



Rice Situation in ASEAN

Production

ASEAN paddy production in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 211.99 million tons, a decrease of 0.75 million tons which is very small decrease less than one percent lower than 212.74 million tons in 2012 (Table 1, Figure 1). The decrease contributed to the decrease in both planted area and yield which decreased about 1.45 percent and less than one percent, respectively. Myanmar and Thailand production have decreased the most both in terms of the amount of quantity and percentage. The decrease in production was caused by drought, pest outbreak and flood.

The ASEAN paddy production in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is forecasted to be about 219.57 million tons, an increase of 7.58 million tons or about 3.58 percent compared to 2013. The regional increase in paddy production came from Myanmar, Thailand, the Philippines and Lao PDR. The production in Indonesia and Malaysia are forecasted to decrease. For Indonesia, the production has projected to decrease about one percent due to the reduction in planted area. The unfavorable weather was the factor that caused the reduction in production in Malaysia.

Harvested Area

The harvested area of paddy in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 49.64 million hectares compared to 49.70 million hectares in 2012, a decrease of less than one percent (Table 3, Figure 3). There were three countries namely: Myanmar, Thailand and Brunei that the harvested areas have decreased. For other countries, the harvested area have increased. But the increases in harvested area were not much compared to previous year.

The harvested area for 2014 is forecasted to be 50.82 million hectares, an increase of 1.18 million hectares. The increase in harvested area is expected in every country except Indonesia. The decrease in harvested area in Indonesia is due to the unfavorable weather.

Yield

The average paddy yield in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 4.27 ton/ha which is almost the same as in 2012 (Table 4, Figure 4). Most of the countries the yield has decreased. In terms of percentage decrease in yield, the decrease in Malaysia was very high due to the drought.

The average paddy yield in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 4.32 tons/ha, increase very little compared to 4.27 tons/ha in 2014 due to the increase in yield in most countries except in Lao PDR and Malaysia.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be about 1.28 million hectares of which 0.81 hectares or 63 percent caused by the drought. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought. The pests was the second in terms of the damaged area and has also occurred the most in Thailand (Table 5, Figure 5).

Table 1 Paddy production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	212,737.09	211,988.58	-748.51	-0.35	219,570.82	7,582.24	3.58
Brunei	2.70	2.54	-0.16	-5.93	2.77	0.23	9.06
Cambodia	8,779.37	9,290.94	511.57	5.83	9,476.00	185.06	1.99
Indonesia	69,056.13	70,866.57	1,810.44	2.62	70,290.56	-576.01	-0.81
Lao PDR	3,489.21	3,824.29	335.08	9.60	4,000.00	175.71	4.59
Malaysia	2,599.53	2,626.88	27.35	1.05	2,594.03	-32.85	-1.25
Myanmar	29,009.91	26,637.31	-2,372.60	-8.18	30,451.27	3,813.96	14.32
Philippines	18,032.42	18,528.47	496.05	2.75	18,998.23	469.76	2.54
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38,102.72	36,575.88	-1,526.84	-4.01	40,122.26	3,546.38	9.70
Vietnam	43,665.10	43,635.70	-29.40	-0.07	43,635.70	0.00	0.00

Table 2 Paddy planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	51,676.96	50,927.11	-749.85	-1.45	51,645.70	718.59	1.41
Brunei	1.98	1.52	-0.46	-23.23	1.63	0.11	7.39
Cambodia	3,033.98	3,016.36	-17.62	-0.58	3,030.00	13.64	0.45
Indonesia	13,624.10	13,844.33	220.23	1.62	13,994.70	150.37	1.09
Lao PDR	939.01	950.00	10.99	1.17	1,005.00	55.00	5.79
Malaysia	684.58	688.21	3.63	0.53	689.73	1.52	0.22
Myanmar	7,592.76	7,241.37	-351.39	-4.63	7,318.24	76.87	1.06
Philippines	4,702.77	4,752.51	49.74	1.06	4,781.70	29.19	0.61
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,344.79	12,664.12	-680.68	-5.10	13,056.00	391.88	3.09
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,768.70	15.70	0.20	7,768.70	0.00	0.00

Table 3 Paddy harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	49,703.84	49,642.26	-61.58	-0.12	50,822.10	1,179.84	2.38
Brunei	1.80	1.38	-0.42	-23.35	1.48	0.11	7.76
Cambodia	2,766.62	2,980.30	213.68	7.72	2,993.76	13.46	0.45
Indonesia	13,445.52	13,769.91	324.39	2.41	13,640.71	-129.20	-0.94
Lao PDR	933.77	950.00	16.23	1.74	1,005.00	55.00	5.79
Malaysia	589.60	688.21	98.61	16.72	689.73	1.52	0.22
Myanmar	7,566.94	6,988.99	-577.95	-7.64	7,318.24	329.25	4.71
Philippines	4,689.96	4,749.79	59.83	1.28	4,781.70	31.91	0.67
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,956.64	11,744.99	-211.65	-1.77	12,622.78	877.79	7.47
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,768.70	15.70	0.20	7,768.70	0.00	0.00

Table 4 Paddy yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			ASEAN	4.28		4.27	-0.01
Brunei	1.50	1.84	0.34	22.67	1.87	0.03	1.63
Cambodia	3.17	3.12	-0.05	-1.58	3.17	0.05	1.60
Indonesia	5.14	5.15	0.01	0.19	5.15	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	3.74	4.03	0.29	7.75	3.98	-0.05	-1.24
Malaysia	4.41	3.82	-0.59	-13.38	3.76	-0.06	-1.57
Myanmar	3.83	3.81	-0.02	-0.52	4.16	0.35	9.19
Philippines	3.84	3.90	0.06	1.56	3.97	0.07	1.79
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.19	3.11	-0.08	-2.51	3.18	0.07	2.25
Vietnam	5.63	5.62	-0.01	-0.18	5.62	0.00	0.00

Note: Yield related to harvested area excepts Vietnam which related to planted area.

Table 5 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013 (crop year 2012/13)

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)					
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Total
ASEAN	120,462	807,766	137,456	63	219,106	1,284,853
Brunei	15	9	54	63	-	140
Cambodia	16,510	19,462	95	-	-	36,067
Indonesia	72,571	1,214	635	-	-	74,420
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	29,047	3,505	724	-	219,106	252,382
Philippines	2,319	-	396	-	-	2,715
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	783,577	135,552	-	-	919,129
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

