

**Required Report:** Required - Public Distribution

**Date:** April 15, 2026

**Report Number:** ID2026-0013

## **Report Name:** Oilseeds and Products Annual

**Country:** Indonesia

**Post:** Jakarta

**Report Category:** Oilseeds and Products

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### **Report Highlights:**

Indonesia's 2026/27 palm oil production is forecast to rise 3 percent to 48 million metric tons, up from 46.7 million metric tons, driven by a wave of trees planted between 2021 and 2024 reaching maturity and the wider use of higher-yielding seed varieties. Soybean meal demand from the feed sector is expected to remain strong in 2026/27, although importers may experience significant uncertainty in 2025/26 under new government import policies. Lower coconut prices are also projected to improve copra mills' utilization rates in 2026/27.

## Commodity:

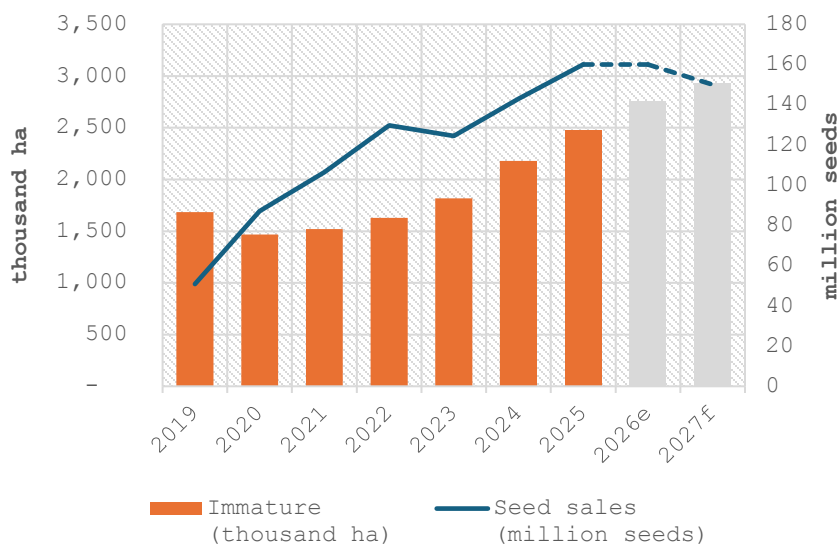
*Oil, Palm*

## Production

Indonesia's palm oil production for the 2026/27 marketing year is projected to reach 48 million metric tons (MMT), representing a 3 percent increase from the previous year's output of 46.7 MMT. This modest growth is primarily attributed to a substantial number of palm trees planted between 2021 and 2024 reaching maturity, as well as the adoption of improved seed varieties that offer higher yields. Despite these positive factors, expansion of plantations into new areas remained limited throughout 2025. Seed sales have continued to rise, resulting in a greater proportion of land classified as immature—areas where young palm trees have been planted but are not yet old enough to bear fruit.

Over the past five years, the total area classified as immature has increased by more than 60 percent, while the annual expansion of planted areas has consistently stayed below 150,000 hectares. The national smallholder replanting program has not met its targets, consistently replanting less than 50,000 hectares per year since 2021. In contrast, private companies have been more active in replanting efforts, with the majority of expansion occurring within existing, unused concession areas.

**Figure 1. Indonesia Seed Sales to Immature Areas**



Production growth is also expected to be constrained by weather conditions during the remainder of 2026, which could adversely impact yields. Indonesia's weather agency ([BMKG](#)) forecast an earlier-than-normal onset of the 2026 dry season, with below-normal rainfall and a prolonged duration, potentially leading to intense heat and drought conditions across many regions. The dry season is expected to begin earlier than usual, starting in April 2026 across 114 seasonal zones in Indonesia, and gradually spreading to other areas in May and June. Several palm producing regions, including Aceh, North Sumatera, and parts of Riau, West Sumatera, and Jambi, as well as most areas in South Sumatera, are projected to experience drier than normal conditions with heightened risk of drought. Previous prolonged drought related to El Niño events in 2015 and 2023 caused water shortages that lowered palm production in several regions.

The government's confiscation of illegal plantations in 2025, affecting both smallholders and private operators, is expected to impact 2025/26 production due to the discontinuation of essential farm inputs, such as fertilizers, and the destruction of certain plantations. Production declines may continue into 2026/27 if these measures persist and suboptimal plantation management remains unaddressed.

Fertilizer use on most private plantations is expected to remain at recommended levels, supporting yield improvements. This outlook reflects strong operating margins across the majority of plantations and stable fertilizer prices. Fertilizer prices have remained steady from 2024/25 through early 2026. Although prices have increased slightly, current levels are still 14 to 45 percent below the peak observed in 2021/22.

### **Consumption**

Palm oil consumption is forecast to grow 2 percent to 23.1 MMT in 2026/27 from 22.7 MMT in 2025/26, based on continued industrial demand and a marginal increase in food sector consumption.

In 2026, the GOI continued its mandatory B40 program (40 percent palm biodiesel and 60 percent diesel blend) and decided not to implement B50 nationwide this year. However, the GOI continues to carry out road tests and assess the financial support for B50 implementation. The road test is expected to finish in June 2026. B50 implementation is expected to require 20 billion liters of palm biodiesel each year, while B40 utilization in 2025 required 14.2 billion liters.

On financial support, in March 2026, the GOI increased the crude palm oil (CPO) export levy 2.5 percent to 12.5 percent. The higher palm export levy is expected to generate more than \$47 million in additional revenue for the CPO fund, but it also risks weakening the competitiveness of Indonesian palm oil in overseas markets. To bolster the CPO fund balance, the GOI has repeatedly raised palm export levies and expanded the list of leviable palm-derived products from 26 in 2015 to 34 in 2025. In rare instances, such as during the sharp decline in palm oil prices in 2019, the GOI has temporarily waived the export levy to support the sector.

Indonesia's industrial palm production capacity has grown rapidly over the past decade. In early 2026, biodiesel production capacity reached 22 billion liters, an increase of 2 billion liters from last year. According to Indonesia's biodiesel producers' association, an additional 2-3 billion liters of production capacity will be required to be able to facilitate Indonesia's next blending mandate target of B50. War in the Middle East pushed diesel prices higher in March 2026, narrowing the usual price gap with typically more expensive biodiesel. If this trend continues and diesel prices remain elevated, biodiesel could become price-competitive with diesel, potentially encouraging greater voluntary blending. As a result of the current situation, GOI officials have expressed interest in accelerating biofuel implementation, including expanding the use of biodiesel. In [late March 2026](#), Indonesia's President said "will go ahead this year with its B50". On the contrary, methanol shipments also halted due to the War in Middle East, threatening supplies for biodiesel production in Indonesia. Methanol is a key input of biodiesel production and Indonesia currently relies on methanol imports as domestic production is insufficient<sup>1</sup>. In [early March 2026](#), methanol prices jumped to a four year high of \$400-410 per ton.

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<sup>1</sup> Indonesia will require 2.3 MMT ethanol to implement B50, while domestic supplies are only at 300,000 MT. A new methanol plant in East Java is slated for 2027, adding supplies of 800,000 MT per year.

