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# Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

**Country:** Indonesia

**Post:** Jakarta

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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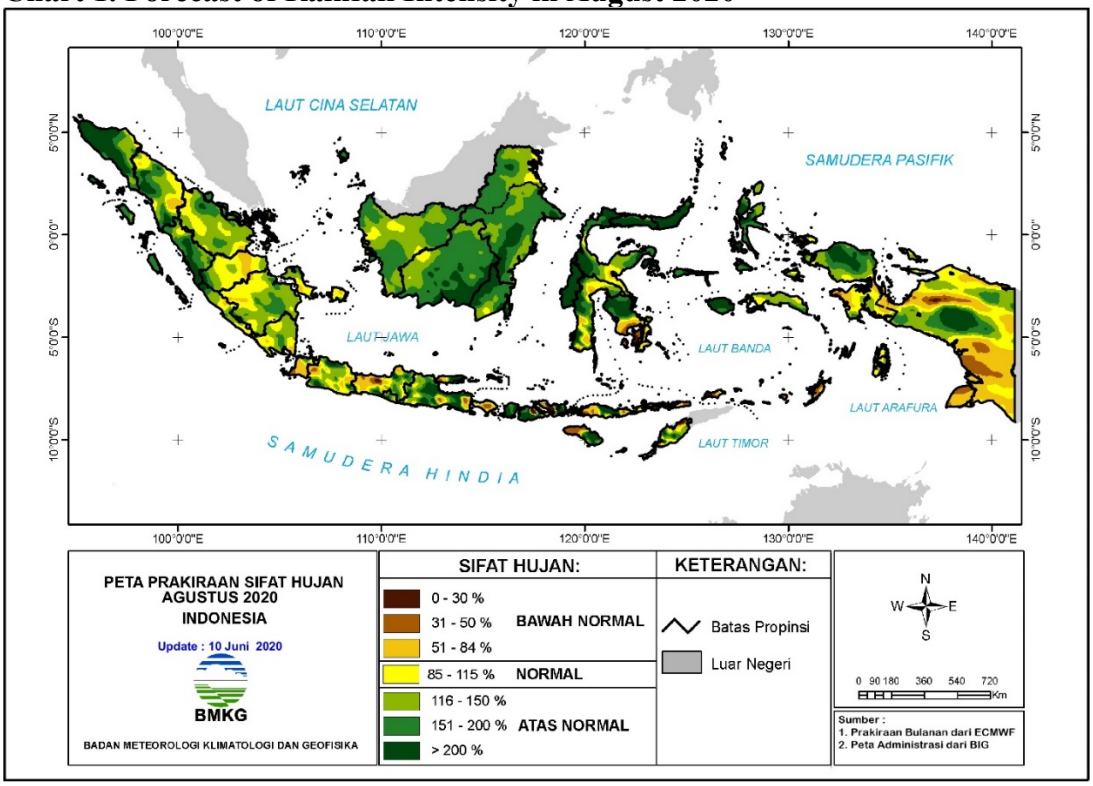
**Report Highlights:**

Indonesia's wheat imports are forecast to decline to 10.6 million tons due to lower food consumption as a result of Covid-19 restrictions and less feed demand due to lower broiler meat production and increasing domestic corn production. Rice imports are revised downward on lower demand for specialty rice, particularly varieties used for production of rice flour and noodles.

## SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

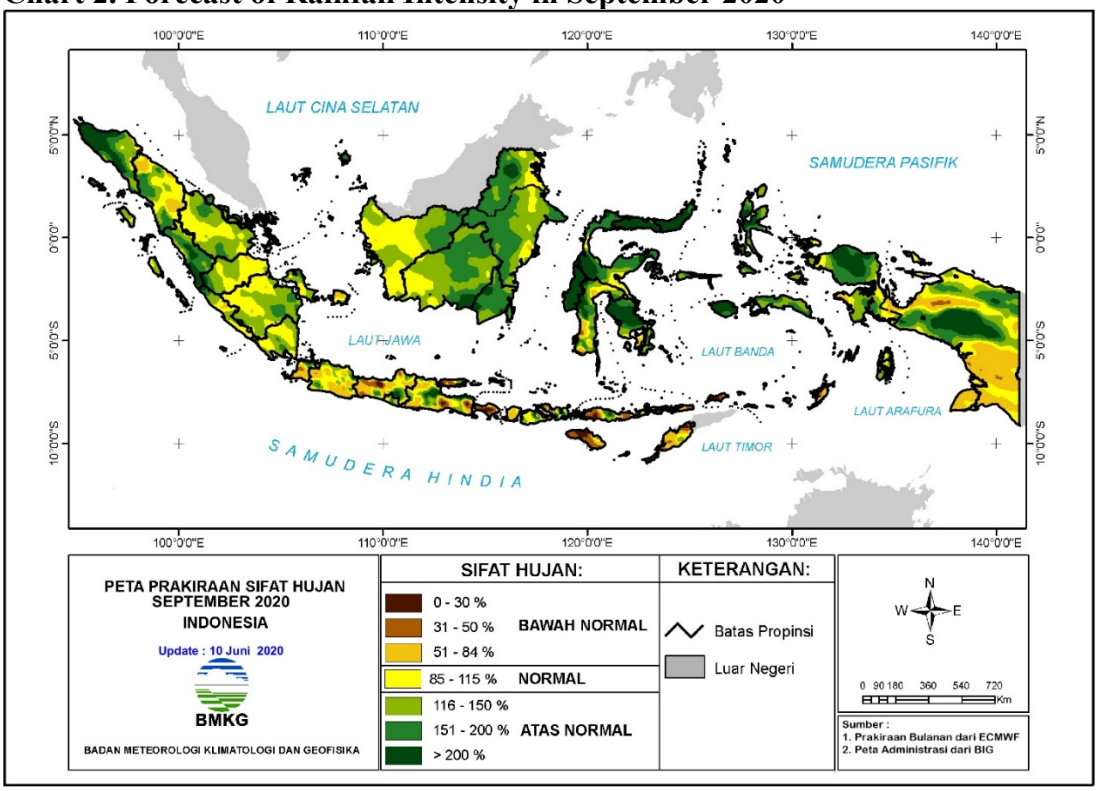
In May 2020, the Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*BMKG*, *Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*) advised the development of the dry season shows that as much as 35% of the Season Zone (ZOM) has entered the dry season, including: most areas of East and West Nusa Tenggara, parts of southern East Java, parts of northern and eastern Central Java, and parts of West Java. The dry season in 2020 is generally predicted to be wetter than the dry season in 2019, however, BMKG has forecast that 30% of Indonesian area will experience a drier than normal dry season. The peak of the dry season in most regions is predicted to occur in August 2020. For many parts of Indonesia the dry season normally runs from April through October.