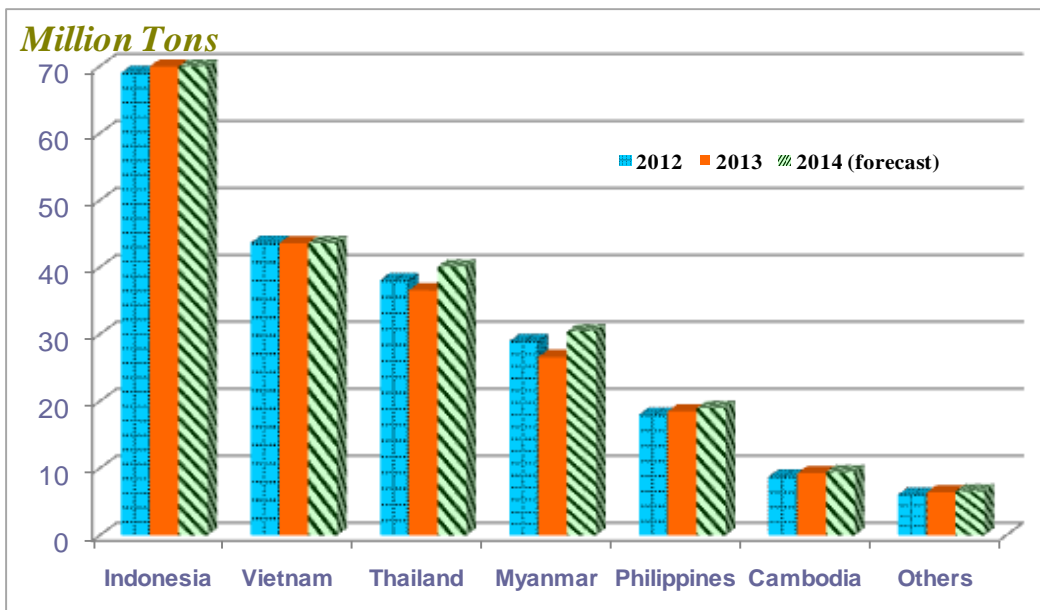


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

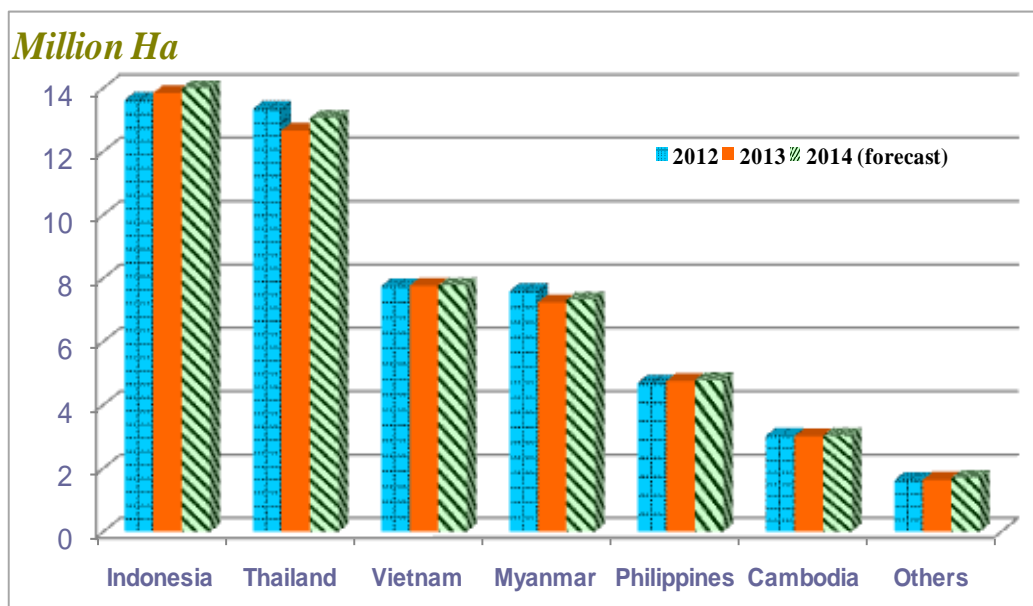


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

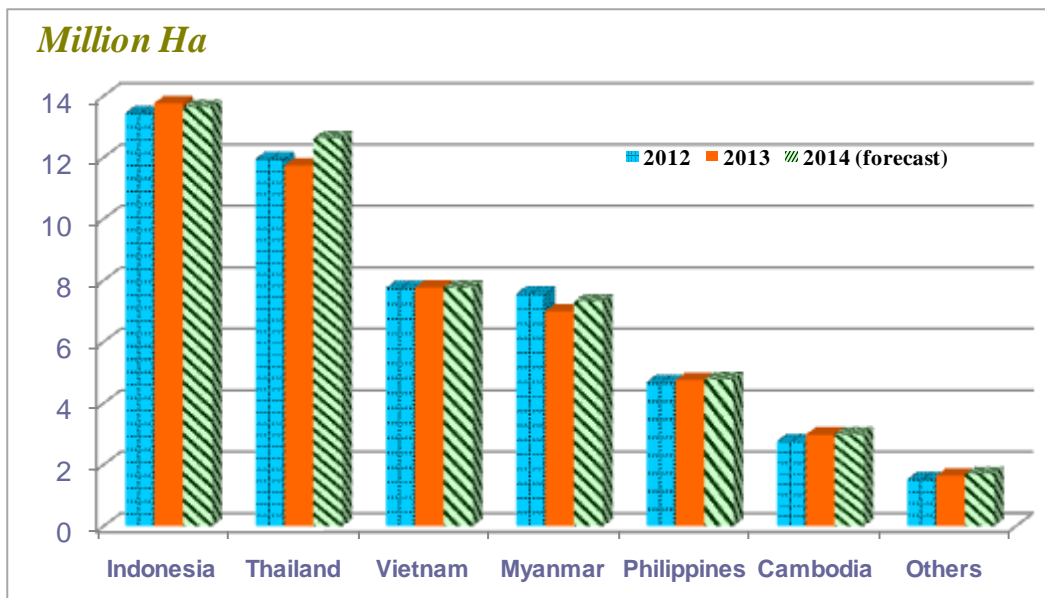


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

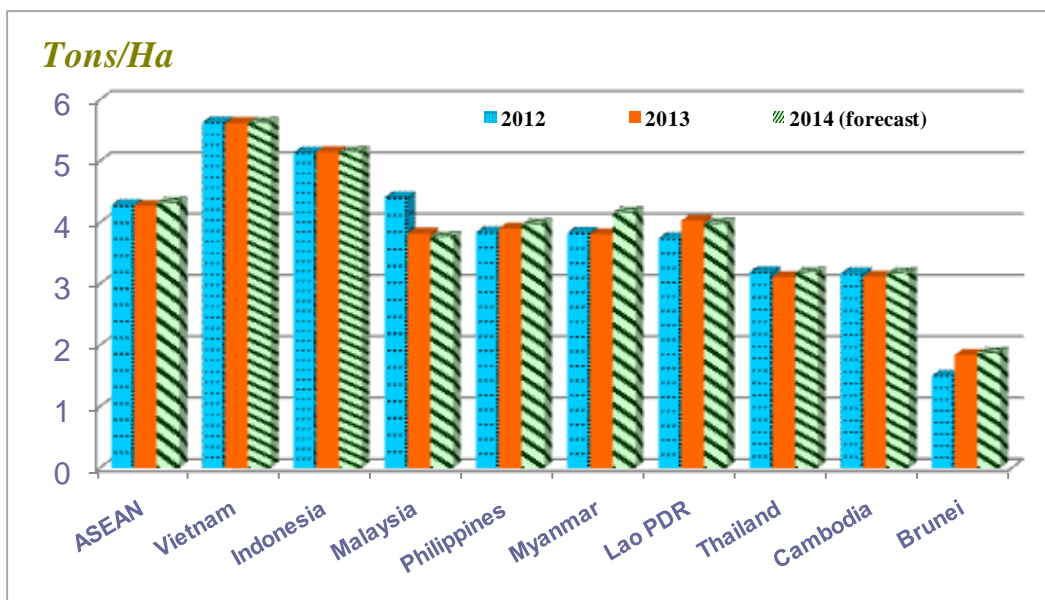


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

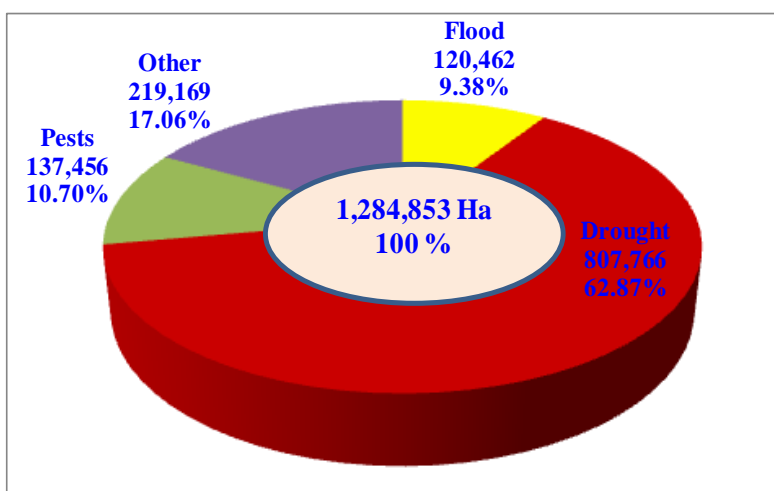


Figure 5 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Maize Situation in ASEAN

Production

The maize production in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 39.30 million tons, a slightly decrease of 0.45 million tons or about one percent compared to 39.75 million tons in 2012 (crop year 2011/12). The decrease has occurred in only two countries, **Indonesia** and **Cambodia**. The decrease in production in **Indonesia**, the biggest maize producing country in ASEAN, came from the decline in the planted area due to the farmer responded to the increase in price of other food crops. The yield was also decreased about one percent. In **Cambodia**, the decrease in production attributed only to the decrease in area because farmer responded to the price decrease and the unfavorable weather while the yield has slightly increased. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in **Lao PDR**. The increase in production was mainly due to the area expansion as a result of price increase. In terms of quantity, **the Philippines**, the second largest in maize production, has increased the most. The increase came from the favorable weather, farmer using more of the improved variety and farmer responded to price increase. **Thailand** and **Vietnam**, the other major maize producing countries showed slightly increase in their production.

Maize production in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) in the ASEAN is forecasted to be 40.64 million tons, an increase of 1.34 million tons or 3.41 percent from 39.30 million tons in 2013. The increase in regional production came from the increase in maize production in every country. The most increase in terms of percentage and quantities is in **the Philippines**, due to farmers responded to the price increase and favorable weather. The second increase in terms of quantity is in **Indonesia** due to the favorable weather and the special assistant by the government policy. (Table 6, Figure 6).

Harvested Area

The total harvested area of maize in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 9.51 million hectares, a decrease of less than one percent from 9.58 million hectares in 2012. On the country by country basis, only Cambodia and Indonesia that the harvested area has decreased.

The harvested area of maize in 2014 is forecasted to be 9.80 million hectares, up about 3 percent from 2013. All countries, except Myanmar, are expected to have an increase in harvested area.

Yield

The average maize yield in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 4.13 tons/ha which is very small decrease from 2012 (Table 9, Figure 9). All countries, except Indonesia and Lao PDR, the yields have increased. The increases in the use of improved variety and farmer taking care their crop better and use more fertilizer including the favorable weather were the factors that contributed to the increase in the yield in most countries in the region.

The average yield in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 4.15 tons/ha, an increase of less than one percent compared to the previous year. Only Lao PDR that the yield is expected to decrease while other countries the yields are expected to increase due to the increase in using of improved variety together with the favorable weather and farmers taking care their crop better.

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of maize in ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 57,090 hectares of which 47,520 hectares caused by the drought, 9,366 hectares caused by the flood and 204 hectares caused by the pests. The most affected area caused by the drought had occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by the flood had occurred in Indonesia (Table 10, Figure 10).