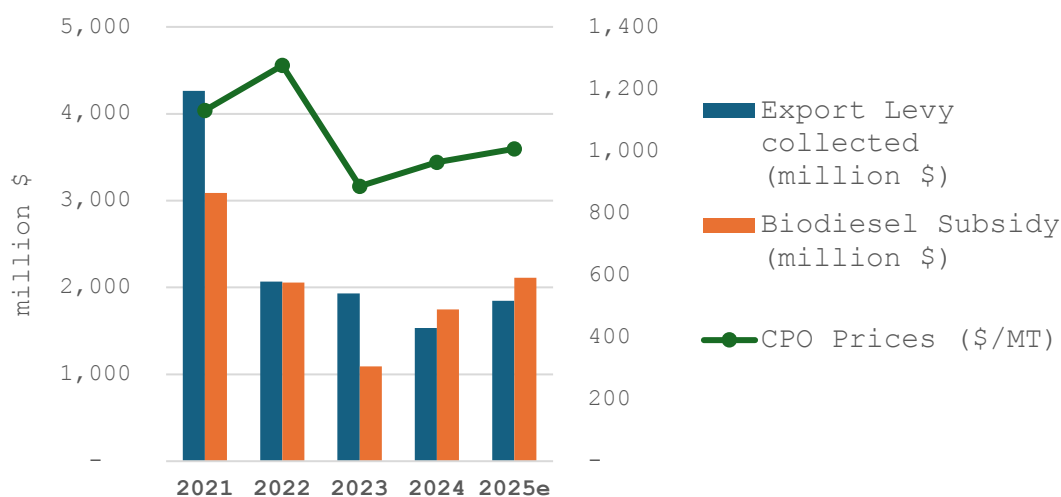
Assuming unchanged blending rate increases for the biodiesel mandate program, Post expects palm oil use for the industrial sector at 15.2 MMT for 2026/27, an increase of 2 percent from 14.9 MMT in 2025/26.

**Table 1. Indonesia Mandatory Biodiesel Program 2024-2026**

	2024	2025	2026
Blending Rate	Biodiesel 35 percent (B35)	Biodiesel 40 percent (B40)	Biodiesel 40 percent (B40)
CPO fund subsidy coverage and amount	PSO and non-PSO diesel \$1.7 billion	PSO diesel \$2.1 billion	PSO diesel \$3 billion (est.)
Biodiesel volume and allocation	Total 13.41 billion liter	Total 15.6 bn liters PSO: 7.6 billion liter Non-PSO: 8 billion liter	Total 15.6 bn liters PSO: 7.4 billion liter Non-PSO: 8.2 billion liter
Distribution	13.2 billion liter	14.2 billion liter	14.4 billion liter (est.)

*Note: Public Service Obligation (PSO) diesel is government-subsidy diesel for critical sectors such transportation and fishery*

**Figure 2. CPO Fund, Biodiesel Subsidy and CPO Prices**



Source: Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDP) performance reports, World Bank

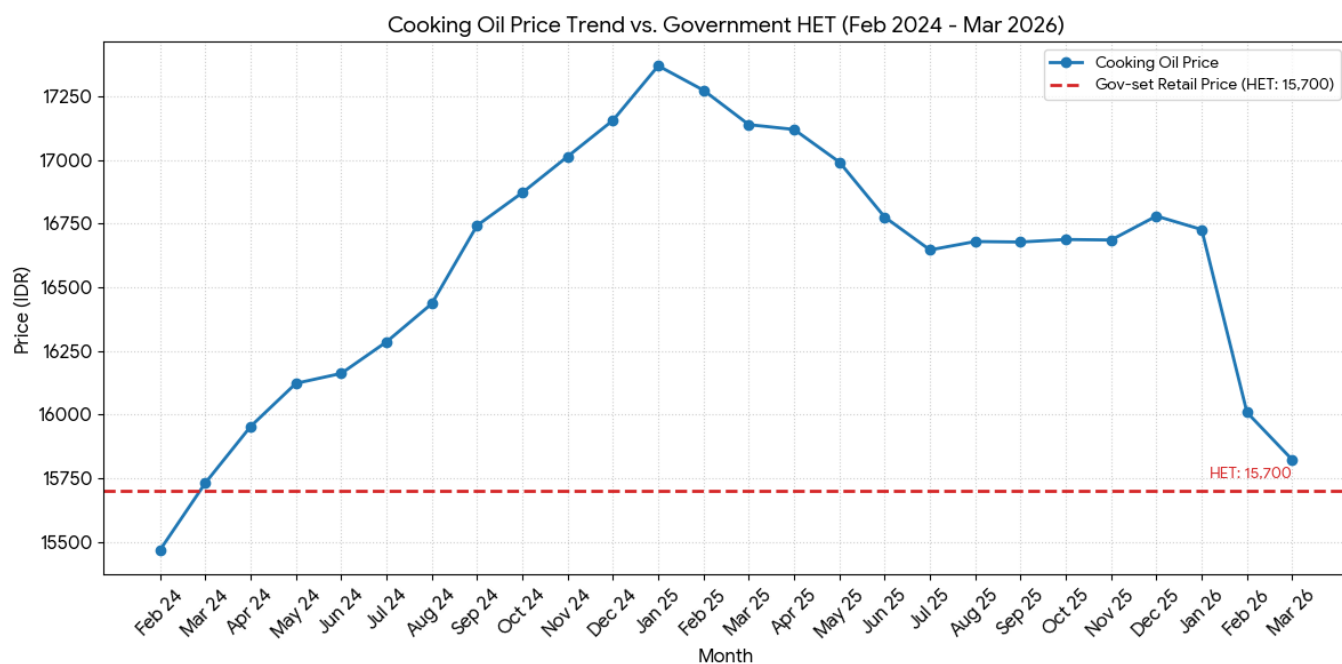
For the 2026/27 period, palm oil consumption in Indonesia’s food sector is projected to reach 7.6 MMT, marking an increase of 100,000 MT compared to 2025/26. This growth is primarily attributed to sustained demand from both the cooking oil and food processing industries. Additionally, the expansion of Indonesia’s Free Nutrition Programs (MBG) is expected to contribute to a modest rise in palm oil use within the food sector.

Palm oil-based cooking oil remains the leading choice in Indonesia’s cooking oil market, driven by its broad availability and affordability. In comparison, alternative oils such as soybean and coconut oil are primarily purchased by premium consumer segments, resulting in lower sales volumes for these products.

The GOI continues to maintain Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) policy<sup>2</sup> in 2025/26. Aiming to shorten distribution lines, starting in December 2025, exporters must distribute at least 35 percent of DMO cooking oil through state-owned companies (SOEs). Under the brand of “Minyakita”<sup>3</sup>, the DMO cooking oil policy aims to ensure the availability of affordable cooking oil in the domestic market. In addition to “Minyakita,” there are premium cooking oils and unbranded cooking oils that are typically sold in wet markets in bulk at market price.

Despite an active DMO policy, the retail price of DMO cooking oil “Minyakita” remains above the government’s set price (HET) in many regions. The new HET was set in August 2024, aiming to reflect higher production costs, specifically rising palm oil prices. Higher HET allows narrowed disparity with premium cooking oil prices. The disparity has created various issues in the supply chain, including [bundling-sales practices](#)<sup>4</sup>, [fraud in packing](#), and lengthy distribution channels.

**Figure 3. Consumers find retail price of DMO-cooking oil above the Gov-set price (HET)**



Source: Ministry of Trade

## Trade

Post forecasts Indonesia’s 2026/27 palm oil exports at 25 MMT, a four percent increase from 2025/26, on continued demand from major markets such China and South Asia countries. Demands from major markets such as China, India, and Pakistan remain strong considering price competitiveness with other vegetable oils.

