

National Study on Indonesia Organic Agriculture

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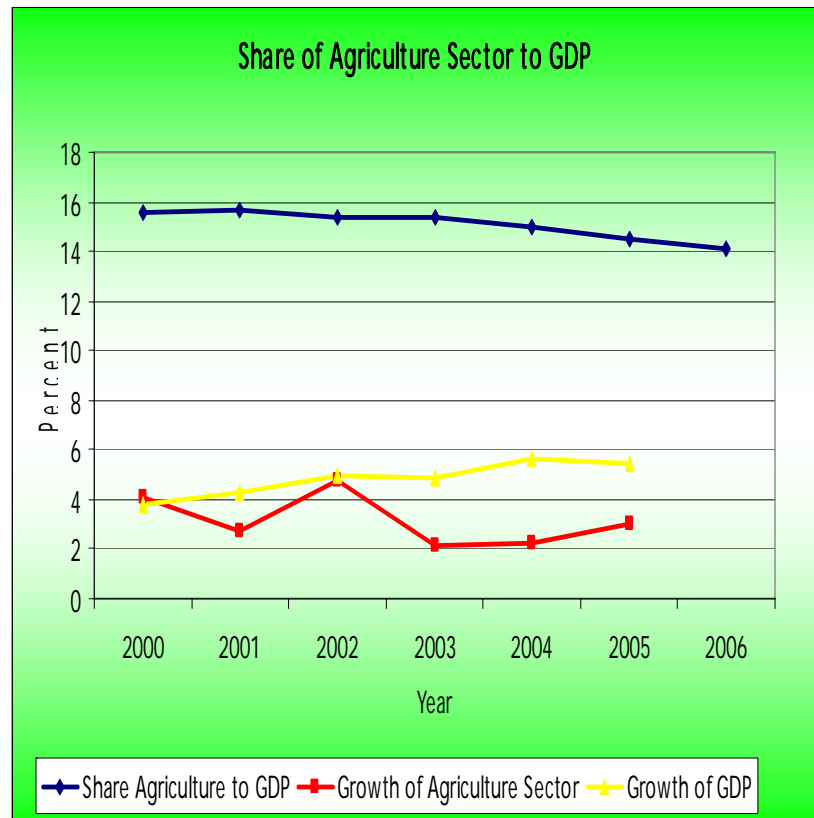
OUTLINE

- **Overview of Agriculture Sector in Indonesia**
- **Effect of EI on Agriculture Sector**
- **Justification and Significance of the Study**
- **Policy Recommendations**
- **Conclusion**

Overview of Agriculture Sector in Indonesia

•Agriculture in the broad term (including forestry, fisheries, plantation)

Causes of fluctuation in agriculture growth: disasters, climate changes, law enforcement on illegal logging etc