**Chart 1. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in August 2020**




Source: BMKG

**Chart 2. Forecast of Rainfall Intensity in September 2020**




Source: BMKG

As of early July, major reservoirs in Java have managed to maintain normal levels of water elevation. The water volume is expected to be able to supply water for paddy fields close to the reservoirs.

**Table 1. Water Elevation at West Java Water Reservoirs, July 6, 2020**

| 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 | 105.95 | n/a | Normal |
| 2 | Cirata | 668.12 | 210.61 | 201.23 | 218.33 | n/a | Normal |
| 3 | Saguling | 530.75 | 633.08 | 159.48 | 641.58 | n/a | Normal |

Source: Indonesian Min. of Public Works, (July 6, 2020), processed by FAS/Jakarta.

*Covid-19 and Macroeconomic Situation*

On March 2, 2020, Indonesia confirmed its first case of Covid-19. Since then, the virus has spread and been confirmed in all 34 provinces, with Java island representing the highest number of cases. As of July 13, Indonesia had confirmed 76,981 cases and reported 3,656 deaths related to the virus.
On March 31, 2020, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) issued a regulation implementing Large-Scale Social Distancing (locally known as PSBB) to mitigate the spread of Covid-19. Cities implementing PSBB include Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Bogor, and Makassar. The restrictions include the temporary closure of schools and offices, restricted religious activities, limited access to public spaces,

closure of social and cultural sites, and transportation restrictions. Businesses that provide "essential services", including retail food stores, were exempted from mandatory closure. In early June, Indonesia began a phased transition to a "New Normal" status by opening up parts of the economy that had previously closed. Currently many business activities are allowed to operate under new health protocols, including capacity restrictions. In the weeks following the phased opening the number of new cases has continued to climb, reaching a daily record of 1,681 new cases on July 12.

In June 2020, the International Monetary Fund revised its economic growth forecast for Indonesia to reflect a significant economic contraction as a result of Covid-19. The revised forecast projects negative GDP growth of 0.3 percent in 2020, compared to estimates issued as recently as February by the Bank of Indonesia indication 5 to 5.1 percent growth. The IMF also suggested the recovery will extend to 2021, estimating growth next year at 6.1 percent compared to earlier estimates of 8.2 percent. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) has implemented several rounds of stimulus packages to consumers and businesses and concedes that under an optimistic assessment the economy may only reach one percent growth in 2020. The rupiah, which has fluctuated between Rp. 14,501/$1 to Rp. 16,336/$1 since March has added increased pressure on many businesses that rely on imported feed and ingredients. Additionally, local demand in key sectors such as hotels and restaurants (especially those linked to tourist destinations) have seen dramatic declines in revenues.

**Wheat**

Wheat imports for 2019/20 are expected to decline to 10.6 million tons, reflecting lower wheat flour consumption as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. In line with an increased supply of domestic corn and overall lower feed consumption, wheat for feed use is expected to decline to 1.8 million tons in 2019/20 and remain stable in 2020/21. Imports are expected to rebound to 10.8 million tons in 2020/21 as sectors impacted by social distancing measures begin to reopen.

**Corn**

Corn production in 2019/20 is expected to increase to 12.0 million tons due to yield recovery from Fall Army Worm (FAW). Corn consumption for feed use in 2019/20 is estimated to decline by 4.4 percent due to Covid-19 related feed production decline. Corn imports for 2019/20 are estimated to decline to 900,000 tons, all for industrial use.

