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Global Agricultural Information Network

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Indonesia

Grain and Feed Update

Indonesia Grain and Feed Update July 2014

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Report Highlights:

In marketing year (MY) 2013/14, Post expects Indonesian rice production to decline by 1.5 percent to 36 MMT of milled rice equivalent, compared to the previous MY 2012/13 of 36.55 MMT. The decline is due to 2014 floods in major rice production areas of northern Java and higher pest and disease incidents in southern Java. There are no changes in MY 2013/14 corn production estimates. Corn imports are expected to increase due to higher demand from feed mills. There are no changes on to the wheat PSD.

Post:
Jakarta

SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

International climatology agencies including the National Center for Environmental Predictions/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NCEP/NOAA) and the Japanese Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) forecast a moderate El Nino to hit Indonesian between August and November 2014. The Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*, BMKG) informed Post in June 2014 that despite international agency forecasts, BMKG observed that as of middle of June, the 30-day average and 90-day average of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) are still positive. One of the indicators to predict possible occurrence of El Nino is the SOI. The SOI should be below -10 for an El Nino to occur. As reflected by the data in Table 1, BMKG expects the Indonesian climate will be normal in July 2014, while a weak El Nino during August to November 2014 remains possible.

Table 1. Southern Oscillation Index Condition, June 8 – 17, 2014.

Date	Tahiti	Darwin	Daily**	30 day avg. SOI	90 day avg. SOI
8 Jun 2014	1010.55	1010.60	-9.42	10.35	1.47
9 Jun 2014	1008.51	1011.35	-29.03	8.92	1.24
10 Jun 2014	1009.08	1010.65	-20.10	7.46	1.11
11 Jun 2014	1012.16	1009.80	7.52	7.28	1.32
12 Jun 2014	1014.66	1009.10	30.01	8.10	1.82
13 Jun 2014	1015.54	1009.80	31.28	9.15	2.45
14 Jun 2014	1015.84	1010.90	25.66	10.00	3.02
15 Jun 2014	1015.58	1012.75	10.82	10.23	3.43
16 Jun 2014	1015.30	1014.55	-3.80	9.59	3.63
17 Jun 2014	1014.68	1014.45	-7.45	8.77	3.89

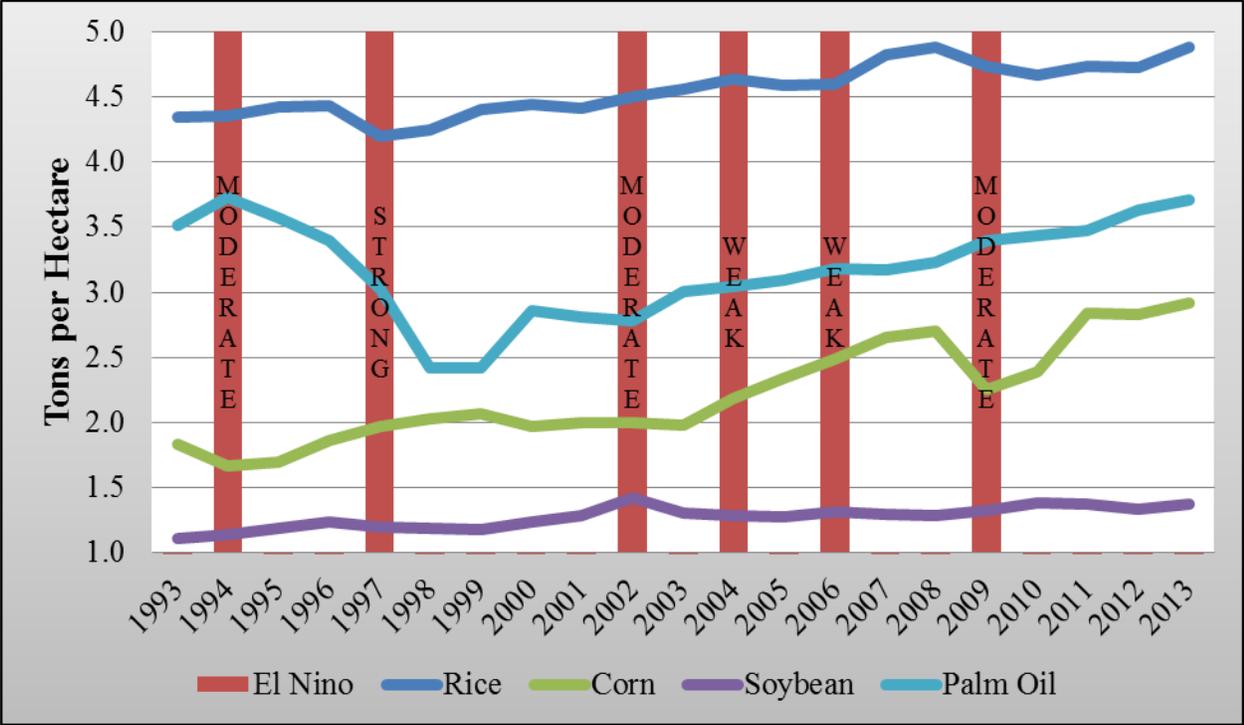
Source: Indonesian BMKG.