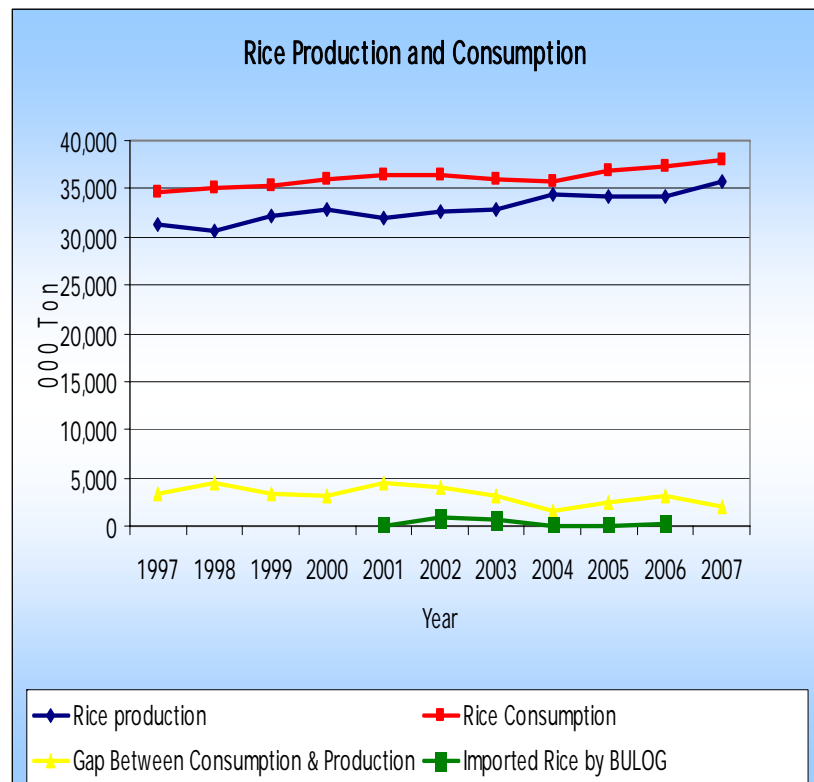


Source: Central Bureau Statistics, 2007

Overview of Agriculture Sector in Indonesia

Growth of rice production higher than consumption growth

BULOG import rice for and operation "poor program" import rice for reserve market for rice



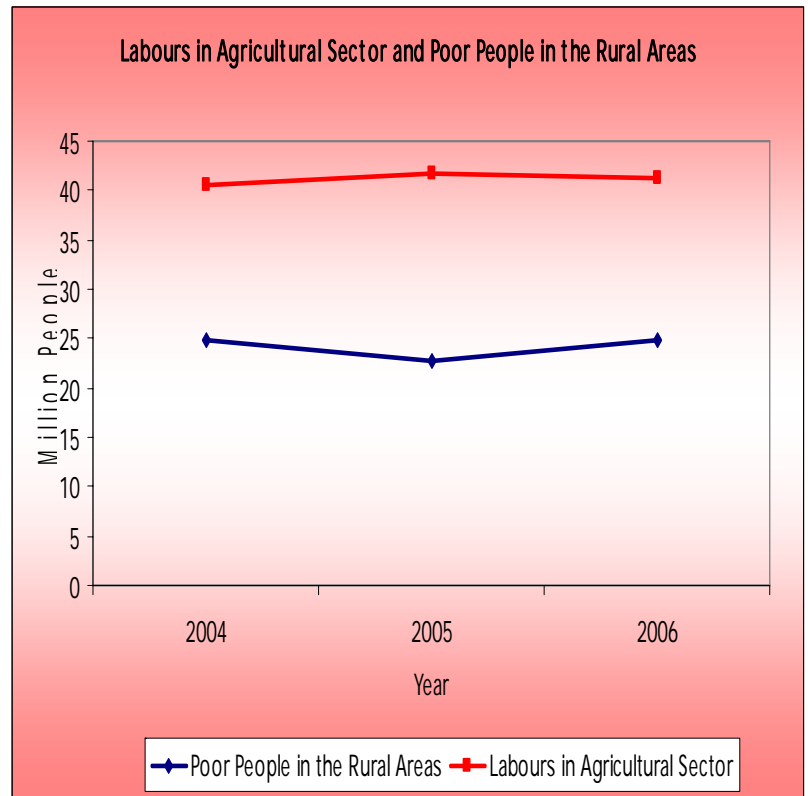
Source: Central Bureau Statistics, 2007

Overview of Agriculture Sector in Indonesia

• Labor absorption in agricultural sector is about 40 % of total labor force, but in terms of poverty is quite high.