**Rice**

Harvested area for 2019/20 is revised downward to 11.2 million hectares due to delayed plantings in some regions pushing the third crop cycle harvests to 2020/21. Rice production for 2019/20 is expected to increase to 34 million tons on higher yields. Imports are forecast downward for 2019/20 and 2020/21 as imported broken rice used for production of rice flour and noodles loses market share to corn-based competitors.

## WHEAT

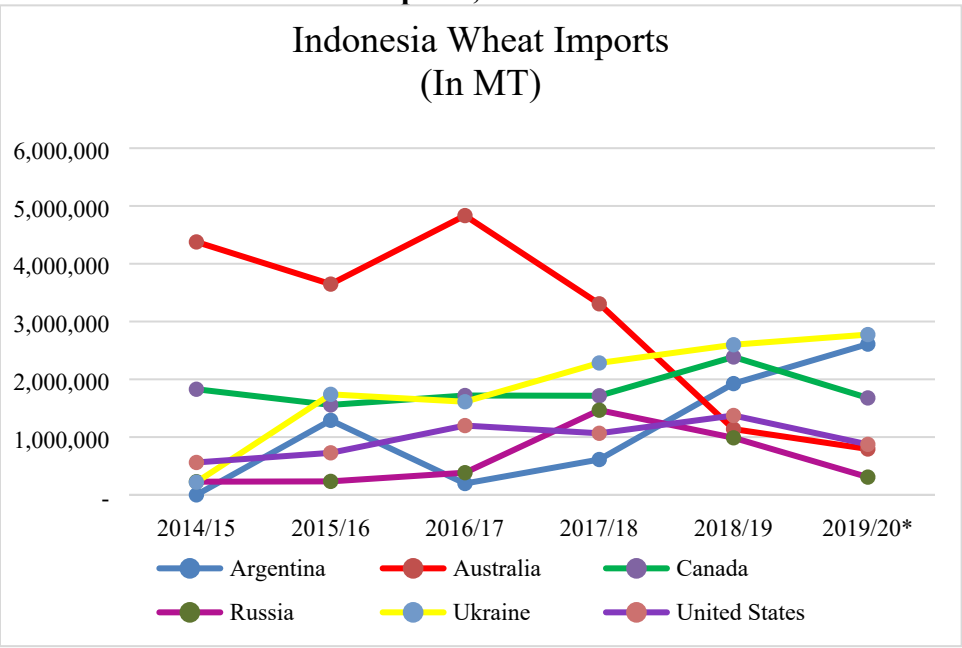
### Trade

The implementation of social distancing measures in late March and April 2020 have adversely impacted restaurants, hotels and the food service sector across Indonesia. Although food retail sales experienced an increase and many bakery-style outlets were permitted to remain open, the disruption to the economy has slowed overall consumption, including wheat flour. The running capacity of wheat mills is estimated to have declined to 60 - 70 percent compared to 80 percent in 2018/19. Many mills, which also import wheat for sale to the feed milling industry, have also faced challenges as higher domestic corn production combined with a weaker rupiah has lowered domestic corm prices relative to imported wheat used for feed. Additionally, weaker feed demand from the poultry industry has further cut into demand for wheat as a feed ration component. Nearly all wheat imported for feed use originates from the Black Sea region.

During the period of July 2019 to April 2020, Ukraine and Argentina dominated the market with 30 and 28 percent market share, respectively. U.S. market share reached 9 percent during the same period, following Canada with 18 percent. Although Australia is expected to see a significant increase in wheat production in 2020/21 (due to both increased planted area and yields) Indonesia's wheat flour industry has noted that unless prices for Australian wheat reach lower than $25/ton above Black Sea wheat, current buying preferences are unlikely to change.

Considering the abovementioned factors, 2019/20 wheat imports are estimated to decrease to 10.6 million tons from the previous estimate of 10.8 million tons. Wheat imports are forecast to reach 10.8 million tons in 2020/21, as a result of economic recovery and in line with population growth.

**Chart 3. Indonesia Wheat Imports, 2014-2020**




Source: Trade Data Monitor, July 2020.

Domestic flour has continued to dominate the market throughout 2019/20, with a 99.9 percent market share. Nonetheless, wheat flour imports during the period of July 2019 to April 2020 increased by 18 percent to 59, 000 tons of wheat equivalent compared to the same period of 2018/19. Turkey remains the major supplier of wheat flour to Indonesia with 50 percent market share, followed by Ukraine with 33 percent market share. Although small in volume, wheat flour and wheat product exports have increased. During the period of July 2019 to April 2020, wheat flour and wheat products exports reached 77,000 tons and 212,000 tons of wheat equivalent compared to 44,000 tons and 187,000 tons of wheat equivalent during the same period 2018/19. Most of the wheat products were exported to Malaysia (29 percent), the Philippines (7 percent), and Australia (6 percent).