El Nino phenomena are more prevalent on the eastern islands of Jakarta, leaving Sumatra, Kalimantan and western Java untouched. However, in the eastern portions of Indonesia, including the provinces of Sulawesi, Java, Nusa Tenggara, Bali and Papua, El Nino normally prolongs the dry season, increasing

food crop production risks. Noting that ocean surface temperatures are still warm in Indonesia, BMKG is expecting a delayed onset to the 2015 rainy season, coupled with some rainfall during the 2014 dry season. Although there may be a prolonged dry season due to the expected weak El Nino, the impact will not be as severe as 1997's strong El Nino.

Data shows that weak and moderate El Ninos occurring during grain filling periods and harvest periods may improve yields. Additional sunshine and dry periods leads to better photosynthesis and lower moisture content.

Chart 1. Indonesian Crop Yields During El Nino Phenomena, 1993-2013



Source: BMKG and BPS, processed by FAS/Jakarta.

2014 water elevations at three major reservoirs covering approximately 226,961 hectares of food crops in West Java during are listed in table 2.

Table 2. Water Elevation at West Java Water Reservoirs, June 12, 2014

Water Reservoir	Water Elevation (M)				Volume (Million M3)
	Lowest	Normal	Target	Actual	
Saguling	625.00	643.00	641.60	641.56	659.41
Cirata	206.00	220.00	218.36	218.77	1,479.39
Ir. H. Juanda	87.50	107.00	104.99	106.75	2,427.17
Total					4,835.96

Source: Indonesian Min. of Public Works, Perum Jasa Tirta II.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wheat

No update on wheat.

Corn

Based on reports from the Indonesian Feed Mills Association (GPMT), Post revised Indonesian MY 2013/14 corn imports to 3.1 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 2.8 MMT. Higher feed mill demand is driving higher imports.

Rice

Based on the Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS) MY 2013/14 production estimate and Post field observations, Post revises MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production from 36.55 MMT to 36 MMT of milled rice equivalent. The decline is due to flooding in northern coastal Java and pest and disease incidents in southern coastal Java during the first crop cycle of 2014. The Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG) will likely import more medium quality rice because of the lower supply from the domestic market and an uncompetitive government purchasing price (HPP).

