 30,200 compared to 28,100 imported in 2022. Imports of GPS will have an impact on the production of Day-Old Chicks (DOC) Final Stock (FS) on the second year of imports. High imports of GPS in 2023 will increase the poultry population in 2025. U.S. exports of baby chicks, which serve as Grand Parent stock, was valued at $34 million in 2024. In line with the estimated increase in DOC production, softening international prices of soybean meal and other feed ingredients, as well as expected increased demand from the GOI's MBG program, the feed mills association estimated that poultry feed production in 2025 will increase by 3 percent to 21.4 MMT from 20.7 MMT in 2024.

Due to the seasonality of local corn supplies, feed mills continue to include wheat as one of the energy sources in feed formulation. Estimated increased corn production in 2024/25 will lead to more affordable corn prices, prompting feed mills to slightly reduce wheat inclusion in feed formulation. Therefore, Post estimates that 2024/25 wheat consumption for feed will decrease by 8.6 percent to 2.1 MMT of wheat equivalent compared to 2.3 MMT in 2023/24. Wheat consumption for feed in 2025/26 is forecast to increase by 4.8 percent to 2.2 MMT of wheat

equivalent in line with forecast lower corn production that will increase wheat inclusion in feed formulation.

Stocks

Despite lower imports, lower wheat consumption for feed and residual is estimated to increase 2024/25 ending stocks by 8.4 percent to 2.319 MMT compared to 2.139 MMT in 2023/24. Ending stocks are forecast to further increase by 8.6 percent to 2.519 MMT in 2025/26 due to higher imports.

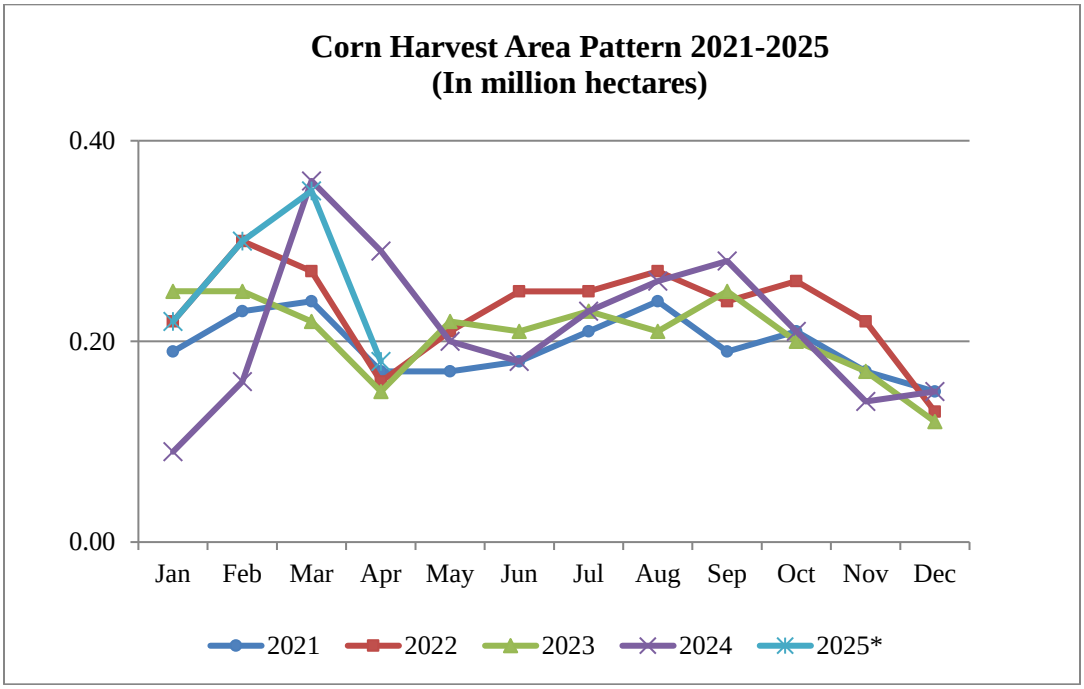
CORN

Production

Corn is a secondary crop after paddy for Indonesian farmers. Indonesia's main corn producing areas are Java, which accounts for 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. Depending on the relative distance to water reservoirs, rivers, and other sources of water, some areas may have two or three planting periods per year. Areas closer to sources of water will have an opportunity to have three plantings annually. Across much of Indonesia, the first corn season normally takes place from late October or early November to February (49 percent); the second from March to June (37 percent); and the third from July to September (14 percent).