**Consumption**

The industry association APTINDO (A*sosiasi Produsen Tepung Terigu Indonesia*) reported that wheat flour consumption for the first semester of 2020 declined by 1.5 percent to 4.134 million tons of wheat equivalent compared to the same period of 2019. The decline of wheat-based food comes from closures of small and medium food sellers, restaurants, hotels, malls and tourist destinations. Based on the "COVID-19 Impact on Social Demographic Survey" conducted by BPS, social distancing measures have decreased hotel occupancy rate by 41 percent and tourist visits by 45 percent during the period of January to April 2020 compared to the same period of 2019. Business closure, higher unemployment and social distancing measures have changed household purchasing patterns. Online shopping increased by 42 percent in April 2020 as more consumers prepared meals at home. The trend led to a 51 percent increase in consumer spending on food ingredients and ready-to-eat and quick prepared foods including retail packaged wheat flour and instant noodles. Instant noodles sales are also likely to increase as a result of the weakening economy as consumer turn to cheaper alternatives to staples foods.

Although retail sales have increased, they have not done so in an amount significant enough to offset declining consumption in other sectors. Accordingly, Post revises wheat consumption for food in 2019/20 to 8.5 million tons. The availability of domestic corn production, weaker exchange rates and lower feed production have negatively impacted wheat for feed use. Post revises wheat consumption for feed in 2019/20 to 1.8 million tons. Post maintains the current estimate for 2020/21 food consumption at 8.7 million tons as Indonesia's economy has begun to reopen and positive growth is still forecast for 2021. Post revises 2020/21 wheat for feed consumption to 1.8 million tons, in line with our forecast for increased domestic corn production.

## CORN

**Production**

Farmers are having some success in managing Fall Army Worm (FAW) infestations by applying insecticides containing *spinoteram*, *emamektin benzoate*, or *cyantraniliprol* as active ingredients. At the end of April, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) reported the total area infected by FAW had declined to 9,661 hectares compared to the first crop cycle of 16,000 hectares. Recovered areas previously experiencing harvest failure due to FAW have contributed to a slight increase in yields from 3.13 to 3.16 tons per hectare for 2019/20.

Higher corn production is also indicated by lower selling prices for corn with 15 percent moisture content at the mills level. Prices have fallen below corn reference prices set by the Ministry of Trade (MOT) through regulation number 7/2020 on Buying Reference Prices at Farmer's Level and Selling Reference Prices at Customer Level (see ID2020-0006).

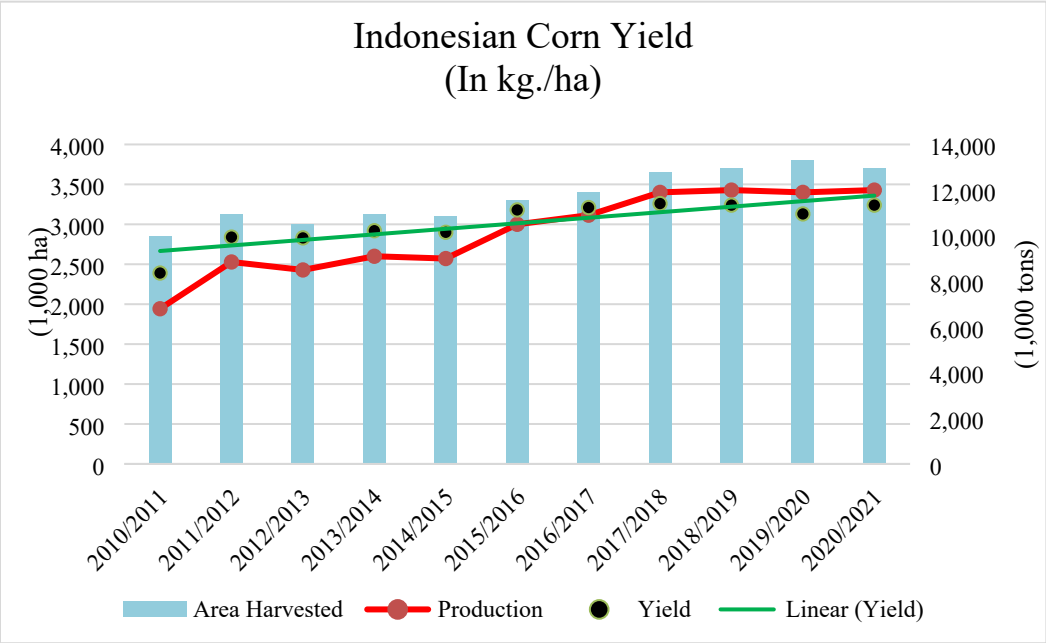
**Table 2. Historical Domestic Corn Prices at Feed Mills Gate (Rp./Kg)**

| **North Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** |
| **2018** | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,600 | 4,800 | 5,400 | 5,600 | 5,600 |
| **2019** | 5,400 | 5,300 | 4,900 | 4,800 | 4,500 | 4,200 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,250 | 4,300 | 4,350 | 4,400 |
| **2020** | 4,300 | 4,650 | 4,000 | 4,400 | 4,100 | 4,000 | | | | | | |
| **Jakarta,Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** |
| **2018** | 4,100 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,900 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 5,200 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 6,000 |
| **2019** | 6,000 | 5,000 | 4,800 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,500 | 4,650 | 4,600 | 5,100 |
| **2020** | 5,200 | 5,000 | 4,700 | 4,300 | 4,000 | 3,900 | | | | | | |
| **East Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Year** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** | **Apr** | **May** | **Jun** | **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct** | **Nov** | **Dec** |
| **2018** | 3,850 | 3,700 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,800 | 5,500 | 5,800 | 6,000 |
| **2019** | 5,700 | 5,600 | 4,800 | 4,600 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,000 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,100 |
| **2020** | 4,700 | 4,500 | 4300 - 4500 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,800 | | | | | | |

Source: U.S. Soybean Export Council, July 2020.