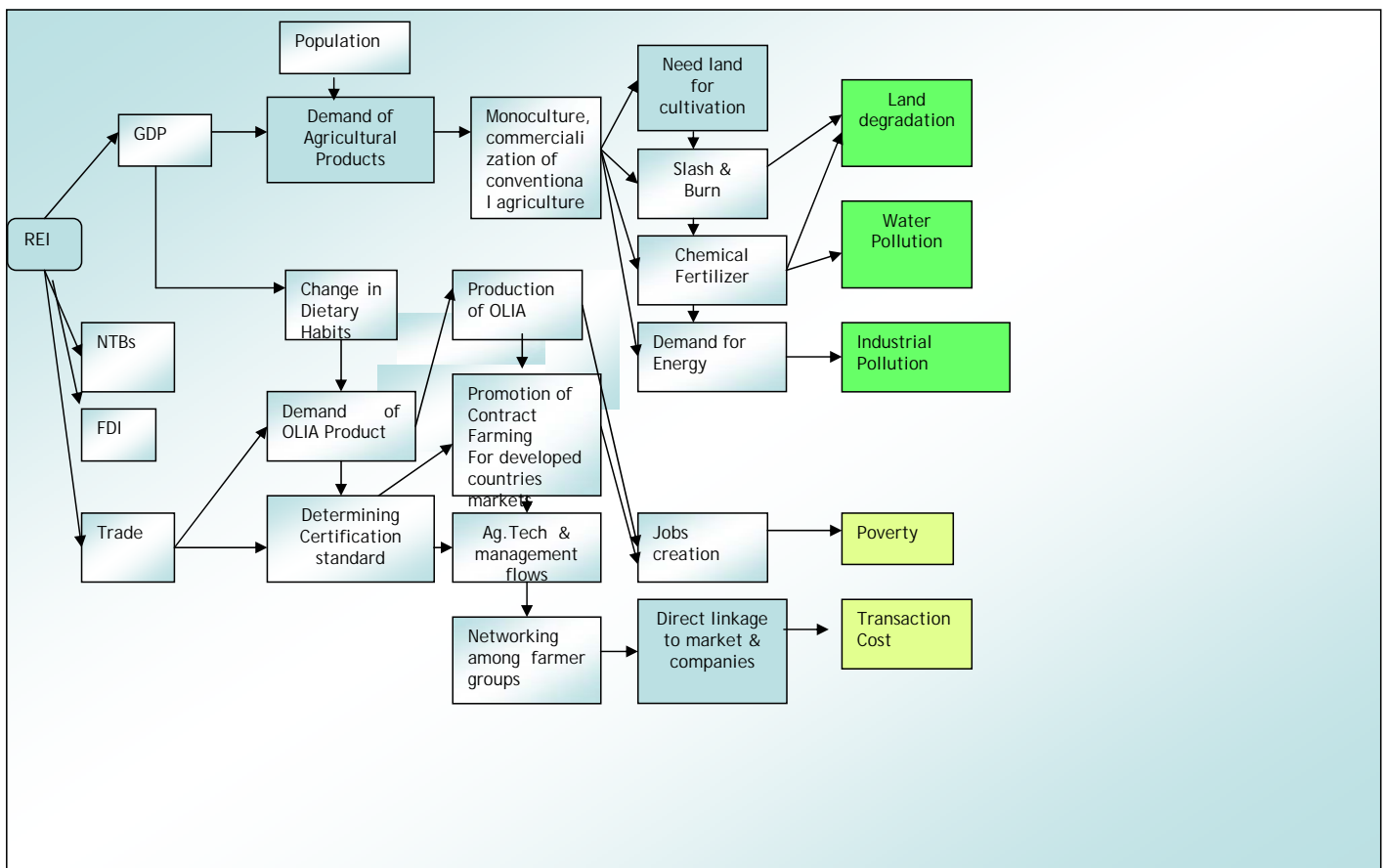
From the graph, we can imply that there is negative relationship between rural poverty and labors absorption sector.

Accordingly, promoting agriculture sector will have significant impact on poverty reduction



Source: Central Bureau Statistics, 2007

Effect of EI on Agricultural: Economic and Environmental Impacts



Effect of EI on Agriculture Sector and Environmental Impacts

- Regional economic integration presumably may have some impacts for countries involving in this arrangement.
- REI may trigger the increasing GDP of each country, lowering non-tariff barriers (NTBs) generates intensive trade, then this condition may lead to better climate for investment in agricultural business through increasing FDI flows
- This circumstance will encourage each country to boost its agricultural sector productivity
- regional economic integration may lead to the change of composition and shifting to production, export, and foreign direct investment (FGI) to more pollution or resource intensive sectors.
- Referring to agricultural sector, regional economic integration in which the demand for agricultural products may trigger to more intensive agrochemical use and deforestation. This situation may create social and health costs which are often underestimated.

Assumptions

- Shallow EI Integration
 - There are no policy interventions to anticipate expected impacts of REI. In this case government run policy as usual.
- Deep EI Integration
 - There are policy interventions to anticipate expected impacts of REI through supply side, demand side and regulatory policies.

