

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Indonesia

Grain and Feed Update

Indonesia Grain and Feed Update July 2013

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Report Highlights:

After relatively normal weather in Calendar Year (CY) 2012, Indonesia is experiencing another wet dry season in CY 2013. High rainfall intensity continues to the second crops cycle starting in April through July. As a result, corn harvested area is expected to decrease from 3.12 million hectares in Marketing Year (MY) 2011/12 to 3.05 million hectares in MY 2012/13. Paddy crop area in MY 2012/13 is expected to increase to 12.19 million hectares from the previous MY 2011/12 of 12.16 million hectares, but yield is expected to decline slightly to 4.721 tons per hectare.

Executive Summary:

SECTION I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

After in CY2010 and CY2011, Indonesia is again experiencing another wet dry season in CY2013. Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (*Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika*, BMKG) reported that the sea dynamic climatology analysis showed that the increase of precipitation and above normal rainfall currently ongoing in Indonesia is the result of warming temperature on Indonesian sea surface. As of the beginning of June, Indonesian sea temperature was recorded at 29 – 31 centigrade with 1 to 2 centigrade anomaly. The wet dry season in CY2013 may be similar to that in CY2010. However, this year's wet dry season will not be affected by a strong La Nina as in CY2010 based on major international weather and climatology institutions prediction that until October 2013 the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) would still be normal.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wheat

Due to stronger demand from the domestic market, MY 2012/13 Indonesian wheat exports will decline to 223,000 MT from the previous estimate of 260,000 MT. The recent incident of Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) wheat finding in an Oregon fortunately has had no impact in Indonesia. Both Indonesian government and the industry understand that the isolated incident poses no food safety concerns.

Corn

The wet dry season in MY 2012/13 provides an opportunity for farmers on rain fed areas to grow paddy during the second crop season when they normally grow secondary crop such as corn, soybean, mung bean, or peanut. Farmers' preference to grow paddy due to water availability contributed to a slight decrease in corn harvested area to 3.05 million hectares from the previous MY 2011/12 of 3.12 million hectares. In line with the decline in acreage, Indonesia's corn production in MY 2012/13 is also estimated to slightly decline to 8.5 MMT. New feed mills, which are expected to start operational this year, will likely maintain the high level of corn imports. Therefore, Post estimates that MY 2012/13 Indonesian corn imports will reach 2.7 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 1.9 MMT.

Rice

Although the wet dry season increased Indonesian MY 2012/13 paddy harvested areas to an estimated of 1.19 million hectares, rainfall during the day slightly lowered yield to 4.721 tons per hectare compared to 4.727 tons per hectare in previous MY 2011/12.

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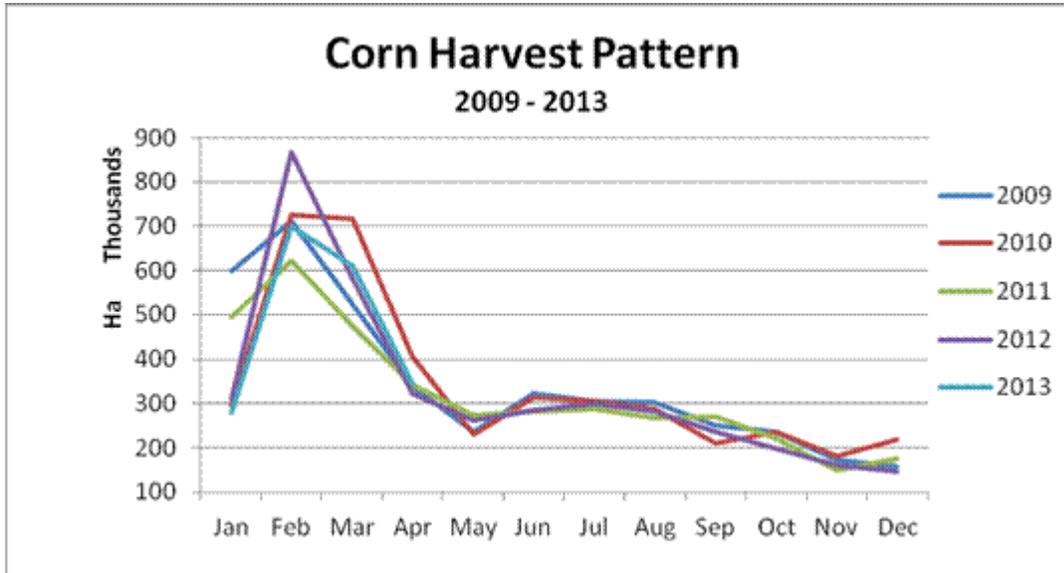
CORN