In March 2025, BPS estimated that Indonesian corn harvested area and production from October 2024 to February 2025 increased by 37.8 percent and 35.0 percent respectively compared to the same period the previous year. During recent field visits, Post confirmed that a weak La Nina in late 2024 led to timely rainfall arrival for the first crop cycle of 2024/25. Farmers started the first crop cycle between late October and early November 2024. Sufficient rainfall also provided opportunities for farmers in rainfed upland areas to grow corn during the first crop cycle of 2024/25. However, as La Nina is expected to last until April 2025, farmers on low-land, semi-technically irrigated areas are expected to continue growing paddy over corn. BPS reporting confirms that, based on the current standing crop, the corn harvested area during the period of March to April 2025 is estimated to decrease by 18.5 percent to 0.53 million hectares compared to 0.65 million hectares during the same period in 2024 due to this preference for paddy production during sustained rainfall.

Chart 9. Corn Harvest Area Pattern 2021 – 2025 (in million hectares)



Source: BPS, March 3, 2025

The seed industry reported that the estimated demand for hybrid corn seed in 2024 from the commercial market is around 45,121 MMT to cover demand for 3 million hectares. In 2025, hybrid corn seed demand from the commercial market is projected to reach 48,110 MT to cover 3.2 million hectares. However, as seed supplies from 2024 are still abundant in the market, the seed industry estimated that hybrid corn seed production in 2025 will be lower than in 2024, although seeds from 2024 sold in 2025 have a shorter shelf life and lower yields than new seeds.

To motivate farmers to grow corn, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) provides them with subsidized hybrid corn seeds. However, due to budgetary cuts, the total allocation for subsidized hybrid corn seeds in 2025 was significantly reduced to cover only 300,000 hectares compared to 2 million hectares provided in 2024. Paradoxically, the cut in subsidy assistance could actually improve yields, as seeds provided under the subsidized seed program are of lower yield quality compared to seeds from the commercial market. Therefore, in having to buy their own nonsubsidized seeds, farmers are likely to gain higher yields from using better quality hybrid corn seed from the commercial market. Farmers are expected to cultivate hybrid corn seed in more than 80 percent of total area in 2024/25, an increase of 75-80 percent of total area in 2023/24.

Based on the abovementioned factors, 2024/25 corn harvested area is estimated to have declined to 3.5 million hectares from 3.7 million the previous year, while corn yield is estimated to have strongly increased to 3.91 MT per hectare from 3.4 MT per hectare. Considering that high corn prices will continue to drive farmers to opt for growing corn over other secondary crops,[8]

[8] Rice being the primary crop. In semi-technically irrigated low land areas, rice will be preferred over corn as a secondary crop if the rainy season is prolonged.

2025/26 harvested area is forecast to increase to 3.6 million hectares. Despite declining area, stronger yields will support an overall increase in corn production for 2024/25 to 13.7 MMT, an increase of 7.9 percent compared to 12.7 MMT produced in 2023/24. Corn production for 2025/26 is forecast to further increase to 14.05 MMT on increased harvested area.

Consumption

All locally produced corn is used for feed. 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 MOA projected that the population of broilers in 2025–2029 will grow by 2.73 percent per year. The industry association estimated that in 2025, broiler and layer populations grew to 3.4 billion head and 450 million head, compared to 3.28 billion head and 341 million head in 2024. Based on imports of Grand Parent Stock, the poultry industry association forecasts that the poultry population will increase by 6.1 percent in 2025. To meet this demand in 2024/25, feed mills are estimated to produce a total of 21.4 MMT of poultry feed, while aquaculture feed is estimated at 1.8 MMT. In line with estimated imports of GPS reaching a total 711,900 heads in 2023, feed mills are forecast to increase feed production by 3 percent to 23.3 MMT in 2024/25. In 2025/26, it is forecast that aqua feed production will be stable at 1.8 MMT. It is estimated that an improving economy would increase consumption of poultry meat to 13.21 kg per capita per year in 2024 compared to 12.58 kg per capita per year in 2023.

The MBG program will add to the demand for poultry meat and eggs. Therefore, the industry association forecasts that both the DOC broiler and layer population in 2026 will increase to 3.83 billion head. Therefore, poultry feed production in 2025/26 is forecast to increase by approximately 2 percent.

Higher local corn production that led to softening prices in 2024/25 will provide feed mills the opportunity to increase corn usage in their feed formulation to 45-46 percent. Assuming improved corn production, feed mills estimate that corn usage in feed formulation can be increased to 48 percent in 2025/26.

Table 3. Average Composition of Feed Formulation (In percent) in 2025.