CORN

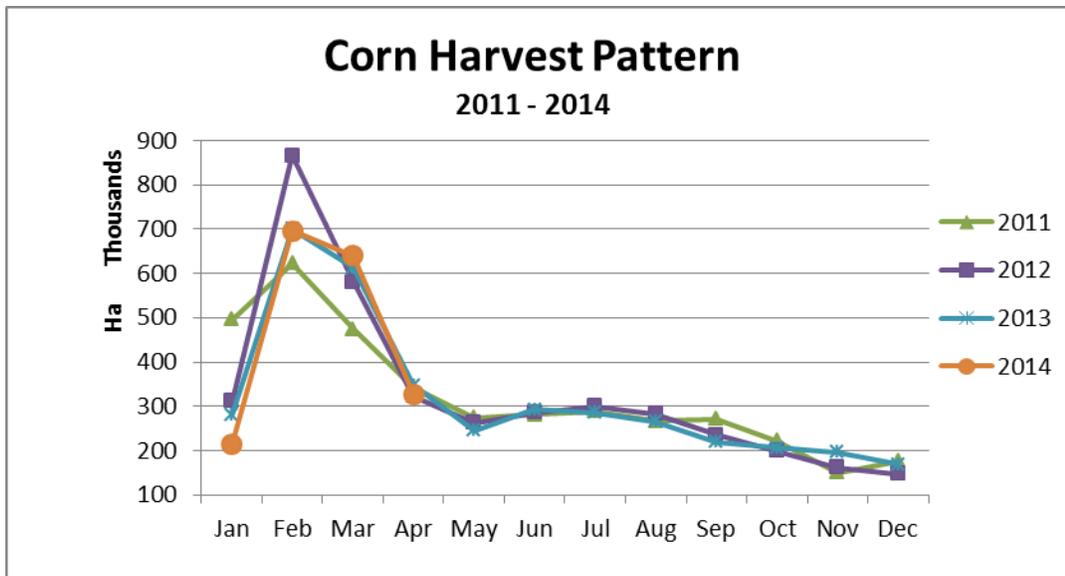
Production

Post field observations in Central and East Java indicated no significant problems with the standing corn crop. Farmers are growing their second crop cycle, which accounts for approximately 37 percent of total Indonesian corn production. Favorable weather with sufficient rainfall is favorable for upland corn. Given these positive factors, Post made no changes to Indonesian corn production estimate.



Pictures above: Corn crop condition in Central Java, June 2014.

Chart 2. Indonesia: Corn Harvest Pattern 2011 – 2014



Source: Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS).

Currently, farm-gate corn prices range from Rp. 3,250/kg (\$278/MT) to Rp. 3,500/kg (\$299/MT). The price of hybrid corn seed has risen, with current prices ranging from Rp. 50,000/kg (\$4.3/kg) to Rp. 80,000/kg (\$6.8/kg). (This compares with Rp. 45,000/kg (\$3.8/kg) to Rp. 70,000/kg (\$6/kg) in 2013.

Consumption

Indonesian feed mills are expanding operation as poultry industry demand rises. A mill located in Tangerang, Banten, is expanding operations to a total capacity of 30,000 MT per annum from the current running capacity of 20,000 MT per annum. In line with robust feed mill demand, the Indonesian Feed Millers Association (*Gabungan Pengusaha Makanan Ternak, GPMT*) reports that Indonesian feed mills will import a total of 1.85 MMT of corn during the second semester of 2014. During the January - June 2014 period, the industry imported a total of 1.3 MMT of corn.

The Indonesian poultry industry consumes approximately 83 percent of Indonesia's animal feed. Aquaculture consumes 11 percent and the remaining six percent is consumed by cattle and swine. The Indonesian poultry industry reports that the poultry population in CY 2014 will include 2.354 billion broilers, 134.7 million layers, 21.755 million breeders, and 94.3 million male layers (raised for meat). Demand for aquaculture feed in CY 2014 is estimated to increase by 20 percent due to an increase in demand for shrimp in the international market. Expansion by feed mills continues to take place. Millers report that the Indonesian mills are running at 70 – 80 percent of capacity.

Considering the above factors, Post increased the MY2013/14 corn feed consumption estimate to 7.3 MMT from 7 MMT, while a total of 4.5 MMT of corn will go for human consumption. MY 2014/15 corn feed consumption is expected to increase to 7.5 MMT, while corn for human consumption will decline to 4.4 MMT as consumers substitute rice and wheat-based food products.

Trade

Corn constitutes about 80 percent of Indonesian feed energy sources. Despite growing domestic

production, challenges persist due to inconsistent seasonal supplies and poor post-harvest management that result in high moisture content and high aflatoxin levels. These factors, combined with growing feed mill capacity, are driving import demand. Post revised MY 2013/14 Indonesian corn import estimates to 3.1 MMT, an increase of 300,000 MT over the previous estimate. Prospects for better corn production in MY 2014/15 and larger carryover stocks from MY 2013/14 will push MY 2014/15 Indonesian corn imports down to 2.6 MMT. According to BPS, during the period of January to May 2014 Indonesian corn imports originated in India (57 percent), Brazil (38 percent), and the United States (2 percent).