Simulated Indonesian Macroeconomic Changes under Different APEC Trade Liberalisation Scenarios Using the 1990 Database (Percentage Change from Base)

Macroeconomic Variables	All APEC Countries			APEC developed countries		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
Real GDP (x0gdpxp)	1.32	2.84	3.65	0.44	3.24	-0.51
GDP price deflator (p0gdpxp)	-0.04	-5.06	-0.99	-0.01	-0.4	-0.19
Average capital rental (p1cap_i)	-1.33	3.11	-3.42	-0.18	-0.69	0.28
Wage rate (w1lab_io)	0.6	8.48	1.49	0.72	4.47	-0.2
Land rental (w1lnd_i)	5.84	-3.44	14.15	1.47	4.69	0.36
Capital stock (x1cap_i)	2.38	5.26	6.79	0.8	6.04	-0.9
Aggregate employment (employ_i)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggregate land (x1lnd_i)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land shifter in all estate crops industry (f1lnd_e)	18.67	23.29	19.21	11.6	14.36	10.58
Land shifter in all food crops industry (f1lnd_r)	3.18	-21.69	2.62	-2.97	-9.02	-1.75
Consumer price index (p3tot)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment price deflator (p2tot_i)	-1.35	3.05	-3.45	-0.19	-0.72	0.27
Real private consumption (x3tot)	1.79	-4.29	6.34	0.36	1.56	-0.15
Real investment (x2tot_i)	2.29	19	0.00025	0.94	7.07	-1.06
Real public consumption (x5tot)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real inventories (x6tot)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Import price index (p0cif_c)	-2.4	2.73	-3.66	-0.09	0.72	-0.22
Duty-paid import price index (p0imp_c)	-3.74	-5.06	-9.88	-1.55	-7.03	-0.19
Export price index (p4tot)	-0.49	3.2	-2.53	0.1	-0.26	0.24
Import volume (x0imp_c)	4.29	14.67	11.52	2.3	11.71	0.17
Export volume (x4tot)	2.25	12.61	9.95	1.9	11.84	-0.3
Real devaluation (p0realdev)	-2.36	1.12	-2.7	-0.07	1.12	-0.4
Term of trade (p0toft)	1.96	0.47	1.17	0.19	-0.97	0.46

Source: Oktaviani and Drynan, 2000

Simulated Indonesian Macroeconomic Changes under Different APEC Trade Liberalisation Scenarios Using the 1990 Database (Percentage Change from Base)

- Scenario 1: Terms-of-trade and tariffs shocks to Indonesian model are calculated from the GTAP model
- Scenario 2: Terms-of-trade shocks to Indonesian model are calculated from the GTAP model and tariffs shock are calculated from the GTAP Post-NAFTA database
- Scenario 3: Terms-of-trade shocks to Indonesian model are calculated from the GTAP model and tariffs shock are calculated from the updated database after all APEC countries except Indonesia have reduced their tariffs
- Scenario 4: Terms-of-trade and tariffs shocks to Indonesian model are calculated from the GTAP model.
- Scenario 5: Terms-of-trade shocks to Indonesian model are calculated from the GTAP model and tariffs shock are calculated from the GTAP Post-NAFTA database
- Scenario 6: Terms-of-trade shocks to Indonesian model are calculated from the GTAP model. There are no tariffs shock to Indonesian model

The Impact of all APEC Country's Trade Liberalisation and APEC
Developed Country's Trade Liberalisation on Industry's Output, Exports and Import using the 1990 Database (Percentage Change
from Base)