Animal Species	Corn	Soybean Meal	Rice Bran	Wheat Pollard	Animal By Products	CGM	Palm Kernel Meal	Palm Oil	DDGS
Broiler	35-45	23-25	15	0	5	10	2	5	0
Layer	50	20	10	0	5	3	3	2	4
Poultry Breeder	50-55	20-22	13	5	0	1-2		2-3	1
Swine	40-42	15	18	15	5-6	0	8	1-2	0
Aquaculture	0	30-40	13-14	20	5-6	3	2	2	7
Dairy Cattle	0	0	23-25	15	0	0	10	0	5

Source: GPMT, processed by U.S. Grains Council

Corn milling capacity is continuing to grow. Installed capacity of the industry is estimated to increase to 4,500 MT per day in 2024/25, compared to 4,000 MT per day in 2023/24. The industry consists of four major players and remains the main importer of corn due to food safety requirements for corn in the wet milling process. The four corn wet mills are forecast to require

approximately 1.6 MMT of corn in 2025 compared to 1.3 MMT of corn in 2024. In addition, two industrial ethanol plants also continue to use corn in 2025. Using corn as the raw material, total installed capacity for both plants is estimated to reach 400,000 MT in 2025 compared to 300,000 MT in 2024. Both the wet milling and ethanol industry require corn with an aflatoxin content of less than 20 parts per billion (ppb) to produce food ingredients fit for human consumption which local corn generally cannot provide. Rudimentary harvesting technology means domestically grown corn is manually harvested with an average manual content of 35 percent. Most farmers dry their corn under the sun, and often improperly store it at the farmer level, frequently causing their corn to reach aflatoxin levels far above 20 ppb. As a result, corn wet mills cannot purchase local corn as their raw materials.

Wet millers also prefer imported dent corn over locally produced flint corn due to its higher starch content. The wet mills industry produces corn starch, high fructose corn syrup, glucose syrup, and maltodextrin. Approximately 80–90 percent of the corn starch is used as the main raw material for corn vermicelli production, while most of the balance is used as a whitener by the paper industry. Prospects for wet mill expansion remains bright as Indonesia still imports 55 percent of total demand for starch, providing ample opportunity for the local corn milling industry to grow.

Corn for food use is not only consumed as vermicelli but also as a staple food, especially in the Eastern part of Indonesia. However, with rice generally becoming more accessible, corn consumption as a staple food continues to decline. The MOA has reported that from 2020 to 2024, corn for food consumption is projected to decrease by 4.56 percent per year.

Based on the abovementioned factors, 2024/25 and 2025/26 corn consumption for feed is expected to increase to 9.3 MMT and 9.4 MMT respectively due to increasing poultry feed production. Corn consumption for food in 2024/25 and 2025/26 is forecast to increase to 5.1 MMT and 5.3 MMT, respectively, due to wet mill expansion and increasing demand for corn starch.

Trade

To ensure that no corn for feed enters the country unless otherwise authorized, the GOI differentiates the HS Codes for corn for feed and corn for human consumption.

Table 4. Corn Import Duty

HS Code	Description	Import Duty (In Percent)	Preferential Tariff (In Percent)
1005 9091	Corn, other, fit for human consumption	5	- IECEPA: 0 (2025, 2026)
1005 9099	Corn, other, other	5	- IECEPA: 0 (2025, 2026)

Source: Indonesia National Single Window.

Only BULOG is authorized to import corn for feed to distribute to smallholder poultry farmers. The private sector can import corn as a raw material for industrial purposes. During the inter-

ministerial meeting on Commodity Balance on December 9, 2024, the GOI did not authorize BULOG to import corn for feed as locally produced corn is estimated to increase and is expected to be sufficient to meet the demand from feed mills and small holder farmers. In addition, the GOI reduced the allocation for food-grade corn imports for the private sector by almost 50 percent to only 900,000 MT. It is likely that Indonesia's wet milling industry and the two ethanol plants will request additional corn import allocations to meet food safety requirements and to gain higher starch content that cannot be met by local corn, despite the GOI's strong urging for them to use more local corn. Just recently, three private companies requested additional corn import allocation to no avail.

Therefore, based on the Commodity Balance results and the GOI not granting an additional import allocation to date, Post estimates 2024/25 corn imports will decrease by 43.8 percent to 1.0 MMT compared to 1.78 MMT imported in 2023/24. Assuming the GOI will partially respond to increasing demand from industry, Post forecasts 2025/26 corn imports will increase by 10 percent to 1.1 MMT. During the period of October to December 2024, corn imports originated from Argentina (75.9 percent), Brazil (23.8 percent), and the United States (0.1 percent). In March 2025, approximately 75,000 MT of U.S. corn arrived in Indonesia. Price competitiveness is expected to provide more opportunity for wet mills to source corn from the United States.

In addition to using more wheat, feed mills also increased imports of distillers dried grains with soluble (DDGS), corn gluten meal (CGM), and canola meal to meet the demand for energy source in feed formulations while also importing meat and bone meal (MBM) as a protein source.

Table 5. Imports and Import Duty of Other Feed Ingredients

HS Code	Description	Import Duty (In Percent)	Imports (In MT)			
			2023	2024	Jan 24	Jan 25
230110	MBM	0	498,197	514,797	36,533	46,418
230310	CGM	5	234,412	281,024	29,198	24,927
230330	DDGS	5	799,170	1,013,093	81,735	76,807
230649	Canola Meal	5	98,532	24,588	5,133	1,180

Source: Indonesia National Single Window, Trade Data Monitor.

