

ASEAN Agricultural Commodity Outlook

No. 11 December 2013



*Released by
AFSIS Secretariat
Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Bangkok, Thailand
<http://www.afsisnc.org>*



ASEAN FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION SYSTEM (AFSIS)

Report on

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PREFACE

The Agricultural Commodity Outlook (ACO) Report has published by The ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) semi-annually. The contents of the report include national and regional information on production, utilization, stock, trade and FOB prices. The explanation for significant changes and unusual phenomena were also provided in the report.

This is the Eleventh report which contains information of 5 commodities namely, rice, maize, sugarcane soybeans and cassava. The information was mainly derived from Member States through the submission of respective ACO Country Reports. The report was scrutinized by ASEAN Member Countries before publication.

The AFSIS Secretariat would like to record its appreciation to Dr. Apichart Pongsrihadulchai, AFSIS Consultant for his kind support to the implementation of the AFSIS and the development of this report.

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Highlights of Rice Outlook for 2014

- Rice (milled rice) supply in ASEAN is forecasted to increase about 10.53 million tons which is about 6 percent from 166.56 million tons in 2013 to 177.08 million tons in 2014 (Table 1).
- The production is forecasted to be 134.10 million tons in 2014, a slightly increase from 133.82 million tons in 2013.
- The rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 15.86 million tons in 2013 to 17.07 million tons in 2014 an increase of 1.22 million tons or about 8 percent (Table 1).
- The rice import by ASEAN in 2014 is projected to be 4.69 million tons, a significant increase from 2.32 million tons in 2013 or about 102 percent.
- The beginning stock of the ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 38.29 million tons, a significant increase from 30.41 million tons in 2013.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) for the region is estimated to be about 118 percent in 2014, a slightly decrease from 119 percent in 2013. However, this indicated the aggregately of ASEAN still produced rice enough for regional consumption.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) is estimated to be about 34 percent in 2014 which is a significant increase from about 27 percent in 2013.

Table 1 Summary of the ASEAN rice situation, 2013-2014 (milled rice)

Unit: Million tons

Items	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	166.56	177.08	10.53	6.32
Beginning stock	30.41	38.29	7.88	25.90
Production	133.82	134.10	0.28	0.21
Import	2.32	4.69	2.37	101.94
Demand (Million tons)	166.56	177.08	10.53	6.32
Domestic utilization	112.42	113.64	1.22	1.09
Export	15.85	17.07	1.22	7.66
Ending stock	38.29	46.37	8.09	21.12
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	119.04	118.01	-1.03	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	27.05	33.69	6.64	-

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2013

Production

ASEAN Paddy production in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 214.30 million tons, a slight increase about 1.57 thousand tons which is about one percent from 212.74 million tons in 2012. The increase was due to the increase in both harvested area and yield. Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Lao PDR and Vietnam are countries that the estimated production had increased. For the rest of the countries in the region, the estimated production had decreased. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in area which dominated the increase in yield. The decrease in area due to the stem borer problem.

In **Cambodia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in harvested area because of the decrease in damaged area. The impact of flood and drought was also reduced.

For **Indonesia**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area and yield. The increase in planted area as a result of the farmer's response to the increase in price. The increase in yield contributed to the increase in using improved varieties and applied more fertilizer as well as the favorable weather.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production derived from the increase in the yield was due to favorable weather and the increase in using improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in planted area and yield which was due to the incentive provided by the government and favorable weather.

In **Myanmar**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the planted area due to the climate change and new land policy which favor liberalized production of any profitable crops.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production derived from the expansion of the planted area because of the early planting due to the pronouncement of El Niño and the government programs such as "Early Wet Planting" and "Five Cropping in Two Years".

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the planted area due to the insufficient water for crop cultivation while the harvested area has decreased due to the drought and pests. The decrease in yield caused by the drought and the unfavorable weather.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area due to the farmer's response to the increase in price.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2013 (calendar year) was estimated at 112.42 million tons an increase of about 1.39 million tons or about one percent from the previous year (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for ASEAN as a whole in 2013 is estimated at 119 percent indicated that, aggregately, the ASEAN is a rice self-sufficient region. However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region are still need

to import rice for their own consumption. The highest ratio was found in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam respectively while the lowest ratio occurred in Brunei (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2013 (January 2013) of ASEAN was estimated at 30.41 million tons up 7.67 million tons from 22.74 million tons in 2012. Thailand carried about 18.27 million tons or about 60 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Myanmar which carried about 2-3 million tons each. These four countries carried stock all together about 9.55 million tons or about 31 percent of the total stock in the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2013 for the whole ASEAN was estimated at about 27 percent which is the optimum value. However, there are some countries that have the ratio below 20 percent which included Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Singapore, Lao PDR and Philippines (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

In 2013, the ASEAN is estimated to export about 15.85 million tons down 1.62 million tons or 9 percent from 17.47 million tons exported in 2012. Even though Thailand is expected to decrease its export from 6.73 million tons to 6.65 million tons which it is unable to compete with the export from Vietnam even they predict to reduce its export from 8.02 million tons in 2012 to 6.65 million tons in 2013.

The import by the ASEAN in 2013 is estimated at 2.32 million tons, down 0.63 million tons or 21 percent from 2.95 million tons in 2012. In 2013, Malaysia is forecasted to be the biggest importer in the region and followed by Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines respectively (Table 7-8, Figure 8-9).

The quantity and value of rice export from ASEAN countries by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by countries of origin are given in table 12-13.

Prices

Monthly FOB prices of rice export and CIF prices for rice import in selected countries in ASEAN during 2012-2013 are shown in Table 14-15.

For FOB prices of 5% milled rice in 2013, Cambodia average price is 635 US\$/ton. Thailand average price is 524 US\$/ton and Vietnam average price is 439 US\$/ton. For Cambodia the average price of 2013 is a little higher than the 2012 average. For Thailand and Vietnam, however, the average price in 2013 is lower than 2012 average.

For CIF prices, the average price of 10%-25% milled rice in the Philippines is 415 and 351 US\$/ton in 2013 and 2012 respectively. The average CIF prices for not specified in Indonesia in 2013 and 2012 are 508 US\$/ton and 546 US\$/ton respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was reported to be about 1.21 million hectares of which 0.64 hectares or 53 percent caused by the drought. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought. The flood was the second in terms of the damaged area and has occurred the most in Lao PDR and Indonesia (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2014

Production

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is forecasted to be about 214.53 million tons, a slight increase from 214.30 million tons in 2013. The most increase is expected in Myanmar and Lao PDR due to both the area expansion and the increase in yield as a result of favorable weather and taking care their crop better in response to the price increase (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization in 2014 is projected to be 113.64 million tons, an increase of 1.22 million tons or about one percent compared to 112.42 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2014 is estimated at 38.29 million tons, up 7.88 million tons or about 26 percent from 30.41 million tons in 2013. The ending stock in 2014 is forecasted to be 46.37 million tons, an increase of 8.09 million tons or about 21 percent from 38.29 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be 118 percent in 2014 which slightly decrease from 119 percent in 2013, indicated that the ASEAN still produce enough for consumption within the region (Table 10, Figure 12).

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to increase from 27 percent in 2013 to 34 percent in 2014 (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to increase slightly from 15.85 million tons in 2013 to 17.07 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar are expected to export almost the same amount as in 2013.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import about 4.69 million tons in 2014, an increase about 2.37 million tons or about 102 percent compared to 2.32 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9, Figure 8 and 10).

Table 2 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	212,737.08	214,303.09	1,566.01	0.74	214,526.27	223.19	0.10
Brunei	2.70	2.55	-0.15	-5.64	2.77	0.23	8.85
Cambodia	8,779.37	9,290.94	511.58	5.83	9,340.39	49.45	0.53
Indonesia	69,056.13	70,866.57	1,810.45	2.62	70,290.56	-576.02	-0.81
Lao PDR	3,489.21	3,517.65	28.44	0.82	4,000.00	482.35	13.71
Malaysia	2,599.53	2,626.88	27.35	1.05	2,594.03	-32.85	-1.25
Myanmar	29,009.91	27,703.68	-1,306.22	-4.50	28,766.84	1,063.16	3.84
Philippines	18,032.42	18,243.71	211.29	1.17	18,625.01	381.30	2.09
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38,102.72	37,975.90	-126.82	-0.33	36,638.37	-1,337.53	-3.52
Vietnam	43,665.10	44,075.20	410.10	0.94	44,268.30	193.10	0.44

Table 3 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	51,629.05	51,326.21	-302.85	-0.59	51,003.87	-322.33	-0.63
Brunei	1.98	1.53	-0.45	-22.79	1.63	0.11	6.98
Cambodia	3,033.98	3,016.36	-17.62	-0.58	3,086.77	70.41	2.33
Indonesia	13,536.19	13,812.44	276.25	2.04	13,735.54	-76.90	-0.56
Lao PDR	939.01	930.47	-8.55	-0.91	996.00	65.53	7.04
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	7,315.16	73.79	1.02
Philippines	4,702.77	4,773.90	71.13	1.51	4,779.10	5.20	0.11
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,384.79	12,962.54	-422.25	-3.15	12,408.40	-554.13	-4.27
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,899.40	146.40	1.89	7,991.53	92.13	1.17

Table 4 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	49,795.69	50,112.60	316.92	0.64	50,206.54	93.93	0.19
Brunei	1.80	1.39	-0.41	-22.92	1.48	0.10	7.15
Cambodia	2,766.62	2,980.30	213.68	7.72	2,957.79	-22.51	-0.76
Indonesia	13,445.52	13,769.91	324.39	2.41	13,640.71	-129.21	-0.94
Lao PDR	933.77	877.74	-56.03	-6.00	996.00	118.26	13.47
Malaysia	681.44	673.72	-7.73	-1.13	689.73	16.02	2.38
Myanmar	7,566.94	7,207.70	-359.24	-4.75	7,312.80	105.11	1.46
Philippines	4,689.96	4,748.90	58.94	1.26	4,779.10	30.20	0.64
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,956.64	11,953.56	-3.08	-0.03	11,837.39	-116.16	-0.97
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,899.40	146.40	1.89	7,991.53	92.13	1.17

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 5 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	4.27	4.28	0.01	0.23	4.27	-0.01	-0.23
Brunei	1.50	1.84	0.34	22.67	1.87	0.03	1.63
Cambodia	3.17	3.12	-0.05	-1.58	3.16	0.04	1.28
Indonesia	5.14	5.15	0.01	0.19	5.15	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	3.74	4.01	0.27	7.22	4.02	0.01	0.25
Malaysia	3.81	3.90	0.09	2.36	3.76	-0.14	-3.59
Myanmar	3.83	3.84	0.01	0.26	3.93	0.09	2.34
Philippines	3.84	3.84	0.00	0.00	3.90	0.06	1.56
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.19	3.18	-0.01	-0.31	3.10	-0.08	-2.52
Vietnam	5.63	5.58	-0.05	-0.89	5.54	-0.04	-0.72

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

Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	165,389	642,336	398,923	6,555	399	-	1,213,602
Brunei	15	9	54	63	-	-	141
Cambodia	16,510	19,462	95	-	-	-	36,067
Indonesia	41,709	501	315	-	-	-	42,525
Lao PDR	47,625	5,100	-	-	-	-	52,725
Malaysia	6,000	2,000	-	6,492	-	-	14,492
Myanmar	29,047	3,505	724	-	399	-	33,675
Philippines	24,483	511	-	-	-	-	24,994
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	611,248	397,735	-	-	-	1,008,983
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 7 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	22,744,667	133,204,182	2,953,339	158,902,189	111,025,991	17,466,163	30,410,035	158,902,189
Brunei	11,436	1,756	46,940	60,131	34,722	-	25,409	60,131
Cambodia	912,492	5,618,794	-	6,531,286	3,302,498	1,948,412	1,280,376	6,531,286
Indonesia	3,074,562	40,390,092	353,496	43,818,150	41,517,000	1,010	2,300,140	43,818,150
Lao PDR	401,191	2,093,526	18,051	2,512,768	2,095,152	24,629	392,987	2,512,768
Malaysia ^{1/}	604,643	1,637,702	1,044,000	3,286,345	2,439,169	400	846,776	3,286,345
Myanmar	2,777,748	18,311,053	-	21,088,801	18,426,617	656,686	2,005,498	21,088,801
Philippines	2,631,200	11,793,204	1,008,849	15,433,253	12,908,755	298	2,524,200	15,433,253
Singapore ^{1/}	44,700	-	357,622	402,322	270,000	85,000	47,322	402,322
Thailand	9,069,907	25,147,795	26,949	34,244,651	9,242,240	6,734,427	18,267,984	34,244,651
Vietnam	3,216,789	28,210,260	97,433	31,524,482	20,789,838	8,015,301	2,719,343	31,524,482

Table 8 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	30,410,035	133,824,436	2,322,794	166,557,265	112,415,526	15,854,920	38,286,818	166,557,265
Brunei	25,409	1,657	33,649	60,715	33,443	-	27,271	60,715
Cambodia	1,280,376	5,946,202	-	7,226,578	4,119,145	1,806,645	1,300,788	7,226,578
Indonesia	2,300,140	41,459,632	353,496	44,113,267	42,165,000	1,010	1,947,257	44,113,267
Lao PDR	392,987	2,110,590	13,187	2,516,764	2,120,461	81,795	314,508	2,516,764
Malaysia ^{1/}	846,776	1,654,935	1,100,000	3,601,711	2,593,630	-	1,008,081	3,601,711
Myanmar	2,005,498	17,486,564	-	19,492,062	17,901,318	577,348	1,013,396	19,492,062
Philippines	2,524,200	11,931,388	322,862	14,778,450	12,843,219	208	1,935,023	14,778,450
Singapore ^{1/}	47,322	-	360,000	407,322	270,000	85,000	52,322	407,322
Thailand	18,267,984	25,064,093	24,580	43,356,657	9,247,780	6,650,000	27,458,877	43,356,657
Vietnam	2,719,343	28,169,375	115,020	31,003,738	21,121,530	6,652,914	3,229,294	31,003,738

Table 9 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	38,286,818	134,104,020	4,690,882	177,081,720	113,637,950	17,069,608	46,374,162	177,081,720
Brunei	27,271	1,804	34,659	63,734	34,549	-	29,185	63,734
Cambodia	1,300,788	5,977,850	-	7,278,638	4,176,386	1,807,252	1,295,000	7,278,638
Indonesia	1,947,257	41,119,345	2,637,000	45,703,602	42,269,000	1,000	3,433,602	45,703,602
Lao PDR	314,508	2,400,000	15,800	2,730,308	2,234,259	96,356	399,693	2,730,308
Malaysia ^{1/}	1,008,081	1,634,241	1,000,000	3,642,322	2,600,000	-	1,042,322	3,642,322
Myanmar	1,013,396	18,157,630	-	19,171,026	17,814,725	580,000	776,301	19,171,026
Philippines	1,935,023	12,180,756	500,000	14,615,779	13,074,850	-	1,540,929	14,615,779
Singapore ^{1/}	52,322	-	360,000	412,322	270,000	85,000	57,322	412,322
Thailand	27,458,877	24,181,326	29,553	51,669,757	9,293,000	8,000,000	34,376,757	51,669,757
Vietnam	3,229,294	28,451,069	113,870	31,794,232	21,871,181	6,500,000	3,423,051	31,794,232

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS, the value of 2014 is forecasting value

Table 10 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	133,204,182	111,025,991	119.98	133,824,436	112,415,526	119.04	134,104,020	113,637,950	118.01
Brunei	1,756	34,722	5.06	1,657	33,443	4.95	1,804	34,549	5.22
Cambodia	5,618,794	3,302,498	170.14	5,946,202	4,119,145	144.36	5,977,850	4,176,386	143.13
Indonesia	40,390,092	41,517,000	97.29	41,459,632	42,165,000	98.33	41,119,345	42,269,000	97.28
Lao PDR	2,093,526	2,095,152	99.92	2,110,590	2,120,461	99.53	2,400,000	2,234,259	107.42
Malaysia	1,637,702	2,439,169	67.14	1,654,935	2,593,630	63.81	1,634,241	2,600,000	62.86
Myanmar	18,311,053	18,426,617	99.37	17,486,564	17,901,318	97.68	18,157,630	17,814,725	101.92
Philippines	11,793,204	12,908,755	91.36	11,931,388	12,843,219	92.90	12,180,756	13,074,850	93.16
Singapore	-	270,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	270,000	-
Thailand	25,147,795	9,242,240	272.10	25,064,093	9,247,780	271.03	24,181,326	9,293,000	260.21
Vietnam	28,210,260	20,789,838	135.69	28,169,375	21,121,530	133.37	28,451,069	21,871,181	130.08

Table 11 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	22,744,667	111,025,991	20.49	30,410,035	112,415,526	27.05	38,286,818	113,637,950	33.69
Brunei	11,436	34,722	32.93	25,409	33,443	75.97	27,271	34,549	78.94
Cambodia	912,492	3,302,498	27.63	1,280,376	4,119,145	31.08	1,300,788	4,176,386	31.15
Indonesia	3,074,562	41,517,000	7.41	2,300,140	42,165,000	5.46	1,947,257	42,269,000	4.61
Lao PDR	401,191	2,095,152	19.15	392,987	2,120,461	18.53	314,508	2,234,259	14.08
Malaysia	604,643	2,439,169	24.79	846,776	2,593,630	32.65	1,008,081	2,600,000	38.77
Myanmar	2,777,748	18,426,617	15.07	2,005,498	17,901,318	11.20	1,013,396	17,814,725	5.69
Philippines	2,631,200	12,908,755	20.38	2,524,200	12,843,219	19.65	1,935,023	13,074,850	14.80
Singapore	44,700	270,000	16.56	47,322	270,000	17.53	52,322	270,000	19.38
Thailand	9,069,907	9,242,240	98.14	18,267,984	9,247,780	197.54	27,458,877	9,293,000	295.48
Vietnam	3,216,789	20,789,838	15.47	2,719,343	21,121,530	12.87	3,229,294	21,871,181	14.77

Table 12 Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia			20	11,000					62	29,198				384
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar	1,875	609,375			10,347	3,349,220			959	369,414			18,915	6,974,375
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	15,498	15,945,577	5,700	1,959,312	82,361	46,564,711	4,106	2,396,481	92,092	62,579,186	855	602,059	54,253	23,476,509
Vietnam	12,811	6,985,670			156,853	91,325,000			465,977	231,433,000			504,558	225,436,000

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	180	258,870	400	218,000			662	517,452	348	454,461	1,010	971,913
Lao PDR			980	307,423	3,083	2,644,752	4,063	2,952,175	77,732	54,362,980	81,795	57,315,155
Malaysia										74,272		74,272
Myanmar	73,789	26,210,542	32,662	10,989,265	28,194	9,434,900	166,741	57,937,091	410,607	145,044,062	577,348	202,981,153
Philippines	11	165,522					11	165,522	196	1,464,232	208	1,629,754
Singapore												
Thailand	115,410	110,142,908			4,976	2,820,461	375,251	266,487,204	5,545,396	3,379,447,808	5,920,647	3,645,935,012
Vietnam	356,537	162,073,000					1,496,736	717,252,670	5,156,178	2,175,811,774	6,652,914	2,893,064,444

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 13 Quantity and Value of Rice Import by Countries of Origin in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia							23	18,975			9,225	3,187,750	5	75,234
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines					0.08	964								
Singapore														
Thailand			5,350	792,957				91		9,943.51	3,152,195	0.02	92	
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total		
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values							
Brunei			33,649				33,649					33,649	
Cambodia													
Indonesia		1,398	72,686	48,310,810	121,915	68,214,379	203,854	119,808,546	149,642	63,554,733	353,496	183,363,279	
Lao PDR			7,912	1,404,297	5,275	1,234,526	13,187	2,638,824			13,187	2,638,824	
Malaysia													
Myanmar													
Philippines	3,231	1,083,591	133,665	44,307,037	170,522	82,456,409	307,418	127,848,001	15,443	9,312,011	322,861	137,160,012	
Singapore													
Thailand			10		2,583	1,256,719	17,877	5,202,063	6,003	5,566,397	23,880	10,768,460	
Vietnam													

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 14 FOB Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	Milled Rice 5%	2012	566	630	600	566	650	680	610	600	570	660	730	740	633
		2013	550	640	610	560	650	690	620	580	565	670	740	750	635
Indonesia	Glutinous Rice	2012	1,876	718	1,665	890	1,389	1,446	1,225	1,531	1,273	1,252	1,397	1,588	1,354
		2013	1,373	1,316	1,433	664	1,277	1,001	1,414	1,242	681				1,156
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2012	384	352	326	326	332	341	335	348	350	419	376	370	355
		2013	393	379	408	388	384	373	390	393					389
Thailand	Milled Rice 5%	2012	531	549	549	552	603	610	588	568	585	579	582	583	573
		2013	596	597	572	569	557	547	524	481	444	439	436		524
	Hommati Rice	2012	1,055	1,081	1,081	1,058	1,052	1,064	1,062	1,082	1,118	1,121	1,078	1,081	1,078
		2013	1,161	1,180	1,206	1,227	1,203	1,189	1,159	1,150	1,153	1,167	1,080		1,170
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2012	573	489	463	436	449	437	434	448	450	475	486	473	468
		2013	457	441	437	445	443	431	423	346	448	446	463	482	439

Table 15 CIF Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Philippines	Milled Rice 5%	2012	289	282	332	302	478	502	477	467	324	327	318	353	371
		2013					334	318	321	352	329				331
	Mill Rice 10%-25%	2012	276	288	305	284	464	447	427	389	351	325	309	349	351
		2013	475	571		437			314	338	355				415
	Broken rice	2012	246	336	306		452	488	461	378		286			369
Malaysia	Fragrant Rice	2012	602	585	574	628	655	604	585	544	536	532	573	569	582
Singapore	Not specified	2012	755	692	689	708	700	673	698	704	704	742	767	706	712
Indonesia	Not specified	2012	576	519	524	537	824	602	559	518	475	487	466	468	546
		2013	494	538	635	514	524	446	430	430	534	532			508