No	Sector	All APEC Countries			APEC Developed Countries		
		Output	ExportVolume	ImportVolume	Output	ExportVolume	ImportVolume
1	Paddy	0.21	-4.21	0	0.04	-2.49	0
2	Maize	-0.11	-4.21	13.58	-0.08	-2.49	-7.17
3	CerOthGrain	-3.45	-4.21	0.69	-2.16	-2.49	0.39
4	RootCrop	0.84	-4.21	15.04	0.5	-2.49	19.94
5	Beans	-0.33	-4.21	10.15	-1.17	-2.49	14.39
6	VegFruit	0.48	-4.21	20.34	-0.02	-2.49	26.67
7	Rubber	6.38	112.8	23.75	3.79	71.14	34.61
8	Sugarcane	-5.46	-4.21	0	-3.14	-2.49	0
9	Coconut	-1.64	-4.21	36.75	-1.31	-2.49	45.76
10	OilPalm	7.24	37.55	22.97	6.1	28.17	38.56
11	Coffee	1.71	22.69	0	2.1	20.29	0
12	Tea	10.48	42.58	19.75	7.85	32.08	34.15
13	OthEstate	5.6	27.45	32.77	3.65	23.81	41.08
14	OthAgr	-0.15	-4.21	7.58	-0.55	-2.49	22.26
15	Livestock	0.85	-4.21	14.2	-0.01	-2.49	0.98
16	Forestry	4.25	-4.21	35.52	1.62	-2.49	25.39
17	Fishery	0.43	-4.21	14.48	-0.05	-2.49	0.16
18	CoalOthMin	1.7	3.4	4.74	0.74	2.7	2.85
19	OilGas	2.51	4.07	9.85	0.49	0.65	1.99
20	LivProc	0.79	-4.21	14.67	-0.35	-2.49	19.09
21	FoodProc	0.51	-4.21	5.88	0.28	-2.49	0.31
22	FishProc	-2.55	-9.65	0.55	-0.87	-3	0.73
23	EstateProc	-6.04	-27.57	5.64	-3.44	-13.97	3.39
24	Rice	0.21	-4.21	10.57	0.04	-2.49	0.12
25	OthFoodProc	0.09	-4.21	4.7	-0.18	-2.49	1.21
26	BevTob	1.98	23.36	17.07	0.24	8.12	20.75
27	TxtLthr	-3.08	-6.83	0.58	3.23	7.39	5.32
28	WoodPrd	6.34	9.53	24.65	2.79	4.41	20.88
29	Chemical	-1.28	-4.21	2.05	-1.04	-2.49	1.85
30	Fertiliser	3.24	17.06	5.61	1.49	8.25	3.6
31	Pesticide	2.9	15.79	2.91	1.58	8.99	2.11
32	MinMet	2.87	22.14	5.6	0.81	6.86	1.79
33	OthManufac	0.63	6.54	3.09	0.35	8.29	1.37
34	TradTrans	1.59	-4.21	6.79	0.43	-2.49	2.97
35	Service	1.29	-4.21	6.92	0.35	-2.49	3.05

Source: Oktaviani and Drynan, 2000

Implication of GTAP Simulation by Oktaviani and Drynan, 2000

- The impacts of full APEC trade liberalisation are more positive (or less negative) than the impacts of trade liberalisation by only the APEC developed countries.
- Indonesia gains more if precisely eliminates the implied barriers existing after trade liberalisation by other APEC members than if Indonesia under-adjusts or over-adjusts.
- These results suggest that the resource based processing sectors are not competitive enough to sustain the positions they had prior to APEC trade liberalisation. Agricultural processing would be left behind without the support.
- Many believe it is beneficial for Indonesia to pay more attention to develop the agricultural processing sector because this would provide increased local demand for the products of the agricultural sector

Justification and Significance of the Study

- Why focus on organic agriculture?
 - Organic agriculture can be expected as a solution to overcome economic and environmental impacts of REI with four principles: food security, food safety, poverty reduction and environmentally friendly.
- Justification:
 - Conventional agriculture base on Factor Productivity (FP) analysis shows a tendency to decrease continuously
 - Poverty Reduction through the application of organic farming
- Significance of the Study:
 - Contribution for agriculture revitalization in Indonesia
 - Contribution for OKPO in developing organic agriculture policies

Factor Productivity of Wetland Paddy by Provinces in Indonesia

No	Province	Factor Productivity			
		2004	2005	2006	2007
1	North Sumatera	4.43	4.03	3.92	3.95
2	West Sumatera	3.13	2.81	2.80	2.81
3	R i a u	5.30	4.82	4.54	4.78
4	J a m b i	4.80	4.40	4.22	4.25
5	South Sumatera	6.43	5.94	5.77	5.95
6	Bengkulu	4.34	3.91	3.58	3.64
7	Lampung	4.22	3.87	3.64	3.66
8	Bangka Belitung	4.75	4.91	3.94	3.68
9	DKI Jakarta	2.90	2.83	2.63	2.91
10	West Jawa	2.96	2.67	2.60	2.66
11	Central Jawa	2.97	2.67	2.61	2.63
12	DI Yogyakarta	2.72	2.45	2.27	2.25
13	East Jawa	3.07	2.77	2.70	2.71
14	Banten	4.11	3.69	3.53	3.56
15	B a l i	4.26	3.90	3.90	3.97
16	Nusa Tenggara Barat	3.39	3.03	2.83	2.83
17	Nusa Tenggara Timur	4.50	3.82	3.39	3.46
18	West Kalimantan	6.88	6.31	5.57	5.78
19	Central Kalimantan	10.60	9.31	8.10	8.12
20	South Kalimantan	6.35	5.82	5.66	5.75
21	East Kalimantan	4.93	4.74	3.80	3.76
22	North Sulawesi	3.47	3.24	3.27	3.23
23	Central Sulawesi	3.51	3.21	3.16	3.17
24	South Sulawesi	4.64	4.19	4.19	4.23
25	Southeast Sulawesi	4.62	4.08	3.86	3.91
26	Gorontalo	3.66	3.24	3.25	3.25
27	Maluku	4.87	4.38	4.44	4.58
28	Papua	5.09	4.77	4.84	4.96
INDONESIA (Average)		4.53	4.14	3.89	3.94