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). A prolonged dry season that lasted through December 2019 delayed the first 2019/20 crop cycle planting to January 2020. Second crop harvest is still going on in Java and Sumatera.

**Chart 4. Indonesia Corn Yield**




Source: USDA PSD Online.

Notably, Indonesia corn production has almost doubled since 2010 while only increasing area by approximately 30 percent. Higher demand from integrated feed mills, government regulations on minimum retail prices of corn at farmers' and feed mill's levels, and better margins compared to other secondary crops have helped to increase area, while supports for fertilizer and seeds, higher yielding hybrid corn varieties and the introduction of better pest and disease management have improved overall yields. Approximately 60 – 65 percent of corn area is grown with high yielding variety seeds in 2019/20.

Based on the abovementioned factors, 2019/20 corn production is estimated to increase to 12 million tons compared to the previous estimate of 11.9 million tons. As more farmers are able to utilize best practices for managing FAW yields are expected to increase, elevating production to 12.05 million tons in 2020/21.

**Consumption**

The onset of PSBB restrictions resulted in a significant decline of broiler meat demand from hotel and restaurants depressed farm gate prices of live birds in April 2020.

**Table 3. Farm Gate Prices of Broiler (1.1-1.2 kg), Rp/live weight.**

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2018** | 21,500 | 19,500 | 17,500 | 19,500 | 21,000 | 22,000 | 24,500 | 20,500 | 16,500 | 18,500 | 22,500 | 20,500 | **20,330** |
| **2019** | 18,500 | 18,000 | 16,000 | 18,000 | 15,500 | 19,000 | 16,500 | 17,500 | 18,500 | 18,500 | 19,500 | 19,500 | **17,917** |
| **2020** | 17,500 | 19,500 | 19,000 | 12,300 | 18,000 | 22,500 | | | | | | | |

Source: US Soybean Export Council, July 2020.

To balance supply and demand farmers initiated a massive culling of day-old chicks and the GOI launched a program to encourage poultry integrators with slaughtering house and cold storage facilities to absorb small farmers' broiler production to stabilize prices. The MOA-led policy ultimately reduced the day old chick population by approximately 22 million in March and April. Combined with a significant decline in broiler meat demand during the same period, the situation has adversely impacted overall feed production. Industry has reported an expected decline in feed production in 2020 in the range of 5 – 6 percent. Notwithstanding abundant supply of corn from domestic production, MOA reported that feed mills' domestic corn procurement during the period of January to May 2020 declined by 18 percent to 2.5 million tons compared to 3.1 million tons procured during the same period of 2019.

The corn wet milling industry, remains the primary importer of corn as it requires the higher starch levels from imported dent corn as opposed to locally grown flint corn. Corn wet mill capacity is currently at 1.05 million tons per annum and is expected to grow as demand for corn starch, sweeteners and other products such as corn gluten meal increase. Some food processors have also switched to corn-based vermicelli products over more expensive rice-based competitors. The industry reported no negative impacts as a result of the corona virus pandemic, including imported supplies of corn. Permission to import corn for industrial use is closely monitored by MOT and requires import permits only available to industrial processors. Only countries with approved aflatoxin laboratory facilities, such as Brazil, Ukraine, Argentina, and the United States are eligible to export to Indonesia.

Post expects 2019/20 corn consumption for feed to decline to 8.6 million tons compared to the previous estimate of 9.0 million tons. Corn consumption for food in 2019/20 is estimated to increase marginally to 4.0 million tons due to the expansion of wet mills. With the recent relaxation of the PSBB measures which is expected to gradually increase broiler demand, 2020/21 corn consumption for feed is forecast to rebound to 9.0 million tons. Corn consumption for food, seed, and industry in 2020/21 is forecast to remain stable at 4.0 million tons.

**Trade**

Corn imports for feed use remain restricted to special permits issued by the Ministry of Trade to state-owned logistics company BULOG, which are usually only provided in times of significant supply shortage. The availability of domestic corn and lower demand for feed are expected to result in no corn imports for feed use for the remainder of 2019/20. Therefore, Post revises 2019/20 corn imports to 900,000 tons, in line with expected volumes industrial use. Imports are expected to remain at 900,000 tons in 2020/21, though further expansion in wet milling capacity could see volumes increase.

Total corn imports from October 2019 through May 2020 reached 515,000 tons, a decrease of 16 percent from the same period in 2018/19. During the period of October 2019 to May 2020, corn imports originated from Argentina (80 percent), Brazil (13 percent), and the United States (6 percent).