RICE, MILLED

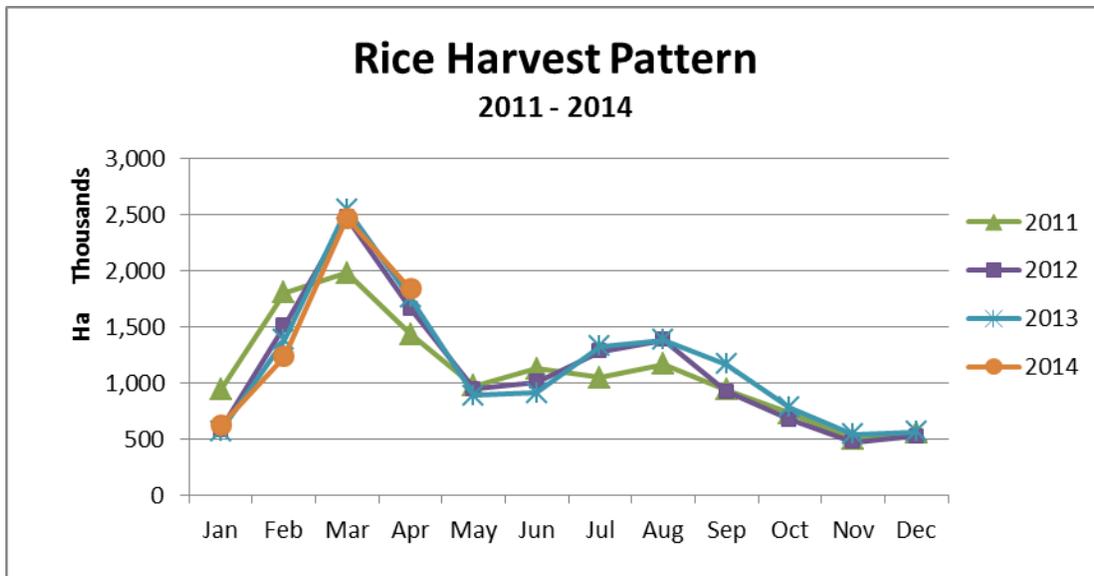
Production

June 2014 Post field observations in West, Central and East Java took place during the second paddy plantings of the year. Most of the fields that Post visited were in the early to middle stage of growth. Only small sporadic harvests took place in Central and East Java. Second paddy crop harvested are anticipated at the end of July and through August 2014, confirming the observation that the first MY 2013/14 crop cycle started late. Typically, irrigated farms are planted to paddy during the first crop cycle (October – February), followed by paddy on the second crop cycle (March to June), and followed by paddy or secondary crops like corn, mungbean, soybean, peanut, or sweet potato during the third crop cycle (July – October). However, in MY 2013/14, most farmers on Java started the first crop cycle in late November/ mid-December 2013 due to water shortages (late rainfall). By late January/mid-February 2014, high rainfall resulted in flooding in the northern coastal area of Java. Officials in the three observed provinces reported a decline in harvested area of the first crop cycle. Because of the delay in the first and second crop cycles, it is expected that some of the harvest of the third crop cycle will be carried over to MY 2014/15.

Although the southern coastal parts of Java eluded the this year's floods, paddy production in the area declined due to pest and disease incidents. Farmers reported more brown hoppers, white hoppers, and rats compared to the same period of first crop cycle in MY2012/13.

In the first forecast figures for Indonesian food crop production, BPS reported paddy production declines due to lower yields and a 265,000 hectare reduction on harvested area. However, Post estimates that overall MY 2013/14 yields are on par with MY 2012/13 due to the growing use of high yielding varieties such as Ciherang, Sinta Nur, Inpari, Memberamo, and Mekonga.