<sup>2</sup> The DMO policy requires palm oil producers/exporters to sell a portion of their CPO domestically to the cooking oil industry at a regulated price in order to obtain a CPO export permit.

<sup>3</sup> “Minyakita,” meaning “our oil” is cooking oil provided through the Domestic Market Obligation (DMO) scheme that must be distributed in the domestic market at the Government’s set price (HET).

<sup>4</sup> A sales practice in which retailers oblige customers to buy other products with every purchase of fixed-price Minyakita cooking oil.

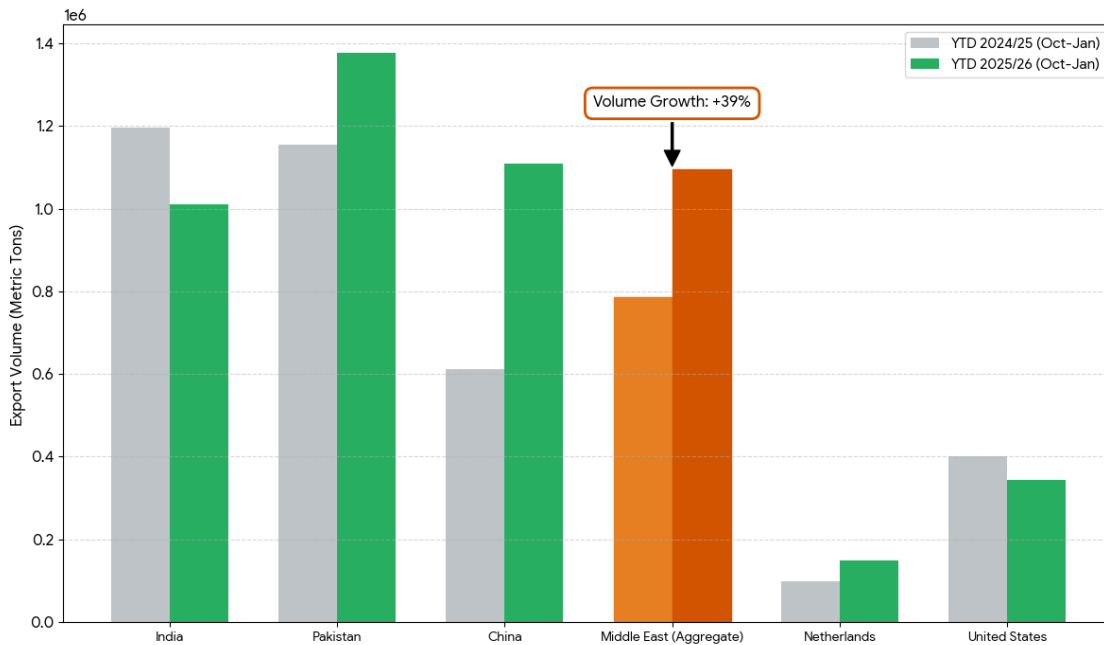
Palm oil demand from China is expected to reach between 2.5 to 3.5 MMT for 2025/26 as more vegetable oil supplies are available at competitive prices. China uses palm oil primarily in the food industry for instant noodles, frying, baking, snacks, margarine, and processed foods, with smaller uses in the oleochemical industry.

South Asian countries such as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh rely on palm oil for its affordability and high availability, specifically in household cooking and food processing industries. However, the narrowed price spread with soybean oil may limit shipments to India may limit future palm oil shipments. India is projected to purchase between 3.5 to 4 MMT of Indonesian palm oil during this period, while combined demands from Pakistan and Bangladesh is expected to continue growing, reaching up to 5 MMT.

During the first-four months of 2025/26, palm oil exports reached 8.3 MMT, 15 percent higher compared to the corresponding period last year. Combined higher shipments bound to Pakistan and China are able to offset decreased India market demands. Exports to United States dropped 14 percent to 344,000 MT in the same period. The United States is the fifth largest market of Indonesian palm oil, with annual demand between 1.3 to 1.7 MMT in the last five years.

The recent Middle East conflict threatens Indonesia’s palm oil exports to the region, which grew 39 percent from last year. The conflict escalation has forced cargo rerouting around Africa, adding two weeks to transit times and sharply increasing freight and insurance costs. These disruptions risk a tighter profit margin while potentially causing shortages in markets like Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates (UAE) during peak demand periods.

**Figure 4. Indonesia Palm Oil Shipments to the Middle East at Risk**



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

Indonesia applies two separate charges on palm product exports: an export tax and a percentage-based export levy. The export levy is collected into the “CPO Fund” which is managed by the Plantation Fund

Management Agency (BPDP). The export tax is managed by the Ministry of Trade (MOT) which issues a reference price every month as the basis for both the export tax and the export levy. The palm oil export tax uses a structured tariff based on reference price brackets. In March 2026, Indonesia raised the palm export levy 2.5 percent (to 12.5 percent) to secure financing for the biodiesel mandate program. The higher levy on palm products is expected to reduce the competitiveness of Indonesian palm oil in global markets and may constrain future export growth.

**Table 2. Indonesia Palm Oil Export Levy and Tax Tariff (Under HS code 1511)**

Products	Levy Tariff (percent)	Tax Tariff (\$/MT)
Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	12.5	0 – 288
Crude palm olein, crude palm stearin	12	0 -170
RBD (Refined, Bleached and Deodorized) palm oil, RBD palm olein, RBD palm stearin	10	0 - 192
RBD palm olein in package of 25 kg	7.25	0 - 105

Source: Ministry of Finance, export levy based on [MOF No 9/2026](#)

### Stocks

Palm oil stocks in 2026/27 are forecast to fall 3 percent to 4.3 million metric tons, driven by higher domestic consumption and increased exports.

**Table 3. Production Supply and Distribution for Palm Oil, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oil, Palm Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	14000	14000	14000	14400	0	14300
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4760	4760	4414	4414	0	4404
Production (1000 MT)	45500	45500	46700	46700	0	48000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	50260	50260	51114	51114	0	52404
MY Exports (1000 MT)	23471	23471	23550	24000	0	25000
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	14700	14700	15000	14900	0	15200
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	7400	7400	7600	7500	0	7600
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	275	275	275	310	0	320
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	22375	22375	22875	22710	0	23120
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4414	4414	4689	4404	0	4284
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	50260	50260	51114	51114	0	52404
Yield (MT/HA)	3.25	3.25	3.3357	3.2431	0	3.2867
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

### Commodity:

*Oilseed, Palm kernel*

## Production

Palm kernel (PK) production is estimated at 6 percent of total fresh fruit bunch (FFB) weight; therefore, PK production is forecast to reach 12 MMT in 2025/26 and 12.1 MMT in 2026/27.

## Consumption

Local millers are expected to crush 11.9 MMT of PK in 2025/26 and 12 MMT in 2026/27, producing palm kernel oil (PKO) and palm kernel meal (PKM).

## Trade

Palm kernel exports are forecast to remain near zero in both 2025/26 and 2026/27, despite the export levy holding steady at \$25 per metric ton. Strong demand from domestic crushers is expected to absorb nearly all exportable palm kernel volumes.

## Stocks

Palm kernel stocks in 2026/27 are forecast to decline to 52,000 metric tons, reflecting stronger expected domestic crush demand.