Source: Author's Calculation

Analysis of FP of wetland paddy is mainly intended for providing a scientific justification whether organic farming should be promoted or not in Indonesia.

If it should be promoted, further intention of FP analysis is to determine in which regions or provinces organic farming should be promoted in Indonesia.

$$FP = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P}{\sum_{i=1}^n F}$$

Where,

P is the yield of wetland paddy per hectare without incorporating by-products.

F is input factor used for producing unit P. In this study, F includes five inputs, which are seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, wages of workers and others component (watering, drying, hulling, paddy bags in harvest process, transportation cost)

Factor Productivity of Wetland Paddy by Provinces in Indonesia

There are three factors contributed in decreasing trend of FP values of wetland paddy in all provinces in Indonesia as follows:

1. production system has reached a level of exhaustion that system is unable to respond to the inputs, especially chemical fertilizers and pesticides (diminishing return).
2. unjust incentives system for the farmers. Price of output is determined by government. While, for the input, the price is determined by market price.
3. Human capital development, especially technical farming skills of farmers are still low

Average of FP Growth Factor Productivity of Wetland Paddy in Indonesia

Implication:

The areas under Decreasing Rapidly category (- 5.0 % and above) is possible for promoting OA in short run

Decreasing Moderately (- 3.0 % to -4.99 %) and Decreasing Slightly categories (< - 3.0 %) is possible for promoting OA in long run

Based on Average of FP Growth	Provinces
Decreasing Slightly (< - 3.0 %)	South Sulawesi, South Sumatera, North Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku, Papua, DKI Jakarta
Decreasing Moderately (- 3.0 % to -4.99 %)	Banten, Lampung, East Jawa, Jambi, Central Jawa, Gorontalo, North Sumatera, West Sumatera, West Jawa, Riau, South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi,
Decreasing Rapidly (- 5.0 % and above)	Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Bangka Belitung, DI Yogyakarta, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi

Source: Author's Calculation

SWOT Analysis of Promoting Organic Agriculture for Indonesia

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Reduce environmental impact of agrochemical usage	OA needs proper technology	Growing markets for organic products	Food security issue
OA can help to overcome poverty problem	Lack of knowledge	Growing awareness for health consideration	Lower price of imported organic product
Increasing health quality	Exorbitant price	International market for organic products	Counterfeiting of organic products labeling
Reducing government budget for agrochemical subsidies	Productivity problem in the short run		

Poverty Reduction Through the Application of Organic Farming Farmers' Income (Organic Farming Vs of conventional Farming)

- Time for cultivation to harvest for both organic farming and conventional farming is around 120 days. Harvest time is mostly twice per annum.
- Total cost per Ha of organic farming is for 1st cultivation time that needs a lot of organic fertilizers. Total cost in 2nd cultivation time is lower than 1st cultivation time.
- Yield and profit per harvest of organic farming is for 1st harvest. Yield and profit per harvest in 2nd harvest and the following harvest time will be higher than yield and profit of 1st harvest.
- Exchange Rate Rp 9,000/US\$
- Price of organic rice is market price. Price of conventional rice is determined by president instruction

Indicators	Organic Farming with SRI	Conventional Farming
Yield per Ha (Ton)	hulled dry paddy grain = 5.25	hulled dry paddy grain = 5.6
	Rice= 3.15	Rice= 3.36
Total Cost per Ha	8,180,000	5,000,5000
Price per Kg (from the farmers)	Rp 7,000	Rp 4,000
Total Revenue per Ha	Rp 22,050,000	Rp 13, 440,000
Profit per Harvest (Rp)	Rp 13,870,000 (US\$ 1,541)*	Rp 8,435,000 (US\$ 937)