Table 6 Maize production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	39,749.09	39,296.03	-453.06	-1.14	40,636.73	1,340.69	3.41
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	950.91	840.90	-110.01	-11.57	844.34	3.44	0.41
Indonesia	19,387.02	18,510.44	-876.58	-4.52	18,998.66	488.22	2.64
Lao PDR	926.83	1,065.94	139.11	15.01	1,070.00	4.07	0.38
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,484.97	1,525.67	40.70	2.74	1,581.42	55.75	3.65
Philippines	7,406.83	7,597.39	190.56	2.57	8,231.16	633.77	8.34
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4,788.93	4,872.35	83.41	1.74	4,984.37	112.02	2.30
Vietnam	4,803.60	4,883.35	79.75	1.66	4,926.78	43.43	0.89

Table 7 Maize planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	9,633.51	9,564.21	-69.30	-0.72	9,854.19	289.98	3.03
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	216.33	190.56	-25.77	-11.91	191.08	0.52	0.27
Indonesia	3,967.12	3,861.53	-105.59	-2.66	3,954.41	92.88	2.41
Lao PDR	176.94	205.00	28.06	15.86	213.30	8.30	4.05
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	411.64	421.85	10.21	2.48	416.13	-5.72	-1.36
Philippines	2,594.37	2,607.67	13.30	0.51	2,781.96	174.28	6.68
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,148.81	1,150.29	1.48	0.13	1,167.81	17.52	1.52
Vietnam	1,118.30	1,127.30	9.00	0.80	1,129.50	2.20	0.20

Table 8 Maize harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	9,575.40	9,508.38	-67.02	-0.70	9,799.97	291.59	3.07
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	215.44	189.76	-25.68	-11.92	190.38	0.62	0.33
Indonesia	3,957.60	3,857.36	-100.24	-2.53	3,945.49	88.13	2.28
Lao PDR	176.94	205.00	28.06	15.86	213.30	8.30	4.05
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	411.48	418.88	7.40	1.80	416.13	-2.75	-0.66
Philippines	2,593.83	2,606.68	12.85	0.50	2,781.96	175.28	6.72
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,101.82	1,103.39	1.58	0.14	1,123.21	19.82	1.80
Vietnam	1,118.30	1,127.30	9.00	0.80	1,129.50	2.20	0.20

Table 9 Maize Yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
			ASEAN	4.15		4.13	-0.02
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.41	4.43	0.02	0.45	4.44	0.01	0.23
Indonesia	4.90	4.80	-0.10	-2.04	4.82	0.02	0.42
Lao PDR	5.24	5.20	-0.04	-0.76	5.02	-0.18	-3.46
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	3.61	3.64	0.03	0.83	3.80	0.16	4.40
Philippines	2.86	2.91	0.05	1.75	2.96	0.05	1.72
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.35	4.42	0.07	1.61	4.44	0.02	0.45
Vietnam	4.30	4.33	0.03	0.70	4.36	0.03	0.69

Table 10 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013 (crop year 2012/13)

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	
ASEAN	8,107	47,520	204	-	-	-	55,831
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	600	200	-	-	-	800
Indonesia	4,143	23	4	-	-	-	4,170
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2,968	-	-	-	-	-	2,968
Philippines	996	-	-	-	-	-	996
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	46,897	-	-	-	-	46,897
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