**Table 4. Production, Supply and Distribution for Palm Kernel, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oilseed, Palm Kernel Market Year Begins Indonesia	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	14000	14000	14000	14400	0	14300
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	47	47	47	47	0	77
Production (1000 MT)	11900	11900	12300	12000	0	12100
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	11947	11947	12347	12047	0	12177
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	11800	11800	12175	11850	0	12000
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	100	100	120	120	0	125
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	11900	11900	12295	11970	0	12125
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	47	47	52	77	0	52
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	11947	11947	12347	12047	0	12177
Yield (MT/HA)	0.85	0.85	0.8786	0.8333	0	0.8462
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

## Commodity:

*Oil, Palm kernel*

## Production

Post estimates palm kernel oil (PKO) production at 5.2 MMT for 2025/26 and 5.3 MMT for 2026/27, based on 11.9 MMT and 12 MMT of PK to be crushed, respectively.

## Consumption

PKO use for the industrial sector is expected to rise slightly to 3.2 MMT for 2026/27 from 2025/26 on continued demand from the oleochemical sector and homecare products industry. On narrowed price differences with coconut oil (CNO), demand for PKO is expected to moderate, allowing some industries to switch to other lauric oils. In the first quarter of 2025/26, spread price PKO/CNO dropped 37 percent from 2024/25 on average.

In the food sector, PKO serves as a cheaper replacement for CNO and a substitute for cocoa butter in chocolate confectionaries. On population growth, PKO use is projected to slightly increase by 5,000 MT to 530,000 MT in 2026/27.

### Trade

PKO exports are forecast at 1.6 million metric tons in 2026/27, an increase of 100,000 metric tons over 2025/26. In 2024/25, more than 70 percent of PKO exports were shipped to only four destinations: China, the United States, Brazil and Netherlands. Annual shipments to the United States were steady, ranging from 199,000 MT to 270,000 MT in the last five years.

As a palm-derived product, PKO exports are subject to both export taxes and levies.

**Table 5. Indonesia Palm Export Levy and Tax Tariff for PKO**

Products	New Levy Tariff (percent)	Tax Tariff (\$/MT)
Crude palm kernel oil	12.5	0 – 353
Crude palm kernel olein, crude palm kernel stearin, split crude palm kernel oil-based	12	0 - 212
RBD (Refined, Bleached and Deodorized) palm kernel oil, RBD palm kernel olein, RBD palm kernel stearin	10	0 - 255

*Source: Ministry of Finance, export levy based on MOF 9/2026*

### Stocks

Due to higher anticipated domestic use and exports, PKO stocks are projected to fall 18 percent in 2026/27 to 354,000 metric tons.

**Table 6. Production, Supply and Distribution for Palm Kernel Oil, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oil, Palm Kernel Market Year Begins Indonesia	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	11800	11800	12175	11850	0	12000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.4388	0	0.4375
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	285	285	409	409	0	434
Production (1000 MT)	5192	5192	5357	5200	0	5250
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5477	5477	5766	5609	0	5684
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1448	1448	1450	1500	0	1600
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3100	3100	3300	3150	0	3200
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	520	520	600	525	0	530
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3620	3620	3900	3675	0	3730
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	409	409	416	434	0	354
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5477	5477	5766	5609	0	5684
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

**Commodity:**

*Meal, Palm kernel*

**Production**

Post expects palm kernel meal (PKM) production to reach 6.4 MMT in 2026/27, based on 12 MMT of PK crushed.

**Consumption**

Post projects PKM consumption to reach 1.2 MMT for 2026/27, a 50,000 MT increase from 2025/26 on continued demand from the ruminant feed industry.

In support of the MBG program, the GOI plans to [procure at least 50,000 live cattle](#) from several countries and develop integrated livestock hubs at five locations including Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB), Ponorogo in East Java, and Indramayu in West Java. Increasing live cattle populations are expected to increase demand for ruminant feed in the near future.

**Trade**

PKM exports reached 1.9 MMT in the first four months of 2025/26, 14 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year. At least 70 percent of PKM exports in 2024/25 were shipped to the Netherlands, New Zealand and Vietnam. On continued demand from the livestock feed sector, Post forecasts PKM exports to rise to 5.3 MMT in 2026/27.

**Table 7. Palm Kernel Meal Export Levy and Tax**

Products	Levy Tariff (\$/MT)	Tax Tariff (\$/MT)
Palm Kernel Meal	30	1-17

Source: Ministry of Finance (MOF), export levy based on MOF data 9/2026

## Stocks

With higher exports and production projected in 2026/27, PKM stocks are expected to decline to 312,000 metric tons.

**Table 8. Production, Supply and Distribution for Palm Kernel Meal, 2024/25-2026/27**

Meal, Palm Kernel Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	11800	11800	12175	11850	0	12000
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.53	0.53	0.525	0.5316	0	0.5333
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	248	248	362	362	0	362
Production (1000 MT)	6254	6254	6392	6300	0	6400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6502	6502	6754	6662	0	6762
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5090	5090	5600	5200	0	5300
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1050	1050	850	1100	0	1150
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1050	1050	850	1100	0	1150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	362	362	304	362	0	312
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6502	6502	6754	6662	0	6762
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

## Commodity:

*Oilseed, soybean*

## Production

Post forecasts soybean production at 280,000 MT for 2026/27, a 9 percent decrease from 2025/26 on smaller harvested areas. Soybeans are still considered as secondary crop with less lucrative returns than other crops.

Soybeans are primarily grown in rain-fed zones during the dry season, typically July to September. The dry season is expected to start earlier than normal in some regions in 2026/27. Farmers maintain soybeans as a rotational crop with staple crops like rice and corn. Java Island serves as the main soybean-producing region in Indonesia, accounting for more than half of the nation's harvested area. However, urban expansion, significant infrastructure projects—such as highways and residential developments—and limited government support have contributed to a decline in agricultural lands and soybean farming. The GOI has shifted resources toward rice and corn production to meet self-sufficiency goals, reducing support for crops such as soybeans. Many soybean farmers depended on government assistance to remain viable, and, as that support declined, a significant number shifted to other crops.

## Consumption

Post forecasts soybean consumption to reach 3.1 million metric tons in 2026/27, a 3 percent increase over 2025/26, driven largely by higher demand from the food sector. The tempeh and tofu industry are

the main consumers of imported soybeans, using around 90 percent of total soybean supplies. The fermented soyfood industry is largely made up of labor-intensive, family-based cottage industries.

Soybean retail prices in the first half of 2025/26 were about 2 percent lower than the 2024/25 average. However, these softer prices are likely to face renewed volatility due to the recent depreciation of the rupiah and rising logistics costs linked to higher oil prices. The MBG program officially rolled out in January 2025 and continues to expand implementation coverage. In February 2026, the number of active community kitchens serving meals reached 24,000, providing food assistance to an estimated 65 million Indonesians. The GOI has set a target of reaching 82.9 million beneficiaries through 30,000 operational community kitchens nationwide.

Increased inclusion of soy-based food in the MBG program is likely as the kitchen unit procures fresh food from local suppliers, and tempeh and tofu are available in most of the region. At the program's current budget of 10,000 rupiah (USD\$0.62) per meal, soy-based foods such as tempeh and tofu are preferred sources of protein to stay within the tight budget while still meeting the program's mandatory nutrition standards.