During the period of January to December 2023, feed mills imported most of their CGM from the United States (54 percent) and China (45.9 percent), while importing DDGS mostly from the United States (92.6 percent) and Brazil (5.9 percent). During the same period, Indonesia also imported all of its canola meal from India (100 percent) and imported MBM mostly from the United States (53.5 percent), New Zealand (16.3 percent), and Canada (11.3 percent). Considering the forecast increase in feed production and insufficient supplies of corn from local production, imports of MBM, CGM, DDGS, and canola meal in 2024/25 are forecast to continue growing.

Indonesia exports minimal volumes of corn. As increased corn prices indicated higher absorption of corn domestically in 2023/24, Indonesian exports of corn decline by 77 percent from 246,541 MT in 2022/23 to 55,833 MT in 2023/24. Indonesian corn exports in 2023/24 went to the Philippines (97.9 percent) and Singapore (1.1 percent). Exports are forecast to slightly increase to 60,000 MT as local production of corn is forecast to increase.

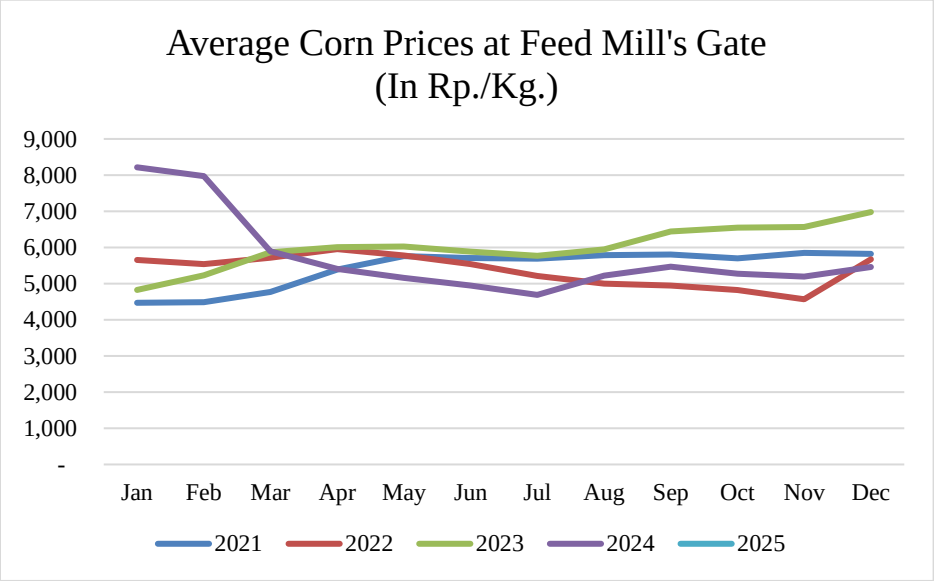
Stocks

In line with estimated increases of production, ending stocks in 2024/25 and 2025/26 are estimated to increase to 1.587 MMT and 1.977 MMT respectively.

Prices

Currently, small and sporadic harvests are ongoing. Corn prices at the farmer's level are declining as the main harvest progresses. Corn prices at the farmer's level in Central Java in mid-March 2025 ranged from IDR 5,100/kg ($308/MT) to IDR 5,200/kg ($314/MT), declining from IDR 5,300/kg ($320/MT) to IDR 5,400/kg ($326/MT) in December 2024. Nevertheless, the average corn prices at the feed mill's level are still at the high level of 5,650 IDR/kg ($341/MT) compared to 5,455 IDR ($329/MT) in December 2024.

Chart 10. Average Corn Prices at Feed Mill's Gate



Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

On February 5, 2025, the National Food Agency (NFA) issued Regulation No. 18/2025 on Government Purchasing Price for Corn at Farmer's Gate. The regulation stated that in order to strengthen the government's corn reserves and support food self-sufficiency, it is deemed necessary for the GOI to purchase locally produced corn at price levels that can protect farmers' incomes. The government purchasing price for corn at the farm gate is current set at 5,500 IDR/kg ($332/MT). Despite declining, corn prices at the feed mill gate are still above the government's purchasing price. The price of feed ingredients constitutes 80-85 percent of compound feed production costs. Referring to the regulation, to strengthen the Government Corn

Reserve (CJP) stock, GOI also authorized BULOG to procure a total of 1 MMT of dry corn kernels in 2025. The GOI also authorized BULOG to distribute a total of 250,000 MT of the corn to poultry farmers under the Feed Supply and Price Stabilization program.