Source: Author's Calculation

Estimation of Poverty Reduction Through the Application of Organic Farming

Year	Organic Farming Area	Poor Farmers Engaging	Poverty Reduction	
	Ha	In Organic Farming	Absolute Number	Change
		People	People	People
2008	80,293	160,586	481,758	
2009	92,337	184,674	554,022	72,264
2010	106,188	212,375	637,125	83,103
2011	127,425	254,850	764,550	127,425
2012	152,910	305,820	917,460	152,910
2013	183,492	366,984	1,100,952	183,492
2014	220,190	440,381	1,321,142	220,190
2015	275,238	550,476	1,651,428	330,286
2016	344,048	688,095	2,064,285	412,857
2017	430,059	860,119	2,580,356	516,071

Source: Author's Calculation

Assumptions:

Poor farmers are categorized as the farmers who have land less than 0.5 ha

Poor family consists of three people in average

Poor people in Indonesia in 2007 was 37 million

Area of organic farming is calculated based on SOEL (2003) mentioned that organic farming area in Indonesia was around 40,000 Ha (0.09 % to total area or equals to 0.33 to total paddy area).

We assume during 2003 to 2008, there was increasing organic farming area 15 % per year (base on demand of organic rice).

Assumption of average growth of organic farming area of 2009-2010 is 15 %, 2011-2014 is 20 % and 2015 – 2017 is 25 %.

Government Subsidy Reduction for Fertilizers

Year	Conversion Scenario (% to total paddy farming areas)	Organic farming Areas Ha	Production of Organic Rice (Ton)	Reduction of Agrochemical Fertilizers (Kg)	Subsidy Per Kg (Rp)	Reducing Gov Fertilizer Subsidy (Rp)
2008	0.66	80,293	240,879	21,856,905	1,200	26,228,286,256
2009	0.76	92,337	277,011	25,135,441	1,200	30,162,529,195
2010	0.87	106,188	318,563	28,905,757	1,200	34,686,908,574
2011	1.05	127,425	382,275	34,686,909	1,200	41,624,290,289
2012	1.26	152,910	458,730	41,624,290	1,200	49,949,148,347
2013	1.51	183,492	550,476	49,949,148	1,200	59,938,978,016
2014	1.81	220,190	660,571	59,938,978	1,200	71,926,773,619
2015	2.26	275,238	825,714	74,923,723	1,200	89,908,467,024
2016	2.83	344,048	1,032,143	93,654,653	1,200	112,385,583,780
2017	3.54	430,059	1,290,178	117,068,316	1,200	140,481,979,725

•Source: Author's calculation

Area of organic farming is calculated base on SOEL survey, in 2003 organic farming area in Indonesia is around 40000 (0.09 % to total area or equals to 0.33 to total paddy area). We assume during 2003 to 2008, there was increasing organic farming area 15 % per year.

Assumption of average growth of organic farming area of 2009-2010 is 15 %, 2011-2014 is 20 % and 2015 – 2017 is 25 %.
Assumption of production of organic paddy is 5 ton per Ha. Assumption of conversion factor from paddy to rice is 0.6

Matrix of Policy Recommendations

Program/Main Activities of Go Organic 2010	Accomplishment Indicators	Identified problems and policy gaps	Proposed Policy Package	Expected effects
1. Socialization and Human Resources Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Campaign ▪ HR Development Training: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessor 2. Inspector 3. Facilitator 4. Business Actor/Operator ▪ Technology Socialization ▪ Seminar and Workshop 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of society awareness on organic agriculture. 2. Knowledge improvement of HR for assessor, inspector, facilitator, and operator. 3. Improvement of business actor/farmer skills on organic agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distrust to the validity of organic product - lack of technology and knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -OKPO establishment in all provinces -Education for farmers in rural areas -Training -Information dissemination for farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing awareness towards organic agriculture -Improvement quality in organic agriculture end products
2. Regulation Development		No specific bills for these issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack financial access to the banks - Unexpected risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Credit allocation for organic farmers through SOE banks - Agriculture insurance. 2 % premium of yield. - Investment insurance or insurance risk cover) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Problems encountered by farmers when dealing with financial institutions will be solved.
3. Verification/ Certification facilitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -High cost of certification -Lengthy process -Lack of farmers ability in fulfilling tight requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocation for certification assistance • Financial assistance for certification • Co-assistance for farmers • Legal punishment for counterfeiting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certified organic products is secured - High cost certification will be solved - Guarantee of the purity of organic products