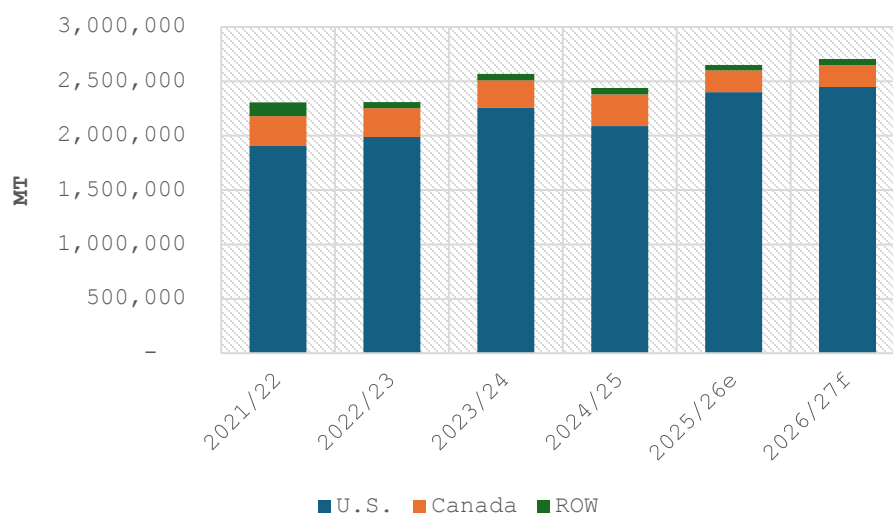
Imported soybeans move from ports to packing and sorting facilities through several levels of distribution channels before moving to retail outlets either in wet markets, stores, or cooperative offices. Regions with dense populations typically have more complex supply chains with relatively higher demand. For example, a tempeh producers cooperative in a city with a population of 1.8 million in West Java distributes around 400 MT of soybeans to its 230 members every month.

## **Trade**

Post forecasts soybean imports to increase by 50,000 metric tons, reaching 2.9 million metric tons in 2026/27. This increase is primarily driven by sustained demand from tempeh and tofu producers. Import volumes may accelerate if soybean prices become more competitive, though importers must account for expected currency devaluation in Indonesia.

World soybean prices rose by 5 percent during the first four months of 2025/26 compared to the average in 2024/25, but they remain 30 percent lower than in 2022/23. Indonesia's Most Favored Nation (MFN) import duty for soybeans is set at zero percent, supporting stable supplies for soy-based food processors. The United States is expected to continue as the largest supplier of soybeans to Indonesia, followed by Canada and other countries. In 2024/25, U.S.-origin soybeans comprised 86 percent of Indonesia's total soybean imports.

**Figure 5. Soybean Imports by Origin (MT)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

### Stocks

Soybeans stocks for 2026/27 are expected to increase slightly to 292,000 MT, reflecting higher supplies with continued food sector demands.

**Table 9. Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) for Soybean, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oilseed, Soybean Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Indonesia</b>						
Area Planted (1000 HA)	330	320	290	290	0	280
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	310	310	290	290	0	270
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	129	129	165	165	0	272
Production (1000 MT)	350	350	320	320	0	290
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2439	2439	2750	2800	0	2850
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2918	2918	3235	3285	0	3412
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	2	2	0	3
Crush (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2600	2600	2900	2850	0	2950
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	150	150	155	160	0	165
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2750	2750	3055	3010	0	3115
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	165	165	178	272	0	292
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2918	2918	3235	3285	0	3412
Yield (MT/HA)	1.129	1.129	1.1034	1.1034	0	1.0741
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

**Commodity:**

Meal, soy

**Production**

Indonesia does not produce soybean meal (SBM).

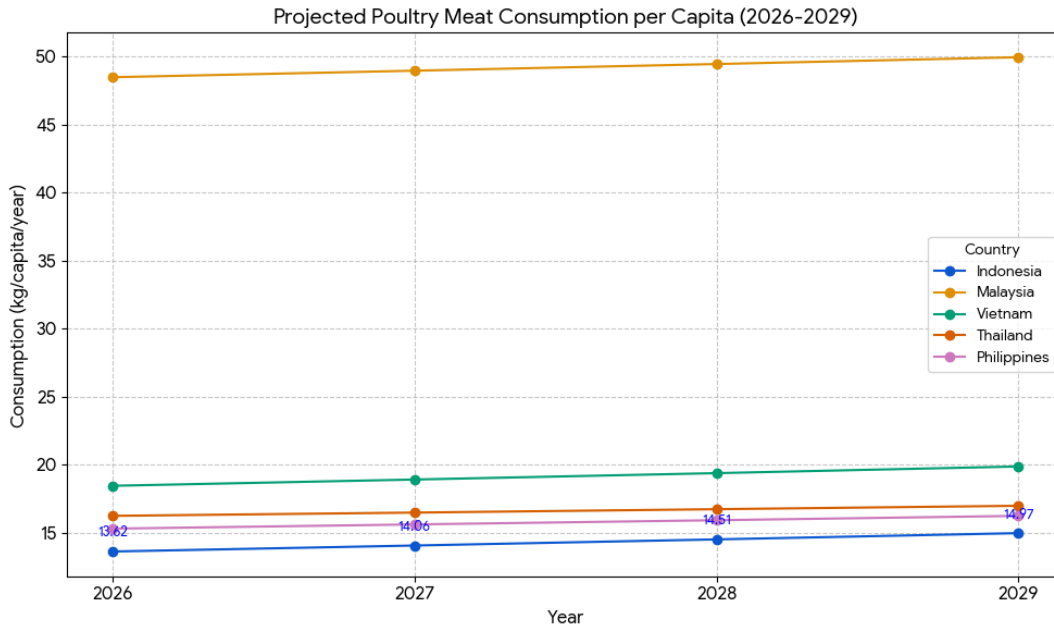
**Consumption**

Indonesian SBM consumption is forecast to increase 50,000 MT to 6.35 MMT in 2026/27 on continued demand from the feed industry. The poultry feed industry is the largest consumer of SBM, accounting for at least 80 percent of total animal feed production last year. The inclusion rate for SBM in poultry feed is typically around 20 to 25 percent.

Aquafeed production is the second largest user of SBM, with an inclusion rate of between 30 to 40 percent. The production of other feeds, such as dairy cattle feed may ramp up as the GOI prioritizes importing large quantities of live dairy and beef cattle.

Indonesian poultry meat consumption is considered comparatively low in the region, but demand is rising steadily, and, is projected to continue growing in 2026/27. A key driver is the Indonesia’s MBG program, launched in early 2025, which continues to expand nationwide. As of February 2026, the program has established almost 19,000 kitchen units, feeding 61 million children and their mothers. This expansion is expected to increase overall demand for poultry meat, and subsequently poultry feed.

**Figure 6. Projected Poultry Meat Consumption in ASEAN**



Source: OECD-FAO, BPS

In February 2026, Indonesia launched a Indonesian rupiah (IDR) 20 trillion (USD\$1.2 billion) integrated poultry downstream project at several locations across the country. The project aims to meet growing demand for poultry meat and eggs, including requirements from the MBG program, which are estimated at 1.1 million metric tons of poultry meat and 774,000 metric tons of eggs annually.