Chart 3. Indonesia: Rice Harvest Pattern 2011 - 2014



Source: BPS

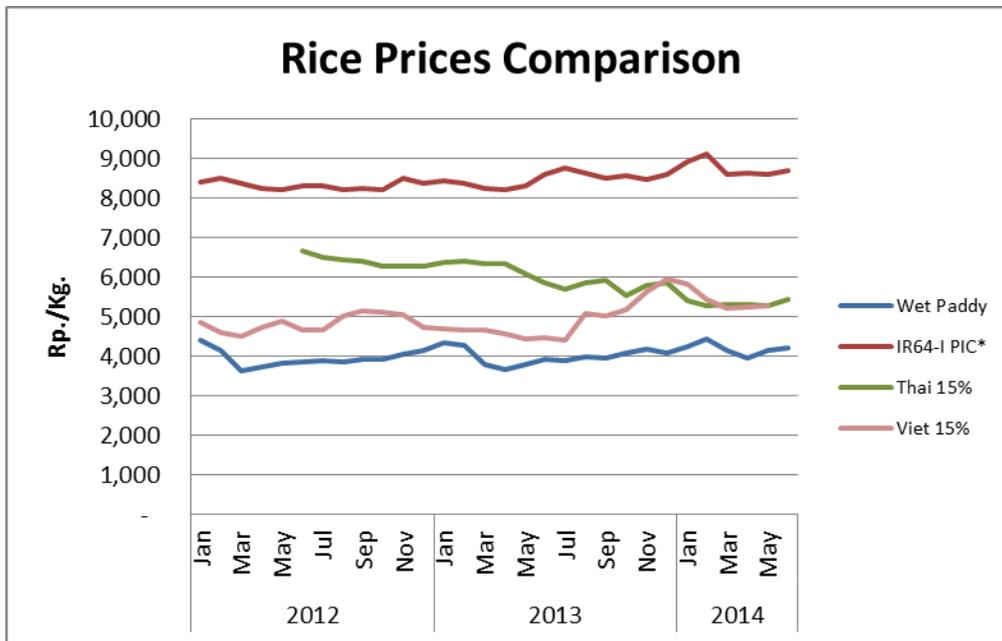
Considering the above mentioned factors, Post revised MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production to 36 MMT of milled rice equivalent, compared to the previous estimate of 37.3 MMT of milled rice equivalent.

Trade

The Indonesian National Logistics Agency (BULOG) set its procurement target at 3.85 MMT of milled rice equivalent for MY 2013/14. This is higher than the 3.2 MMT procurement target set in MY 2012/13. As of the middle of July 2014, BULOG has procured a total of 1.9 MMT of milled rice equivalent domestically. This is well below the 2.6 MMT of milled rice equivalent procured during the same period one year previously (July 2013). Current domestic procurement is approximately 49 percent of the initial MY 2013/14 procurement target. BULOG missed its 60 percent domestic procurement target in July due to lower supply and an uncompetitive government purchasing price. Considering BULOG's domestic procurement realization and BPS reports of a possible decline in MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production, Indonesia's Minister of Trade instructed BULOG to import in order to maintain BULOG stocks at 2 MMT. However, when and how much rice BULOG will import is unclear, as the GOI prohibits imports of medium quality rice one month prior to, during, and two months after the main harvest period. The GOI limits BULOG to importing medium quality rice only.

The GOI permits private traders to import premium quality rice such as basmati, Thai Hom Mali, and japonica rice, as well as 100 percent broken rice, glutinous rice, and rice for diabetic purposes. Following a case of falsely declared medium quality rice several months ago, the Ministries of Trade and Agriculture have issued new regulations on rice imports and exports. Please see GAIN report [ID1412](#). Indonesia has now implemented new varietal purity attestation and packaging requirements. However, despite exporter compliance with these requirements MOA has not yet issued rice import recommendations intended for restaurants (including japonica and basmati varieties) as of July 2014. Indonesia imports approximately 200,000 – 250,000 MT of these rice varieties.

Chart 4. Indonesia: Rice Price Comparisons



Source: Cipinang wholesale rice market, The Rice Trader, processed by FAS Jakarta.

Considering the factors mentioned above, Post revised MY 2013/14 imports to 1.4 MMT from its previous estimate of 1.5 MMT. MY 2014/15 Indonesian rice imports are expected to reach 1 MMT.

Consumption

In MY 2013/14 BULOG will allocate 2.795 MMT of rice for the *Raskin* program to 15,530,897 poor families. Each family will receive 15 kg of rice/month for 12 months at the price of Rp. 1,600/kg. As of July 2014, BULOG has distributed a total of 1.9 MMT of rice under the *Raskin* program.

Some rice stocks held by BULOG are used as part of their normal, on-going market operations to increase supply and lower the price of medium quality rice in the domestic market. During the period of January - July 2014, 43,000 MT of rice was distributed commercially. Post continues to estimate MY 2012/13 Indonesian rice consumption at 38.127 MMT. In line with population growth, Post expects Indonesian rice consumption to increase to 38.65 MMT in MY 2013/14 and to 39.197 MMT in MY 2014/15.