RICE, MILLED

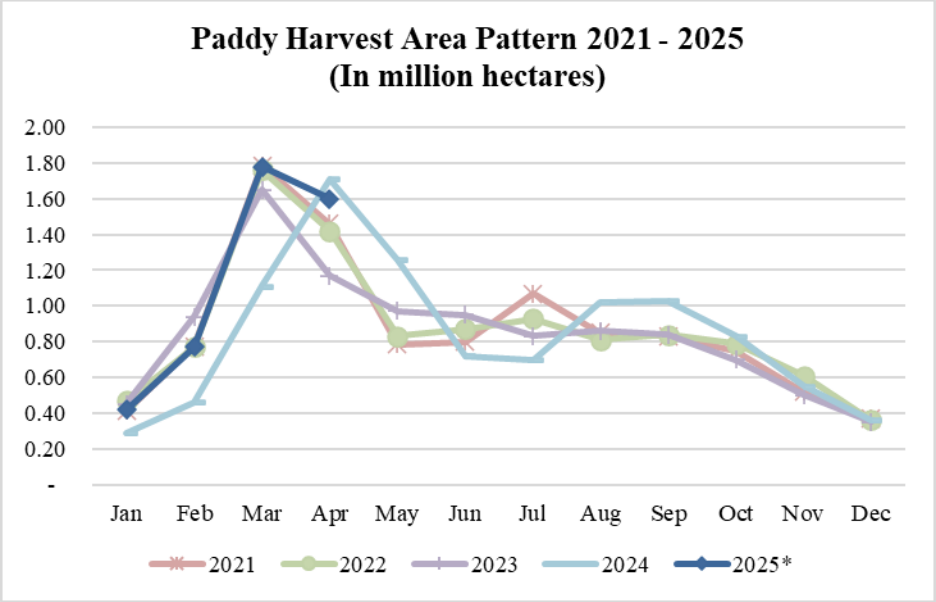
Production

The tropical climate of Indonesia is favorable for growing multiple crops in the same plot of land within the same year. Cropping systems are diverse, including different ecosystems (upland and lowland), and sources of water (rain-fed and irrigated). Approximately 85 percent of rice production comes from irrigated paddy fields. Typically, irrigated farms are planted with paddy during the first and second crop cycles (October – February and March – June) and followed by paddy or secondary crops such as corn, mung bean, soybean, peanut, or sweet potato during the third crop cycle (July – October). Rice production from the first crop cycle makes up 50-55 percent of total national rice production, while the second and third crop cycle make up 30-35 percent and 15-20 percent respectively.

Farmers in Imogiri, Yogyakarta harvesting their first crop cycle of paddy, February 2025

The passing of last year's El Nino into a weak La Nina brought rainfall that is now expected to last into April 2025, in early March 2025, BPS estimated that paddy harvested area during the period of January to April 2025 will reach a total of 1.05 million hectares, an increase of 16.7 percent compared to the total harvested area of 0.9 million hectares during the same period of January to April 2024. In line with increased harvested area, paddy production during the period of January to April 2025 is also estimated to have increased by 18.4 percent to 8.04 MMT compared to 6.79 MMT during the same period of January to April 2024.

Chart 11. Paddy Harvested Area, 2021-2025 (in millions of hectares)



Source: BPS, March 3, 2025.

Recent field observations confirmed that the majority of farmers on low-land irrigated areas in Java (who account for 55.6 percent of national paddy production) have started planting their second crop cycle of paddy, while farmers on upland rainfed areas are still harvesting their first crop cycle of paddy or are preparing the land for their second crop cycle. These observations indicate that the first crop cycle generally started on time (i.e., between late October and early November 2024). Due to varying rainfall arrival times, farmers could not start to plant paddy at the same time. Therefore, BPS confirmed that the first main harvest started in early March 2025 and will last until April 2025. Post noted no significant pest or disease pressures.

Fields of early-stage, second crop paddy in West Java and farmers sun drying paddy in Bantul, Yogyakarta in late February 2025.

To support farmers, in 2023/24 the MOA allocated a total of 9.5 MMT of subsidized fertilizer. However, the actual contract with the fertilizer producer was only for 7.54 MMT, disaggregated into organic fertilizer at 500,000 MT, NPK at 4.4 MMT, and Urea at 4.6 MMT. Spurred by the new President's self-sufficiency goals, on November 19, 2024, the MOA issued Decree No. 644/2024 on Determination of Allocation and Maximum Retail Prices of Subsidized Fertilizer for 2025 Agricultural Sector. The 2025 subsidized fertilizer allocation is the same as in 2024. Subsidized fertilizers in the agricultural sector are designated to food crop farmers (i.e., rice, corn, and soybeans), horticultural farmers (i.e., chili, shallots, and garlic), or estate crops farmers (i.e., sugar cane, cocoa, and coffee) with a maximum cultivated land area of two hectares.

Table 6. Allocation and Maximum Retail Prices of Subsidized Fertilizers.