Production

After having a relatively normal weather in 2012, Indonesia is experiencing another wet dry season. Indonesian statistics agency's recent release of their first forecast figures for Indonesian food crops production confirmed that there will be a decline in Indonesian corn production. However, Post estimates that the decline in MY 2012/13 Indonesian corn production will not be as much as in MY2009/10 and MY2010/11, based on the following facts:

1. Post's June field visits to East and Central Java revealed that most areas experienced very modest impact due to weather conditions as compared to MY 2010/11. Therefore, the overall impact has been less severe this year.
2. Farmers association in Central and East Java reported that despite the weather anomaly that causes some farmers on irrigated low land area to switch to grow rice, there are some farmers on upland area who normally grow peanuts or leave their land idle during the dry season switched to growing corn.
3. Higher prices of corn due to the higher demand from feed mills and feed mills association strategy of setting some kind of floor price for corn becomes another incentive for growing corn. The association set the floor price of corn in North Sumatera and West Java at Rp. 2,800/kg (\$281/MT), in Lampung at Rp. 2,600/kg (\$261/MT), in Central and East Java at Rp. 2,700/kg (\$271/MT), and in South Sulawesi at Rp. 2,450/kg (\$246/MT).
4. Local corn demand from feed mills is higher because government keeps the unofficial restriction on corn imports in place. The market assurance also encourages farmers to growing corn.
5. Hybrid corn seed producers reported that as of June farmers demand for hybrid corn seed is still high. Apparently the seed producers took a lesson from what happened in MY 2009/10 and MY2010/11. The strategy of selling more downy mildew resistance seed managed to maintain the seed sales. This also leads to lower downy mildew incidents compared to MY 2009/10 and MY 2010/11. By the time the seed producers learnt about the abnormal weather pattern, they also forced the marketing agents to promote hybrid seed sales more to farmers on upland areas. This encouraged farmers who normally grow soybean, peanut, or leaving their land idle during the second crop cycle to grow hybrid corn. However, rainfall situation in August will determine the level of Indonesian corn production decline.

Currently, some farmers on upland rain fed areas are harvesting the corn. The first and major corn planting season normally takes place from November to February (49 percent). The second planting season takes place from March to June (37 percent). The last one occurs in July to September (14 percent). So far, there is no report on significant challenges with pest and/or disease outbreaks.



Source: Indonesian National Statistics Agency (BPS).

Currently, prices of corn at farmer level ranges from the lowest of Rp. 3,550/kg (\$356/MT) in Sumatera to the highest of Rp. 3,700/kg (\$371/MT) in Jakarta. On the other hand, the price of broiler feed managed to be stable at Rp. 6,200/kg (\$622/MT) to Rp. 6,500/kg (\$652/MT), while the price of layer feed ranged from Rp. 5,100/kg (\$512/MT) to Rp. 5,400/kg (\$542/MT) for the last three months.

Based on the aforementioned factors, Post decreased MY 2012/13 Indonesian corn harvested area to 3.05 million hectares from the previous estimate of 3.12 million hectares. In line with the decline in harvested area, Post also decrease MY 2012/13 corn production to 8.5 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 9 MMT. Assuming weather will return to normal that will provide incentives and opportunities for farmers to grow more corn and more hybrid corn use, Post maintained Indonesian MY 2013/14 corn harvested area and production at 3.15 million hectares and 9.2 MMT respectively.