Indonesia exports minimal volumes of corn, reaching only 874 tons during the period of October 2019 to May 2020. Primary destinations include Japan (50 percent), Singapore (37 percent), and Malaysia (7 percent).

Competitive prices of domestic corn have also reduced Indonesian imports of distiller's dried grains with soluble (DDGS). During the period of October 2019 to April 2020, Indonesia imported a total of

531,000 tons of DDGS, a decline of 8.7 percent compared to the same period of October 2018 to April 2019. The U.S. supplies nearly all DDGS to Indonesia.

## RICE, MILLED

### Production

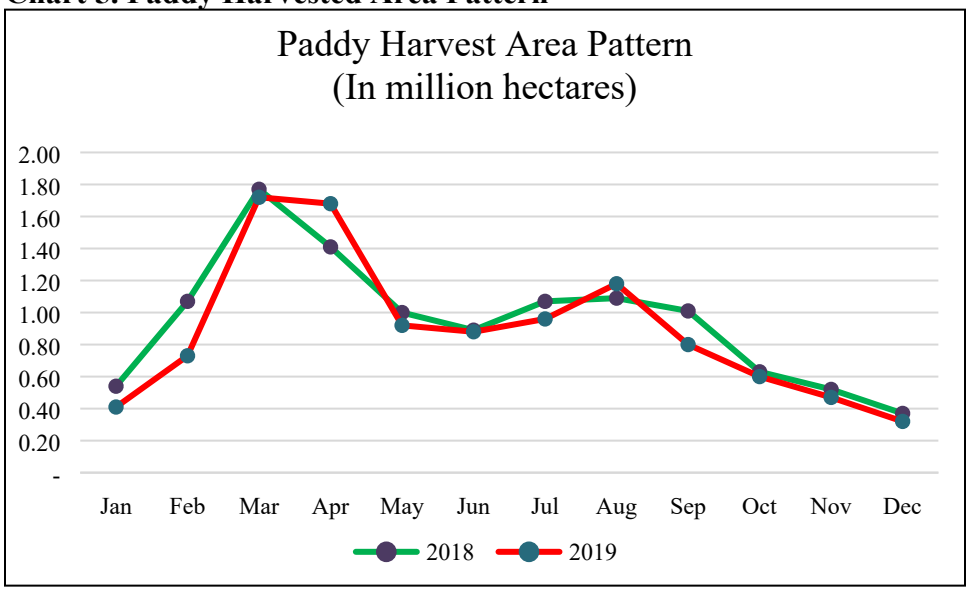
A prolonged dry season delayed the first crop planting to January for many farmers. As a result, the second crop cycle was only able to begin in May 2020 and currently is ongoing in most irrigated lowland areas, with paddy ranging from 45 to 75 days. Most of the first main harvest occurred during the onset of 2019/20 dry season in late April and May that, combined with less pest and disease incidents, led to higher yields and lower moisture content compared to the normal harvesting period at the end of the rainy season.


Pictures: Vegetative and early generative stages of paddy in Central Java, July 14, 2020.

The second main harvest is expected to take place in the middle of August 2020. As a consequence of the delayed first crop, the third crop cycle which normally begins planting in July or August will be pushed back to September or early October, resulting in some harvests occurring during the 2020/21 marketing year. During the third crop cycle some irrigated areas may not receive sufficient water to continue growing paddy, resulting in farmers planting corn, which requires less water and provides better margins compared to soybean.

Due to the delayed first main harvest and ongoing smaller harvests ample supplies of rice continue to reach market. BPS reports that prices of wet paddy at farmers' level in June 2020 declined by 8.8 percent to Rp. 4,720/kg ($325/ton) compared to Rp. 5,176/kg ($357/ton) in February 2020. Wet paddy prices at mill's level in June 2020 declined by 8.7 percent to Rp. 4.819/kg ($332/ton) from Rp. 5,276/kg ($364/ton) in February 2020.

**Chart 5. Paddy Harvested Area Pattern**




Source: BPS, June 2020.

Land conversion to non-agricultural uses continues both on Java and Sumatera as a consequence of infrastructure and housing development. Combined with the delayed third crop cycle harvest, 2019/20 paddy harvested area is revised downward to 11.2 million hectares compared to the previous estimates of 11.3 million hectares. Despite lower harvested area, increased corn plantings and delayed harvesting of the third crop cycle, Post expects increased crop intensification as a result of the new Jati Gede reservoir in West Java, increased use of higher yielding seeds, better harvesting conditions during the first crop harvest and less reported pest and disease problems will result in better yields. Accordingly, post estimates 2019/20 rice production to reach 34.0 million tons.

In an effort to increase food security, particularly amid the Covid-19 pandemic, GOI recently announced the intention to establish a "food estate" by taking advantage of the peat land in Central Kalimantan to increase rice production. The GOI explained that the 164,598 hectare food estate development project was previously part of the Soeharto era peat land development. GOI expects to begin first plantings on an area of 30,000 hectares during the 2020/21 first crop cycle. Of the total, 85,456 hectares of the land is currently existing rice fields which are already planted annually, while the remaining 79,142 hectares will require land clearing. The food estate development land is located between the Kapuas River and Barito River . The development project involves at least five ministries, namely the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Defense, and the Ministry of Village and Underdeveloped Regions, and the Ministry of State-owned Companies. In addition to rice, the estate is also expected to grow corn and other staple commodities. However, high soil acidity, lack of irrigation infrastructure, labor resources for the project, as well as environmental concerns have the potential to delay or derail the project.