Type of Fertilizers	2024		2025	
	Volume (MT or Liter)	Price (IDR/Kg. or IDR/Liter)	Volume (MT or Liter)	Price (IDR/Kg. or IDR/Liter)
Urea	4,634,626	2,250	4,634,106	2,250
NPK	4,278,504	2,300	4,268,096	2,300
Specific NPK	136,870	3,300		
Granulated organic	500,000	800	500,000	800
NPK for cocoa	-	-	147,798	3,300

Source: MOA Decree No. 644/2024, MOA Decree No. 249/2024.

To ensure that the subsidized fertilizer arrives in time for cultivation, the GOI also revised the regulation on fertilizer by issuing Presidential Regulation No. 6/2025 on Subsidized Fertilizer Management. Instead of going through several distribution lines from producers to distributors to kiosks, producers now will drop the fertilizers directly to farmer groups to be distributed to farmers who registered themselves to be eligible to receive the subsidized fertilizer.

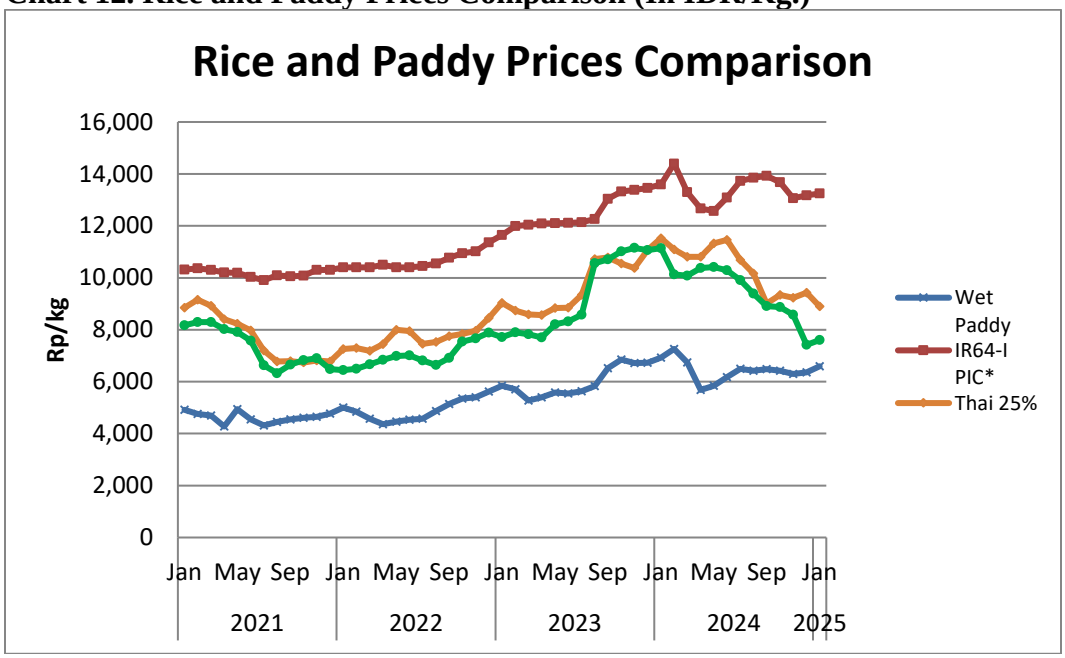
Considering the aforementioned factors, Post estimates 2024/25 harvested area at 11.4 million hectares, up 3.6 percent compared to 11.0 million hectares in 2023/24. In line with the increase in harvested area, 2024/25 paddy production is also estimated to increase by 3.3 percent to 53.701 MMT compared to 52.0 MMT produced in 2023/24. Assuming normal weather, 2025/26 harvested area is forecast to contract by 1.8 percent to 11.2 million hectares and paddy production will decline by 1.5 percent to 52.913 MMT.

Consumption

To continue stabilizing rice prices, for 2024/25, the GOI authorized BULOG to distribute rice under the Stabilization of Food Supply and Prices program (*SPHP, Stabilisasi Pasokan dan Harga Pangan*) at maximum retail prices ranging from 12,500 IDR/kg ($793/MT) to 15,800/kg ($953/MT) based on the location. Rice for the SPHP is distributed in 5 kg-bags. The distribution of rice under the SPHP program is mainly focused in eastern and outermost Indonesia. A total of

1.5 MMT of rice is targeted to be distributed under SPHP program in 2024/25, higher than 2023/24 target of 1.4 MMT. During the period of January to March 2025, BULOG distributed a total of 102,956 MT of rice under SPHP program, while in 2023/24 BULOG distributed a total of 1.38 MMT of rice under the program.

Chart 12. Rice and Paddy Prices Comparison (In IDR/Kg.)



Source: BPS, FAO, Cipinang rice wholesale market, processed by FAS.