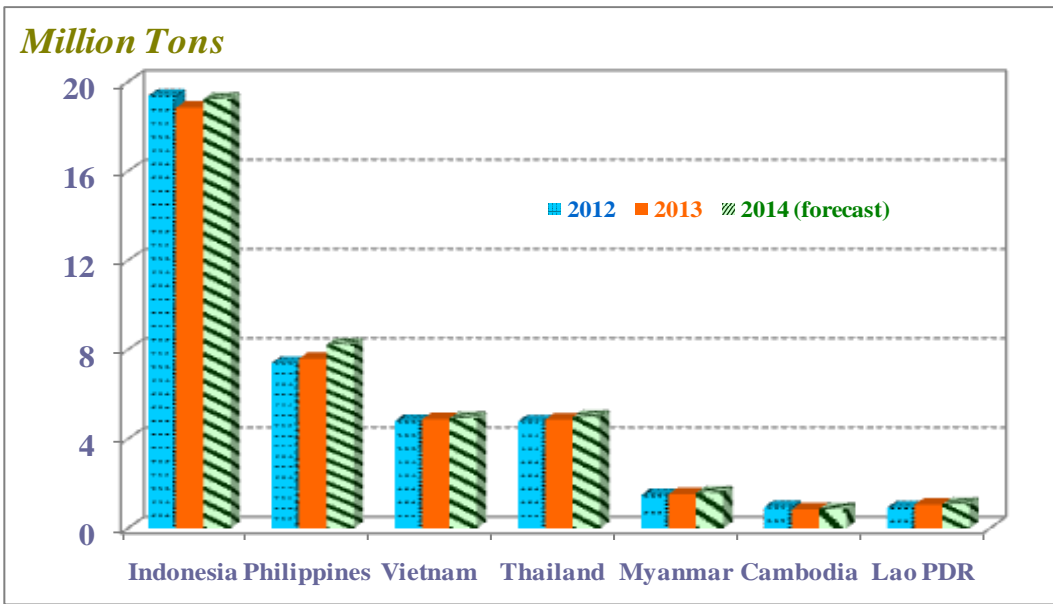


Figure 6 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

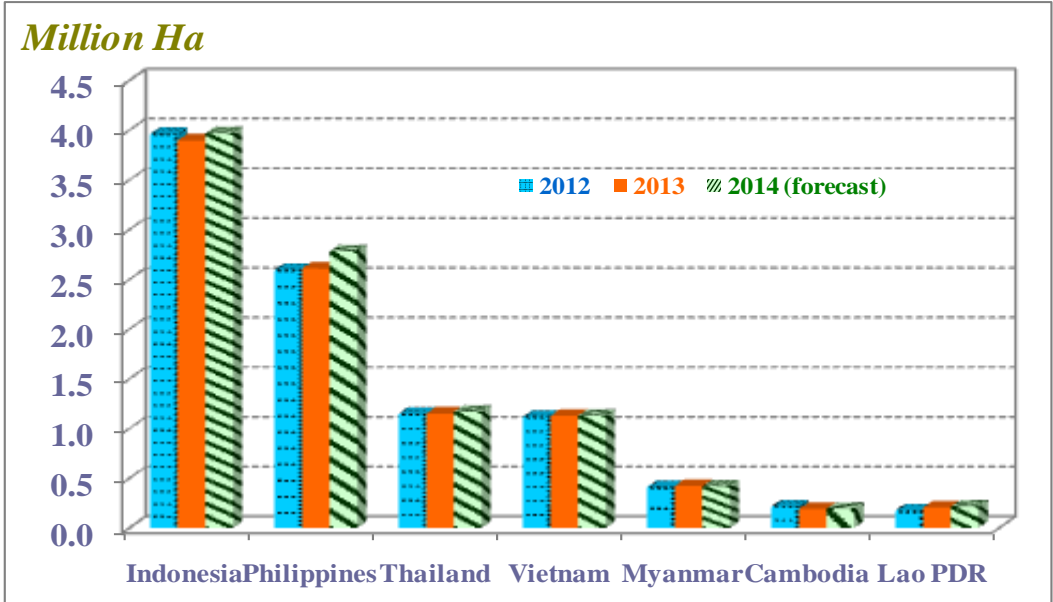


Figure 7 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

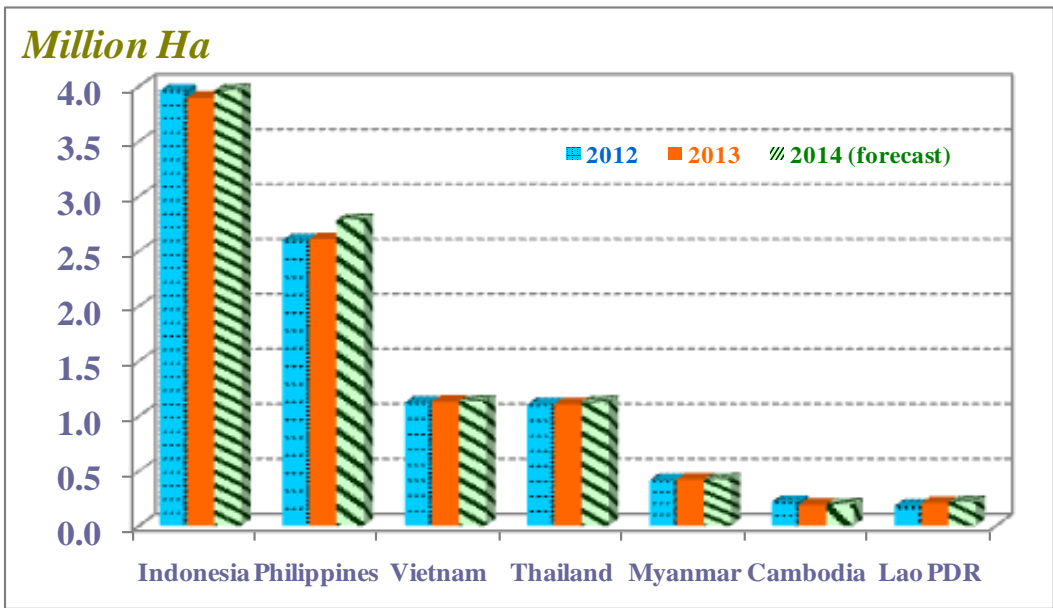


Figure 8 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

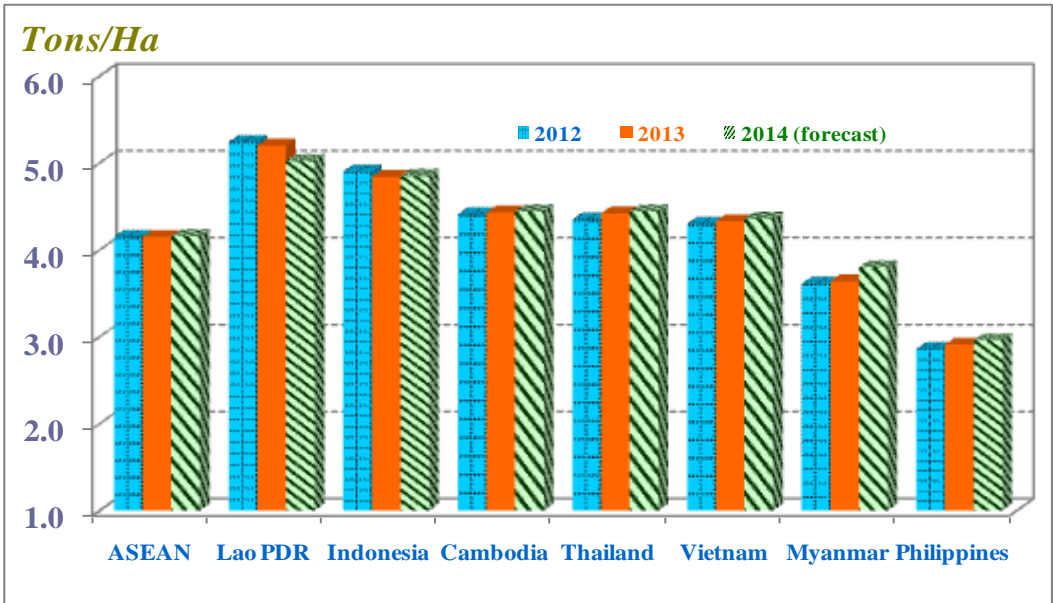


Figure 9 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

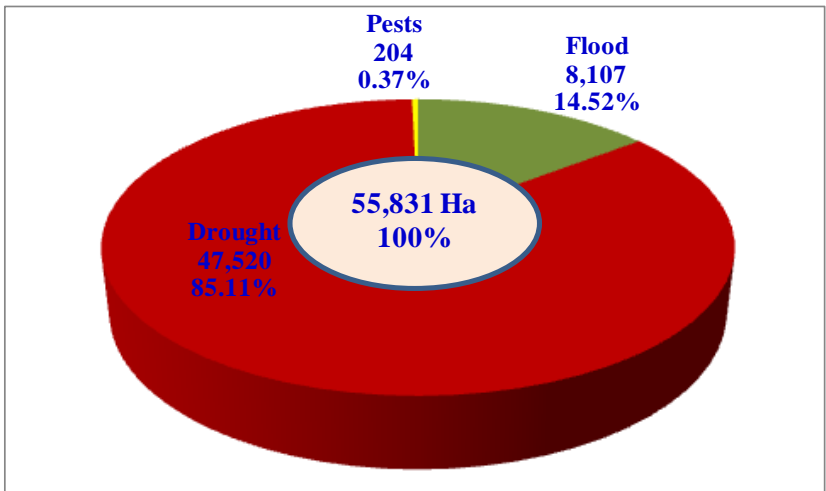


Figure 10 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Sugar Situation in ASEAN

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN for 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 174.43 million tons, an increase of 5.2 million tons or 3.07 percent from 169.22 million tons in 2012 (Table 11, Figure 11). The increase in production was found in most of the countries in the region, except Cambodia and Myanmar. A prominent increase in terms of percentage growth has occurred in Lao PDR which the production has increased about 0.69 million tons or 65.77 percent from the previous year. The increase in production of Lao PDR was due to the increase in planted area because of the increase in demand of the sugar mill. Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore do not grow sugarcane.

In 2014 (crop year 2013/14), sugarcane production in ASEAN is forecasted to increase to 179.02 million tons, up about 4.59 million tons which is about 2.63 percent from the previous year. The expansion of the production in the region is mainly due to the increase in the Philippines and Thailand.

Harvested area

The harvested area of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 2.76 million hectares, up 85.51 thousand hectares which is about 3.20 percent from the previous year (Table 13, Figure 13). The increase in harvested area was due to the price response of the farmers. The harvested area has increased the most in Thailand and the Philippines. For the rest of the growing countries in ASEAN, the harvested area had also increased but not much. However, in terms of percentage growth, the highest increase was occurred in Lao PDR which is 70.82 percent increase from 2012. In addition, in terms of the harvested area itself Lao PDR has also increased very significantly due to farmer responded to the price increased.

For 2014, the harvested area of sugarcane in ASEAN is forecasted to be 2.77 million hectares, up by 9.34 thousand hectares which is 0.34 percent higher than the previous year. The increase is forecasted in all countries. The increase was mainly due to the positive response of the farmers to the increase in sugarcane price. (Table 13, Figure 13).

Yield

The average yield of sugarcane in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 63.21 tons per hectare, down from 63.29 tons per hectares or 0.13 percent compared to 2012 (Table 14, Figure 14). Most countries in the region, except the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam, the yields have decreased. The reasons for the decrease in the yield were due to the farmers used less fertilizer and the unfavorable weather. On the other hand, the increase in yield in the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam, were due to the farmers taking care of their crop better in response to the increase in price received together with the favorable weather.

The forecasted yield in ASEAN for 2014 is 64.66 tons per hectare, an increase from 63.21 tons per hectare or 2.29 percent compared to 2013. Most countries are expected to have an increase in yield, except for Myanmar where the yield is anticipated to decrease.

Damaged Area

The damaged area for sugarcane in the whole ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 54,644 hectares. Thailand has the biggest damaged area which reported to be about 52,864 hectares. The damage was mainly caused by the drought and the pests respectively (Table 15, Figure 15).

Table 11 Sugarcane production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change <i>2013 over 2012</i>		2014 (2013/14)	change <i>2014 over 2013</i>	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	169,224.96	174,428.08	5,203.11	3.07	179,015.78	4,587.70	2.63
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,573.77	1,548.80	-24.97	-1.59	1,577.80	29.00	1.87
Indonesia	15,847.80	16,776.30	928.50	5.86	16,776.30	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	1,055.68	1,750.00	694.33	65.77	2,000.00	250.00	14.29
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	9,537.43	9,413.12	-124.31	-1.30	9,523.97	110.85	1.18
Philippines	23,769.02	25,644.28	1,875.26	7.89	26,758.47	1,114.20	4.34
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	98,400.47	100,095.58	1,695.12	1.72	102,979.23	2,883.65	2.88
Vietnam	19,040.80	19,200.00	159.20	0.84	19,400.00	200.00	1.04

Table 12 Sugarcane planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change <i>2013 over 2012</i>		2014 (2013/14)	change <i>2014 over 2013</i>	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	2,702.97	2,814.08	111.11	4.11	2,868.61	54.53	1.94
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	48.59	48.70	0.11	0.23	48.80	0.10	0.21
Indonesia	461.08	469.59	8.51	1.85	480.07	10.48	2.23
Lao PDR	20.49	35.00	14.51	70.82	40.00	5.00	14.29
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	154.28	154.09	-0.19	-0.12	169.42	15.33	9.95
Philippines	412.91	434.24	21.33	5.17	437.57	3.33	0.77
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,307.72	1,374.46	66.74	5.10	1,393.25	18.79	1.37
Vietnam	297.90	298.00	0.10	0.03	299.50	1.50	0.50

Table 13 Sugarcane harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change <i>2013 over 2012</i>		2014 (2013/14)	change <i>2014 over 2013</i>	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	2,673.93	2,759.44	85.51	3.20	2,768.78	9.34	0.34
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	47.86	48.40	0.54	1.13	48.55	0.15	0.31
Indonesia	459.41	468.59	9.18	2.00	434.07	-34.52	-7.37
Lao PDR	20.49	35.00	14.51	70.82	40.00	5.00	14.29
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	153.28	153.61	0.33	0.22	169.42	15.81	10.29
Philippines	412.91	434.24	21.33	5.17	437.57	3.33	0.77
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,282.08	1,321.60	39.51	3.08	1,339.67	18.07	1.37
Vietnam	297.90	298.00	0.10	0.03	299.50	1.50	0.50

Table 14 Sugarcane yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	58.27	58.07	-0.20	-0.34	59.53	1.46	2.51
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	32.88	32.00	-0.88	-2.68	32.50	0.50	1.56
Indonesia	5.31	5.51	0.20	3.77	5.95	0.44	7.99
Lao PDR	51.52	50.00	-1.52	-2.95	50.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	62.22	61.28	-0.94	-1.51	56.22	-5.06	-8.26
Philippines	57.56	59.06	1.50	2.61	61.15	2.09	3.54
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	76.75	75.74	-1.01	-1.32	76.87	1.13	1.49
Vietnam	63.92	64.43	0.51	0.80	64.77	0.34	0.53

Table 15 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013 (crop year 2012/13)

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)					
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Total
ASEAN	300	45,040	7,930	-	1,374	54,644
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	300	-	-	-	-	300
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1,004	1,004
Lao PDR.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	106	-	-	370	476
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	44,934	7,930	-	-	52,864
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.