Consumption

Most of Indonesian corn farmers still use composite seed due to the favorable taste of composite corn seed that are grown for human consumption. Hybrid corn seed grown is mostly earmarked for feed consumption. Indonesian Feed Millers Association (*Gabungan Pengusaha Makanan Ternak, GPMT*) forecasted that in CY2013 feed consumption would reach approximately 14 MMT higher than the previous estimate of 13.8 MMT. This volume is excluding 1.2 MMT used for aquaculture feed. The poultry industry consumes approximately 83 percent of the total feed consumed. Aquaculture consumes 11 percent and the balance of six percent is consumed by cattle and swine. Currently there are a total of 68 feed mills with a total installed capacity of 18.5 MMT per annum. This industry is estimated to grow by 12- 15 percent this year assuming the economic and political situation remains stable; there are no significant outbreaks of poultry diseases; and a relatively stable Indonesian rupiah against the U.S. dollar. The existing feed millers are running at 70 – 80 percent of the total installed capacity.

With the increasing feed production capacity and higher demand from the livestock sector, GPMT reported that in MY 2012/13 feed industry will need to import more corn than in previous MY2011/12.

However, claiming that CY 2013 Indonesian corn production will reach 19.8 MMT, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) continues to maintain unofficial import quota in place. Only feed millers can import corn, and not traders. In order to be able to import corn, a feed miller must obtain an import recommendation from the MOA. The MOA will grant the volume of corn that can be imported based on the actual feed production of the feed millers.

Considering the above given factors, Post estimated the MY2012/13 corn consumption by feed industry to increase to 6.9 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 6.4 MMT, while a total of 4.5 MMT of corn will go for human consumption. In MY 2013/14 these corn consumptions for feed industry and for human food consumption will remain stagnant.

Trade

Corn contributes to 80 percent source of energy in feed. Despite higher domestic production, seasonal supply, high moisture content, and aflatoxin resulted from improper post harvest management, combined with higher installed capacity of feed millers will continue to drive imports. Therefore, Post estimated that MY 2012/13 Indonesian corn import to increase to 2.7 MMT compared to the previous estimate of 1.9 MMT. Post forecast that Indonesian corn imports in MY 2013/14 to decrease to 2.2 MMT due to the more corn availability from domestic production.

Prices

In July 2013, the price of local corn in Java at farmer level is reportedly at Rp. 3,600/kg (\$361/MT) compared to Rp. 3,300/kg (\$331/MT) in June 2013. The increasing prices are due to smaller supply from farmers. The price of local corn in Sumatera is recorded at Rp. 3,550/kg (\$356/MT) compared to Rp. 3,400/kg (\$341/MT) in the previous month.

RICE, MILLED

Production

MY 2012/13 Indonesian rice production is expected to marginally increase over the previous MY 2011/12 due to the following factors:

1. The wet dry season provides an opportunity to farmers on rain-fed upland and low land areas to continue growing paddy during the second crop cycle when during the normal weather condition those farmers would grow secondary crops or even leave the land idle.
2. Farmers reported that rainfall during the grain filling and harvest time reduced yield especially to those crops on Java and Sumatera. Farmers also require more time to sun-dry the recently harvested paddy.
3. However, CY2013 wet dry season comes after the considerably normal weather in CY2012 when farmers went back to normal cropping pattern. Majority farmers on irrigated low land area grew paddy two times followed by growing secondary crops, while those on rainfed lowland and upland area grew paddy one time followed by growing secondary crops, either two times or left the land idle during the third crop. The normal cropping pattern cut the consecutive planting of

paddy since 2009 which led to high pest and disease incidents in MY 2009/2010 and MY 2010/11. Less pest and disease incidents help to prevent further decline of yield due to the photosynthesis problems in MY 2012/13. Currently, the second main harvest of paddy on Java is still going on. During field visits in June, post observed that there were also some farmers who had to harvest the paddy sooner due to some brown hoppers attacks. However, the area affected by brown hoppers is not as significant as in MY2009/10 and MY2011/13. Therefore, for the time being, it is expected that the yield decline will not be as bad as in MY 2009/10 and MY 2010/11.