Additionally, the GOI has authorized BULOG to continue the distribution of rice under the rice aid program for six months in 2024/25. The National Food Agency overseeing the rice aid program stated that a total of 160,000 MT of rice is required to be distributed to a total of 16 million beneficiaries for one month. Each beneficiary will receive 10 kilograms of rice. Therefore, for six months of rice aid, BULOG will need to distribute 960,000 MT of rice. Total target beneficiaries are lower than 22 million beneficiaries in 2023/24. In 2024/25 BULOG distributed a total of 1.97 MMT of rice under rice aid program.

Therefore, Post estimates 2024/25 rice consumption at 35.5 MMT, a decrease of 19.3 percent compared to 36.2 MMT consumed in 2023/24. Assuming continuous SPHP and rice aid allocations, as well as declining trends in Indonesian rice consumption due to some diet diversification to flour-based food, Post forecasts 2025/26 rice consumption will further decline to 35.3 MMT in 2025/26.

Trade

To strengthen national food security and stabilize prices, the Ministry of Finance has allocation a total funding of 16.6 trillion IDR ($1 billion) for BULOG operation. The funding is in line with the appointment of BULOG as the Government Investment Operator (OIP), as stated in the Letter of the Minister of Finance number S-38/2025. Using the funding, the GOI instructed BULOG to procure a total 3.5 MMT of milled rice equivalent for 2024/25, an increase of 200

percent from its 1.0 MMT procurement target in 2023/24. Domestic procurement should be carried out in 26 areas and 8 rice production centers. In 2023/24, BULOG managed to domestically procure a total of 1.266 MMT for the government's rice reserves as well as for rice distribution under the SPHP program. With the added import realization of 3.9 MMT from 2023/24 import allocation and 2022/23 carryover, BULOG stocks by the end of 2023/24 stood at 2.1 MMT. The GOI requires BULOG to maintain a minimum year-end stock level of 1.5-2 MMT.

BULOG can only buy paddy and rice from farmers at prices below or at the level of the government purchasing price (*HPP, Harga Pembelian Pemerintah*). However, BULOG has always found difficulties to meet its domestic procurement target as whenever the GOI set a new HPP for BULOG to procure rice, prices of paddy and rice at the farm gate and the rice mill gate would move above the new set price due to tight competition with rice mills. To support the achievement of the 3 MMT of milled rice equivalent procurement target, the GOI adjusted the degree of rice milling from 100 percent to 95 percent. The decision is expected to make it easier for small rice mills to meet the requirements to sell rice to BULOG. As of mid-March 2025, BULOG has domestically procured a total of 400,931.97 MT of rice.

Table 7. Government Purchasing Price for Paddy and Rice (In IDR./Kg.)

		NFA Reg. 2024			NFA Reg. 2025		
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		IDR. 6,000	-	-	IDR. 6,500	-	-
Price at mill's level			IDR. 7,300	-	-	-	-
Price at BULOG warehouse		-	IDR. 7,400	IDR. 11,000	-	-	IDR. 12,000

Source: Presidential regulation no. 5/2015, NFA regulation no. 4&5/2024, NFA regulation no. 14/2025.

Based on recent BPS reports of potentially higher rice production in 2024/25 and BULOG's 2023/24 ending stocks, the interministerial meeting on the Commodity Balance for rice resulted in not authorizing BULOG to import in 2024/25. On the other hand, considering demand from the private sector, GOI provided a total of 443,905 MMT of rice for further processing. Rice for further processing is intended to fulfill demand from industry as well as hotels, restaurants, and cafes (specialty rice which includes broken rice, basmati rice, fragrant rice, and rice for diabetic purposes). Post forecasts that imports of basmati rice will continue to increase as more middle eastern restaurants open. In 2023/24, Indonesia imported most of its rice from Thailand (53.3 percent), Pakistan (29.4 percent), Myanmar (9.4 percent), and Vietnam (7.3 percent).

Table 8. Import Duty on Rice by HS Coke (in IDR/Kg)

HS Code	Description	Import Duty (In Rp./Kg.)
1006 10	Rice in the husk	450
1006 20	Husked (brown) rice	450
1006 30	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed :	450
1006 40	Broken rice	450

Source: Indonesia National Single Window.

Based on the abovementioned factors, 2024/25 rice imports are estimated at 700 TMT, a decrease of 84.8 percent compared to 4.6 MMT imported in 2024/25, which will consist mainly rice for further processing and BULOG's carryover from 2023/24 import allocation. In line with forecast decrease of rice production, imports in 2025/26 are forecast to slightly increase to 800 TMT.

Stocks

In line with lower imports, 2024/25 rice ending stocks are estimated to decrease by 11.3 percent to 5.47 MMT of milled rice equivalent compared to 6.17 MMT of milled rice equivalent in 2023/24. Rice ending stocks in 2025/26 are forecast to further decrease by 16.5 percent to 4.57 MMT of milled rice equivalent on forecast lower rice production. Approximately 68.0 percent of stocks are with households, 10.0 percent with rice mills, 10.6 percent with traders, and the rest are in BULOG warehousing.