Stocks

Post revised MY 2013/14 ending stocks to 5.376 MMT. This is a decline from the previous estimate of 6.476 MMT and is in line with the revisions on production and imports. Post expects MY 2014/15 ending stocks will decline to 4.876 MMT.

Prices

Due to the delayed harvest, the current price of wet paddy and rice are above the HPP. Currently, the farm gate price of wet paddy in West and Central Java ranges from Rp. 3,500/kg (\$299/MT) to 4,000/kg (\$342/MT) compared with Rp. 4,000/kg (\$342/MT) to Rp. 4,500/kg (\$385/MT) in the same period of

MY2012/13.

Average daily rice deliveries from Javanese production areas to the Cipinang rice wholesale market in Jakarta increased to 3,141 MT in July 2014 due to sporadic harvests in Central and East Java, from 2,644 MT in June 2014 when there was no harvest. The price of medium quality rice at Cipinang wholesale market also increased from Rp. 8,800/kg (\$752/MT) at the end of June 2014, to Rp. 8,750/kg (\$748/MT) in the middle of July 2014.

PSD TABLES

Table 3. PSD: CORN

Corn	Indonesia	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2013		Market Year Begin: Oct 2014	
		USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested		3,000	3,000	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,120
Beginning Stocks		732	732	1,040	1,040	1,415	1,415
Production		8,500	8,500	9,100	9,100	9,200	9,200
MY Imports		2,719	2,719	2,800	3,100	2,600	2,600
TY Imports		2,719	2,719	2,800	3,100	2,600	2,600
TY Imp. from U.S.		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply		11,951	11,951	12,940	13,240	13,215	13,215
MY Exports		11	11	25	25	25	25
TY Exports		11	11	25	25	25	25
Feed and Residual		6,400	6,400	7,000	7,300	7,500	7,500
FSI Consumption		4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,400	4,400
Total Consumption		10,900	10,900	11,500	11,800	11,900	11,900
Ending Stocks		1,040	1,040	1,415	1,415	1,290	1,290
Total Distribution		11,951	11,951	12,940	13,240	13,215	13,215
Yield		3.	2.8333	3.	2.9167	3.	2.9487

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

Table 4. PSD: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled	Indonesia	2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: Jan 2014		Market Year Begin: Jan 2015	
		USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested		12,190	12,190	12,050	12,000	12,160	12,160
Beginning Stocks		7,403	7,403	6,476	6,476	6,681	5,376
Milled Production		36,550	36,550	37,355	36,000	37,700	37,700
Rough Production		57,559	57,559	58,827	56,693	59,370	59,370
Milling Rate (.9999)		6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350
MY Imports		650	650	1,500	1,400	1,000	1,000
TY Imports		650	650	1,500	1,400	1,000	1,000

TY Imp. from U.S.	3	3	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	44,603	44,603	45,331	43,876	45,381	44,076
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	38,127	38,127	38,650	38,500	39,200	39,200
Ending Stocks	6,476	6,476	6,681	5,376	6,181	4,876
Total Distribution	44,603	44,603	45,331	43,876	45,381	44,076
Yield (Rough)	5.	4.7218	5.	4.7244	5.	4.8824

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

Table 5. Indonesia: Rice Area & Production by Region

First Forecast Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2014

Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Rice, 2014*

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (Ton/Ha)
North Sumatera	736,790	3,740,993	5.08
South Sumatera	782,813	3,561,698	4.55
Sub Total: Sumatera	3,446,817	16,550,154	4.80
West Java	1,891,289	11,149,743	5.90
Central Java	1,746,463	9,518,245	5.45
East Java	2,037,099	12,101,747	5.94
Sub Total: Java	6,199,356	35,639,396	5.75
West Nusa Tenggara	430,327	2,104,062	4.89
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	815,443	3,779,961	4.64
West Kalimantan	479,552	1,482,096	3.09
South Kalimantan	496,773	2,129,051	4.29
Sub Total: Kalimantan	1,352,558	4,999,474	3.70
Central Sulawesi	227,468	1,068,631	4.70
South Sulawesi	1,022,844	5,438,795	5.32
Sub Total: Sulawesi	1,658,589	8,500,554	5.13
Other Provinces/Islands	97,188	401,411	4.13
TOTAL INDONESIA	13,569,941	69,870,950	5.15

Source: BPS.

Note: * First forecast figures.