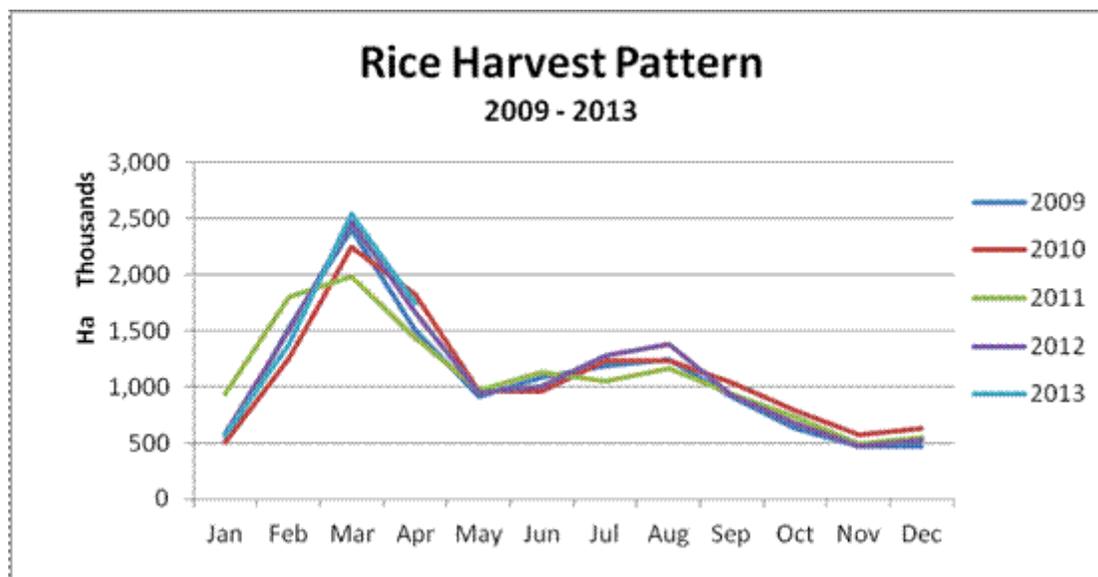
**TOTAL HARVEST FAILURE AREA OF PADDY
DUE TO MAIN PEST AND DISEASE INCIDENTS
2007 -- 2013**

No	PROVINCE	HARVEST FAILURE AREA DUE TO MAIN PEST AND DISEASE						
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1	Aceh	1	-	86	10	198	1	10
2	North Sumatera	18	23	3	75	87	44	-
3	West Sumatera	145	56	38	134	154	178	19
4	R i a u	28	68	4	20	2	34	-
5	J a m b i	26	16	4	83	14	8	5
6	South Sumatera	85	14	54	51	19	90	14
7	Bengkulu	170	36	8	-	88	1	8
8	Lampung	12	46	31	122	35	14	-
9	Bangka Belitung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Riau Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Jakarta	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
12	West Java	317	425	182	1,569	7	7	-
13	Central Java	582	829	1,539	2,562	3,604	704	183
14	DI Yogyakarta	3	-	-	1	2,570	62	-
15	East Java	68	352	565	1,088	31,543	253	213
16	Banten	52	55	35	357	871	-	-
17	B a l i	12	2	59	-	152	-	-
18	West Nusa Tenggara	33	8	-	10	1	-	8
19	East Nusa Tenggara	99	1	-	5	18	158	-
20	West Kalimantan	32	208	11	31	119	20	28
21	Central Kalimantan	47	-	-	73	85	35	0
22	South Kalimantan	212	-	4	8	-	4	-
23	East Kalimantan	5	2	-	2	7	15	16
24	North Sulawesi	50	-	4	44	10	9	-
25	Central Sulawesi	9	122	161	139	87	5	-
26	South Sulawesi	150	86	126	3,262	461	72	-
27	Southeast Sulawesi	55	145	174	388	121	480	-
28	Gorontalo	9	-	4	-	1	-	-
29	West Sulawesi	-	-	41	91	5	-	-
30	M a l u k u	28	-	-	17	-	-	-
31	North Maluku	1	1	5	-	32	30	-
32	West Papua	1	9	-	-	3	-	-
33	Papua	21	268	5	10	233	2	15
	Total	2,269	2,771	3,143	10,166	40,526	2,225	519

Source: Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture.

Note: *: As of June 2013

1. Based on reports from major international weather and climatology institutions, CY2013 will not be affected by a strong La Nina as was the case in CY2010 and CY2011. This is expected to prevent further loss related to weather anomaly.