Figure 11 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

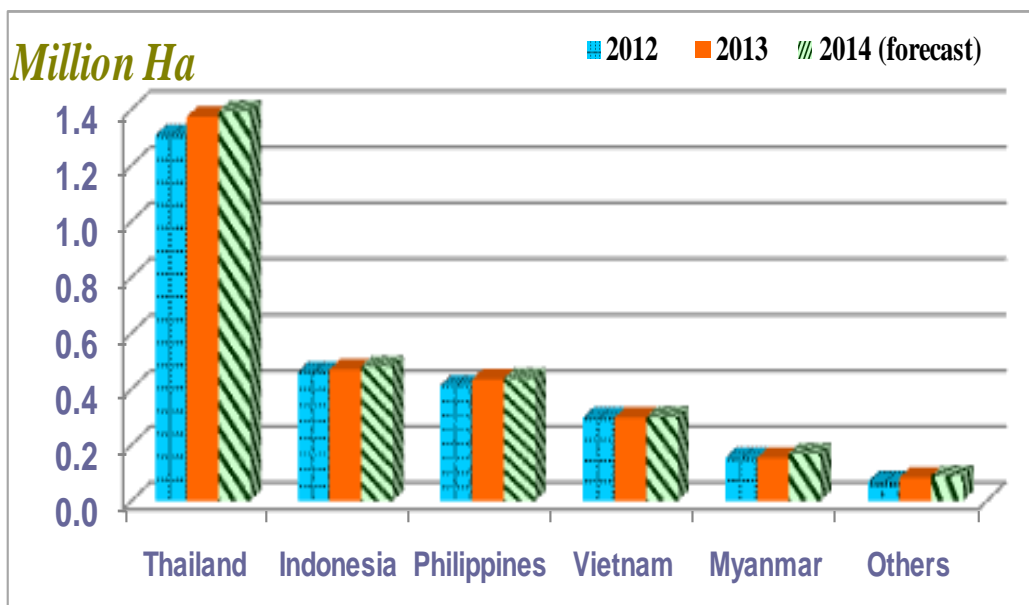


Figure 12 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

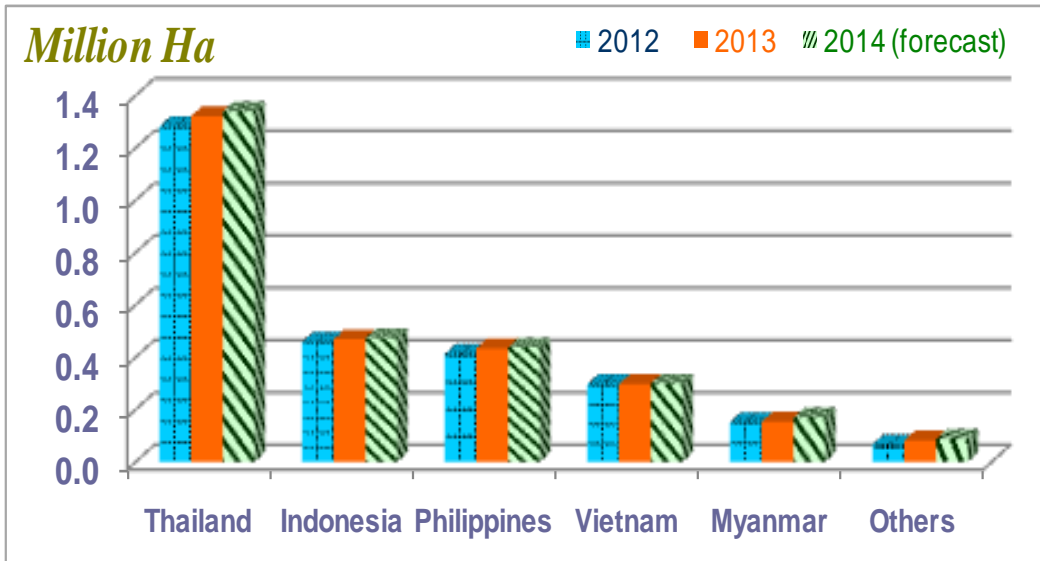


Figure 13 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

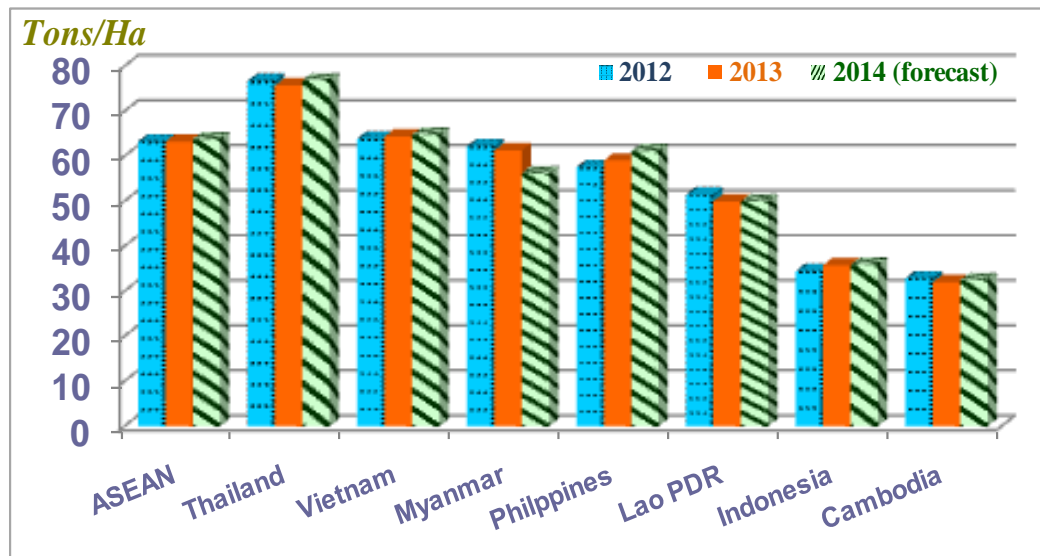


Figure 14 Sugarcane yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

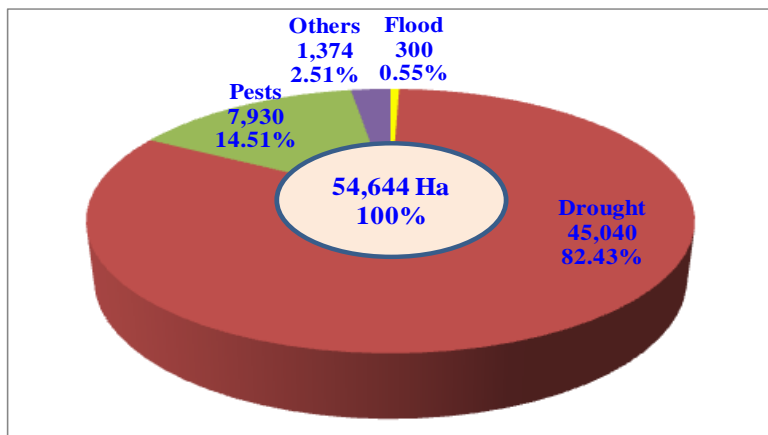


Figure 15 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Soybean Situation in ASEAN

Production

In 2013 (crop year 2012/13), the estimated soybean production in ASEAN was 1.42 million tons, a decrease of 39.3 million tons or 2.7 percent which is decrease from the previous year (Table 16, Figure 16). The decrease in production had occurred in Thailand and Cambodia. For the rest of the countries in ASEAN, the production had increased. In terms of percentage, the highest increase was found in Lao PDR which is 143.5 percent compared to the previous year. Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore did not grow soybeans.

The production to soybeans in the region in 2014 is forecasted to be 1.32 million tons, down about 100 million tons or 7 percent compared to the previous year. Most countries except Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, the production is forecasted to increase. The increase came from Myanmar which expect to increase about 11.67 thousand tons or 4.91 percent due to the increase in both planted area and yield. For Indonesia, the decrease in production is forecasted to come from the price of soybean is not good and the unfavorable weather.

Harvested area

The harvested area of soybean in ASEAN for 2013 was estimated at 0.96 million hectares, down 12.5 thousand hectares or 1.3 percent compared to 2012 (Table 18, Figure 18). Only Indonesia Thailand and Cambodia that the harvested area has decreased. For other countries, the harvested area has increased due to the positive response of farmers to the increase in soybean price.

For 2014, the harvested area is forecasted to be 0.86 million hectares which is decrease from the previous year. The Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia are forecasted to have a reduction in harvested area. The decrease in area in the Philippines and Thailand is expected due to the shifting to the other cash crops. For Indonesia, the reduction in area is due to the higher price of competing crops.

Yield

The estimated soybean yield in ASEAN in 2013 was 1.50 tons per hectare, compared to 1.51 tons per hectare in 2012 which is 1.4 percent down from the previous year. All countries in the region, except Lao PDR and Thailand were estimated to have a slightly decrease in yield for this period. (Table 19, Figure 19).

For 2014, the soybean yield in ASEAN as a whole is forecasted to be the same as in 2013 which is 1.51 tons per hectare, However, all countries in the region are expected to increase in yield due to the introduction of new improved variety and farmers use more fertilizer and taking care of their crop better and the favorable weather is expected.

Damaged Area

The total damaged area of soybean in 2013 was reported to be 3,309 hectares. The most affected countries were Cambodia, Thailand and Indonesia. The major damage were mainly caused by the flood and drought. The flood was reported in Cambodia and Indonesia while the drought and the pests were reported only in Thailand (Table 20, Figure 20).