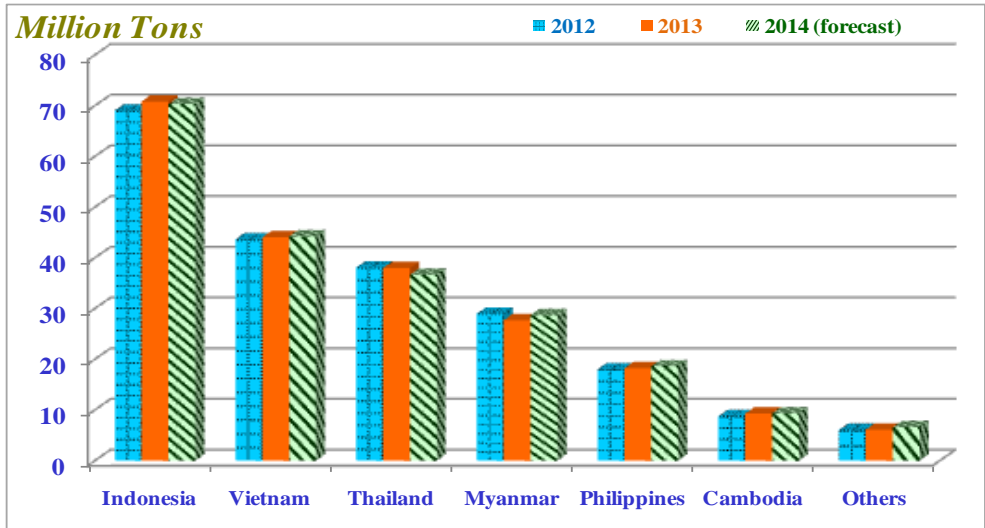


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

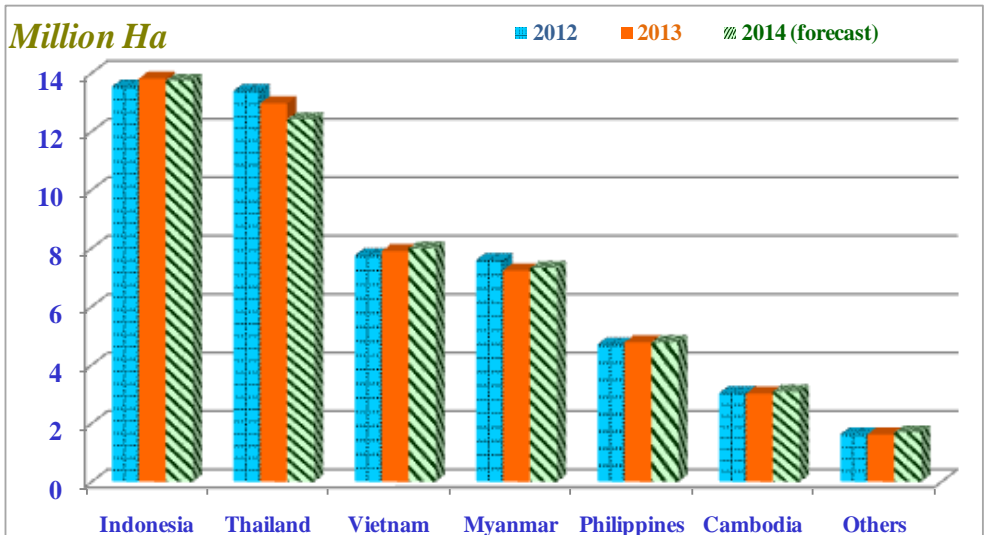


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

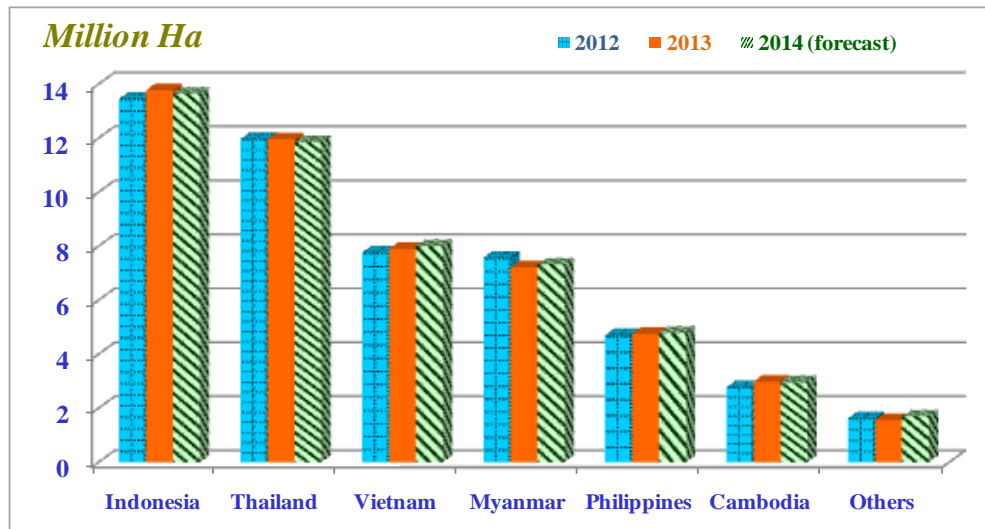


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

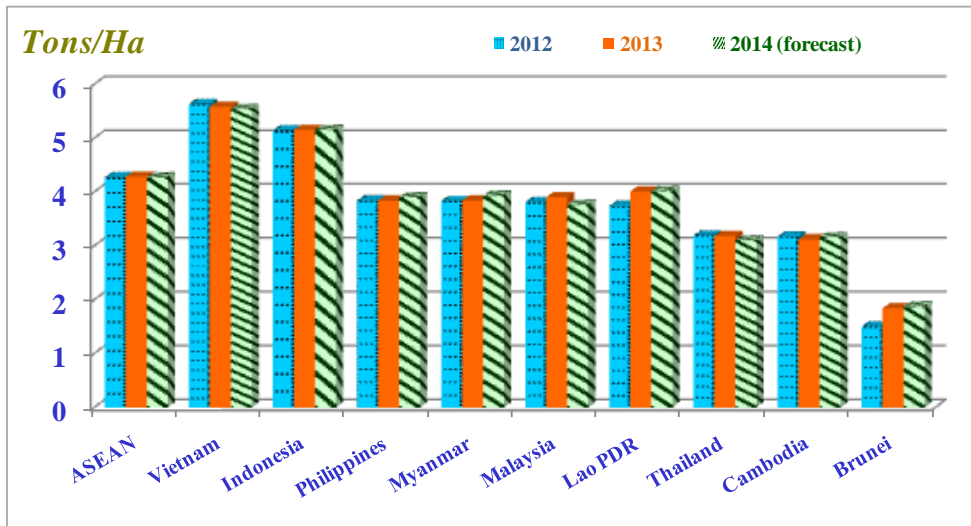


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

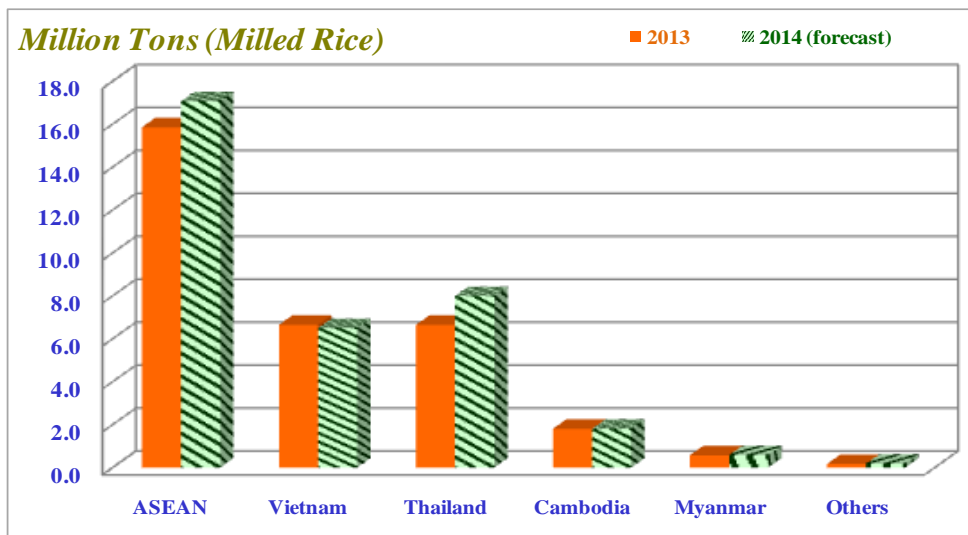


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

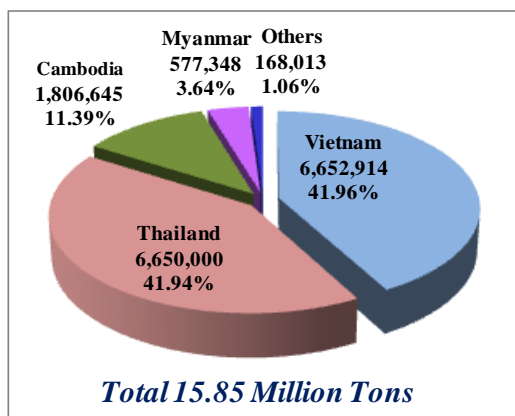


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

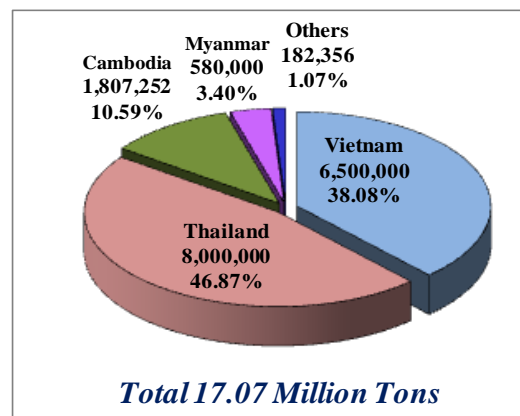


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

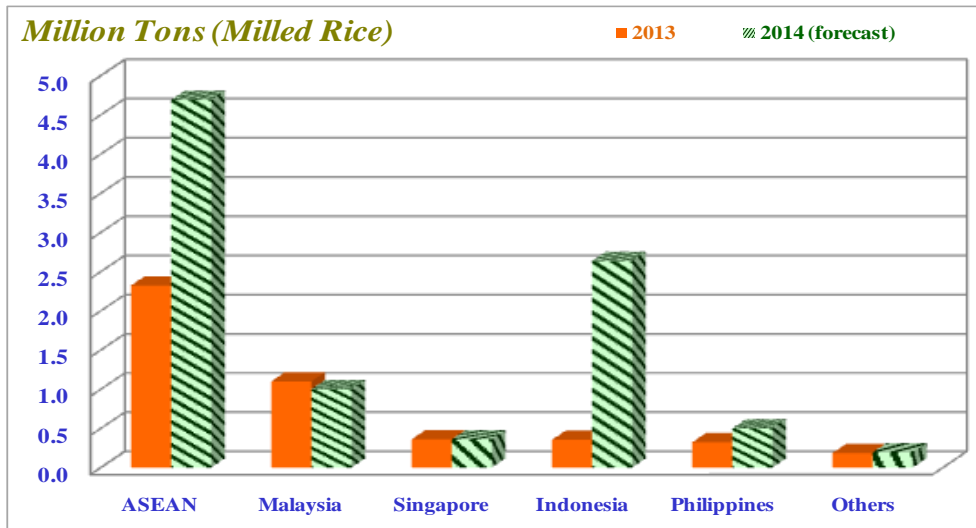


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

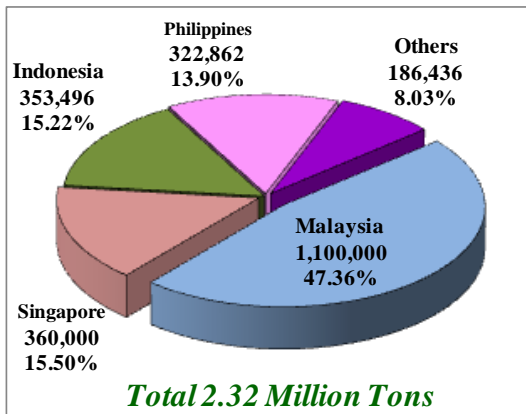


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

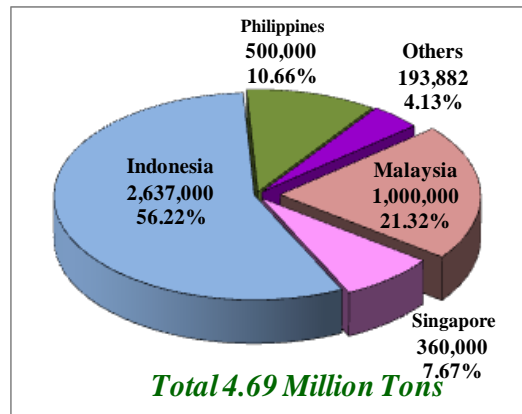


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

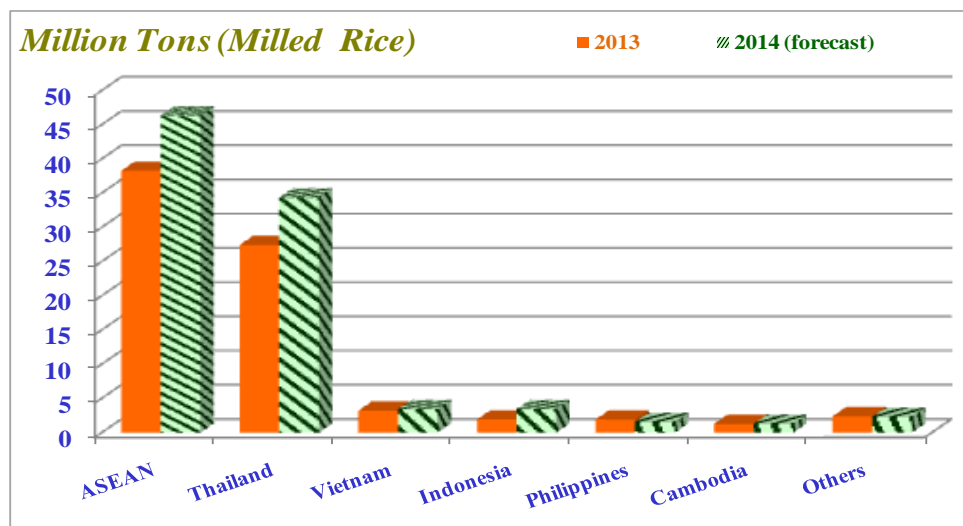


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2013-2014

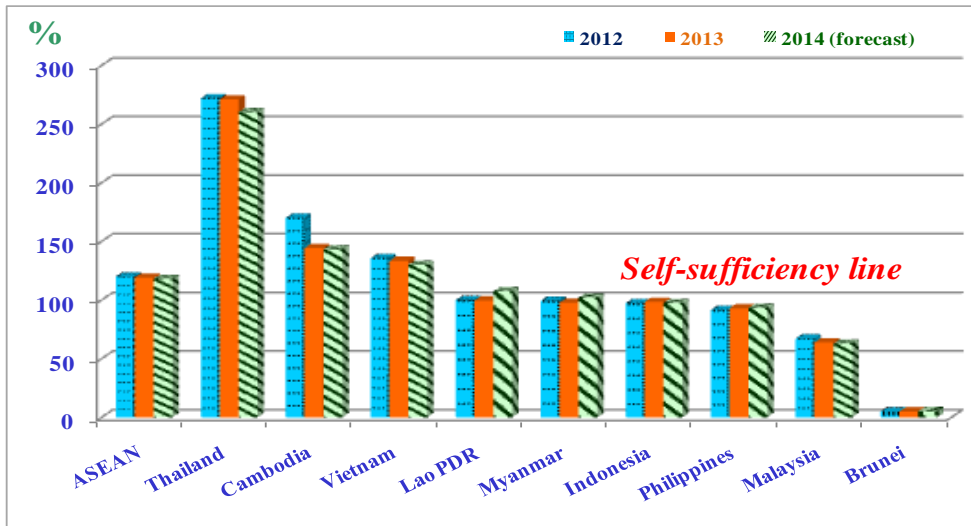


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries , 2012-2014

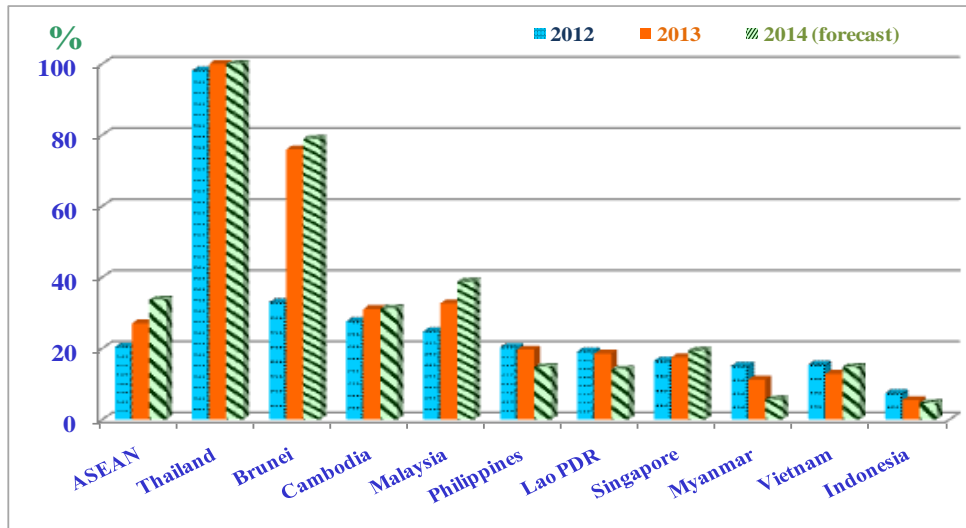


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

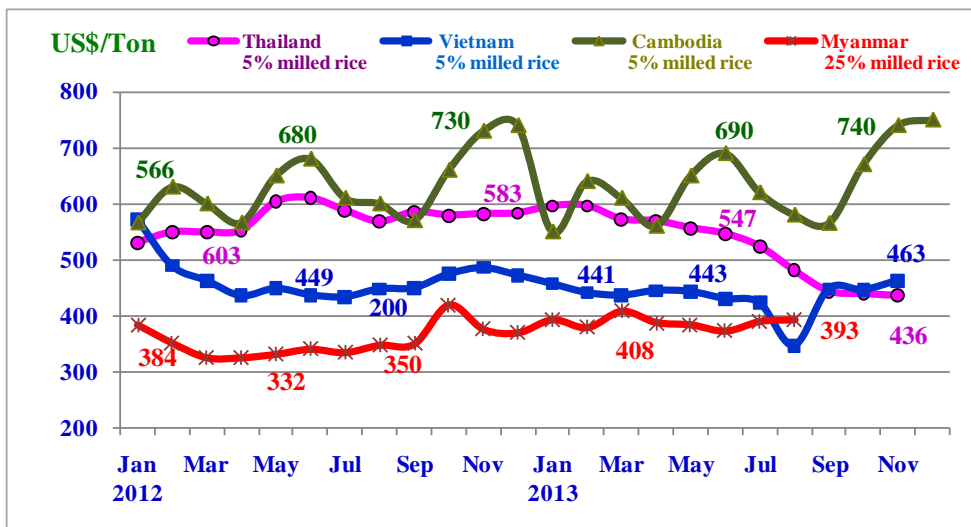


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

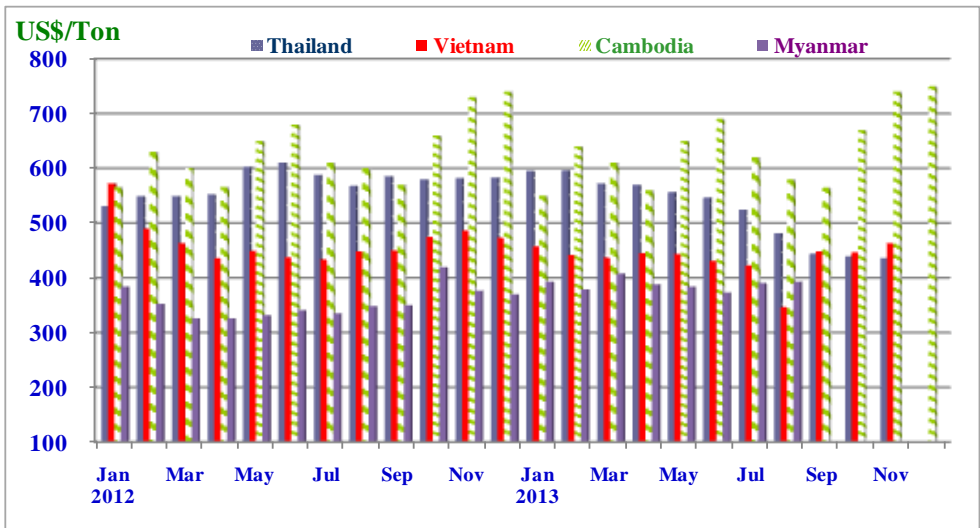


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

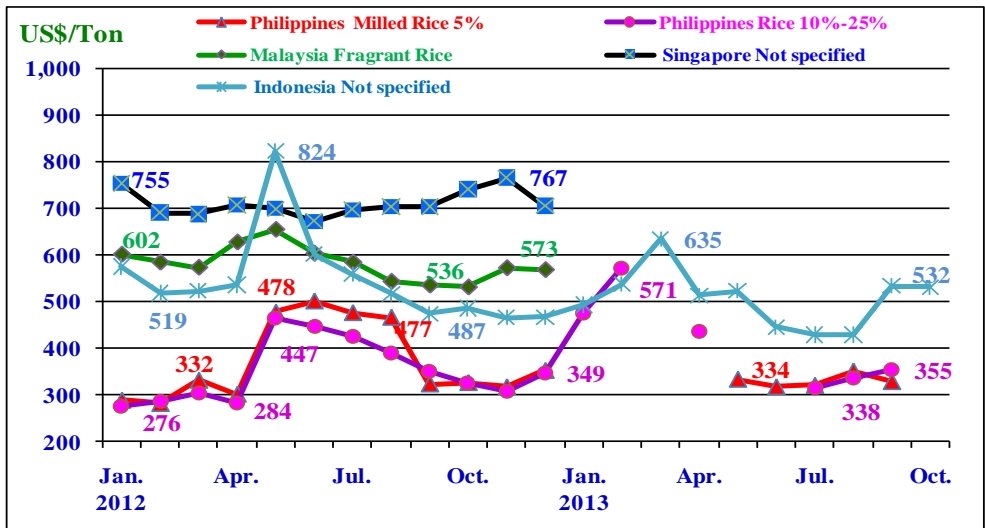


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

ASEAN Rice Situation in 2013

Production

ASEAN Paddy production in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 214.30 million tons, a slight increase about 1.57 thousand tons which is about one percent from 212.74 million tons in 2012. The increase was due to the increase in both harvested area and yield. Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Lao PDR and Vietnam are countries that the estimated production had increased. For the rest of the countries in the region, the estimated production had decreased. (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

In **Brunei**, the decrease in production attributed to the decrease in area which dominated the increase in yield. The decrease in area due to the stem borer problem.

In **Cambodia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in harvested area because of the decrease in damaged area. The impact of flood and drought was also reduced.

For **Indonesia**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area and yield. The increase in planted area as a result of the farmer's response to the increase in price. The increase in yield contributed to the increase in using improved varieties and applied more fertilizer as well as the favorable weather.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production derived from the increase in the yield was due to favorable weather and the increase in using improved variety.

In **Malaysia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in planted area and yield which was due to the incentive provided by the government and favorable weather.

In **Myanmar**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the planted area due to the climate change and new land policy which favor liberalized production of any profitable crops.

For **the Philippines**, the increase in production derived from the expansion of the planted area because of the early planting due to the pronouncement of El Niño and the government programs such as "Early Wet Planting" and "Five Cropping in Two Years".

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production came from the reduction of the planted area due to the insufficient water for crop cultivation while the harvested area has decreased due to the drought and pests. The decrease in yield caused by the drought and the unfavorable weather.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in planted area due to the farmer's response to the increase in price.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of rice (milled rice) within ASEAN in 2013 (calendar year) was estimated at 112.42 million tons an increase of about 1.39 million tons or about one percent from the previous year (Table 7-8).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for ASEAN as a whole in 2013 is estimated at 119 percent indicated that, aggregately, the ASEAN is a rice self-sufficient region. However, on the country by country basis, some countries in the region are still need

to import rice for their own consumption. The highest ratio was found in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam respectively while the lowest ratio occurred in Brunei (Table 10, Figure 12).

The beginning stock in 2013 (January 2013) of ASEAN was estimated at 30.41 million tons up 7.67 million tons from 22.74 million tons in 2012. Thailand carried about 18.27 million tons or about 60 percent of the ASEAN stock and followed by Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Myanmar which carried about 2-3 million tons each. These four countries carried stock all together about 9.55 million tons or about 31 percent of the total stock in the ASEAN.

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2013 for the whole ASEAN was estimated at about 27 percent which is the optimum value. However, there are some countries that have the ratio below 20 percent which included Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Singapore, Lao PDR and Philippines (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

In 2013, the ASEAN is estimated to export about 15.85 million tons down 1.62 million tons or 9 percent from 17.47 million tons exported in 2012. Even though Thailand is expected to decrease its export from 6.73 million tons to 6.65 million tons which it is unable to compete with the export from Vietnam even they predict to reduce its export from 8.02 million tons in 2012 to 6.65 million tons in 2013.

The import by the ASEAN in 2013 is estimated at 2.32 million tons, down 0.63 million tons or 21 percent from 2.95 million tons in 2012. In 2013, Malaysia is forecasted to be the biggest importer in the region and followed by Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines respectively (Table 7-8, Figure 8-9).

The quantity and value of rice export from ASEAN countries by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by countries of origin are given in table 12-13.

Prices

Monthly FOB prices of rice export and CIF prices for rice import in selected countries in ASEAN during 2012-2013 are shown in Table 14-15.

For FOB prices of 5% milled rice in 2013, Cambodia average price is 635 US\$/ton. Thailand average price is 524 US\$/ton and Vietnam average price is 439 US\$/ton. For Cambodia the average price of 2013 is a little higher than the 2012 average. For Thailand and Vietnam, however, the average price in 2013 is lower than 2012 average.

For CIF prices, the average price of 10%-25% milled rice in the Philippines is 415 and 351 US\$/ton in 2013 and 2012 respectively. The average CIF prices for not specified in Indonesia in 2013 and 2012 are 508 US\$/ton and 546 US\$/ton respectively.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of paddy in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was reported to be about 1.21 million hectares of which 0.64 hectares or 53 percent caused by the drought. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought. The flood was the second in terms of the damaged area and has occurred the most in Lao PDR and Indonesia (Table 6).

Prospects for Rice in 2014

Production

Paddy production in ASEAN in 2014 (crop year 2013/14) is forecasted to be about 214.53 million tons, a slight increase from 214.30 million tons in 2013. The most increase is expected in Myanmar and Lao PDR due to both the area expansion and the increase in yield as a result of favorable weather and taking care their crop better in response to the price increase (Table 2-5, Figure 1-4).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization in 2014 is projected to be 113.64 million tons, an increase of 1.22 million tons or about one percent compared to 112.42 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9).

The beginning stock in 2014 is estimated at 38.29 million tons, up 7.88 million tons or about 26 percent from 30.41 million tons in 2013. The ending stock in 2014 is forecasted to be 46.37 million tons, an increase of 8.09 million tons or about 21 percent from 38.29 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9, Figure 11).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is forecasted to be 118 percent in 2014 which slightly decrease from 119 percent in 2013, indicated that the ASEAN still produce enough for consumption within the region (Table 10, Figure 12).

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to increase from 27 percent in 2013 to 34 percent in 2014 (Table 11, Figure 13).

Trade

Rice export from ASEAN is forecasted to increase slightly from 15.85 million tons in 2013 to 17.07 million tons in 2014 (Table 8-9, Figure 5 and 7). Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar are expected to export almost the same amount as in 2013.

For the import, the whole ASEAN is forecasted to import about 4.69 million tons in 2014, an increase about 2.37 million tons or about 102 percent compared to 2.32 million tons in 2013 (Table 8-9, Figure 8 and 10).

Table 2 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	212,737.08	214,303.09	1,566.01	0.74	214,526.27	223.19	0.10
Brunei	2.70	2.55	-0.15	-5.64	2.77	0.23	8.85
Cambodia	8,779.37	9,290.94	511.58	5.83	9,340.39	49.45	0.53
Indonesia	69,056.13	70,866.57	1,810.45	2.62	70,290.56	-576.02	-0.81
Lao PDR	3,489.21	3,517.65	28.44	0.82	4,000.00	482.35	13.71
Malaysia	2,599.53	2,626.88	27.35	1.05	2,594.03	-32.85	-1.25
Myanmar	29,009.91	27,703.68	-1,306.22	-4.50	28,766.84	1,063.16	3.84
Philippines	18,032.42	18,243.71	211.29	1.17	18,625.01	381.30	2.09
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	38,102.72	37,975.90	-126.82	-0.33	36,638.37	-1,337.53	-3.52
Vietnam	43,665.10	44,075.20	410.10	0.94	44,268.30	193.10	0.44

Table 3 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	51,629.05	51,326.21	-302.85	-0.59	51,003.87	-322.33	-0.63
Brunei	1.98	1.53	-0.45	-22.79	1.63	0.11	6.98
Cambodia	3,033.98	3,016.36	-17.62	-0.58	3,086.77	70.41	2.33
Indonesia	13,536.19	13,812.44	276.25	2.04	13,735.54	-76.90	-0.56
Lao PDR	939.01	930.47	-8.55	-0.91	996.00	65.53	7.04
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	7,315.16	73.79	1.02
Philippines	4,702.77	4,773.90	71.13	1.51	4,779.10	5.20	0.11
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,384.79	12,962.54	-422.25	-3.15	12,408.40	-554.13	-4.27
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,899.40	146.40	1.89	7,991.53	92.13	1.17

Table 4 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	49,795.69	50,112.60	316.92	0.64	50,206.54	93.93	0.19
Brunei	1.80	1.39	-0.41	-22.92	1.48	0.10	7.15
Cambodia	2,766.62	2,980.30	213.68	7.72	2,957.79	-22.51	-0.76
Indonesia	13,445.52	13,769.91	324.39	2.41	13,640.71	-129.21	-0.94
Lao PDR	933.77	877.74	-56.03	-6.00	996.00	118.26	13.47
Malaysia	681.44	673.72	-7.73	-1.13	689.73	16.02	2.38
Myanmar	7,566.94	7,207.70	-359.24	-4.75	7,312.80	105.11	1.46
Philippines	4,689.96	4,748.90	58.94	1.26	4,779.10	30.20	0.64
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,956.64	11,953.56	-3.08	-0.03	11,837.39	-116.16	-0.97
Vietnam	7,753.00	7,899.40	146.40	1.89	7,991.53	92.13	1.17

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 5 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	4.27	4.28	0.01	0.23	4.27	-0.01	-0.23
Brunei	1.50	1.84	0.34	22.67	1.87	0.03	1.63
Cambodia	3.17	3.12	-0.05	-1.58	3.16	0.04	1.28
Indonesia	5.14	5.15	0.01	0.19	5.15	0.00	0.00
Lao PDR	3.74	4.01	0.27	7.22	4.02	0.01	0.25
Malaysia	3.81	3.90	0.09	2.36	3.76	-0.14	-3.59
Myanmar	3.83	3.84	0.01	0.26	3.93	0.09	2.34
Philippines	3.84	3.84	0.00	0.00	3.90	0.06	1.56
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3.19	3.18	-0.01	-0.31	3.10	-0.08	-2.52
Vietnam	5.63	5.58	-0.05	-0.89	5.54	-0.04	-0.72

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

Table 6 Paddy damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Other	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	165,389	642,336	398,923	6,555	399	-	1,213,602
Brunei	15	9	54	63	-	-	141
Cambodia	16,510	19,462	95	-	-	-	36,067
Indonesia	41,709	501	315	-	-	-	42,525
Lao PDR	47,625	5,100	-	-	-	-	52,725
Malaysia	6,000	2,000	-	6,492	-	-	14,492
Myanmar	29,047	3,505	724	-	399	-	33,675
Philippines	24,483	511	-	-	-	-	24,994
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	611,248	397,735	-	-	-	1,008,983
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 7 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	22,744,667	133,204,182	2,953,339	158,902,189	111,025,991	17,466,163	30,410,035	158,902,189
Brunei	11,436	1,756	46,940	60,131	34,722	-	25,409	60,131
Cambodia	912,492	5,618,794	-	6,531,286	3,302,498	1,948,412	1,280,376	6,531,286
Indonesia	3,074,562	40,390,092	353,496	43,818,150	41,517,000	1,010	2,300,140	43,818,150
Lao PDR	401,191	2,093,526	18,051	2,512,768	2,095,152	24,629	392,987	2,512,768
Malaysia ^{1/}	604,643	1,637,702	1,044,000	3,286,345	2,439,169	400	846,776	3,286,345
Myanmar	2,777,748	18,311,053	-	21,088,801	18,426,617	656,686	2,005,498	21,088,801
Philippines	2,631,200	11,793,204	1,008,849	15,433,253	12,908,755	298	2,524,200	15,433,253
Singapore ^{1/}	44,700	-	357,622	402,322	270,000	85,000	47,322	402,322
Thailand	9,069,907	25,147,795	26,949	34,244,651	9,242,240	6,734,427	18,267,984	34,244,651
Vietnam	3,216,789	28,210,260	97,433	31,524,482	20,789,838	8,015,301	2,719,343	31,524,482

Table 8 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	30,410,035	133,824,436	2,322,794	166,557,265	112,415,526	15,854,920	38,286,818	166,557,265
Brunei	25,409	1,657	33,649	60,715	33,443	-	27,271	60,715
Cambodia	1,280,376	5,946,202	-	7,226,578	4,119,145	1,806,645	1,300,788	7,226,578
Indonesia	2,300,140	41,459,632	353,496	44,113,267	42,165,000	1,010	1,947,257	44,113,267
Lao PDR	392,987	2,110,590	13,187	2,516,764	2,120,461	81,795	314,508	2,516,764
Malaysia ^{1/}	846,776	1,654,935	1,100,000	3,601,711	2,593,630	-	1,008,081	3,601,711
Myanmar	2,005,498	17,486,564	-	19,492,062	17,901,318	577,348	1,013,396	19,492,062
Philippines	2,524,200	11,931,388	322,862	14,778,450	12,843,219	208	1,935,023	14,778,450
Singapore ^{1/}	47,322	-	360,000	407,322	270,000	85,000	52,322	407,322
Thailand	18,267,984	25,064,093	24,580	43,356,657	9,247,780	6,650,000	27,458,877	43,356,657
Vietnam	2,719,343	28,169,375	115,020	31,003,738	21,121,530	6,652,914	3,229,294	31,003,738

Table 9 Rice balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (milled rice)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	38,286,818	134,104,020	4,690,882	177,081,720	113,637,950	17,069,608	46,374,162	177,081,720
Brunei	27,271	1,804	34,659	63,734	34,549	-	29,185	63,734
Cambodia	1,300,788	5,977,850	-	7,278,638	4,176,386	1,807,252	1,295,000	7,278,638
Indonesia	1,947,257	41,119,345	2,637,000	45,703,602	42,269,000	1,000	3,433,602	45,703,602
Lao PDR	314,508	2,400,000	15,800	2,730,308	2,234,259	96,356	399,693	2,730,308
Malaysia ^{1/}	1,008,081	1,634,241	1,000,000	3,642,322	2,600,000	-	1,042,322	3,642,322
Myanmar	1,013,396	18,157,630	-	19,171,026	17,814,725	580,000	776,301	19,171,026
Philippines	1,935,023	12,180,756	500,000	14,615,779	13,074,850	-	1,540,929	14,615,779
Singapore ^{1/}	52,322	-	360,000	412,322	270,000	85,000	57,322	412,322
Thailand	27,458,877	24,181,326	29,553	51,669,757	9,293,000	8,000,000	34,376,757	51,669,757
Vietnam	3,229,294	28,451,069	113,870	31,794,232	21,871,181	6,500,000	3,423,051	31,794,232

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS, the value of 2014 is forecasting value

Table 10 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	133,204,182	111,025,991	119.98	133,824,436	112,415,526	119.04	134,104,020	113,637,950	118.01
Brunei	1,756	34,722	5.06	1,657	33,443	4.95	1,804	34,549	5.22
Cambodia	5,618,794	3,302,498	170.14	5,946,202	4,119,145	144.36	5,977,850	4,176,386	143.13
Indonesia	40,390,092	41,517,000	97.29	41,459,632	42,165,000	98.33	41,119,345	42,269,000	97.28
Lao PDR	2,093,526	2,095,152	99.92	2,110,590	2,120,461	99.53	2,400,000	2,234,259	107.42
Malaysia	1,637,702	2,439,169	67.14	1,654,935	2,593,630	63.81	1,634,241	2,600,000	62.86
Myanmar	18,311,053	18,426,617	99.37	17,486,564	17,901,318	97.68	18,157,630	17,814,725	101.92
Philippines	11,793,204	12,908,755	91.36	11,931,388	12,843,219	92.90	12,180,756	13,074,850	93.16
Singapore	-	270,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	270,000	-
Thailand	25,147,795	9,242,240	272.10	25,064,093	9,247,780	271.03	24,181,326	9,293,000	260.21
Vietnam	28,210,260	20,789,838	135.69	28,169,375	21,121,530	133.37	28,451,069	21,871,181	130.08

Table 11 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	22,744,667	111,025,991	20.49	30,410,035	112,415,526	27.05	38,286,818	113,637,950	33.69
Brunei	11,436	34,722	32.93	25,409	33,443	75.97	27,271	34,549	78.94
Cambodia	912,492	3,302,498	27.63	1,280,376	4,119,145	31.08	1,300,788	4,176,386	31.15
Indonesia	3,074,562	41,517,000	7.41	2,300,140	42,165,000	5.46	1,947,257	42,269,000	4.61
Lao PDR	401,191	2,095,152	19.15	392,987	2,120,461	18.53	314,508	2,234,259	14.08
Malaysia	604,643	2,439,169	24.79	846,776	2,593,630	32.65	1,008,081	2,600,000	38.77
Myanmar	2,777,748	18,426,617	15.07	2,005,498	17,901,318	11.20	1,013,396	17,814,725	5.69
Philippines	2,631,200	12,908,755	20.38	2,524,200	12,843,219	19.65	1,935,023	13,074,850	14.80
Singapore	44,700	270,000	16.56	47,322	270,000	17.53	52,322	270,000	19.38
Thailand	9,069,907	9,242,240	98.14	18,267,984	9,247,780	197.54	27,458,877	9,293,000	295.48
Vietnam	3,216,789	20,789,838	15.47	2,719,343	21,121,530	12.87	3,229,294	21,871,181	14.77

Table 12 Quantity and Value of Rice Export by Countries of Destination in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia			20	11,000					62	29,198				384
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar	1,875	609,375			10,347	3,349,220			959	369,414			18,915	6,974,375
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	15,498	15,945,577	5,700	1,959,312	82,361	46,564,711	4,106	2,396,481	92,092	62,579,186	855	602,059	54,253	23,476,509
Vietnam	12,811	6,985,670			156,853	91,325,000			465,977	231,433,000			504,558	225,436,000

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	180	258,870	400	218,000			662	517,452	348	454,461	1,010	971,913
Lao PDR			980	307,423	3,083	2,644,752	4,063	2,952,175	77,732	54,362,980	81,795	57,315,155
Malaysia										74,272		74,272
Myanmar	73,789	26,210,542	32,662	10,989,265	28,194	9,434,900	166,741	57,937,091	410,607	145,044,062	577,348	202,981,153
Philippines	11	165,522					11	165,522	196	1,464,232	208	1,629,754
Singapore												
Thailand	115,410	110,142,908			4,976	2,820,461	375,251	266,487,204	5,545,396	3,379,447,808	5,920,647	3,645,935,012
Vietnam	356,537	162,073,000					1,496,736	717,252,670	5,156,178	2,175,811,774	6,652,914	2,893,064,444

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 13 Quantity and Value of Rice Import by Countries of Origin in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia							23	18,975			9,225	3,187,750	5	75,234
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines					0.08	964								
Singapore														
Thailand			5,350	792,957				91		9,943.51	3,152,195	0.02	92	
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total		
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values							
Brunei			33,649				33,649					33,649	
Cambodia													
Indonesia		1,398	72,686	48,310,810	121,915	68,214,379	203,854	119,808,546	149,642	63,554,733	353,496	183,363,279	
Lao PDR			7,912	1,404,297	5,275	1,234,526	13,187	2,638,824			13,187	2,638,824	
Malaysia													
Myanmar													
Philippines	3,231	1,083,591	133,665	44,307,037	170,522	82,456,409	307,418	127,848,001	15,443	9,312,011	322,861	137,160,012	
Singapore													
Thailand			10		2,583	1,256,719	17,877	5,202,063	6,003	5,566,397	23,880	10,768,460	
Vietnam													