Matrix of Policy Recommendations (Cont)

Program/Main Activities of Go Organic 2010	Accomplishment Indicators	Identified problems and policy gaps	Proposed Policy Package	Expected effects
4. Technical Assistance Facilitation		Lack of supporting technology and knowledge Lack of research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing agriculture budget for technological advancement 	Farmers/peasants can be educated for improvement in their daily business
5. Development and co-assistance facilitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Small economic of scale -Marketing place (who will buy the product) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer groups establishment - NGO involvement - One village one organic farming officer 	Create stimulant for private sector involvement through investment in OA Farmers group will enable consistent supply and greater economic of scale in producing OA products
6. Market access facilitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Middle men involvement in distribution chain - Organic products are not always available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contract farming - Rural cooperatives establishment - Tax incentive for contractor 	Contract farming as a tool to short distributional chain. It is aimed to give more room for farmers/peasants to reap potential benefits from OA premium price
7. Consumers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not 100 % believe that organic products are healthier - No price standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labeling requirement - Floor price in the short run (10 years). Market price in the long run 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growing consumers' awareness for organic products - Increasing consumers of organic products

FEASIBILITY OF OLIA DEVELOPEMNT

Key Players	Policy Objectives	Arguments/ Rationale	Constraints	Interest
Department of Agriculture	Food security Food safety Poverty reduction	Increasing productivity by combining organic farming and SRI method Increasing rice quality Increasing farmers' income	Low productivity in the short run and threat for food security Lack of knowledge	Food self sufficiency
Ministry of Finance	Reducing subsidy to chemical fertilizers Incentives for investors and organic fertilizers factories	Reducing fertilizers in organic farming Encourage investors to actively involve in organic farming Encourage investors to actively providing organic inputs for organic farming	Social resistance from the parties who have enjoyed subsidies in agricultural sector Political resistance in parliament about reducing government revenues target that has been expected	In short term, reducing subsidies lessen fiscal burden In long term, increasing tax revenues provided that organic agriculture has developed

FEASIBILITY OF OLIA DEVELOPEMNT (Cont)

Key Players	Policy Objectives	Arguments/ Rationale	Constraints	Interest
Producers of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides	Shifting from chemical fertilizers to organic fertilizers and pesticides	Reducing cost of energy (gas consumption)	Resistance in shifting to produce organic inputs	Keeping on chemical fertilizers
Investors	Financing organic agriculture production	Enhancing economic of scale of organic farming	High risk business in investors' views	High return
Farmers	Increasing farmers' income and welfare	Increasing productivity by combining organic farming and SRI method Premium price for organic products	Lack of knowledge, technology and funds	Higher income Improved welfare
Consumers	Obtaining health products	Low chemical inputs in agriculture products	Lack of knowledge and low awareness Distrust not 100 % surely towards organic products	Health and safety

Competitiveness issues.

Is OLIA an export opportunity? Or way to compete with imports?

Is OLIA an export opportunity?

Yes, REI will open opportunity for Indonesia to export its OLIA products to international markets.

- Reasons:
 - Indonesia has large resources both natural and human resources in supporting OLIA (Organic Low Input Agriculture)
 - There is tendency that government more concern on OLIA development as government want to revitalize agricultural sector as the backbone of economic development in Indonesia.
 - The cost of production will be much lower compared to other countries, especially developed countries.

Conclusion

- Value added of this research are:
 - Producing recommendation policies in developing organic agriculture in Indonesia, both in short and long run
 - This study can be used as the strategic input in repositioning agriculture sector in Indonesia
- Strategic policy recommendation
 - Poverty reduction through organic agriculture
 - Contract farming and Nucleus-Plasma
 - Environmentally and economically agriculture system
- Possible need for future research
 - Technology Development and Its Impact on Organic Farming for Developing Countries

Conclusion (Cont)

- OA can be a part in overcoming poverty reduction
- OA can help in reducing government subsidy for agrochemical
- Combining OA with SRI will prevent from food security problem
- Government should promote OA by policies and incentives





BERAS ORGANIK

System Of Rice Intensification
(SRI)

NO PESTICIDE
DETECTED



HEALTHY & TASTY ORGANIC RICE

BERAS O

System Of Rice
(SRI)

NO PESTICIDE
DETECTED



HEALTHY & TASTY

THANK YOU
ありがとうございます