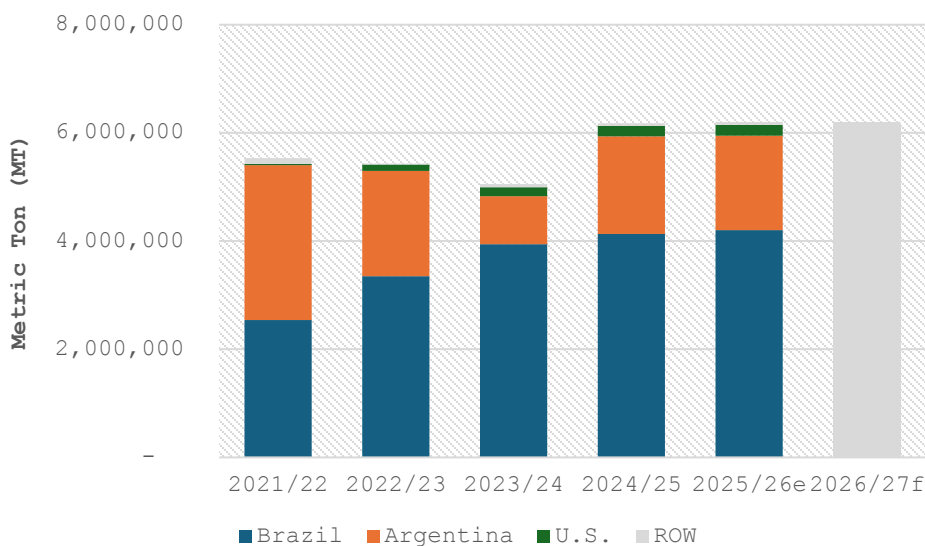
## Trade

Post projects that Indonesia's SBM imports will increase 2 percent to 6.3 MMT in 2026/27. This growth is driven by steady demand from the animal feed industry. South America is expected to remain the main supplier, providing over 95 percent of Indonesia's SBM imports based on price.

In 2024/25, the feed industry benefitted from lower SBM prices, which were about 23 percent less than the previous year. These lower prices led to higher stocks at the end of 2024/25. As a result, SBM imports during the rest of 2025/26 are expected to remain strong but will likely grow at a slower pace than 2024/25.

During the first four months of 2025/26, SBM prices rose to about USD\$390–\$400 per metric ton, up from their lowest levels since the pandemic. Indonesia imported 2 MMT of SBM from October 2025 to January 2026, which is similar to the same period last year. Overall, SBM prices have been falling since their peak in 2023/24, reaching an average of USD\$366 per metric ton in 2024/25. This drop in price contributed to higher volumes of imports last year.

**Figure 7. Indonesia Soybean Meal Imports by Origin (MT)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

## Policy

### State-importation policy

In December 2025, [the GOI announced](#) that a state-owned enterprise (SOE) would assume sole responsibility for SBM imports replacing private companies, originally effective immediately but later amended to begin in early 2026. As a result, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) ceased issuing import recommendations to private companies. The GOI instructed that all purchase contracts for shipments from January 2026 onward be canceled and directed traders to negotiate exclusively with the designated SOE. This abrupt policy shift created uncertainty for both importers and exporters and disrupted established supply chains. As a result, the price of SBM increased from IDR 6800-7100 per kg to around

IDR 7700-8000 per kilogram in the first week of January 2026<sup>5</sup>. Following the skyrocketing SBM price, the GOI postponed the implementation of the SOE import policy until July 31, 2026. In March 2025, the GOI held a public consultation to discuss adding SBM imports to the country's commodity balance system. Under this system, an inter-agency committee will determine the SBM import allocation for each eligible importer, including the SOE, with the expectation that 60 percent of SBM imports should occur via the SOE, effective April 1, 2026. These abrupt policy changes are causing uncertainty since importers must secure long-term contracts with suppliers and buyers, the SOE lacks experience importing SBM, and the credit terms would be less desirable for buyers.

## Stocks

SBM stocks for 2026/27 are forecast down 50,000 MT to 235,000 MT on expected higher feed use.

**Table 10. Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) for Soybean meal, 2024/25-2026/27**

Meal, Soybean Market Year Begins Indonesia	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	106	106	385	385	0	285
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	6179	6179	6200	6200	0	6300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6285	6285	6585	6585	0	6585
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5900	5900	6200	6300	0	6350
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5900	5900	6200	6300	0	6350
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	385	385	385	285	0	235
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6285	6285	6585	6585	0	6585
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

## Commodity:

*Oil, soy*

## Production

Indonesia does not produce soybean oil.

## Consumption

Soybean oil occupies a niche segment in Indonesia's foodservice and household cooking markets, valued for its high smoke point, neutral flavor, and perceived health benefits. While palm oil dominates the edible oil market, soybean oil is increasingly used in urban areas, processed foods, and food services amid rising health awareness. In addition, food processors utilize soybean oil as a packing oil in the fish

<sup>5</sup> Kompas, 15 January 2026: <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/pengalihan-impor-bungkil-kedelai-berpotensi-picu-kenaikan-harga-dan-biaya-tinggi>

canning industry and as an ingredient in sauce and mayonnaise production. Post expects soybean oil consumption to remain steady at 35,000 MT both for 2025/26 and 2026/27.

### Trade

Forecasts for soybean oil imports are stable at 36,000 MT in both 2025/26 and 2026/27, on stable demand from the food service sector. Thailand and Malaysia are expected to continue supplying about 80 percent of Indonesia’s soybean oil imports, supported by geographic proximity and duty-free access under Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreements.

**Table 11. Import Tariff for Soybean Oil**

HS Code	MFN	2026 Preferential tariff for country of origin
--1507 (Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified)	5 percent	ASEAN, United Arab Emirate, China, India, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, European Free Trade Association (EFTA), South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan (0 percent)

### Stocks

The 2026/27 soybeans oil stocks are projected to remain stable at 1,000 MT as food processors maintain only enough stocks for operational purposes.

**Table 12. Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) for Soybean Oil, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oil, Soybean Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	34	34	40	36	0	36
Total Supply (1000 MT)	34	34	40	36	0	37
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	34	34	40	35	0	36
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	34	34	40	35	0	36
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	34	34	40	36	0	37
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

**Commodity:**

*Oilseed, copra*

**Production**

Indonesia's copra production is projected at 1.63 million metric tons in 2026/27, up 10,000 MT from the previous year due to improved yields from favorable weather between 2024 to early 2026. Extended droughts and El Niño-type conditions typically lower copra production about two years after they occur. Copra production is strongly linked to domestic coconut oil demand and export needs, especially for edible copra.

In 2025, Indonesian farmers increasingly opted to sell whole coconuts for export rather than processing them into copra, driven by robust international demand and higher export prices. This shift has been motivated by the prospect of greater income from direct exports compared to domestic copra sales. As a result, copra millers faced a reduction in available raw materials, which could constrain copra production if the trend persists. In the absence of effective domestic incentives to retain coconuts for copra processing, there is a risk of a sustained shift away from copra production, potentially undermining the industry's long-term performance.

Copra production in Indonesia is concentrated in several key provinces, including Riau, North Sulawesi, East Java, and Central Sulawesi. These areas remain the backbone of the nation's copra supply. In contrast, in Central and West Java, a growing number of farmers have diversified into non-copra coconut products, such as coconut milk, which are popular among households and the food service sector.

The majority of coconut farmers are smallholders with less-intensive farming practices. In addition to aging trees, coconut plantation area is expected to continue declining in 2026/27 as land is converted to more lucrative uses. The GOI has introduced more than 50 coconut varieties to date, with recently released types offering higher fruit yields, slower vertical growth, and improved coconut meat quality. In 2022, the GOI launched a program to distribute up to one million seedlings of a new variety, aiming to modernize and rejuvenate coconut plantations. However, implementation has been hampered by limited nursery capacity, slowing the spread of these improved varieties. If successfully adopted at scale, the widespread release of new coconut varieties could significantly boost copra yields.