Table 6. Indonesia: Corn Area & Production by Region

First Forecast Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2014

Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Corn, 2014

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)		Yield (MT/Ha)
		(Wet Basis)	(Dry Basis)	
North Sumatera	202,870	1,128,547	789,983	5.56
Lampung	356,607	1,801,556	1,261,089	5.05
Sub Total: Sumatera	747,416	3,958,761	2,771,133	5.30
West Java	140,748	1,026,635	718,645	7.29

Central Java	535,921	2,970,043	2,079,030	5.54
East Java	1,197,334	5,773,348	4,041,344	4.82
Sub Total: Java	1,942,984	10,078,838	7,055,187	5.19
East Nusa Tenggara	254,017	641,797	449,258	2.53
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	399,856	1,449,578	1,014,705	3.63
West Kalimantan	39,168	141,717	99,202	3.62
South Kalimantan	20,468	107,383	75,168	5.25
Sub Total: Kalimantan	64,597	263,062	184,143	4.07
North Sulawesi	126,195	469,550	328,685	3.72
South Sulawesi	275,607	1,367,829	957,480	4.96
Gorontalo	118,408	549,234	384,464	4.64
Sub Total: Sulawesi	613,852	3	0	4.48
Other Provinces/Islands	17,671	50,690	35,483	2.87
TOTAL INDONESIA	3,786,376	18,548,872	12,984,210	4.90

Source: BPS.

Note: *: First forecast figures.

**TABLE 7. INDONESIAN PADDY HARVESTED AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION
BY SUBROUND AND ECOSYSTEM**

Year	January - April			May - August			September - December			January- December		
	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Paddy Total												
2014*	6,174,976	50.92	31,445,086	4,407,618	51.74	22,804,520	2,987,347	52.29	15,621,344	13,569,941	51.49	69,870,950
2013	6,272,323	51.65	32,398,677	4,510,189	50.92	22,967,655	3,052,740	52.13	15,913,377	13,835,252	51.52	71,279,709
2012	6,231,959	51.56	32,132,657	4,622,122	50.93	23,540,426	2,591,443	51.64	13,383,043	13,445,524	51.36	69,056,126

2011	6,166,875	49.67	30,629,008	4,314,956	48.88	21,090,832	2,721,812	51.57	14,037,064	13,203,643	49.80	65,756,904
2010	5,839,507	50.22	29,323,792	4,391,893	50.44	22,152,985	3,022,050	49.61	14,992,617	13,253,450	50.15	66,469,394
2009	5,996,700	49.45	29,505,561	4,429,632	50.71	22,463,966	2,487,244	49.97	12,429,363	12,883,576	49.99	64,398,890
2008	5,764,001	48.79	28,120,510	4,225,042	49.50	20,914,987	2,338,382	48.28	11,290,428	12,327,425	48.94	60,325,925
2007	4,893,539	45.59	22,311,774	4,612,715	47.88	22,083,944	2,641,383	48.31	12,761,717	12,147,637	47.55	57,157,435
2006	5,699,093	45.49	25,925,145	3,940,829	47.14	18,578,132	2,146,508	46.36	9,951,660	11,786,430	46.20	54,454,937
2005	5,509,146	45.06	24,826,193	3,962,301	46.69	18,501,256	2,367,613	45.72	10,823,648	11,839,060	45.74	54,151,097
2004	5,767,314	44.95	25,924,563	3,918,045	46.35	18,159,288	2,237,615	44.71	10,004,617	11,922,974	43.66	54,088,468
2003	5,226,999	44.77	23,403,773	4,029,982	46.19	18,616,453	2,231,053	45.35	10,117,378	11,488,034	43.38	52,137,604
Irrigated Paddy												
2014*	5,258,111	53.96	28,370,683	4,271,917	52.34	22,359,987	2,932,304	52.72	15,459,656	12,462,332	53.11	66,190,326
2013	5,303,794	54.91	29,124,507	4,378,887	51.46	22,533,292	2,989,322	52.63	15,733,809	12,672,003	53.88	67,391,608
2012	5,277,099	54.78	28,905,666	4,485,135	51.49	23,096,106	2,518,972	52.35	13,186,628	12,281,206	53.08	65,188,400
2011	5,298,598	52.64	27,893,293	4,203,957	49.35	20,747,480	2,666,241	52.08	13,886,834	12,168,796	51.38	62,527,607
2010	4,888,707	54.02	26,409,866	4,266,921	51.05	21,781,438	2,963,151	50.04	14,826,812	12,118,779	52.00	63,018,116
2009	5,049,266	52.97	26,743,958	4,310,919	51.35	22,138,059	2,436,893	50.43	12,289,206	11,797,078	51.55	61,171,223
2008	4,859,831	52.26	25,399,391	4,095,481	50.23	20,571,672	2,302,441	48.64	11,198,708	11,257,753	50.78	57,169,771
2007	4,006,974	49.75	19,935,026	4,434,899	48.73	21,610,491	2,599,352	48.68	12,654,176	11,041,225	49.99	54,199,693
2006	4,752,32	49.32	23,441,025	3,848,472	47.67	18,345,774	2,111,571	46.70	9,860,691	10,713,014	48.88	51,647,490