**Consumption**

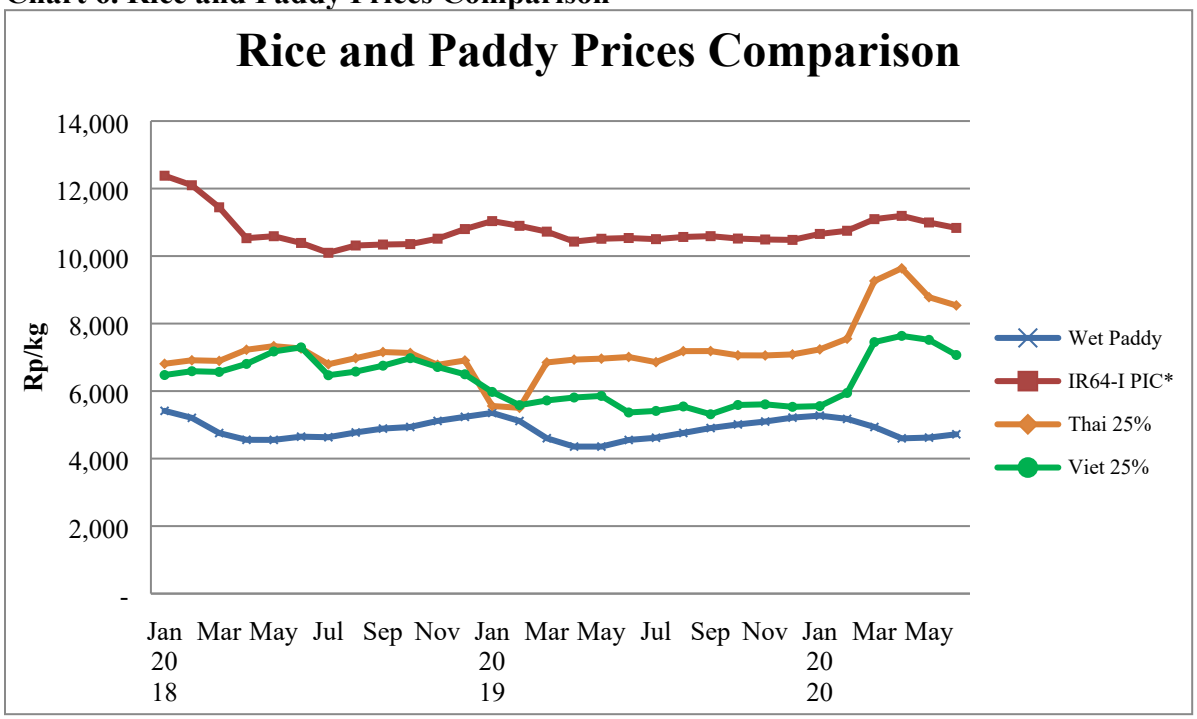
The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce has reported that closures of hotels, malls, restaurants, tourist destinations, and small and medium enterprises due to Covid-19 have led to layoffs of approximately 6.4

million workers as of June 2020. GOI officials have advised that those living below the poverty line may reach beyond 10 percent of the population. To ease the burden, GOI has instructed BULOG to distribute rice as food aid to a total of 1.4 million families for the first phase in May 2020 followed with another aid for 1.85 million families for the second phase in June 2020. Each family received 15 kg of rice. Combined with regular market operations, as of July 13, 2020 BULOG had distributed a total of 815,000 tons of rice.

To date, the increase in BULOG rice distributions has likely offset lower rice consumption as a result of declining consumer purchasing power and economically driven increases in wheat-based noodle consumption. Post maintains the estimate 2019/20 rice consumption at 35.5 tons of milled rice equivalent.

The food aid and ongoing harvest has managed to maintain a relatively stable prices. The average price of medium quality rice at wholesale market in July 2020 is recorded at Rp. 10,604/kg ($734/ton) compared to Rp. 10,750/kg ($741/ton) in February 2020. Prices remain above the government purchasing price.

**Chart 6. Rice and Paddy Prices Comparison**




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

**Trade**

BULOG set its 2020 procurement target at 1.4 million tons, a modest increase from procurement realization of 1.19 million tons in 2019. As of July 13, 2020 BULOG had procured a total of 788,402 tons of milled rice equivalent. The domestic procurement realization is slightly above procurement of 748,000 tons at the same time last year. BULOG is required to maintain a minimum year-end stock level of 1.5 - 2 million tons. BULOG's current stock is estimated at 1.4 million tons. Considering

domestic procurement and distribution realization, BULOG is expected to achieve target stock levels through the end of 2020 without requiring rice imports. However, lower estimate of 2019/20 rice production and demand to provide affordable rice for those economically affected by COVID-19 will still open the possibility for GOI to authorize imports in particular during the lean season of October to December 2020.