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 14 FOB Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	Milled Rice 5%	2012	566	630	600	566	650	680	610	600	570	660	730	740	633
		2013	550	640	610	560	650	690	620	580	565	670	740	750	635
Indonesia	Glutinous Rice	2012	1,876	718	1,665	890	1,389	1,446	1,225	1,531	1,273	1,252	1,397	1,588	1,354
		2013	1,373	1,316	1,433	664	1,277	1,001	1,414	1,242	681				1,156
Myanmar	Milled Rice 25%	2012	384	352	326	326	332	341	335	348	350	419	376	370	355
		2013	393	379	408	388	384	373	390	393					389
Thailand	Milled Rice 5%	2012	531	549	549	552	603	610	588	568	585	579	582	583	573
		2013	596	597	572	569	557	547	524	481	444	439	436		524
	Hommali Rice	2012	1,055	1,081	1,081	1,058	1,052	1,064	1,062	1,082	1,118	1,121	1,078	1,081	1,078
		2013	1,161	1,180	1,206	1,227	1,203	1,189	1,159	1,150	1,153	1,167	1,080		1,170
Vietnam	Milled Rice 5%	2012	573	489	463	436	449	437	434	448	450	475	486	473	468
		2013	457	441	437	445	443	431	423	346	448	446	463	482	439

Table 15 CIF Price of rice in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Philippines	Milled Rice 5%	2012	289	282	332	302	478	502	477	467	324	327	318	353	371
		2013					334	318	321	352	329				331
	Mill Rice 10%-25%	2012	276	288	305	284	464	447	427	389	351	325	309	349	351
		2013	475	571		437			314	338	355				415
	Broken rice	2012	246	336	306		452	488	461	378		286			369
Malaysia	Fragrant Rice	2012	602	585	574	628	655	604	585	544	536	532	573	569	582
Singapore	Not specified	2012	755	692	689	708	700	673	698	704	704	742	767	706	712
Indonesia	Not specified	2012	576	519	524	537	824	602	559	518	475	487	466	468	546
		2013	494	538	635	514	524	446	430	430	534	532			508

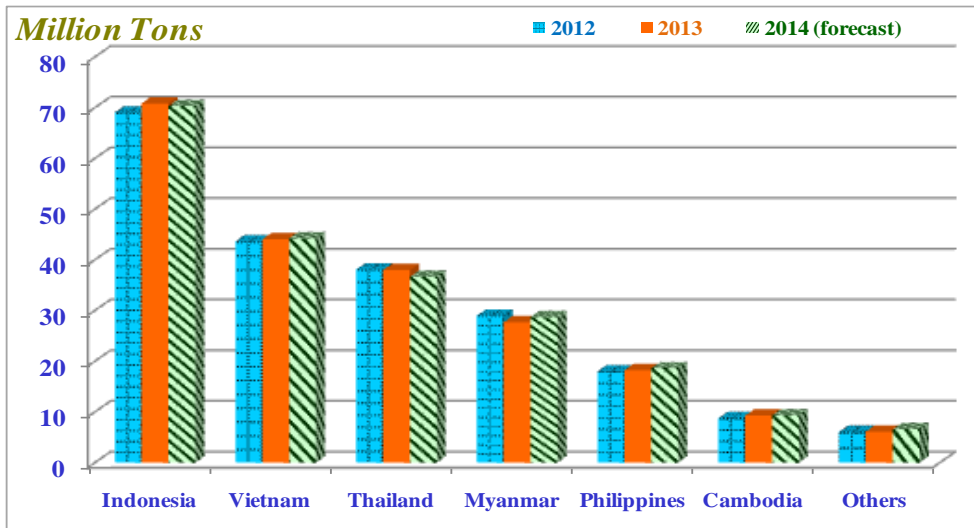


Figure 1 Paddy production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

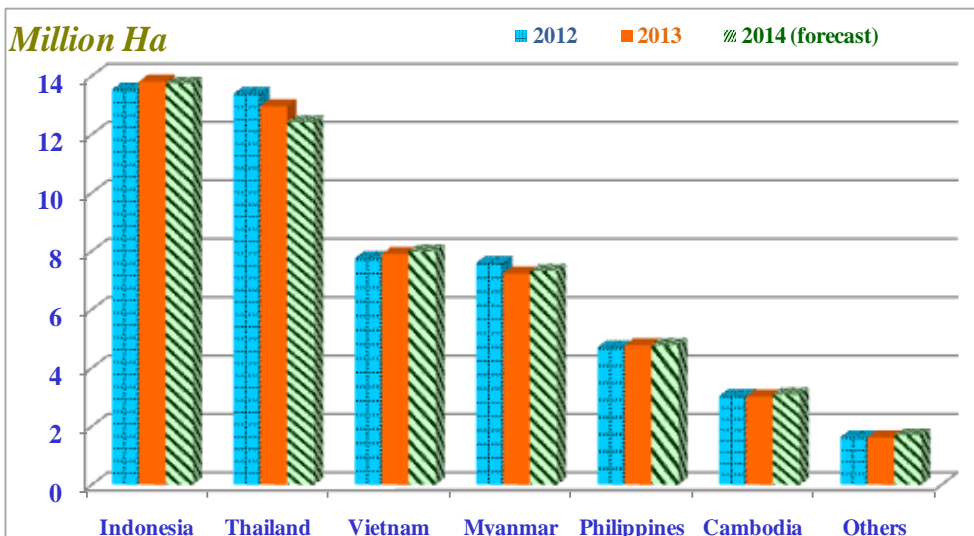


Figure 2 Paddy planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

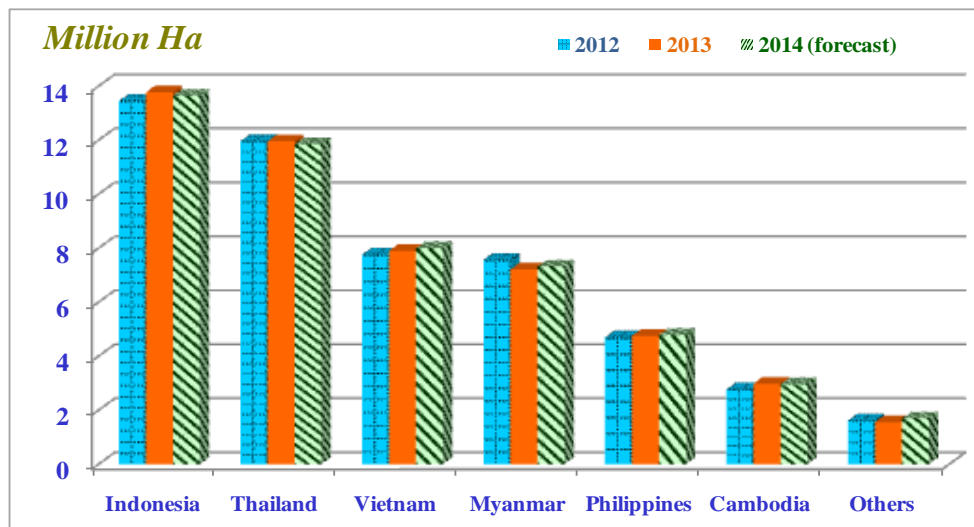


Figure 3 Paddy harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

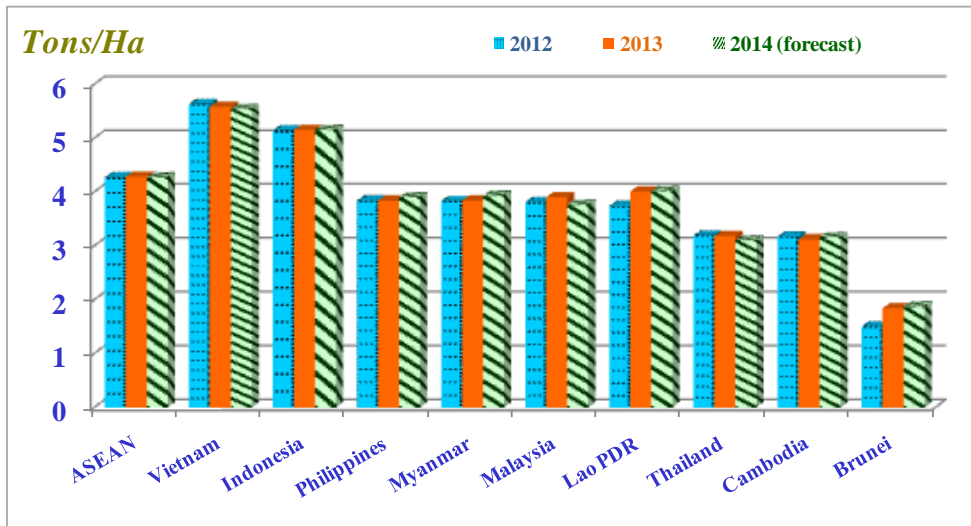


Figure 4 Paddy yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

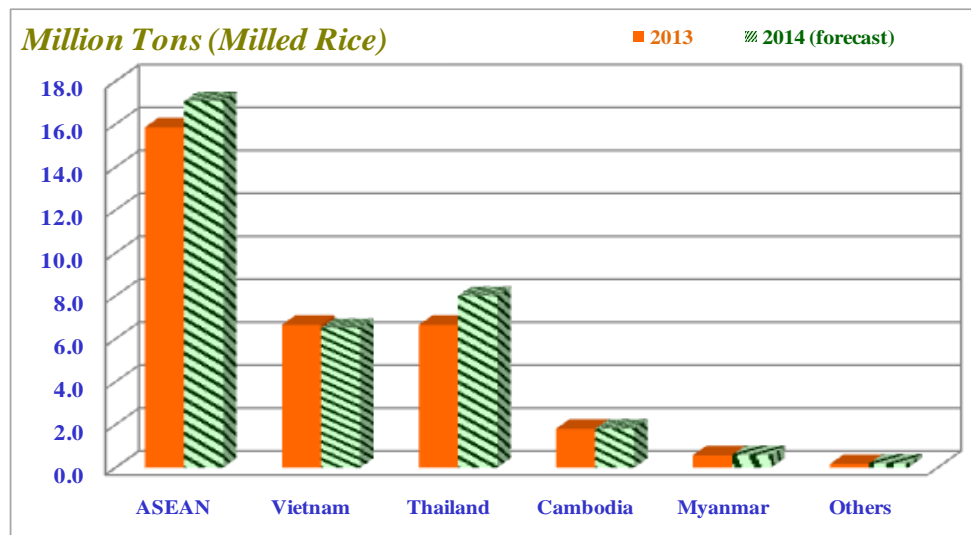


Figure 5 Amount of rice export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

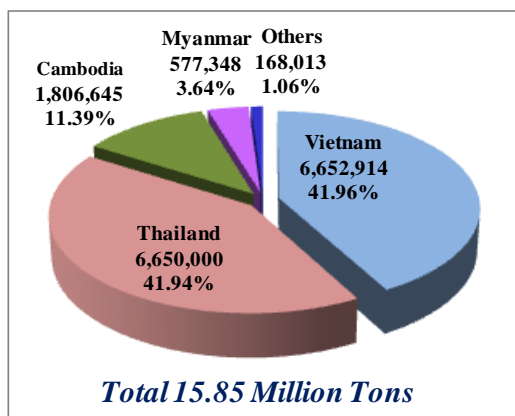


Figure 6 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

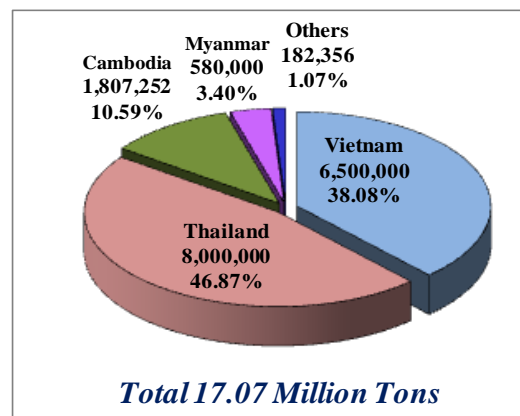


Figure 7 Share of rice export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

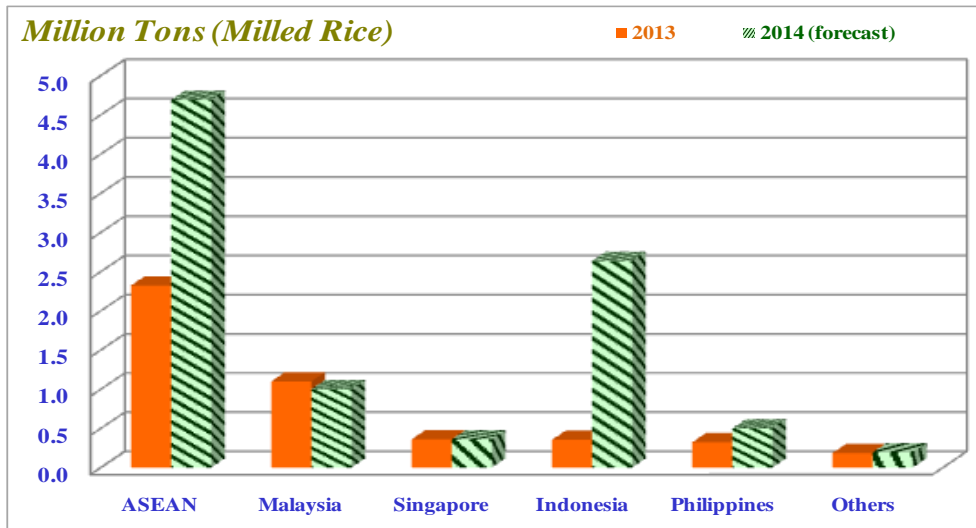


Figure 8 Amount of rice import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

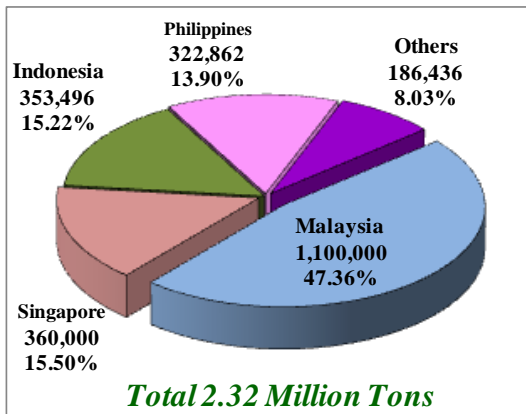


Figure 9 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

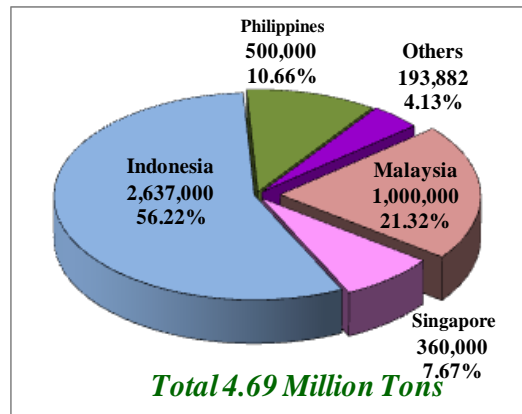


Figure 10 Share of rice import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

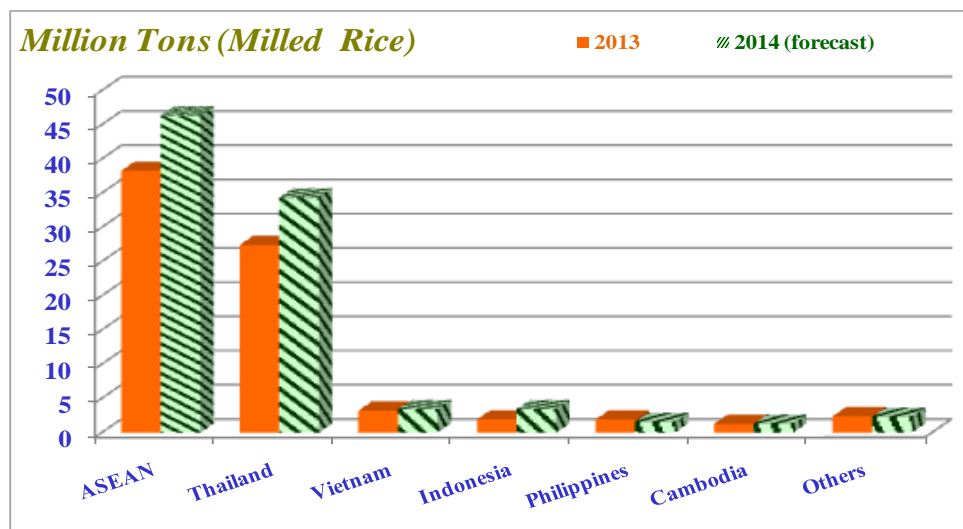


Figure 11 Amount of ending stock of rice in ASEAN countries, 2013-2014

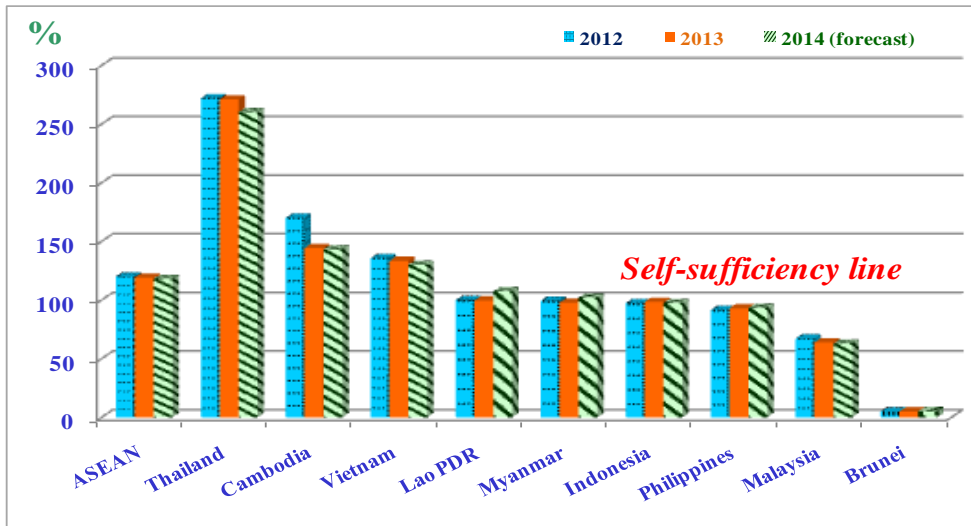


Figure 12 Ratio of rice production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

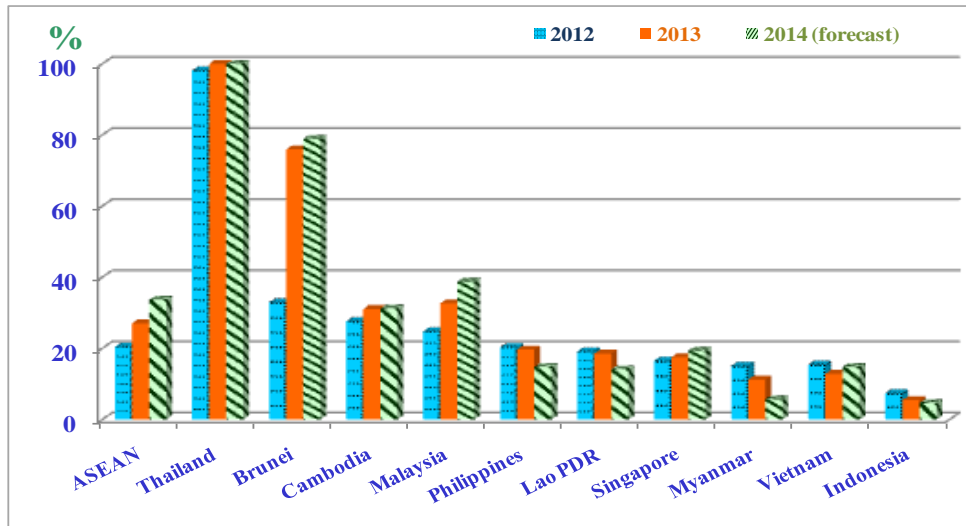


Figure 13 Ratio of rice beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

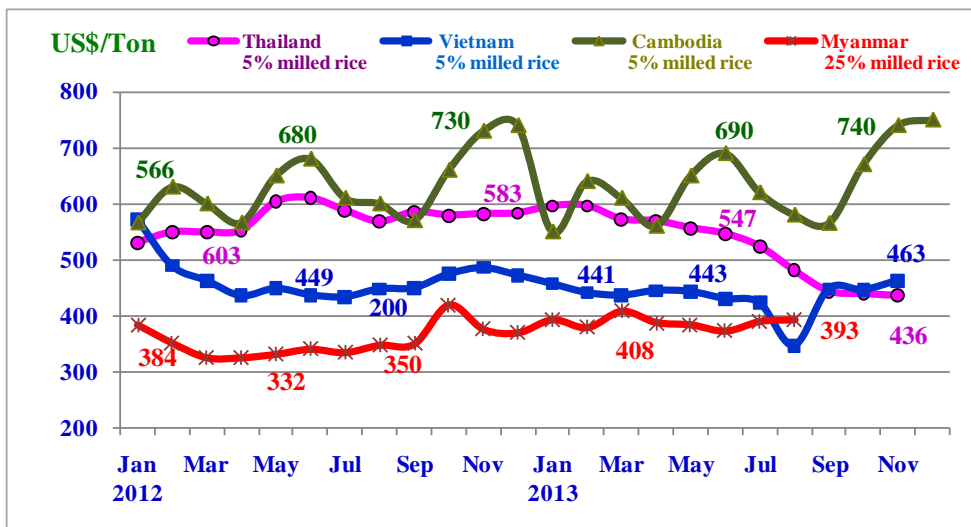


Figure 14 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

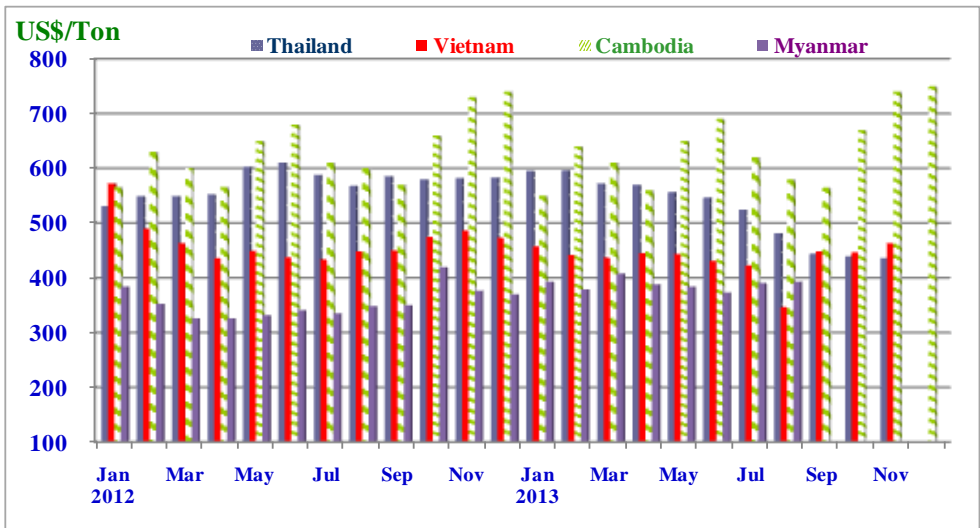


Figure 15 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

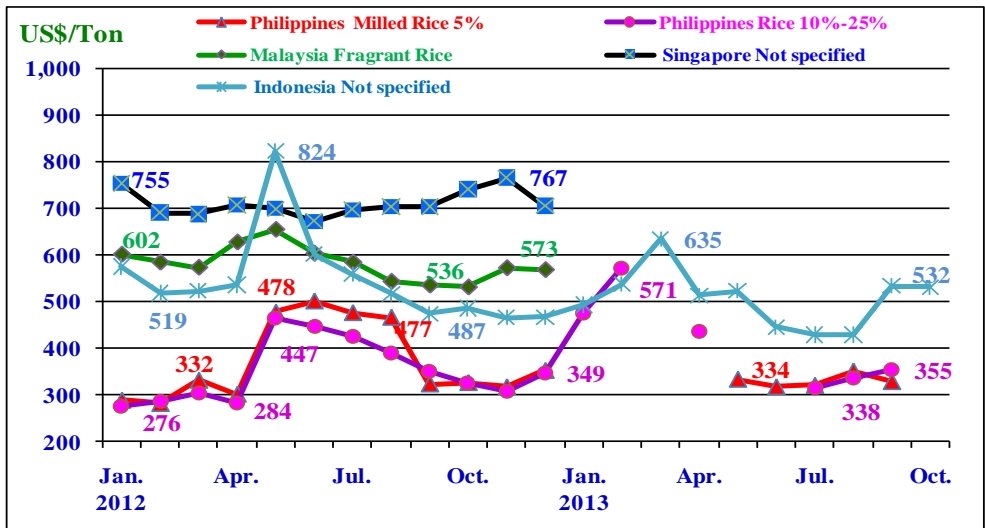


Figure 16 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of milled rice of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

Highlights of Maize Outlook for 2014

- Maize supply in ASEAN is forecasted to be 51.24 million tons in 2014 (crop year 2013/14), an increase of 1.97 million tons or about 4 percent from 49.27 million tons in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) due to mainly on the increase in production (Table 16).
- Maize production is forecasted to increase from 39.60 million tons in 2013 to 41.62 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 5 percent (Table 16).
- For the demand side, it is expected to increase about 4 percent from 49.27 million tons in 2013 to 51.24 million tons in 2014.
- Maize export from ASEAN is predicted to be 1.38 million tons in 2014 compared to 1.34 million tons in 2013, an increase of about 3 percent. For the import is forecasted to be 4.25 million tons in 2014, a decrease from 4.47 million tons in 2013.
- The production to domestic utilization ratio (self-sufficiency ratio) is forecasted to increase from 93.04 percent in 2013 to 94.43 percent in 2014 which indicated that ASEAN is still not able to produce maize enough for domestic utilization in the region.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio (food security ratio) in 2014 is forecasted to be 12.19 percent a slight decrease from 2013 which indicated that the situation is still not secured enough in terms of feed supply for the region.

Table 16 Summary of the ASEAN maize situation, 2013-2014

Items	2013	2014	Unit: Million tons	
			Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	49.27	51.24	1.97	4.00
Beginning stock	5.20	5.37	0.17	3.21
Production	39.60	41.62	2.02	5.11
Import	4.47	4.25	-0.22	-4.88
Demand (Million tons)	49.27	51.24	1.97	4.00
Domestic utilization	42.56	44.08	1.52	3.56
Export	1.34	1.38	0.04	3.06
Ending stock	5.37	5.78	0.41	7.71
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	93.04	94.43	1.39	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	12.23	12.19	-0.04	-

ASEAN Maize Situation in 2013

Production

The maize production in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 39.60 million tons, a slight decrease about one percent from 39.91 million tons in 2012. The decrease has occurred in Indonesia, the Philippines and Cambodia. The most increase, in terms of percentage, was found in Lao PDR. In terms of quantity, Vietnam has increased the most. Thailand and Myanmar were slightly increased in their production (Table 17, Figure 17).

The decrease in production in **Indonesia** came from the decline in the planted area and yield due to the farmer responded to the increase in price of other food crops, unfavorable weather and farmer used less fertilizer. For **the Philippines**, the decrease in production because of the harvested area has decreased due to the flood and drought. For **Cambodia**, production has decreased due to the decrease in harvested area from the unfavorable weather. The increase in production in **Thailand** derived from the increase in area attributed to the farmer responded to the price increase while the increase in yield due to the favorable weather. The increase in production in **Vietnam** derived from the increase in both area and yield. The increase in the area was due to the favorable weather and farmers responded to the price increase and the increase in yield was due to the favorable weather and farmer using more improved variety and taking care the crop better. For **Myanmar**, the increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield. The area increased was due to the favorable weather and farmers responded to price increase and also due to the crop rotation. In **Lao PDR**, the increase in production attributed only to the increase in area because farmer responded to the price increase and the government policy while the yield has slightly decreased due to farmer use less fertilizer. (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

Maize utilization in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 42.56 million tons, an increase of 0.48 million tons compared to 42.08 million tons in 2012 (Table 22-23). Most of the maize production in ASEAN is used for animal feed. The increase in domestic utilization of maize has occurred in many countries except in Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines.

The beginning stock of maize in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 5.20 million tons, an increase of 0.17 million tons or about 3 percent from 5.03 million tons in year 2012. The ratio of maize production to domestic utilization for the whole ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 93 percent which was slightly decreased from 95 percent in previous year. This indicated that ASEAN by itself produced maize not sufficient for regional consumption (Table 25, Figure 28). On the country by country basis, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar have the ratio well above 100 percent. For Thailand, the ratios were at the border line of self-sufficiency. For the rest of producing countries (Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam), the ratio were under 100 percent.

The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization for the ASEAN was estimated to be about 12 percent indicated that the region is not yet secured enough in terms of feed requirement (Table 26, Figure 29). Cambodia and Thailand are the countries in the region that have the ratio above 20 percent which, in general, considered as the optimum level for food/feed security.

Trade

The maize exported from ASEAN in 2013 was 1.34 million tons compared to 4.47 million tons of maize imported. Cambodia is the major maize exporters in the region and followed by Thailand and Lao PDR respectively. The major importing countries in the regions were Vietnam and Indonesia which imported about 2.19 million tons and 1.97 million tons respectively (Table 23, Figure 21, 22, 24 and 25). The quantity and value of maize export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by countries of origin are given in table 27-28.

Prices

The monthly FOB prices for maize exporting countries and CIF prices for importing countries between years 2012-2013 are shown in Table 29-30 and Figure 30-31. The annual average of Indonesia FOB prices in 2013 was 757 US\$/ton, higher than other countries and more than price in 2012. For Myanmar and Cambodia the 2013 average FOB price were higher than in 2012. In Thailand the average FOB prices in 2013 is less than 2012. The average CIF prices in the Philippines in 2013 are 812 US\$ /ton for in-quota and 410 US\$/ton for out-quota.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of maize in 2013 was reported to be 121,708 hectares of which 54,050 hectares caused by the flood, 44,587 hectares caused by the drought and 23,067 hectares caused by the diseases. The most affected area caused by the drought had occurred in Thailand while the most affected area by the flood had occurred in the Philippines follow by Cambodia, Indonesia and Myanmar (Table 21).

Prospects for Maize in 2014

Production

Maize production in 2014 in ASEAN is forecasted to be 41.62 million tons, an increase of 2.02 million tons or 5.11 percent from 39.60 million tons in 2013. The maize production increase in every country. The increase in **Indonesia**, the biggest maize producer in ASEAN, is due to the favorable weather and the special assistant by government policy and the farmers use more improved variety and fertilizer and they taking care their crop better. The increase in **the Philippines** is forecasted due to farmers respond to price increase and favorable weather and the farmers used more improved variety. In **Vietnam**, the increases in production derived from increase in area due to the farmers respond to the price increase and government policy and increase in yield from favorable weather and farmers used more improved variety and taking care their crop better. For **Thailand** and **Cambodia**, the increase in production attributed to the slight increase in planted area and yield. In **Myanmar**, the increases in production derived from the increase in both area and yield. For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production came from the slight increase in area and yield (Table 17-20, Figure 17-20).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of maize in ASEAN is forecasted to be 44.08 million tons in 2014, up 1.52 million tons from 42.56 million tons in 2013 (Table 23-24). The estimated of the beginning stock for the year 2014 is about 5.37 million tons which increase 0.17 million tons from 5.20 in the year 2013.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization is expected to be 94.43 percent which increase from 93.04 percent in year 2013 (Table 25, Figure 28). The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is expected to be 12.19 percent which slightly decrease from 2013 (Table 26, Figure 29).