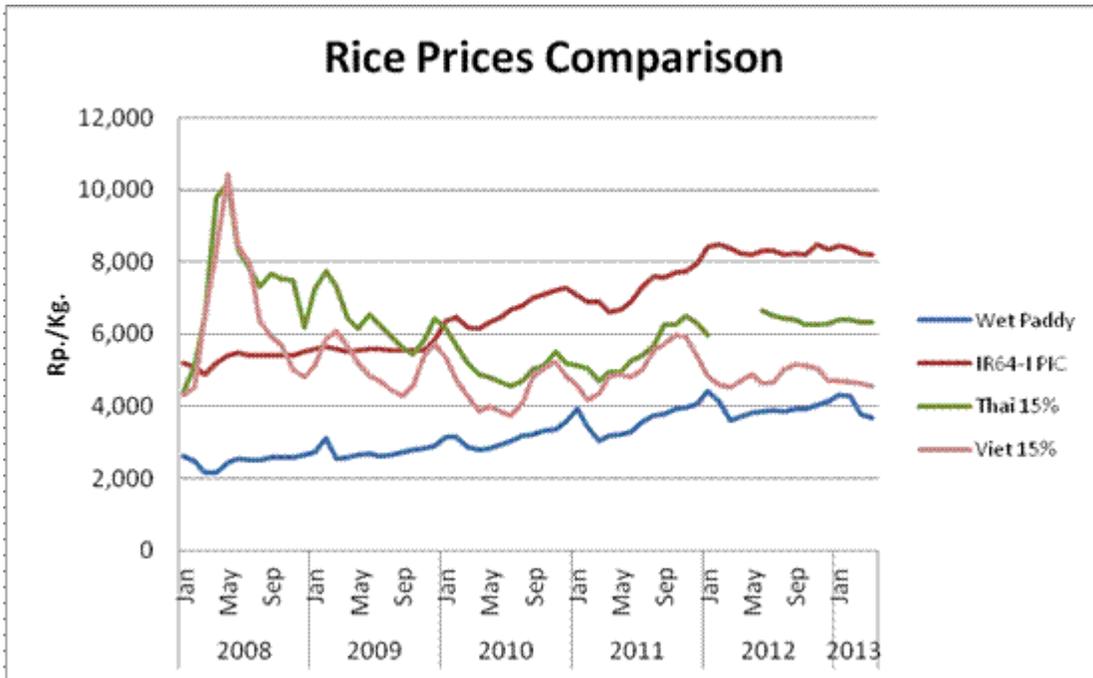
Source: BPS

Trade

In MY 2012/13 the Indonesian national logistics agency (BULOG) set its procurement target at 3.2 MMT of milled rice equivalent. This level is lower than the procurement target set in previous MY 2011/12 of 3.67 MMT due to the lower allocation for rice for the poor program (*raskin*). As of mid of July 2013, BULOG has procured a total of 2.47 MMT of rice from farmers. The procured volume is also lower compared to the same period of the previous MY 2011/12 of 2.56 MMT due to delayed harvest in some Indonesian major producing areas. The period of March through June is the peak period of BULOG to meet its domestic procurement target by buying rice from farmers.

GOI obligates BULOG to hold a minimum stock of 2 MMT by the end of the year. As of mid July 2013 BULOG held a total of 2.98 MMT of milled rice equivalent in its storage. BULOG also holds a total of 280,000 MT of government rice reserve. Assuming that BULOG will be able to reach the procurement target from domestic farmers, combined with the rice distribution for *raskin* program, BULOG will manage to maintain the secure level for MY 2012/13 ending stock. This means that BULOG may not need to import rice from the international market in MY 2012/13. However, as a precaution, BULOG recently sought government to government (G to G) cooperation with Myanmar to provide rice in case there would be any production shortage. The same G to G cooperation has been in existence between Indonesia – Thailand and Indonesia – Vietnam. Indonesian Minister of Agriculture at a recent press release also stated that MOA may agree to authorize BULOG to import no more than 500,000 MT of rice in the coming of the 2014 election year.