The economic slowdown related to COVID-19 has led to lower private sector imports of specialty rice. In the past, almost 50 percent of imported specialty rice has been 100 percent broken rice for use as raw material for rice flour and rice vermicelli production. The expansion of the domestic corn wet milling industry has resulted in higher market share for cheaper, corn-based rice vermicelli. During the period of January to May 2020, Indonesia imported a total of 120,000 tons of rice, a decline of 48.2 percent compared to 230,000 tons imported during the same period of 2019. Accordingly, 2019/20 rice imports are expected to decline to 600,000 tons, from the previous estimate of 1.0 million tons. In line with the expected increase of production, 2020/21 rice imports are forecast to further decline to 500,000 tons. Thailand and Singapore are the major suppliers of rice to Indonesia, each with 29 percent market share (product imported from Singapore mostly originates in Thailand, India and Vietnam). Pakistan currently supplies 19 percent of imports.

## SECTION II. PSD TABLES

### Table 4. PSD: WHEAT

| Wheat | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jul 2018 | | Jul 2019 | | Jul 2020 | |
| Indonesia | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Harvested | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beginning Stocks | 1720 | 1720 | 1780 | 1780 | 1780 | 1750 |
| Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MY Imports | 10934 | 10934 | 10800 | 10600 | 10800 | 10800 |
| TY Imports | 10934 | 10934 | 10800 | 10600 | 10800 | 10800 |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 1374 | 1374 | 0 | 1030 | 0 | 1000 |
| Total Supply | 12654 | 12654 | 12580 | 12380 | 12580 | 12550 |
| MY Exports | 274 | 274 | 300 | 330 | 300 | 350 |
| TY Exports | 274 | 274 | 300 | 330 | 300 | 350 |
| Feed and Residual | 2000 | 2000 | 1900 | 1800 | 1700 | 1800 |
| FSI Consumption | 8600 | 8600 | 8600 | 8500 | 8700 | 8700 |
| Total Consumption | 10600 | 10600 | 10500 | 10400 | 10400 | 10500 |
| Ending Stocks | 1780 | 1780 | 1780 | 1750 | 1880 | 1700 |
| Total Distribution | 12654 | 12654 | 12580 | 12380 | 12580 | 12450 |
| 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 | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Oct 2018 | | Oct 2019 | | Oct 2020 | |
| Indonesia | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Harvested | 3700 | 3700 | 3800 | 3800 | 3700 | 3700 |
| Beginning Stocks | 793 | 793 | 906 | 906 | 801 | 1201 |
| Production | 12000 | 12000 | 11900 | 12000 | 12000 | 12050 |
| MY Imports | 1015 | 1015 | 1000 | 900 | 850 | 900 |
| TY Imports | 1015 | 1015 | 1000 | 900 | 850 | 900 |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 10 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 5 |
| Total Supply | 13808 | 13808 | 13806 | 13806 | 13651 | 14151 |
| MY Exports | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| TY Exports | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Feed and Residual | 9000 | 9000 | 9000 | 8600 | 9000 | 9000 |
| FSI Consumption | 3900 | 3900 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 | 4000 |
| Total Consumption | 12900 | 12900 | 13000 | 12600 | 13000 | 13000 |
| Ending Stocks | 906 | 906 | 801 | 1201 | 646 | 1151 |
| Total Distribution | 13808 | 13808 | 13806 | 13806 | 13651 | 14151 |
| Yield | 3.2432 | 3.2432 | 3.1316 | 3.1579 | 3.2432 | 3.2568 |
| | | | | | | |
| (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 | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Begin Year | Jan 2019 | | Jan 2020 | | Jan 2021 | |
| Indonesia | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| Area Harvested | 11500 | 11500 | 11300 | 11200 | 11500 | 11500 |
| Beginning Stocks | 5563 | 5563 | 4061 | 4061 | 3059 | 3159 |
| Milled Production | 34200 | 34200 | 33500 | 34000 | 34900 | 34900 |
| Rough Production | 53858 | 53858 | 52756 | 53543 | 54961 | 54961 |
| Milling Rate (.9999) | 6350 | 6350 | 6350 | 6350 | 6350 | 6350 |
| MY Imports | 600 | 600 | 1000 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| TY Imports | 600 | 600 | 1000 | 600 | 500 | 500 |
| TY Imp. from U.S. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Supply | 40363 | 40363 | 38561 | 38661 | 38459 | 38559 |
| MY Exports | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TY Exports | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Consumption and Residual | 36300 | 36300 | 35500 | 35500 | 35300 | 35500 |
| Ending Stocks | 4061 | 4061 | 3059 | 3159 | 3157 | 3057 |
| Total Distribution | 40363 | 40363 | 38561 | 38661 | 38459 | 38559 |
| Yield (Rough) | 4.6833 | 4.6833 | 4.6687 | 4.7806 | 4.7792 | 4.7792 |
| | | | | | | |
| (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 | 16,336 | 15,157 | 14,733 | 14,301 | 14,501 | | | | | |

Source: Bank of Indonesia

**Note:** Exchange rate is Rp. 14,501/USD 1, as of July 10, 2020.

**Attachments:**

No Attachments