Table 16 Soybean production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1,461.70	1,422.43	-39.27	-2.69	1,322.22	-100.22	-7.05
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	120.17	117.50	-2.67	-2.22	119.30	1.80	1.53
Indonesia	843.15	807.57	-35.58	-4.22	696.57	-111.00	-13.74
Lao PDR	6.31	15.36	9.05	143.50	17.08	1.73	11.23
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	236.91	237.91	1.00	0.42	249.59	11.67	4.91
Philippines	0.57	0.67	0.10	0.00	0.64	-0.03	-4.63
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	79.40	54.13	-25.28	-31.83	49.25	-4.88	-9.02
Vietnam	175.20	189.30	14.10	8.05	189.80	0.50	0.26

Table 17 Soybean planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	974.61	960.50	-14.11	-1.45	1,028.08	67.58	7.04
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	71.34	70.50	-0.84	-1.17	70.70	0.20	0.28
Indonesia	571.53	555.62	-15.91	-2.78	620.55	64.93	11.69
Lao PDR	3.89	9.50	5.62	144.53	10.50	1.00	10.53
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.50	157.59	0.10	0.06	163.27	5.67	3.60
Philippines	0.43	0.50	0.06	14.18	0.47	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	49.13	38.49	-10.64	-21.65	34.00	-4.50	-11.68
Vietnam	120.80	128.30	7.50	6.21	128.60	0.30	0.23

Table 18 Soybean harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	968.80	956.32	-12.48	-1.29	855.29	-101.03	-10.56
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70.97	69.00	-1.97	-2.78	69.40	0.40	0.58
Indonesia	567.62	554.13	-13.49	-2.38	449.92	-104.21	-18.81
Lao PDR	3.89	9.50	5.62	144.53	10.50	1.00	10.53
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.50	157.59	0.09	0.06	163.27	5.68	3.60
Philippines	0.43	0.50	0.06	14.18	0.47	-0.03	-5.05
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	47.59	37.30	-10.29	-21.61	33.14	-4.17	-11.17
Vietnam	120.80	128.30	7.50	6.21	128.60	0.30	0.23

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 19 Soybean yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	1.51	1.49	-0.02	-1.42	1.55	0.06	3.93
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.69	1.70	0.01	0.58	1.72	0.02	0.95
Indonesia	1.49	1.46	-0.03	-1.89	1.55	0.09	6.23
Lao PDR	1.62	1.62	-0.01	-0.42	1.63	0.01	0.64
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.50	1.51	0.01	0.36	1.53	0.02	1.26
Philippines	1.31	1.35	0.05	3.52	1.36	0.01	0.45
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.67	1.45	-0.22	-13.04	1.49	0.04	2.43
Vietnam	1.45	1.48	0.03	1.73	1.48	0.00	0.03

Note: Yield related to harvested area excepts Vietnam which related to planted area.

Table 20 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013 (crop year 2012/13)

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)					
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Total
ASEAN	2,992	948	169	72	-	4,181
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Indonesia	1,490	-	-	-	-	1,490
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2	-	-	-	-	2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	948	169	72	-	1,189
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-