Other than importing rice through BULOG, Indonesian private sector also imports specialty rice for specific purposes such for diabetic rice, rice for restaurants, and seed. The high price disparity between Indonesia’s domestically produced rice over Vietnamese and Thai 15 percent broken rice will continue to provide incentives for unauthorized imports, especially through the more porous Indonesian border areas.



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

Assuming the same amount of specialty rice, smuggled rice, and potential imports at the end of the year, Post forecasts that MY 2012/13 Indonesian rice imports to reach 1 MMT. Indonesia is facing an election year in 2014 when each participating party will put some efforts to have a positive image among the people. One of the many indicators considered as a success is when the ruling regime limits rice imports as a tool to protect farmers. However, lower MY 2012/13 ending stocks combined with marginal increase of MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice production may increase prices of rice in the domestic market. Post assumes that there would be slightly higher unauthorized imports in MY 2013/14.

Indonesia is the 4th most populous nation in the world with a population of roughly 240 million people. Over 50 percent of the population is between the ages of 5 - 34 years. The emerging middle class and consumers from the Indonesian middle class broadly support domestic industry and imported goods. Eating out culture becomes new lifestyle. There are many new players in Japanese, Indian, and Korean restaurants. The new trends will increase imports of specialty rice. Post forecast MY 2013/14 Indonesian rice imports to remain on par at 1 MMT due to slightly higher unauthorized imports combined with higher demand for specialty rice.

Consumption

As compensation to GOI decision in increasing fuel price at the beginning of July, in MY 2012/13 BULOG increases its total rice allocation for *raskin* (rice for the poor) program to 3,261,488 MT. The rice will be distributed to 15,530,897 poor families. Each family will receive 15 kg of rice for 15 months at the price of Rp. 1,600/kg. As of the mid July 2013, BULOG has distributed a total of 1.7 MMT of rice under the *raskin* program.

Some of the rice held by BULOG is going for BULOG's market operation in order to dampen the price of medium quality rice in the domestic market. During the period of January to July 2013 a total of 85,000 MT of rice has been distributed into the commercial market.

Post revised estimate of MY 2012/13 Indonesian rice consumption to increase to 39.55 MMT to reflect Indonesian population diet diversification to wheat-flour-based food products. The consumption will slightly increase to 39.8 MMT in MY 2013/14.

Stocks

MY 2012/13 ending stock of Indonesia rice is estimated to decline to 3.085 MMT due to lower imports. Post forecast that the ending stock of MY 2013/14 will further decline to 2.485 due to the same reason.

PSD TABLES

PSD: WHEAT

Wheat Indonesia	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jul 2011		Market Year Begin: Jul 2012		Market Year Begin: May 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	1,615	1,615	1,600	1,600	1,590	1,727
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	6,457	6,457	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,000
TY Imports	6,457	6,457	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	739	739	0	470	0	0
Total Supply	8,072	8,072	8,400	8,500	8,590	8,727
MY Exports	222	222	260	223	225	225
TY Exports	222	222	260	223	225	225
Feed and Residual	150	150	150	150	165	165
FSI Consumption	6,100	6,100	6,400	6,400	6,700	6,700
Total Consumption	6,250	6,250	6,550	6,550	6,865	6,865
Ending Stocks	1,600	1,600	1,590	1,727	1,500	1,637
Total Distribution	8,072	8,072	8,400	8,500	8,590	8,727
Yield	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

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

PSD: CORN

Corn Indonesia	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2011		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012		Market Year Begin: Oct 2012	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post

Area Harvested	3,120	3,120	3,120	3,050	3,150	3,150
Beginning Stocks	697	697	732	732	707	517
Production	8,850	8,850	9,000	8,500	9,200	9,200
MY Imports	1,724	1,724	1,900	2,700	2,200	2,200
TY Imports	1,724	1,724	1,900	2,700	2,200	2,200
TY Imp. from U.S.	42	42	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	11,271	11,271	11,632	11,932	12,107	11,917
MY Exports	39	39	25	15	25	15
TY Exports	39	39	25	15	25	15
Feed and Residual	6,000	6,000	6,400	6,900	6,800	6,900
FSI Consumption	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,500
Total Consumption	10,500	10,500	10,900	11,400	11,400	11,400
Ending Stocks	732	732	707	517	682	502
Total Distribution	11,271	11,271	11,632	11,932	12,107	11,917
Yield	3.	2.8365	3.	2.7869	3.	2.9206