Trade

The maize export from ASEAN in 2014 is projected to be 1.38 million tons which increase from 1.34 million tons in 2013. For the import by the ASEAN it is forecasted to be 4.25 million tons in 2014, a decrease from 4.47 million tons in 2013. (Table 23-24, Figure 21, 23, 24 and 26).

Table 17 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	39,908.25	39,596.64	-311.60	-0.78	41,619.61	2,022.97	5.11
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	950.91	911.13	-39.78	-4.18	920.57	9.44	1.04
Indonesia	19,387.02	18,510.43	-876.59	-4.52	19,325.03	814.59	4.40
Lao PDR	926.83	1,018.15	91.32	9.85	1,096.00	77.85	7.65
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,484.97	1,525.67	40.70	2.74	1,586.33	60.66	3.98
Philippines	7,406.83	7,372.88	-33.95	-0.46	8,183.89	811.01	11.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4,948.49	5,064.98	116.49	2.35	5,119.42	54.44	1.07
Vietnam	4,803.20	5,193.40	390.20	8.12	5,388.38	194.98	3.75

Table 18 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	9,684.12	9,691.31	7.19	0.07	10,001.45	310.14	3.20
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	216.33	228.84	12.51	5.78	230.00	1.16	0.51
Indonesia	3,961.98	3,862.79	-99.20	-2.50	3,960.50	97.71	2.53
Lao PDR	176.94	201.15	24.21	13.68	201.50	0.35	0.18
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	411.68	421.85	10.17	2.47	432.99	11.14	2.64
Philippines	2,594.37	2,597.13	2.76	0.11	2,781.96	184.83	7.12
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,204.51	1,206.95	2.44	0.20	1,207.83	0.88	0.07
Vietnam	1,118.30	1,172.60	54.30	4.86	1,186.67	14.07	1.20

Table 19 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	9,619.25		9,569.60	-49.65
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	215.44	206.14	-9.31	-4.32	205.00	-1.14	-0.55
Indonesia	3,957.60	3,857.36	-100.24	-2.53	3,945.49	88.13	2.28
Lao PDR	176.94	201.15	24.21	13.68	213.30	12.16	6.04
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	411.48	418.88	7.40	1.80	432.51	13.63	3.25
Philippines	2,593.83	2,567.04	-26.78	-1.03	2,781.96	214.92	8.37
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,145.67	1,146.44	0.77	0.07	1,153.28	6.84	0.60
Vietnam	1,118.30	1,172.60	54.30	4.86	1,186.67	14.07	1.20

Table 20 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		4.14	-0.01
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	4.41	4.42	0.01	0.23	4.49	0.07	1.58
Indonesia	4.90	4.80	-0.10	-2.04	4.90	0.10	2.08
Lao PDR	5.24	5.06	-0.18	-3.44	5.14	0.08	1.58
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	3.61	3.64	0.03	0.83	3.67	0.03	0.82
Philippines	2.86	2.87	0.01	0.35	2.94	0.07	2.44
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4.32	4.42	0.10	2.31	4.44	0.02	0.45
Vietnam	4.30	4.43	0.13	3.02	4.54	0.11	2.48

Table 21 Maize damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Unspecified	Others	Total
ASEAN	54,050	44,587	4	23,067	-	-	121,708
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	22,702	-	-	-	-	-	22,702
Indonesia	5,402	23	4	-	-	-	5,429
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2,968	-	-	-	-	-	2,968
Philippines	22,978	7,114	-	-	-	-	30,092
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	37,450	-	23,067	-	-	60,517
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 22 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	5,032,578	39,908,245	3,903,819	48,844,642	42,077,017	1,563,996	5,203,628	48,844,642
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,401	4,401	4,401	-	n.a.	4,401
Cambodia	23,966	950,909	-	974,875	161,886	673,897	139,092	974,875
Indonesia	2,393,443	19,387,022	1,889,431	23,669,896	21,196,000	70,741	2,403,155	23,669,896
Lao PDR	64,244	926,830	21,824	1,012,898	489,723	494,645	28,530	1,012,898
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	125,167	1,484,966	-	1,610,133	1,358,857	166,332	84,944	1,610,133
Philippines	165,900	7,406,830	136,269	7,708,999	7,547,678	21	161,300	7,708,999
Singapore	-	-	40,560	40,560	40,560	-	-	40,560
Thailand	1,698,680	4,948,488	196,861	6,844,029	4,668,249	122,355	2,053,425	6,844,029
Vietnam	561,178	4,803,200	1,614,473	6,978,851	6,609,663	36,005	333,182	6,978,851

Table 23 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	5,203,628	39,596,640	4,467,563	49,267,831	42,558,102	1,338,631	5,371,098	49,267,831
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,533	4,533	4,533	-	n.a.	4,533
Cambodia	139,092	911,128	-	1,050,220	204,504	737,712	108,004	1,050,220
Indonesia	2,403,155	18,510,433	1,965,143	22,878,731	20,828,000	18,340	2,032,391	22,878,731
Lao PDR	28,530	1,018,150	3,441	1,050,121	797,261	222,143	30,717	1,050,121
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	84,944	1,525,671	-	1,610,615	1,356,417	25,563	228,635	1,610,615
Philippines	161,300	7,372,878	64,467	7,598,645	7,467,485	2	131,158	7,598,645
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	41,000	41,000	41,000	-	-	41,000
Thailand	2,053,425	5,064,980	200,000	7,318,405	4,716,029	300,000	2,302,376	7,318,405
Vietnam	333,182	5,193,400	2,188,979	7,715,561	7,142,873	34,871	537,817	7,715,561

Table 24 Maize balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	5,371,098	41,619,610	4,250,060	51,240,769	44,075,154	1,381,221	5,784,394	51,240,768
Brunei	n.a.	-	4,669	4,669	4,669	-	n.a.	4,669
Cambodia	108,004	920,570	-	1,028,574	167,106	713,821	147,647	1,028,574
Indonesia	2,032,391	19,325,025	2,032,000	23,389,417	21,184,000	70,000	2,135,416	23,389,416
Lao PDR	30,717	1,096,000	2,310	1,129,027	832,477	231,550	65,000	1,129,027
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	228,635	1,586,330	-	1,814,965	1,528,723	27,000	259,242	1,814,965
Philippines	131,158	8,183,889	-	8,315,047	8,211,216	-	103,831	8,315,047
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	41,000	41,000	41,000	-	-	41,000
Thailand	2,302,376	5,119,419	200,000	7,621,795	4,772,571	300,000	2,549,224	7,621,795
Vietnam	537,817	5,388,377	1,970,081	7,896,275	7,333,392	38,850	524,033	7,896,275

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

Table 25 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	39,908,245	42,077,017	94.85	39,596,640	42,558,102	93.04	41,619,610	44,075,154	94.43
Brunei	-	4,401	-	-	4,533	-	-	4,669	-
Cambodia	950,909	161,886	587.39	911,128	204,504	445.53	920,570	167,106	550.89
Indonesia	19,387,022	21,196,000	91.47	18,510,433	20,828,000	88.87	19,325,025	21,184,000	91.22
Lao PDR	926,830	489,723	189.26	1,018,150	797,261	127.71	1,096,000	832,477	131.66
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1,484,966	1,358,857	109.28	1,525,671	1,356,417	112.48	1,586,330	1,528,723	103.77
Philippines	7,406,830	7,547,678	98.13	7,372,878	7,467,485	98.73	8,183,889	8,211,216	99.67
Singapore	-	40,560	-	-	41,000	-	-	41,000	-
Thailand	4,948,488	4,668,249	106.00	5,064,980	4,716,029	107.40	5,119,419	4,772,571	107.27
Vietnam	4,803,200	6,609,663	72.67	5,193,400	7,142,873	72.71	5,388,377	7,333,392	73.48

Table 26 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	5,032,578	42,077,017	11.96	5,203,628	42,558,102	12.23	5,371,098	44,075,154	12.19
Brunei	n.a.	4,401	-	n.a.	4,533	-	n.a.	4,669	-
Cambodia	23,966	161,886	14.80	139,092	204,504	68.01	108,004	167,106	64.63
Indonesia	2,393,443	21,196,000	11.29	2,403,155	20,828,000	11.54	2,032,391	21,184,000	9.59
Lao PDR	64,244	489,723	-	28,530	797,261	-	30,717	832,477	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	125,167	1,358,857	9.21	84,944	1,356,417	6.26	228,635	1,528,723	14.96
Philippines	165,900	7,547,678	2.20	161,300	7,467,485	2.16	131,158	8,211,216	1.60
Singapore	-	40,560	-	-	41,000	-	-	41,000	-
Thailand	1,698,680	4,668,249	36.39	2,053,425	4,716,029	43.54	2,302,376	4,772,571	48.24
Vietnam	561,178	6,609,663	8.49	333,182	7,142,873	4.66	537,817	7,333,392	7.33

Table 27 Quantity and Value of Maize Export by Countries of Destination in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									1,084	541,379			7,947	4,863,557
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar					345	103,500			63	29,400			10,672	3,088,747
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand			119	17,414	6,500	1,807,550	217	28,483	29,475	7,519,414	251	37,788	185,425	43,828,561
Vietnam														

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	249	183,581	1,579	872,795	2,282	6,012,480	13,141	12,473,792	5,199	1,947,999	18,340	14,421,791
Lao PDR					126,159	2,812,936	126,159	2,812,936	95,984	14,044,659	222,143	16,857,595
Malaysia												
Myanmar	7,737	2,177,150			4,318	2,332,462	23,135	7,731,259	2,428	708,250	25,563	8,439,509
Philippines	0.29	300					0.29	300	1	1,041,593	2	1,041,893
Singapore												
Thailand	0.03	87			23,249	5,008,781	245,235	58,248,077	4,206	1,073,355	249,441	59,321,433
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 28 Quantity and Value of Maize Import by Countries of Origin in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									2,681	2,404,466			10	35,883
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines					1,643	3,102,439					8,093	2,974,660		
Singapore														
Thailand			65,412	8,831,834			116,742	13,835,841		486				
Vietnam			72,275	21,835,150			23,273	6,194,560						

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	778	249,256	7,082	3,727,533			10,551	6,417,138	1,954,592	598,052,599	1,965,143	604,469,737
Lao PDR			1,451	2,288,768	1,936	3,637,016	3,387	5,925,784	54	121,500	3,441	6,047,284
Malaysia												
Myanmar												
Philippines	475	183,044	30,022	13,164,791			40,232	19,424,934	24,235	24,250,596	64,467	43,675,530
Singapore												
Thailand							182,154	22,668,161	20	3,610	182,174	22,671,771
Vietnam			123,046	65,520,330			218,594	1,970,385	93,550,040	581,293,526	2,188,979	674,843,566

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 29 FOB Price of maize (feed grain) in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	2012	218	245	227	255	265	255	230	265	245	255	235	235	244
	2013	215	247	226	265	270	260	235	270	250	240	245	230	246
Indonesia	2012	402	513	489	411	455	397	512	651	737	478	809	909	564
	2013	1,609	1,669	736	477	458	469	488	475	428				757
Myanmar	2012	279	273	313	277	280	500					370	280	322
	2013	322	351	369	371	373	370	379	379					364
Thailand	2012	331	342	348	351	337	350	351	380	351	341	352	345	348
	2013	351	353	355	362	343	343	330	303	275	268	261	235	315

Table 30 CIF Price of maize (feed grain) in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average	
Indonesia	2012	289	292	294	310	297	313	286	284	311	330	325	343	306	
	2013	309	316	320	306	304	304	299	300	321				309	
Philippines	In-quota	2012	366	398	306	584	575	457				480	1,203	550	547
		2013			572			1,526			338				812
	Out-quota	2012	271	398	364	567	315	667	442		449	478	564	235	432
		2013	309	365		491	423	421	437	424	413				410
Singapore	2012	270	265	285	292	286	294	259	290	327	321	285	301	290	
Vietnam	2012	297	313	308	326	308	310	311	283	300	297	444	346	320	
	2013	349	375	336	329	321	314	300	295	315	304	302	272	343	

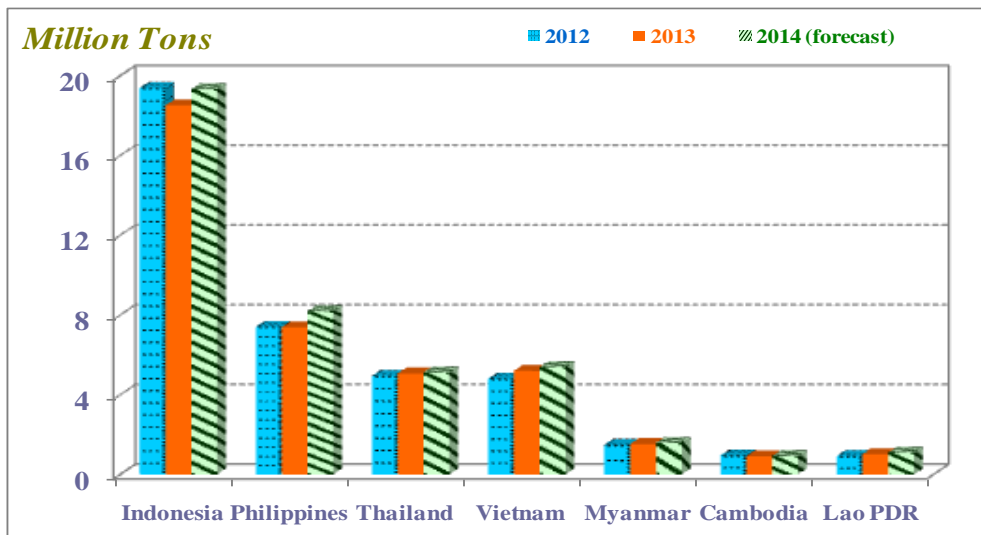


Figure 17 Maize production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

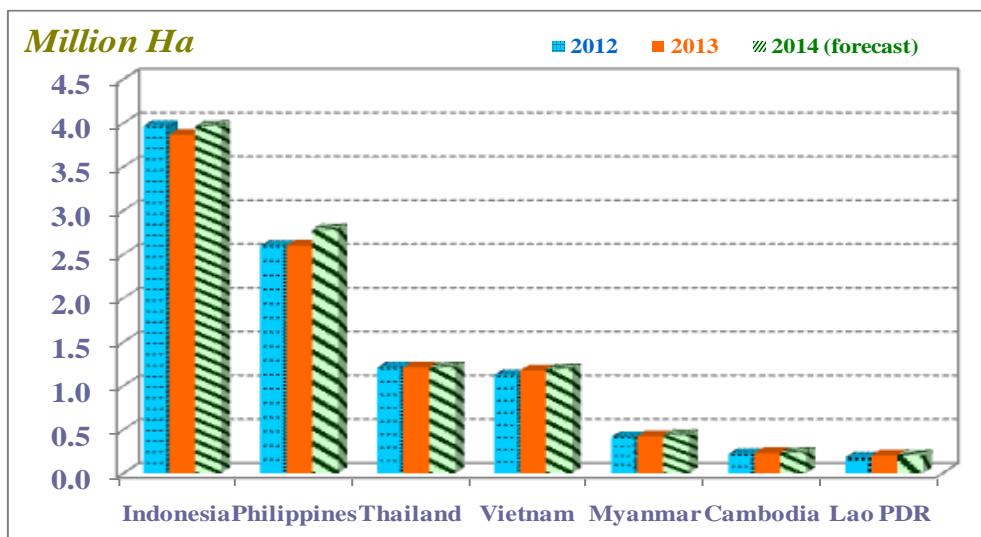


Figure 18 Maize planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

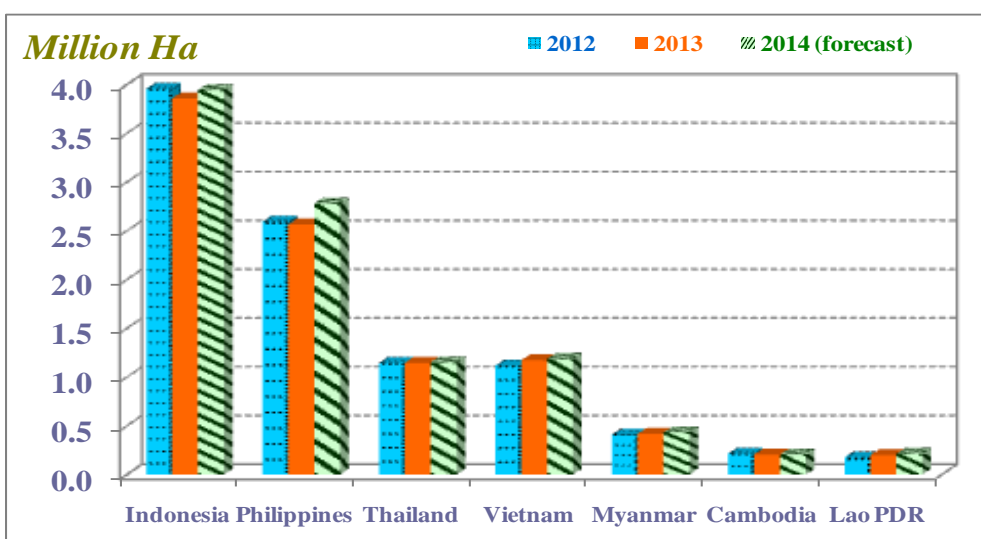


Figure 19 Maize harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

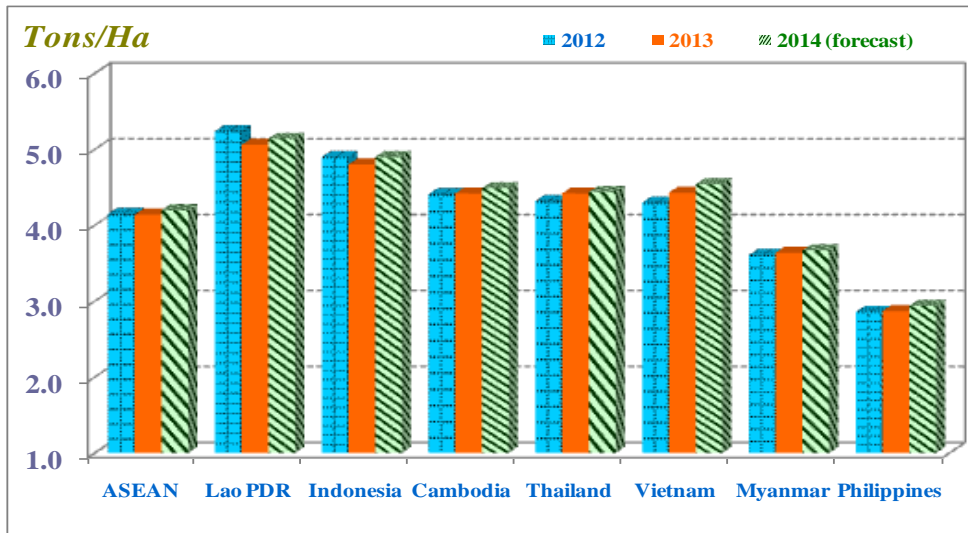


Figure 20 Maize yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

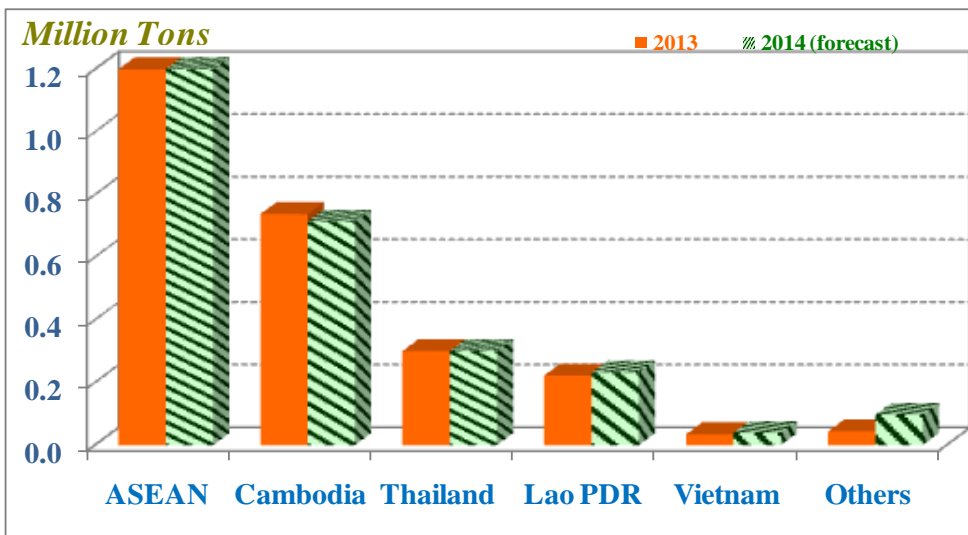


Figure 21 Amount of maize export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

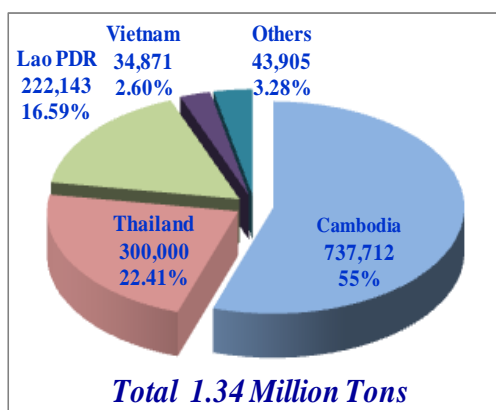


Figure 22 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

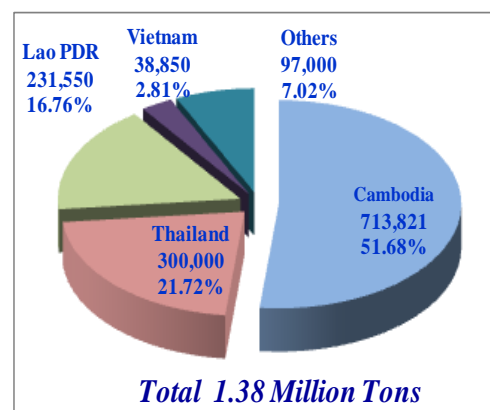


Figure 23 Share of maize export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

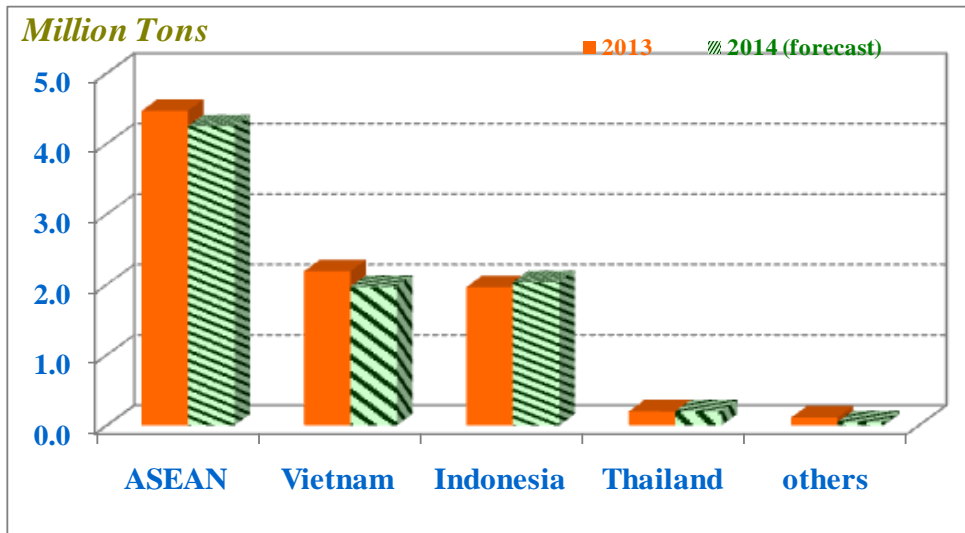


Figure 24 Amount of maize import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

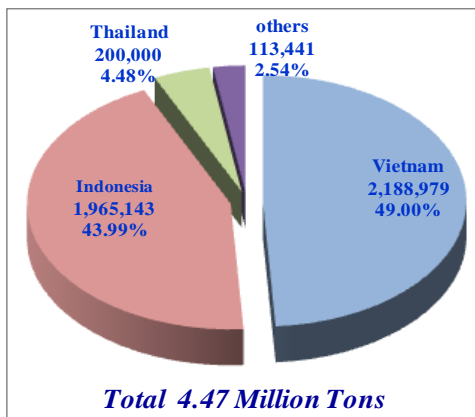


Figure 25 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

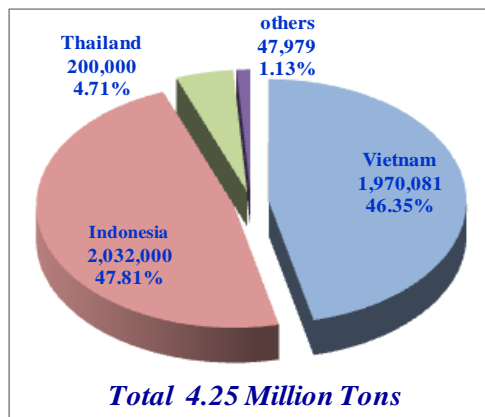


Figure 26 Share of maize import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

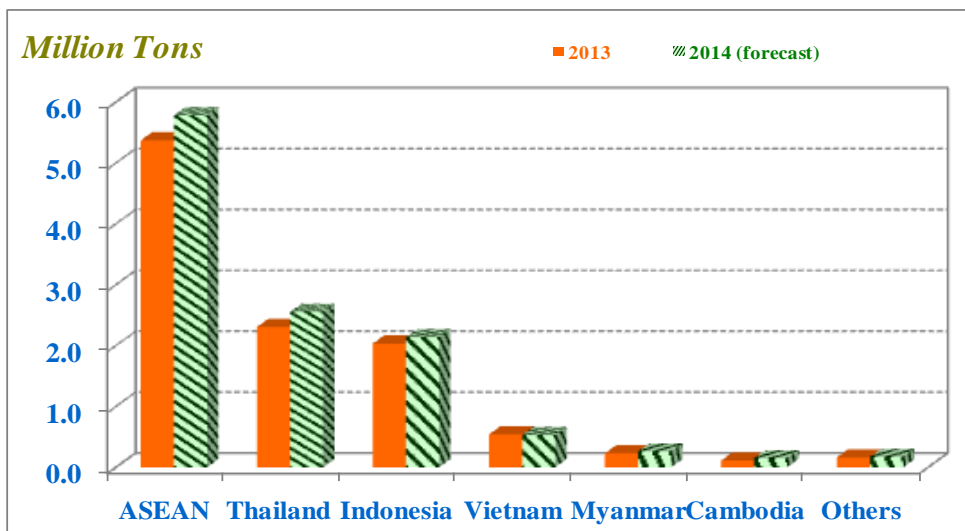


Figure 27 Amount of ending stock of maize in ASEAN countries in 2013-2014

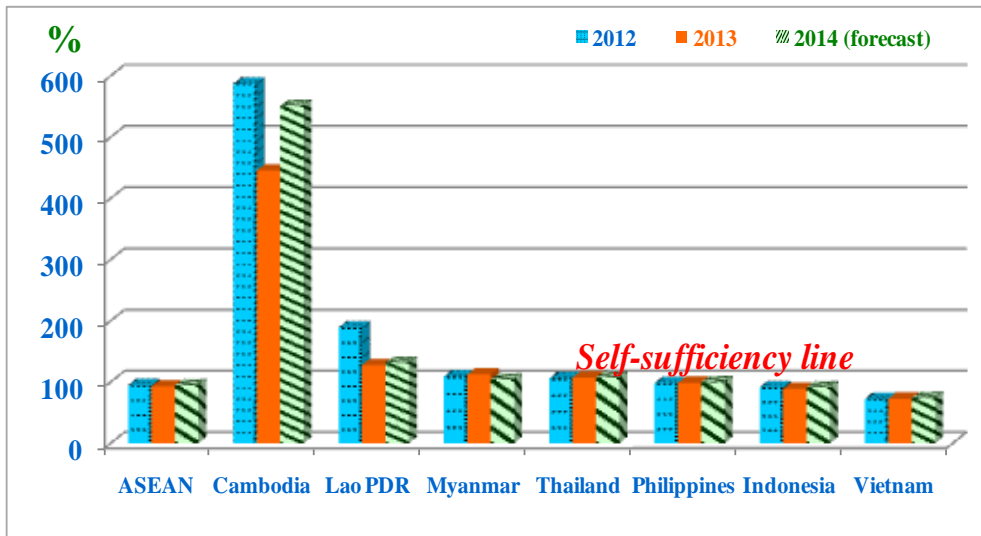


Figure 28 Ratio of maize production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

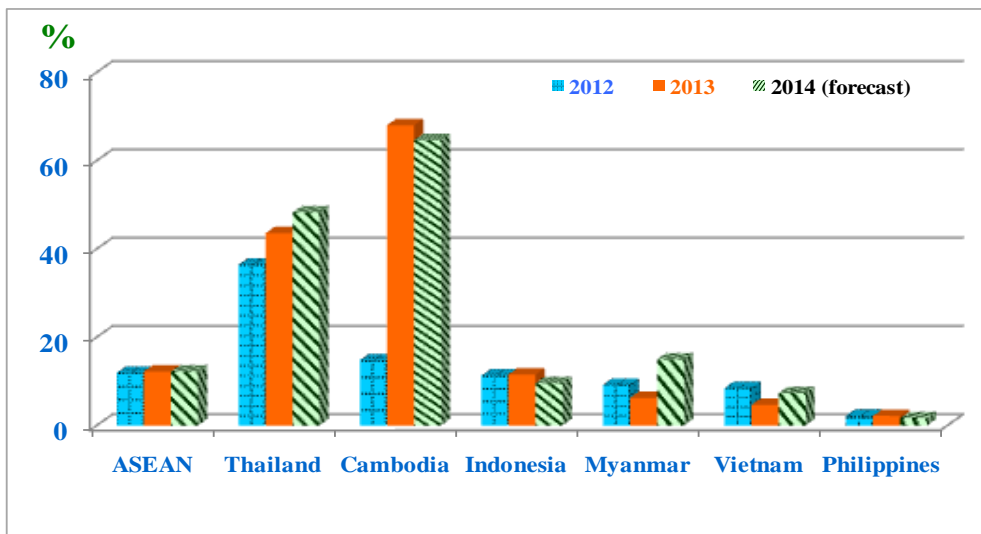


Figure 29 Ratio of maize beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

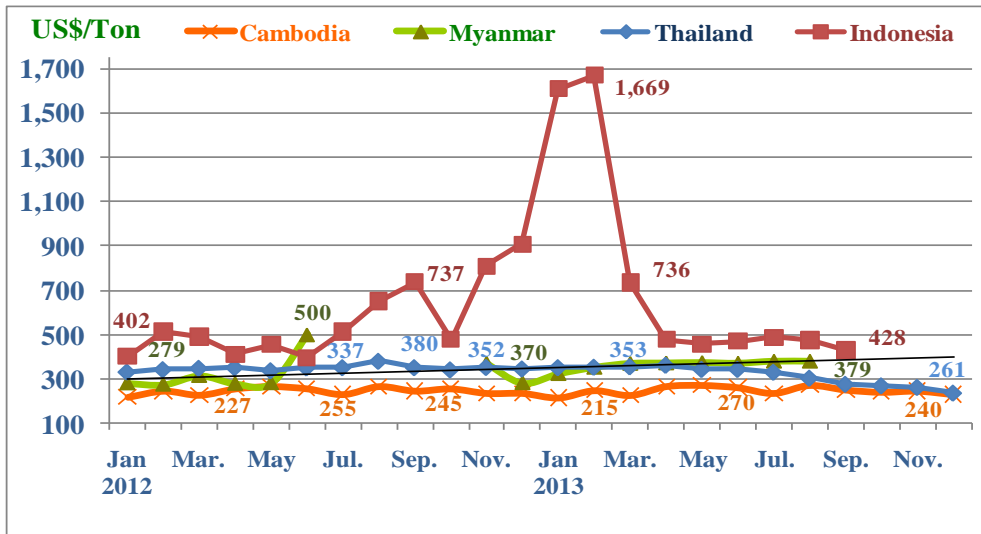


Figure 30 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

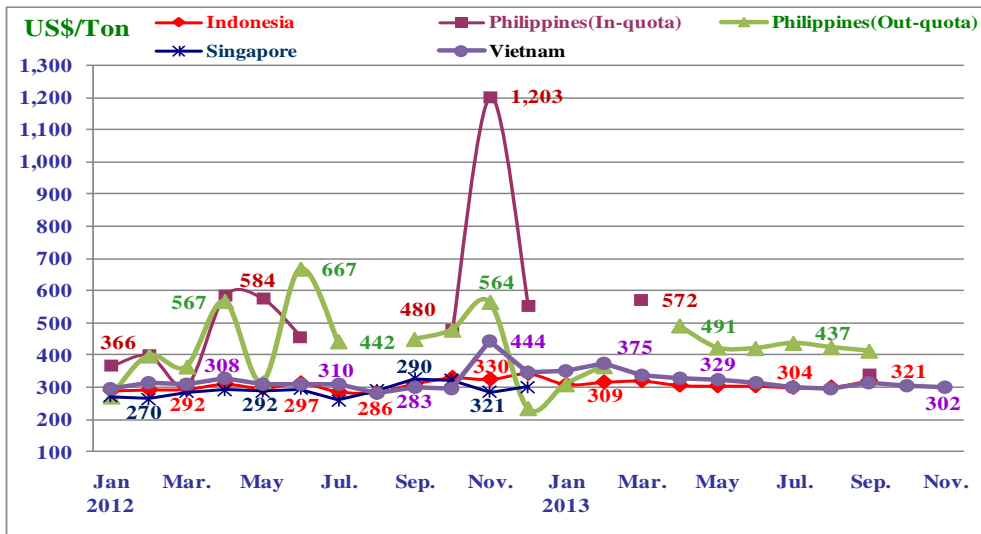


Figure 31 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of maize of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

Highlight of Sugar Outlook for 2014

- The supply of the ASEAN sugar is forecasted to increase from 28.70 million tons in 2013 to 29.26 million tons in 2014 or about 2 percent, due to the increase in production (Table 31).
- The sugar production in ASEAN has increased about 3 percent from 18.11 million tons to 18.69 million tons. The increase in production attributed to the increase in both harvested area and yield. (Table 32-35).
- The beginning stock of sugar in 2014 is estimated at 6.84 million tons, which is about the same as in 2013. The ending stock is expected to slightly decrease from 6.84 million tons in 2013 to 6.65 million tons in 2014 (Table 31).
- The sugar export from the ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 8.62 million tons in 2013 to 8.83 million tons in 2014 or about 2 percent while the import is expected to slightly decrease from 3.75 million tons to 3.73 million tons or less than one percent (Table 31).
- The ratio of the production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be about 136 percent, compared to 137 percent in 2013. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization is forecasted to be about 50 percent in 2014, a decrease from 52 percent in 2013.