Additionally, the government plans to start a coconut replanting program covering 5,000 to 10,000 hectares in 2026, managed by the Plantation Fund Management Agency (BPDP). Following its 2024 mandate expansion to include coconut and cacao alongside palm, BPDP's role is expected to facilitate replanting, research, and sectoral development. These initiatives are designed to address aging plantations and improve yield, which may start to stabilize copra supplies in 3 to 8 years.

**Consumption**

On continued demand for coconut oil, Post expects copra crush to reach 1.6 MMT for 2026/27, a 10,000 MT higher than for 2025/26.

## Trade

Post forecasts copra exports at 30,000 MT both in 2026/27 and 2025/26 on continued demand from the South Asian region. In the first four months of 2025/26, copra shipments to Indonesia's largest copra market, Bangladesh, reached 12,600 metric tons, up sharply from 4,200 metric tons during the same period last year. This increase reflects stronger demand for edible oils and more favorable prices.

In 2024, GOI officially included coconut into BPDP's portfolio. BPDP uses plantation funds to manage programs such replanting, promotion and research and development. The inclusion of coconut into BPDP implies levy collection from the coconut product export. Currently, no regulation has been issued to impose a coconut export levy. If such a levy is implemented, exporters may face higher costs, which could dampen export volumes and put downward pressure on copra prices at the farm gate level.

## Stocks

The 2026/27 copra stocks are projected at 12,000 MT, a slight decrease from 2025/26.

**Table 13. Production, Supply and Distribution for Copra, 2023/24-2025/26**

Oilseed, Copra Market Year Begins Indonesia	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	3475	3475	3475	3272	0	3270
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3475	3475	3475	3272	0	3270
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	19	19	16	16	0	14
Production (1000 MT)	1610	1610	1640	1620	0	1630
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	2	3	0	3
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1632	1632	1658	1639	0	1647
MY Exports (1000 MT)	21	21	35	30	0	30
Crush (1000 MT)	1585	1585	1600	1590	0	1600
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	10	10	8	5	0	5
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1595	1595	1608	1595	0	1605
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	16	16	15	14	0	12
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1632	1632	1658	1639	0	1647
Yield (MT/HA)	0.4633	0.4633	0.4719	0.4951	0	0.4832
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

## Commodity:

*Oil, coconut*

## Production

Indonesia's coconut oil (CNO) production is forecast to increase by 5,000 MT, reaching 1.04 MMT in 2026/27. This projection is based on an estimated 1.6 MMT of copra crushed. Most CNO producers in Indonesia are located near coconut plantations, with production capacities ranging from 30 to 16,000 MT per month. In East Java, producers may source copra from both local areas and other regions in eastern Indonesia.

Indonesia continues to export whole coconuts, even though many copra mills are operating below capacity. If whole coconut oil prices continue to decline in 2026, it is expected that copra millers will increase their mill utilization. This is because lower prices for whole coconuts would reduce competition from exports, making more copra available for domestic processing.

### Consumption

Post forecasts CNO consumption to reach 445,000 MT in 2026/27, a small increase from 2025/26. In the industrial sector, CNO is a critical feedstock for the oleochemical industry, where it is refined into fatty acids and glycerin used in personal care products and pharmaceuticals.

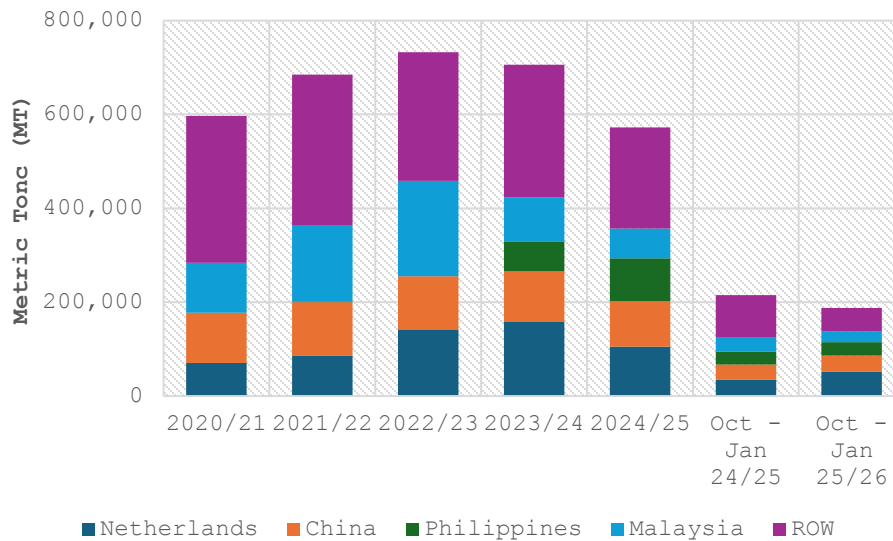
CNO occupies a premium niche in the food and beverage sector, given palm oil remains the dominant product. Consumer demand for CNO is driven by plant-based dairy alternatives and the bakery industry, which values its specific melting point and stability.

### Trade

Indonesia’s CNO exports are projected to increase to 650,000 metric tons in 2026/27, primarily due to sustained demand from the global oleochemical industry. In the 2024/25 marketing year, the leading destinations for Indonesian CNO exports were the Netherlands, China, and the Philippines. Meanwhile, shipments to the United States have declined since 2023, with volumes dropping below 100,000 metric tons per year as a result of elevated prices. If CNO prices soften, demand from the United States is expected to recover during the remainder of 2025/26. Although Middle Eastern markets account for less than 5 percent of Indonesia’s total CNO exports, the ongoing conflict in the Middle East has also affected shipments to the European Union by increasing shipping costs and extending delivery periods.

CNO imports are expected to decrease to 50,000 MT in 2026/27 as locally produced CNO becomes more competitive. Over the past five years, Indonesia has imported between 23,000 and 86,000 MT of CNO annually, mainly from the Philippines and mostly in crude form.

**Figure 8. Indonesia CNO Export Destinations, 2020-2026 (MT)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

## Stocks

Coconut oil stocks for 2026/27 are expected to decrease 5,000 MT to 240,000 MT following higher exports and higher domestic use.

**Table 14. Production, Supply and Distribution for Coconut Oil, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oil, Coconut Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Indonesia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1585	1585	1600	1590	0	1600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.6511	0.6511	0.645	0.6509	0	0.65
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	192	192	240	240	0	245
Production (1000 MT)	1032	1032	1032	1035	0	1040
MY Imports (1000 MT)	48	48	70	50	0	50
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1272	1272	1342	1325	0	1335
MY Exports (1000 MT)	572	572	702	640	0	650
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	295	295	280	285	0	285
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	165	165	120	155	0	160
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	460	460	400	440	0	445
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	240	240	240	245	0	240
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1272	1272	1342	1325	0	1335
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

## Commodity:

*Meal, copra*

## Production

Post expects copra meal (CM) production to reach 535,000 MT based on an expected 1.6 MMT of copra crushed in 2026/27.