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

PSD: RICE, MILLED

Rice, Milled Indonesia	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2012		Market Year Begin: Jan 2013		Market Year Begin: May 2013	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	12,160	12,160	12,150	12,190	12,160	12,160
Beginning Stocks	6,175	6,175	5,085	5,085	3,585	3,085
Milled Production	36,500	36,500	37,500	36,550	37,700	37,700
Rough Production	57,480	57,480	59,055	57,559	59,370	59,370
Milling Rate (.9999)	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350	6,350
MY Imports	1,960	1,960	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
TY Imports	1,960	1,960	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
TY Imp. from U.S.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	44,635	44,635	43,585	42,635	42,785	42,285
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual	39,550	39,550	40,000	39,550	40,300	39,800
Ending Stocks	5,085	5,085	3,585	3,085	2,485	2,485
Total Distribution	44,635	44,635	43,585	42,635	42,785	42,285
Yield (Rough)	5.	4.727	5.	4.7218	5.	4.8824

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

Rice Production: Area & Production by Region

First Forecast Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2013

Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Rice, 2013*

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)	Yield (Ton/Ha)
North Sumatera	744,126	3,596,458	4.83
South Sumatera	780,282	3,417,840	4.38
Sub Total: Sumatera	3,479,781	16,210,576	4.66
West Java	1,967,552	11,892,500	6.04
Central Java	1,777,435	10,146,860	5.71

East Java	1,964,444	11,690,178	5.95
Sub Total: Java	6,232,304	36,546,577	5.86
West Nusa Tenggara	412,023	2,061,624	5.00
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	758,960	3,578,528	4.72
West Kalimantan	493,502	1,571,127	3.18
South Kalimantan	497,499	2,111,756	4.24
Sub Total: Kalimantan	1,376,965	5,024,211	3.65
Central Sulawesi	224,955	1,036,870	4.61
South Sulawesi	883,461	4,595,450	5.20
Sub Total: Sulawesi	1,516,512	7,566,828	4.99
Other Provinces/Islands	86,689	344,333	3.97
TOTAL INDONESIA	13,451,211	69,271,053	5.15

Source: BPS.

Note: * First forecast figures.

Corn Production: Area & Production by Region

First Forecast Figures by the Government of Indonesia for 2013

Harvested Area, Production, and Yield of Corn, 2013*

Province	Harvested Area (Ha)	Production (MT)		Yield (MT/Ha)
		(Wet Basis)	(Dry Basis)	
North Sumatera	241,218	1,336,296	935,407	5.54
Lampung	397,563	1,944,957	1,361,470	4.89
Sub Total: Sumatera	831,951	4,278,347	2,994,843	5.14
West Java	153,357	1,091,572	764,100	7.12
Central Java	542,273	2,992,843	2,094,990	5.52
East Java	1,187,397	5,807,959	4,065,571	4.89
Sub Total: Java	1,956,056	101,779,722	71,245,805	52.03
East Nusa Tenggara	252,329	673,653	471,557	2.67
Sub Total: Bali & Nusa Tenggara	379,900	1,340,275	938,193	3.53
West Kalimantan	46,769	171,016	119,711	3.66
South Kalimantan	19,213	100,224	70,157	5.22
Sub Total: Kalimantan	71,793	286,726	200,708	3.99
North Sulawesi	121,296	443,691	310,584	3.66
South Sulawesi	269,181	118,015	82,611	0.44
Gorontalo	148,555	724,692	507,284	4.88
Sub Total: Sulawesi	631,847	2,705,238	1,893,667	4.28
Other Provinces/Islands	19,427	49,971	34,980	2.57
TOTAL INDONESIA	3,890,974	18,838,529	13,186,970	4.84

Source: BPS.

Note: *: First forecast figures.