Table 31 Summary of the ASEAN sugar situation, 2013-2014

Items	Unit: Million tons			
	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	28.70	29.26	0.56	1.94
Beginning stock	6.84	6.84	0.00	-0.04
Production	18.11	18.69	0.58	3.21
Import	3.75	3.73	-0.02	-0.59
Demand (Million tons)	28.70	29.26	0.56	1.94
Domestic utilization	13.25	13.78	0.54	4.04
Export	8.62	8.83	0.21	2.44
Ending stock	6.84	6.65	-0.19	-2.78
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	136.73	135.63	-1.10	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	51.66	49.63	-2.03	-

ASEAN Sugar Situation in 2013

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was estimated at 173.29 million tons, an increase of 3.90 million tons which is about 2 percent from 169.39 million tons in 2012. Every country in ASEAN, except Myanmar and Cambodia, the sugarcane production has increased. The increase in production was due to the expansion in harvested area and the increase in the yield (Table 32, Figure 32).

In **Thailand**, the largest sugarcane producing country in the region, the sugarcane production has increased about 2 percent from 98.40 million tons in 2012 to 100.10 million tons in 2013. The increase in production came from the increase in area due to the farmers' response to the price increase.

For **the Philippines**, the second largest sugarcane producing country in ASEAN, the estimated production has increased from 23.96 million tons in 2012 to 24.44 million tons in 2013. The increase in production came from both the increase in area planted and yield. The increase in planted area was due to the farmer respond to price increase while the increase in yield was due to farmers use more of fertilizer.

In **Vietnam**, the increase in production derived from the increase in both area planted and yield. The expansion of planted area attributed to the farmers' response to the price increase while the increase in yield was the result of using more improved varieties and the favorable weather. Similarly, for **Indonesia**, the increase in sugarcane production was mainly due to the increase in area planted and yield as a result of the favorable weather.

For **Lao PDR**, the estimated production has increased about 59 percent from 1.06 million tons in 2012 to 1.68 million tons in 2013 .The expansion of sugarcane production came from the expansion of planted area and harvested area. The planted area has jumped up about 66 percent from the previous year. The increase in planted area due to the farmer responded to price increase (Table 32-35, Figure 32-35).

For **Myanmar**, the estimated production has reduced from 9.54 million tons in 2012 to 9.41 million tons in 2013. The reduction in planted area and yield was the result of damaged area caused by poor seeding. Similarly, for **Cambodia**, the reduction of sugarcane production came from the decrease in area due to price of competing crop increased and unfavorable weather.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 13.25 million tons, showed a slight increase of 1.43 million tons compared to 11.82 million tons in 2012 (Table 37-38). The beginning stock of sugar in 2013 was estimated at 6.84 million tons, an increase of 0.42 million tons compared to 6.42 million tons in 2012. The ending stock of sugar in 2013 was estimated at 6.84 million tons which is about the same as in 2012.

The ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in 2013 was estimated at 136.73 percent for the ASEAN. Thailand has the highest value of this ratio while Indonesia has the lowest value for sugar production to domestic utilization ratio (Table 40, Figure 43).

The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization for ASEAN in 2013 was estimated to be 51.66 percent, compared to 54.34 percent in 2012 indicated that sugar availability in the region has not improved (Table 41, Figure 44).

Trade

In 2013, the total sugar export from ASEAN was 8.62 million tons, up 0.69 million tons or about 9 percent, compared to 7.93 million tons in 2012. Thailand, the biggest sugar exporting country in ASEAN, exported 7.52 million tons or about 87 percent of ASEAN export. The major importing countries in ASEAN in 2013 were Malaysia and Indonesia which imported 1.87 million tons and 1.36 million tons respectively (Table 37-38).

The quantity and value of sugar export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by countries of origin are given in Table 42 and 43.

Prices

The monthly FOB prices for sugar exporting countries and CIF prices for importing countries between 2012 and 2013 are shown in Table 44-45 and Figure 45-46.

For FOB prices, the data are available in Indonesia, the Philippines Malaysia and Thailand. The annual average FOB price for white sugar in 2013 in Indonesia was 474 US\$/ton, in the Philippines was 1,881 US\$/ton and in Thailand was 490 US\$/ton (Table 44).

For CIF price, the data are available in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The annual average CIF price for white sugar in 2013 in Indonesia was 495 US\$/ton (Table 45).

Damaged Area

The sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 55,555 hectares of which 52,970 hectares caused by the drought and 1,215 hectares caused by the flood. The damage has occurred the most in Thailand and mainly due to the drought (Table 36).

Prospects for Sugar in 2014

Production

The sugarcane production in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 180.58 million tons, compared to 173.29 million tons in 2013, an increase of about 4 percent. The increase is expected in most producing counties except Indonesia. There is a positive trend in sugarcane production in ASEAN due to farmer respond to price increase. The increase in production is mainly attributed to the increase in area planted and harvested, while the yield is forecasted to increase (Table 32, Figure 32).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of sugar in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 13.78 million tons compared to 13.25 million tons in 2013 (Table 38-39).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be 135.63 percent which is slightly decreased from 136.73 percent in the previous year (Table 40, Figure 43).

The beginning stock of sugar in ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 6.84 million tons which is about the same as in 2013. The ratio of the beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be about 50 percent which is slightly decreased from 52 percent in 2013 (Table 41, Figure 44).

Trade

The sugar export from ASEAN in 2014 is predicted to be 8.83 million tons, up from 8.62 million tons in 2013. For the import, it is predicted that the sugar import by the ASEAN will be 3.73 million tons in 2014, down very little from 3.75 million tons in 2013 (Table 38-39, Figure 36, 38, 39 and 41).

Table 32 Sugarcane 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	169,394.21	173,290.05	3,895.84	2.30	180,584.51	7,294.46	4.21
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,573.77	866.81	-706.96	-44.92	870.65	3.84	0.44
Indonesia	15,847.84	16,776.34	928.50	5.86	16,776.33	-0.01	0.00
Lao PDR	1,055.68	1,683.00	627.33	59.42	1,760.50	77.50	4.60
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	9,537.43	9,413.12	-124.31	-1.30	10,345.93	932.81	9.91
Philippines	23,961.83	24,436.80	474.97	1.98	26,758.47	2,321.67	9.50
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	98,400.47	100,095.58	1,695.12	1.72	102,979.23	2,883.65	2.88
Vietnam	19,017.20	20,018.40	1,001.20	5.26	21,093.39	1,074.99	5.37

Table 33 Sugarcane 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	2,706.67	2,783.77	77.10	2.85	2,860.90	77.13	2.77
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	48.59	23.48	-25.11	-51.68	23.55	0.07	0.30
Indonesia	461.08	469.59	8.51	1.85	480.07	10.48	2.23
Lao PDR	20.49	34.00	13.51	65.93	40.00	6.00	17.65
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	154.28	154.09	-0.19	-0.12	169.42	15.33	9.95
Philippines	412.91	418.85	5.94	1.44	437.57	18.72	4.47
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,307.72	1,374.46	66.74	5.10	1,393.25	18.79	1.37
Vietnam	301.60	309.30	7.70	2.55	317.03	7.73	2.50

Table 34 Sugarcane 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	2,677.63	2,728.21	50.58	1.89	2,760.11	31.90	1.17
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	47.86	22.26	-25.60	-53.48	22.35	0.09	0.39
Indonesia	459.41	468.59	9.18	2.00	434.07	-34.52	-7.37
Lao PDR	20.49	34.00	13.51	65.93	40.00	6.00	17.65
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	153.28	153.61	0.33	0.22	169.42	15.81	10.29
Philippines	412.91	418.85	5.94	1.44	437.57	18.72	4.47
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,282.08	1,321.60	39.51	3.08	1,339.67	18.07	1.37
Vietnam	301.60	309.30	7.70	2.55	317.03	7.73	2.50

Table 35 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	63.26	63.52	0.26	0.41	65.43	1.91	3.01
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	32.88	38.93	6.05	18.40	38.96	0.03	0.08
Indonesia	34.50	35.80	1.30	3.77	38.65	2.85	7.96
Lao PDR	51.52	49.50	-2.02	-3.92	44.01	-5.49	-11.09
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	62.22	61.28	-0.94	-1.51	61.07	-0.21	-0.34
Philippines	58.03	58.34	0.31	0.53	61.15	2.81	4.82
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	76.75	75.74	-1.01	-1.32	76.87	1.13	1.49
Vietnam	63.05	64.72	1.67	2.65	66.53	1.81	2.80

Table 36 Sugarcane damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	Total
ASEAN	1,215	52,970	-	-	1,370	1,000	55,555
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,215	-	-	-	-	-	1,215
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	106	-	-	370	-	476
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	52,864	-	-	-	-	52,864
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 37 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	6,422,610	17,844,487	2,320,538	26,587,635	11,818,910	7,925,425	6,843,301	26,587,635
Brunei	6,466	-	6,132	12,598	5,477	-	7,121	12,598
Cambodia	n.a.	157,377	n.a.	157,377	157,377	n.a.	n.a.	157,377
Indonesia	1,184,099	2,438,190	253,734	3,876,023	2,977,000	1,000	898,023	3,876,023
Lao PDR	51,324	211,135	10,979	273,438	199,756	27,647	46,035	273,438
Malaysia	204,749	-	1,555,600	1,760,349	1,325,549	299,000	135,800	1,760,349
Myanmar	-	762,995	9,161	772,156	772,156	-	-	772,156
Philippines	542,618	2,294,737	-	2,837,355	1,765,643	553,116	518,596	2,837,355
Singapore	-	-	414,372	414,372	260,000	154,372	-	414,372
Thailand	3,991,646	10,251,217	560	14,243,423	2,461,899	6,850,290	4,931,234	14,243,423
Vietnam	441,709	1,728,836	70,000	2,240,545	1,894,053	40,000	306,492	2,240,545

Table 38 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	6,843,301	18,111,915	3,746,783	28,701,999	13,246,783	8,615,215	6,840,001	28,701,999
Brunei	7,121	-	5,989	13,110	5,393	-	7,717	13,110
Cambodia	n.a.	86,681	n.a.	86,681	86,681	n.a.	n.a.	86,681
Indonesia	898,023	2,581,040	1,359,000	4,838,063	3,971,000	1,000	866,063	4,838,063
Lao PDR	46,035	336,600	7,046	389,681	304,835	24,565	60,281	389,681
Malaysia ^{1/}	135,800	-	1,870,000	2,005,800	1,620,000	300,000	85,800	2,005,800
Myanmar	-	753,050	11,048	764,098	764,098	-	-	764,098
Philippines	518,596	2,510,542	-	3,029,138	1,884,986	590,503	553,649	3,029,138
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	420,000	420,000	270,000	150,000	-	420,000
Thailand	4,931,234	10,024,147	200	14,955,581	2,500,000	7,524,147	4,931,434	14,955,581
Vietnam	306,492	1,819,855	73,500	2,199,847	1,839,790	25,000	335,057	2,199,847

Table 39 Sugar balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	6,840,001	18,692,800	3,724,900	29,257,700	13,782,138	8,825,456	6,650,106	29,257,700
Brunei	7,717	-	6,169	13,886	5,555	-	8,331	13,886
Cambodia	n.a.	87,065	n.a.	87,065	87,065	n.a.	n.a.	87,065
Indonesia	866,063	2,581,039	1,306,000	4,753,102	4,029,000	1,000	723,102	4,753,102
Lao PDR	60,281	352,100	7,231	419,612	331,447	26,023	62,142	419,612
Malaysia ^{1/}	85,800	-	1,885,000	1,970,800	1,650,000	300,000	20,800	1,970,800
Myanmar	-	827,674	-	827,674	827,674	-	-	827,674
Philippines	553,649	2,629,418	-	3,183,067	1,980,773	620,510	581,784	3,183,067
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	440,000	440,000	280,000	160,000	-	440,000
Thailand	4,931,434	10,297,923	500	15,229,857	2,600,000	7,697,923	4,931,934	15,229,857
Vietnam	335,057	1,917,581	80,000	2,332,638	1,990,624	20,000	322,014	2,332,638

Note: ^{1/}The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

Table 40 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	17,844,487	11,818,910	150.98	18,111,915	13,246,783	136.73	18,692,800	13,782,138	135.63
Brunei	-	5,477	-	-	5,393	-	-	5,555	-
Cambodia	157,377	157,377	100.00	86,681	86,681	100.00	87,065	87,065	100.00
Indonesia	2,438,190	2,977,000	81.90	2,581,040	3,971,000	65.00	2,581,039	4,029,000	64.06
Lao PDR	211,135	199,756	105.70	336,600	304,835	110.42	352,100	331,447	106.23
Malaysia	-	1,325,549	-	-	1,620,000	-	-	1,650,000	-
Myanmar	762,995	772,156	98.81	753,050	764,098	98.55	827,674	827,674	100.00
Philippines	2,294,737	1,765,643	129.97	2,510,542	1,884,986	133.19	2,629,418	1,980,773	132.75
Singapore	-	260,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	280,000	-
Thailand	10,251,217	2,461,899	416.39	10,024,147	2,500,000	400.97	10,297,923	2,600,000	396.07
Vietnam	1,728,836	1,894,053	91.28	1,819,855	1,839,790	98.90	1,917,581	1,990,624	96.33

Table 41 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	6,422,610	11,818,910	54.34	6,843,301	13,246,783	51.66	6,840,001	13,782,138	49.63
Brunei	6,466	5,477	118.06	7,121	5,393	132.04	7,717	5,555	138.92
Cambodia	n.a.	157,377	-	n.a.	86,681	-	n.a.	87,065	-
Indonesia	1,184,099	2,977,000	39.77	898,023	3,971,000	22.61	866,063	4,029,000	21.50
Lao PDR	51,324	199,756	25.69	46,035	304,835	15.10	60,281	331,447	18.19
Malaysia	204,749	1,325,549	15.45	135,800	1,620,000	8.38	85,800	1,650,000	5.20
Myanmar	-	772,156	-	-	764,098	-	-	827,674	-
Philippines	542,618	1,765,643	30.73	518,596	1,884,986	27.51	553,649	1,980,773	27.95
Singapore	-	260,000	-	-	270,000	-	-	280,000	-
Thailand	3,991,646	2,461,899	162.14	4,931,234	2,500,000	197.25	4,931,434	2,600,000	189.67
Vietnam	441,709	1,894,053	23.32	306,492	1,839,790	16.66	335,057	1,990,624	16.83

Table 42 Quantity and Value of Sugar Export by Countries of Destination in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									8,191	1,061,215	3	8,100	9,207	1,196,492
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines					6,853	3,640,610			20	24,754				
Singapore														
Thailand			346,355	166,521,634	1,262,270	543,368,006	20,335	10,340,192	208,341	99,677,522	54,192	26,917,126	51,956	26,943,991
Vietnam														

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	44	59,573			77,319	9,941,349	94,764	12,266,729	192,391	25,892,633	287,155	38,159,362
Lao PDR									122,827	5,594,133	122,827	5,594,133
Malaysia												
Myanmar												
Philippines					6,000	3,330,000	12,873	6,995,364	190,255	103,707,793	203,128	110,703,157
Singapore												
Thailand	48,556	26,074,882			72,520	33,056,381	2,064,524	932,899,733	2,185,786	1,006,046,966	4,250,310	1,938,946,699
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 43 Quantity and Value of Sugar Import by Countries in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia									8,600	5,247,153				
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar									250	246,250				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand										143	2	306		
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei			5,989				5,989				5,989	
Cambodia												
Indonesia	882	1,275,409	48,550	25,409,354			58,032	31,931,916	195,702	74,293,298	253,734	106,225,214
Lao PDR			35,222	1,321,655			35,222	1,321,655	7	243	35,229	1,321,898
Malaysia												
Myanmar	1,816	1,571,320	8,897	6,793,920			10,963	8,611,490	85	59,500	11,048	8,670,990
Philippines												
Singapore												
Thailand							2	448	125	184,898	127	185,347
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete

Table 44 FOB Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	White Sugar	2012	133	114	96	121	115	101	113	125	127	123	117	128	118
		2013	3,214	138	121	129	140	136	132	133	126				
Philippines	White Sugar	2012	1,649	1,787	1,519	1,570	1,545	1,537	1,609	1,908	1,854	2,986	1,856	1,500	1,777
		2013	1,778	1,903	1,610	2,222	1,653	2,120							
Malaysia		2012	760	738	719	731	696	681	676	652	636	623	620	624	680
Thailand	Raw Sugar	2012	589	564	554	555	530	515	533	519	543	558	540	472	543
		2013	460	452	476	481	428	407	414	353	400	478	676		433
	White Sugar	2012	617	658	650	633	623	613	631	616	617	610	610	574	625
		2013	530	489	521	516	504	475	478	493	485	497	622		490

Table 45 CIF Price of sugar in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	White Sugar	2012	362	940	656	597	371	544	729	340	324	537	554	614	547
		2013	414	234	719	574	678	276	525	601	436				
Malaysia	Cane or Beet sugar, Chemically pure sucroses	2012	591	569	603	592	589	622	699	612	596	544	570	513	592
Singapore	Raw Sugar	2012	706	710	661	675	678	633	599	614	652	576	572	574	638

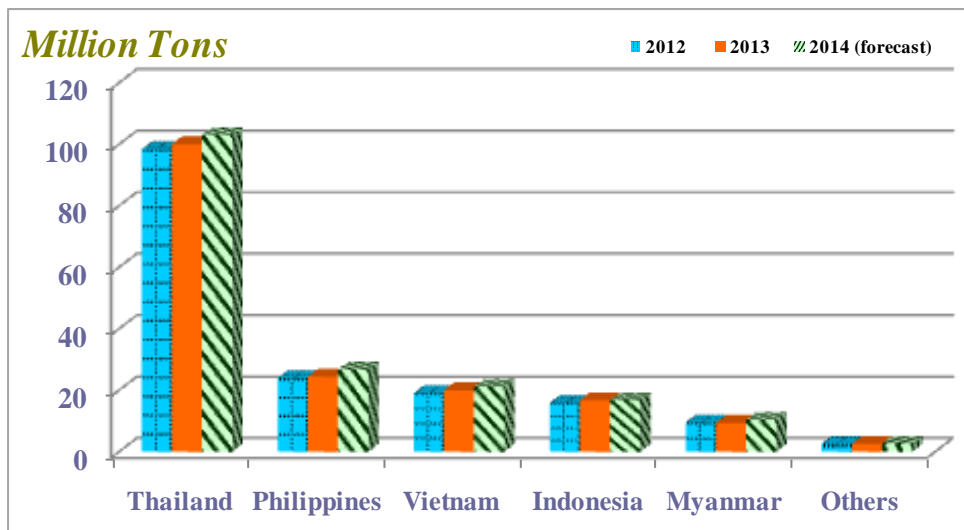


Figure 32 Sugarcane production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

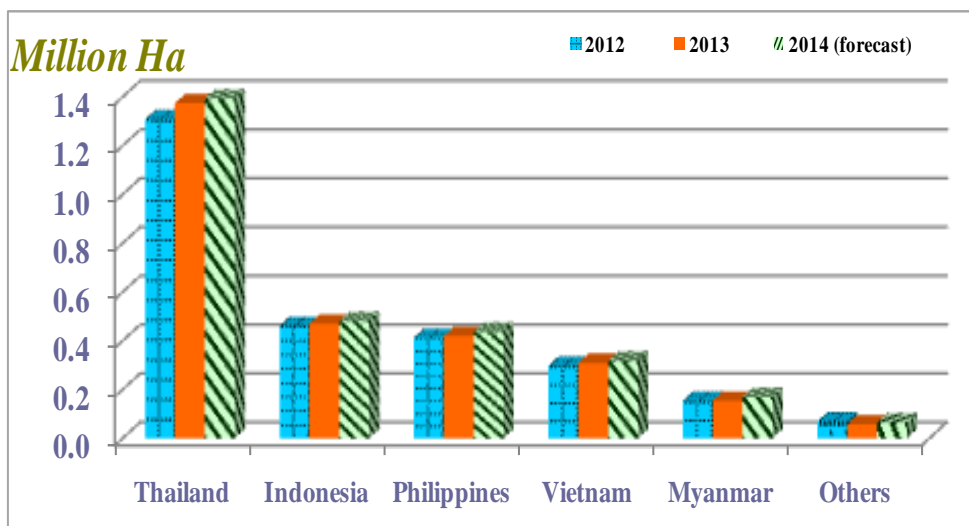


Figure 33 Sugarcane planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

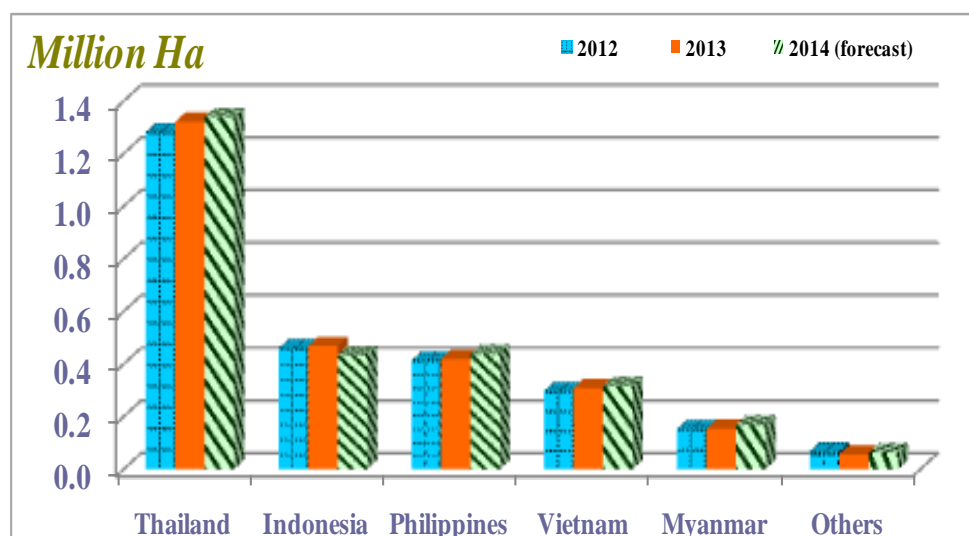


Figure 34 Sugarcane harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

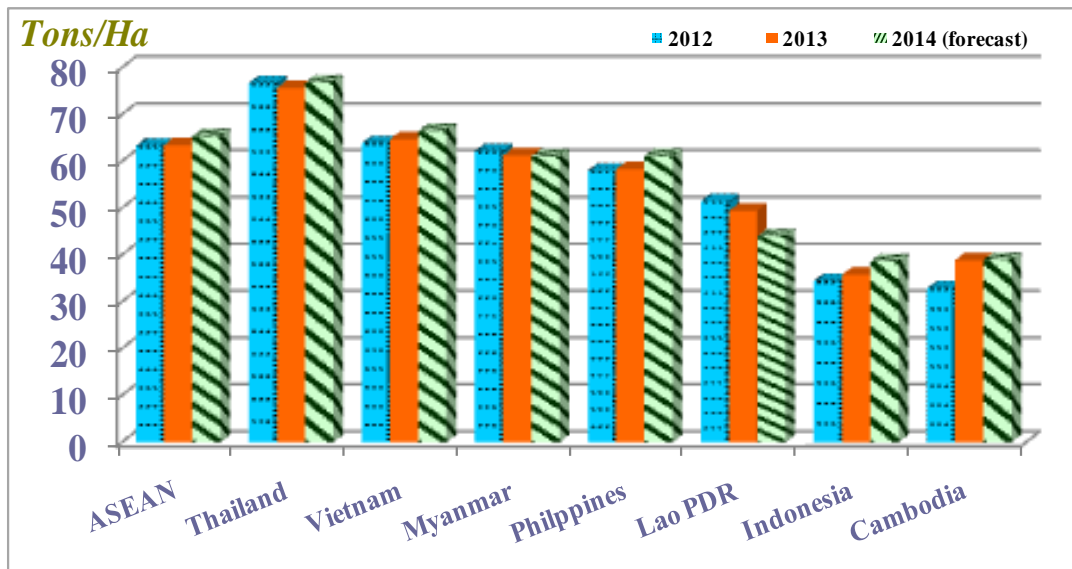


Figure 35 Sugarcane yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

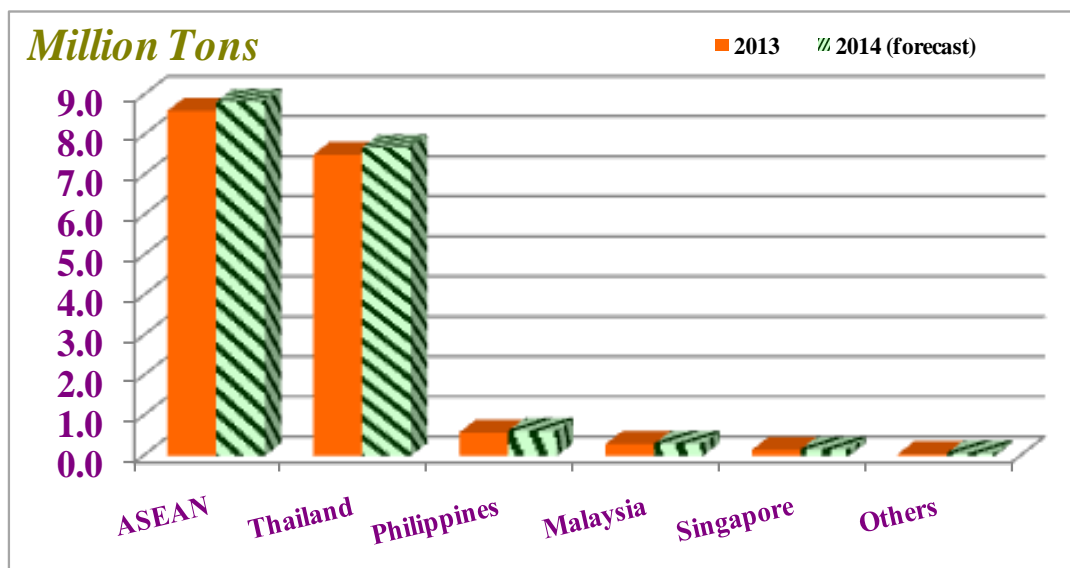


Figure 36 Amount of Sugar export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

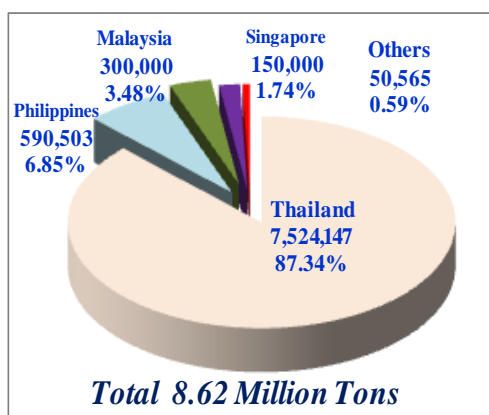


Figure 37 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

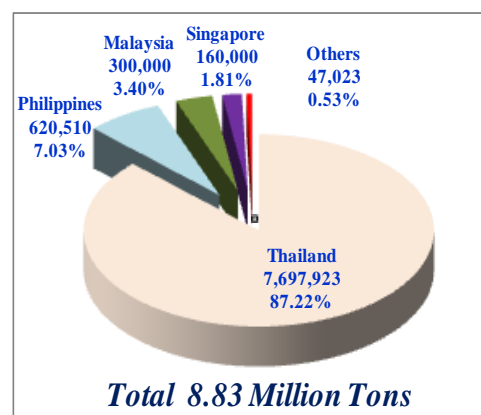


Figure 38 Share of sugar export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