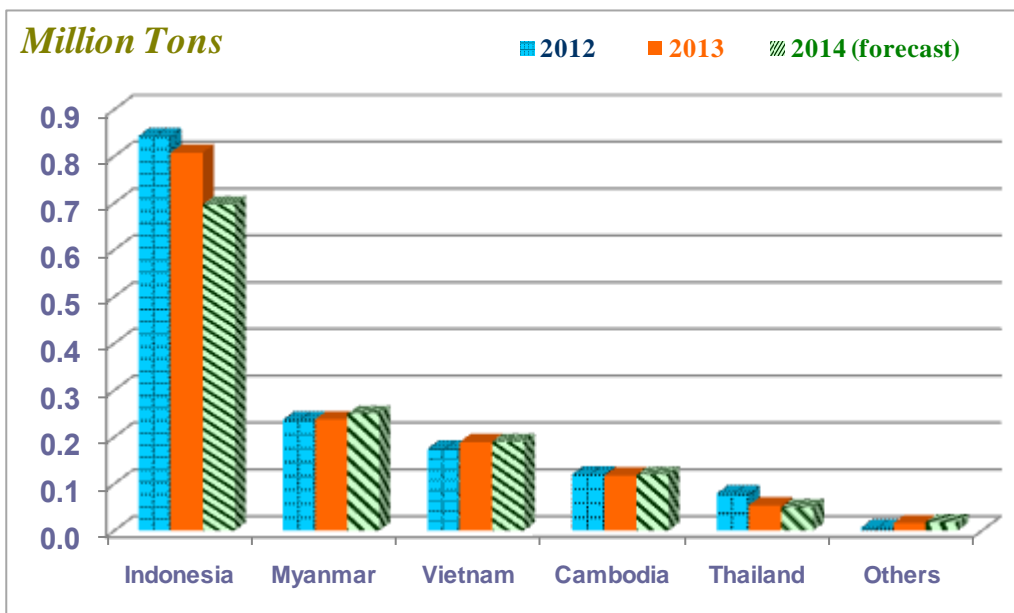


Figure 16 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

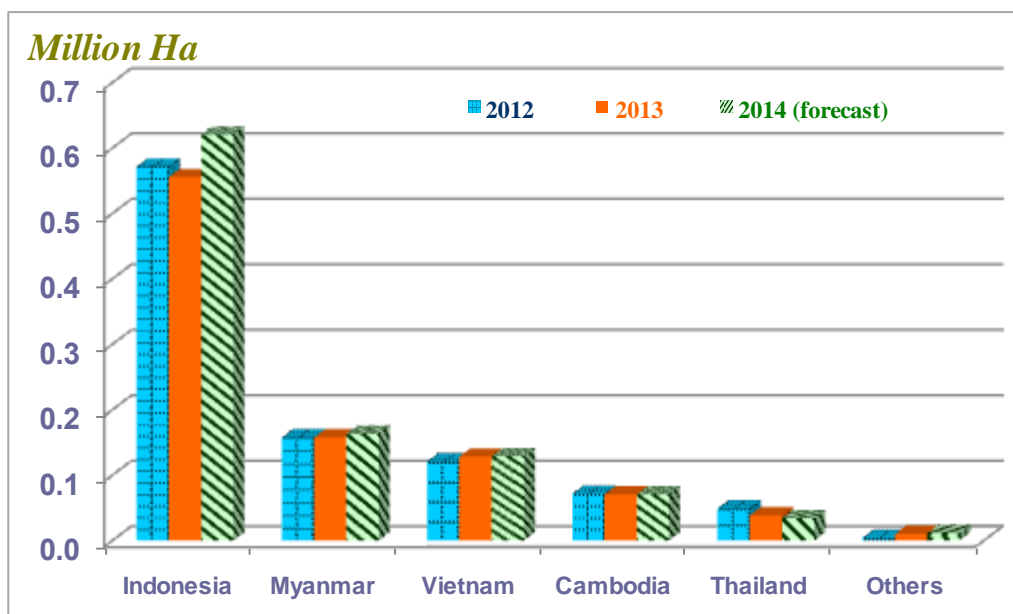


Figure 17 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

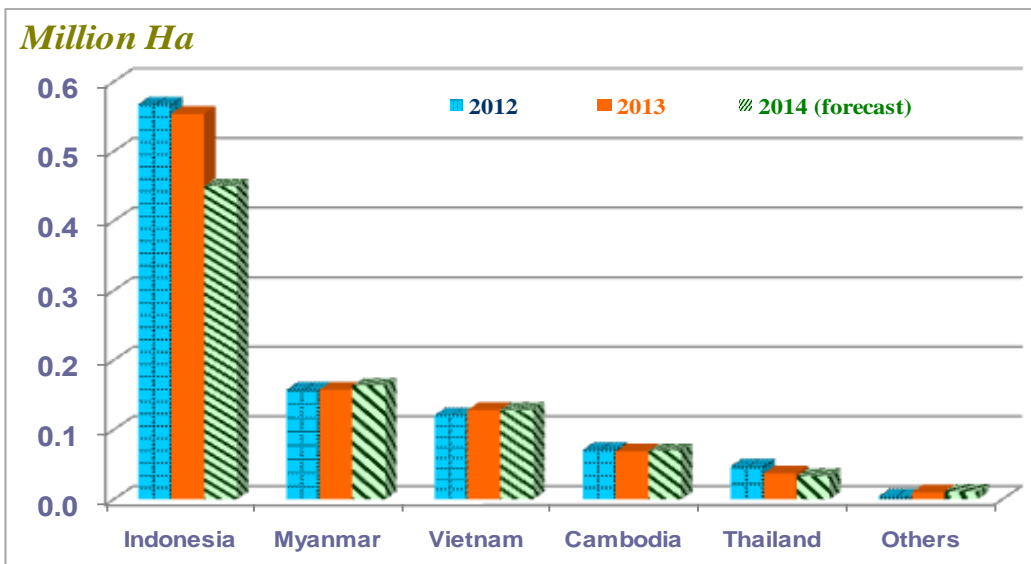


Figure 18 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

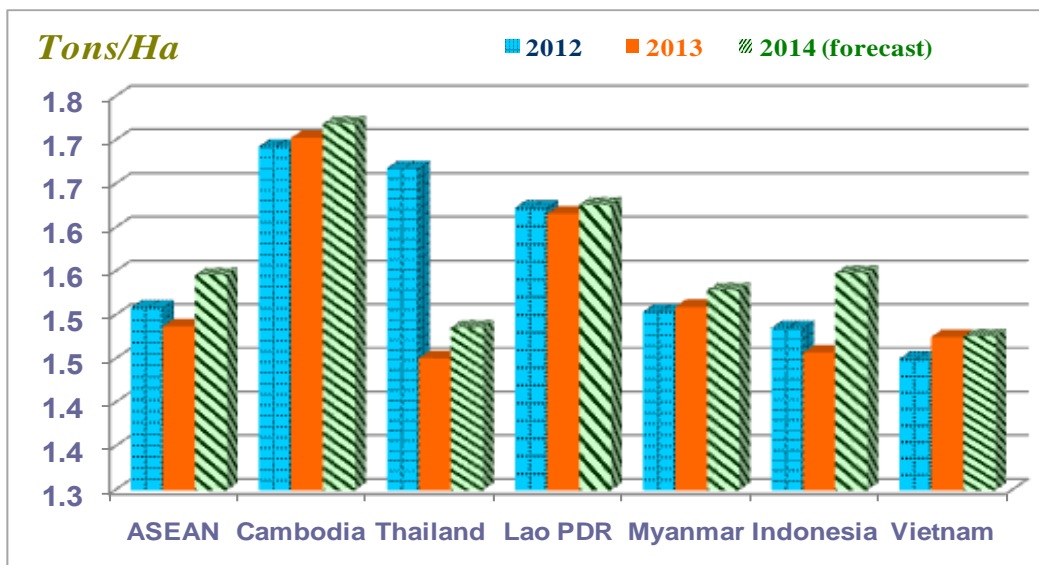


Figure 19 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

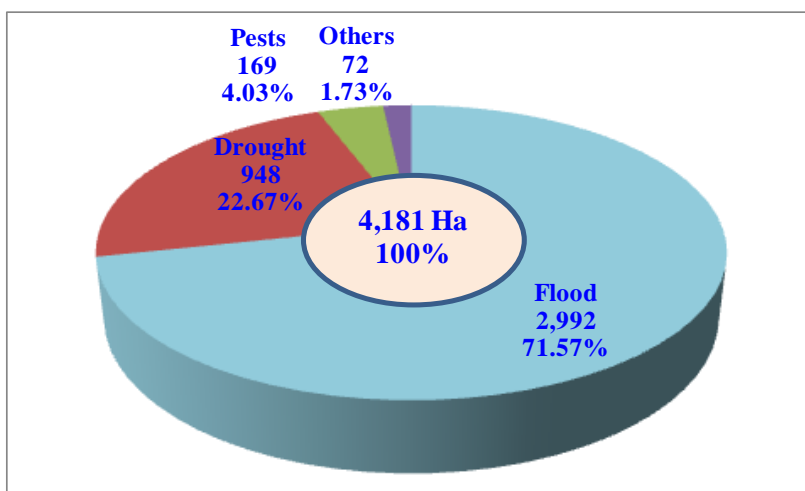


Figure 20 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Cassava situation in ASEAN

Production

The estimated cassava (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was 75.45 million tons, an increase of 3.26 million tons or about 4.5 percent, compared to 2012. Even though the regional production has increased, only **Myanmar**, the production has decreased. The most decrease in terms of percentage was found in **Myanmar** because of the high damaged area. The most increase has occurred in **Indonesia**, the second largest cassava producing country, the increase in production due to increase in planted area and yield as a result of price of competitive crops increased. For **Thailand**, the biggest cassava producing countries in the region, the production has increased the most in terms of quantities. The increase in production attributed to the increase in both harvested area and yield in response to the price increased as a result of the government mortgage scheme.

The cassava production in the ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is forecasted to be 78.45 million tons which is about 4 percent increase from 75.45 million tons in 2013. The increase in production is forecasted in every country. The increase mostly came from the increase in both area and yield. The most increase in terms of quantities is in **Thailand**, attributed to the increase in yield only while the harvested area is forecast to decrease. In terms of percentage, the most increase is in **Lao PDR** due to farmers respond to price increase, government policy and farmers use more of improved variety and fertilizer. (Table 21, Figure 21).

Harvested Area

The estimated harvested area of cassava in ASEAN in 2013 was 3.69 million hectares, up about 2.4 percent from the previous year (Table 23, Figure23). However, for Myanmar, the harvested areas have decreased due to farmer responded to the increase in price of competing crop.

The forecast harvested area for ASEAN in 2014 is 3.74 million hectares, up about one percent from the previous year. All countries, except Thailand, the harvested area are expected to increase. The decrease in area in Thailand is expected due to the increase in price of competing crops.

Yield

The average cassava yield in ASEAN in 2013 was 20.45 tons per hectare, up from 20.03 tons per hectare in the previous year which is about 2 percent increase (Table 24, Figure 24). Only Cambodia and Malaysia that the yield has decreased due to flood and drought. The increase in yield in most cases due to the favorable weather and more improved varieties and fertilizer were used by the farmers.

The average yield in 2014 is forecasted to be 20.99 tons per hectare, an increase of 2.64 percent compared to the previous year. All countries, except Indonesia, the yields are expected to increase. The increase in yield due to the favorable weather, more improved variety was used by the farmers and the farmer taking care their crops better.

Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2013 in the ASEAN was reported to be 145,076 hectares of which 101,469 hectares or about 70 percent has occurred in Thailand .The pests were the major cause of the damage (Table 25, Figure 25).

Table 21 Cassava production in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Tons

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	72,192.74	75,451.43	3,258.69	4.51	78,453.27	3,001.85	3.98
Brunei	0.14	0.15	0.00	3.04	0.15	0.00	3.02
Cambodia	7,613.70	8,382.00	768.30	10.09	8,700.00	318.00	3.79
Indonesia	24,177.37	25,494.51	1,317.14	5.45	26,662.54	1,168.03	4.58
Lao PDR	1,060.88	1,100.00	39.12	3.69	1,400.00	300.00	27.27
Malaysia	41.00	43.05	2.05	5.00	45.20	2.15	4.99
Myanmar	729.92	578.64	-151.28	-20.73	734.32	155.68	26.90
Philippines	2,223.14	2,346.23	123.08	5.54	2,456.54	110.31	4.70
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	26,601.09	27,456.86	855.77	3.22	28,219.54	762.68	2.78
Vietnam	9,745.50	10,050.00	304.50	3.12	10,235.00	185.00	1.84

Table 22 Cassava planted area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	3,700.50	3,834.94	134.43	3.63	3,832.60	-2.34	-0.06
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	361.85	393.00	31.15	8.61	394.00	1.00	0.25
Indonesia	1,129.69	1,137.21	7.52	0.67	1,193.12	55.91	4.92
Lao PDR	43.98	45.00	1.03	2.33	50.00	5.00	11.11
Malaysia	3.05	3.21	0.15	4.98	3.37	0.16	4.99
Myanmar	56.54	73.71	17.17	30.37	45.60	-28.11	-38.13
Philippines	217.26	220.50	3.24	1.49	222.47	1.97	0.89
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,337.54	1,406.32	68.78	5.14	1,365.05	-41.27	-2.93
Vietnam	550.60	556.00	5.40	0.98	559.00	3.00	0.54

Table 23 Cassava harvested area in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: 1,000 Hectares

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	3,604.23	3,689.86	85.63	2.38	3,738.19	48.33	1.31
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	337.80	379.90	42.10	12.46	382.00	2.10	0.55
Indonesia	1,129.69	1,137.21	7.52	0.67	1,193.12	55.91	4.92
Lao PDR	43.98	45.00	1.03	2.33	50.00	5.00	11.11
Malaysia	2.56	2.80	0.24	9.27	2.94	0.14	5.01
Myanmar	56.54	43.61	-12.92	-22.86	45.60	1.99	4.56
Philippines	217.26	220.50	3.24	1.49	222.47	1.97	0.89
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,265.81	1,304.85	39.04	3.08	1,283.07	-21.78	-1.67
Vietnam	550.60	556.00	5.40	0.98	559.00	3.00	0.54

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 24 Cassava yield in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Ton/Hectare

Country	2012 (2011/12)	2013 (2012/13)	change 2013 over 2012		2014 (2013/14)	change 2014 over 2013	
			Quantities	(%)		Quantities	(%)
ASEAN	20.03	20.45	0.42	2.10	20.99	0.54	2.64
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	22.54	22.06	-0.48	-2.13	22.77	0.71	3.22
Indonesia	21.40	22.42	1.02	4.77	22.35	-0.07	-0.31
Lao PDR	24.12	24.44	0.32	1.33	28.00	3.56	14.57
Malaysia	16.03	15.40	-0.63	-3.93	15.40	0.00	0.00
Myanmar	12.91	13.27	0.36	2.79	16.10	2.83	21.33
Philippines	10.23	10.64	0.41	4.01	11.04	0.40	3.76
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	21.02	21.04	0.02	0.10	21.99	0.95	4.52
Vietnam	17.70	18.08	0.38	2.15	18.31	0.23	1.27

Note: Yield related to harvested area excepts Vietnam which related to planted

Table 25 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013 (crop year 2012/13)

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)					
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Total
ASEAN	6,000	7,100	86,249	15,220	30,507	145,076
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	7,100	-	-	-	13,100
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	410	410
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	30,097	30,097
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	86,249	15,220	-	101,469
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