**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)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Yield (Cwt/Ha)	Production (Ton)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Paddy Total												
2013*	6,251,913	51.69	32,314,451	4,454,818	51.36	22,879,036	2,744,480	51.29	14,077,566	13,451,211	51.50	69,271,053
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	47.05	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	54,454,337
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	45.36	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	45.38	52,137,604
Irrigated Paddy												
2013*	5,285,007	54.90	29,016,216	4,330,669	51.91	22,482,144	2,694,785	51.72	13,937,330	12,310,461	53.15	65,435,690
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	62,527,007
2010	4,888,707	54.02	26,409,666	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	51.85	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	57,169,711
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	49.09	54,199,933
2006	4,752,971	49.32	23,441,025	3,848,472	47.67	18,345,774	2,111,571	46.70	9,860,691	10,713,014	48.21	51,647,490
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												
2013*	966,906	34.11	3,298,235	124,149	31.97	396,892	49,695	28.22	140,236	1,140,750	33.62	3,835,363
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	2,957,742
2006	946,122	26.26	2,484,120	92,357	25.16	232,358	34,937	26.04	90,969	1,073,416	26.15	2,807,447
2005	957,748	25.77	2,468,191	103,017	24.57	253,069	44,719	25.06	112,079	1,105,484	25.63	2,833,339

2004	976,618	25.81	2,520,993	85,416	24.72	211,127	61,648	23.90	146,915	1,123,502	25.63	2,879,035
2003	907,711	25.52	2,316,174	116,492	24.38	283,987	69,315	22.98	159,317	1,093,518	25.23	2,759,478

Source: Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS)

Note:

* First forecast figures

RAINFALL DATA

Rainfall Pattern at Selected Station in Rice/Corn Producing Areas (in millimeters, except where stated)

JATIWANGI (WEST JAVA)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	651	208	436	160	83	32	0	4	1	44	528	493
2009	231	208	279	211	57	N/A	0	0	1	53	398	191
2010	231	332	492	278	385	161	n/a	112	216	195	287	261
2011	23	176	482	558	149	98	22	0	0	29	290	491
2012	182	330	329	144	26	70	0	0	0	47	204	496
2013	251	449	439	283	157							
TEGAL (CENTRAL JAVA)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	229	169	295	277	19	85	21	35	2	74	115	259
2009	140	169	112	60	161	N/A	0	1	20	8	92	57
2010	122	242	152	263	200	193	N/A	121	143	64	159	214
2011	82	372	217	105	138	10	69	0	4	37	128	340
2012	335	294	330	111	86	22	1	0	0	18	102	238
2013	458	103	229	82	263							
SURABAYA (EAST JAVA)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	250	124	144	132	22	17	0	0	0	59	180	269
2009	357	124	204	164	256	N/A	0	0	0	0	25	166
2010	507	368	295	226	354	90	N/A	14	129	246	113	303
2011	148	194	401	642	158	32	31	0	0	5	243	240
2012	383	181	172	67	88	50	0	0	0	2	58	173
2013	366	286	464	310	197							
DENPASAR (BALI)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	419	403	246	93	65	25	8	1	6	121	67	268
2009	442	403	172	59	49	N/A	23	1	32	14	28	257
2010	199	177	76	327	56	21	N/A	64	286	214	146	256
2011	277	286	277	283	118	15	16	0	0	8	128	279
2012	490	223	627	44	109	11	51	0	92	11	94	208
2013	664	158	118	67	121							

UJUNG PANDANG (SOUTH SULAWESI)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	507	762	255	100	15	78	27	5	6	83	320	481
2009	617	762	196	158	132	N/A	32	1	81	32	151	370
2010	620	409	156	121	311	238	N/A	93	315	185	223	693
2011	481	469	448	228	0	20	1	0	0	121	310	382
2012	538	343	353	N/A	195	35	38	1	1	53	127	366
2013	1067	384	319	334	74							
LAMPUNG												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	198	126	199	171	38	35	26	109	27	147	174	313
2009	233	126	218	143	94	N/A	15	58	21	152	176	102
2010	137	231	270	91	84	24	N/A	72	99	176	204	260
2011	188	66	120	106	0	23	70	0	1	116	137	N/A
2012	228	172	172	161	62	N/A	15	6	39	114	80	611
2013	761	154	156	216	166							

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

Note: Exchange rate is Rp. 9,970/USD 1, as of July 22, 2013.