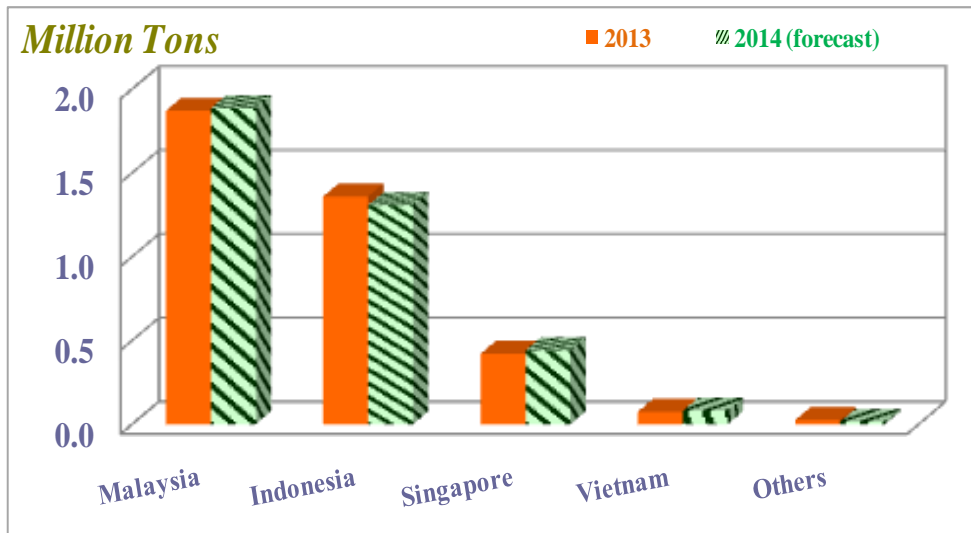


Figure 39 Amount of sugar import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

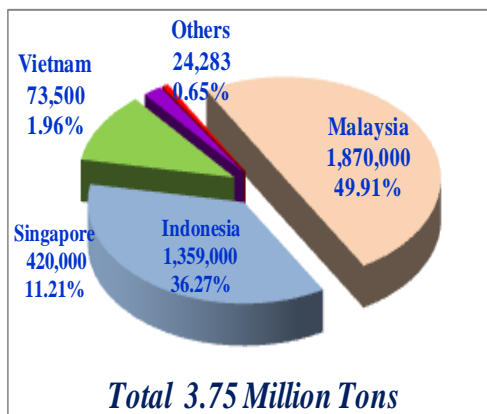


Figure 40 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

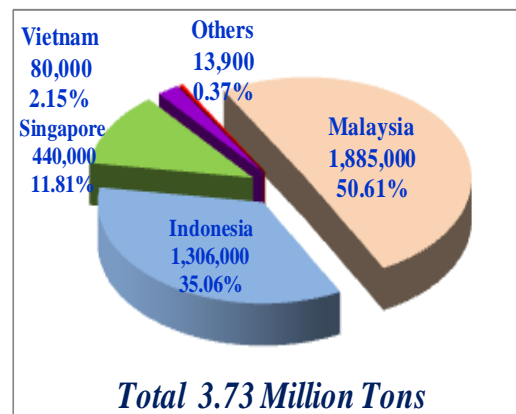


Figure 41 Share of sugar import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

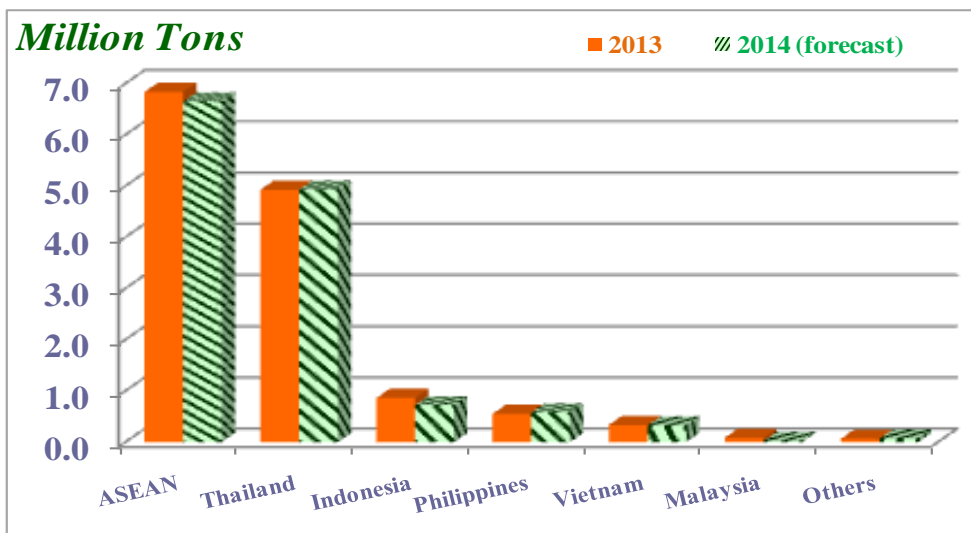


Figure 42 Amount of ending stock of Sugar in ASEAN countries in 2013-2014

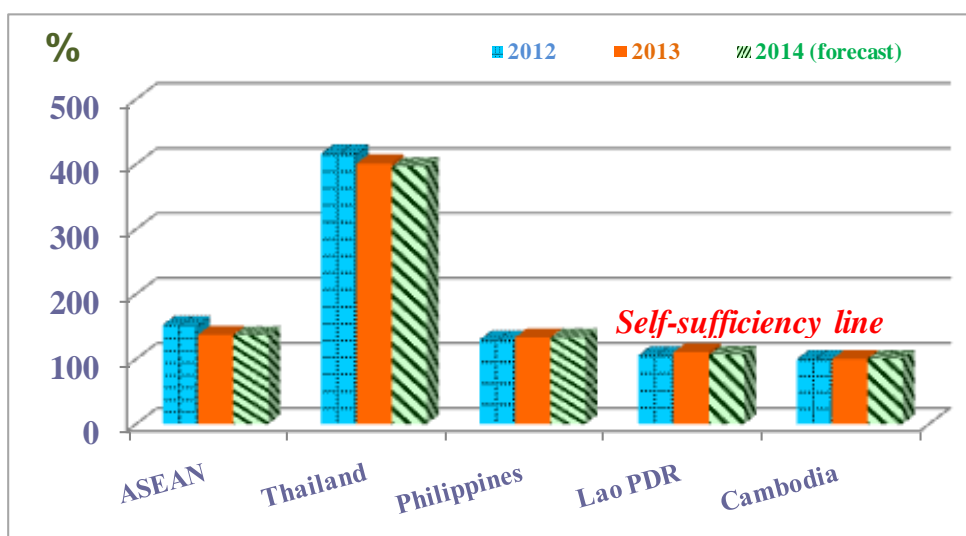


Figure 43 Ratio of sugar production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

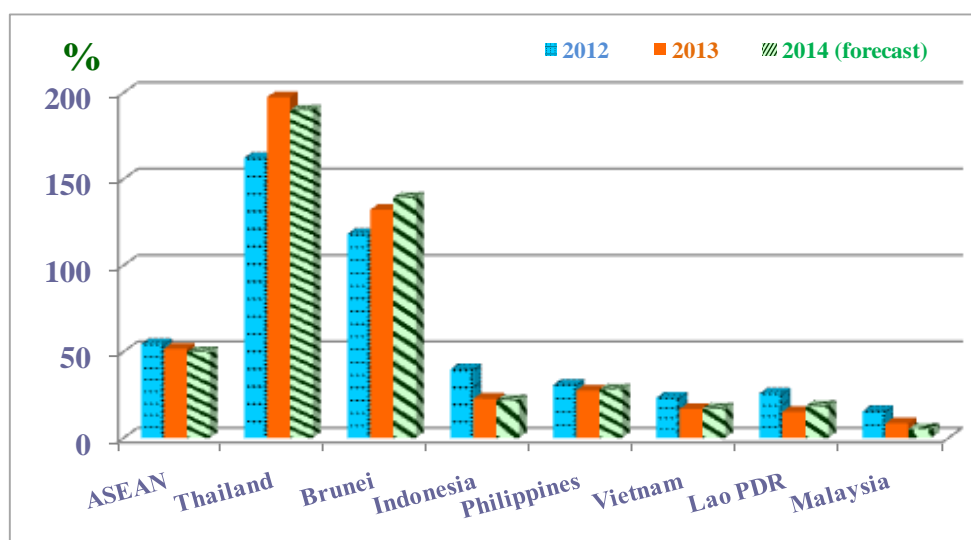


Figure 44 Ratio of sugar beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN, 2012-2014

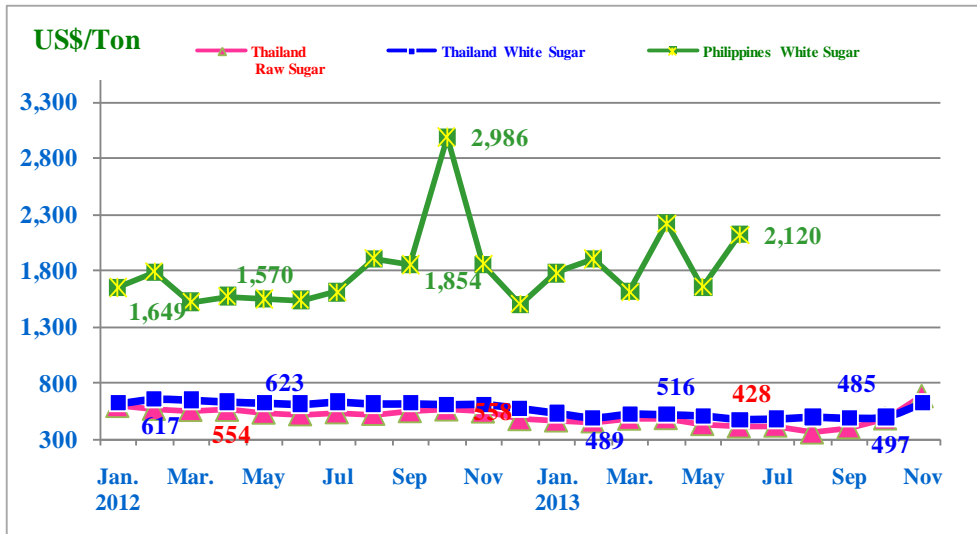


Figure 45 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

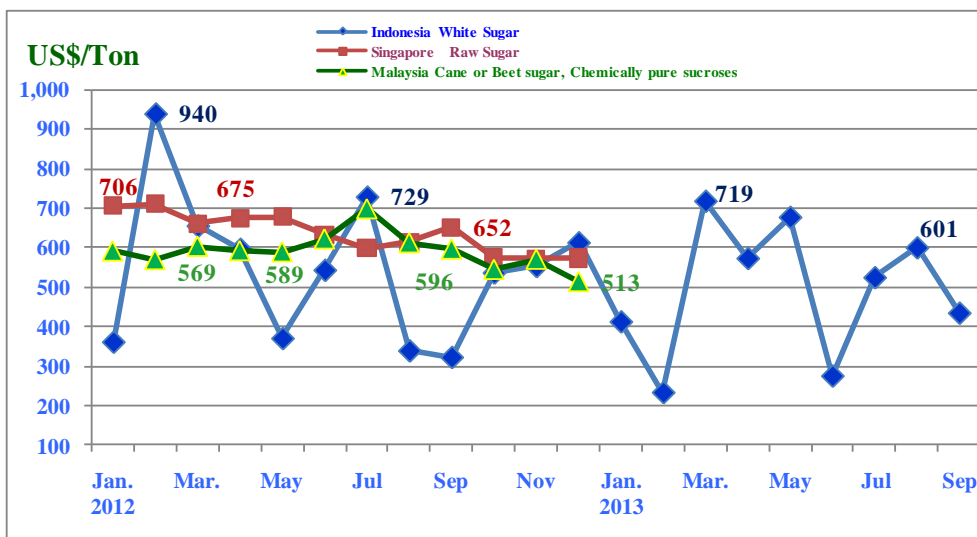


Figure 46 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of white sugar of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

Highlights of Soybean Outlook for 2014

- The supply of ASEAN soybean is forecasted to increase from 7.82 million tons in 2013 to 7.94 million tons in 2014 or about 2 percent compared to the previous year (Table 46). The increase in supply came from the increase in both production and import. The production is expected to increase a little from 1.44 million tons in 2013 to 1.46 million tons 2014, while the beginning stock is forecasted to decrease (Table 46).
- In terms of soybean demand in ASEAN in 2014, the domestic utilization is estimated at 6.80 million tons. The export of soybean is forecasted to be 0.15 million tons in 2014, which is about the same as in 2013.
- The beginning stock of soybean in ASEAN in 2014 is estimated at 1.01 million tons or down about 5 percent from 2013. The ending stock is expected to be 0.99 million tons in 2014, a decrease of about 2 percent compared to the previous year.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be 21.48 percent, a slight decrease from 21.58 in 2013. This indicates that the soybean production in ASEAN is not sufficient for the demand within the ASEAN.
- The beginning stock to domestic utilization ratio is predicted to be 14.79 percent in 2014, a slight decrease compared to 15.97 percent in 2013.

Table 46 Summary of the ASEAN soybean situation, 2013-2014

Unit: Million tons

Items	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	7.82	7.94	0.12	1.53
Beginning stock	1.06	1.01	-0.05	-4.72
Production	1.44	1.46	0.02	1.39
Import	5.32	5.47	0.15	2.82
Demand (Million tons)	7.82	7.94	0.12	1.53
Domestic utilization	6.67	6.80	0.13	1.95
Export	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
Ending stock	1.01	0.99	-0.02	-1.98
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	21.58	21.48	-0.10	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	15.97	14.79	-1.18	-

ASEAN Soybean Situation 2013

Production

The estimated soybean production in ASEAN in 2013 has decreased from 1.48 million tons in 2012 to 1.44 million tons in 2013. The reduction came from the decrease in both area planted and yield. (Table 47-50, Figure 47-49).

The production of soybean in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar and the Philippines has increased while in Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam the production has decreased.

For **Indonesia**, the largest producing country in the region, the estimated of soybean production in 2013 has decreased due to price of competing crop increase.

For **Myanmar**, the second largest soybean producing country in ASEAN, the production estimate has slightly increased or less than one percent. The increase in production was due to the farmers responded to the price increase and favorable weather.

In the **Philippines**, the production has increased due to the favorable weather. Similarly for **Cambodia**, the increase in soybean production was due to the farmers responded to the price increase and price of competing crop decrease and favorable weather.

For **Thailand**, the decrease in production came from the reduction in planted area. The reduction was due to the price of competing crop increase.

In **Vietnam**, the decrease in production came from the farmers responded to the price decrease and the price of competing crop increase.

For **Lao PDR**, the increase in production is very eminent and was the highest percent increase compare to other countries while Brunei and Singapore do not produce soybeans.

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybean in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 6.67 million tons, a decrease from 6.87 million tons in 2012. In 2013 the beginning stock was estimated at 1.06 million tons, an increase of about 0.68 million tons from 2012. Indonesia kept the most of soybean stock in the region (Table 52-53).

The ratio of production to domestic utilization (self sufficiency ratio) of ASEAN in 2013 was 21.58 percent compared to 21.49 percent in 2012, indicated that the soybean production in ASEAN is insufficient for the soybean demand in ASEAN. However, for Cambodia and Lao PDR, the ratio is over 100 percent indicating that these countries are self-sufficient in soybeans. For Myanmar, the ratios were at the border line of self-sufficiency. For Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand the ratio were estimated at 39.98, 11.18 and 3.45 percent respectively (Table 55, Figure 58). The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization of ASEAN in 2013 estimated to be 15.97 percent. Most countries, except Cambodia Indonesia and Lao PDR, have the ratio very low indicated that the soybean situations in these countries are not secured enough (Table 56, Figure 59).

Trade

In 2013, All ASEAN countries exported soybean about 0.15 million tons, an increase from 0.14 million tons in 2012. Cambodia is the major soybean exporting country in the ASEAN which exported about 0.10 million tons or about 72 percent of the total export from ASEAN in 2013. (Table 52-53, Figure 51-52).

For the import, the total soybean import in 2013 was reported to be 5.32 million tons, down 0.89 million tons from 6.21 million tons in 2012. Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia are the major importing countries in the region (Table 52-53, Figure 54-55).

The quantity and value of soybean export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of soybean import by countries of origin are given in Table 57-58.

Prices

The FOB prices of Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia between years 2012-2013 are shown in Table 59. The CIF prices of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are given in Table 60.

Damaged Area

The damaged area of soybean in the ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 7,617 hectares. The major cause of damage was the flood which affected Cambodia the most. The drought was the second cause in terms of the damaged area and has occurred the most in Thailand (Table 51).

Prospects for Soybean in 2014

Production

The soybean production in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be about 1.46 million tons, a slight increase from 1.44 million tons in 2013. The increases in production in most countries are mainly due to the expected increase in the farmer respond to price increase and the favorable weather. The most countries except Thailand, the Philippines and Vietnam are predicted to increase in production (Table 47-50, Figure 47-50).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of soybeans in the ASEAN is forecasted to be 6.80 million tons in 2014, an increase of about 0.13 million tons or about 2 percent from 6.67 million tons in 2013 (Table 53-54). The beginning stock in 2014 is estimated at 1.01 million tons, down 0.05 million tons or about 5 percent from the previous year. The production to domestic utilization ratio in 2014 is predicted to be about 21 percent which is slightly decreased from 2013 (Table 55, Figure 58). For the beginning stock to the domestic utilization ratio, it is forecasted to be about 15 percent in 2014 slight decrease from the previous year (Table 56, Figure 59).

Trade

In 2014, the export of soybeans from the ASEAN is forecasted to be 0.15 million tons. However, the total export is very small compared to the total import by ASEAN. The total import by the ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 5.47 million tons, compared to 5.32 million tons in 2013, an increase of about 3 percent (Table 53-54, Figure 51, 53, 54 and 56). Cambodia is the major exporting countries while Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia are major importing countries in ASEAN.

Table 47 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	1,477.37	1,439.16	-38.21	-2.59	1,461.93	22.77	1.58
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	120.17	125.34	5.18	4.31	140.00	14.66	11.69
Indonesia	843.15	807.57	-35.59	-4.22	822.39	14.82	1.83
Lao PDR	6.31	22.79	16.48	261.40	23.00	0.21	0.92
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	236.91	237.91	1.00	0.42	239.08	1.16	0.49
Philippines	0.57	0.65	0.09	15.18	0.64	-0.01	-2.13
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	95.07	76.49	-18.58	-19.54	70.90	-5.59	-7.31
Vietnam	175.20	168.40	-6.80	-3.88	165.94	-2.46	-1.46

Table 48 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	981.23	972.08	-9.15	-0.93	970.71	-1.37	-0.14
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	71.34	80.68	9.34	13.09	80.90	0.23	0.28
Indonesia	569.11	554.75	-14.36	-2.52	558.11	3.36	0.61
Lao PDR	3.89	14.85	10.96	282.19	15.60	0.75	5.06
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.50	157.59	0.10	0.06	157.74	0.15	0.10
Philippines	0.43	0.49	0.05	12.10	0.47	0.00	0.00
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	58.17	45.93	-12.23	-21.03	41.27	-4.67	-10.16
Vietnam	120.80	117.80	-3.00	-2.48	116.62	-1.18	-1.00

Table 49 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	977.80	964.47	-13.34	-1.36	964.73	0.26	0.03
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70.97	74.33	3.35	4.73	80.40	6.07	8.17
Indonesia	567.62	554.13	-13.49	-2.38	552.82	-1.31	-0.24
Lao PDR	3.89	14.85	10.96	282.19	15.60	0.75	5.06
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	157.50	157.59	0.09	0.06	157.74	0.15	0.10
Philippines	0.43	0.49	0.05	12.10	0.47	-0.02	-3.29
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	56.59	45.29	-11.31	-19.98	41.08	-4.21	-9.29
Vietnam	120.80	117.80	-3.00	-2.48	116.62	-1.18	-1.00

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 50 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	-1.24	1.52	0.02	1.55
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1.69	1.69	-0.01	-0.40	1.74	0.05	3.25
Indonesia	1.49	1.46	-0.03	-1.89	1.49	0.03	2.08
Lao PDR	1.62	1.53	-0.09	-5.44	1.47	-0.06	-3.94
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1.50	1.51	0.01	0.36	1.52	0.01	0.39
Philippines	1.31	1.34	0.04	2.75	1.36	0.02	1.20
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.68	1.69	0.01	0.55	1.73	0.04	2.18
Vietnam	1.45	1.43	-0.02	-1.43	1.42	-0.01	-0.47

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

Table 51 Soybean damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	6,969	486	90	72	-	-	7,617
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,349	-	-	-	-	-	6,349
Indonesia	618	-	-	-	-	-	618
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	486	90	72	-	-	648
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 52 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	381,552	1,475,868	6,208,826	8,066,246	6,866,531	135,154	1,064,561	8,066,246
Brunei	n.a.	-	569	569	569	-	n.a.	569
Cambodia	7,020	120,165	-	127,185	27,032	92,860	7,293	127,185
Indonesia	17,804	843,153	2,128,763	2,989,720	2,257,751	26,900	705,070	2,989,720
Lao PDR	2,902	6,306	2	9,210	5,080	183	3,947	9,210
Malaysia	-	-	593,000	593,000	580,000	13,000	-	593,000
Myanmar	-	236,912	-	236,912	236,732	180	-	236,912
Philippines	n.a.	567	57,782	58,349	58,345	4	n.a.	58,349
Singapore	-	-	19,214	19,214	19,214	-	-	19,214
Thailand	159,751	95,065	2,119,941	2,374,757	2,213,088	1,918	159,751	2,374,757
Vietnam	194,075	173,700	1,289,555	1,657,330	1,468,721	109	188,501	1,657,330

Table 53 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	1,064,561	1,439,157	5,315,552	7,819,270	6,667,806	145,528	1,005,936	7,819,270
Brunei	n.a.	-	586	586	586	-	n.a.	586
Cambodia	7,293	125,344	-	132,637	27,574	104,221	842	132,637
Indonesia	705,070	807,568	1,206,337	2,718,975	2,020,102	8,683	690,190	2,718,975
Lao PDR	3,947	22,790	12	26,749	16,242	3,735	6,772	26,749
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	-	588,994	588,994	563,603	25,391	-	588,994
Myanmar	-	237,914	-	237,914	237,559	355	-	237,914
Philippines ^{1/}	n.a.	653	60,019	60,672	60,670	2	n.a.	60,672
Singapore	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	159,751	76,488	2,141,140	2,377,379	2,215,758	1,870	159,751	2,377,379
Vietnam	188,501	168,400	1,298,464	1,655,365	1,505,712	1,271	148,381	1,655,365

Table 54 Soybean balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	1,005,936	1,461,259	5,469,184	7,936,380	6,802,649	147,540	986,191	7,936,380
Brunei	n.a.	-	604	604	604	-	n.a.	604
Cambodia	842	140,000	-	140,842	29,576	110,281	985	140,842
Indonesia	690,190	822,385	1,206,337	2,718,912	2,045,248	8,683	664,981	2,718,912
Lao PDR	6,772	23,000	10	29,782	17,786	4,980	7,016	29,782
Malaysia ^{1/}	-	-	600,000	600,000	580,000	20,000	-	600,000
Myanmar	-	239,075	-	239,075	238,775	300	-	239,075
Philippines ^{1/}	n.a.	639	60,000	60,639	60,639	n.a.	n.a.	60,639
Singapore	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000
Thailand	159,751	70,220	2,257,800	2,487,771	2,322,428	2,000	163,343	2,487,771
Vietnam	148,381	165,940	1,324,433	1,638,754	1,487,593	1,296	149,865	1,638,754

Note: n.a. = not available, nil = very small amount and the value of 2014 is forecasting value

Table 55 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	1,475,868	6,866,531	21.49	1,439,157	6,667,806	21.58	1,461,259	6,802,649	21.48
Brunei	-	569	-	-	586	-	-	604	-
Cambodia	120,165	27,032	444.53	125,344	27,574	454.57	140,000	29,576	473.36
Indonesia	843,153	2,257,751	37.34	807,568	2,020,102	39.98	822,385	2,045,248	40.21
Lao PDR	6,306	5,080	124.13	22,790	16,242	140.32	23,000	17,786	129.32
Malaysia	-	580,000	-	-	563,603	-	-	580,000	-
Myanmar	236,912	236,732	100.08	237,914	237,559	100.15	239,075	238,775	100.13
Philippines	567	58,345	0.97	653	60,670	1.08	639	60,639	1.05
Singapore	-	19,214	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	95,065	2,213,088	4.30	76,488	2,215,758	3.45	70,220	2,322,428	3.02
Vietnam	173,700	1,468,721	11.83	168,400	1,505,712	11.18	165,940	1,487,593	11.15

Table 56 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	381,552	6,866,531	5.56	1,064,561	6,667,806	15.97	1,005,936	6,802,649	14.79
Brunei	n.a.	569	-	n.a.	586	-	n.a.	604	-
Cambodia	7,020	27,032	25.97	7,293	27,574	26.45	842	29,576	2.85
Indonesia	17,804	2,257,751	0.79	705,070	2,020,102	34.90	690,190	2,045,248	33.75
Lao PDR	2,902	5,080	57.13	3,947	16,242	24.30	6,772	17,786	38.07
Malaysia	-	580,000	-	-	563,603	-	-	580,000	-
Myanmar	-	236,732	-	-	237,559	-	-	238,775	-
Philippines	n.a.	58,345	-	n.a.	60,670	-	n.a.	60,639	-
Singapore	-	19,214	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Thailand	159,751	2,213,088	7.22	159,751	2,215,758	7.21	159,751	2,322,428	6.88
Vietnam	194,075	1,468,721	13.21	188,501	1,505,712	12.52	148,381	1,487,593	9.97

Table 57 Quantity and Value of Soybean Export by Countries of Destination in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia	338	542,781							601	977,628	168	275,526	129	169,114
Lao PDR														
Malaysia					214	75,249								
Myanmar									54	24,570				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	2	1,742					411.29	280,055	34.50	44,862	8.74	22,166	50	42,098
Vietnam														

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Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	262	351,454	1.60	8,360	30	35,631	1,530	2,360,494	7,143	9,244,130	8,673	11,604,624
Lao PDR					55	204,200	55	204,200	3,680	1,380,000	3,735	1,584,200
Malaysia							218	77,049	588,775	365,310,432	588,994	365,387,482
Myanmar	112	71,580			24	15,120	190	111,270	165	188,767	355	300,037
Philippines									2	25,353	2	25,353
Singapore												
Thailand	17	15,796			475.2	387,753	999	794,472	908	1,306,670	1,907	2,101,143
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 58 Quantity and Value of Soybean Import by Countries of Origin in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia					46	32,376			21,259	17,847,039	82	44,650		
Lao PDR														
Malaysia	22	24,902			24,209	15,165,501								
Myanmar														
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand			12,200	5,446,182			17				135	48,266		
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	897	1,755,269	660	616,519			22,943	20,295,853	1,207,277	750,087,421	1,230,220	770,383,274
Lao PDR									12	21,656	12	21,656
Malaysia	651	538,553					25,133	15,862,209	257	180,302	25,391	16,042,510
Myanmar												
Philippines									22,560	14,492,931	22,560	14,492,931
Singapore												
Thailand							12,335	5,494,465	1,419,912	829,992,862	1,432,247	835,487,327
Vietnam									1,298,464	784,706,293	1,298,464	784,706,293

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member states and may not complete.