06	971											21	
2005	4,551,398	49.12	22,358,002	3,859,284	47.28	18,248,187	2,322,894	46.11	10,711,569	10,733,576	47.81	51,317,758	
2004	4,790,696	48.85	23,403,570	3,832,629	46.83	17,948,161	2,176,147	45.30	9,857,702	10,799,472	47.42	51,209,433	
2003	4,319,288	48.82	21,087,599	3,913,490	46.84	18,332,466	2,161,738	46.07	9,958,061	10,394,516	47.50	49,378,126	
Rainfed Paddy													
2014*	916,865	33.53	3,074,403	135,701	32.76	444,533	55,043	29.37	161,688	1,107,609	33.23	3,680,624	
2013	968,529	33.81	3,274,170	131,302	33.08	434,363	63,418	28.31	179,568	1,163,249	33.42	3,888,101	
2012	954,860	33.80	3,226,991	136,987	32.44	444,320	72,471	27.10	196,415	1,164,318	33.22	3,867,726	
2011	868,277	31.51	2,735,715	110,999	30.93	343,352	55,571	27.03	150,230	1,034,847	31.21	3,229,297	
2010	950,800	30.65	2,913,926	124,972	29.73	371,547	58,599	28.15	165,805	1,134,671	30.42	3,451,278	
2009	917,343	30.10	2,761,603	118,713	27.45	325,907	50,351	27.84	140,157	1,086,498	29.71	3,227,667	
2008	904,170	30.10	2,721,119	129,561	26.50	343,315	35,941	25.52	91,720	1,069,672	29.51	3,156,154	
2007	886,565	26.81	2,376,748	177,816	26.63	473,453	42,031	25.59	107,541	1,106,412	26.73	2,919,505	

													7
													7
													4
													2
2006	94 6,1 22	26. 26	2,484,12 0	92,357	25. 16	232,358	34, 93 7	26. 04	90,969	10,731,416	26.15		2
													8
													0
													7
2005	95 7,7 48	25. 77	2,468,19 1	103,017	24. 57	253,069	44, 71 9	25. 06	112,079	1,105,484	25.63		2
													8
													3
													3
2004	97 6,6 18	25. 81	2,520,99 3	85,416	24. 72	211,127	61, 64 8	23. 90	146,915	1,123,502	25.63		2
													8
													7
													5
2003	90 7,7 11	25. 52	2,316,17 4	116,492	24. 38	283,987	69, 31 5	22. 98	159,317	1,093,518	25.23		2
													7
													5
													9
													4
													7
													8

Source: Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS).

Note: *: second forecast figures of 2013

TABLE 8. EXCHANGE RATE (Rp./\$1.)

Exchange Rate (Rp./1US\$) on Period Month Ending Basis

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
2012	9,00 0	9,15 8	9,18 8	9,18 0	9,56 5	9,46 8	9,48 5	9,57 3	9,58 8	9,60 5	9,60 5	9,67 0	9,42 4
2013	9,68 0	9,71 3	9,74 5	9,72 2	9,81 1	9,92 9	10,2 77	10,9 36	11,5 32	11,2 34	11,9 77	12,1 89	10,5 55
2014	12,2 26	11,6 75	11,4 04	11,5 89	11,6 11	11,9 69	11,6 95						10,5 55

Source: Bisnis Indonesia Daily.

Note: Exchange rate is Rp. 11,695/USD 1, as of July 21, 2014.