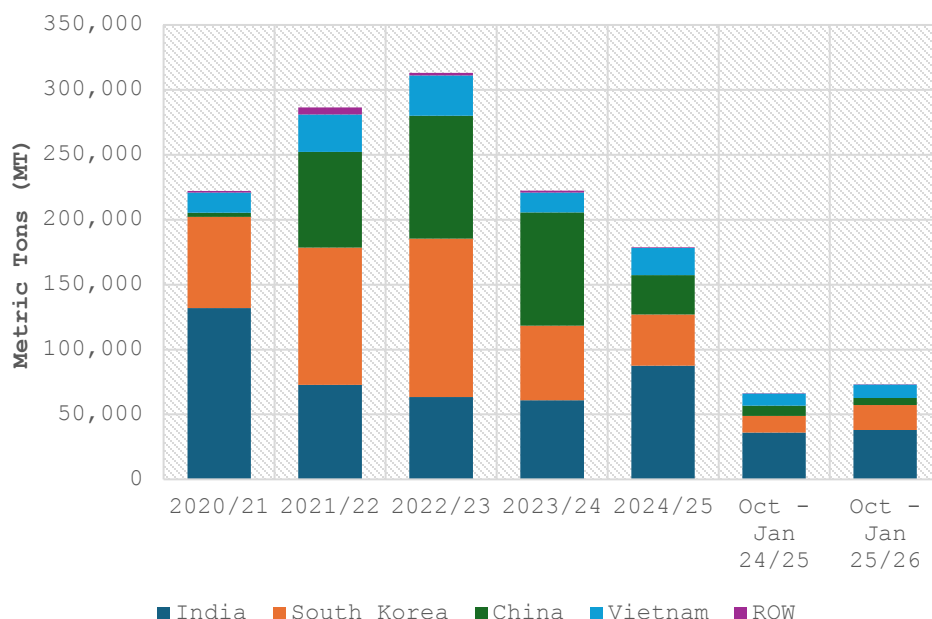
## Consumption

Post forecasts copra meal use at 325,000 MT for both 2025/26 and 2026/27 on continued demand for feed use. Copra meal is primarily used as a feed ingredient for ruminants, but it can also be included in smaller amounts for other types of livestock. With a protein content of 20 to 30 percent, copra meal can partially replace SBM in animal feed.

## Trade

CM exports are expected to reach 210,000 MT in 2026/27, a slight increase from 2025/26 estimates of 200,000 MT. The primary destinations for CM were India and South Korea. In South Korea, the feed industry uses CM to produce feed compounds for swine.

**Figure 9. Indonesia Copra Meal Export Destinations, 2020-2026 (MT)**



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

### Stocks

Copra meal stocks for 2026/27 are expected to stay below 20,000 MT. This is due to increased export demand and higher domestic use for ruminant feed.

**Table 15. Production, Supply and Distribution for Copra Meal, 2024/25-2026/27**

Meal, Copra Market Year Begins Indonesia	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1585	1585	1600	1590	0	1600
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3293	0.3293	0.3281	0.3333	0	0.3344
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	7	7	11	11	0	17
Production (1000 MT)	522	522	525	530	0	535
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2	2	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	531	531	537	542	0	553
MY Exports (1000 MT)	179	179	200	200	0	210
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	341	341	330	325	0	325
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	341	341	330	325	0	325
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	11	11	7	17	0	18
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	531	531	537	542	0	553
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

**Commodity:**

*Oilseed, peanut*

**Production**

Indonesia's peanut production for the 2026/27 season is expected to reach 800,000 MT, mainly due to a decrease in harvested area. Peanuts in Indonesia are grown in both rain-fed and irrigated fields, taking about 90 to 95 days to mature. Farmers in rain-fed areas usually plant peanuts in February and harvest in May, while those in irrigated areas plant during the dry season from May to September. Most peanut production is centered on Java Island, South Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara. In Java, peanuts are considered a secondary crop, with staple crops providing the main income for farmers.

Peanuts are considered relatively drought-tolerant compared to water-intensive crops like rice. However, drier-than-usual weather in the 2026 dry season as projected by BMKG can still significantly impact production through delayed planting cycles and reduced yields during extreme heat.

The GOI has focused more resources on paddy and corn to achieve self-sufficiency, resulting in less support for secondary crops like peanuts. Peanuts do not receive the same government assistance, such as fertilizers or other agricultural inputs, that paddy and corn do. However, in areas where peanut demand remains strong, local governments may provide some support, including extension services.

**Consumption**

Post forecasts that peanut consumption in Indonesia will increase slightly by 5,000 MT, reaching 1.28 MMT in the 2026/27 marketing year. This growth is driven by steady demand from the food sector. The main users of peanuts in Indonesia are snack producers, food processors, and small businesses that make peanut sauce for home use.

Indonesia's snack food industry ranges from large manufacturers producing packaged peanuts for retail and foodservice markets to small, home-based enterprises making a variety of traditional snacks. Home industries that prepare traditional peanut sauces for daily meals are particularly important consumers of peanuts, especially in Central and East Java.

**Trade**

Peanut imports are forecast at 500,000 MT for 2026/27. India, Africa, and China are expected to remain the main origins largely due to price competitiveness. In 2025, peanuts imported from India and China accounted for 98 percent of total peanut imports.

U.S. peanuts are subject to a MFN tariff of 5 percent. Lower tariffs are available for certain countries of origin under free trade agreements with Indonesia (see Table 16).

**Table 16. Indonesia Import Tariffs for Peanuts**

HS Code	MFN	2026 Preferential tariff for country of origin
1202.3 (seed)	5 percent	India (3 percent) New Zealand (2 percent) United Arab Emirate (1 percent) ASEAN, China, Chile, Australia, S Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, EFTA (0 percent)
1204.41 (in shell)	5 percent	Mozambique (4 percent) Chile (3.95 percent) India (3.11 percent) ASEAN, UAE, EFTA, Japan, Hong Kong, China, S Korea, New Zealand, Australia (0 percent)
1204.42 (shelled)	5 percent	Mozambique (4 percent) Chile (3.95 percent) India (3.11 percent) UAE (2.1 percent) ASEAN, New Zealand, Australia, China, S Korea, Hong Kong, EFTA, Japan (0 percent)
2008.111 (roasted ground nut)	5 percent	UAE (2.1 percent) ASEAN, S Korea, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, India, China, Japan (0 percent)

Source: [INSW MOT](#); Note: the lowest tariff, if more than one agreement is available.

### Stocks

Peanut stocks in 2026/27 are forecast to slightly rebound to 53,000 MT on expected higher supplies and stable consumption.

**Table 17. Production, Supply and Distribution for Peanuts, 2024/25-2026/27**

Oilseed, Peanut Market Year Begins	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2025		Jan 2027	
	Indonesia					
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Area Planted</b> (1000 HA)	520	510	520	500	0	490
<b>Area Harvested</b> (1000 HA)	500	500	490	490	0	480
<b>Beginning Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	105	105	58	91	0	31
<b>Production</b> (1000 MT)	830	830	810	810	0	800
<b>MY Imports</b> (1000 MT)	408	440	575	404	0	500
<b>Total Supply</b> (1000 MT)	1343	1375	1443	1305	0	1331
<b>MY Exports</b> (1000 MT)	5	4	5	4	0	3
<b>Crush</b> (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	0	50
<b>Food Use Dom. Cons.</b> (1000 MT)	1190	1190	1250	1180	0	1185
<b>Feed Waste Dom. Cons.</b> (1000 MT)	40	40	40	40	0	40
<b>Total Dom. Cons.</b> (1000 MT)	1280	1280	1340	1270	0	1275
<b>Ending Stocks</b> (1000 MT)	58	91	98	31	0	53
<b>Total Distribution</b> (1000 MT)	1343	1375	1443	1305	0	1331
<b>Yield</b> (MT/HA)	1.66	1.66	1.6531	1.6531	0	1.6667
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: <a href="#">PSD Online Advanced Query</a>						

**Attachments:**

No Attachments