Table 59 FOB Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia		2012	497	525	530	534	542	520	525	530	510	480	465	470	512
		2013	500	510	540	525	540	530	525	530	520	540	500	520	523
Indonesia		2012	965	1,214	1,347	1,172	1,384	1,251	1,211	1,059	1,221	1,178	1,193	1,295	1,208
		2013	1,241	1,286	1,413	1,444	1,389	1,451	1,319	1,370	1,119				1,337
Malaysia		2012	598	574	600	615	590	563	618	650	759	760	708	687	644

Table 60 CIF Price of soybean in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Grade	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia		2012	559	537	551	562	609	620	644	653	723	745	675	671	629
		2013	653	635	628	629	621	601	621	640	709				638
Malaysia		2012	539	515	556	562	582	608	618	645	717	733	680	637	616
Philippines		2012	211	535	555	587	561	609	616	621	656	669	670	611	575
		2013	589	622	631	689	678	627	664	640	660				644
Singapore		2012	772	742	731	754	768	763	769	757	786	795	835	840	776
Thailand		2012	516	561	524	553	564	585	596	634	678	682	686	673	607
		2013	695	662	689	630	571	562	606	616	594	631	593	n.a.	608
Vietnam		2012	529	533	537	575	603	579	617	657	678	741	668	765	623
		2013	635	638	606	594	598	612	615	597	659	633	612	568	614

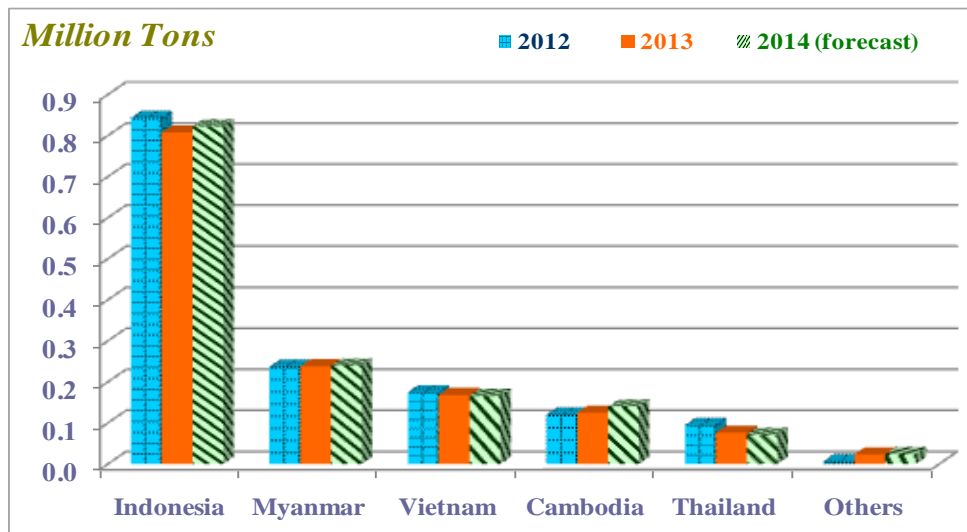


Figure 47 Soybean production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

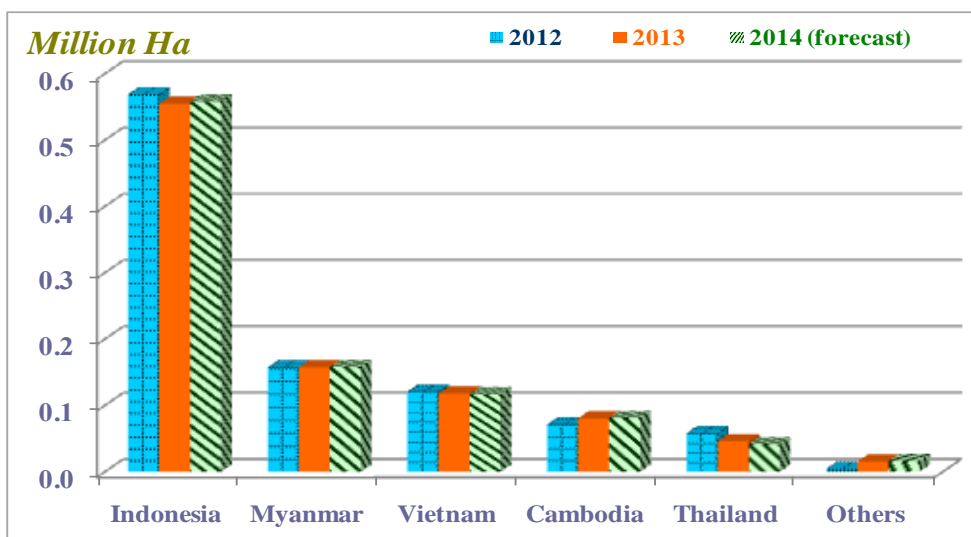


Figure 48 Soybean planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

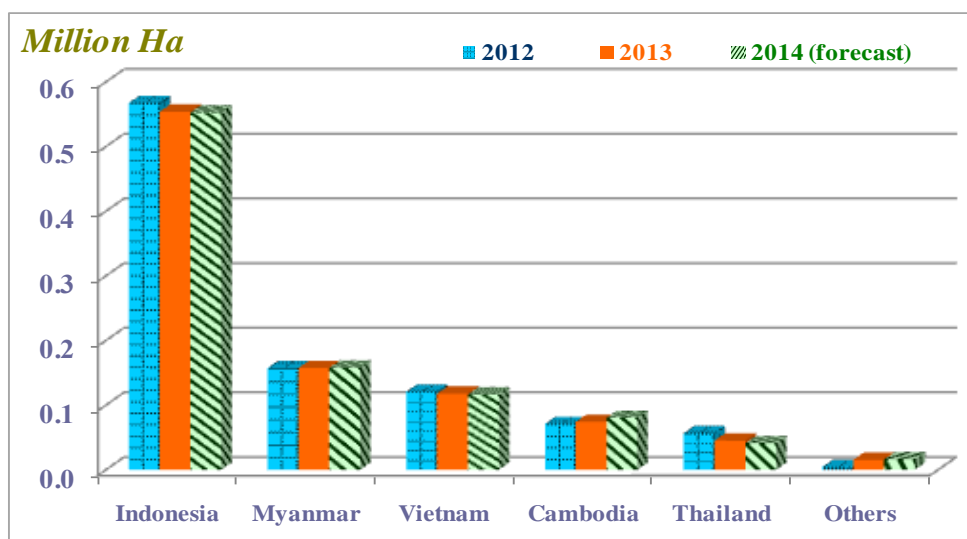


Figure 49 Soybean harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

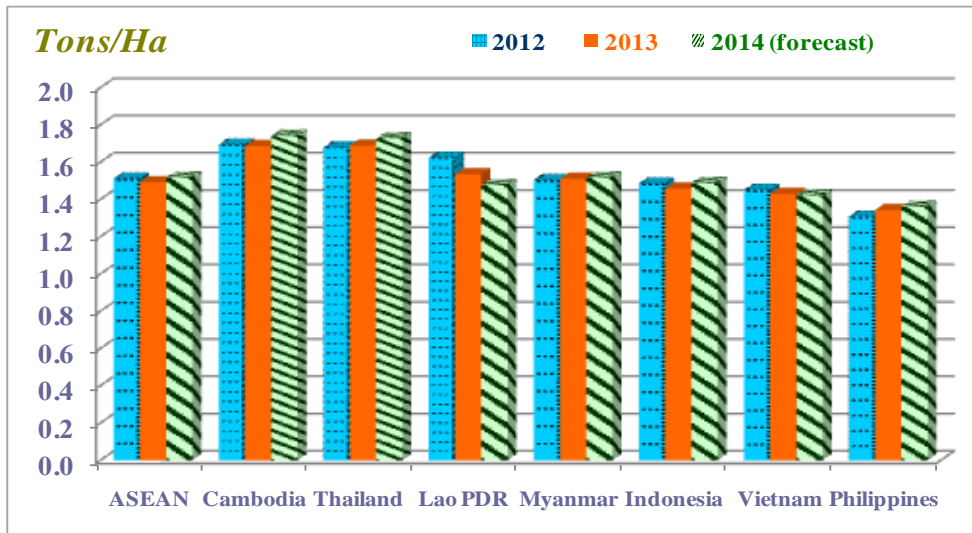


Figure 50 Soybean yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

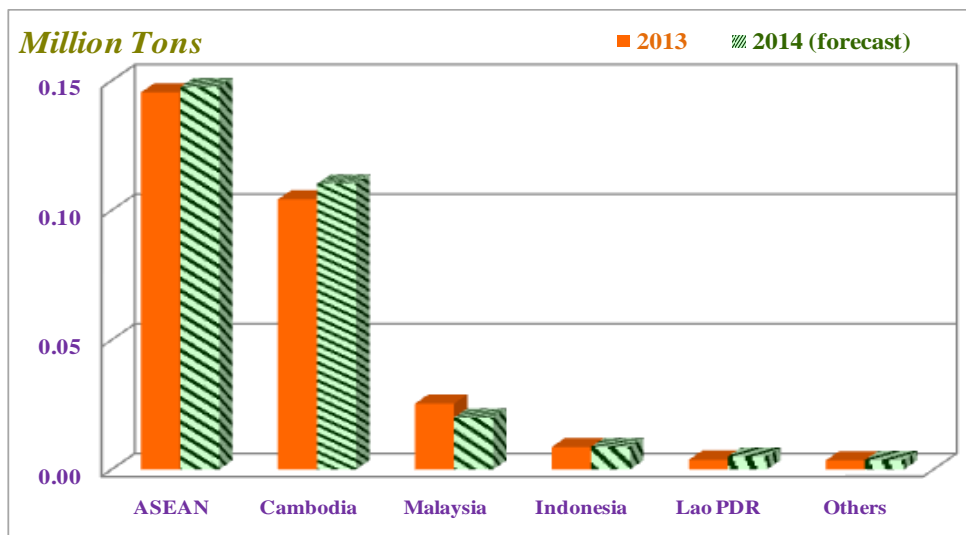


Figure 51 Amount of Soybean export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013 -2014

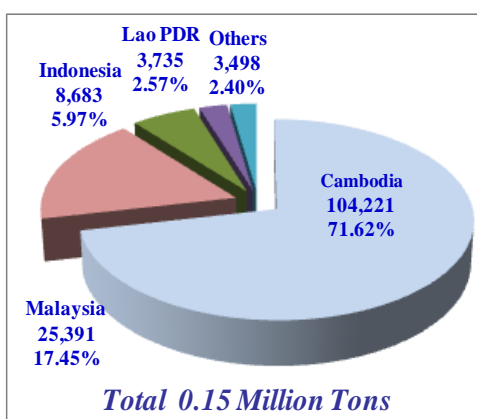


Figure 52 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

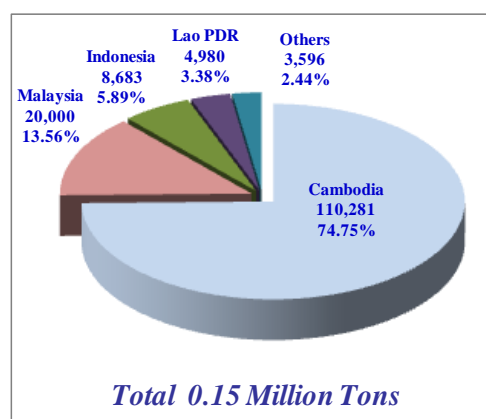


Figure 53 Share of Soybean export (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

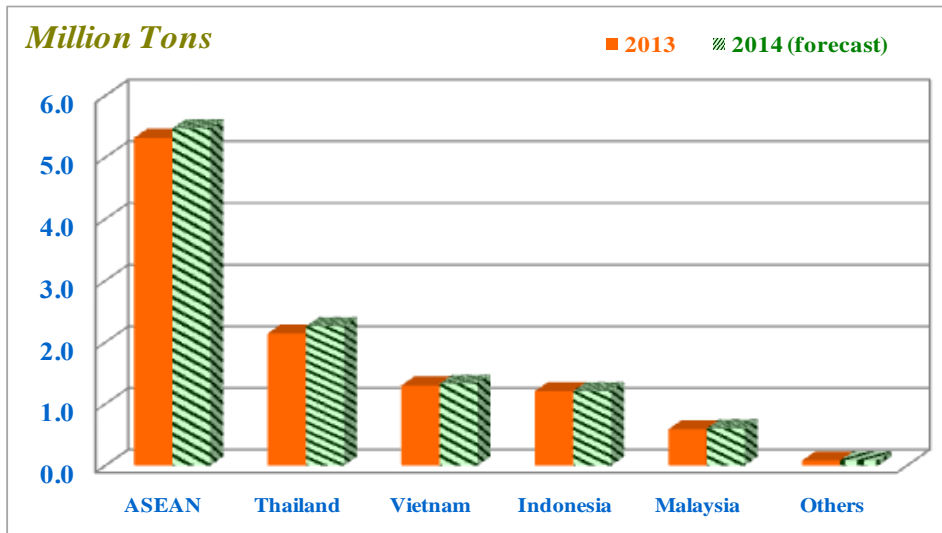


Figure 54 Amount of soybean import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013 – 2014

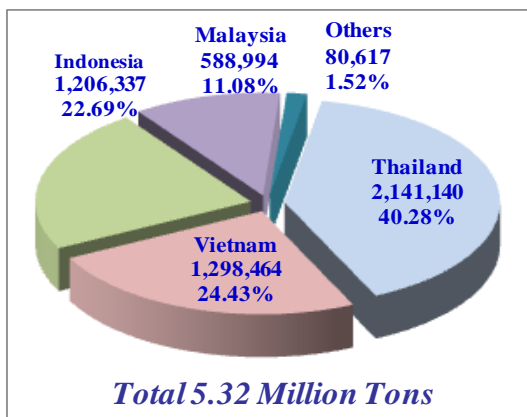


Figure 55 Share of Soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2013

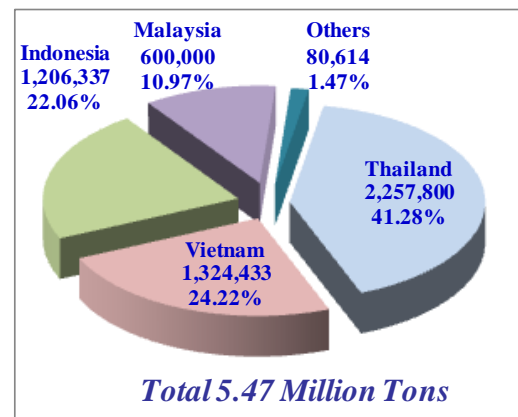


Figure 56 Share of soybean import (ton) among ASEAN countries, 2014

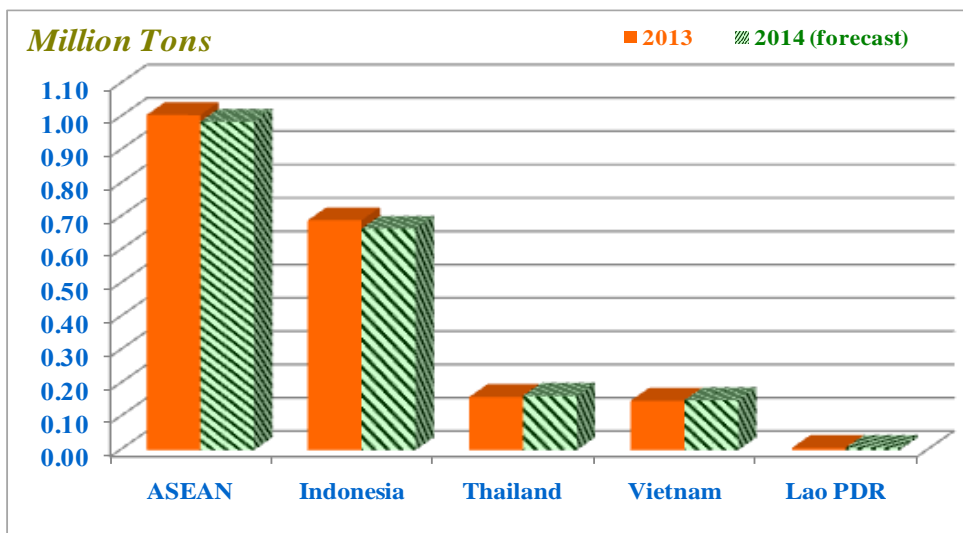


Figure 57 Amount of ending stock of soybean in ASEAN countries in 2013 – 2014

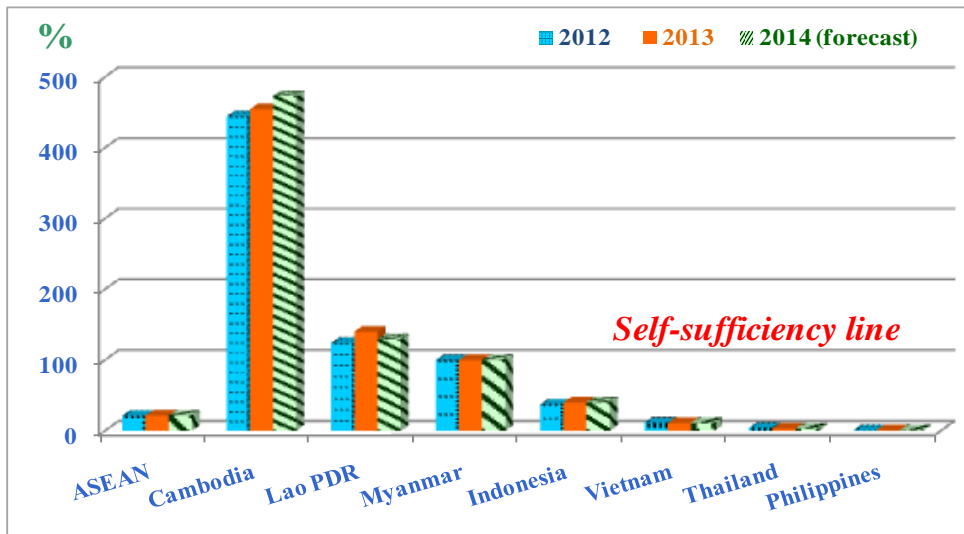


Figure 58 Ratio of soybean production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012 – 2014

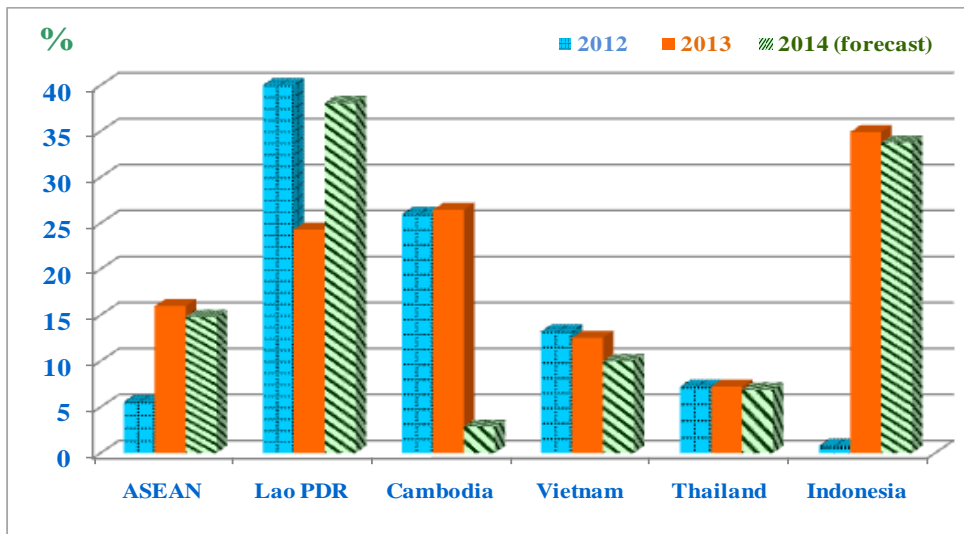


Figure 59 Ratio of soybean beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

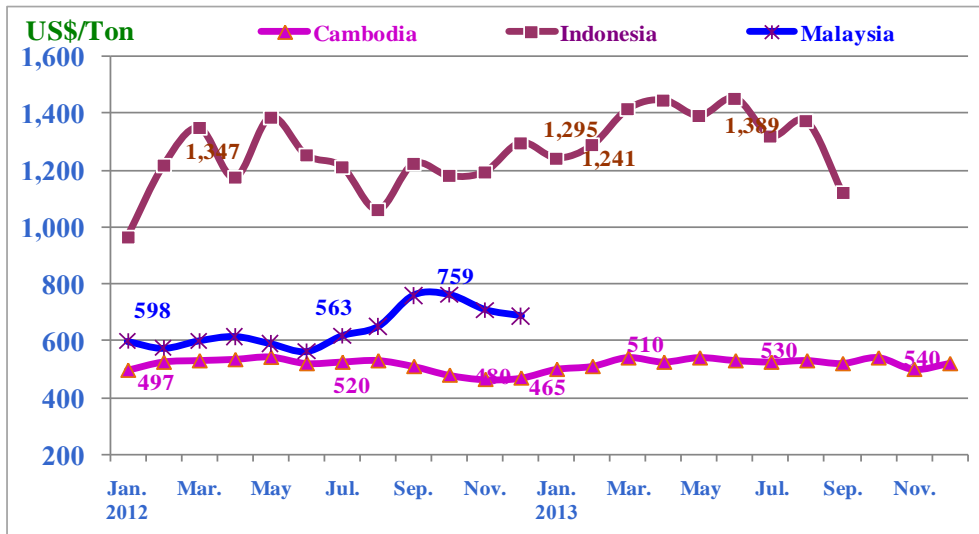


Figure 60 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

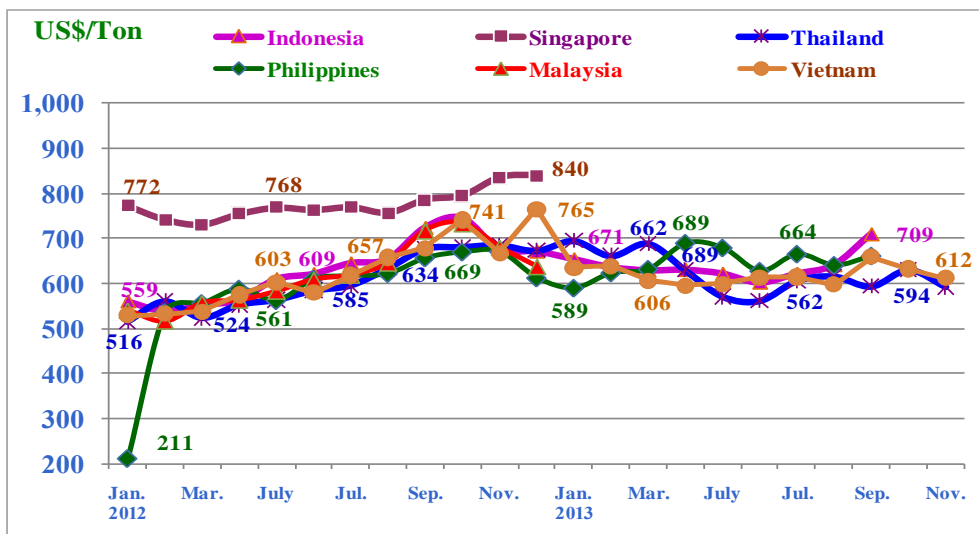


Figure 61 CIF price (US\$/Ton) of soybean of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

Highlights of Cassava Outlook for 2014

- The supply of cassava in ASEAN is forecasted to increase from 83.38 million tons in 2013 to 87.31 million tons in 2014, an increase of 3.93 million tons or about 5 percent. (Table 61).
- The increase in production attributed to the increase in both area and yield (Table 62-64).
- The export of cassava is expected to increase about 0.71 million tons or increase 2.50 percent from 28.35 million tons in 2013 to 29.06 million tons in 2014.
- The import of cassava is forecasted to increase from 2.41 million tons in 2013 to 3.01 million tons in 2014.
- The beginning stock of cassava in 2014 is estimated at 6.60 million tons, up from 6.15 million tons in 2013 due to the increase in stock of Indonesia.
The ending stock in 2014 is forecasted to be 4.73 million tons, down from 1.87 million tons in 2013.
- The ratio of production to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be 145.18 percent, compared to 154.49 percent in 2013. The ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization in 2014 is forecasted to be 12.34 percent which slightly decrease from 2013.

Table 61 Summary of the ASEAN cassava situation, 2012-2014

Unit: Million tons

Items	2013	2014	Change	
			Quantity	%
Supply (Million tons)	83.38	87.31	3.93	4.71
Beginning stock	6.15	6.60	0.45	7.30
Production	74.81	77.69	2.88	3.85
Import	2.41	3.01	0.60	24.78
Demand (Million tons)	83.38	87.31	3.93	4.71
Domestic utilization	48.42	53.52	5.09	10.52
Export	28.35	29.06	0.71	2.50
Ending stock	6.60	4.73	-1.87	-28.37
Ratio of production to domestic utilization (%)	154.49	145.18	-9.31	-
Ratio of beginning stock to domestic utilization (%)	12.71	12.34	-0.37	-

ASEAN Cassava situation in 2013

Production

The estimated cassava (root fresh) in ASEAN in 2013 (crop year 2012/13) was 74.81 million tons which is slightly decrease from 75.46 million tons in year 2012. The slightly decrease due to four countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, the production has decreased. (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

The estimated cassava production in 2013 for **Indonesia**, the increase in production derived from the increase in both area and yield due to the favorable weather and the special assistant by government policy and the farmers use more improved variety and fertilizer and also taking care their crop better. In **Thailand**, the decrease in production due to the decline in planted area and yield due to the farmer responded to the increase in price of other crops and unfavorable weather as a result of heavy rainfall. In **Vietnam**, the increase in production came from the increase in yield. For **Cambodia**, the decrease in production came from the decrease in yield. In the **Philippines**, the increase in production came from the increase in contract growing scheme and farmers used more improved variety. For **Lao PDR** and **Myanmar** the production has decreased. In **Lao PDR**, planted area decreased due to farmers responded to price decrease. For **Myanmar**, the planted area has declined due to the failure in planting by private sector. In **Malaysia**, the increase in production came from the increase in area due to the farmers responded to price increased and favorable weather.

Utilization and Stock

Cassava root in ASEAN, in general, can be used for human food, animal feed and making ethanol. The domestic utilization of cassava for all purposes in ASEAN in 2013 was estimated at 48.42 million tons, an increase of about 1.12 million tons from the previous year (Table 67-68).

The beginning stock in 2013 was estimated at 6.15 million tons, an increase of 1.22 million tons compared to 4.93 million tons in 2012. The ending stock of cassava in 2013 was estimated to be 6.60 million tons, an increase of 0.45 million tons compared to 2012.

The ratio of the production to the domestic utilization in 2013 was estimated to be 154.49 percent, compared to 159.54 percent in 2012, indicated that, aggregately, the cassava production in the ASEAN is sufficient for the demand within ASEAN (Table 70, Figure 73).

The ratio of the beginning stock to the domestic utilization for The ASEAN in 2013 was estimated to be 12.71 percent compared to 10.42 percent in 2012 (Table 71, Figure 74).

Trade

The cassava exported from ASEAN in 2013 was 28.35 million tons, a slight increase from 29.71 million tons in 2012. The cassava imported by the ASEAN in 2013 was reported to be 2.41 million tons, a small decrease from 2.77 million tons in 2012. (Table 67-68, Figure 66, 67, 69, and 70).

The quantity and value of cassava export by countries of destination and the quantity and value of import by counties of origin are given in Table 72 and 73.

Prices

The FOB prices of cassava in the form of flour, shredded and pellets of Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam between years 2012 - 2013 and the CIF prices in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore are shown in Table 74 – 75.

Damaged Area

The cassava damaged area in 2013 in the ASEAN was reported to be 152,841 hectares of which 104,084 hectares or about 68 percent has occurred in Thailand due to the heavy rain during the cassava planting season.

Prospects for Cassava in 2014

Production

The cassava production in ASEAN in 2014 is forecasted to be 77.69 million tons which is 2.88 million tons or about 4 percent increase from 74.81 million tons in 2013. The increase in production is forecasted in every country except in Myanmar. The most increase in terms of quantity is expected in **Indonesia**, the second cassava producer in ASEAN, it is forecasted to increase about 1.17 million tons. The highest increase in percentage is found in **Cambodia**. The increase in production came from the increase in both area and yield. However, for **Thailand**, the increase in production attributed to the increase in yield only while the harvested area is forecasted to decrease (Table 62-65, Figure 62-65).

Utilization and Stock

The domestic utilization of cassava is predicted to increase from 46.66 million tons in 2013 to 51.72 million tons in 2014, an increase of 5.06 million tons. The beginning stock in 2014 is forecasted to be 6.60 million tons, an increase about 0.45 million tons, compared to 6.15 million tons in 2013. The ending stock in 2014 is predicted to be 4.73 million tons, a decrease of 1.87 million tons, compared to 2013.

The ratio of production to domestic utilization for 2014 is forecasted to be 150.17 percent, compared to 160.34 percent in 2013 indicated that the self-sufficiency in cassava in the ASEAN is decreasing slightly (Table 70). The ratio of beginning stock to the domestic utilization in 2014 is predicted to be 12.76 percent, compared to 13.19 percent in 2013 indicated that the cassava supply situation in the ASEAN is stable (Table 71).

Trade

The cassava export from the ASEAN is expected to increase from 30.12 million tons in 2013 to 30.84 million tons in 2014. For the import, it is expected to increase from 2.41 million tons in 2013 to 3.01 million tons in 2014 (Table 68-69, Figure 66, 68, 69 and 71)

Table 62 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	75,464.26	74,812.62	-651.64	-0.86	77,693.87	2,881.25	3.85
Brunei	0.14	0.15	0.00	3.04	0.15	0.00	3.02
Cambodia	7,613.70	7,540.96	-72.73	-0.96	8,700.00	1,159.04	15.37
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	812.60	-248.28	-23.40	868.50	55.90	6.88
Malaysia	77.85	81.75	3.89	5.00	85.88	4.13	5.06
Myanmar	729.92	578.64	-151.28	-20.73	520.30	-58.34	-10.08
Philippines	2,223.14	2,285.96	62.81	2.83	2,456.54	170.58	7.46
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	29,848.49	28,275.57	-1,572.93	-5.27	28,600.10	324.54	1.15
Vietnam	9,732.76	9,742.50	9.74	0.10	9,799.87	57.37	0.59

Table 63 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	3,842.84	3,783.17	-59.67	-1.55	3,803.71	20.54	0.54
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	361.85	396.76	34.91	9.65	397.00	0.24	0.06
Indonesia	1,129.69	1,137.21	7.52	0.67	1,193.12	55.91	4.92
Lao PDR	43.98	34.00	-9.98	-22.68	40.00	6.00	17.65
Malaysia	2.83	2.97	0.14	4.99	3.11	0.15	4.99
Myanmar	56.54	43.71	-12.83	-22.69	39.14	-4.57	-10.45
Philippines	217.26	217.90	0.65	0.30	222.47	4.56	2.09
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,478.78	1,406.32	-72.47	-4.90	1,370.00	-36.31	-2.58
Vietnam	551.92	544.30	-7.62	-1.38	538.86	-5.44	-1.00

Table 64 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	3,701.91	3,630.33	-71.58	-1.93	3,692.49	62.16	1.71
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	337.80	348.33	10.53	3.12	382.00	33.67	9.67
Indonesia	1,129.69	1,137.21	7.52	0.67	1,193.12	55.91	4.92
Lao PDR	43.98	34.00	-9.98	-22.68	40.00	6.00	17.65
Malaysia	2.61	2.74	0.13	5.02	2.88	0.14	4.99
Myanmar	56.54	43.61	-12.92	-22.86	39.14	-4.47	-10.25
Philippines	217.26	217.90	0.65	0.30	222.47	4.56	2.09
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,362.12	1,302.23	-59.89	-4.40	1,274.02	-28.22	-2.17
Vietnam	551.92	544.30	-7.62	-1.38	538.86	-5.44	-1.00

Note: Vietnam reported only planted area.