Policy

Despite continuous GOI assistance to stabilize medium quality rice prices by distributing rice under the SPHP program carried out by BULOG, as the first main harvest is subsiding, rice prices at wholesale markets in March 2025 reached 13,447 IDR/kg ($811/MT), an increase of 3 percent compared to 13,059 IDR/kg ($787/MT) in November 2024. In line with the higher prices at wholesale markets, prices of medium quality rice at retail markets in March 2025 are also recorded at 15,350 IDR/kg ($926/MT), an increase of 8.2 percent from 14,742 IDR/kg ($889/MT) in November 2024. Prices of premium quality rice at retail markets in March 2025 also increased by 1.3 percent to 16,700 IDR/kg ($1,008/MT) compared to 16,480 IDR/kg ($994/MT) in November 2024. The increasing prices of medium and premium quality rice are above the maximum retail prices for rice set by the Head of the NFA through Regulation No. 14/2025 which came into effect on January 24, 2025.

Table 9. Maximum Retail Prices of Rice, 2023 - 2025 (In Rp. / Kg.)

Area	2023			2024 = 2025	
	Medium Rice	Premium Rice		Medium Rice	Premium Rice
			Temp*		
Java, Lampung, and South Sumatera	10,900	13,900	14,900	12,500	14,900
Aceh, North Sumatera. West Sumatera, Riau, Riau Islands, Jambi, and Bangka Belitung Island	11,500	14,400	15,400	13,100	15,400
Bali and West Nusa Tenggara	10,900	13,900	14,900	12,500	14,900
East Nusa Tenggara	11,500	14,400	15,400	13,100	15,400
Sulawesi	10,900	13,900	14,900	12,500	14,900
Kalimantan	11,500	14,400	15,400	13,100	15,400
Maluku	11,800	14,800	15,800	13,500	15,800
Papua	11,800	14,800	15,800	13,500	15,800

Source: Regulation of National Food Agency Number 6&7/2023, 14/2025
Note: *temporary for the period of March 10-23, 2024, referring to the Letter of Head of the National Food Agency No. 102/TS.02.02/K/3/2024

SECTION II. PSD TABLES

Table 10. PSD: WHEAT

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1015	1015	2139	2139	0	2319
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	13015	13015	12000	12250	0	12600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	13015	13015	12000	12250	0	12600
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	484	484	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	14030	14030	14139	14389	0	14919
MY Exports (1000 MT)	391	391	370	370	0	400
TY Exports (1000 MT)	391	391	370	370	0	400
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2300	2300	2100	2100	0	2200
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	9200	9200	9600	9600	0	9800
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	11500	11500	11700	11700	0	12000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2139	2139	2069	2319	0	2519
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	14030	14030	14139	14389	0	14919
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

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

Table 11. PSD: CORN

Corn	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3700	3700	3600	3500	0	3600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1021	1021	1345	1345	0	1587
Production (1000 MT)	12700	12700	12800	13700	0	14050
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1780	1780	1100	1000	0	1100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1780	1780	1100	1000	0	1100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	4	0	75	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	15501	15501	15245	16045	0	16737
MY Exports (1000 MT)	56	56	2	58	0	60
TY Exports (1000 MT)	56	56	2	58	0	60
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	9200	9200	9300	9300	0	9400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4900	4900	5000	5100	0	5300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	14100	14100	14300	14400	0	14700
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1345	1345	943	1587	0	1977
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	15501	15501	15245	16045	0	16737
Yield (MT/HA)	3.4324	3.4324	3.5556	3.9143	0	3.9028
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

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

Table 12. PSD: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	11000	11000	11200	11400	0	11200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4700	4700	6170	6170	0	5470
Milled Production (1000 MT)	33020	33020	34000	34100	0	33600
Rough Production (1000 MT)	52000	52000	53543	53701	0	52913
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6350	6350	6350	6350	0	6350
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4650	4650	800	700	0	800
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4650	4650	800	700	0	800
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	42370	42370	40970	40970	0	39870
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	36200	36200	36600	35500	0	35300
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	6170	6170	4370	5470	0	4570
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	42370	42370	40970	40970	0	39870
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.7273	4.7273	4.7806	4.7106	0	4.7244

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

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

Table 13. Exchange Rate

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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	14,853	15,232	15,596	15,668	15,619
2023	14,992	15,240	15,418	14,661	15,003	15,000	15,026	15,237	15,487	15,897	15,587	15,439
2024	15,803	15,630	15,624	16,276	16,251	16,394	16,199	15,473	15,144	15,732	15,942	15,892
2025	16,312	16,575	16,575									

Source: Bank of Indonesia

Note: Exchange rate is IDR 16,575/USD 1, as of March 3, 2025

Attachments:

No Attachments