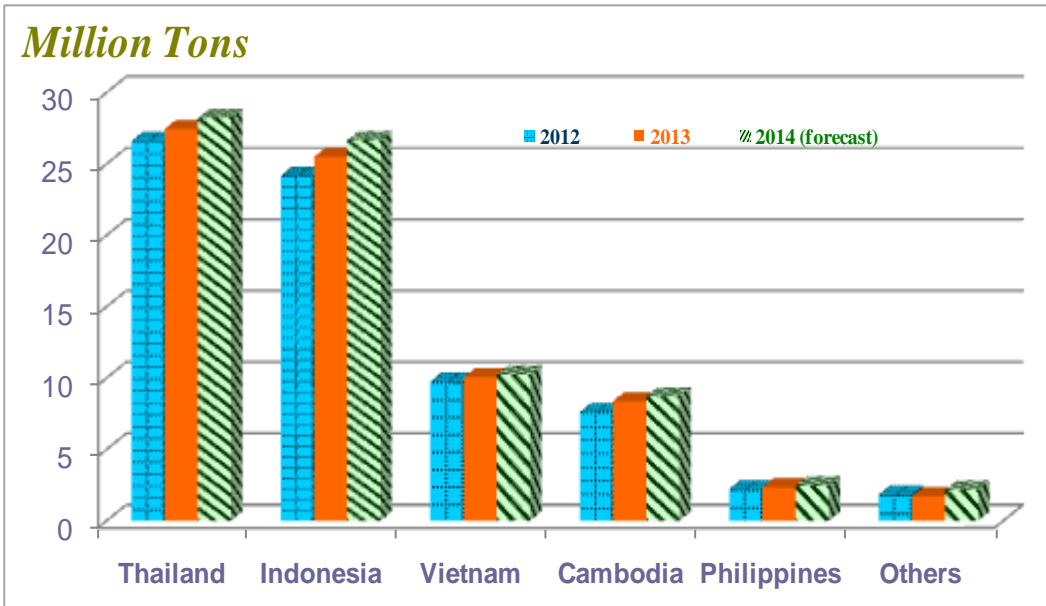


Figure 21 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

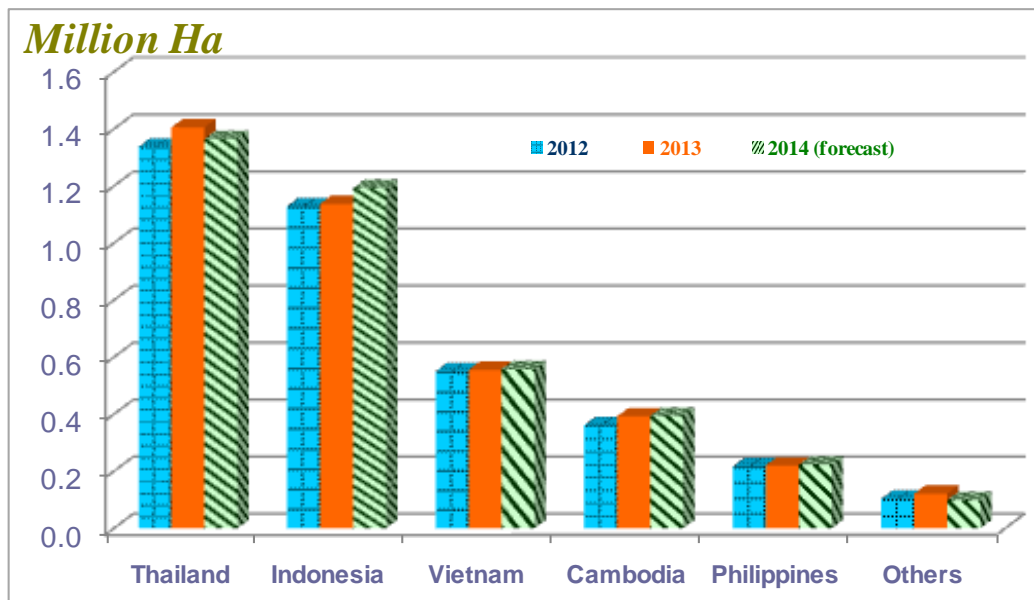


Figure 22 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

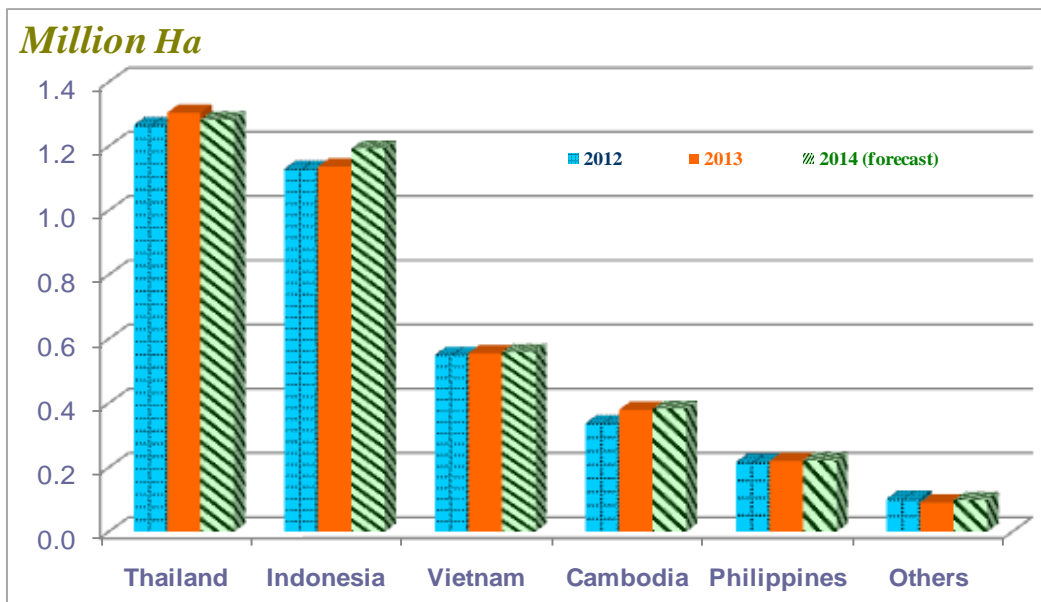


Figure 23 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

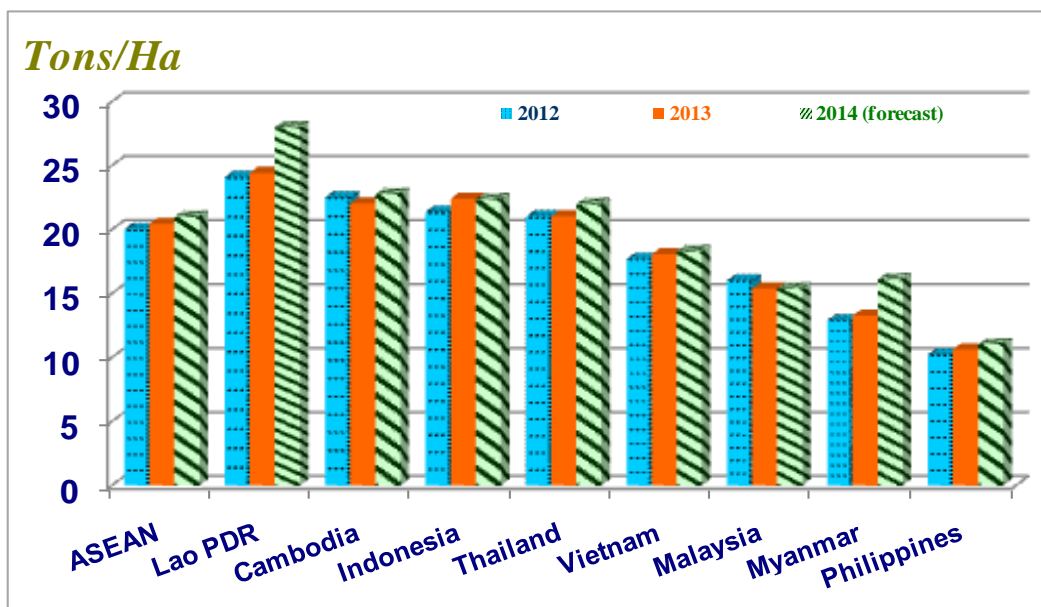


Figure 24 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

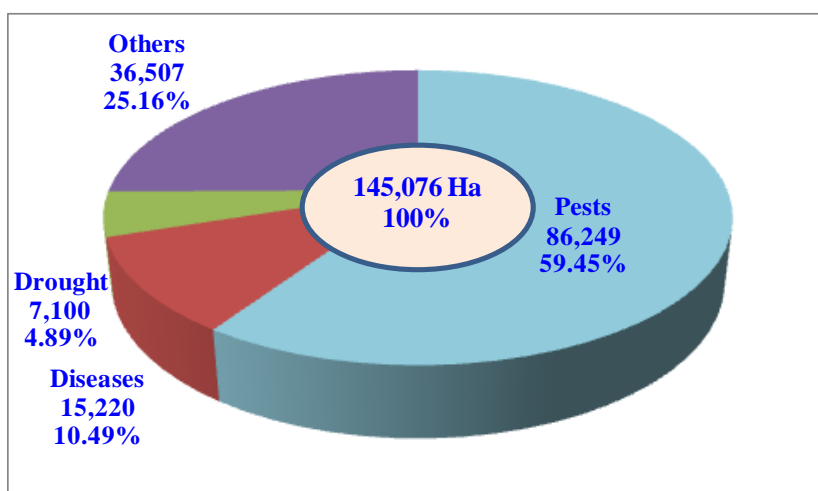


Figure 25 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013