Table 65 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	20.39	20.61	0.22	1.08	21.04	0.43	2.09
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	22.54	21.65	-0.89	-3.95	22.77	1.12	5.17
Indonesia	21.40	22.42	1.02	4.77	22.35	-0.07	-0.31
Lao PDR	24.12	23.90	-0.22	-0.91	21.71	-2.19	-9.16
Malaysia	29.81	29.80	-0.01	-0.03	29.82	0.02	0.07
Myanmar	12.91	13.27	0.36	2.79	13.29	0.02	0.15
Philippines	10.23	10.49	0.26	2.54	11.04	0.55	5.24
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	21.91	21.71	-0.20	-0.91	22.45	0.74	3.41
Vietnam	17.63	17.90	0.27	1.53	18.19	0.29	1.62

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

Table 66 Cassava damaged area in ASEAN by cause of damage, 2013

Country	Cause of Damage (Hectares)						Total
	Flood	Drought	Pests	Diseases	Others	Unspecified	
ASEAN	35,000	13,437	10,415	8	93,773	208	152,841
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,000	13,437	-	-	-	-	48,437
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	7	8	-	208	223
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	97	-	97
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	10,408	-	93,676	-	104,084
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 67 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2012 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	4,928,747	75,464,258	2,773,388	83,166,393	47,300,134	29,713,050	6,153,209	83,166,393
Brunei	n.a.	142	8	150	150	-	n.a.	150
Cambodia	-	7,613,697	-	7,613,697	6,114,012	1,499,685	-	7,613,697
Indonesia	2,576,684	24,177,372	856,126	27,610,182	25,377,759	47,890	2,184,533	27,610,182
Lao PDR	45,333	1,060,880	9,204	1,115,417	791,606	277,798	46,013	1,115,417
Malaysia	85	77,854	234,000	311,939	40,826	270,616	496	311,939
Myanmar	-	729,920	-	729,920	712,051	17,869	-	729,920
Philippines	-	2,223,144	72,605	2,295,749	2,222,633	583	72,533	2,295,749
Singapore	-	-	1,445	1,445	1,445	-	-	1,445
Thailand	2,306,395	29,848,491	1,600,000	33,754,886	6,532,000	23,373,302	3,849,584	33,754,886
Vietnam	250	9,732,758	-	9,733,008	5,507,652	4,225,306	50	9,733,008

Table 68 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2013 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	6,153,209	74,812,620	2,413,368	83,379,198	48,424,379	28,352,701	6,602,118	83,379,198
Brunei	n.a.	146	9	155	155	-	n.a.	155
Cambodia	-	7,540,962	-	7,540,962	6,047,852	1,493,110	-	7,540,962
Indonesia	2,184,533	25,494,507	193,435	27,872,476	24,354,269	36,852	3,481,354	27,872,476
Lao PDR	46,013	812,600	155,044	1,013,657	791,743	174,884	47,030	1,013,657
Malaysia	496	81,747	100	82,343	42,000	40,000	343	82,343
Myanmar	-	578,636	-	578,636	567,813	10,823	-	578,636
Philippines ^{1/}	72,533	2,285,957	62,780	2,421,270	2,350,000	79	71,191	2,421,270
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	-	2,000
Thailand	3,849,584	28,275,565	2,000,000	34,125,149	7,653,000	23,470,000	3,002,149	34,125,149
Vietnam	50	9,742,500	-	9,742,550	6,615,647	3,126,853	50	9,742,550

Table 69 Cassava balance sheet of ASEAN countries, 2014 (Cassava roots fresh)

Unit: Tons

Country	Supply				Demand			
	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Total	Domestic Utilization	Exports	Ending stock	Total
ASEAN	6,602,118	77,693,872	3,011,277	87,307,267	53,516,648	29,061,400	4,729,220	87,307,267
Brunei	n.a.	150	10	161	161	-	n.a.	161
Cambodia	-	8,700,000	-	8,700,000	6,933,900	1,766,100	-	8,700,000
Indonesia	3,481,354	26,662,536	856,126	31,000,016	27,731,028	47,890	3,221,098	31,000,016
Lao PDR	47,030	868,500	124,370	1,039,900	791,800	178,000	70,100	1,039,900
Malaysia	343	85,880	100	86,323	43,000	43,000	323	86,323
Myanmar	-	520,300	-	520,300	509,500	10,800	-	520,300
Philippines ^{1/}	71,191	2,456,536	28,671	2,556,398	2,500,000	1,000	55,398	2,556,398
Singapore ^{1/}	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,900	100	-	2,000
Thailand	3,002,149	28,600,101	2,000,000	33,602,250	8,176,000	24,044,000	1,382,250	33,602,250
Vietnam	50	9,799,869	-	9,799,919	6,829,359	2,970,510	50	9,799,919

Note: ^{1/} The value is estimated by AFSIS, n.a. = not available

Table 70 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Production	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	75,464,258	47,300,134	159.54	74,812,620	48,424,379	154.49	77,693,872	53,516,648	145.18
Brunei	142	150	94.53	145.90	155	94.19	150.3	161	93.59
Cambodia	7,613,697	6,114,012	124.53	7,540,962	6,047,852	124.69	8,700,000	6,933,900	125.47
Indonesia	24,177,372	25,377,759	95.27	25,494,507	24,354,269	104.68	26,662,536	27,731,028	96.15
Lao PDR	1,060,880	791,606	134.02	812,600	791,743	102.63	868,500	791,800	109.69
Malaysia	77,854	40,826	190.70	81,747	42,000	194.64	85,880	43,000	199.72
Myanmar	729,920	712,051	102.51	578,636	567,813	101.91	520,300	509,500	102.12
Philippines	2,223,144	2,222,633	100.02	2,285,957	2,350,000	97.27	2,456,536	2,500,000	98.26
Singapore	-	1,445	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
Thailand	29,848,491	6,532,000	456.96	28,275,565	7,653,000	369.47	28,600,101	8,176,000	349.81
Vietnam	9,732,758	5,507,652	176.71	9,742,500	6,615,647	147.26	9,799,869	6,829,359	143.50

Table 71 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

Unit: Tons

Country	2012			2013			2014		
	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)	Beginning Stock	Domestic Utilization	Ratio (%)
ASEAN	4,928,747	47,300,134	10.42	6,153,209	48,424,379	12.71	6,602,118	53,516,648	12.34
Brunei	n.a.	150	-	n.a.	155	-	n.a.	161	-
Cambodia	-	6,114,012	-	-	6,047,852	-	-	6,933,900	-
Indonesia	2,576,684	25,377,759	10.15	2,184,533	24,354,269	8.97	3,481,354	27,731,028	12.55
Lao PDR	45,333	791,606	5.73	46,013	791,743	5.81	47,030	791,800	5.94
Malaysia	85	40,826	0.21	496	42,000	1.18	343	43,000	0.80
Myanmar	-	712,051	-	-	567,813	-	-	509,500	-
Philippines	-	2,222,633	-	72,533	2,350,000	3.09	71,191	2,500,000	2.85
Singapore	-	1,445	-	-	1,900	-	-	1,900	-
Thailand	2,306,395	6,532,000	35.31	3,849,584	7,653,000	50.30	3,002,149	8,176,000	36.72
Vietnam	250	5,507,652	0.01	50	6,615,647	-	50	6,829,359	-

Table 72 Quantity and Value of Cassava Export by Countries of Destination in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Exporting Country	Country of Destination													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia	31	106,237							22,090	10,218,660			587	293,520
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar					4,040	1,212,000			918	277,407				
Philippines														
Singapore														
Thailand	1,190	145,801	915	185,758	1,300,862	161,600,627	13,755	1,716,469	849,160	100,354,340	7,767	1,239,153	312,492	39,128,085
Vietnam														

Exporting Country	Country of Destination						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	5	17,783	2	4,720	3,501	1,544,525	26,215	12,185,445	10,637	6,480,747	36,852	18,666,192
Lao PDR			123,872	3,491,408	49,104	7,636,616	172,977	11,128,024	1,907	27,980	174,884	11,156,004
Malaysia												
Myanmar	473	339,355	1,008	302,400			6,439	2,131,162	4,384	1,678,023	10,823	3,809,185
Philippines									79	331,111	79	331,111
Singapore												
Thailand	244,281	28,089,740			83,536	13,814,586	2,813,958	346,274,558	20,640,688	2,381,966,774	23,454,645	2,728,241,332
Vietnam									1,574,848	388,555,284	1,574,848	388,555,284

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member

Table 73 Quantity and Value of Cassava Import by Countries of Origin in 2013

Quantity: Tons Values: US\$

Importing Country	Country of Origin													
	Brunei		Cambodia		Indonesia		Lao PDR		Malaysia		Myanmar		Philippines	
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
Brunei														
Cambodia														
Indonesia											1,300	559,125		
Lao PDR														
Malaysia														
Myanmar														
Philippines					1,592	683,853			20	6,585				
Singapore														
Thailand			927,475	55,289,397	1,863	180,771	63,967	5,167,461	103	55,828			26	8,488
Vietnam														

Importing Country	Country of Origin						Total within ASEAN		Total outside ASEAN		Total	
	Singapore		Thailand		Vietnam		Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values
	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values	Quantity	Values						
Brunei												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	90	44,551	183,097	89,065,579	8,947	4,138,887	193,434	93,808,142	1	5,850	193,435	93,813,992
Lao PDR			41,825	2,426	113,219	5,660,950	155,044	5,663,376			155,044	5,663,376
Malaysia												
Myanmar												
Philippines	114	9,197	33,463	13,146,486	26,825	9,923,403	62,015	23,769,524	765	406,230	62,780	24,175,754
Singapore												
Thailand	155	196,651			2,374	197,587	995,962	61,096,182	67,013	22,333,718	1,062,974	83,429,900
Vietnam												

Remark: The data in this table is obtained from national focal points of member

Table 74 FOB Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Product	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Cambodia	Flour	2012	470	480	510	530	600	650	620	660	650	545	540	520	564
		2013	460	470	500	540	620	670	630	700	650	550	630	560	582
	Shredded	2012	215	235	240	241	245			200	210	210		300	233
		2013	216	240	237	245	250			210	220	240		340	244
Indonesia	Flour	2012	663	753	668	722	639	544	698	904	962	282	261	264	613
		2013	732	326	500	478	594	768	746	746	454				594
Malaysia	Flour	2012		251	211	327		397		247	3,688	1,180	278		822
Philippines	Pellets	2012	1,410	1,660	1,680	1,670	1,680	1,660	1,610	1,720	1,670	1,690	1,480	960	1,574
		2013	1,700	1,630	620	1,300	1,680	1,820	1,680		1,310				1,468
	Flour	2012				2,240	2,470								2,355
Thailand	Starch	2012	532	456	432	427	422	432	434	439	442	438	444	449	443
		2013	453	445	506	459	457	480	493	481	466	454	438		465
	Pellets	2012	253	315	231	221	206	181	216	208	229	226	230	223	221
		2013	233	225	229	237	225	303	276	n.a.	230	275	277		228
	Shredded	2012	247	252	232	225	223	226	221	226	230	231	231	232	232
		2013	233	222	232	236	228	225	226	222	221	222	222		225
Vietnam		2012	263	250	232	229	241	247	246	246	253	258	228	229	243
		2013	238	239	246	253	261	258	259	262	258	271	231	230	251

Table 75 CIF Price of Cassava in selected ASEAN countries

Unit: US\$/Ton

Country	Product	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Indonesia	Flour	2012	461	466	452	444	443	436	454	463	437	439	460	456	451
		2013	467	462	462	466	466	514	520	518	511				487
Malaysia	Pellets	2012		806		811	5,776	1,329	1,565	465		209	2,489	528	1,553
Philippines	Pellets	2012							280						280
		2013			360	1,220									790
	Flour	2012			490										490
		2013		290		310	730		320						413
	Starch	2012	480	480	460	450	470	470	480	470	490	460	460	460	469
		2013	460	530	500	500	470	280	500	500	520				473
Residues	2012	180			140	140	160	170	210	160	160	149	300	177	
	2013	240	300	290		170	170	200	190	330				236	
Singapore		2012	269	244	256	272	269	253	277	279	281	278	263	266	267



Figure 62 Cassava production of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014



Figure 63 Cassava planted area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

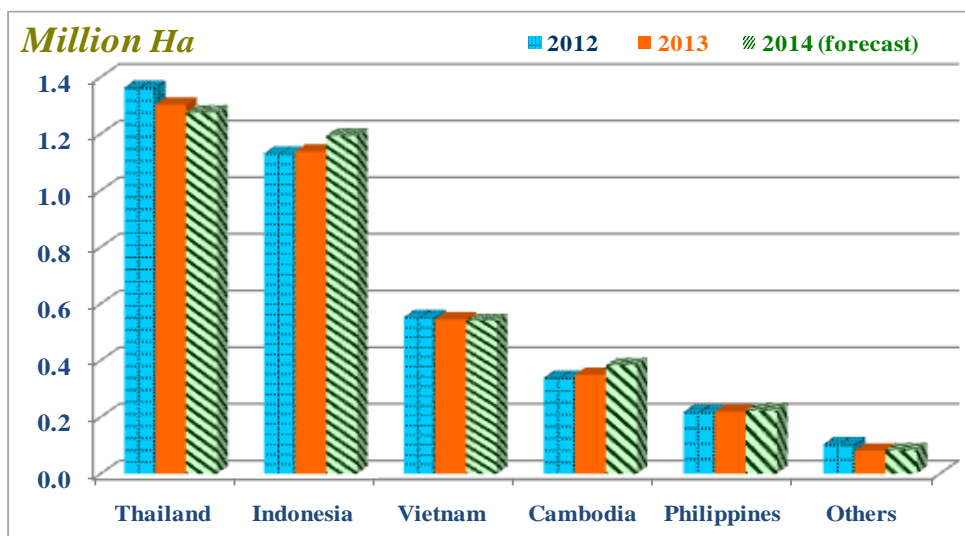


Figure 64 Cassava harvested area of selected countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014



Figure 65 Cassava yield of countries in ASEAN, 2012-2014

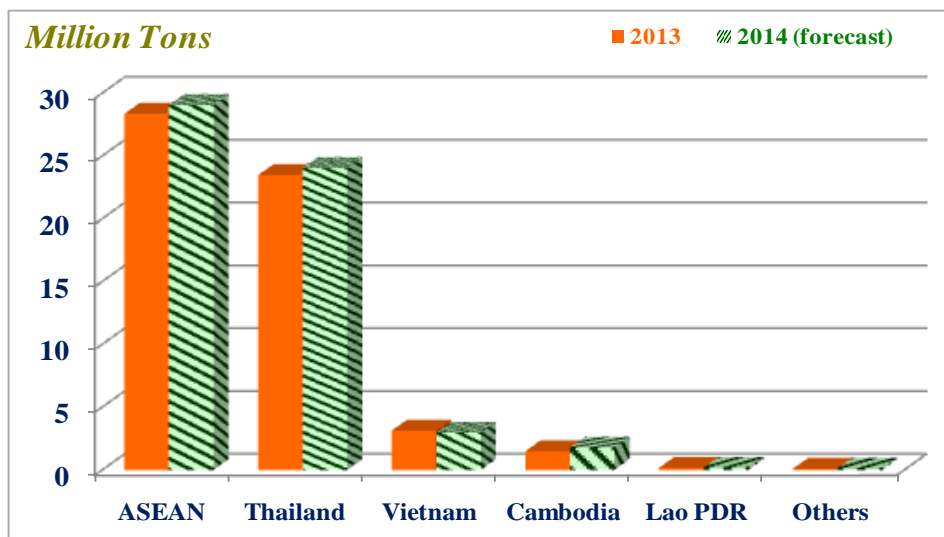


Figure 66 Amount of cassava export (million tons) of selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014

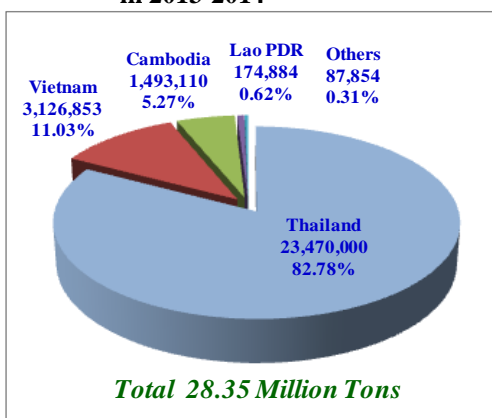


Figure 67 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

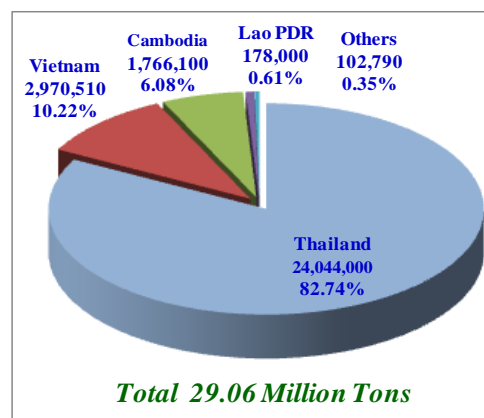


Figure 68 Share of cassava export (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

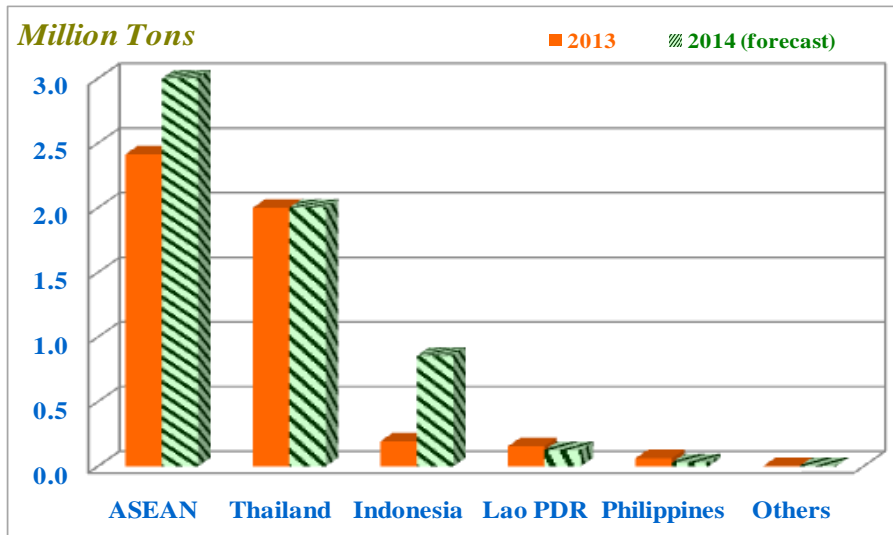


Figure 69 Amount of cassava import (million tons) by selected countries in ASEAN in 2013-2014



Figure 70 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2013

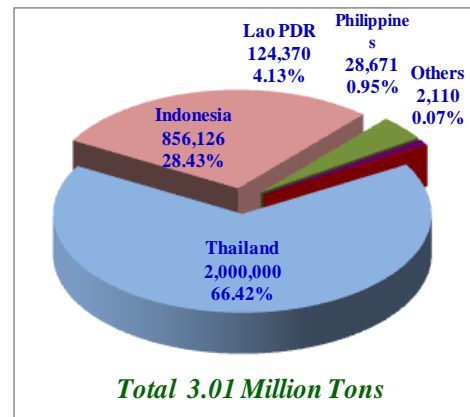


Figure 71 Share of cassava import (tons) among ASEAN countries, 2014

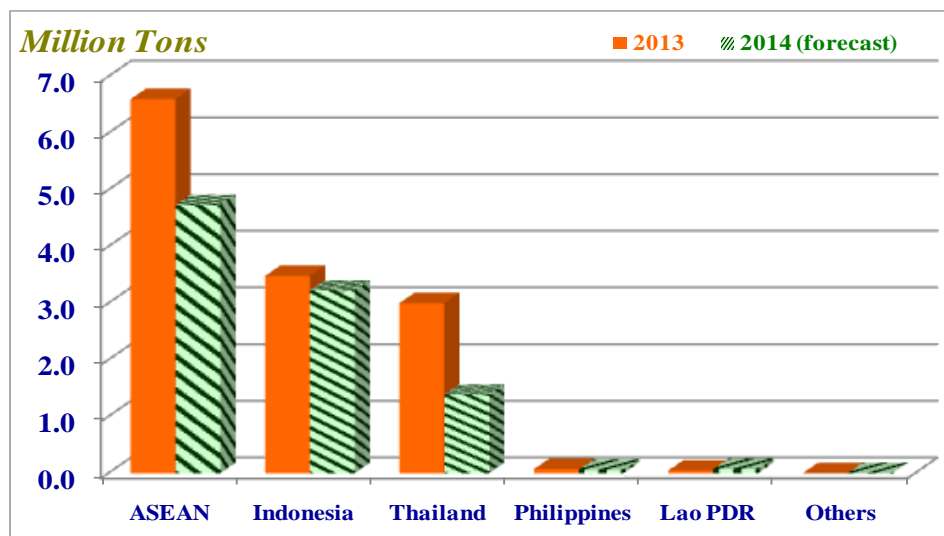


Figure 72 Amount of ending stock of cassava in ASEAN countries in 2013-2014

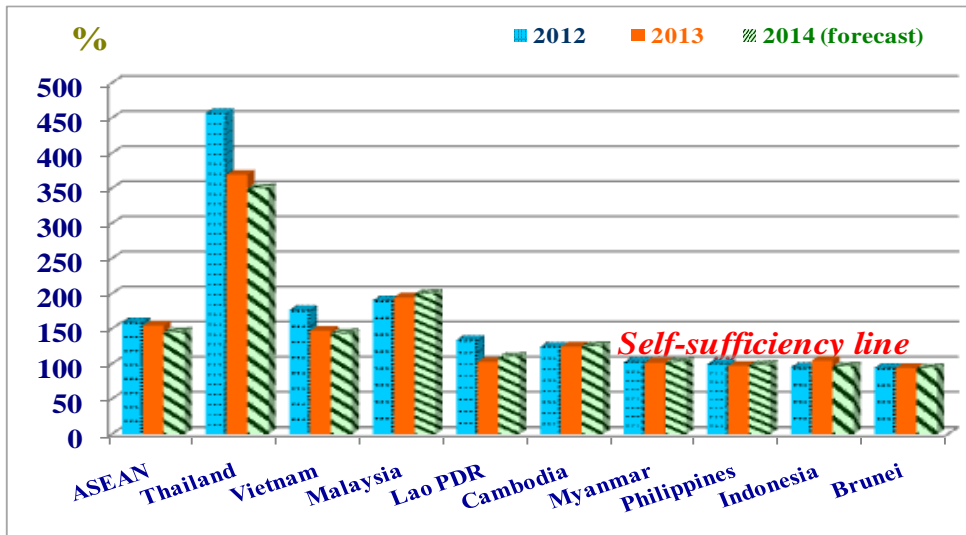


Figure 73 Ratio of cassava production to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

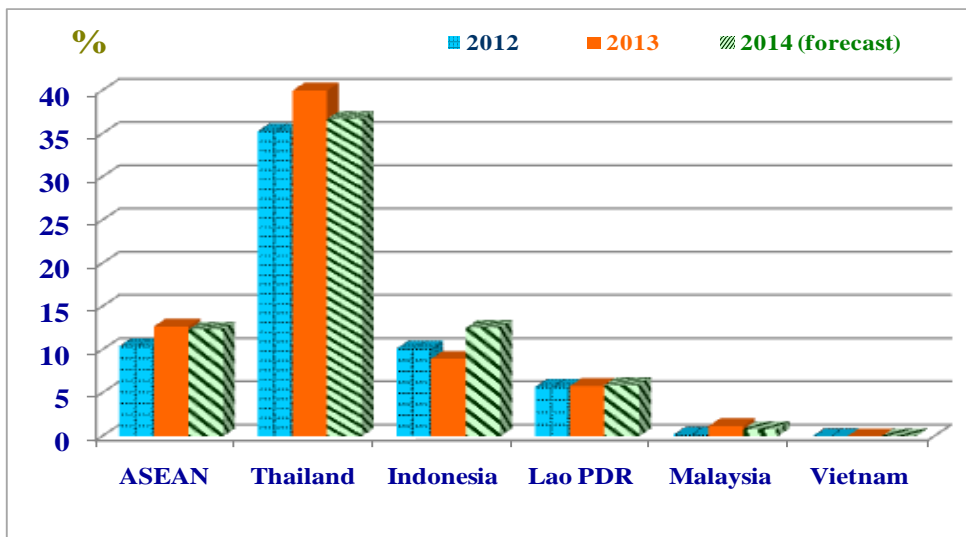


Figure 74 Ratio of cassava beginning stock to domestic utilization in ASEAN countries, 2012-2014

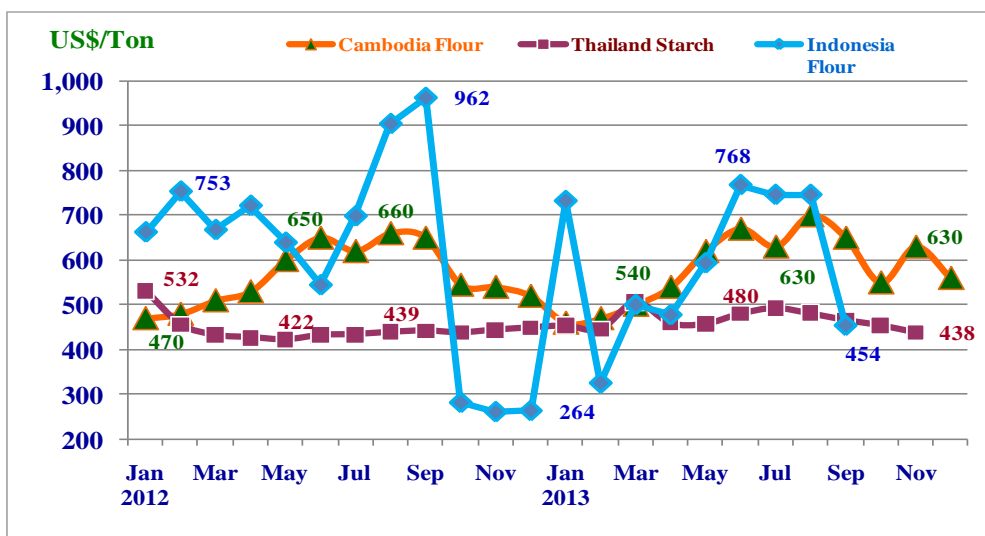


Figure 75 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava flour of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

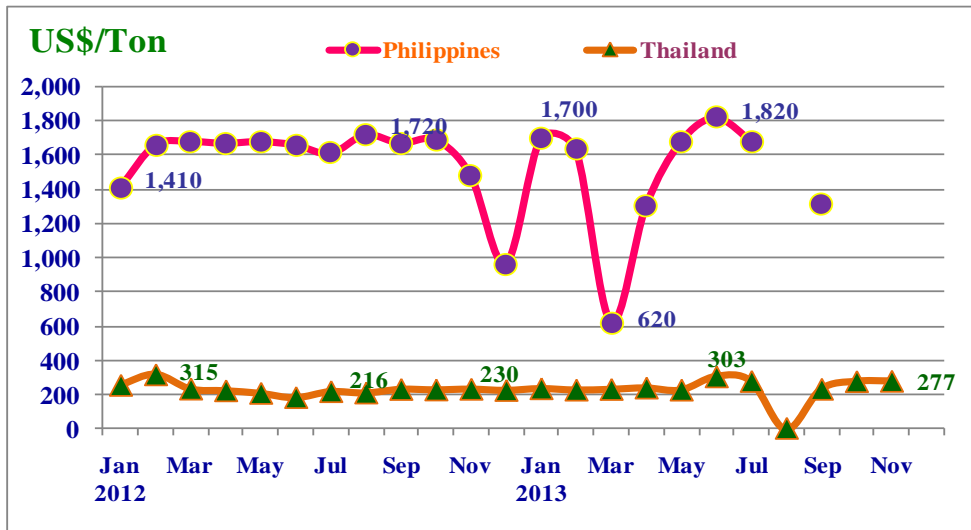


Figure 76 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava pellets of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

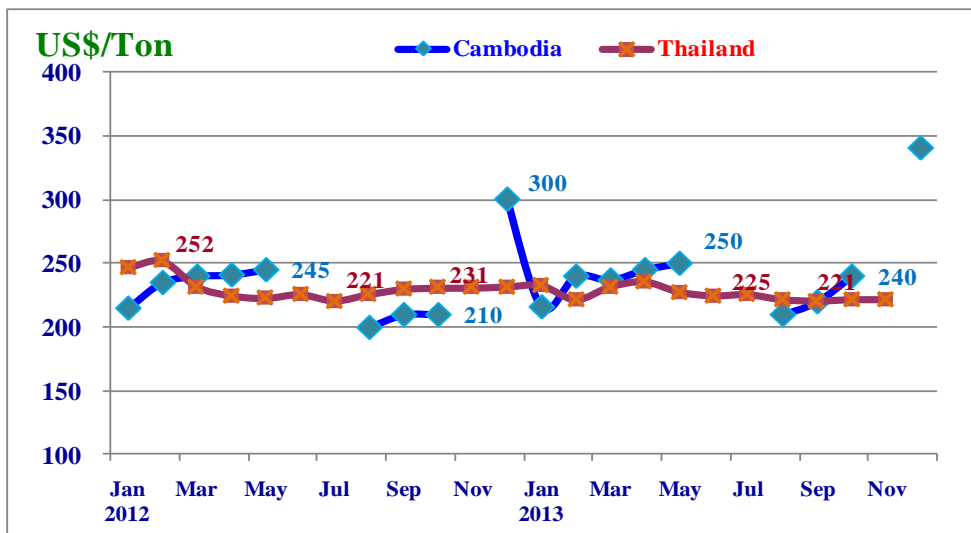


Figure 77 FOB price (US\$/Ton) of cassava shredded of selected countries in ASEAN in 2012-2013

Explanatory notes
Production of Paddy for 2014

Brunei:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2014.

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2014.

Indonesia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during January to April and September to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during May to August 2014.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September 2013 to January 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2014.

Malaysia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during December 2013 to June 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during July to November 2014.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September to January 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to August 2014.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2014.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August 2013 to April 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to October 2014.

Vietnam:

Spring-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during March to May 2014.

Autumn-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during August to September 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during July to September 2013.

Winter-season

- North refers to the crop harvested during October to November 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during October 2014 to January 2015.

Production of Maize for 2014

Cambodia:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to October 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2014.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during June to July 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during September to December 2014.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2014.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2014.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during June 2014 to February 2015.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2014.

Vietnam:

- 1st crop harvested during January to March 2014.
- 2nd crop harvested during April to September 2014.
- 3rd crop harvested during July 2014 to January 2015.

Production of Sugarcane for 2014

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during October to December 2014.

Indonesia:

- The crop harvested during January to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2013 to June 2014.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to March 2014.

Philippines:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to June 2014.
-

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to May 2014.

Vietnam:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to May 2014.

Production of Soybeans for 2014

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during November to December 2014.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to February 2014.

Myanmar:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to March 2014.

Philippines:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during July to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to June 2014.

Thailand:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during August to December 2014.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during January to May 2014.

Vietnam:

- Wet season refers to the crop harvested during February to May 2013.
- Dry season refers to the crop harvested during August to November 2013

Production of Cassava for 2013

Cambodia:

- The crop harvested during half November to December 2014.

Indonesia:

- 1st crop harvested during January to April 2014.
- 2nd crop harvested during May to August 2014.
- 3rd crop harvested during September to December 2014.

Lao PDR:

- The crop harvested during December 2013 to February 2014.

Malaysia:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to December 2014.

Myanmar:

- The crop harvested during November 2013 to February 2014.

Philippines:

- 1st crop harvested during January to June 2014.
- 2nd crop harvested during July to December 2014.

Thailand:

- The crop harvested during October 2013 to September 2014.

Vietnam:

- North refers to the crop harvested during February to March 2014.
- South refers to the crop harvested during September to October 2014.

Domestic Utilization, Stock, Import and Export: refer to calendar year

**n.a. : The data is not available due to there is no collecting or reporting systems
in the country yet.**

nil : Small amount

Milling Rate of Rice (2014)

Unit: Tons

Country	Paddy	Rice
ASEAN	1	0.63
Brunei	1	0.65
Cambodia	1	0.64
Indonesia	1	0.58
Lao PDR	1	0.60
Malaysia	1	0.63
Myanmar	1	0.63
Philippines	1	0.65
Thailand	1	0.66
Vietnam	1	0.64

Extraction rate of Sugar (2014)

Unit: Tons

Country	Sugarcane	Sugar
ASEAN	1,000	103.51
Cambodia	1,000	100.00
Indonesia	1,000	153.85
Lao PDR	1,000	200.00
Myanmar	1,000	80.00
Philippines	1,000	98.26
Thailand	1,000	100.00
Vietnam	1,000	90.91

Rice crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-11 report






Country	2013					2014												2015		
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
Brunei	Wet season					←→														
	Dry season																	←→		
Cambodia	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season					←→														
Indonesia	Wet season					←→											←→			
	Dry season											←→								
Lao PDR	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season						←→													
Malaysia	Wet season					←→														
	Dry season																←→			
Mynmar	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season					←→														
Philippine	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season					←→														
Thailand	Wet season	←→																		
	Dry season					←→														
Vietnam	Spring						←→ South			←→ North										
	Autumn												←→ North							
	Winter															←→ North		←→ South		

ANNEX 2

Maize crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-11 report

Country	Crop	2013					2014										2015					
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
Cambodia	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█															█	█
	Dry season																					
Indonesia	1st	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	2nd																					
	3rd	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Lao PDR	Wet season																					
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Myanmar	Wet season	█	█	█	█	█																
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Philippines	Wet season																					
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Thailand	Wet season																					
	Dry season	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
Vietnam	1st																					
	2nd	█	█	█	█	█														█	█	
	3rd																					

Sugarcane crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-11 report

Country	Crop	2013				2014														
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
Cambodia																				
Indonesia																				
Lao PDR																				
Myanmar																				
Philippines																				
Thailand																				
Vietnam																				

ANNEX 4

Soybean crop calendar (harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-11 report

Country	Crop	2013					2014															
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec				
Cambodia																						
Indonesia	1st																					
	2nd																					
	3rd																					
Lao PDR	Wet season																					
	Dry season																					
Myanmar	Wet season																					
	Dry season																					
Philippines	Wet season																					
	Dry season																					
Thailand	Wet season																					
	Dry season																					
Vietnam	Wet season																					
	Dry season																					

Cassava crop calendar(harvested months) for crop year 2013/14 (2014) in ACO-11 report

Country	Crop	2013				2014													
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Cambodia																		↔	
Indonesia	1st					↔													
	2nd									↔									
	3rd													↔					
Lao PDR					↔														
Malaysia		↔																	
Myanmar						↔													
Philippines	1st					↔													
	2nd												↔						
Thailand		↔																	
Vietnam	North					↔													
	South													↔					